MICS

GENERATING EVIDENCE TO DELIVER FOR CHILDREN

SAMOA

Demographic and Health - Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2025

Survey Findings Report

October 2026

SBS Samoa Bureau of Statistics

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The Samoa Demographic and Health-Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (DHS-MICS) was carried out in 2025 by the Samoa Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with other Government Ministries, as part of the Global MICS Programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) with government funding and financial support from UNICEF, UNFPA and Tautua Program under DFAT Australia in Samoa.

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 Samoa DHS-MICS 2025. The report contains detailed information on the survey methodology, and all standard MICS tables. The report is accompanied by a series of Statistical Snapshots of the main findings of the survey.

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

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SUMMARY TABLE OF SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION AND THE SURVEY POPULATION

Survey sample and implementation			
Sample frame -	2021 Samoa Population and Housing Census	**Questionnaires**	Household Women age 15-49 Men age 15-49 Children under five Children age 5-17
Interviewer training	March-May 2025	**Fieldwork**	May-July 2025

Survey sample			
Households - Sampled - Occupied - Interviewed - Response rate (Per cent)	 3,670 3,300 3,253 98.6	Men age 15-49 - Number in interviewed households - Eligible for interviews[1] - Interviewed - Response rate (Per cent)	 4,357 2,157 1,833 85.0
Water Quality Testing Form - Sampled[2] - Occupied - Response rate (Per cent) - Household - Source	 808 734 98.5 98.2	Children under five - Eligible - Mothers/caretakers interviewed - Response rate (Per cent)	 2,400 2,344 97.7
Women age 15-49 - Eligible for interviews - Interviewed - Response rate (Per cent) - Violence against women module3 - Eligible - Interviewed - Response rate (Per cent)	 4,554 4,263 93.6 1,263 1,174 93.0	Children age 5-17 - Number in interviewed households - Eligible[4] - Mothers/caretakers interviewed - Response rate (Per cent)	 6,757 2,391 2,303 96.3

Survey population			
Average household size	6.5	**Percentage of population living in**	
Percentage of population under:		- Urban areas	17.6
- Age 5	45.0	- Rural areas	82.4
- Age 18	80.3		
		- Apia Urban Area	17.6
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	19.9	- North West Upolu	37.6
		- Rest of Upolu	23.5
		- Savaii	21.3

1 The Questionnaire for Men Age 15-49 was administered to all men age 15-49 years in every second household.
2 The Water Quality Testing Form was administered to 4 randomly selected households in each cluster.
3 The Violence against women module was administered to a randomly selected women age 15-49 years in each interviewed household for men
4 The Questionnaire for Children and Adolescents Age 5-17 was administered to one randomly selected child in each interviewed household.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACT	Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy
ANAR	Adjusted Net Attendance Rate
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ASFR(s)	Age Specific Fertility Rate(s)
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (Tuberculosis)
BMI	Body Mass Index
C-section	Caesarean section
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CONFEMEN	Conference of the Ministers of Education of French speaking countries (Conférence des ministres de l'Éducation des Etats et gouvernements de la Francophonie)
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DIRC	Data Interpretation and Report Compilation (Workshop)
DTP	Diphtheria, Tetanus, and Pertussis
E. coli	Escherichia coli
ECDI2030	Early Childhood Development Index 2030
ECE	Early Childhood Education
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCT(s)	Field Check Table(s)
FIES	Food Insecurity Experience Scale
g	Grams
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GPI	Gender Parity Index
GPS	Global Positioning System
HepB	Hepatitis B
Hib	*Haemophilus influenzae* type B
HPV	Human papillomavirus
ICATUS	International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ILO	International Labour Organization of the United Nations
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education
IPT	Intermittent Preventive Treatment (for malaria)
IPTp	Intermittent Preventive Treatment for malaria in pregnancy
IPTp-SP	Intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy with Sulphadoxine-Pyrimethamine)
IPV	Inactivated Polio Vaccine
IQ	Intelligence quotient
IRS	Indoor Residual Spraying
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education

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ITN	Insecticide-Treated Net
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(s)	Millennium Development Goal(s)
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MICS7	Seventh global round of the Multiple Indicator Clusters Surveys Programme
MMR/MR	Measles, Mumps, and Rubella/Measles and Rubella
MMRate	Maternal Mortality Rate
NEET	Not in Education, Employment, or Training
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
RHF	Recommended Homemade Fluid
SACMEQ	The Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality
SDG(s)	Sustainable Development Goal(s)
SP	Sulfadoxine-Pyrimethamine
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TIMSS	Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WG	Washington Group on Disability Statistics
WG-SS	Washington Group on Disability Statistics Short Set of six questions on functioning
WHO	World Health Organization

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Government Statistician of the Samoa Bureau of Statistics.

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FOREWORD

It is my great honor to present the findings of the Samoa Demographic and Health - Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (DHS-MICS) 2025. This survey report provides critical and timely information on health, education, child protection, water and sanitation, and other essential areas affecting women and children across Samoa. While traditionally been conducted every five years following the inaugural 2009 survey, this round was deferred from 2024 to 2025 to accommodate the Government's commitment to hosting the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM).

The data derived from this survey offers policymakers, researchers, and development partners reliable statistics to assess progress, identify emerging challenges, and prioritize areas for intervention. The Samoa Bureau of Statistics (SBS) recognizes the pivotal role of the DHS-MICS 2025 in monitoring national goals under the *Pathway for the Development of Samoa 2021/22–2025/26*, as well as global commitments, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and various international conventions.

On behalf of the SBS, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to our dedicated partners. We thank our key government ministries—primarily the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development, the Ministry of Education and Culture, and the Ministry of Finance—alongside our non-governmental organization partner, Nuanua O le Alofa (NOLA), for their unwavering support. We are also deeply grateful to the *Sui o Nuu* and *Sui Tamaitai o Nuu*, and especially the survey participants within our communities, for their willingness to engage and contribute to this vital endeavor.

We extend our appreciation to the Government of Australia, through the Australian High Commission to Samoa and the Tautua Program, as well as the Government of Samoa, for their generous financial assistance.

Finally, we sincerely thank our primary financial and technical partners, UNICEF and UNFPA, for their invaluable on-site and online support throughout the survey period. We acknowledge Mr. James Kaphuka (Statistics & Monitoring Specialist, UNICEF Pacific Multi-Country Office) for his technical guidance from inception to completion, and Mr. Salman Javaid Awan (Data Processing Consultant) for his dedicated data processing support across time zones. We appreciate the commitment of the UNICEF Global MICS Team, the UNICEF Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, and the UNICEF Samoa team. Thank you for sharing your expertise and for entrusting the Samoa Bureau of Statistics to deliver this complex survey in support of evidence-based planning.

I congratulate the survey interviewers and the staff of the Samoa Bureau of Statistics for your commitment and dedication, ensuring the quality of data and information is collected, analyse and disseminated. We trust these results will serve as building blocks in formulating national strategies, optimizing resource allocation, and monitoring social trends. Ultimately, these efforts will strengthen evidence-based decision-making and improve the well-being of all people in Samoa.

Faamanuia tele le Atua.

Leota Aliielua Salani

Government Statistician /CEO

Samoa Bureau of Statistics

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1 INTRODUCTION

A mother with children and nieces enjoying the breeze at their family yard in the evening.

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INTRODUCTION

This report is based on the Samoa Demographic and Health-Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (DHS-MICS), conducted in 2025 by the Samoa Bureau of Statistics (SBS) in collaboration with Ministry of Health, Ministry of Women Community and Social Development and other government ministries, UNICEF, and UNFPA. The survey provides statistically sound and internationally comparable data essential for developing evidence-based policies and programmes, and for monitoring progress toward national goals and global commitments.

A Commitment to Action: National and International Reporting Responsibilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The General Assembly Resolution, adopted on 25 September 2015, "**Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**" stipulates that for the success of the universal Sustainable Development Goals (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);* recognises that *"…baseline data for several of the targets remains unavailable..."* and calls for *"… strengthening data collection and capacity building in Member States..."*

In July 2020 Samoa prepared the second Voluntary National Review (VNR) on the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals 2030 and a national indicator matrix was discussed in which SBS reported on 44 indicators which can be provided through census and surveys and 33 of those indicators can be collected through Samoa DHS- MICS 2025. The Samoa DHS-MICS 2025 results are critically important for the purposes of SDG monitoring, as the survey produces information on 33 global SDG indicators and 11 SDG indicators adopted by the Pathway for the Development of Samoa 2021/22-2025/26

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The Samoa DHS-MICS 2025 results are critically important for the purposes of SDG monitoring, as the survey produces information on 33 global SDG indicators and 11 SDG indicators adopted by the Pathways for the Development of Samoa 2021/22-2025/26

The Samoa DHS-MICS 2025 has as its primary objectives:

- To provide high quality data for assessing the situation of children, adolescents, women and households in Samoa;
- 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 Samoa DHS-MICS 2025. Following chapter 2 on survey organisation and methodology, including sample design and implementation, all indicators covered by the survey, with their definitions, are presented in chapter 3 "Indicators and definitions". Prior to presenting the survey results, organised into thematic chapters, the coverage of the sample and the main characteristics of respondents is covered in chapter 4, "Sample coverage and characteristics of respondents".

From Chapter 5, all survey results are presented in seven thematic chapters. In each chapter, a brief introduction of the topic and the description of all tables, are followed by the tabulations. Chapter 5, "Survive", includes findings on under-5 mortality.

This is followed by chapter 6, "Thrive – Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health", which presents findings on fertility, early childbearing, contraceptive use, need and demand for family planning, antenatal care, delivery care, birthweight, post-natal care, adult and maternal mortality, tobacco use, mental health, and ends with food insecurity experience.

The following chapter 7, "Thrive – Child health, nutrition, and development" presents findings on immunisation in early childhood, HPV immunisation, disease episodes, diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection, infant and young child feeding, malnutrition, early childhood development, and early childhood development index.

"Learn and acquire skills" is the topic of the next chapter 8, where survey findings on early childhood education, attendance, household involvement in education, foundational learning skills, youth employment and training, and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) equipment, use, and skills are covered.

The next chapter 9, "Protected from violence and exploitation", includes survey results on birth registration, child discipline, child labour, child marriage, feelings of safety, attitudes toward domestic violence, and violence against women.

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

The final thematic 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, children's and adolescents' time-use, and reproductive agency.

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.

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2 SURVEY ORGANISATION AND METHODOLOGY

Current ACEO of the Census, Survey and Demography Statistics Division with UNICEF Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist during the Training of trainers for the 7th round of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey.

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2.1 SURVEY ORGANIZATION

The Samoa DHS-MICS 2025 was implemented and led by the Census, Survey and Demography division of the Samoa Bureau of Statistics (SBS). Oversight was provided by the Samoa DHS-MICS 2025 Steering Committee and technical decisions and processes were guided and supported by technical partners.[5] The Global MICS Team of UNICEF provided on and off-site support and reviews during key phases of the survey as per the standard Technical Collaboration Framework of the global MICS programme and the Memorandum of Understanding between the SBS and UNICEF.

2.2 SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample for the Samoa DHS-MICS 2025 was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for four regions: Apia Urban Area, North West Upolu, Rest of Upolu and Savaii. The urban and rural areas within each region 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. A systematic sample of 15 households in Apia urban area and 20 households in other regions was drawn in each sample EA. A total of 202 sample EAs and 3,670 sample households were selected at the national level. All of the selected EAs were visited during the fieldwork data collection, and the sample households were selected from the list of households from the 2021 Samoa Census EAs. As the sample is not self-weighting, sample weights are used for reporting survey results. A more detailed description of the sample design can be found in Appendix A: Sample Design

2.3 QUESTIONNAIRES

Five 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, and a water quality testing form administered in 4 households in each cluster of the sample. In urban clusters (15 households each) and rural clusters (20 households each), 4 households were selected for water quality testing in each cluster,
2) a questionnaire for women administered in each household to all women age 15-49 years, including the Violence against women module, administered to one randomly selected woman in the households selected for men questionnaire,
3) a questionnaire for men administered in every 2nd selected household to all men age 15-49 years, with 7 households selected in urban clusters (15 households each) and 10 households selected in rural clusters (20 households each),
4) an under-5 questionnaire, administered to mothers (or caregivers) of all children under 5 living in the household and for all children age 0-2 years with a completed Questionnaire for Children Under Five, the Facility-Based Records of Vaccinations Form, was used to record vaccinations from the registers at health facilities, and
5) a questionnaire for children and adolescents age 5-17 years, administered to the mother (or caregiver) of one randomly selected child age 5-17 years living in the household.[6]

The questionnaires included the following modules:

5 Membership of the Survey Management Team, Steering and Technical Committees are listed in Appendix B.

6 Children age 15-17 years living without their mother and with no identified caregiver in the household were considered emancipated and the questionnaire for children and adolescents 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: Questionnaire.

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Household Questionnaire

Household Information Panel
List of Household Members
Education: Attainment [age3+]
Education: Attendance [age 3-24]
Non-Communicable Diseases
Household Characteristics
Household Energy Use
Social Transfers
Water
Sanitation
Hygiene

Water Quality Testing Form

Questionnaire for Men Age 15-49

Man's Information Panel
Man's Background
Economic Activity
ICT Use
Reproduction
Contraception
Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence
Safety
Discrimination
Marriage/Union
Adult Functioning
Fertility Preferences
Sexual Behaviour
HIV/AIDS
Tobacco Use
Alcohol
Women's Empowerment

Questionnaire for Women Age 15-49

Woman's Information Panel
Woman's Background
Economic Activity
ICT use
Fertility / Birth History
Desire for Last Birth
Antenatal Care
Delivery Care
PN&NC: Thermal Care
PN&NC: Cord Care
PN&NC: Birthweight
RC: Period Return
Initial Breastfeeding
PN&NC: PNC for Newborns and Mothers
PN&NC: Signal Care Functions
RC: Contraception
Marriage/Union
RC: Unmet Need
HPV
Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence
Safety
Discrimination
Adult Functioning
Sexual Activity
HIV/AIDS
Decision-Making on Reproductive Health
Women's Empowerment
Tobacco Use
Alcohol
Violence Against Women
Anthropometry

Questionnaire for Children and Adolescents Age 5-17 Years

Child's Information Panel
Child's Background
Child Labour
Child Discipline
Child Functioning
Household Involvement in Education
Foundational Learning Skills
Anthropometry

Questionnaire for Children Under 5

Under-Five's Information Panel
Under-Five's Background
Birth Registration
Early Childhood Development
Child Discipline
Child Functioning
Breastfeeding and Dietary Intake
Immunisation
Diarrhoea: Care-seeking and Treatment
Symptoms of ARI: Care-seeking and Treatment
Anthropometry

Facility-Based Records of Vaccination Form

In addition to the administration of questionnaires, fieldwork teams observed the place for handwashing, measured the weights and heights of children age under 5 years, 5-9 years, and women age 15-49, and tested household drinking 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 MICS7 standard questionnaires.[7] From the MICS7 model English, version, the questionnaires were customized and translated into Samoan languages and were pre-tested in Letogo village during February 2025. Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording and translation of the questionnaires. A copy of the Samoa DHS-MICS 2025 questionnaires is provided in Appendix E in English.

2.4 ETHICS

The Samoa DHS-MICS 2025 adhered to standard guidelines for ethics in data collection, including informed consent procedures, a protection protocol, ethical review of MICS plans and protocols, and measures to protect the confidentiality of the data, and ensure the safe conduct of interviews and interactions with respondents. These measures included matching female and male interviewers with respondents of the same sex for individual interviews, as well as training interviewers on sensitive interviewing techniques, ensuring privacy, and managing interruptions during interviews. Additionally, special safety procedures were followed for the Violence Against Women module to safely refer respondents at risk to appropriate support services.

7 https://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design

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2.4.1 Protection protocol and ethics review

The Samoa DHS-MICS 2025 protection protocol identified risks throughout the survey lifecycle in the following areas: potential harms and benefits for participants, the informed consent process, privacy and confidentiality, risks to interviewers, and handling participant complaints and concerns. The protocol also outlined the measures and procedures adopted to address or mitigate these risks. It was developed and reviewed as part of the broader survey quality assurance process by the Samoa DHS-MICS 2025 Steering and Technical Committees. The survey plan, questionnaires, and protection protocol were submitted for ethics review and approved by MICS Team. Informed consent procedures and child assent

2.4.2 Informed consent procedures and child assent

Verbal informed consent was obtained from all respondents. Permission to interview household members between the ages of 15 and 17 was also obtained from the respondent to the Household Questionnaire prior to the adolescents being interviewed. For children aged 7 to 14 years who were administered the Foundational Learning Skills module, caregiver consent was obtained prior to the child providing their assent.

As part of the informed consent process, all respondents were informed about the purpose of the survey, that participation was voluntary, their responses would remain confidential and anonymous, and they had the right to refuse to answer any questions or to stop the interview at any time. Consent scripts for children were written in language that was age-appropriate and easy for them to understand.

At the conclusion of each questionnaire, respondents were invited to provide verbal consent to participate in a follow-up survey conducted via phone. They were informed that participation was entirely voluntary, that their information would remain anonymous, and that they had the right to withdraw at any time. If consent was granted, respondents were asked to provide their personal or the household's shared phone number, with the explicit instruction not to share phone numbers belonging to other household members or individuals outside their household.

2.4.3 Data protection

During data collection, tablets used for interview capture are password-protected and equipped with encryption protocols to ensure the security of all recorded responses. Data are transmitted securely to the central server using CSPro's (Census and Survey Processing System) CSWeb platform, which supports encrypted data transfer over secure channels. Once received, the data is stored on protected servers with restricted access. Prior to any analysis or dissemination, the dataset undergoes a systematic anonymisation process. This includes the removal of any personally identifiable or confidential information while preserving all questionnaire-based variables necessary for valid statistical analysis.[8]

2.4.4 Special safety procedures and referral protocols for Violence Against Women

One eligible woman will be randomly selected in each household in the sample of those to receive the VAW module. The respondents will be interviewed at her household during the data collection activity, and the interviewer will be trained in all settings to ensure privacy and safety of both the respondent and herself during the interview.

At the end of the VAW interview (full or incomplete) **respondents will be given a 2025 Calendar with 'services in Samoa' phone numbers** on the reverse side. Interviewers will highlight the two free hotline phone numbers in the list (Soul Talk and Samoa Victim Support Group Inc.) to facilitate and support access to safe, confidential and anonymous counselling and psychosocial support. The services on the card include health, police, government ministries, NGOs/CSOs and others. Respondents can refuse to accept the calendar services card, although it is considered unlikely that they will do this. **Interviewers will not force the calendar service card on respondents** even if they have reported experiencing violence. It is important to remember that respondents know best about what she needs to do, to ensure she is safe.

8 Please also see section 2.11 below for further detail on anonymization and data sharing.

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A direct referral process will be offered to respondents who disclose having experienced violence and abuse in their past or present, and to those who request additional support and information. The Bureau of Statistics will be responsible for the coordination of all referrals of respondents to the Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development (MWCSD) as the focal point to contact the respondent and organize appropriate support services with her. This support plan outlines the process through which the referrals will be made.

During interviews, if a respondent wants a direct referral, the **interviewer will seek their permission to obtain her contact information**, details and in a safe and confidential way, pass this to the MWCSD so they can be in touch with her and provide a support service. The interviewer will also point out services on the calendar card, which would be helpful if she chooses to contact a service herself.

The referral form is to be completed within the CAPI software by the interviewer and will be kept confidential within the software system, separate from the interview data. Once a week the field check tables with the referrals count will be downloaded by the Managers PC only and in a tabular format. The tables will be passed onto the focal point at the MWCSD, who will then arrange the appropriate referral service with the respondent. This is the e-referral process supporting a safer method to share information without having to write contact details on paper forms. Paper forms have a risk of being left in the open or handled by multiple people, and the e-referral process is preferred.

The interviewers and supervisors have received specialized training on the referral and support plan specifically on how to make a referral. A checklist will be included in the CAPI software program to guide the interviewer through the process of referral.

2.5 DATA COLLECTION METHOD

Samoa DHS-MICS 2025 survey utilized Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The data collection application was based on the CSPro software, Version 7.7.3, including a MICS dedicated data management and monitoring platform developed in Power BI and integrated into the Microsoft Teams platform. Procedures and standard programs developed under the global MICS programme were adapted to the Samoa DHS-MICS 2025 final questionnaires and used throughout. The CAPI application was tested in Vailele Tai village during March 2025. Based on the results of the CAPI-test, modifications were made to the questionnaires and application.

2.6 TRAINING

Training for the fieldwork was conducted for 30 days from March to May 2025. 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 two days in field practice and one day on a full pilot survey in selected EAs at Malie and Faleula villages. The training agenda was based on the template MICS7 training agenda.

All measurers received dedicated training. For anthropometry, the training schedule was for a total of 6 days, including 2 days of practice in the field and institutions, dedicated standardisation tests[9], and pilot. For water quality testing, the training schedule was for a total of 6 days, including the pilot survey together with the full team of fieldworkers. Of the 20 participants trained as measurers, a total of 16 were selected for the survey fieldwork based on performance.

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

9 Standardisation tests are structured measurements of a group of children, with each trainee measuring each child. This allows the expert trainers to assess trainees quantitatively by comparing test results between trainees and against expert measurements. They also serve as opportunities for more qualitative observations enabling the expert trainers to address behaviour with children and mothers, adherence to measurement protocols, and to underscore the rigour necessary on every measurement, even when conditions are less than ideal.

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2.7 FIELDWORK

The data were collected by 8 teams; each comprised of 4 interviewers, one driver, 2 measurers and a supervisor. Fieldwork began in May 2025 and concluded in July 2025.

Data was collected using tablet computers running the Android 11 operating system, utilising a Bluetooth application for field operations, enabling transfer of assignments and completed questionnaires between supervisor and interviewer tablets.

2.8 FIELDWORK QUALITY CONTROL MEASURES

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

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

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

Additionally, the survey management team employed real-time dashboard data summaries, as well as detailed interviewer performance monitoring, both novel approaches to implementation and data quality monitoring developed by the MICS Programme.

2.9 DATA MANAGEMENT AND EDITING

Data were received at the SBS's central office via CSWeb, a web-based data management system designed to work with CSPro and 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 was edited according to the editing process described in detail in the Data Editing Guidelines, a customized version of the standard MICS documentation.

2.10 ANALYSIS AND REPORTING

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

The Survey Findings Report and accompanying Statistical Snapshots were drafted based on the templates developed by the global MICS Programme. These were presented and reviewed by subject matter experts during the Data Interpretation and Report Compilation (DIRC) Workshop held in Le Lava Hotel on 9th-13th February 2026. The finalization of the Survey Findings Report and Statistical Snapshots was managed by the Survey Management Team with guidance from the Technical Committee and the participants in the DIRC Workshop.

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2.11 DATA SHARING

Unique identifiers such as location and personal details collected during interviews were removed from datasets to ensure privacy.[10] These anonymised data files are made available on SBS www.sbs.gov.ws and on the MICS website 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.

Geocode, i.e., latitude and longitude, is available for each survey cluster. To ensure respondent protection, cluster-level GPS (Global Positioning System) coordinates are randomly displaced.[11] Anonymised geocodes are made available on SBS www.sbs.gov.ws and on the MICS website, as indicated in the readme file included with the data. Specific terms of use apply, such as submission of research scope.

Survey boundaries, that is, the boundaries of geographic reporting domains are freely available on SBS www.sbs.gov.ws and on the MICS website.

10 Please also refer to section 2.4.3 above on data protection

11 Gashi, N., Burdziej, J., and Beshanski-Pedersen B. Geographic Displacement Procedures and Dissemination of Geocoded Data in the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) Programme. MICS Methodological Papers, No. 12, Data and Analytics Section, Division of Data, Analytics, Planning and Monitoring, UNICEF. New York: UNICEF, 2024. https://mics.unicef.org/download-tracker/42896/24911

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3 INDICATORS AND DEFINITIONS

Stakeholder attending the DHS-MICS 2025 Data Interpretation Workshop.

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MICS INDICATOR		SDG[12]	Topic/ Module[13]	Definition[14]	Table number	Value
SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS						
Base Questionnaire Indicators[15]						
SR.1	Access to consistent sources of electricity	7.1.1	HC	Percentage of household members with access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.2.1	98.8
SR.18	Children's living arrangements		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	SR.9.1 / SR.9.3	11.5
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	SR.9.1	6.2
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	SR.9.2	15.1
Complementary Questionnaire Topic Indicators[4]						
SR.601	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)	SR.6.1	73.5
SR.603	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting (living in households that reported the use of lighting)	SR.6.4	99.7
SR.604	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking\ and lighting	7.1.2	EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting[16]	SR.6.5	73.3

12 Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicators, http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/. Metadata for the SDG Indicators are regularly updated. MICS covers many SDG indicators with an exact match of their definitions, while some indicators are only partially covered. The latter cases are included here as long as the current international methodology allows only for the MICS Indicator definition, 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/

13 Some indicators are constructed using questions in more than one topic/module in the MICS questionnaires. In such cases, only the topic(s)/module(s) which contain(s) most of the necessary information is indicated. Refer to the MICS7 Questionnaire Topics for the full name of modules.

14 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 and Expert Group on SDG Indicators: Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

15 The MICS7 List of Indicators is presented by Survey Findings Report chapter. Within each chapter, the list is divided between indicators captured in the Base Questionnaires and those available through the Complementary Questionnaire Topics.

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

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Topic/ Module[2]	Definition[3]	Table number	Value
SURVIVE[17]						
CS.1	Neonatal mortality rate	3.2.2	BH	Probability of dying within the first month of life	CS.1-3	7
CS.2	Post-neonatal mortality rate		BH	Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates	CS.1-3	10
CS.3	Infant mortality rate		CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday	CS.1-3	17
CS.4	Child mortality rate		BH	Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays	CS.1-3	3
CS.5	Under-five mortality rate	3.2.1	CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday	CS.1-3	20

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Topic/ Module[2]	Definition[3]	Table number	Value
THRIVE - REPRODUCTIVE, MATERNAL, NEWBORN, AND ADULT HEALTH						
Base Questionnaire Indicators[4]						
TM.1a TM.1b	Adolescent birth rate	3.7.2	CM / BH	Age-specific fertility rate for women age (a) 10-14 years[18] (b) 15-19 years	 TM.1.1 TM.1.1-2	 0 49
TM.2	Early childbearing		CM / BH	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18	TM.2.2W	5.2
TM.5a TM.5b TM.5c	Antenatal care coverage	3.8.1	MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth were attended (a) at least once by skilled health personnel (b) at least four times by any provider (c) at least eight times by any provider	 TM.5.1 TM.5.2 TM.5.2	 94.1 66.2 21.8
TM.6	Content of antenatal care		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, at least once, had blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples as part of antenatal care	TM.5.3	84.4
TM.8	Institutional deliveries		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	TM.6.1	92.6
TM.9	Skilled attendant at delivery	3.1.2	MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was attended by skilled health personnel	TM.6.2	93.7
TM.10	Caesarean section		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered by caesarean section	TM.6.2	10.9
Complementary Questionnaire Topic Indicators[4]						
TM.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate		CP	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	TM.3.1	24.8

17 Mortality indicators are calculated for the last 5-year period.
18 Adolescent birth rates are collected through the Birth History module in the Questionnaire for Women, administered to all women age 15-49. Rates for the 10-14 age group are therefore computed based on retrospective birth history data of women age 15-17 years.

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MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Topic/ Module[2]	Definition[3]	Table number	Value
TM.4	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception[19]	3.7.1 & 3.8.1	UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern contraceptive methods	TM.4.3	36.6
TM.11	Children weighed at birth		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth	TM.7.1	95.4
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	TM.8.1	81.5
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	TM.8.2	90.0
TM.14	Newborns dried		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth	TM.8.4	76.4
TM.15	Skin-to-skin care		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was placed on the mother's bare chest after birth	TM.8.4	44.1
TM.16	Delayed bathing		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was first bathed more than 24 hours after birth	TM.8.4	57.0
TM.17	Cord cut with clean instrument		MN	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	TM.8.5	78.3
TM.18	Nothing harmful applied to cord		MN	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	TM.8.5	14.6
TM.19	Post-natal signal care functions[20]		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom the most recent live-born child received at least 2 post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth	TM.8.6	64.7
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	TM.8.7	86.8
TM.601	Smoking before age 15		TO – MTO	Percentage of population age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15	TM.10.1	3.6
TM.602	Use of tobacco	3.a.1 3.8.1	TO – MTO	Percentage of population age 15-49 years who smoked cigarettes or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products at any time during the last one month	TM.10.2	31.4

19 Refer to tables for a detailed description.
20 Signal functions are 1) Checking the cord, 2) Counseling on danger signs, 3) Assessing temperature,4) Observing/counseling on breastfeeding, and 5) Weighing the baby (where applicable).

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Topic/ Module[2]	Definition[3]	Table number	Value
Country specific Questionnaire Topic Indicators						
TM.S1	Contraceptive prevalence rate for all women		CP	Percentage of all women age 15-49 years currently married or in union and currently unmarried or not in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	TM3.2S	15.5
TM.S2	Knowledge of contraceptive methods		CP	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of any modern and traditional method Women (a) Any method (b) Modern methods (c) Traditional methods Men (a) Any method (b) Modern methods (c) Traditional methods	TM3.01W and TM3.01M	 84.5 83.7 64.1 77.2 76.0 47.3
TM.S3	Timing of sterilization		CP	Median age of sterilization among women 15-49 years	TM.3.2.4S	32

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MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Topic/ Module[2]	Definition[3]	Table number	Value
TM.S4	Access to family planning messages		CP	Percentage of all women and men age 15-49 who have heard of any family planning messages on the following sources Women (a) IEC materials (posters, billboards, brochures (b) Tv (c) Radio (d) Health facility (e) Workshop/ training (f) Health worker (g) Family or friends (h) Social media (facebook etc) (i) Sms txt (j) Call in (k) Village screening (l) Church (m) Other (specify) Men (a) IEC materials (posters, billboards, brochures (b) Tv (c) Radio (d) Health facility (e) Workshop/ training (f) Health worker (g) Family or friends (h) Social media (facebook etc) (i) Sms txt (j) Call in (k) Village screening (l) Church (m) Other (specify)	TM.3.2.7W &TM.3.2.7M	 13.5 31.8 0.6 12.5 2.2 0.8 10.6 1.9 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 1.0 16.6 17.2 1.3 5.8 0.2 1.4 9.8 3.7 0.0 0.0 0.2 0.3 0.3
TM.S5	Not seen or heard any family planning messages in the last 3 months		CP	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who had never seen or heard a family planning messages in the last 3 months preceding the survey. Women Men	TM.3.2.7SW TM.3.2.7SM	 15.6 42.7
TM.S6	Neonatal tetanus protection -received at least 2 tetanus toxoid		MN	Percentage of women who received at least 2 tetanus toxoid containing vaccine doses during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth	TM.5.4S	16.3
TM.S7	Neonatal tetanus protection		MN	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.	TM.5.4S	51.4
TM.S8	Use of Iron tablets		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who took iron tablets during the time of pregnancy	TM5.3.S	61.0

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Topic/ Module[2]	Definition[3]	Table number	Value
TM.S9	Husband or partner's knowledge of women use of contraception		CP	Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who are using a method that report that their husbands or partners know about the use of contraception	TM.3.2.8S	66.1
TM.S10	Decision making on family planning		CP	Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who are current users of family planning and make decisions to use family planning jointly with their husbands	TM.3.2.10S	48.9
TM.S11	Unmet need		UN	Percentage of all women 15-49 who had an unmet need for spacing and limiting children or reported that they would like to limit or space children but are not currently using any family planning methods.	TM.4.3	23.5
TM.S12	Mean ideal number of children		UN	Mean ideal number of children for all women and men age 15-49	TM.3.2.12S	2.7
TM.S13	Non- smokers		TO	Percentage of the population 15-49 years who does not smoke every day.	TM.10.1	97.9
TM.S14	Non- Alcoholic		AL	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who never had an alcoholic drink Women Men	TM.10.3SW TM.10.3SM	72.5 46.4
TM.S15	Current Use of alcohol		AL	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who currently drinks alcohol Total Women Men	TM.10.3SW TM.10.3SM	1.0 3.5
TM.S16	Use of alcohol before the age 15		AL	Percentage of women and men 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15 Total Women Men	TM.10.3SW TM.10.3SM	0.5 2.3
TM.S17	Overweight or obese prevalence		AN	Percentage of women who are overweight or obese.	TM 12.1	89.0

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MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Topic/ Module[2]	Definition[3]	Table number	Value
THRIVE - CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION, AND DEVELOPMENT						
Base Questionnaire Indicators[4]						
TC.1	Tuberculosis immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received BCG containing vaccine at any time before the survey	TC.1.1-2	96.9
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 three Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) doses at any time before the survey	TC.1.1-2	66.8
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	TC.1.1-2	66.5
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	TC.1.1-2	66.5
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	TC.1.1-2	66.5
TC.6	Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	3.b.1	IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Pneumococcal (Conjugate) vaccine (PCV3) at any time before the survey Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received the third dose of Pneumococcal (Conjugate) vaccine (PCV3) at any time before the survey	TC.1.1-2	54.2 53.2
TC.7	Rotavirus immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the second dose of Rotavirus vaccine (Rota 2) at any time before the survey Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received the second dose of Rotavirus vaccine (Rota 2) at any time before the survey	TC.1.1-2	74.0 69.2
TC.8	Rubella immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received rubella containing vaccine at any time before the survey Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received rubella containing vaccine at any time before the survey	TC.1.1-2	68.3 74.7
TC.10	Measles immunization coverage	3.b.1	IM	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received the second dose of measles containing vaccine at any time before the survey	TC.1.1-2	55.8
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	TC.1.1-2	35.7 33.7
TC.44a TC.44b	Underweight prevalence		AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	TC.8.1	2.0 0.5

21 Basic vaccinations include: BCG, 3 doses of polio (OPV3), 3 doses of DTP (DTP3), 3 doses of Hepatitis B (HepB3), 3 doses of Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib3)and 1 dose of measles vaccination (MMR1). All vaccinations include all doses of vaccinations recommended for children under age 3 years in the Samoa national immunization schedule.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Topic/ Module[2]	Definition[3]	Table number	Value
TC.45a TC.45b	Stunting prevalence	2.2.1	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) below minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	TC.8.1	5.6 1.8
TC.46a TC.46b	Wasting prevalence	2.2.2	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	TC.8.1	2.0 0.7
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	TC.8.1	11.2 3.0
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	TC.9.1	40.7 3.0 23.2
TC.50	Availability of children's books		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	TC.9.2	7.1
TC.51	Availability of playthings		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	TC.9.2	39.8
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	TC.9.3	9.3
TC.53	Early childhood development index 2030	4.2.1	EC	Percentage of children age 2-4 years who are developmentally on track in health, learning, and psychosocial well-being	TC.10.1	68.6
Complementary Questionnaire Topic Indicators[4]						
TC.701	HPV immunisation coverage	3.b.1	HP	Percentage of adolescent girls age 15 years who received one dose of HPV vaccine at any time before the survey	TC.2.1	61.2
TC.12	Care-seeking for diarrhoea		DA	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	TC.4.1	59.2
TC.13a TC.13b	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc		DA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received (a) ORS (b) ORS and zinc	TC.4.3	57.9 22.5
TC.14	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding		DA	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	TC.4.4	37.3
TC.19	Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	3.8.1	AR	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	TC.5.1	77.4

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MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Topic/ Module[2]	Definition[3]	Table number	Value
TC.30	Children ever breastfed		MN	Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed	TC.7.1	91.9
TC.31	Early initiation of breastfeeding		MN	Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	TC.7.1	58.6
TC.32	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed[22]	TC.7.2	52.7
TC.38	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods		BD	Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	TC.7.3	78.4
TC.39	Minimum acceptable diet		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	TC.7.4	14.2
TC.40	Minimum milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children		BD	Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	TC.7.4	65.7
TC.41	Minimum dietary diversity	2.2.4	BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 5 or more of the 8 defined food groups[23] during the previous day	TC.7.4	27.5
TC.42	Minimum meal frequency		BD	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times[24] or more during the previous day	TC.7.4	46.5
TC.43	Bottle feeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	TC.7.2	44.1
TC.702	Exclusively breastfed for the first two days after birth		MN	Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were fed exclusively with breast milk for the first two days after birth	TC.7.1	82.4
TC.703	Mixed milk feeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who received formula and/or animal milk in addition to breast milk during the previous day	TC.7.2	19.4
TC.704	Continued breastfeeding 12-23 months		BD	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	TC.7.2	48.6
TC.705	Child food poverty		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 4 or fewer of the 8 defined food groups[12] during the previous day	TC.7.5	72.5
TC.706	Egg and/or flesh food consumption		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who consumed egg and/or flesh food during the previous day	TC.7.6	57.7
TC.707	Sweet beverage consumption		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who consumed a sweet beverage during the previous day	TC.7.7	51.3

22 Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements, and medicines.
23 The 8 defined food groups are: 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.
24 Breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, two times for infants age 6-8 months, and three times for children 9-23 months; Non-breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, or milk feeds, four times for children age 6-23 months.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Topic/ Module[2]	Definition[3]	Table number	Value
TC.708	Unhealthy food consumption		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who consumed selected sentinel unhealthy foods[25] during the previous day	TC.7.7	44.3
TC.709	Zero vegetable or fruit consumption		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who did not consume any vegetables or fruits during the previous day	TC.7.7	21.5
TC.710a TC.710b	Thinness prevalence (age 5-9 years)		FA	Percentage of children age 5-9 years who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median Body Mass Index (BMI)-for-age of the 2007 WHO Growth Reference for school-age children and adolescents	TC.8.2	0.5 0.0
TC.711a TC.711b	Overweight prevalence (age 5-9 years)		FA	Percentage of children age 5-9 years who are above (a) plus one standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) plus two standard deviations (severe) of the median Body Mass Index (BMI)-for-age of the 2007 WHO Growth Reference for school-age children and adolescents	TC.8.2	42.4 16.9
TC.712a TC.712b	Low height-for-age (age 5-9 years)		FA	Percentage of children age 5-9 years who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height-for-age of the 2007 WHO Growth Reference for school-age children and adolescents	TC.8.2	4.3 2.3
TC.713a TC.713b	Low weight-for-age (age 5-9 years)		FA	Percentage of children age 5-9 years 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 2007 WHO Growth Reference for school-age children and adolescents	TC.8.2	0.4 0.3

25 In the context of this indicator, "sentinel unhealthy foods" are foods or categories of foods (e.g., "sweets" or "candies") that are likely to be consumed by infants and young children and are high in sugar, salt and/or unhealthy fats. Refer to tables for more detailed information.

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MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Topic/ Module[2]	Definition[3]	Table number	Value
LEARN AND ACQUIRE SKILLS						
Base Questionnaire Indicators[4]						
LN.1	Attendance to early childhood education		UB	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	LN.1.1	29.8
LN.2	Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age) (adjusted)	4.2.2[26]	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	LN.1.2	54.4
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	LN.2.1	47.1
LN.4	Net intake rate in primary education		ED	Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	LN.2.2	69.7
LN.5a LN.5b LN.5c	Net attendance rate (adjusted)[27]		ED	Percentage of children of (a) primary school age currently attending primary, lower or upper secondary school (b) lower secondary school age currently attending lower secondary school or higher (c) upper secondary school age currently attending upper secondary school or higher	LN.2.3 LN.2.4 LN.2.6	89.2 78.1 71.0
LN.6a LN.6b LN.6c	Out-of-school rate		ED	Percentage of children of (a) primary school age who are not attending any level of education (b) lower secondary school age who are not attending any level of education (c) upper secondary school age who are not attending any level of education	LN.2.3 LN.2.4 LN.2.6	8.9 5.5 21.9
LN.7a LN.7b	Gross intake ratio to the last grade[16]		ED	Ratio of children attending the last grade for the first time to children at appropriate age to the last grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school	LN.2.7	93.4 86.1
LN.8a LN.8b LN.8c	Completion rate	4.1.2[15]	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	LN.2.7	96.3 94.4 57.1
LN.9	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school[16]		ED	Percentage of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year and not repeating in the current school year who are attending the first grade of lower secondary school in the current school year	LN.2.7	97.1
LN.10a LN.10b	Over-age for grade		ED	Percentage of children attending school who are at least 2 years above the intended age for grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school	LN.2.5	4.9 4.2

26 This SDG indicator is presented with parity indices as per SDG indicator 4.5.1, that is, by sex (female/male), area (rural/urban), household wealth quintile (poorest/richest), and others where possible.
27 Parity indices for this indicator are presented in the indicator tabulation by sex (female/male), area (rural/urban), and household wealth quintile (poorest/richest).

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Topic/ Module[2]	Definition[3]	Table number	Value
LN.19	Reading habit at home		FL	Percentage of children age 7-14 years who read books or are read to at home	LN.3.2	68.0
LN.20	School and home languages		FL	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who at home speak the language that teachers use at school	LN.3.2	76.9
LN.22a LN.22b LN.22c LN.22d LN.22e LN.22f	Children with foundational reading and numeracy skills[28]		FL	Percentage of children who successfully completed three foundational reading tasks (a) Age 7-14 years (b) Age for grade 2/3 (c) Attending grade 2/3 Percentage of children who successfully completed four foundational numeracy tasks (d) Age 7-14 years (e) Age for grade 2/3 (f) Attending grade 2/3	 LN.4.1 LN.4.1 LN.4.1 LN.4.2 LN.4.2 LN.4.2	 54.3 32.2 25.0 45.1 28.8 21.8
LN.604	Households with a radio		HC	Percentage of households that have a radio	LN.6.1	27.3
LN.605	Households with a television		HC	Percentage of households that have a television	LN.6.1	65.9
LN.606	Households with a telephone		HC IC – MIC	Percentage of households that have a telephone (fixed line or mobile phone)	LN.6.1	92.7
LN.607	Households with a computer		HC	Percentage of households that have a computer	LN.6.1	37.3
LN.608	Households with internet		HC	Percentage of households that have access to the internet by any device from home	LN.6.1	91.3
LN.609	Use of computer		IC – MIC	Percentage of population age 15-49 years who used a computer during the last 3 months	LN.6.2	30.4
LN.610a LN.610b	Ownership of mobile phone	5.b.1	IC – MIC	Percentage of population age 15-49 years who own a (a) mobile phone (b) smartphone	LN.6.2	 74.7 72.0
LN.611	Use of mobile phone		IC – MIC	Percentage of population age 15-49 years who used a mobile telephone during the last 3 months	LN.6.2	84.4
LN.612a LN.612b	Use of internet	17.8.1	IC – MIC	Percentage of population age 15-49 years who used the internet (a) during the last 3 months (b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	LN.6.2	 62.1 57.5
LN.613a LN.613b	ICT skills	4.4.1[15]	IC – MIC	Percentage of population who have carried out at least one specific computer related activity during the last 3 months (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49	LN.6.3	 51.7 53.2
Complementary Questionnaire Topic Indicators[4]						
LN.12	Availability of information on children's school performance		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member received a report card for the child in the last year	LN.3.1	93.8
LN.13	Opportunity to participate in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom their school's governing body is open to parental participation	LN.3.1	91.8

28 Parity indices for indicators LN.22a and LN.22d are presented in the indicator tabulation by sex (female/male), household wealth quintile (poorest/richest), and area (rural/urban). Only the Gender Parity Index (female/male) is presented for indicators LN.22b, LN.22c, LN.22e, and LN.22f.

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MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Topic/ Module[2]	Definition[3]	Table number	Value
LN.14	Participation in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member attended a school governing body meeting in the last year	LN.3.1	84.2
LN.16	Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member discussed child's progress with teachers in the last year	LN.3.1	93.8
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	LN.3.2	20.0
LN.21	Support with homework		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and having homework who receive help with homework	LN.3.2	97.1

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Topic/ Module[2]	Definition[3]	Table number	Value
PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION						
Base Questionnaire Indicators[4]						
PR.2	Violent discipline	16.2.1	UCD – FCD	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by adult household members in the past one month	PR.2.1	82.4
PR.3	Child labour	8.7.1	CL	Percentage of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour[29]	PR.3.3	14.2
PR.4a PR.4b	Child marriage	5.3.1	MA –MMA	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	 PR.4.1W PR.4.1W PR.4.1M PR.4.1M	 0.3 7.0 0.0 3.0
PR.5	Young people age 15-19 years currently married or in union		MA –MMA	Percentage of women and men age 15-19 years who are married or in union Women Men	 PR.4.1W PR.4.1M	 7.0 0.8
PR.7a PR.7b	Spousal age difference		MA	Percentage of women who are married or in union and whose spouse is 10 or more years older (a) age 15-19 years (b) age 20-24 years	PR.4.3	 10.5 8.9
Complementary Questionnaire Topic Indicators[4]						
PR.1	Birth registration	16.9.1	BR	Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered with a civil authority	PR.1.1	79.6
PR.14	Safety	16.1.4	VT – MVT	Percentage of population age 15-49 years feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark	PR.6.1	77.9
PR.15	Attitudes towards domestic violence		DV – MDV	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	 PR.7.1W PR.7.1M	 14.1 14.7

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

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MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Topic/ Module[2]	Definition[3]	Table number	Value
PR.701	Intimate partner controlling behaviours		VW	Percentage of ever-married adolescent girls and women age 15-49 years whose current/last husband/partner ever demonstrated at least three of the following controlling behaviours: a) jealous or angry if she talks to other men; b) wrongly accuses her of being unfaithful; c) does not permit her to meet her female friends; d) tries to limit her contact with her family; e) insists on knowing where she is at all times	PR.8.9-10	22.7
PR.702	Intimate partner violence	5.2.1	VW	Proportion of ever-partnered adolescent girls and women age 15-49 years subjected to physical, sexual, or emotional violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months	PR.8.9 / PR.8.13	19.0
PR.703	Sexual violence by non-intimate partner	5.2.2	VW	Percentage of adolescent girls and women age 15-49 years subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months	PR.8.6	0.3
PR.704a PR.704b PR.704c	Help seeking to stop the violence		VW	Percentage of adolescent girls and women age 15-49 years reporting experiences of physical or sexual violence who: (a) sought help to stop the violence, (b) never sought help but told someone (c) never sought help and never told anyone	PR.8.17	12.0 8.9 78.8

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Topic/ Module[2]	Definition[3]	Table number	Value
LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT						
Base Questionnaire Indicators[4]						
WS.1	Use of improved drinking water sources		WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	WS.1.1	99.9
WS.2	Use of at least basic drinking water services	1.4.1 & 6.1.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water either on premises (within their dwelling/yard/plot) or within 30 minutes round trip collection time	WS.3.9	99.7
WS.2a	Use of improved water sources on premises	6.1.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water on premises (within their dwelling/yard/plot)	WS.1.2	98.1
WS.2b	Use of improved water source with water available when needed	6.1.1	WS	Percentage of household members with an improved water source with sufficient drinking water available when needed in the last month	WS.1.5	82.0
WS.3a	Availability of drinking water in the last month	6.1.1	WS	Percentage of household members with a water source with sufficient drinking water available when needed in the last month	WS.1.5	82.0
WS.3b	Availability of drinking water in the last 12 months		WS	Percentage of household members with a water source with sufficient drinking water available when needed in the last 12 months	WS.1.5	71.3
WS.4	Faecal contamination of source water		WQ	Percentage of household members whose source water was tested and with *E. coli* contamination in source water (point of collection)	WS.1.6	32.0

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Topic/ Module[2]	Definition[3]	Table number	Value
WS.4a	Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	6.1.1	WQ	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source water and with no *E.coli* contamination in source water (point of collection)	WS.1.8	68.0
WS.5	Faecal contamination of household drinking water		WQ	Percentage of household members whose household drinking water was tested and with *E. coli* contamination in household drinking water (point of use)	WS.1.7	45.6
WS.6	Use of safely managed drinking water services	6.1.1	WS – WQ	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source on premises, whose source water was tested and free of *E. coli* and available when needed	WS.1.8 / WS.3.9	57.2
WS.7	Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	HW	Percentage of household members with a handwashing facility at home where water and soap or detergent are present	WS.2.1	71.1
WS.701	Bathing facility on premises with water		HW	Percentage of household members with bathing facility on premises (within their dwelling/yard/plot) and with water available	WS.2.2	97.0
WS.8	Use of improved sanitation facilities		WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities	WS.3.1	99.7
WS.9	Use of at least basic sanitation services	1.4.1 & 3.8.1 & 6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared with other households	WS.3.7 / WS.3.9	97.0
WS.10	Safe disposal in situ of waste/ excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members with improved on-site sanitation facilities from which waste/excreta has never been emptied or has been emptied and buried in a covered pit	WS.3.5	86.7
WS.11	Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members using an improved on-site sanitation facility from which waste/excreta has been removed off-site for treatment (excluding shared and inadequately contained)	WS.3.8	2.0
WS.12	Safe containment of waste/ excreta in improved on-site sanitation facilities		WS	Percentage of household members using an improved on-site sanitation facility which adequately contains waste	WS.3.4	89.4
WS.13	Safely managed on-site sanitation	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members with improved on-site sanitation facilities where wastes are safely disposed of in situ (excluding shared and inadequately contained)	WS.3.8	77.9
Complementary Questionnaire Topic Indicators[4]						

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MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Topic/ Module[2]	Definition[3]	Table number	Value
EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE						
Base Questionnaire Indicators[4]						
EQ.1	Children with functional difficulty		UCF – FCF	Percentage of children age 2-17 years reported with functional difficulty in at least one domain	EQ.1.4	9.9
Complementary Questionnaire Topic Indicators[4]						
EQ.3	Population covered by social transfers	1.3.1	ST – ED	Percentage of household members living in households that received any type of social transfers and benefits in the last 3 months	EQ.2.5	51.4
EQ.5	Children in the households that received any type of social transfers	1.3.1	ST – ED	Percentage of children under age 18 living in the households that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months	EQ.2.6	49.9
EQ.6	School-related social transfers		ED	Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years currently attending school that received any type of school-related social transfers in the current/ most recent academic year	EQ.2.7	11.1
EQ.7	Discrimination	10.3.1 & 16.b.1	VT – MVT	Percentage of population 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	EQ.3.1	16.0
EQ.8	Multidimensional poverty	1.2.2		Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions, by selected measures of multidimensional poverty[30]		
EQ.704	Decision-making on reproductive health	5.6.1	DM	Percentage of women age 15–49 years currently married or in union who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care	EQ.5.1	77.9

30 While this SDG indicator is defined according to national measures of multidimensional poverty, the MICS questionnaires can be used to calculate several non-monetary indices, such as MODA and MPI.

4 SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

Enumerator conducting interview for the DHS-MICS Fieldwork in 2025.

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4.1 RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS

Table SR.1.1 presents results of the sample implementation, including response rates. Of the 3,670 households selected for the sample, 3,300 were found occupied. Of these, 3,253 were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 98.6 percent.

The Water Quality Testing Form was administered to 4 randomly selected households in each cluster. Among the 808 selected households, the household drinking water was successfully tested in 723 households, yielding a response rate of 98.5 percent. Also, 721 households were successfully tested for source drinking water quality – a response rate of 98.2 percent.

In the interviewed households, 4,554 women (age 15-49 years) were identified. Of these, 4,263 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 93.6 percent among households interviewed. Household selected for men's questionnaire were also selected for the module on the Violence against women and was administered to one randomly selected woman. 1263 women were eligible for administration of the module with 1,174 women interviewed successfully, yielding a response rate of 93 percent for the Violence against women module.

The survey also sampled men (age 15-49 years) but required only a subsample. All men (age 15-49 years) were identified in every 2nd household. 2,157 men (age 15-49 years) were listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 1,833 eligible men, which corresponds to a response rate of 85 percent within eligible interviewed households.

There were 2,400 children under age five listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 2,344 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 97.7 percent among households interviewed.

A sub-sample of children aged 5-17 years was used to administer the questionnaire for children age 5-17. Only one child was selected randomly in each household interviewed, and there were 6,757 children aged 5-17 years listed in the household questionnaires. Of these, 2,391 children were selected, and questionnaires were completed for 2,303 children which correspond to a response rate of 96.3 percent among the interviewed households.

Overall response rates of 92.3, 83.8, 96.3, 94.9 are calculated for the individual interviews of women, men, under-5s, and children age 5-17 years, respectively.

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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 region, Samoa DHS-MICS 2025

		Area		Region			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Apia Urban Area	North West Upolu	Rest of Upolu	Savaii
Households							
Sampled	3,670	1,110	2,560	1,110	1,000	780	780
Occupied	3,300	978	2,322	978	926	685	711
Interviewed	3,253	953	2,300	953	908	681	711
Household completion rate	88.6	85.9	89.8	85.9	90.8	87.3	91.2
Household response rate	98.6	97.4	99.1	97.4	98.1	99.4	100.0
Water quality testing[A]							
Sampled	808	296	512	296	200	156	156
Occupied	734	264	470	264	187	141	142
Household water quality test							
Completed	723	256	467	256	186	139	142
Completion rate	89.5	86.5	91.2	86.5	93.0	89.1	91.0
Response rate	98.5	97.0	99.4	97.0	99.5	98.6	100.0
Source water quality test							
Completed	721	255	466	255	185	139	142
Completion rate	89.2	86.1	91.0	86.1	92.5	89.1	91.0
Response rate	98.2	96.6	99.1	96.6	98.9	98.6	100.0
Women age 15-49 years							
Eligible	4,554	1,346	3,208	1,346	1,333	1,005	870
Interviewed	4,263	1,269	2,994	1,269	1,240	900	854
Women's response rate	93.6	94.3	93.3	94.3	93.0	89.6	98.2
Women's overall response rate	92.3	91.9	92.4	91.9	91.2	89.0	98.2
Violence against women module[B]							
Eligible	1,263	338	925	338	366	284	275
Interviewed	1,174	315	859	315	341	255	263
Response rate	93.0	93.2	92.9	93.2	93.2	89.8	95.6
Overall response rate	91.6	90.8	92.0	90.8	91.4	89.3	95.6
Men age 15-49 years[C]							
Number of men in interviewed households	4,357	1,267	3,090	1,267	1,294	966	830
Eligible	2,157	601	1,556	601	617	505	434
Interviewed	1,833	516	1,317	516	520	376	421
Men's response rate	85.0	85.9	84.6	85.9	84.3	74.5	97.0
Men's overall response rate	83.8	83.7	83.8	83.7	82.6	74.0	97.0
Children under 5 years							
Eligible	2,400	579	1,821	579	701	576	544
Mothers/caregivers interviewed	2,344	573	1,771	573	672	555	544
Under-5's response rate	97.7	99.0	97.3	99.0	95.9	96.4	100.0
Under-5's overall response rate	96.3	96.4	96.3	96.4	94.0	95.8	100.0
Children age 5-17 years[D]							
Number of children in interviewed households	6,757	1,783	4,974	1,783	1,868	1,558	1,548
Eligible	2,391	644	1,747	644	662	542	543
Mothers/caregivers interviewed	2,303	620	1,683	620	632	510	541
Children age 5-17's response rate	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	95.5	94.1	99.6
Children age 5-17's overall response rate	94.9	93.8	95.4	93.8	93.6	93.5	99.6

[A] The Water Quality Testing Form was administered to 4 randomly selected households in each cluster. The response rate within completed households is presented in Table DQ.3.1.

[B] The Violence against women module was administered to a randomly selected women age 15-49 years in each household selected for Questionnaire for Men

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

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

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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 has been used in the construction of the wealth index.

Table SR.2.1 presents characteristics of housing, disaggregated by area and region, 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 regions are distributed according to household wealth quintiles.

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Table SR.2.1: Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, by area of residence and region, Samoa DHS-MICS 2025

		Area		Region			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Apia Urban Area	North West Upolu	Rest of Upolu	Savaii
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Electricity							
Yes	99.4	99.8	99.3	99.8	99.8	99.3	98.5
No	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.7	1.5
Energy use for cooking[A]							
Clean fuels and technologies	75.4	93.1	71.4	93.1	83.5	72.2	49.5
Other fuels	24.3	6.3	28.4	6.3	16.3	27.6	50.2
No cooking done in the household	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.3
Internet access at home[B]							
Yes	91.3	92.4	91.1	92.4	93.1	93.1	85.7
No	8.7	7.6	8.9	7.6	6.9	6.9	14.3
Main material of flooring[C]							
Natural floor	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Rudimentary floor	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.6	2.0	0.9	0.8
Finished floor	98.4	98.3	98.5	98.3	97.9	98.8	99.0
Other	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Main material of roof[C]							
Natural roofing	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.4
Rudimentary roofing	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.7
Finished roofing	99.1	99.8	99.0	99.8	98.6	99.7	98.9
Main material of exterior walls[C]							
Natural walls	15.1	4.5	17.5	4.5	15.0	21.6	17.9
Rudimentary walls	10.1	12.2	9.6	12.2	13.7	2.5	9.8
Finished walls	74.1	83.2	72.0	83.2	70.5	75.3	71.3
Other	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.9	0.6	1.0
Rooms used for sleeping							
1	31.7	24.4	33.4	24.4	34.8	33.5	31.1
2	29.6	28.5	29.9	28.5	29.0	31.3	30.0
3 or more	38.6	47.1	36.7	47.1	36.2	35.2	39.0
Types of houses of the main house							
Open Samoan Fale							
With extension	4.8	2.5	5.4	2.5	5.7	6.6	3.5
Without extension	5.6	2.5	6.3	2.5	6.8	7.2	4.6
Close Samoan Fale							
With extension	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.6	6.9	2.1	2.5
Without extension	3.2	4.1	3.0	4.1	3.6	2.3	2.7
Open European House							
With extension	15.7	10.9	16.8	10.9	15.4	13.8	22.4
Without extension	8.4	9.0	8.3	9.0	6.6	8.5	10.8
Close European House							
With extension	39.9	40.9	39.6	40.9	37.3	43.3	39.8
Without extension	14.4	17.3	13.8	17.3	13.4	15.0	13.2
2+Storey building							
European House	2.5	7.4	1.4	7.4	2.5	0.7	0.0
Samoan Fale	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Faleoo (like beach fale)	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0
Incomplete small euro	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.4
Other	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0

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Table SR.2.1: Housing characteristics (continued)

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, by area of residence and region, Samoa DHS-MICS 2025

		Area		Region			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Apia Urban Area	North West Upolu	Rest of Upolu	Savaii
Number of households	3,253	610	2,643	610	1,222	715	705
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	3.41	2.75	3.56	2.75	3.49	3.85	3.41
Percentage of household members with access to consistent sources of electricity[1]	98.8	99.3	98.7	99.3	98.8	99.5	97.7
Number of household members	21,062	3,713	17,349	3,713	7,929	4,941	4,480

[1] MICS indicator SR.1 - Access to consistent sources of 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 SR.6.1

[B] See Table LN.6.1 for details and indicators on ICT devices in households

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

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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 region, Samoa DHS-MICS 2025

		Area		Region			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Apia Urban Area	North West Upolu	Rest of Upolu	Savaii
Percentage of households that own a							
Television[A]	65.9	81.0	62.4	81.0	63.0	65.3	58.2
Refrigerator	54.6	70.9	50.8	70.9	58.6	47.1	41.1
Washing machine	51.6	69.2	47.5	69.2	50.4	42.1	47.8
Electric Kettle	91.8	94.7	91.1	94.7	92.4	90.3	89.6
Electric Iron	91.2	94.7	90.4	94.7	90.9	90.5	89.7
Electric Fan	76.9	88.2	74.3	88.2	81.6	62.8	73.3
Freezer	60.2	60.4	60.2	60.4	53.9	60.2	71.0
Percentage of households that own							
Agricultural land	47.9	32.2	51.5	32.2	30.4	54.6	84.8
Farm animals/Livestock	40.1	18.1	45.2	18.1	22.0	51.8	78.5
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a							
Wristwatch	66.0	67.1	65.8	67.1	68.3	63.9	63.3
Bicycle	19.2	21.9	18.6	21.9	16.2	17.5	23.8
Motorcycle or scooter	3.2	5.4	2.7	5.4	2.3	1.5	4.5
Animal-drawn cart	1.4	2.2	1.3	2.2	1.2	1.0	1.5
Car, truck, or van	68.9	75.9	67.3	75.9	69.7	61.7	68.8
Boat with a motor	2.0	3.6	1.6	3.6	1.2	2.1	2.0
Canoe	4.4	1.5	5.1	1.5	2.0	6.2	9.3
Fishing line	11.2	10.0	11.4	10.0	5.2	15.9	17.7
Fishing net	7.1	3.6	7.9	3.6	4.2	12.5	9.8
Fishing spear	10.0	6.3	10.8	6.3	4.0	18.2	15.2
Computer[A]	37.3	59.4	32.2	59.4	38.7	26.9	26.6
Mobile telephone[A]	92.5	92.5	92.5	92.5	94.9	93.4	87.2
Bank account	63.7	78.6	60.2	78.6	67.8	51.5	55.8
Any household member makes financial transactions via mobile phone	18.1	30.2	15.3	30.2	18.4	10.1	15.2
Ownership of dwelling							
Owned by a household member	94.4	92.5	94.9	92.5	92.3	97.2	96.9
Not owned	5.6	7.5	5.1	7.5	7.7	2.8	3.1
Rented	2.4	4.4	1.9	4.4	3.6	0.4	0.4
Other	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	4.1	2.3	2.7
Number of households	3,253	610	2,643	610	1,222	715	705

[A] See Table LN.6.1 for details and indicators on ICT devices in households

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Table SR.2.3: Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the household population, by wealth index quintile, Samoa DHS-MICS 2025

	Wealth index quintile					Total	Number of household members
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest		
Total	**20.0**	**20.0**	**20.0**	**20.0**	**20.0**	**100.0**	**21,062**
Area							
Urban	7.1	10.2	16.7	25.7	40.4	100.0	3,713
Rural	22.8	22.1	20.7	18.8	15.6	100.0	17,349
Region							
Apia Urban Area	7.1	10.2	16.7	25.7	40.4	100.0	3,713
North West Upolu	17.0	20.6	21.5	19.7	21.1	100.0	7,929
Rest of Upolu	25.6	21.8	22.6	17.8	12.1	100.0	4,941
Savaii	29.8	25.1	17.0	18.3	9.8	100.0	4,480

4.3 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Tables SR.3.1 and SR.3.2 provides the distribution of households by selected background characteristics, including the sex, age, education, and ethnicity[31] of the household head, as well as area, region, and number of household members. Both unweighted and weighted numbers are presented. Such information is essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the report and provides background information on the representativeness of the survey sample. The remaining tables in this report are presented only with weighted numbers.[32]

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 normalised.[2] The table also shows the weighted mean household size estimated by the survey.

31 This was determined by asking question HC1A-HC2 in the household questionnaire
32 See Appendix A: Sample design, for more details on sample weights.

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Table SR.3.1: Household composition

Percent and frequency distribution of households, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

		Number of households	
	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	**3,253**	**3,253**
Sex of household head			
Male	71.0	2,309	2,295
Female	29.0	944	958
Age of household head			
<18	0.0	0	0
18-34	5.1	165	162
35-64	65.9	2,143	2,132
65-84	27.1	881	896
85+	2.0	64	63
Area			
Urban	18.8	610	953
Rural	81.2	2,643	2,300
Region			
Apia Urban Area	18.8	610	953
North West Upolu	37.6	1,222	908
Rest of Upolu	22.0	715	681
Savaii	21.7	705	711
Education of household head			
Early Childhood Education or none	3.9	127	107
Primary	15.1	490	480
Secondary	60.0	1,951	1,931
Higher	19.0	618	668
Special Needs Education	0.0	1	1
Missing/DK	2.0	66	66
Number of household members			
1	5.4	175	184
2	7.8	253	260
3	9.8	318	322
4	10.7	348	345
5	10.8	352	359
6	11.6	378	378
7+	43.9	1,428	1,405
Religion of household head			
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	26.2	852	871
Roman Catholic	19.1	622	640
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	17.4	567	558
Methodist	12.0	391	386
Assembly of God	11.3	369	341
Other religion	13.6	441	444
No religion	0.3	11	13
Ethnicity of household head			
Samoan	91.6	2,980	2,949
Samoan/ Chinese	2.3	74	80
Samoan/ German	2.3	73	79
Samoan/ Tokelauan	0.6	20	21
Samoan Mix	1.9	62	72
Others	1.3	44	52

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Table SR.3.2: Household members

Compositional features of households, by sex and age groups of interest, and mean household size, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

		Number of households	
	Value	Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	**3,253**	**3,253**
Percentage of households with[A]			
At least one child under age 2 years	23.7	771	756
At least one child under age 5 years	45.0	1,463	1,434
At least one child age 5-17 years	74.1	2,412	2,391
At least one child age <18 years	80.3	2,612	2,588
At least one young person age 18-24 years	42.4	1,380	1,367
At least one woman age 15-49 years	78.8	2,565	2,557
At least one man age 15-49 years	75.0	2,438	2,420
No member age <50 years	7.4	241	256
No adult (18+) member	0.0	0	0
Per 100 households, number of			
Children under age 5 years	75.7	3,253	3,253
Children age 5-17 years	210.3	3,253	3,253
Women age 15-49 years	140.7	3,253	3,253
Men age 15-49 years	135.1	3,253	3,253
Mean household size	6.5	3,253	3,253

[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 21,062 household members were listed. Of these, 10,539 were males, and 10,523 were females.[33]

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

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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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**10,539**	**100.0**	**10,523**	**100.0**	**21,062**	**100.0**
Age						
0-4	1,262	12.0	1,199	11.4	2,461	11.7
5-9	1,458	13.8	1,284	12.2	2,742	13.0
10-14	1,432	13.6	1,348	12.8	2,780	13.2
15-19	1,109	10.5	986	9.4	2,094	9.9
15-17	703	6.7	617	5.9	1,320	6.3
18-19	406	3.9	368	3.5	774	3.7
20-24	731	6.9	722	6.9	1,453	6.9
25-29	591	5.6	660	6.3	1,251	5.9
30-34	514	4.9	680	6.5	1,194	5.7
35-39	482	4.6	540	5.1	1,022	4.9
40-44	496	4.7	511	4.9	1,008	4.8
45-49	472	4.5	477	4.5	949	4.5
50-54	538	5.1	579	5.5	1,118	5.3
55-59	461	4.4	411	3.9	873	4.1
60-64	381	3.6	390	3.7	771	3.7
65-69	240	2.3	301	2.9	541	2.6
70-74	184	1.7	165	1.6	349	1.7
75-79	95	0.9	117	1.1	212	1.0
80-84	44	0.4	75	0.7	119	0.6
85+	49	0.5	76	0.7	125	0.6
Child and adult populations						
Children age 0-17 years	4,855	46.1	4,449	42.3	9,303	44.2
Adults age 18+ years	5,684	53.9	6,074	57.7	11,758	55.8

[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.

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Table SR.4.2S: Household members age 20 years and over ever diagnosed with Non Communicable Diseases.

Percentage of population of 20 years or older ever diagnosed with Non-Communicable Diseases, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of household members 20 years and over diagnosed with:						
	Diabetes	Hypertension	Cardiovascular Disease	Rheumatic heart disease	Cancer	Anemia	Population 20 years and over
Total	**15.1**	**17.5**	**5.8**	**4.2**	**3.9**	**4.1**	**10,984**
Sex							
Male	13.7	15.5	5.8	4.0	3.8	3.6	5,278
Female	16.5	19.4	5.8	4.3	4.1	4.7	5,706
Age							
20-24	4.0	3.6	3.8	2.8	2.0	2.5	1,453
25-29	4.0	4.0	3.1	2.6	2.0	2.3	1,251
30-34	7.5	7.2	5.6	4.4	3.6	3.9	1,194
35-39	8.8	9.4	4.6	3.7	3.3	3.9	1,022
40-44	13.4	13.2	5.2	4.0	3.8	4.3	1,008
45-49	17.0	17.3	6.2	5.0	5.0	5.2	949
50-54	19.9	24.9	5.6	4.3	4.2	4.4	1,118
55-59	23.9	27.2	7.6	5.3	5.3	5.1	873
60-64	31.9	34.9	8.8	5.9	5.9	5.9	771
65-69	30.9	39.3	8.4	5.4	5.2	6.0	541
70-74	31.3	45.0	9.6	3.5	4.7	4.9	349
75-79	33.6	49.7	10.0	6.3	8.9	4.9	212
80-84	28.2	44.9	9.6	4.8	3.5	2.6	119
85+	14.9	25.6	7.4	5.1	6.4	5.9	125
Area							
Urban	11.4	14.6	3.3	1.3	0.7	0.3	2,037
Rural	16.0	18.2	6.4	4.8	4.7	5.0	8,948
Region							
Apia Urban Area	11.4	14.6	3.3	1.3	0.7	0.3	2,037
North West Upolu	10.0	12.7	1.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	4,131
Rest of Upolu	30.1	30.9	18.0	15.8	15.8	16.7	2,527
Savaii	11.1	14.1	1.8	0.5	0.1	0.3	2,289

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Table SR.4.2S: Household members age 20 years and over ever diagnosed with Non Communicable Diseases (continued)

Percentage of population of 20 years or older ever diagnosed with Non Communicable Diseases, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of household members 20 years and over diagnosed with:						
	Diabetes	Hypertension	Cardiovascular Disease	Rheumatic heart disease	Cancer	Anemia	Population 20 years and over
Education background[A]							
Early Childhood Education or none	10.8	12.2	4.2	2.7	2.9	3.7	468
Primary	17.8	20.2	7.7	5.8	5.6	6.2	1,895
Secondary	14.7	16.9	5.5	3.9	3.8	3.9	6,522
Higher	14.5	18.3	5.6	4.2	3.4	3.2	1,803
DK/Missing	16.6	18.3	4.6	2.2	2.2	2.1	295
Religion of household head							
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	15.4	18.6	6.2	4.6	4.5	4.9	2,914
Roman Catholic	16.0	18.5	5.7	3.5	3.7	3.9	2,098
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	16.0	17.5	6.0	4.6	4.1	4.1	1,925
Methodist	14.5	17.5	5.4	4.2	3.5	3.3	1,334
Assembly of God	15.2	16.5	6.6	4.4	4.5	5.1	1,213
Other religion	12.7	15.0	4.5	3.7	3.0	3.0	1,479
No religion	(15.7)	(13.7)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	21
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	13.2	14.5	6.7	5.1	4.8	5.5	1,965
Second	14.1	15.5	5.5	4.1	4.0	4.3	2,106
Middle	15.1	18.4	6.6	5.5	5.1	5.1	2,160
Fourth	16.2	17.9	5.7	3.9	3.5	3.5	2,280
Richest	16.5	20.6	4.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2,473

[A] The modality "Special Needs Education" of "Education background" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

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4.5 RESPONDENTS' BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Tables SR.5.1, SR.5.1W, SR.5.1M, SR.5.2, and SR.5.3 provide information on the background characteristics of the total population of respondents age 15-49 years, 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 normalised (standardised).[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, whereas Table SR.5.1 combines all female and male respondents. The tables include information on the distribution of women and men according to area, region, age, education[34], marital status, motherhood status, health insurance, functional difficulties (for age 18-49), birthplace, citizenship, ethnicity of the household head, and wealth index quintiles.[35, 36]

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, region, age in months, mother's (or caregiver's) education, respondent type, health insurance, functional difficulties (for children under age 5 only for age 2-4 years), mother's functional difficulties, ethnicity of the household head, and wealth index quintiles.

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

35 The wealth index is a composite indicator of wealth. To construct the wealth index, principal components analysis is performed by using information on the ownership of consumer goods, dwelling characteristics, water and sanitation, and other characteristics that are related to the household's wealth, to generate weights (factor scores) for each of the items used. First, initial factor scores are calculated for the total sample. Then, separate factor scores are calculated for households in urban and rural areas. Finally, the urban and rural factor scores are regressed on the initial factor scores to obtain the combined, final factor scores for the total sample. This is carried out to minimise 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, divided into 10 equal parts (deciles), and then finally regrouped into 5 equal parts (quintiles) from lowest (poorest) to highest (richest). In Samoa DHS-MICS, the following assets were used in these calculations: number of rooms, main material of the dwelling floor, main material of the roof, main material of the exterior wall, fixed telephone line, radio, table, bed, sofa, chair, food safe, cupboard, whether household has electricity, television, refrigerator, washing machine, electric kettle, electric iron, electric fan, freezer, wristwatch, bicycle, motorcycle or scooter, animal-drawn cart, car/ truck / van, boat with a motor, canoe, fishing line, fishing net, fishing spear, whether any member has a computer or a tablet, whether any member has a mobile phone, whether household has access to internet at home, land ownership for agriculture, number of acres of agricultural land, number of milk cows or bulls, other cattle, horses/donkeys, goats, sheep, chickens, pigs, ducks, whether household has bank account, type of cookstove, type of fuel or energy source for cookstove, whether cooking is usually done in house, in separate building or outdoors, source of light in household, main source of drinking water, main source of water used for other purposes such as cooking and 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, households using facility, place of hand washing, presence of water at the place for handwashing, presence of soap or detergent at place for handwashing, place where members often wash their hands, whether relationship to the head is servant. The wealth index is assumed to capture the underlying long-term wealth through information on the household assets and is intended to produce a ranking of households by wealth, from poorest to richest. The wealth index does not provide information on absolute poverty, current income or expenditure levels. The wealth scores calculated are applicable for only the particular data set they are based on. Further information on the construction of the wealth index can be found in:
Filmer, D., and L. Pritchett. "Estimating Wealth Effects without Expenditure Data — or Tears: An Application to Educational Enrollments in States of India*." *Demography* 38, no. 1 (2001): 115-32. doi:10.1353/dem.2001.0003.;
Rutstein, S., and K. Johnson. *The DHS Wealth Index*. DHS Comparative Reports No. 6. Calverton: ORC Macro, 2004. https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/CR6/CR6.pdf.;
Rutstein, S. *The DHS Wealth Index: Approaches for Rural and Urban Areas.* Calverton: Macro International, 2008. https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/WP60/WP60.pdf.

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

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Table SR.5.1: Background characteristics of men and women age 15-49 years

Percent and frequency distribution of population age 15-49 years, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

		Number of people	
	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	**6,096**	**6,096**
Sex			
Male	48.9	2,983	1,833
Female	51.1	3,113	4,263
Area			
Urban	18.6	1,136	1,785
Rural	81.4	4,960	4,311
Region			
Apia Urban Area	18.6	1,136	1,785
North West Upolu	39.5	2,405	1,760
Rest of Upolu	23.1	1,408	1,276
Savaii	18.8	1,147	1,275
Age			
15-19	23.2	1,416	1,372
15-17	15.2	925	885
18-19	8.1	491	487
20-24	16.6	1,015	989
25-29	14.4	875	873
30-34	13.7	833	870
35-39	11.2	680	699
40-44	10.8	656	659
45-49	10.2	621	634
Education			
Early Childhood Education or none	3.3	198	158
Primary	4.6	282	219
Secondary	62.0	3,778	3,680
Higher	29.4	1,789	1,993
Special Needs Education	0.1	6	7
Missing/DK	0.7	43	39
Marital status			
Currently married/in union	50.3	3,067	3,202
Widowed	0.6	35	37
Divorced	1.7	106	106
Separated	2.3	139	137
Never married/in union	45.1	2,748	2,613
Missing/DK	0.0	1	1
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)			
Has functional difficulty	2.2	116	108
Has no functional difficulty	97.8	5,055	5,103
Birth Place			
Samoa	98.0	5,977	5,965
Another country	1.9	117	130
DK/Missing	0.0	2	1

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Table SR.5.1: Background characteristics of men and women age 15-49 years (continued)

Percent and frequency distribution of population age 15-49 years, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

		Number of people	
	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted
Citizenship			
Samoa	94.8	5,781	5,778
Samoa and other country	3.5	216	222
Other country	0.8	50	53
DK/Missing	0.8	49	43
Ethnicity of household head			
Samoan	92.3	5,624	5,564
Samoan/ Chinese	1.9	116	124
Samoan/ German	2.3	143	157
Samoan/ Tokelauan	0.5	30	34
Samoan Mix	2.0	122	145
Others	1.0	62	72
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	17.9	1,089	1,046
Second	19.6	1,193	1,117
Middle	20.9	1,275	1,211
Fourth	20.0	1,221	1,264
Richest	21.6	1,319	1,458

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Table SR.5.1W: Women's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

		Number of women	
	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	**4,263**	**4,263**
Area			
Urban	18.9	805	1,269
Rural	81.1	3,458	2,994
Region			
Apia Urban Area	18.9	805	1,269
North West Upolu	39.2	1,671	1,240
Rest of Upolu	23.1	983	900
Savaii	18.9	804	854
Age			
15-19	21.4	913	904
15-17	13.5	577	568
18-19	7.9	336	336
20-24	15.9	677	678
25-29	14.4	615	610
30-34	15.2	647	646
35-39	11.8	502	514
40-44	10.9	464	466
45-49	10.4	445	445
Education			
Early Childhood Education or none	2.8	120	102
Primary	2.1	91	89
Secondary	60.0	2,558	2,514
Higher	34.5	1,470	1,534
Special Needs Education	0.2	7	6
DK/Missing	0.4	17	18
Marital status			
Currently married/in union	57.8	2,462	2,436
Widowed	0.6	27	28
Divorced	1.9	83	81
Separated	2.1	91	91
Never married/in union	37.5	1,600	1,627
Motherhood and recent births			
Never gave birth	38.3	1,633	1,648
Ever gave birth	61.7	2,630	2,615
Gave birth in last two years	19.5	833	820
No birth in last two years	42.1	1,797	1,795
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)			
Has functional difficulty	1.8	67	68
Has no functional difficulty	98.2	3,619	3,627
Women's Religion			
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	25.0	1064	1083
Roman Catholic	19.1	814	825
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	18.8	803	797
Methodist	11.2	477	486
Assembly of God	12.8	545	511
Other religion	12.9	551	553
No religion	0.2	9	8
Women Employment Status			
Work for pay/profit	28.1	1197	1256
Unpaid work	5.9	250	213
Unemployed	65.5	2786	2765
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	0.5	21	19

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Table SR.5.1W: Women's background characteristics (continued)

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

		Number of women	
	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted
Birth Place			
Samoa	98.0	4,177	4,169
Another country	2.0	86	94
Citizenship			
Samoa	95.7	4,082	4,068
Samoa and other country	3.2	138	145
Other country	0.8	33	39
Missing	0.2	10	11
Ethnicity of household head			
Samoan	91.9	3,916	3,877
Samoan/ Chinese	1.9	82	87
Samoan/ German	2.6	113	116
Samoan/ Tokelauan	0.6	27	28
Samoan Mix	1.9	82	102
Others	1.0	44	53
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	18.3	781	741
Second	18.9	807	762
Middle	19.9	847	824
Fourth	20.9	893	915
Richest	21.9	935	1,021

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Table SR.5.1M: Men's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of men age 15-49 years, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

		Number of men	
	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	**1,833**	**1,833**
Area			
Urban	18.4	337	516
Rural	81.6	1,496	1,317
Region			
Apia Urban Area	18.4	337	516
North West Upolu	39.7	728	520
Rest of Upolu	23.1	424	376
Savaii	18.8	344	421
Age			
15-19	25.1	461	468
15-17	16.9	310	317
18-19	8.2	151	151
20-24	17.4	320	311
25-29	14.3	262	263
30-34	12.1	221	224
35-39	10.5	193	185
40-44	10.6	195	193
45-49	9.9	182	189
Education			
Early Childhood Education or none	3.7	68	56
Primary	7.2	132	130
Secondary	64.0	1,173	1,166
Higher	24.0	440	459
Special Needs Education	0.0	1	1
DK/Missing	1.0	19	21
Marital status			
Currently married/in union	42.5	780	766
Widowed	0.5	9	9
Divorced	1.5	28	25
Separated	2.5	45	46
Never married/in union	52.9	970	986
Missing	0.0	1	1
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)			
Has functional difficulty	2.7	41	40
Has no functional difficulty	97.3	1,482	1,476

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Table SR.5.1M: Men's background characteristics (continued)

Percent and frequency distribution of men age 15-49 years, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

		Number of men	
	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted
Men's Religion			
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	27.5	497	511
Roman Catholic	17.4	315	334
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	19.7	356	355
Methodist	11.2	203	195
Assembly of God	12.9	234	209
Other religion	10.7	194	190
No religion	0.4	8	7
Men's Employment Status			
Work for pay/profit	45.6	833	831
Unpaid work	12.4	226	216
Unemployed	41.6	760	773
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	0.4	7	7
Birth Place			
Samoa	98.1	1,798	1,796
Another country	1.8	34	36
DK/Missing	0.1	1	1
Citizenship			
Samoa	93.9	1,721	1,710
Samoa and other country	3.9	71	77
Other country	0.8	16	14
Missing	1.4	26	32
Ethnicity of household head			
Samoan	92.7	1,699	1,687
Samoan/ Chinese	1.9	34	37
Samoan/ German	2.0	37	41
Samoan/ Tokelauan	0.3	6	6
Samoan Mix	2.1	38	43
Others	1.0	18	19
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	17.4	318	305
Second	20.2	371	355
Middle	22.0	403	387
Fourth	19.1	350	349
Richest	21.3	391	437

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Table SR.5.1VW: Women's background characteristics for Violence Against Women module

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years selected for Violence Against Women module, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

		Number of women	
	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	**1,178**	**1,178**
Area			
Urban	18.4	216	315
Rural	81.6	962	863
Region			
Apia Urban Area	18.4	216	315
North West Upolu	37.8	445	345
Rest of Upolu	23.0	271	255
Savaii	20.8	245	263
Age			
15-19	17.2	203	205
15-17	11.6	137	136
18-19	5.6	66	69
20-24	14.1	166	166
25-29	15.0	177	173
30-34	17.0	200	196
35-39	14.5	171	171
40-44	10.9	128	131
45-49	11.3	133	136
Education			
Early Childhood Education or none	2.7	32	27
Primary	2.0	24	23
Secondary	61.5	724	714
Higher	33.4	394	410
DK/Missing	0.4	4	4
Marital status			
Currently married/in union	64.5	759	756
Widowed	0.4	5	5
Divorced	2.6	30	29
Separated	1.2	14	15
Never married/in union	31.4	369	373
Motherhood and recent births			
Never gave birth	32.8	386	389
Ever gave birth	67.2	792	789
Gave birth in last two years	21.5	254	247
No birth in last two years	45.7	538	542
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)			
Has functional difficulty	1.1	11	11
Has no functional difficulty	98.9	1,030	1,031

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Table SR.5.1VW: Women's background characteristics for Violence Against Women module (continued)

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years selected for Violence Against Women module, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

		Number of women	
	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted
Women's Religion			
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	24.2	285	294
Roman Catholic	17.3	204	209
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	20.1	237	233
Methodist	11.8	139	138
Assembly of God	13.9	163	156
Other religion	12.7	149	147
No religion	0.1	1	1
Women's Employment Status			
Work for pay/profit	29.4	346	362
Unpaid work	5.6	65	58
Unemployed	64.8	762	753
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	0.2	3	3
Birth Place			
Samoa	98.6	1,161	1,161
Another country	1.4	17	17
Citizenship			
Samoa	96.0	1,131	1,129
Samoa and other country	2.9	34	36
Other country	0.9	10	10
Missing	0.2	3	3
Ethnicity of household head			
Samoan	92.7	1,092	1,086
Samoan/ Chinese	2.3	27	26
Samoan/ German	2.0	23	26
Samoan/ Tokelauan	0.3	3	3
Samoan Mix	2.1	25	29
Others	0.6	7	8
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	18.4	217	209
Second	19.9	234	225
Middle	19.9	234	228
Fourth	20.7	244	244
Richest	21.1	249	272

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Table SR.5.1.1SW: Women's main activity

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by main activity, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Employer	Employee	Self employed	Subsistence mainly for sale	Subsistence mainly for family use	Looking for a job	Domestic duties	Attend School	Incapable	Other/ Missing	Unable to determine main activity	Total	Number of women
Total	**0.7**	**26.1**	**2.9**	**0.1**	**4.2**	**2.5**	**44.7**	**18.1**	**0.2**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**4,263**
Area													
Urban	2.6	38.2	2.5	0.0	0.1	2.2	34.2	19.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	100.0	805
Rural	0.2	23.3	3.0	0.1	5.2	2.6	47.2	17.7	0.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	3,458
Region													
Apia Urban Area	2.6	38.2	2.5	0.0	0.1	2.2	34.2	19.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	100.0	805
North West Upolu	0.2	28.3	4.9	0.2	4.4	1.3	41.5	18.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	100.0	1,671
Rest of Upolu	0.2	19.9	1.1	0.0	10.7	5.9	43.2	18.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	983
Savaii	0.4	16.9	1.3	0.2	0.1	1.3	63.7	15.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	804
Age													
15-19	0.0	5.5	0.7	0.0	2.1	3.9	16.4	71.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	913
15-17	0.0	2.1	0.2	0.0	1.3	1.7	9.0	85.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	577
18-19	0.0	11.3	1.4	0.0	3.5	7.7	29.3	46.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	336
20-24	0.6	29.1	1.5	0.0	3.6	5.5	44.2	14.8	0.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	677
25-29	0.6	34.2	2.6	0.0	4.2	2.2	53.6	1.9	0.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	615
30-34	0.8	37.5	2.0	0.0	5.7	0.8	51.7	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	647
35-39	0.3	33.4	4.4	0.0	4.5	1.9	54.0	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	502
40-44	1.5	28.5	5.5	0.5	5.5	0.6	57.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	464
45-49	1.5	25.2	6.7	0.5	5.6	0.7	57.8	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	100.0	445
Education[A]													
Early Childhood Education or none	0.0	32.4	3.4	0.0	2.7	2.0	42.3	15.1	1.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	120
Primary	0.7	8.4	6.8	0.0	10.2	4.2	66.2	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	91
Secondary	0.4	16.1	2.9	0.2	5.4	2.8	54.3	17.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	100.0	2,558
Higher	1.1	43.8	2.7	0.0	1.9	2.1	26.9	21.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,470

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Table SR.5.1.1SW: Women's main activity (continued)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by main activity, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Employer	Employee	Self employed	Subsistence mainly for sale	Subsistence mainly for family use	Looking for a job	Domestic duties	Attend School	Incapable	Other/ Missing	Unable to determine main activity	Total	Number of women
Marital status													
Ever married/in union	0.8	27.0	3.7	0.2	5.7	2.1	59.0	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.1	100.0	2,663
Never married/in union	0.5	24.6	1.5	0.0	1.8	3.2	21.0	46.8	0.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,600
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)													
Has functional difficulty	2.8	20.2	2.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	58.7	6.9	4.9	0.0	0.9	100.0	67
Has no functional difficulty	0.7	30.0	3.3	0.1	4.7	2.7	50.2	7.6	0.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	3,619
Religion[B]													
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	0.3	30.2	2.0	0.0	4.4	2.8	38.8	21.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,064
Roman Catholic	1.3	29.3	3.4	0.0	3.8	1.5	39.6	20.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	100.0	814
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	0.5	19.4	2.3	0.4	5.1	3.8	53.5	14.5	0.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	803
Methodist	0.4	28.0	2.5	0.0	3.3	2.1	44.8	17.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	477
Assembly of God	0.5	20.2	3.9	0.2	5.7	3.5	49.0	16.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	545
Other religion	0.8	27.2	4.1	0.0	2.6	1.2	46.4	16.8	0.5	0.2	0.2	100.0	551
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	0.2	14.9	1.3	0.1	6.0	3.9	58.3	14.2	0.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	781
Second	0.2	18.5	1.6	0.0	4.7	2.5	56.0	15.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	807
Middle	0.3	24.6	3.2	0.0	5.8	2.9	48.0	14.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	100.0	847
Fourth	0.6	26.4	3.9	0.4	4.0	2.3	39.2	22.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	100.0	893
Richest	1.7	43.0	4.1	0.0	1.0	1.3	25.9	22.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	935

[A] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[B] The modality "No religion" of "Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

Table SR.5.1.1SM: Men's main activity

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by main activity, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Employer	Employee	Self employed	Subsistence mainly for sale	Subsistence mainly for family use	Looking for a job	Domestic duties	Attend School	Incapable	Other/ Missing	Total	Number of men
Total	**1.8**	**36.7**	**3.8**	**7.1**	**8.3**	**1.2**	**24.9**	**15.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**100.0**	**1,833**
Area												
Urban	3.1	47.2	3.5	1.0	0.4	0.4	24.7	19.2	0.2	0.4	100.0	337
Rural	1.5	34.3	3.9	8.5	10.1	1.4	24.9	14.5	0.4	0.4	100.0	1,496
Region												
Apia Urban Area	3.1	47.2	3.5	1.0	0.4	0.4	24.7	19.2	0.2	0.4	100.0	337
North West Upolu	2.3	44.2	2.9	3.1	6.3	0.0	26.9	13.5	0.6	0.2	100.0	728
Rest of Upolu	0.3	27.4	6.4	19.9	8.5	3.5	16.2	16.5	0.3	1.1	100.0	424
Savaii	1.4	21.9	3.1	5.9	20.0	1.9	31.4	14.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	344
Age												
15-19	0.0	14.7	0.8	1.2	4.4	1.5	20.5	56.5	0.0	0.4	100.0	461
15-17	0.0	8.9	0.5	0.7	2.5	0.0	17.9	68.9	0.0	0.6	100.0	310
18-19	0.0	26.5	1.5	2.2	8.3	4.6	25.9	31.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	151
20-24	0.7	37.9	2.0	6.6	11.5	2.7	31.7	5.9	0.0	1.0	100.0	320
25-29	2.3	50.2	3.5	5.7	8.9	1.8	27.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	262
30-34	2.1	46.1	4.2	11.7	11.0	0.4	23.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	221
35-39	4.1	44.3	6.9	9.3	7.8	0.0	26.4	0.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	193
40-44	2.9	41.3	8.3	11.5	9.4	0.3	25.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	195
45-49	3.7	46.3	6.9	12.4	7.9	0.4	19.7	0.8	1.4	0.6	100.0	182
Education[A]												
Early Childhood Education or none	4.1	47.9	0.0	7.0	7.4	3.3	24.1	6.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	68
Primary	0.5	38.6	4.9	10.7	11.9	0.9	30.1	1.3	1.1	0.0	100.0	132
Secondary	1.3	31.3	4.2	8.8	9.3	1.4	26.3	16.3	0.5	0.5	100.0	1,173
Higher	2.8	47.9	3.1	1.9	4.1	0.6	20.1	19.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	440
Special Needs Education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19
Marital status												
Ever married/in union	3.2	45.6	6.5	11.0	9.1	0.6	23.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	100.0	863
Never married/in union	0.6	28.7	1.5	3.7	7.7	1.8	26.3	28.7	0.4	0.6	100.0	970

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Table SR.5.1.1SM: Men's main activity (continued)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by main activity, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Employer	Employee	Self employed	Subsistence mainly for sale	Subsistence mainly for family use	Looking for a job	Domestic duties	Attend School	Incapable	Other/ Missing	Total	Number of men
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	0.0	(24.6)	(7.0)	(19.7)	(16.1)	(0.0)	(31.0)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(0.0)	100.0	41
Has no functional difficulty	2.2	42.8	4.5	8.1	9.3	1.5	26.2	4.6	0.4	0.4	100.0	1,482
Religion[B]												
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	1.7	32.4	3.6	7.8	7.4	0.7	26.4	18.4	0.8	0.7	100.0	497
Roman Catholic	1.7	41.5	2.6	8.6	6.9	0.6	22.7	15.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	315
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	1.3	32.0	3.7	8.0	13.3	2.3	27.6	10.7	0.4	0.7	100.0	356
Methodist	1.5	41.5	3.2	5.9	7.4	1.8	25.4	13.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	203
Assembly of God	1.8	38.4	5.6	5.0	8.2	2.1	21.2	17.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	234
Other religion	2.8	40.3	5.8	6.6	6.1	0.3	21.9	16.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	194
No religion	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	0.4	33.7	3.3	11.5	13.2	1.2	27.5	8.6	0.4	0.2	100.0	318
Second	0.9	35.1	3.8	8.1	8.8	1.6	26.6	14.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	371
Middle	1.6	35.7	4.3	9.4	8.7	0.7	25.3	13.4	0.3	0.7	100.0	403
Fourth	1.0	36.2	2.9	3.7	8.4	1.3	29.6	15.8	0.8	0.4	100.0	350
Richest	4.8	42.0	4.7	3.3	3.5	1.4	16.4	23.2	0.4	0.3	100.0	391

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

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

[A] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education" are displayed in the table but flagged with (*) to indicate very small cases

[B] The modality "No religion" of "Religion" is displayed in the table but flagged with (*) to indicate very small cases

Table SR 5.1.2SW: Women's employment status

Percentage of women age 15-49 by employment status, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Currently employed [1, A]	Not currently employed [B]	Not currently employed Students [C]	Missing/ don't know	Total	Number of women
Total	**33.9**	**47.9**	**18.1**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**4,263**
Area						
Urban	43.3	37.0	19.6	0.1	100.0	805
Rural	31.8	50.5	17.7	0.0	100.0	3,458
Region						
Apia Urban Area	43.3	37.0	19.6	0.1	100.0	805
North West Upolu	37.9	43.6	18.4	0.1	100.0	1,671
Rest of Upolu	31.9	49.9	18.2	0.0	100.0	983
Savaii	18.9	65.3	15.8	0.0	100.0	804
Age						
15-19	8.2	20.6	71.1	0.0	100.0	913
15-17	3.6	10.8	85.6	0.0	100.0	577
18-19	16.2	37.4	46.4	0.0	100.0	336
20-24	34.8	50.4	14.8	0.0	100.0	677
25-29	41.7	56.4	1.9	0.0	100.0	615
30-34	46.0	53.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	647
35-39	42.5	57.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	502
40-44	41.5	58.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	464
45-49	39.6	59.6	0.3	0.4	100.0	445
Education[A]						
Early Childhood Education or none	38.5	46.4	15.1	0.0	100.0	120
Primary	26.1	70.4	3.5	0.0	100.0	91
Secondary	25.0	57.7	17.3	0.1	100.0	2,558
Higher	49.5	29.5	21.0	0.0	100.0	1,470
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	37.3	61.8	0.8	0.1	100.0	2,663
Never married/in union	28.4	24.8	46.8	0.0	100.0	1,600
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	28.6	63.6	6.9	0.9	100.00	67
Has no functional difficulty	38.9	53.5	7.6	0.0	100.00	3,619
Religion[B]						
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	37.0	42.0	21.0	0.0	100.00	1,064
Roman Catholic	37.8	42.0	20.2	0.1	100.00	814
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	27.6	57.9	14.5	0.0	100.00	803
Methodist	34.1	47.9	17.9	0.0	100.00	477
Assembly of God	30.5	53.1	16.3	0.0	100.00	545
Other religion	34.7	48.3	16.8	0.2	100.00	551

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Table SR.5.1.2SW: Women's employment status (continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 by employment status, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Currently employed [1,A]	Not currently employed [B]	Not currently employed Students [C]	Missing/ don't know	Total	Number of women
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	22.6	63.2	14.2	0.0	100.0	781
Second	25.0	59.1	15.9	0.0	100.0	807
Middle	33.8	51.6	14.4	0.2	100.0	847
Fourth	35.4	42.1	22.4	0.1	100.0	893
Richest	49.9	27.6	22.5	0.0	100.0	935

SR.S1 – Employment status

[1] "Currently employed" is defined as having done work in the past 7 days. Includes persons who did not work in the past 7 days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

Question EC1, for "currently employed" women includes those that answer:- employer-code 01, employee-code 02, self employed-code 03, subsistence mainly for sale-04 and subsistence mainly for family use-05.

Question EC1, for "not currently employed" women includes those that answer:- looking for a job-code 06, domestic duties-code 07, incapable-09

Question EC1, for "not currently employed" women includes those that answer:- attend school-code 08

[A] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[B] The modality "No religion" of "Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

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

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Table SR 5.1.2SM: Men's employment status

Percentage of men age 15-49 by employment status, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Currently employed[1]	Not currently employed	Students	Missing/ don't know	Total	Number of men
Total	**57.8**	**26.9**	**15.4**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**1,833**
Area						
Urban	55.2	25.7	19.2	0.0	100.0	337
Rural	58.4	27.1	14.5	0.0	100.0	1,496
Region						
Apia Urban Area	55.2	25.7	19.2	0.0	100.0	337
North West Upolu	58.8	27.7	13.5	0.0	100.0	728
Rest of Upolu	62.5	21.0	16.5	0.0	100.0	424
Savaii	52.3	33.5	14.3	0.0	100.0	344
Age						
15-19	21.1	22.4	56.5	0.0	100.0	461
15-17	12.6	18.5	68.9	0.0	100.0	310
18-19	38.5	30.5	31.0	0.0	100.0	151
20-24	58.7	35.4	5.9	0.0	100.0	320
25-29	70.6	29.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	262
30-34	75.1	24.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	221
35-39	72.5	26.8	0.7	0.0	100.0	193
40-44	73.5	26.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	195
45-49	77.2	22.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	182
Education[A]						
Early Childhood Education or none	66.4	27.4	6.2	0.0	100.0	68
Primary	66.6	32.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	132
Secondary	55.0	28.7	16.3	0.0	100.0	1,173
Higher	59.8	21.0	19.2	0.0	100.0	440
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	75.4	24.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	863
Never married/in union	42.1	29.2	28.7	0.0	100.0	970
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	(67.4)	(32.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	41
Has no functional difficulty	66.9	28.5	4.6	0.0	100.0	1,482
Religion[B]						
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	53.0	28.6	18.4	0.0	100.0	497
Roman Catholic	61.3	23.7	15.1	0.0	100.0	315
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	58.3	30.9	10.7	0.0	100.0	356
Methodist	59.6	27.1	13.3	0.0	100.0	203
Assembly of God	59.0	23.7	17.3	0.0	100.0	234
Other religion	61.6	22.2	16.2	0.0	100.0	194
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	62.1	29.3	8.6	0.0	100.0	318
Second	56.8	28.5	14.7	0.0	100.0	371
Middle	59.6	27.1	13.4	0.0	100.0	403
Fourth	52.1	32.1	15.8	0.0	100.0	350
Richest	58.3	18.5	23.2	0.0	100.0	391

SR.S1 – Employment status

1 "Currently employed" is defined as having done work in the past 7 days. Includes persons who did not work in the past 7 days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

Question MEC1 for **"currently employed"** men includes those that answer:- employer-code 01, employee-code 02, self-employed-code 03, subsistence mainly for sale-04 and subsistence mainly for family use-05.

Question MEC1 for **"not currently employed"** men includes those that answer:- looking for a job-code 06, domestic duties-code 07, attend school-code 08, incapable-09

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

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

[A] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[B] The modality "No religion" of "Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

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Table SR 5.1.3SW: Women's occupation

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 employed in the last 7 days preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Legislative and managers	Professional	Technicians and associates professional	Clerical	Service and sales	Skilled agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishery	Craft and related trade workers and food	Plant, machinery and assembles	Elementary occupation	Armed forces	Other/ missing	Total	Number of women
Total	**4.5**	**16.8**	**8.2**	**7.4**	**49.6**	**1.8**	**3.4**	**0.3**	**0.7**	**0.1**	**7.2**	**100.0**	**1,468**
Area													
Urban	6.7	20.9	12.1	9.0	44.7	0.5	2.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	2.1	100.0	351
Rural	3.8	15.6	6.9	6.9	51.1	2.2	3.7	0.2	0.8	0.0	8.8	100.0	1,117
Region													
Apia Urban Area	6.7	20.9	12.1	9.0	44.7	0.5	2.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	2.1	100.0	351
North West Upolu	4.8	11.1	8.8	8.6	49.9	2.7	4.2	0.2	0.8	0.0	8.8	100.0	643
Rest of Upolu	2.0	12.6	4.8	4.8	59.5	1.4	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	11.9	100.0	321
Savaii	3.1	40.5	3.7	4.3	38.7	1.8	4.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.5	100.0	153
Age													
15-19	0.0	0.8	0.0	9.5	68.3	3.5	4.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	13.0	100.0	78
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	22
18-19	0.0	1.1	0.0	10.8	69.5	2.4	3.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	11.8	100.0	56
20-24	1.5	11.8	8.8	10.0	58.2	1.4	1.8	0.8	1.6	0.0	4.0	100.0	238
25-29	3.3	20.6	7.3	7.8	50.5	1.0	3.9	0.0	0.4	0.2	4.9	100.0	259
30-34	5.7	19.5	10.2	7.5	44.9	0.8	1.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	8.6	100.0	302
35-39	2.7	20.9	8.4	5.2	50.1	1.8	5.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	4.9	100.0	217
40-44	8.3	16.7	8.0	8.1	41.6	2.2	3.7	0.0	1.4	0.0	10.2	100.0	194
45-49	7.9	15.8	8.8	4.2	44.5	4.0	4.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	9.7	100.0	181
Education[A]													
Early Childhood Education or none	(4.1)	(4.6)	(1.3)	(6.9)	(64.8)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(15.5)	100.0	47
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	24
Secondary	1.8	5.2	2.4	4.3	66.8	2.9	5.3	0.4	0.9	0.0	10.0	100.0	653
Higher	7.1	28.6	14.1	10.3	32.6	0.9	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	4.2	100.0	734

Table SR 5.1.3SW: Women's occupation (continued)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 employed in the last 7 days preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Legislative and managers	Professional	Technicians and associates professional	Clerical	Service and sales	Skilled agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishery	Craft and related trade workers and food	Plant, machinery and assembles	Elementary occupation	Armed forces	Other/ missing	Total	Number of women
Marital status													
Ever married/in union	4.5	15.3	7.6	6.2	51.1	2.0	4.4	0.4	0.6	0.1	7.8	100.0	1,011
Never married/in union	4.4	20.1	9.5	10.1	46.3	1.3	1.3	0.1	0.8	0.0	6.1	100.0	458
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)													
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20
Has no functional difficulty	4.4	17.1	8.4	7.2	49.4	1.8	3.4	0.3	0.7	0.1	7.1	100.0	1,426
Religion[B]													
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	2.7	22.0	9.9	7.4	45.2	1.9	2.4	0.0	1.3	0.2	7.0	100.0	396
Roman Catholic	6.8	12.4	8.4	7.9	53.9	0.8	3.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	5.4	100.0	312
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	2.1	14.9	6.6	8.0	53.8	2.7	4.8	0.5	0.6	0.0	6.0	100.0	226
Methodist	7.9	22.3	6.2	7.6	46.4	1.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	100.0	168
Assembly of God	3.1	8.9	4.3	6.3	57.6	3.9	3.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	11.4	100.0	168
Other religion	4.6	18.1	11.3	6.7	42.4	1.2	5.2	1.2	0.6	0.0	8.9	100.0	194
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	0.7	6.7	0.3	3.6	68.6	5.0	4.9	0.5	1.3	0.0	8.3	100.0	183
Second	1.4	8.7	2.4	5.1	70.2	1.4	3.2	0.0	2.0	0.0	5.5	100.0	206
Middle	0.6	13.8	9.1	5.5	54.5	3.6	3.7	0.2	0.6	0.0	8.4	100.0	290
Fourth	3.4	18.0	6.4	11.2	42.6	1.0	4.7	0.8	0.5	0.4	11.0	100.0	320
Richest	10.4	25.4	14.4	8.4	34.8	0.2	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.3	100.0	468

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

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

[A] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[B] The modality "No religion" of "Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

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Table SR 5.1.3SM: Men's Occupation

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 employed in the last 7 days preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Legislative and managers	Professional	Technicians and associates professional	Clerical	Service and sales	Skilled agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishery	Craft and related trade workers and food	Plant, machinery and assembles	Elementary occupation	Armed forces	Other/ missing	Total	Number of men
Total	**1.9**	**7.0**	**5.9**	**6.0**	**21.9**	**26.8**	**10.9**	**11.4**	**6.2**	**0.2**	**1.8**	**100.0**	**1,066**
Area													
Urban	4.8	13.9	11.0	16.1	21.9	5.9	8.5	3.9	7.5	1.4	5.2	100.0	187
Rural	1.2	5.6	4.9	3.8	21.9	31.2	11.4	13.0	5.9	0.0	1.1	100.0	879
Region													
Apia Urban Area	4.8	13.9	11.0	16.1	21.9	5.9	8.5	3.9	7.5	1.4	5.2	100.0	187
North West Upolu	1.3	8.5	5.2	6.8	27.7	19.9	16.0	6.5	6.2	0.0	2.0	100.0	430
Rest of Upolu	1.7	2.9	4.2	1.3	14.6	56.5	4.6	8.4	5.4	0.0	0.4	100.0	270
Savaii	0.5	2.7	5.0	0.5	19.1	20.5	10.5	35.5	5.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	180
Age													
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.7	5.8	35.4	26.3	13.5	11.8	4.5	0.0	2.0	100.0	99
15-17	0.0	0.0	0.0	(3.4)	(33.2)	(29.5)	(19.3)	(10.3)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(1.6)	100.0	41
18-19	0.0	0.0	1.2	7.6	36.9	24.1	9.4	12.9	5.7	0.0	2.3	100.0	58
20-24	0.6	2.4	3.0	6.1	25.1	33.4	10.4	12.0	6.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	191
25-29	0.7	8.6	7.3	7.3	20.2	22.9	13.3	13.3	4.3	0.3	1.8	100.0	186
30-34	1.9	7.0	6.4	6.1	22.2	29.6	8.1	14.2	2.7	0.4	1.2	100.0	166
35-39	2.8	8.6	8.6	3.8	16.4	26.7	13.8	8.0	9.3	0.0	2.0	100.0	140
40-44	2.8	7.8	6.4	4.1	20.4	24.9	11.4	10.5	8.9	0.4	2.2	100.0	143
45-49	4.4	13.9	8.1	8.1	17.1	22.0	6.1	8.7	8.2	0.5	2.8	100.0	142
Education[A]													
Early Childhood Education or none	(0.0)	(6.2)	(9.3)	(1.7)	(8.7)	(29.4)	(15.7)	(14.3)	(14.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	45
Primary	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.3	20.2	37.1	14.3	14.7	7.0	0.7	2.9	100.0	88
Secondary	1.2	3.1	4.9	5.2	23.8	31.7	10.5	11.5	6.1	0.3	1.8	100.0	651
Higher	4.3	19.8	9.7	9.2	20.5	11.0	9.8	9.8	4.4	0.0	1.5	100.0	264
Marital status													
Ever married/in union	2.0	8.1	6.8	5.7	20.4	25.7	11.7	11.8	5.8	0.3	1.7	100.0	652
Never married/in union	1.7	5.4	4.5	6.5	24.3	28.5	9.5	10.8	6.8	0.2	1.9	100.0	415
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)													
Has functional difficulty	(0.0)	(4.1)	(2.5)	(2.3)	(17.7)	(43.5)	(5.0)	(14.7)	(8.0)	(0.0)	(2.3)	100.0	28
Has no functional difficulty	2.0	7.4	6.3	6.2	21.6	26.2	10.7	11.3	6.3	0.3	1.8	100.0	998

Table SR 5.1.3SM: Men's Occupation (continued)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 employed in the last 7 days preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Legislative and managers	Professional	Technicians and associates professional	Clerical	Service and sales	Skilled agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishery	Craft and related trade workers and food	Plant, machinery and assembles	Elementary occupation	Armed forces	Other/ missing	Total	Number of men
Religion[B]													
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	1.2	9.0	7.2	6.9	21.8	28.4	7.5	10.5	5.9	0.5	1.0	100.0	267
Roman Catholic	3.3	9.2	3.6	10.0	21.6	28.0	6.0	10.2	6.4	0.0	1.7	100.0	193
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	1.1	3.3	4.1	4.0	18.2	32.4	14.5	14.3	6.0	0.0	2.1	100.0	210
Methodist	1.2	8.6	10.0	1.1	22.5	22.0	10.2	20.3	3.0	0.5	0.6	100.0	121
Assembly of God	1.0	0.8	6.9	4.3	28.3	22.2	16.6	6.0	9.9	0.5	3.4	100.0	139
Other religion	3.7	10.1	4.6	8.5	21.4	22.9	12.1	8.5	5.3	0.0	2.9	100.0	120
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.9	21.9	41.1	9.9	17.2	4.5	0.0	2.0	100.0	198
Second	0.5	3.1	5.3	4.3	24.7	30.8	12.4	12.3	5.4	0.0	1.2	100.0	212
Middle	1.3	3.2	5.0	6.5	21.9	30.6	12.1	11.1	7.3	0.0	1.1	100.0	243
Fourth	0.3	11.0	9.1	5.3	21.2	21.4	9.5	11.1	7.5	0.3	3.2	100.0	184
Richest	6.6	17.7	8.7	11.1	20.1	11.0	10.0	6.1	6.2	0.8	1.8	100.0	229

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

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

[A] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[B] The modality "No religion" of "Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

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Table SR 5.1.4S: Forms of earning

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 who are currently employed in the last 7 days preceding the survey by forms of earning, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Currently employed women						Currently employed men					
	Cash only	Cash and in kind	In kind only	Not paid	Total	Number of currently employed women	Cash only	Cash and in kind	In kind only	Not paid	Total	Number of currently employed men
Total	**81.0**	**0.7**	**0.1**	**18.1**	**100.0**	**1,468**	**73.5**	**4.8**	**0.2**	**21.5**	**100.0**	**1,066**
Area												
Urban	95.8	0.7	0.0	3.5	100.0	351	96.8	1.0	0.7	1.5	100.0	187
Rural	76.4	0.7	0.2	22.7	100.0	1,117	68.5	5.6	0.1	25.8	100.0	879
Region												
Apia Urban Area	95.8	0.7	0.0	3.5	100.0	351	96.8	1.0	0.7	1.5	100.0	187
North West Upolu	77.4	0.4	0.0	22.2	100.0	643	86.3	0.7	0.0	13.0	100.0	430
Rest of Upolu	65.3	1.0	0.7	33.0	100.0	321	56.5	5.0	0.4	38.1	100.0	270
Savaii	95.7	1.2	0.0	3.1	100.0	153	44.1	18.2	0.0	37.7	100.0	180
Age												
15-19	67.8	0.0	0.0	32.2	100.0	78	70.8	4.4	0.0	24.8	100.0	99
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	22	(69.3)	(6.8)	0.0	(24.0)	100.0	41
18-19	73.1	0.0	0.0	26.9	100.0	56	71.8	2.8	0.0	25.4	100.0	58
20-24	85.2	0.7	0.0	14.0	100.0	238	69.4	3.2	0.0	27.5	100.0	191
25-29	86.5	0.2	0.0	13.2	100.0	259	75.1	4.9	0.0	20.0	100.0	186
30-34	82.6	0.3	0.0	17.1	100.0	302	72.1	3.7	0.0	24.3	100.0	166
35-39	81.3	1.1	0.5	17.1	100.0	217	79.4	5.6	0.5	14.6	100.0	140
40-44	77.9	1.2	0.6	20.4	100.0	194	74.1	3.1	0.0	22.8	100.0	143
45-49	73.8	1.3	0.0	24.9	100.0	181	74.1	9.2	1.2	15.5	100.0	142
Education[A]												
Early Childhood Education or none	(82.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(17.8)	100.0	47	(75.1)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(22.4)	100.0	45
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	24	69.0	4.6	0.7	25.6	100.0	88
Secondary	70.7	1.0	0.3	28.0	100.0	653	68.8	5.6	0.3	25.3	100.0	651
Higher	91.3	0.6	0.0	8.1	100.0	734	86.2	3.2	0.0	10.6	100.0	264

Table SR 5.1.4S: Forms of earning (continued)

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 who are currently employed in the last 7 days preceding the survey by forms of earning, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Currently employed women						Currently employed men					
	Cash only	Cash and in kind	In kind only	Not paid	Total	Number of currently employed women	Cash only	Cash and in kind	In kind only	Not paid	Total	Number of currently employed men
Marital status												
Ever married/in union	77.2	0.8	0.1	21.9	100.0	1,011	75.3	4.7	0.3	19.7	100.0	652
Never married/in union	89.4	0.5	0.2	9.8	100.0	458	70.6	4.9	0.2	24.3	100.0	415
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20	(54.0)	(5.9)	(0.0)	(40.1)	100.0	28
Has no functional difficulty	81.5	0.7	0.2	17.6	100.0	1,426	74.2	4.7	0.2	20.9	100.0	998
Religion[B]												
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	85.6	1.0	0.3	13.2	100.0	396	70.3	3.8	0.4	25.5	100.0	267
Roman Catholic	83.1	0.5	0.0	16.4	100.0	312	75.9	7.3	0.3	16.4	100.0	193
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	72.1	0.6	0.5	26.8	100.0	226	68.3	4.0	0.0	27.8	100.0	210
Methodist	85.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	100.0	168	75.8	4.1	0.0	20.1	100.0	121
Assembly of God	71.2	0.4	0.0	28.5	100.0	168	75.8	4.8	0.0	19.4	100.0	139
Other religion	83.7	1.4	0.0	15.0	100.0	194	77.0	5.8	0.5	16.7	100.0	120
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	66.5	1.7	0.6	31.2	100.0	183	62.8	6.2	0.0	30.9	100.0	198
Second	77.2	0.7	0.5	21.7	100.0	206	69.4	6.9	0.3	23.4	100.0	212
Middle	74.6	0.7	0.0	24.7	100.0	290	73.4	5.8	0.0	20.8	100.0	243
Fourth	82.0	0.0	0.0	18.0	100.0	320	75.7	3.4	0.0	21.0	100.0	184
Richest	91.7	0.8	0.0	7.4	100.0	468	84.8	1.6	0.8	12.8	100.0	229

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

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

[A] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[B] The modality "No religion" of "Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

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

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

		Number of under-5 children	
	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	**2,344**	**2,344**
Sex			
Male	51.5	1,207	1,212
Female	48.5	1,137	1,132
Area			
Urban	15.2	355	573
Rural	84.8	1,989	1,771
Region			
Apia Urban Area	15.2	355	573
North West Upolu	38.3	899	672
Rest of Upolu	24.6	576	555
Savaii	21.9	514	544
Age in months			
0-5	9.7	227	228
6-11	7.6	177	181
12-23	20.4	477	478
24-35	19.7	462	459
36-47	22.3	522	518
48-59	20.4	478	480
Mother's education[A,B]			
Early Childhood Education or none	2.5	59	50
Primary	2.2	52	53
Secondary	67.1	1,572	1,549
Higher	27.5	645	676
DK/Missing	0.7	16	16
Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire[B]			
Mother	90.6	2,123	2,132
Father	0.8	19	17
Other primary caregiver	8.6	202	195
Other relative	7.0	165	157
Step/Foster/Adopted parent or relative	1.3	30	31
Other	0.3	6	6
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)[C,D]			
Has functional difficulty	4.1	61	55
Has no functional difficulty	95.9	1,402	1,402
Mother's functional difficulties[B,E]			
Has functional difficulty	0.7	15	16
Has no functional difficulty	91.6	2,146	2,149
No information	7.8	183	179
Religion of household head			
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	23.5	551	566
Roman Catholic	17.4	407	413
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	20.6	482	475
Methodist	12.1	283	281
Assembly of God	12.1	284	276
Other religion	14.2	332	330
No religion	0.2	4	3

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

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

		Number of under-5 children	
	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted
Ethnicity of household head			
Samoan	92.6	2,172	2,155
Samoan/ Chinese	1.7	40	41
Samoan/ German	2.6	61	62
Samoan/ Tokelauan	0.3	8	8
Samoan Mix	1.7	40	48
Others	1.0	24	30
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	25.4	594	578
Second	21.3	500	473
Middle	21.6	505	488
Fourth	17.2	402	424
Richest	14.6	342	381

[A] In this table and throughout the report where applicable, mother's education refers to educational attainment of the respondent

[B] Only if the child's mother was not listed as member of the household (i.e., deceased or is living elsewhere) a primary caregiver was identified as respondent

[C] The results of the Child Functioning module are presented in Chapter 11.1.

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

[E] In this table and throughout the report, mother's functional difficulties refer to functional difficulty of the respondent as described in note B. The category of "No information" applies to mothers or caregivers to whom the Adult Functioning module was not administered. This category is not presented in individual tables. Please refer to Table SR.8.1 for results of the Adult Functioning module.

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

Percent and frequency distribution of children age 5-17 years, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	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**	**6,528**	**2,303**	**2,303**
Sex				
Male	52.6	3,432	1,219	1,218
Female	47.4	3,097	1,084	1,085
Area				
Urban	16.8	1,100	394	620
Rural	83.2	5,429	1,909	1,683
Region				
Apia Urban Area	16.8	1,100	394	620
North West Upolu	36.8	2,400	851	632
Rest of Upolu	23.9	1,560	544	510
Savaii	22.5	1,469	514	541
Age				
5-9	41.6	2,718	919	911
10-14	39.2	2,557	877	887
15-17	19.2	1,253	508	505
Mother's education[B,D]				
Early Childhood Education or none	2.4	155	51	42
Primary	4.1	266	95	92
Secondary	68.3	4,460	1,537	1,524
Higher	24.4	1,591	594	621
Special Needs Education	0.1	7	1	1
DK/Missing	0.5	32	15	15
Emancipated[C]	0.3	17	10	8
Respondent to the children age 5-17 questionnaire[D]				
Mother	82.4	5,382	1,842	1,847
Father	2.3	152	65	62
Other primary caregiver	15.0	978	386	386
Other relative	12.1	787	310	309
Step/Foster/Adopted parent or relative	2.0	134	55	57
Other	0.5	32	12	11
Emancipated[C]	0.3	17	10	8
Child's functional difficulties[E]				
Has functional difficulty	10.2	667	244	241
Has no functional difficulty	89.8	5,861	2,059	2,062
Mother's functional difficulties[F]				
Has functional difficulty	1.2	79	28	30
Has no functional difficulty	73.1	4,775	1,531	1,536
No information	25.7	1,675	744	737

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

Percent and frequency distribution of children age 5-17 years, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	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
Religion of household head				
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	23.7	1,546	569	579
Roman Catholic	18.8	1,225	436	444
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	18.4	1,203	418	419
Methodist	11.4	747	272	273
Assembly of God	13.3	865	286	267
Other religion	14.4	937	319	319
No religion	0.1	6	2	2
Ethnicity of household head				
Samoan	92.0	6,008	2,122	2,106
Samoan/ Chinese	2.1	139	46	49
Samoan/ German	2.3	150	49	51
Samoan/ Tokelauan	0.7	44	15	16
Samoan Mix	1.9	122	43	51
Others	1.0	64	27	30
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	21.8	1,421	465	441
Second	21.2	1,387	476	453
Middle	20.0	1,307	450	438
Fourth	19.3	1,261	454	464
Richest	17.6	1,152	458	507

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

[B] In this table and throughout the report where applicable, mother's education refers to educational attainment of the respondent:

[C] Children age 15-17 years were considered emancipated and individually interviewed if not living with their mother and the respondent to the Household Questionnaire indicated that the child does not have a primary caregiver. This category is not presented in individual tables.

[D] Only if the child's mother was not listed as member of the household (i.e., deceased or is living elsewhere) a primary caregiver was identified as respondent. The category of "Emancipated" applies to children age 15-17 years as described in note C.

[E] The results of the Child Functioning module are presented in Chapter 11.1.

[F] In this table and throughout the report, mother's functional difficulties refer to functional difficulty of the respondent as described in note D. The category of "No information" applies to mothers or caregivers 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 Table SR.8.1 for results of the Adult Functioning module.

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4.6 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 SDGs 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. [37]

The Samoa DHS-MICS 2025 included a module with questions to assess the main technologies and fuels used for cooking, heating, and lighting. Information was also collected about the name or brand of the cookstove or device used to classify the use of clean fuels for cooking and heating.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for cooking are those mainly using solar cooker, electric stove, piped natural gas stove, biogas stove, LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)/cooking gas stove, or a liquid fuel stove burning ethanol/alcohol only. Table SR.6.1 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 SR.6.2 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.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for space heating are those mainly relying on electricity (including solar air heater), piped natural gas, LPG/cooking gas, biogas, or alcohol/ethanol. Table SR.6.3 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for lighting are those mainly using electricity (including solar panels), solar-powered lantern or flashlight, rechargeable or battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern, biogas lamp, or LPG lamp. Table SR.6.4 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting.

The questions asked about cooking, space heating and lighting help to monitor SDG indicator 7.1.2, "Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology" for cooking, space heating and lighting. Table SR.6.5 presents the percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting.

37 WHO. *Burning Opportunity: Clean Household Energy for Health, Sustainable Development, and Wellbeing of Women and Children*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2016. https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/204717/9789241565233_eng.pdf.

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Table SR.6.1: 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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:												
	Clean fuels and technologies for cooking and using			Other/Polluting fuels for cooking and using									
	Electric stove and electric appliances	Biogas stove	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas stove	Liquid fuel stove not using alcohol / ethanol	Traditional solid fuel stove (Non-manufactured)	Moveable Firepan	Three stone stove / Open fire	Other cookstove	No food cooked in the household	Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (in households that reported cooking)[1]	Number of household members (living in households that reported cooking)
Total	**8.4**	**0.5**	**64.5**	**0.6**	**8.3**	**1.1**	**16.4**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**21,062**	**73.5**	**21,022**
Area													
Urban	13.1	0.8	78.3	0.8	3.3	0.9	2.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	3,713	92.6	3,691
Rural	7.4	0.4	61.6	0.5	9.4	1.2	19.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	17,349	69.4	17,331
Region													
Apia Urban Area	13.1	0.8	78.3	0.8	3.3	0.9	2.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	3,713	92.6	3,691
North West Upolu	7.0	0.1	74.6	1.0	9.0	0.8	7.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	7,929	81.8	7,914
Rest of Upolu	5.3	0.0	66.0	0.1	12.8	1.1	14.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,941	71.3	4,940
Savaii	10.2	1.4	33.7	0.1	6.2	2.1	45.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	4,480	45.3	4,478
Education of household head													
Early Childhood Education or none	3.8	0.6	65.3	0.3	20.5	0.3	7.0	0.8	1.5	100.0	892	70.7	878
Primary	3.6	1.0	58.8	0.5	10.2	0.9	25.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,633	63.3	3,632
Secondary	8.1	0.4	63.3	0.7	8.2	1.3	17.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	12,761	71.9	12,743
Higher	16.7	0.2	72.4	0.2	3.3	0.8	6.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	3,240	89.5	3,233
Special Needs Education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	(*)	1
DK/Missing	4.7	0.0	82.2	0.0	8.8	1.5	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	535	86.8	535
Ethnicity of household head													
Samoan	7.6	0.5	64.5	0.5	8.4	1.1	17.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	19,361	72.7	19,335
Samoan/ Chinese	22.0	0.0	56.5	5.2	4.2	0.7	10.4	0.0	1.0	100.0	440	79.3	435
Samoan/ German	14.8	0.0	64.9	0.0	6.2	0.4	12.2	1.5	0.0	100.0	522	79.7	522
Samoan/ Tokelauan	11.5	0.0	81.1	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	126	92.5	126
Samoan Mix	14.3	0.0	72.5	0.0	9.8	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	397	86.9	397
Others	25.1	0.0	52.0	0.0	13.2	3.7	1.9	0.0	4.0	100.0	217	80.3	208

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Table SR.6.1: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (continued)

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:												
	Clean fuels and technologies for cooking and using			Other/Polluting fuels for cooking and using									
	Electric stove and electric appliances	Biogas stove	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas stove	Liquid fuel stove not using alcohol / ethanol	Traditional solid fuel stove (Non-manufactured)	Moveable Firepan	Three stone stove / Open fire	Other cookstove	No food cooked in the household	Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (in households that reported cooking)[1]	Number of household members (living in households that reported cooking)
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	2.4	1.0	26.2	0.9	24.4	1.8	42.3	0.5	0.4	100.0	4,214	29.8	4,198
Second	3.2	0.5	63.1	0.3	8.3	2.4	21.8	0.0	0.3	100.0	4,215	67.0	4,201
Middle	6.9	0.4	75.6	1.2	4.7	0.7	10.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,206	83.0	4,203
Fourth	7.7	0.3	81.2	0.0	3.7	0.4	6.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,215	89.2	4,213
Richest	21.5	0.2	76.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,211	98.3	4,207

[1] **MICS indicator SR.601 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking**

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

Table SR.6.2: 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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:												
			Solid fuels for cooking										
	Clean fuels and technologies	Kerosene/ Paraffin	Charcoal unprocessed	Charcoal briquettes / pellets	Wood	Woodchips	Sawdust	Other fuel for cooking	No food cooked in the household	Missing	Total	Solid fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members
Total	**73.3**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.1**	**25.0**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**26.5**	**21,062**
Area													
Urban	92.1	0.8	0.2	0.0	6.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	7.3	3,713
Rural	69.3	0.5	0.6	0.1	29.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	30.6	17,349
Region													
Apia Urban Area	92.1	0.8	0.2	0.0	6.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	7.3	3,713
North West Upolu	81.7	0.7	0.2	0.0	16.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	18.1	7,929
Rest of Upolu	71.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	27.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	28.7	4,941
Savaii	45.3	0.1	1.6	0.4	52.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	54.7	4,480
Education of household head													
Early Childhood Education or none	69.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	28.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	28.8	892
Primary	63.3	0.5	0.5	0.0	35.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	36.7	3,633
Secondary	71.8	0.7	0.5	0.1	26.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	28.0	12,761
Higher	89.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	9.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	10.4	3,240
Special Needs Education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
DK/Missing	86.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.7	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	13.2	535
Ethnicity of household head													
Samoan	72.6	0.6	0.5	0.1	25.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	27.3	19,361
Samoan/ Chinese	78.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.3	5.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	20.5	440
Samoan/ German	79.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20.3	522
Samoan/ Tokelauan	92.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7.5	126
Samoan Mix	86.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	13.0	397
Others	77.1	0.0	6.5	0.0	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	100.0	18.9	217
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	29.7	0.6	0.7	0.1	67.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	70.0	4,214
Second	66.8	0.5	0.5	0.0	31.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	32.9	4,215
Middle	82.9	1.2	0.5	0.3	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	17.0	4,206
Fourth	89.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10.8	4,215
Richest	98.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1.7	4,211

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

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Table SR.6.4: 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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on														
	Clean fuels for lighting:				Polluting fuels for lighting:										
	Electricity (including solar panels)	Solar-powered lantern or flashlight	Rechargeable flashlight, mobile, torch or lantern	Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern	Gasoline lamp	Kerosene/ Paraffin lamp	Candle	Open fire	Other fuel for lighting	Missing	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	**99.4**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**21,062**	**99.7**	**21,062**
Area															
Urban	98.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,713	98.9	3,713
Rural	99.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	17,349	99.9	17,349
Region															
Apia Urban Area	98.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,713	98.9	3,713
North West Upolu	99.3	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,929	100.0	7,929
Rest of Upolu	99.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,941	99.7	4,941
Savaii	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,480	100.0	4,480
Education of household head															
Early Childhood Education or none	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	892	100.0	892
Primary	98.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,633	99.6	3,633
Secondary	99.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12,761	99.7	12,761
Higher	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,240	100.0	3,240
Special Needs Education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	(*)	1
DK/Missing	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	535	100.0	535
Ethnicity of household head															
Samoan	99.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	19,361	99.8	19,361
Samoan/ Chinese	95.2	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	440	98.9	440
Samoan/ German	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	522	99.8	522
Samoan/ Tokelauan	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	126	100.0	126
Samoan Mix	98.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	397	98.9	397
Others	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	217	100.0	217

Table SR.6.4: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting (Continued)

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on														
	Clean fuels for lighting:				Polluting fuels for lighting:										
	Electricity (including solar panels)	Solar-powered lantern or flashlight	Rechargeable flashlight, mobile, torch or lantern	Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern	Gasoline lamp	Kerosene/ Paraffin lamp	Candle	Open fire	Other fuel for lighting	Missing	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)
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	97.7	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,214	99.3	4,214
Second	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,215	99.7	4,215
Middle	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,206	100.0	4,206
Fourth	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,215	99.9	4,215
Richest	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,211	99.8	4,211

[1] MICS indicator SR.603 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

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

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Table SR.6.5: 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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting[1]	Number of household members
Total	**73.3**	**21,062**
Area		
Urban	91.7	3,713
Rural	69.4	17,349
Region		
Apia Urban Area	91.7	3,713
North West Upolu	81.9	7,929
Rest of Upolu	71.2	4,941
Savaii	45.3	4,480
Education of household head		
Early Childhood Education or none	71.2	892
Primary	63.2	3,633
Secondary	71.7	12,761
Higher	89.6	3,240
Special Needs Education	(*)	1
DK/Missing	86.8	535
Ethnicity of household head		
Samoan	72.6	19,361
Samoan/ Chinese	78.3	440
Samoan/ German	79.5	522
Samoan/ Tokelauan	92.5	126
Samoan Mix	85.9	397
Others	81.1	217
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	29.7	4,214
Second	66.8	4,215
Middle	83.0	4,206
Fourth	89.1	4,215
Richest	98.0	4,211

[1] **MICS indicator SR.604 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting; SDG Indicator 7.1.2**
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

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4.7 PLACE OF BIRTH AND CITIZENSHIP

The Background module of the Questionnaires for Women and Men Age 15-49 asked about the place of birth and the citizenship of the respondents. Table SR.7.2 presents the percent distribution of place of birth and percent distribution of foreign-born respondents age 15-49 years by country of birth while Table SR.7.3 presents percent distribution of people age 15-49 years by citizenship and by country of citizenship among citizens of another country.

Table SR.7.2: Place of birth

Percent distribution of place of birth among women and men age 15-49 years and percent distribution of foreign born people by country of birth, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage born in Samoa	Percentage foreign born	Total	Number of people	Percent distribution of country of birth among people born outside Samoa					Number of foreign born people
					New Zealand	Australia	American Samoa	Other	Total	
Total	**98.0**	**1.9**	**100.0**	**6,096**	**27.6**	**3.9**	**37.6**	**30.9**	**100.00**	**117**
Sex										
Male	98.1	1.8	100.0	2,983	(19.2)	(4.2)	(37.1)	(39.5)	100.00	55
Female	98.0	2.0	100.0	3,113	35.0	3.6	38.1	23.3	100.00	63
Area										
Urban	95.9	4.1	100.0	1,136	37.8	4.8	20.9	36.6	100.00	47
Rural	98.6	1.4	100.0	4,960	20.8	3.3	48.9	27.1	100.00	70
Region										
Apia Urban Area	95.9	4.1	100.0	1,136	37.8	4.8	20.9	36.6	100.00	47
North West Upolu	97.7	2.3	100.0	2,405	(19.3)	(4.1)	(47.7)	(29.0)	100.00	56
Rest of Upolu	99.2	0.6	100.0	1,408	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.00	9
Savaii	99.6	0.4	100.0	1,147	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.00	5
Education										
Early Childhood Education or none	98.7	1.3	100.0	198	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.00	2
Primary	97.8	2.2	100.0	282	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.00	6
Secondary	98.8	1.2	100.0	3,778	(26.5)	(2.0)	(45.2)	(26.3)	100.00	44
Higher	96.7	3.3	100.0	1,789	31.8	6.2	31.6	30.5	100.00	59
Special Needs Education	(*)	(*)	100.0	6	-	-	-	-	100.00	0
DK/Missing	(86.5)	(13.5)	100.0	43	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.00	6
Ethnicity of household head										
Samoan	98.6	1.4	100.0	5,624	27.0	5.3	45.6	22.1	100.00	77
Samoan/ Chinese	90.8	9.2	100.0	116	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.00	11
Samoan/ German	95.5	4.5	100.0	143	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.00	6
Samoan/ Tokelauan	(83.2)	(16.8)	100.0	30	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.00	5
Samoan Mix	93.7	6.3	100.0	122	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.00	8
Others	83.5	16.5	100.0	62	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.00	10

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Table SR.7.2: Place of birth (continued)

Percent distribution of place of birth among women and men age 15-49 years and percent distribution of foreign born people by country of birth, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage born in Samoa	Percentage foreign born	Total	Number of people	Percent distribution of country of birth among people born outside Samoa				Total	Number of foreign born people
					New Zealand	Australia	American Samoa	Other		
Employment Status										
Work for pay/profit	97.6	2.3	100.0	2,230	23.4	1.8	31.4	43.5	100.00	51
Unpaid work	99.4	0.6	100.0	550	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.00	3
Unemployed	98.1	1.9	100.0	3,271	32.4	5.8	39.7	22.1	100.00	63
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(100.0)	0.0	100.0	27	-	-	-	-	100.00	0
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	99.1	0.9	100.0	1,089	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.00	10
Second	99.1	0.9	100.0	1,193	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.00	11
Middle	99.1	0.7	100.0	1,275	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.00	9
Fourth	98.0	2.0	100.0	1,221	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.00	24
Richest	95.2	4.8	100.0	1,319	37.2	3.5	25.0	34.2	100.00	63

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

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

Table SR.7.3: Citizenship

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 years by citizenship and percentage of those who are citizens of another country, by country of citizenship, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Citizen of Samoa only	Citizens of another country only	Missing	Total	Number of people	Percentage of country of citizenship among people who are citizens of another country[A]						Number of people who are citizens of another country
						New Zealand	Australia	American Samoa	Unable to determine	Other	No Response	
Total	**94.8**	**4.4**	**0.8**	**100.0**	**6,096**	**51.8**	**6.1**	**25.0**	**0.8**	**21.7**	**2.8**	**266**
Sex												
Male	93.9	4.7	1.4	100.0	2,983	51.0	5.3	26.2	1.6	24.2	0.0	141
Female	95.7	4.0	0.2	100.0	3,113	52.6	6.9	23.8	0.0	19.0	5.7	125
Area												
Urban	89.6	7.9	2.5	100.0	1,136	63.1	6.3	9.4	0.0	22.2	0.0	90
Rural	96.0	3.5	0.4	100.0	4,960	46.3	6.0	32.7	1.2	21.4	4.1	176
Region												
Apia Urban Area	89.6	7.9	2.5	100.0	1,136	63.1	6.3	9.4	0.0	22.2	0.0	90
North West Upolu	94.4	5.0	0.6	100.0	2,405	49.4	2.7	32.5	1.9	26.8	0.0	121
Rest of Upolu	97.0	3.0	0.0	100.0	1,408	(46.2)	(12.1)	(33.5)	(0.0)	(10.2)	(0.0)	42
Savaii	98.2	1.2	0.7	100.0	1,147	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Education												
Early Childhood Education or none	96.0	3.5	0.5	100.0	198	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Primary	94.2	3.0	2.8	100.0	282	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Secondary	96.0	3.2	0.8	100.0	3,778	52.7	5.2	31.3	0.0	15.0	3.3	120
Higher	92.5	7.0	0.5	100.0	1,789	56.5	5.4	17.0	1.8	25.3	2.7	125
Special Needs Education	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
DK/Missing	(83.0)	(14.5)	(2.4)	100.0	43	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Ethnicity of household head												
Samoan	95.8	3.4	0.7	100.0	5,624	54.6	6.2	27.5	0.0	14.7	3.1	192
Samoan/ Chinese	83.1	13.0	3.9	100.0	116	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Samoan/ German	81.7	16.4	1.9	100.0	143	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Samoan/ Tokelauan	(74.0)	(26.0)	(0.0)	100.0	30	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Samoan Mix	88.1	11.9	0.0	100.0	122	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Others	79.1	20.9	0.0	100.0	62	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13

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Table SR.7.3: Citizenship (continued)

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 years by citizenship and percentage of those who are citizens of another country, by country of citizenship, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

						Percentage of country of citizenship among people who are citizens of another country[A]						
	Citizen of Samoa only	Citizens of another country only	Missing	Total	Number of people	New Zealand	Australia	American Samoa	Unable to determine	Other	No Response	Number of people who are citizens of another country
Employment Status												
Work for pay/profit	94.4	5.0	0.7	100.0	2,230	54.1	2.6	22.1	0.0	27.8	0.0	111
Unpaid work	98.1	1.9	0.0	100.0	550	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Unemployed	94.6	4.4	1.0	100.0	3,271	50.4	9.0	25.3	1.5	18.7	5.0	145
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(95.8)	(0.0)	(4.2)	100.0	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	96.6	2.5	0.9	100.0	1,089	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	27
Second	97.4	2.3	0.4	100.0	1,193	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	27
Middle	95.9	2.5	1.7	100.0	1,275	(52.3)	(5.0)	(28.3)	(7.1)	(29.5)	(2.1)	31
Fourth	95.2	3.9	0.9	100.0	1,221	(37.0)	(6.7)	(23.5)	0.0	(33.4)	(4.2)	47
Richest	89.7	10.1	0.2	100.0	1,319	61.8	3.9	17.3	0.0	19.1	0.5	133

[A] May include people who are citizens of both Samoa and another country

( ) 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 enhanced "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 nine domains for measuring disability: seeing, hearing, walking, cognition, self-care, communication, upper body activities, anxiety, and depression. The first six domains constitute the short set (WG-SS), whereas the full list of nine domains is the enhanced short set (WG-SS Enhanced). This module is recommended for disaggregation of SDG indicators for adults.[38]

The MICS7 standard questionnaires include the questions of the enhanced short set in the individual questionnaires as specified previously. For women and men age 18-49, data are obtained directly from the respondents themselves.[39]

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.

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 (labelled as "incapacitated" in the result code of the individual questionnaires by the interviewers). The number of "incapacitated" individuals identified in household surveys is generally very low (usually around 0.5%) and holds both those incapacitated for reasons of disability and those incapacitated for any reason (e.g., sick in bed).

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

Tables SR.8.1 presents the percentage of population age 18-49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within each domain. For the purpose of comparison, both the WG-SS and the Enhanced WG-SS are presented as many surveys utilise only the WG-SS. The Enhanced WG-SS is used for disaggregation in other results tables.

38 IAEG-SDG's. *Disability Data Disaggregation*. Joint Statement by the Disability Sector, Geneva, 2016. https://www.internationaldisabilityalliance.org/sites/default/files/documents/joint_statement_on_disaggregation_of_data_by_disability_final.pdf.

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

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

Percentage of population age 18-49 years with functional difficulties, by domain of the "Washington Group Short Set on Functioning" and its enhanced version, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of devices, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of people who:		**Percentage of people age 18-49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:**						Percentage of people age 18-49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain of the WG-SS[A]	**Percentage of people age 18-49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:**			Percentage of people age 18-49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain of the WG-SS Enhanced[A]	Number of people age 18-49 years
	Wear glasses/ contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking or climbing stairs	Self-care	Communication (expressive and receptive)	Remembering or concentrating		Upper body activities	Anxiety	Depression		
Total	**5.3**	**0.4**	**1.0**	**0.1**	**0.9**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.4**	**2.2**	**0.4**	**1.1**	**0.7**	**1.7**	**5,171**
Sex														
Male	3.1	0.6	1.4	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	2.7	0.6	1.0	0.3	1.7	2,479
Female	7.3	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.8	0.3	1.2	1.0	1.8	2,692
Area														
Urban	8.4	1.0	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	2.3	0.1	1.5	1.0	1.9	960
Rural	4.5	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	2.2	0.5	1.0	0.6	1.7	4,211
Region														
Apia Urban Area	8.4	1.0	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	2.3	0.1	1.5	1.0	1.9	960
North West Upolu	6.1	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.5	2.2	0.1	0.9	0.4	1.1	2,064
Rest of Upolu	3.5	0.2	1.5	0.3	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.8	1.2	1.4	1.4	3.1	1,178
Savaii	2.5	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.6	0.5	0.7	0.0	1.2	969

Table SR.8.1: Adult functioning (population age 18-49 years) (continued)

Percentage of population age 18-49 years with functional difficulties, by domain of the "Washington Group Short Set on Functioning" and its enhanced version, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of devices, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of people who:		Percentage of people age 18-49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:						Percentage of people age 18-49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain of the WG-SS[A]	Percentage of people age 18-49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:			Percentage of people age 18-49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain of the WG-SS Enhanced[A]	Number of people age 18-49 years
	Wear glasses/ contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking or climbing stairs	Self-care	Communication (expressive and receptive)	Remembering or concentrating		Upper body activities	Anxiety	Depression		
Age														
18-19	1.9	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.4	1.2	491
20-24	2.3	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.6	0.5	1.0	1,015
25-29	2.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.6	1.3	0.8	2.2	875
30-34	2.9	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.9	833
35-39	3.6	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.9	0.9	0.6	0.1	1.6	680
40-44	7.0	0.0	1.6	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	3.3	0.2	1.8	0.7	2.1	656
45-49	19.6	0.4	3.0	0.0	4.1	0.7	0.0	0.6	7.1	1.2	2.1	1.7	3.7	621
Education														
Early Childhood Education or none	3.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	171
Primary	3.4	1.0	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.8	3.8	1.6	1.9	1.0	4.2	230
Secondary	4.2	0.3	1.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	2.2	0.5	1.2	0.7	1.9	3,031
Higher	7.5	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	2.0	0.1	0.9	0.6	1.2	1,691
Special Needs Education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
DK/Missing	(5.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	43

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Table SR.8.1: Adult functioning (population age 18-49 years) (continued)

Percentage of population age 18-49 years with functional difficulties, by domain of the "Washington Group Short Set on Functioning" and its enhanced version, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of devices, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of people who:		**Percentage of people age 18-49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:**						Percentage of people age 18-49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain of the WG-SS[A]	**Percentage of people age 18-49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:**			Percentage of people age 18-49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain of the WG-SS Enhanced[A]	Number of people age 18-49 years
	Wear glasses/ contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking or climbing stairs	Self-care	Communication (expressive and receptive)	Remembering or concentrating		Upper body activities	Anxiety	Depression		
Ethnicity of household head														
Samoan	5.0	0.4	1.1	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	2.4	0.5	1.0	0.6	1.6	4,763
Samoan/ Chinese	7.1	1.2	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.7	0.9	1.3	0.4	2.2	103
Samoan/ German	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	123
Samoan/ Tokelauan	(5.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(14.2)	(3.8)	(14.2)	26
Samoan Mix	7.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	102
Others	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	4.2	8.4	54
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	3.6	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.9	0.7	0.9	0.4	1.7	932
Second	3.5	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.1	0.3	0.9	0.4	1.3	993
Middle	3.9	0.4	1.5	0.1	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	3.1	0.6	1.6	1.2	2.5	1,097
Fourth	4.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.8	0.2	1.0	0.8	1.5	1,028
Richest	10.0	0.5	1.1	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.3	0.4	1.1	0.5	1.7	1,121

[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 64 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 people with functional difficulties presented here is therefore not representing a full measure and should not be used for reporting on prevalence in the population. Refer to the accompanying text for further information on the Washington Group Short Set on Functioning (WG-SS) and its Enhanced version (WG-SS Enhanced).
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

4.9 CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) recognises 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".[40] 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.9.1 presents information on the living arrangements and orphanhood status of children under age 18.

The Samoa DHS-MICS 2025 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.9.2 presents information on the living arrangements and co-residence with parents of children under age 18.

Table SR.9.3 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.

40 Convention on the rights of the child (1989) Treaty no. 27531. United Nations Treaty Series, 1577, preamble. Accessed 7 July 2025. https://www.unicef.org/child-rights-convention/convention-text.

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Table SR.9.1: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	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	**61.5**	**0.4**	**0.8**	**9.8**	**0.4**	**19.5**	**3.7**	**2.4**	**0.9**	**0.5**	**100.0**	**15.0**	**11.5**	**6.2**	**9,303**
Sex															
Male	61.6	0.5	0.7	10.1	0.3	19.0	3.6	2.8	1.0	0.4	100.0	15.7	11.7	6.2	4,855
Female	61.5	0.3	0.9	9.6	0.4	20.1	3.7	2.1	0.8	0.6	100.0	14.3	11.3	6.2	4,449
Area															
Urban	61.5	0.5	0.9	9.0	0.7	19.7	4.0	2.1	0.5	1.2	100.0	13.9	11.0	6.6	1,528
Rural	61.5	0.4	0.8	10.0	0.3	19.5	3.6	2.5	1.0	0.4	100.0	15.3	11.6	6.1	7,775
Region															
Apia Urban Area	61.5	0.5	0.9	9.0	0.7	19.7	4.0	2.1	0.5	1.2	100.0	13.9	11.0	6.6	1,528
North West Upolu	62.5	0.4	0.6	9.8	0.2	18.0	4.1	2.8	1.2	0.5	100.0	15.3	10.9	6.4	3,459
Rest of Upolu	63.1	0.5	0.8	8.8	0.4	19.0	3.5	2.3	1.3	0.3	100.0	14.2	10.4	6.5	2,241
Savaii	58.2	0.4	1.2	11.7	0.5	22.4	2.8	2.2	0.3	0.3	100.0	16.4	13.8	5.2	2,075
Age															
0-4	62.3	0.1	0.3	6.7	0.2	26.2	1.7	1.7	0.1	0.6	100.0	9.5	7.3	2.5	2,461
5-9	59.6	0.4	0.6	10.4	0.3	22.0	3.3	2.3	0.6	0.6	100.0	14.9	11.7	5.2	2,742
10-14	62.2	0.6	1.1	10.5	0.4	15.9	4.5	2.9	1.4	0.4	100.0	17.1	12.6	8.0	2,780
15-17	62.6	0.7	1.8	13.1	0.7	9.3	6.3	3.2	1.9	0.4	100.0	21.5	16.3	11.4	1,320
Ethnicity of household head															
Samoan	61.3	0.4	0.9	10.0	0.4	19.5	3.6	2.5	1.0	0.5	100.0	15.3	11.7	6.2	8,587
Samoan/ Chinese	59.3	0.7	0.6	7.0	0.3	26.7	4.2	0.9	0.0	0.3	100.0	9.9	8.7	5.8	185
Samoan/ German	59.5	0.0	0.6	8.2	0.6	20.7	6.9	3.2	0.0	0.5	100.0	12.5	9.3	8.0	219
Samoan/ Tokelauan	80.0	2.6	1.2	5.2	0.0	8.7	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	10.1	8.9	5.0	52
Samoan Mix	66.7	0.0	0.7	10.7	0.0	15.3	4.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	13.5	11.5	5.2	166
Others	68.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	17.3	4.0	4.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	10.7	5.4	5.3	94
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	66.3	0.2	0.6	7.6	0.3	17.7	3.2	2.6	1.3	0.3	100.0	12.6	8.7	5.6	2,127
Second	61.3	0.3	1.3	9.8	0.5	20.6	3.2	2.1	0.8	0.2	100.0	14.9	11.9	6.1	1,944
Middle	60.0	0.6	0.8	10.2	0.3	20.8	2.8	2.7	0.7	1.1	100.0	16.0	12.0	5.3	1,890
Fourth	56.6	0.5	0.6	11.0	0.3	22.0	4.9	2.3	1.2	0.5	100.0	16.1	12.4	7.5	1,784
Richest	62.8	0.6	0.8	11.0	0.5	16.3	4.4	2.6	0.4	0.5	100.0	16.3	12.9	6.8	1,558

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

[2] MICS indicator SR.19 - Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead

Table SR.9.2: Children's living arrangements and coresidence with parents

Percentage of children age 0-17 years by coresidence of parents, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Children with at least one parent living elsewhere[A]				Children with at least one parent living abroad				
	Percentage with at least one parent alive and:				Percentage with at least one parent alive and:				
	Mother living elsewhere	Father living elsewhere	Both mother and father living elsewhere	At least one parent living elsewhere	Mother living abroad	Father living abroad	Mother and father living abroad	At least one parent living abroad[1]	Number of children age 0-17 years
Total	**3.6**	**18.9**	**9.3**	**31.8**	**1.9**	**11.6**	**1.5**	**15.1**	**9,303**
Sex									
Male	3.9	18.4	9.5	31.8	1.9	11.1	1.7	14.7	4,855
Female	3.3	19.4	9.1	31.8	1.9	12.3	1.4	15.5	4,449
Area									
Urban	3.3	19.6	8.8	31.7	1.7	9.9	2.0	13.5	1,528
Rural	3.7	18.8	9.4	31.8	1.9	12.0	1.4	15.4	7,775
Region									
Apia Urban Area	3.3	19.6	8.8	31.7	1.7	9.9	2.0	13.5	1,528
North West Upolu	3.9	16.5	9.0	29.4	2.8	9.6	1.2	13.5	3,459
Rest of Upolu	3.2	19.2	8.4	30.8	1.2	12.6	1.7	15.5	2,241
Savaii	3.9	22.0	11.1	37.0	1.3	15.4	1.5	18.3	2,075
Age									
0-4	2.7	24.9	6.0	33.6	1.9	14.8	1.3	17.9	2,461
5-9	3.2	21.2	9.7	34.2	1.9	14.0	1.6	17.5	2,742
10-14	4.1	15.9	10.2	30.2	2.0	9.7	1.5	13.3	2,780
15-17	5.1	9.2	12.8	27.0	1.7	5.1	1.8	8.6	1,320
Orphanhood status									
Both parents alive	2.8	19.8	10.0	32.6	1.8	12.4	1.6	15.8	8,681
Only mother alive	18.3	na	na	18.3	3.6	na	na	3.6	417
Only father alive	na	28.9	na	28.9	na	7.8	na	7.8	123
Both parents deceased	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	35
Unknown	38.0	0.0	0.0	38.0	18.3	0.0	0.0	18.3	47

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Table SR.9.2: Children's living arrangements and coresidence with parents (continued)

Percentage of children age 0-17 years by coresidence of parents, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Children with at least one parent living elsewhere[A]				Children with at least one parent living abroad				
	Percentage with at least one parent alive and:				Percentage with at least one parent alive and:				
	Mother living elsewhere	Father living elsewhere	Both mother and father living elsewhere	At least one parent living elsewhere	Mother living abroad	Father living abroad	Mother and father living abroad	At least one parent living abroad[1]	Number of children age 0-17 years
Ethnicity of household head									
Samoan	3.7	18.9	9.4	32.1	1.8	11.5	1.6	14.9	8,587
Samoan/ Chinese	1.8	25.9	7.0	34.7	4.6	20.7	0.3	25.6	185
Samoan/ German	3.2	16.6	8.2	27.9	4.3	5.7	1.5	11.5	219
Samoan/ Tokelauan	2.4	11.3	5.2	18.8	1.2	8.7	0.0	9.9	52
Samoan Mix	3.1	15.3	10.4	28.8	0.4	15.4	0.4	16.1	166
Others	4.0	16.6	5.4	26.0	0.0	11.9	2.6	14.5	94
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	3.3	16.9	7.1	27.3	1.3	11.0	0.7	12.9	2,127
Second	3.9	19.6	9.2	32.7	1.2	11.8	1.0	14.0	1,944
Middle	3.8	19.9	9.9	33.6	2.3	12.0	1.8	16.1	1,890
Fourth	3.2	21.8	10.4	35.4	2.5	13.7	1.7	17.9	1,784
Richest	4.1	16.1	10.4	30.7	2.5	9.5	2.9	14.9	1,558

[1] MICS indicator SR.20 - Children with at least one parent living abroad

[A] Includes parent(s) known to be alive and living abroad or elsewhere in the country

na: not applicable

Table SR.9.3: 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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent[1]	Number of children age 0-17 years	Child's relationship to head of household								Total	Percentage of children living in households headed by a family member[A]	Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent
			Spouse/ Partner	Grand-child	Brother/ Sister	Other relative	Adopted/ Foster/ Stepchild	Servant (Live-in)	Other not related	Inconsistent/ Don't know/ Missing			
Total	**11.5**	**9,303**	**0.1**	**61.2**	**0.9**	**24.3**	**6.5**	**0.1**	**0.5**	**6.4**	**100.0**	**93.0**	**1,067**
Sex													
Male	11.7	4,855	0.0	58.1	1.6	24.6	8.1	0.2	0.4	7.0	100.0	92.4	566
Female	11.3	4,449	0.3	64.7	0.1	23.9	4.7	0.0	0.7	5.6	100.0	93.7	501
Area													
Urban	11.0	1,528	0.0	50.1	2.3	29.4	8.2	0.0	1.1	8.9	100.0	90.0	168
Rural	11.6	7,775	0.1	63.3	0.7	23.3	6.2	0.1	0.4	5.9	100.0	93.6	898
Region													
Apia Urban Area	11.0	1,528	0.0	50.1	2.3	29.4	8.2	0.0	1.1	8.9	100.0	90.0	168
North West Upolu	10.9	3,459	0.4	57.7	0.7	26.3	6.0	0.0	0.7	8.2	100.0	91.1	378
Rest of Upolu	10.4	2,241	0.0	62.2	1.4	19.8	8.1	0.5	0.0	8.1	100.0	91.4	233
Savaii	13.8	2,075	0.0	71.6	0.0	22.1	4.8	0.0	0.3	1.0	100.0	98.6	287
Age													
0-4	7.3	2,461	0.0	70.7	0.0	11.9	12.1	0.0	0.0	5.3	100.0	94.7	180
5-9	11.7	2,742	0.0	72.5	0.0	13.8	5.3	0.0	0.0	8.4	100.0	91.6	321
10-14	12.6	2,780	0.0	60.1	0.8	27.4	6.1	0.0	0.7	4.9	100.0	94.4	350
15-17	16.3	1,320	0.6	38.2	3.1	45.1	4.4	0.5	1.4	6.6	100.0	91.5	215

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Table SR.9.3: Children not in parental care (continued)

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent[1]	Number of children age 0-17 years	Child's relationship to head of household								Total	Percentage of children living in households headed by a family member[A]	Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent
			Spouse/ Partner	Grand-child	Brother/ Sister	Other relative	Adopted/ Foster/ Stepchild	Servant (Live-in)	Other not related	Inconsistent/ Don't know/ Missing			
Orphanhood status													
Both parents alive	10.5	8,681	0.1	63.5	0.8	22.9	6.0	0.1	0.3	6.2	100.0	93.4	915
Only mother alive	18.5	417	0.0	42.2	1.8	40.2	7.3	0.0	2.9	5.7	100.0	91.4	77
Only father alive	31.9	123	0.0	(52.2)	(0.0)	(29.8)	(18.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	39
Both parents deceased	100.0	35	0.0	(52.4)	(3.0)	(18.6)	(6.0)	0.0	(1.8)	(18.2)	100.0	(80.0)	35
Unknown	0.0	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Ethnicity of household head													
Samoan	11.7	8,587	0.1	61.6	1.0	23.5	6.7	0.1	0.6	6.4	100.0	92.9	1,001
Samoan/ Chinese	8.7	185	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	16
Samoan/ German	9.3	219	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	20
Samoan/ Tokelauan	8.9	52	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	5
Samoan Mix	11.5	166	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	19
Others	5.4	94	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	5
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	8.7	2,127	0.7	66.7	1.7	18.3	6.4	0.0	0.3	5.9	100.0	93.8	186
Second	11.9	1,944	0.0	61.2	0.0	23.1	6.1	0.0	0.4	9.2	100.0	90.3	231
Middle	12.0	1,890	0.0	65.6	0.9	19.2	8.3	0.5	1.5	4.1	100.0	94.0	227
Fourth	12.4	1,784	0.0	56.5	0.8	29.6	7.6	0.0	0.0	5.4	100.0	94.6	222
Richest	12.9	1,558	0.0	56.4	1.3	30.9	3.9	0.0	0.3	7.1	100.0	92.6	201

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

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

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

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

5 SURVIVE

Mother with 1 year old baby.

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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 life[41]
- Post-neonatal mortality (PNN): difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates
- Infant mortality (${}_1q_0$): probability of dying between birth and the first birthday
- Child mortality (${}_4q_1$): probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays
- Under-five mortality (${}_5q_0$): the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday

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

Table CS.1 presents neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the three most recent five-year periods before the survey. For each mortality rate in the table, it is possible to assess changes over time, during the last 15 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 5-year period immediately preceding the survey, differentials in mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics, such as region, mother's education and wealth, and by demographic characteristics such as sex and mother's age at birth are presented.

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

Table CS.1: Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey, Samoa DHS-MICS 2025

	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					
0-4	7	10	17	3	20
5-9	6	6	12	4	16
10-14	6	9	15	1	16

[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 five-year period preceding the survey, by socioeconomic characteristics, Samoa DHS-MICS 2025

	Neonatal mortality rate[1]	Post-neonatal mortality rate[2,A]	Infant mortality rate[3]	Child mortality rate[4]	Under-five mortality rate[5]
Total	**7**	**10**	**17**	**3**	**20**
Area					
Urban	(7)	(2)	(9)	(2)	(11)
Rural	7	11	19	3	21
Region					
Apia Urban Area	(7)	(2)	(9)	(2)	(11)
North West Upolu	9	12	21	3	24
Rest of Upolu	4	10	13	2	15
Savaii	(8)	(12)	(19)	(4)	(23)
Mother's Education[B]					
Secondary	8	13	20	4	24
Higher	5	4	9	1	10
Mother's Religion					
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	4	8	11	5	17
Roman Catholic	(13)	(0)	(13)	(0)	(13)
Latter Day Saints	(7)	(8)	(14)	(5)	(19)
Methodist	(5)	(1)	(6)	(0)	(6)
Assembly of God	(9)	(28)	(37)	(3)	(40)
Other religion	(7)	(18)	(25)	(0)	(25)
No religion	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Mother's Employment Status					
Employed	6	7	12	1	14
Unemployed	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Not employed	8	12	20	3	23
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	8	17	25	4	29
Second	5	13	18	6	24
Middle	(1)	(4)	(6)	(0)	(6)
Fourth	(16)	(11)	(28)	(2)	(30)
Richest	(6)	(0)	(6)	(0)	(6)

[1] MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2

[2] MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate

[3] MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate

[4] MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate

[5] MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1

[A] Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

[B] The modalities "Early Childhood Education or none", "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

( ) based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure

(*) based on fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure

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

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey, by demographic characteristics, Samoa DHS-MICS 2025

	Neonatal mortality rate[1]	Post-neonatal mortality rate[2,A]	Infant mortality rate[3]	Child mortality rate[4]	Under-five mortality rate[5]
Total	**7**	**10**	**17**	**3**	**20**
Sex					
Male	9	15	24	3	27
Female	5	4	10	2	11
Mother's age at birth					
Less than 20	(*)	14	14	0	14
20-34	7	10	18	2	20
35-49	(9)	(8)	(17)	(6)	(22)
Birth order					
1	7	13	20	0	20
2-3	4	8	12	1	13
4-6	10	13	23	6	28
7+	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Previous birth interval[B]					
First birth	7	13	20	0	20
< 2 years	10	12	23	5	27
2 years	(2)	(10)	(12)	(6)	(17)
3 years	(8)	(10)	(18)	(*)	(*)
4+ years	(6)	(3)	(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

6 THRIVE – REPRODUCTIVE, MATERNAL, NEWBORN, AND ADULT HEALTH

Mother who had just given birth to newborn baby.

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6.1 FERTILITY

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

- Age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs), expressed as the number of births per 1,000 women in a specified age group, show the age pattern of fertility. Numerators for ASFRs are calculated by identifying live births that occurred in the three-year period preceding the survey, classified according to the age of the mother (in five-year age groups) at the time of the child's birth. Denominators of the rates represent the number of woman-years lived by all interviewed women (or in simplified terms, the average number of women) in each of the five-year age groups during the specified period.
- The ASFRs for adolescents, that is, for age 10-14 and 15-19 years, are known as the adolescent birth rates. The rates for the age group 10-14 are based on retrospective data from girls age 15-17 years, as the age eligibility for the questionnaire begins at age 15.
- 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.

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Table TM.1.1: Fertility rates

Adolescent birth rates, age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the three-year period preceding the survey, by area of residence, Samoa DHS-MICS 2025

	Area		
	Urban	Rural	**Total**
Age[A]			
10-14[1,B]	0	0	0
15-19[2]	47	50	49
20-24	152	200	190
25-29	149	205	195
30-34	114	168	157
35-39	92	111	107
40-44	25	31	30
45-49	4	9	8
TFR (15-49 years)[C]	2.9	3.9	3.7
GFR (15-49 years)[D]	90.6	118.7	113.3
CBR[E]	20.3	24.4	23.7

[1] MICS indicator TM.1a - Adolescent birth rate (age 10-14 years); SDG indicator 3.7.2

[2] MICS indicator TM.1b - Adolescent birth rate (age 15-19 years); SDG indicator 3.7.2

[A] The age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) are the number of live births in the last 3 years, divided by the average number of women in that age group during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women. The age-specific fertility rates for girls age 10-14 and 15-19 years are also termed the adolescent birth rates

[B] The rates for the age group 10-14 are based on retrospective data from girls age 15-17 years

[C] 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

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

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

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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 three-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.42

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

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

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

42 The adolescent birth rate for girls age 10-14 years is computed in table TM.1.1. Due to the extremely small number of births in this age group, the estimate is not disaggregated further. The rate for girls age 10-14 is based on retrospective data from girls age 15-17 years.

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

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

Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates for the three-year period preceding the survey, Samoa DHS-MICS 2025

	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	**49**	**3.7**
Area		
Urban	47	2.9
Rural	50	3.9
Region		
Apia Urban Area	47	2.9
North West Upolu	51	3.6
Rest of Upolu	61	3.9
Savaii	32	4.3
Education		
Early Childhood Education or none	(*)	(*)
Primary	(*)	(*)
Secondary	68	4.4
Higher	23	2.8
Special needs	(*)	(*)
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	na	(*)
Has no functional difficulty	na	3.8
Women's Religion		
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	49	3.3
Roman Catholic	52	3.2
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	51	(4.1)
Methodist	47	(3.9)
Assembly of God	43	(4.1)
Other religion	51	(3.7)
No religion	(*)	(*)
Women's Employment Status		
Work for pay/profit	59	2.5
Unpaid work	(*)	(*)
Unemployed	45	4.4
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	64	(5.3)
Second	57	4.3
Middle	60	(4.1)
Fourth	44	2.9
Richest	27	2.3

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

[A] Please see Table TM.1.1 for definitions.

(*) based on less than 125 woman-years of exposure.

( ) based on 125 to 249 unweighted woman-years of exposure.

na: not applicable

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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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of women age 15-19 years who:						
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18[1]	Number of women age 20-24 years
Total	**4.8**	**1.6**	**6.4**	**0.0**	**913**	**5.2**	**677**
Area							
Urban	6.2	0.0	6.2	0.0	169	4.7	132
Rural	4.5	2.0	6.5	0.0	744	5.3	545
Region							
Apia Urban Area	6.2	0.0	6.2	0.0	169	4.7	132
North West Upolu	4.6	2.8	7.4	0.0	381	6.5	271
Rest of Upolu	6.4	1.1	7.4	0.0	205	4.0	165
Savaii	1.8	1.2	3.0	0.0	157	4.3	109
Education[A]							
Early Childhood Education or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	25
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	(*)	9
Secondary	6.4	2.0	8.5	0.0	635	9.8	301
Higher	1.1	0.4	1.5	0.0	232	0.8	336
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	10
Has no functional difficulty	12.2	2.3	14.5	0.0	333	5.2	667
Women's Religion[B]							
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	4.7	0.6	5.4	0.0	220	5.6	173
Roman Catholic	6.3	0.7	7.0	0.0	187	3.5	128
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	4.3	3.0	7.2	0.0	165	8.5	135
Methodist	3.3	3.2	6.5	0.0	100	2.0	68
Assembly of God	6.1	2.4	8.5	0.0	114	5.2	81
Other religion	3.6	1.1	4.7	0.0	126	4.2	93
Women's Employment Status							
Work for pay/profit	(13.3)	(2.6)	(15.9)	(.0)	51	1.7	203
Unpaid work	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	(4.2)	32
Unemployed	3.90	1.29	5.19	0.0	835	6.9	437
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	5.5	3.7	9.3	0.0	170	7.4	120
Second	7.4	1.3	8.8	0.0	172	6.0	120
Middle	7.9	2.2	10.1	0.0	172	5.4	132
Fourth	3.5	1.2	4.7	0.0	200	4.6	152
Richest	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	200	3.2	153

[1] MICS indicator TM.2 - Early childbearing

na: not applicable

[A] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[B] The modality "No religion" of "Women's Religion" has been suppressed due to low 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 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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	**0.2**	**805**	**5.4**	**636**	**0.3**	**3,458**	**7.5**	**2,714**	**0.3**	**4,263**	**7.1**	**3,350**
Age												
15-19	0.0	169	na	na	0.0	744	na	na	0.0	913	na	na
15-17	0.0	98	na	na	0.0	479	na	na	0.0	577	na	na
18-19	0.0	71	na	na	0.0	265	na	na	0.0	336	na	na
20-24	0.5	132	4.7	132	0.2	545	5.3	545	0.3	677	5.2	677
25-29	0.0	112	6.6	112	0.2	503	7.0	503	0.2	615	6.9	615
30-34	0.5	118	9.4	118	1.0	529	9.6	529	0.9	647	9.5	647
35-39	0.0	108	4.1	108	0.2	393	8.2	393	0.2	502	7.3	502
40-44	0.0	86	0.7	86	0.2	378	6.7	378	0.2	464	5.6	464
45-49	0.0	79	5.4	79	0.6	366	8.3	366	0.5	445	7.8	445

na: not applicable

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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 and age group, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years
Total	**0.2**	**337**	**1.0**	**245**	**0.1**	**1,496**	**2.0**	**1,128**	**0.1**	**1,833**	**1.8**	**1,372**
Age												
15-19	0.8	92	na	na	0.0	369	na	na	0.2	461	na	na
15-17	0.0	64	na	na	0.0	245	na	na	0.0	310	na	na
18-19	(2.6)	27	na	na	0.0	123	na	na	0.5	151	na	na
20-24	0.0	55	0.0	55	0.0	265	1.4	265	0.0	320	1.1	320
25-29	0.0	52	1.2	52	0.0	210	1.9	210	0.0	262	1.7	262
30-34	0.0	44	1.5	44	0.5	178	2.2	178	0.4	221	2.0	221
35-39	(0.0)	25	(0.0)	25	0.0	168	2.8	168	0.0	193	2.5	193
40-44	0.0	33	3.9	33	0.0	162	2.4	162	0.0	195	2.7	195
45-49	0.0	37	0.0	37	0.0	145	1.7	145	0.0	182	1.4	182

na: not applicable

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

6.3 CONTRACEPTIVE USE

Appropriate contraceptive use is important to the health of women and children by:

1) preventing pregnancies that are too early or too late,
2) extending the period between births, and
3) limiting the total number of children.[44]

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

Table TM.3.01W: Knowledge of contraceptive methods (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years who know any method of contraception by marital/living status, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of those who have heard about any contraceptive method:		
	All women	Currently married women	Sexually active unmarried women[A]
Any method	84.5	95.9	87.7
Any modern method	83.7	95.1	87.1
Female sterilization	55.3	69.3	52.2
Male sterilization	31.3	39.8	25.7
IUCD	50.7	66.8	43.5
Injectables	74.2	90.0	72.7
Implants	58.0	73.3	57.7
Oral Contraceptive pill	68.5	84.7	68.8
Male condom	74.3	86.6	80.1
Female condom	43.3	53.3	43.7
Lactational amenorrhea (LAM)	57.9	73.8	55.2
Emergency contraception	46.1	59.4	48.4
Other modern method	0.9	1.3	1.1
Any Traditional method	64.1	81.5	65.2
Periodic Abstinence/Rhythm/Calendar	52.8	68.9	51.0
Withdrawal	55.8	71.8	59.4
Other traditional method	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.08	0.00	0.00
Mean number of methods known by respondents 15-49	6.71	8.41	6.61
Number of women	4,263	2,462	173

TM.S2 – Knowledge of contraceptive methods

[A]Had last sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

44 United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. *World Family Planning 2022: Meeting the changing needs for family planning: Contraceptive use by age and method.* UN DESA/POP/2022/TR/NO. 4, 2022. https://www.un.org/development/desa/pd/sites/www.un.org.development.desa.pd/files/files/documents/2023/Feb/undesa_pd_2022_world-family-planning.pdf

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Table TM.3.01M: Knowledge of contraceptive methods (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years who know any method of contraception by marital/living status, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of those who have heard about any contraceptive method:		
	All men	Currently married men	Sexually active unmarried men[A]
Any method	77.2	89.5	76.6
Any modern method	76.0	88.4	75.3
Female sterilization	29.0	42.9	28.4
Male sterilization	15.0	20.8	13.7
IUCD	17.2	27.8	13.1
Injectables	43.5	64.9	34.8
Implants	21.4	32.4	18.1
Oral Contraceptive pill	36.5	53.4	29.3
Male condom	67.2	75.7	69.2
Female condom	16.7	21.5	16.9
Lactational amenorrhea (LAM)	15.7	22.7	11.4
Emergency contraception	13.4	20.4	7.7
Other modern method	0.5	0.9	1.2
Any Traditional method	47.3	60.5	45.3
Periodic Abstinence/Rhythm/Calendar	18.0	27.5	9.8
Withdrawal	43.5	55.2	42.8
Other traditional method	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.0	0.1	0.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents 15-49	3.38	4.66	2.96
Number of men	1,833	780	216

TM.S2 – Knowledge of contraceptive methods

[A]Had last sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

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Table TM.3.02W: Knowledge of contraceptive methods (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of any contraceptive method, Samoa DHS-MICS,2025

		Modern method										Traditional method							
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUCD	Injectables	Implants	Oral Contraception Pill	Male condom	Female condom	LAM	Emergency contraception Pill	Rhythm/ Calendar method	Withdrawal	Other	Missing	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method	Number of women
Total	**15.4**	**55.3**	**31.3**	**50.7**	**74.2**	**58.0**	**68.5**	**74.3**	**43.3**	**57.9**	**46.1**	**52.8**	**55.8**	**2.2**	**0.1**	**83.7**	**64.1**	**84.5**	**4,263**
Area																			
Urban	12.2	61.8	32.9	49.5	77.5	61.1	72.4	76.2	42.9	55.7	43.3	51.4	51.5	0.5	0.0	87.7	59.7	87.7	805
Rural	16.2	53.8	30.9	50.9	73.4	57.3	67.6	73.9	43.5	58.4	46.7	53.1	56.8	2.5	0.1	82.7	65.1	83.7	3,458
Region																			
Apia Urban Area	12.2	61.8	32.9	49.5	77.5	61.1	72.4	76.2	42.9	55.7	43.3	51.4	51.5	0.5	0.0	87.7	59.7	87.7	805
North West Upolu	14.9	60.2	43.4	55.3	76.0	63.9	71.1	75.2	58.5	61.5	53.5	59.0	64.0	1.1	0.1	84.4	68.7	85.0	1,671
Rest of Upolu	18.7	42.8	16.0	39.1	66.4	45.4	58.6	72.3	20.2	51.8	36.2	39.4	55.4	1.7	0.1	78.9	61.2	80.9	983
Savaii	15.7	53.9	23.3	56.3	76.6	58.2	71.3	73.3	40.6	60.0	45.4	57.5	43.6	6.6	0.1	84.1	62.5	84.4	804
Age																			
15-19	47.9	17.0	9.9	12.1	32.0	18.9	25.1	37.6	16.5	18.7	12.0	14.0	16.4	0.0	0.2	50.6	20.8	51.4	913
15-17	58.0	10.5	5.6	7.3	24.7	12.7	19.9	27.0	11.1	12.5	6.3	9.2	10.7	0.0	0.4	40.2	14.4	41.1	577
18-19	30.6	28.0	17.4	20.4	44.5	29.6	34.0	55.8	25.8	29.3	21.7	22.2	26.2	0.0	0.0	68.4	31.9	69.0	336
20-24	13.7	46.2	26.6	37.5	69.7	51.7	62.1	74.8	39.4	49.7	40.0	40.8	51.1	0.4	0.0	85.2	59.2	86.3	677
25-29	6.5	62.7	34.3	58.1	85.3	70.6	79.3	84.9	49.3	69.4	55.7	60.9	66.3	1.6	0.0	92.2	74.4	93.5	615
30-34	5.1	70.3	38.6	64.7	88.9	73.3	85.3	87.2	54.2	72.9	58.7	67.9	71.1	3.4	0.0	94.3	80.9	95.1	647
35-39	4.2	73.1	42.5	72.0	92.0	75.6	85.6	88.0	56.9	75.7	62.0	73.6	72.8	4.8	0.3	95.5	81.5	95.8	502
40-44	2.6	77.4	44.8	72.9	93.9	76.0	90.1	89.3	54.7	78.3	63.8	74.9	71.7	3.2	0.0	97.0	83.9	97.4	464
45-49	4.7	72.7	40.7	72.0	90.5	69.7	86.4	84.8	53.4	71.5	57.0	71.0	71.5	4.1	0.0	94.8	81.7	95.3	445
Education[A]																			
Early Childhood Education or none or none	17.3	63.8	44.4	59.7	73.6	60.3	65.9	71.3	53.4	67.0	57.0	60.4	59.2	1.9	0.9	78.4	66.9	81.6	120
Primary	33.7	40.6	22.9	36.6	61.2	46.3	52.2	53.3	23.5	45.6	31.5	39.4	39.3	5.2	0.0	65.1	50.0	66.3	91
Secondary	17.2	52.7	28.7	49.8	72.8	55.4	66.6	70.9	39.2	56.3	43.4	50.4	54.2	2.1	0.0	81.9	62.6	82.6	2,558
Higher	11.1	60.0	35.4	52.5	77.5	63.1	72.9	81.7	51.0	60.6	50.8	57.1	59.5	2.0	0.0	88.3	67.6	89.0	1,470
Number of living children																			
0	34.7	30.3	17.8	22.9	46.6	31.0	40.5	52.0	26.4	29.7	23.4	25.3	29.5	0.1	0.2	63.5	35.1	64.8	1,637
1	6.5	65.8	32.6	53.8	86.2	69.4	80.3	86.8	51.8	66.5	53.0	59.4	66.2	1.9	0.0	93.0	75.5	93.6	509
2	5.3	65.6	41.8	64.4	89.1	73.4	83.3	84.7	51.3	75.0	59.4	64.9	72.8	2.1	0.0	93.9	81.1	94.7	488
3	1.9	76.1	44.5	73.1	93.2	80.3	88.5	90.8	59.8	79.5	64.9	74.1	76.1	2.3	0.0	98.1	84.9	98.1	466
4+	1.8	73.4	40.0	73.7	94.0	75.8	88.6	89.4	53.6	77.9	61.8	74.9	73.1	5.1	0.0	97.9	84.6	98.3	1,162

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Table TM.3.02W: Knowledge of contraceptive methods (women) (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of any contraceptive method, Samoa DHS-MICS,2025

		Modern method										Traditional method							
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUCD	Injectables	Implants	Oral Contraception Pill	Male condom	Female condom	LAM	Emergency contraception Pill	Rhythm/ Calendar method	Withdrawal	Other	Missing	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method	Number of women
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																			
Has functional difficulty	8.3	59.4	38.6	54.9	83.8	63.6	82.4	82.2	52.4	63.1	47.5	60.0	60.3	1.4	2.0	89.7	69.9	91.7	67
Has no functional difficulty	8.8	62.4	35.3	57.5	81.9	65.2	76.0	81.8	48.3	65.0	52.4	59.6	62.9	2.5	0.0	90.5	71.9	91.2	3,619
Women's Religion[B]																			
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	16.6	52.1	26.7	45.2	71.7	54.4	65.4	74.0	35.5	55.1	41.4	48.3	54.0	2.6	0.1	82.0	62.1	83.2	1,064
Roman Catholic	16.4	54.4	31.1	49.5	72.2	56.9	66.5	71.5	43.7	56.6	44.1	50.5	56.8	2.0	0.0	82.3	64.2	83.4	814
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	13.0	56.6	30.1	53.7	76.8	59.1	71.7	77.1	43.6	59.4	47.3	53.7	57.1	2.0	0.1	86.7	64.8	87.0	803
Methodist	14.3	57.8	32.9	56.0	76.4	62.1	72.3	76.8	49.9	62.2	49.0	57.4	53.4	1.9	0.0	85.1	64.2	85.4	477
Assembly of God	15.3	55.0	33.5	49.9	75.5	57.9	69.2	73.5	48.3	57.1	48.1	54.0	56.5	2.0	0.0	83.7	66.0	84.5	545
Other religion	16.1	59.2	38.5	54.9	75.6	61.9	69.0	74.4	47.2	59.9	51.3	58.2	57.3	2.1	0.2	83.4	64.9	83.9	551
Women's Employment Status																			
Work for pay/profit	6.5	68.3	41.7	61.5	85.1	71.2	81.5	86.3	56.1	69.6	58.4	64.7	66.2	2.2	0.0	93.1	74.6	93.6	1,197
Unpaid work	7.3	64.9	25.0	58.5	85.8	66.2	82.8	79.7	34.9	69.0	44.0	59.7	64.7	4.4	0.0	92.2	74.3	92.7	250
Unemployed	20.1	48.8	27.2	45.2	68.5	51.7	61.6	68.7	38.5	51.7	40.7	47.0	50.5	1.9	0.0	78.9	58.7	79.7	2,786
Incapable/Unable /Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Wealth index quintile																			
Poorest	16.9	51.4	25.4	47.6	72.3	54.1	64.4	70.8	36.7	55.0	40.9	48.9	53.2	3.5	0.1	81.8	62.2	82.8	781
Second	14.9	54.3	29.3	51.6	75.3	57.8	69.3	71.4	39.5	58.7	44.7	50.8	55.3	3.2	0.0	84.2	63.3	84.9	807
Middle	13.4	56.3	32.3	52.9	77.0	60.7	71.5	77.7	44.6	59.4	46.5	55.4	57.1	1.5	0.3	86.0	65.8	86.7	847
Fourth	16.7	56.2	31.4	50.2	73.8	56.6	68.3	75.0	43.6	57.0	47.7	51.9	55.8	1.9	0.0	82.1	63.4	83.2	893
Richest	15.3	57.6	37.1	50.9	72.6	60.4	68.7	76.3	50.9	59.0	49.7	56.3	57.3	0.9	0.0	84.1	65.6	84.6	935

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
[A] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases
[B] The modality "No religion" of "Women's Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

Table TM.3.02M: Knowledge of contraceptive methods (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have heard of any contraceptive method, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

		Modern method										Traditional method							
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUCD	Injectables	Implants	Oral Contraception Pill	Male condom	Female condom	LAM	Emergency contraception Pill	Rhythm / Calendar method	Withdrawal	Other	Missing	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method	Number of men
Total	**22.6**	**29.0**	**15.0**	**17.2**	**43.5**	**21.4**	**36.5**	**67.2**	**16.7**	**15.7**	**13.4**	**18.0**	**43.5**	**0.6**	**0.0**	**76.0**	**47.3**	**77.2**	**1,833**
Area																			
Urban	16.9	48.4	32.1	29.9	49.5	29.3	48.6	76.7	39.3	34.8	25.8	32.4	53.2	0.4	0.2	81.8	57.5	82.3	337
Rural	23.9	24.6	11.2	14.3	42.2	19.6	33.8	65.0	11.6	11.4	10.6	14.8	41.3	0.6	0.0	74.7	45.0	76.0	1,496
Region																			
Apia Urban Area	16.9	48.4	32.1	29.9	49.5	29.3	48.6	76.7	39.3	34.8	25.8	32.4	53.2	0.4	0.2	81.8	57.5	82.3	337
North West Upolu	25.6	32.3	17.3	15.2	41.2	16.2	36.3	69.2	19.6	17.9	14.4	18.8	46.0	0.4	0.0	73.5	50.4	74.2	728
Rest of Upolu	23.1	19.1	7.4	12.8	44.9	16.0	41.0	68.1	5.1	6.1	5.3	14.9	32.2	1.6	0.0	76.3	37.0	76.9	424
Savaii	21.4	15.0	2.9	14.5	40.9	31.6	19.5	52.3	2.9	4.3	9.0	5.9	42.5	0.0	0.0	75.3	43.7	78.6	344
Age																			
15-19	41.5	9.0	4.5	4.1	15.1	8.1	11.7	50.8	5.3	5.5	3.0	6.3	24.7	0.3	0.0	56.1	27.6	58.1	461
15-17	44.9	5.7	3.4	2.5	12.6	6.6	8.6	46.8	4.6	4.1	1.4	3.3	19.4	0.5	0.0	52.5	20.7	54.5	310
18-19	34.6	15.8	6.8	7.6	20.1	11.3	18.2	59.2	6.7	8.5	6.4	12.3	35.7	0.0	0.0	63.6	41.6	65.4	151
20-24	25.0	19.3	14.3	9.4	31.3	13.7	29.9	70.6	14.8	9.9	7.5	8.9	42.9	0.0	0.0	73.7	44.8	74.5	320
25-29	18.3	33.9	17.1	17.2	52.2	26.1	40.3	69.6	22.9	17.1	20.0	19.8	44.4	0.7	0.0	80.8	47.6	81.7	262
30-34	10.0	41.9	18.4	21.0	61.0	30.8	54.1	76.2	21.9	24.6	17.3	25.6	56.2	0.8	0.0	89.0	58.9	90.0	221
35-39	11.1	36.9	21.6	30.1	60.3	31.0	49.3	75.4	21.4	21.1	19.5	24.5	52.3	0.6	0.0	87.8	58.7	88.6	193
40-44	14.4	45.0	17.8	25.6	61.2	27.0	53.7	73.5	19.5	19.6	14.5	23.4	56.4	1.2	0.3	84.8	59.8	85.6	195
45-49	13.1	48.0	25.9	36.7	66.6	34.3	51.8	72.3	25.8	28.9	28.0	39.1	51.9	1.4	0.0	85.6	61.9	86.9	182
Education[A]																			
Early Childhood Education or none	19.5	20.6	9.2	14.4	46.5	9.9	31.7	78.4	17.0	28.4	7.4	22.2	57.3	0.0	0.0	80.5	59.3	80.5	68
Primary	32.5	17.0	6.1	8.1	32.4	16.0	26.1	53.3	8.3	5.4	5.6	8.8	30.9	0.0	0.0	65.9	31.8	65.9	132
Secondary	23.5	26.2	12.2	15.2	42.1	20.2	34.5	65.0	13.2	12.8	10.2	15.3	41.0	0.7	0.0	74.8	44.8	76.4	1,173
Higher	17.8	41.0	25.9	25.8	50.4	28.3	45.7	75.7	28.0	24.6	25.5	27.9	51.6	0.7	0.1	81.4	57.0	82.1	440

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Table TM.3.02M: Knowledge of contraceptive methods (men) (Continued)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have heard of any contraceptive method, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

		Modern method										Traditional method							
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUCD	Injectables	Implants	Oral Contraception Pill	Male condom	Female condom	LAM	Emergency contraception Pill	Rhythm / Calendar method	Withdrawal	Other	Missing	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method	Number of men
Number of living children																			
0	31.5	18.5	11.7	9.1	27.5	14.0	23.5	61.0	12.6	9.9	8.1	10.6	35.4	0.4	0.1	66.9	38.1	68.1	1,035
1	19.0	31.2	16.0	17.0	46.9	24.4	39.5	68.1	20.5	15.4	12.8	19.4	45.1	1.0	0.0	78.9	49.7	81.0	171
2	11.4	38.4	16.0	22.1	62.2	29.8	48.9	75.3	23.4	21.2	20.7	26.4	51.5	1.2	0.0	88.0	57.4	88.6	143
3	8.1	50.1	20.5	32.7	64.7	29.5	56.2	80.5	20.5	27.6	23.1	31.0	62.6	0.0	0.0	91.9	65.4	91.9	143
4+	8.4	46.7	21.8	33.2	73.5	35.5	60.8	76.3	22.9	26.1	22.7	30.6	55.6	1.0	0.0	90.5	62.4	91.6	341
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																			
Has functional difficulty	(23.8)	(45.8)	(8.7)	(18.2)	(49.0)	(10.5)	(43.0)	(63.3)	(14.2)	(13.4)	(10.3)	(20.1)	(37.6)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(76.2)	(45.8)	(76.2)	41
Has no functional difficulty	17.9	33.4	17.6	20.2	49.8	24.8	42.1	71.5	19.3	18.2	16.0	21.0	48.7	0.6	0.0	80.9	52.9	81.9	1,482
Men's Religion[B]																			
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	22.8	29.8	18.8	21.5	45.1	27.8	37.3	66.9	20.0	18.7	15.4	18.8	44.9	0.6	0.1	75.6	48.1	77.0	497
Roman Catholic	22.5	30.0	15.6	19.9	44.5	22.4	41.3	70.1	17.3	17.5	14.7	19.6	46.8	1.4	0.0	76.8	51.5	77.3	315
Latter Day Saints/ Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	20.7	33.2	12.9	11.7	43.0	18.9	34.8	66.4	11.3	12.2	10.8	15.9	43.3	0.3	0.0	77.5	47.0	79.1	356
Methodist	21.5	29.5	13.7	15.7	42.9	15.5	40.4	65.9	13.9	15.0	13.8	20.1	42.2	0.0	0.0	77.3	45.8	78.5	203
Assembly of God	25.5	21.6	9.3	13.7	41.0	16.9	30.1	66.4	13.5	10.8	9.7	14.7	37.4	1.1	0.0	73.3	41.7	74.5	234
Other religion	22.6	27.2	14.8	17.6	44.5	20.3	33.9	68.9	20.2	18.1	13.4	17.7	44.6	0.0	0.0	76.8	48.7	76.8	194
Men's Employment Status																			
Work for pay/profit	14.8	38.7	22.9	25.4	52.8	27.2	47.0	75.2	24.6	22.7	19.3	25.3	53.4	0.9	0.0	83.9	57.4	84.9	833
Unpaid work	20.7	19.3	2.9	9.3	48.2	14.6	40.5	62.2	5.5	10.2	6.7	14.2	40.3	1.0	0.0	78.3	44.0	79.3	226
Unemployed	31.7	21.1	10.1	10.7	32.2	17.2	23.8	59.6	11.7	9.7	8.9	11.2	33.5	0.2	0.1	66.7	37.3	68.1	760
Incapable/Unable/ Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7

Table TM.3.02M: Knowledge of contraceptive methods (men) (Continued)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have heard of any contraceptive method, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

		Modern method										Traditional method							
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUCD	Injectables	Implants	Oral Contraception Pill	Male condom	Female condom	LAM	Emergency contraception Pill	Rhythm / Calendar method	Withdrawal	Other	Missing	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method	Number of men
Wealth index quintile																			
Poorest	23.3	17.8	6.9	9.6	40.6	19.2	31.7	63.0	7.7	7.0	6.3	9.8	37.2	0.4	0.0	74.0	39.9	76.2	318
Second	25.3	24.1	10.3	14.5	38.4	16.4	30.2	62.0	11.2	11.9	9.5	15.9	43.2	0.6	0.0	72.1	48.0	74.7	371
Middle	23.5	30.5	15.1	16.2	44.6	20.4	36.4	67.7	16.8	13.0	13.2	16.5	37.9	0.3	0.0	75.7	41.7	76.1	403
Fourth	20.8	32.0	15.8	15.3	46.0	22.9	37.9	70.6	17.4	18.6	14.8	19.0	48.4	0.8	0.0	78.9	51.8	79.2	350
Richest	20.3	38.4	25.4	28.7	47.4	27.7	45.2	71.8	28.6	26.6	21.8	27.4	50.1	0.9	0.2	79.0	54.5	79.6	391

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

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

[A] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[B] The modality "No religion" of "Men's Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

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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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):																
		Modern method									Traditional method						
	No method	Female sterilization	IUCD	Injec-tables	Imp-lants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	LAM	Emer-gency Contra-ception	Periodic abstinence/ Rhythm/ Calendar	Withdrawal	Other	Any modern method	Any tradi-tional method	Any method[1]	Number of women currently married or in union
Total	**75.2**	**5.8**	**2.1**	**6.9**	**4.1**	**3.7**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.7**	**0.5**	**0.6**	**23.0**	**1.8**	**24.8**	**2,462**
Area																	
Urban	72.9	7.3	1.0	8.6	4.8	3.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	25.9	1.2	27.1	419
Rural	75.7	5.5	2.3	6.6	3.9	3.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.6	22.4	1.9	24.3	2,043
Region																	
Apia Urban Area	72.9	7.3	1.0	8.6	4.8	3.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	25.9	1.2	27.1	419
North West Upolu	77.6	4.7	2.1	6.1	5.3	2.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.1	21.3	1.1	22.4	968
Rest of Upolu	77.3	5.7	0.2	5.3	2.8	5.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.5	0.8	19.9	2.8	22.7	577
Savaii	70.2	6.6	5.1	9.1	2.5	4.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	1.5	27.4	2.5	29.8	499
Age																	
15-19	79.6	0.0	4.8	6.0	5.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	18.7	1.7	20.4	64
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
18-19	(75.7)	(0.0)	(6.7)	(7.0)	(4.4)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(21.9)	(2.4)	(24.3)	45
20-24	83.5	0.3	2.0	8.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	15.9	0.6	16.5	277
25-29	78.0	1.6	2.2	7.3	6.6	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	21.3	0.8	22.0	429
30-34	71.4	5.2	3.1	8.9	3.6	5.5	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.4	26.9	1.7	28.6	497
35-39	66.8	9.5	1.5	10.1	4.8	4.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.5	1.2	30.4	2.8	33.2	422
40-44	74.1	9.6	1.6	4.5	3.5	3.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.6	0.5	23.7	2.3	25.9	394
45-49	80.9	8.0	1.3	2.0	2.4	2.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.9	16.7	2.5	19.1	380
Education[A]																	
Early Childhood Education or none	73.3	10.7	2.2	3.2	4.4	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.69	0.00	26.69	62
Primary	74.5	6.2	0.0	2.0	4.3	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	3.80	21.70	3.80	25.50	54
Secondary	75	6.3	2.3	7.0	4.0	3.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.60	0.83	0.49	23.38	1.92	25.29	1,613
Higher	76	4.1	1.6	7.5	4.3	3.9	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.05	0.00	0.55	22.04	1.59	23.63	718

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):																
		Modern method									Traditional method						
	No method	Female sterilization	IUCD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	LAM	Emergency Contraception	Periodic abstinence/ Rhythm/ Calendar	Withdrawal	Other	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method[1]	Number of women currently married or in union
Number of living children																	
0	97.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.27	0.96	0.27	0.85	1.50	2.35	227
1	89.1	1.4	0.7	3.9	1.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.88	0.00	10.88	356
2	81.8	1.5	1.8	7.3	3.4	2.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.15	1.32	0.00	16.69	1.47	18.15	403
3	71.9	6.9	2.8	6.9	3.0	7.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.38	0.00	0.50	27.26	0.88	28.14	407
4+	64.6	9.6	2.8	9.3	6.2	4.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.35	0.54	1.05	32.46	2.94	35.40	1,069
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																	
Has functional difficulty	(83.4)	(5.8)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(7.7)	(3.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(16.6)	0.0	(16.6)	32
Has no functional difficulty	75.0	5.8	2.1	7.1	4.1	3.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.6	23.2	1.8	25.0	2,413
Women's Religion[B]																	
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	75.1	6.0	1.7	7.3	3.4	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.7	23.3	1.6	24.9	579
Roman Catholic	77.2	5.2	2.0	5.1	4.4	3.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.4	20.9	1.9	22.8	436
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	77.3	4.6	2.1	6.9	4.5	3.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.2	21.5	1.3	22.7	517
Methodist	75.2	6.4	1.0	8.1	4.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.4	22.9	1.8	24.8	273
Assembly of God	73.3	7.8	3.4	7.2	2.9	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.0	0.3	24.9	1.8	26.7	343
Other religion	71.5	5.5	2.4	7.9	5.0	3.8	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.5	0.8	0.7	25.5	3.0	28.5	308
Women's Employment Status																	
Work for pay/profit	77.2	5.4	2.2	5.4	3.6	3.7	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.5	21.0	1.8	22.8	708
Unpaid work	74.5	8.4	2.0	6.3	5.8	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.2	23.8	1.7	25.5	188
Unemployed	74.3	5.7	2.0	7.7	4.1	4.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.5	23.8	1.8	25.7	1,546
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK /Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):																
	Modern method										Traditional method						
	No method	Female sterilization	IUCD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	LAM	Emergency Contraception	Periodic abstinence/ Rhythm/ Calendar	Withdrawal	Other	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method[1]	Number of women currently married or in union
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	72.8	6.4	2.0	7.7	5.8	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.4	1.2	24.4	2.8	27.2	529
Second	74.0	4.8	2.4	7.2	4.6	4.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.7	23.6	2.3	26.0	500
Middle	74.1	7.3	2.6	7.1	3.9	3.8	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	25.3	0.6	25.9	506
Fourth	79.9	3.9	2.0	6.1	1.3	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.6	18.0	2.0	20.1	472
Richest	75.7	6.2	1.3	6.6	4.4	3.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	23.2	1.1	24.3	455

[1] **MICS indicator TM.3 - Contraceptive prevalence rate**

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

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

[A] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[B] The modality "No religion" of "Women's Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

Table TM.3.1S1: Use of contraception (all women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of women who are using (or whose partner is using):																
		Modern method								Traditional method							
	No method	Female sterilization	IUCD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	LAM	Emergency Contraception	Periodic abstinence/ Rythm/ Calendar	Withdrawal	Other	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method[1]	Number of women
Total	**84.5**	**3.6**	**1.3**	**4.3**	**2.5**	**2.3**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**14.3**	**1.2**	**15.5**	**4,263**
Age																	
15-19	98.2	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.7	0.1	1.8	913
15-17	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	577
18-19	96.0	0.0	0.9	1.7	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	3.7	0.3	4.0	336
20-24	91.7	0.1	0.8	4.0	1.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	7.8	0.6	8.3	677
25-29	83.9	1.1	1.7	5.3	4.6	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	15.4	0.7	16.1	615
30-34	76.9	4.0	2.4	7.2	3.1	4.5	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.3	21.6	1.5	23.1	647
35-39	70.4	8.9	1.5	8.9	4.3	3.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.4	1.0	27.3	2.3	29.6	502
40-44	75.9	9.0	1.6	4.0	3.4	3.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.4	22.2	1.9	24.1	464
45-49	82.7	7.4	1.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.9	15.1	2.2	17.3	445

[1] MICS indicator TM.3 - Contraceptive prevalence rate

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

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

[A] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[B] The modality "No religion" of "Women's Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

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Table TM.3.1S2: Use of contraception (currently married or women in union)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of women who are using (or whose partner is using):																
		Modern method								Traditional method							
	No method	Female sterilization	IUCD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	LAM	Emergency Contraception	Periodic abstinence/ Rythm/Calendar	Withdrawal	Other	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method[1]	Number of women
Total	**75.2**	**5.8**	**2.1**	**6.9**	**4.1**	**3.7**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.7**	**0.5**	**0.6**	**23.0**	**1.8**	**24.8**	**2,462**
Age																	
15-19	79.6	0.0	4.8	6.0	5.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	18.7	1.7	20.4	64
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
18-19	(75.7)	(.0)	(6.7)	(7.0)	(4.4)	(3.8)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(2.4)	(.0)	(21.9)	(2.4)	(24.3)	45
20-24	83.5	0.3	2.0	8.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	`	15.9	0.6	16.5	277
25-29	78.0	1.6	2.2	7.3	6.6	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	21.3	0.8	22.0	429
30-34	71.4	5.2	3.1	8.9	3.6	5.5	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.4	26.9	1.7	28.6	497
35-39	66.8	9.5	1.5	10.1	4.8	4.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.5	1.2	30.4	2.8	33.2	422
40-44	74.1	9.6	1.6	4.5	3.5	3.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.6	0.5	23.7	2.3	25.9	394
45-49	80.9	8.0	1.3	2.0	2.4	2.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.9	16.7	2.5	19.1	380

[1] **MICS indicator TM.3 - Contraceptive prevalence rate**

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

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

[A] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[B] The modality "No religion" of "Women's Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

Table TM.3.1S3: Use of contraception (Sexually active unmarried women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of women who are using (or whose partner is using):											
		Modern method						Traditional method				
	No method	Female sterilization	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	Periodic abstinence/Rythm/ Calendar	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method[1]	Number of women
Total	**92.3**	**1.7**	**2.5**	**1.8**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.6**	**0.4**	**7.3**	**0.4**	**7.7**	**173**
Age												
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
18-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
20-24	(97.6)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(2.4)	0.0	(2.4)	0.0	(2.4)	45
25-29	(100.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34
30-34	(87.6)	0.0	(6.7)	(2.2)	-	(1.8)	-	(1.8)	(10.6)	(1.8)	(12.4)	34
35-39	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
40-44	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
45-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6

[1] MICS indicator TM.3 - Contraceptive prevalence rate

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

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

[A] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[B] The modality "No religion" of "Women's Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

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

Percentage of sexually active women age 15-49 years currently unmarried or not in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of sexually active[A] women currently unmarried or not in union who are using (or whose partner is using):			Number of sexually active[A] women currently unmarried or not in union
	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method	
Total	**7.3**	**0.4**	**7.7**	**173**
Area				
Urban	6.4	1.2	7.7	50
Rural	7.6	0.0	7.6	124
Region				
Apia Urban Area	6.4	1.2	7.7	50
North West Upolu	(10.0)	0.0	(10.0)	54
Rest of Upolu	(5.3)	0.0	(5.3)	42
Savaii	(6.7)	0.0	(6.7)	28
Age				
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
18-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
20-24	(2.4)	0.0	(2.4)	45
25-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	34
30-34	(10.6)	(1.8)	(12.4)	34
35-39	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
40-44	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
45-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Education[A]				
Early Childhood Education or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Secondary	10.5	0.0	10.5	70
Higher	4.4	0.7	5.1	91
Number of living children				
0	0.6	0.0	0.6	97
1	(9.4)	0.0	(9.4)	26
2	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
3	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
4+	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)				
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Has no functional difficulty	7.7	0.4	8.0	165
Women's Religion				
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	11.3	0.0	11.3	47
Roman Catholic	(13.3)	(0.0)	(13.3)	36
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	(0.0)	(2.2)	(2.2)	28
Methodist	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Assembly of God	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Other religion	(8.1)	0.0	(8.1)	24
Women's Employment Status				
Work for pay/profit	7.0	0.6	7.6	108
Unpaid work	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Unemployed	6.2	0.0	6.2	60
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Second	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
Middle	(6.5)	0.0	(6.5)	30
Fourth	7.0	1.1	8.1	57
Richest	(11.6)	0.0	(11.6)	40

[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

[A] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

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Table TM.3.2S: Use of contraception (all women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of women who are using (or whose partner is using):																
		Modern method									Traditional method						
	No method	Female sterilization	IUCD	Injec-tables	Imp-lants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	LAM	Emer-gency Contra-ception	Periodic abstinence/ Rhythm/ Calendar	Withdrawal	Other	Any modern method	Any tradi-tional method	Any method[1]	Number of women currently married or in union
Total	**84.5**	**3.6**	**1.3**	**4.3**	**2.5**	**2.3**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**14.3**	**1.2**	**15.5**	**4,263**
Area																	
Urban	84.9	4.0	0.5	4.6	2.6	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	14.3	0.8	15.1	805
Rural	84.5	3.5	1.4	4.3	2.5	2.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	14.3	1.2	15.5	3,458
Region																	
Apia Urban Area	84.9	4.0	0.5	4.6	2.6	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	14.3	0.8	15.1	805
North West Upolu	85.6	3.1	1.3	4.0	3.3	1.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	13.7	0.6	14.4	1,671
Rest of Upolu	85.6	3.4	0.1	3.2	1.9	3.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.4	12.4	2.0	14.4	983
Savaii	80.7	4.2	3.4	6.0	1.6	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.9	17.8	1.5	19.3	804
Age																	
15-19	98.2	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.7	0.1	1.8	913
15-17	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	577
18-19	96.0	0.0	0.9	1.7	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	3.7	0.3	4.0	336
20-24	91.7	0.1	0.8	4.0	1.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	7.8	0.6	8.3	677
25-29	83.9	1.1	1.7	5.3	4.6	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	15.4	0.7	16.1	615
30-34	76.9	4.0	2.4	7.2	3.1	4.5	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.3	21.6	1.5	23.1	647
35-39	70.4	8.9	1.5	8.9	4.3	3.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.4	1.0	27.3	2.3	29.6	502
40-44	75.9	9.0	1.6	4.0	3.4	3.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.4	22.2	1.9	24.1	464
45-49	82.7	7.4	1.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.9	15.1	2.2	17.3	445
Education[A]																	
Early Childhood Education or none	85.1	6.6	1.1	1.6	2.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.92	0.00	14.92	120
Primary	84.3	3.6	0.0	1.2	2.5	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.68	2.23	12.78	2.91	15.69	91
Secondary	83	4.2	1.6	4.8	2.7	2.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.38	0.52	0.31	15.76	1.21	16.96	2,558
Higher	87	2.2	0.9	3.9	2.3	2.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.63	0.15	0.31	11.76	1.09	12.84	1,470

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Table TM.3.2S: Use of contraception (all women) (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of women who are using (or whose partner is using):																
		Modern method									Traditional method						
	No method	Female sterilization	IUCD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	LAM	Emergency Contraception	Periodic abstinence/ Rhythm/ Calendar	Withdrawal	Other	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method[1]	Number of women currently married or in union
Number of living children																	
0	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.04	0.30	0.04	0.30	0.38	0.68	1,637
1	90.3	1.5	0.5	3.5	1.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.12	9.56	0.12	9.68	509
2	83.8	1.4	1.5	6.8	2.8	2.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.13	1.09	0.00	14.99	1.21	16.20	488
3	72.0	6.9	3.1	6.4	3.8	6.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.57	0.00	0.44	26.97	1.00	27.97	466
4+	66.5	9.0	2.6	8.9	5.8	3.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.29	0.50	0.96	30.71	2.76	33.47	1,162
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																	
Has functional difficulty	90.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	0.0	9.8	67
Has no functional difficulty	82.1	4.2	1.5	5.1	2.9	2.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	16.6	1.4	17.9	3,619
Women's Religion[B]																	
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	84.7	3.7	1.0	4.3	2.2	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	14.1	1.2	15.3	1,064
Roman Catholic	86.2	3.2	1.3	3.3	2.6	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	12.8	1.1	13.8	814
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	85.3	2.9	1.3	4.4	2.9	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	13.8	0.9	14.7	803
Methodist	84.0	3.7	0.6	5.3	2.8	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.8	14.9	1.0	16.0	477
Assembly of God	82.8	5.0	2.2	4.7	1.8	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.2	16.1	1.2	17.2	545
Other religion	83.2	3.4	1.4	4.6	2.9	2.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.4	15.1	1.7	16.8	551
Women's Employment Status																	
Work for pay/profit	84.6	3.8	1.4	3.6	2.4	2.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.4	14.0	1.4	15.4	1,197
Unpaid work	80.3	6.3	1.5	4.7	4.9	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.9	18.4	1.3	19.7	250
Unemployed	84.9	3.3	1.2	4.6	2.4	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.3	14.1	1.1	15.1	2,786
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK /Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21

Table TM.3.2S: Use of contraception (all women) (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of women who are using (or whose partner is using):																
	Modern method										Traditional method						
	No method	Female sterilization	IUCD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	LAM	Emergency Contraception	Periodic abstinence/ Rhythm/ Calendar	Withdrawal	Other	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method[1]	Number of women currently married or in union
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	80.8	4.4	1.5	5.7	4.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.8	17.3	1.9	19.2	781
Second	83.4	3.0	1.5	4.6	3.0	2.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.5	15.1	1.5	16.6	807
Middle	83.7	4.5	1.5	4.8	2.3	2.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	15.8	0.5	16.3	847
Fourth	87.5	2.7	1.0	3.5	1.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.4	11.2	1.3	12.5	893
Richest	86.7	3.5	0.9	3.2	2.5	2.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	12.6	0.7	13.3	935

[1]TM.S1 - Contraceptive prevalence rate for all women

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

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

[A] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[B] The modality "No religion" of "Women's Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

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Table TM.3.2.4S: Timing of sterilization

Percent distribution of sterilized women age 15-49 by age at the time of sterilization and median age at sterilization, according to the number of years since the operation, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

Years since operation	Age at time of sterilization						Total	Number of women	Median age[1]
	<25	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49			
Total	**0.6**	**4.4**	**17.0**	**29.2**	**27.4**	**21.5**	**100.0**	**153**	**32.0**
0 to 5	0.0	9.7	29.6	36.2	21.6	2.9	**100.0**	69	32.0
5 and more	1.1	0.0	6.6	23.3	32.1	36.8	**100.0**	84	31.0

[1] **TM.S3 -** Median age at sterilization is calculated only for women sterilized before age 40 to avoid problems of censoring.

Table TM 3.2.5S: Source of Sterilization

Percentage of sterilized women age 15-49, by place where sterilization took place, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

Source	Government Hospital	Outside of country/Samoa		Other Location	Total	Number of Women
		Health facility	Other			
Total	**97.8**	**0.6**	**0.9**	**0.7**	**100.0**	**153**
Area						
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	32
Rural	97.2	0.8	1.1	0.9	100.0	120
Region						
Apia Urban Area	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	32
North West Upolu	(97.4)	0.0	(2.6)	0.0	100.0	53
Rest of Upolu	(96.8)	0.0	0.0	(3.2)	100.0	34
Savaii	(97.2)	(2.8)	0.0	0.0	100.0	34

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

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

[A] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

Table TM.3.2.6S: Future use of contraception

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who are not using a contraceptive method by intention to use in the future, according to number of living children, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Intends to use	Does not intend to use	Unsure	Missing	Total	Number of married women not using contraceptive method
Total	**26.4**	**71.3**	**2.3**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**1,852**
Number of living children[1]						
0	37.8	55.3	7.0	0.0	100.0	222
1	27.5	69.2	3.3	0.0	100.0	317
2	22.7	75.7	1.5	0.0	100.0	330
3	25.3	72.9	1.8	0.0	100.0	293
4+	24.5	74.6	1.0	0.0	100.0	691

[1] Includes current pregnancy

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Table TM.3.2.7SW: Exposure to family planning messages (women)

Percentage of Women age 15-49 who heard or saw a family planning message on the following sources in the past three months, Samoa DHS-MICS,2025

	Women															
	IEC materials (posters, billboards, brochures)	Television	Radio	Health Facility	Workshop/ Training	Health Workers	Family or Friends	Social media (facebook)	SMS text	Call In	Village Screening	Church	Others	No messages seen or heard in the last 3 months	Missing	Number of women 15-49
Total	**13.5**	**31.8**	**0.6**	**12.5**	**2.2**	**0.8**	**10.6**	**1.9**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**1.0**	**15.6**	**9.4**	**4,263**
Area																
Urban	7.6	34.6	0.3	11.0	1.2	1.8	18.4	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	12.3	8.9	805
Rural	14.9	31.2	0.7	12.8	2.4	0.6	8.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	16.4	9.6	3,458
Region																
Apia Urban Area	7.6	34.6	0.3	11.0	1.2	1.8	18.4	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	12.3	8.9	805
North West Upolu	13.3	36.9	0.6	9.4	1.0	0.4	8.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	17.6	10.2	1,671
Rest of Upolu	19.8	29.7	0.2	7.1	0.1	0.7	5.7	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.3	9.4	983
Savaii	12.3	21.0	1.4	26.9	8.2	0.8	13.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	2.9	8.5	804
Age																
15-19	10.4	29.6	0.7	8.2	1.0	0.5	15.9	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	26.9	2.7	913
15-17	9.8	30.1	0.9	7.6	0.3	0.7	15.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	29.4	2.1	577
18-19	11.5	28.8	0.4	9.2	2.1	0.2	17.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	22.6	3.6	336
20-24	12.7	35.0	0.4	12.8	2.0	0.9	11.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	14.6	6.0	677
25-29	16.2	33.5	0.4	12.4	2.4	1.4	10.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	11.2	8.9	615
30-34	15.8	34.2	0.0	14.4	3.2	0.7	6.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	12.5	10.0	647
35-39	14.5	28.5	1.7	14.3	2.8	0.7	10.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6	16.4	502
40-44	15.5	29.4	0.9	15.3	0.9	0.7	7.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	12.2	14.3	464
45-49	10.9	32.0	0.6	13.0	3.9	0.8	7.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	14.8	15.8	445

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Table TM.3.2.7SW: Exposure to family planning messages (women) (continued)

Percentage of Women age 15-49 who heard or saw a family planning message on the following sources in the past three months, Samoa DHS-MICS,2025

	Women															
	IEC materials (posters, billboards, brochures)	Television	Radio	Health Facility	Workshop/ Training	Health Workers	Family or Friends	Social media (facebook)	SMS text	Call In	Village Screening	Church	Others	No messages seen or heard in the last 3 months	Missing	Number of women 15-49
Education[A]																
Early Childhood Education or none	6.1	39.4	0.0	7.1	2.4	1.1	5.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	22.7	13.8	120
Primary	10.5	31.0	1.5	11.8	1.0	0.0	6.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.4	14.1	91
Secondary	13.1	31.2	0.8	12.3	2.1	0.7	10.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	16.0	10.2	2,558
Higher	14.9	32.3	0.4	13.2	2.5	0.9	11.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	13.9	7.4	1,470
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																
Has functional difficulty	11.9	37.0	2.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	11.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	13.8	67
Has no functional difficulty	14.2	32.0	0.6	13.3	2.5	0.8	9.8	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	13.4	10.5	3,619
Women's Religion[B]																
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	16.5	28.8	0.4	12.8	1.8	0.8	9.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	17.4	8.9	1,064
Roman Catholic	10.1	35.8	0.2	11.0	1.5	0.7	12.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	16.9	8.6	814
Latter Day Saints /Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	15.2	29.8	0.8	14.5	2.9	0.8	8.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	13.8	10.4	803
Methodist	13.6	31.3	0.2	12.9	4.4	1.1	11.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	13.7	9.0	477
Assembly of God	12.1	31.7	1.4	10.8	1.9	0.6	10.4	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	15.9	11.2	545
Other religion	12.0	35.0	1.0	12.3	1.2	0.8	12.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	13.9	9.1	551

Table TM.3.2.7SW: Exposure to family planning messages (women) (continued)

Percentage of Women age 15-49 who heard or saw a family planning message on the following sources in the past three months, Samoa DHS-MICS,2025

	Women															
	IEC materials (posters, billboards, brochures)	Television	Radio	Health Facility	Workshop/ Training	Health Workers	Family or Friends	Social media (facebook)	SMS text	Call In	Village Screening	Church	Others	No messages seen or heard in the last 3 months	Missing	Number of women 15-49
Women's Employment Status																
Work for pay/profit	15.2	33.4	0.4	12.3	2.8	1.0	10.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	12.7	9.0	1,197
Unpaid work	9.1	18.2	1.6	19.6	0.0	0.2	2.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	26.9	18.2	250
Unemployed	13.2	32.4	0.6	11.8	2.1	0.8	11.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	15.9	8.8	2,786
Incapable/Unable/Other /DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	12.9	24.5	0.5	15.4	3.4	0.6	13.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	16.3	9.8	781
Second	12.7	32.1	0.9	13.1	1.9	0.8	10.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.5	14.7	10.9	807
Middle	15.8	32.8	0.3	12.5	2.5	1.2	9.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	12.2	11.2	847
Fourth	12.9	33.7	1.0	11.8	1.6	0.7	10.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	16.7	7.9	893
Richest	13.3	35.0	0.5	10.0	1.6	0.8	10.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	17.8	7.8	935

TM.S4 – Access to family planning messages

TM.S5 - Not seen or heard any family planning messages in the last 3 months

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

[A] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[B] The modality "No religion" of "Women's Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

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Table TM.3.2.7SM: Exposure to family planning messages (Men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 who heard or saw a family planning message on the following sources in the past three months, Samoa DHS-MICS,2025

	Men															
	IEC materials (posters, billboards, brochures)	Television	Radio	Health Facility	Workshop/ Training	Health Workers	Family or Friends	Social media (facebook)	SMS text	Call In	Village Screening	Church	Others	No messages seen or heard in the last 3 months	Missing	Number of men 15-49
Total	**16.6**	**17.2**	**1.3**	**5.8**	**0.2**	**1.4**	**9.8**	**3.7**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**42.7**	**0.4**	**1,833**
Area																
Urban	27.8	19.1	1.1	3.1	0.6	1.3	12.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	30.3	0.4	337
Rural	14.1	16.8	1.4	6.4	0.1	1.5	9.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	45.5	0.4	1,496
Region																
Apia Urban Area	27.8	19.1	1.1	3.1	0.6	1.3	12.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	30.3	0.4	337
North West Upolu	11.2	12.9	1.2	2.7	0.0	1.2	6.4	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	60.6	0.8	728
Rest of Upolu	18.4	22.9	1.6	9.8	0.3	0.3	8.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	34.6	0.0	424
Savaii	15.2	17.6	1.7	10.2	0.2	3.6	16.9	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.0	27.1	0.2	344
Age																
15-19	9.8	10.6	0.9	3.0	0.1	0.5	14.7	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.1	55.1	0.9	461
15-17	8.0	10.2	1.1	2.5	0.0	0.3	11.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	61.1	1.4	310
18-19	13.4	11.5	0.5	4.3	0.4	1.1	20.7	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	42.8	0.0	151
20-24	18.1	12.8	0.6	5.8	0.2	1.2	7.6	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	48.4	0.4	320
25-29	17.3	19.7	2.5	6.0	0.2	2.5	8.2	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	36.6	0.0	262
30-34	20.8	17.2	1.3	6.9	0.0	1.6	9.8	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.2	0.6	221
35-39	19.7	20.2	1.2	8.4	1.0	1.7	9.9	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.3	0.0	193
40-44	16.8	25.3	1.9	7.7	0.0	1.4	7.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	36.6	0.3	195
45-49	22.1	26.3	1.7	6.7	0.0	2.1	5.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	33.6	0.0	182
Education[A]																
Early Childhood Education or none	13.8	4.7	1.2	7.4	0.0	0.0	7.4	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.0	1.2	68
Primary	10.1	13.1	0.9	7.1	0.5	0.6	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.1	1.1	132
Secondary	15.6	17.8	1.7	5.5	0.2	1.7	9.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	43.3	0.4	1,173
Higher	21.6	18.8	0.5	6.3	0.1	1.1	10.5	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.5	34.6	0.1	440

Table TM.3.2.7SM: Exposure to family planning messages (Men) (continued)

Percentage of men age 15-49 who heard or saw a family planning message on the following sources in the past three months, Samoa DHS-MICS,2025

	Men															
	IEC materials (posters, billboards, brochures)	Television	Radio	Health Facility	Workshop/ Training	Health Workers	Family or Friends	Social media (facebook)	SMS text	Call In	Village Screening	Church	Others	No messages seen or heard in the last 3 months	Missing	Number of men 15-49
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																
Has functional difficulty	(14.2)	(16.8)	(.0)	(4.7)	(.0)	(2.7)	(6.1)	(2.7)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(1.5)	(51.2)	(.0)	41
Has no functional difficulty	18.5	18.7	1.4	6.6	0.3	1.6	9.4	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	38.6	0.2	1,482
Men's Religion[B]																
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	22.6	16.2	1.4	6.9	0.3	0.9	9.7	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	36.4	0.4	497
Roman Catholic	13.7	19.1	1.8	5.2	0.2	1.6	8.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	46.7	0.0	315
Latter Day Saints/ Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	15.5	17.3	0.6	5.9	0.5	2.4	11.5	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.5	38.6	0.6	356
Methodist	16.0	22.8	2.0	4.4	0.0	1.0	9.7	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.5	0.0	203
Assembly of God	12.4	16.5	2.2	4.9	0.0	1.5	10.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	49.2	0.0	234
Other religion	9.9	12.1	0.3	7.4	0.0	1.1	9.6	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	55.4	0.4	194
Men's Employment Status																
Work for pay/profit	21.3	19.9	1.1	5.4	0.3	1.6	9.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	37.5	0.0	833
Unpaid work	15.7	18.6	1.5	10.6	0.0	0.6	7.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	43.3	0.0	226
Unemployed	11.8	14.0	1.4	4.8	0.2	1.5	11.6	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	48.3	1.0	760
Incapable/Unable/Other/ DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7

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Table TM.3.2.7SM: Exposure to family planning messages (Men) (continued)

Percentage of men age 15-49 who heard or saw a family planning message on the following sources in the past three months, Samoa DHS-MICS,2025

	Men															
	IEC materials (posters, billboards, brochures)	Television	Radio	Health Facility	Workshop/ Training	Health Workers	Family or Friends	Social media (facebook)	SMS text	Call In	Village Screening	Church	Others	No messages seen or heard in the last 3 months	Missing	Number of men 15-49
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	14.3	16.0	3.5	9.6	0.2	1.8	7.4	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	43.0	0.7	318
Second	12.0	15.3	1.3	5.6	0.3	2.3	9.9	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	48.6	0.0	371
Middle	18.4	19.6	1.0	2.6	0.0	1.0	8.6	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.5	42.8	1.0	403
Fourth	15.1	15.8	0.5	7.1	0.2	1.2	11.8	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	43.5	0.0	350
Richest	22.5	18.8	0.7	5.2	0.4	1.0	10.9	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	36.2	0.3	391

TM.S4 – Access to family planning messages

TM.S5 - Not seen or heard any family planning messages in the last 3 months

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

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

[A] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[B] The modality "No religion" of "Men's Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

Table TM.3.2.8S: Husband/partner's knowledge of women's use of contraception

Among currently married women age 15-49 who are using a method, percentage who report that their husbands/partners know about their use, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage reporting that their husbands/partners know about the use of contraception[1]	Number of currently married women
Total	**66.1**	**610**
Area		
Urban	69.7	114
Rural	65.3	497
Region		
Apia Urban Area	69.7	114
North West Upolu	71.4	217
Rest of Upolu	52.5	131
Savaii	67.7	149
Age		
15-19	(*)	13
15-17	(*)	2
18-19	(*)	11
20-24	(90.6)	46
25-29	84.6	95
30-34	70.2	142
35-39	64.9	140
40-44	49.3	102
45-49	41.7	73
Education[A]		
Early Childhood Education or none	(*)	17
Primary	(*)	14
Secondary	63.0	408
Higher	75.6	170
Number of living children		
0	(*)	5
1	(80.6)	39
2	73.5	73
3	66.6	115
4+	63.5	379
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	(*)	5
Has no functional difficulty	66.6	603
Women's Religion[B]		
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	62.6	144
Roman Catholic	61.2	99
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	71.6	117
Methodist	66.8	68
Assembly of God	61.4	92
Other religion	73.6	88
Women's Employment Status		
Work for pay/profit	68.1	162
Unpaid work	(58.1)	48
Unemployed	65.9	397
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(*)	4
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	63.4	144
Second	68.5	130
Middle	65.3	131
Fourth	71.3	95
Richest	63.5	111

TM.S9 – Husband or partner's knowledge of women use of contraception.

[1] Exclude women who report use of male sterilization, male condoms or withdrawal.

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

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

[A] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[B] The modality "No religion" of "Women's Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

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Table TM.3.2.9S: Male attitudes towards contraceptive use

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-49 years using or their partner using contraceptive methods by attitude towards contraceptive use, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Contraception is woman's business				Women who use contraception may become promiscuous				Number of currently married Men
	Agree	Disagree	DK	Total	Agree	Disagree	DK	Total	
Total	**21.4**	**77.3**	**1.3**	**100.0**	**21.0**	**74.6**	**4.4**	**100.0**	**780**
Area									
Urban	18.8	77.7	3.4	100.0	22.0	66.4	11.6	100.0	130
Rural	22.0	77.2	0.9	100.0	20.8	76.2	3.0	100.0	650
Region									
Apia Urban Area	18.8	77.7	3.4	100.0	22.0	66.4	11.6	100.0	130
North West Upolu	13.9	84.5	1.7	100.0	16.8	78.6	4.6	100.0	333
Rest of Upolu	51.6	48.4	0.0	100.0	43.8	54.2	2.0	100.0	173
Savaii	5.1	94.9	0.0	100.0	2.3	97.2	0.6	100.0	144
Age									
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
18-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
20-24	30.2	68.8	1.0	100.0	32.5	63.2	4.3	100.0	63
25-29	18.6	80.9	0.5	100.0	16.0	77.0	7.0	100.0	126
30-34	20.0	76.7	3.2	100.0	27.4	65.2	7.5	100.0	145
35-39	26.6	70.9	2.5	100.0	19.8	77.9	2.3	100.0	141
40-44	18.4	81.6	0.0	100.0	16.4	79.5	4.1	100.0	156
45-49	20.2	79.3	0.4	100.0	20.4	77.7	1.8	100.0	145
Education[A]									
Early Childhood Education or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	29
Primary	23.9	76.1	0.0	100.0	14.0	86.0	0.0	100.0	52
Secondary	24.0	74.6	1.4	100.0	23.2	72.9	3.9	100.0	498
Higher	15.0	83.6	1.4	100.0	17.0	75.3	7.7	100.0	188
Number of living children									
0	14.5	84.0	1.5	100.0	25.3	67.5	7.2	100.0	92
1	29.2	68.5	2.3	100.0	26.1	69.5	4.4	100.0	119
2	26.2	71.0	2.7	100.0	22.3	73.7	4.0	100.0	122
3	16.4	82.0	1.6	100.0	17.6	76.0	6.4	100.0	128
4+	20.7	79.1	0.2	100.0	18.6	78.3	3.1	100.0	320
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	(26.3)	(73.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(31.6)	(68.4)	(0.0)	100.0	26
Has no functional difficulty	21.3	77.4	1.3	100.0	20.6	74.8	4.6	100.0	753

Table TM.3.2.9S: Male attitudes towards contraceptive use (Continued)

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-49 years using or their partner using contraceptive methods by attitude towards contraceptive use, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Contraception is woman's business				Women who use contraception may become promiscuous				Number of currently married Men
	Agree	Disagree	DK	Total	Agree	Disagree	DK	Total	
Men's Religion[B]									
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	21.2	77.5	1.3	100.0	21.5	75.2	3.3	100.0	202
Roman Catholic	23.9	75.7	0.4	100.0	21.1	72.0	6.8	100.0	145
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	22.4	75.8	1.8	100.0	17.1	77.9	5.0	100.0	151
Methodist	26.0	73.3	0.7	100.0	28.6	67.9	3.5	100.0	89
Assembly of God	15.6	81.4	2.9	100.0	15.2	80.6	4.3	100.0	96
Other religion	20.4	79.6	0.0	100.0	21.0	76.1	2.9	100.0	83
Men's Employment Status									
Work for pay/profit	21.8	76.8	1.4	100.0	20.8	73.9	5.3	100.0	477
Unpaid work	28.4	71.6	0.0	100.0	22.8	75.3	1.9	100.0	116
Unemployed	15.7	83.3	1.0	100.0	19.8	76.3	3.9	100.0	183
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	25.2	74.4	0.4	100.0	23.4	76.6	0.0	100.0	158
Second	18.3	81.7	0.0	100.0	18.2	78.8	3.0	100.0	165
Middle	26.3	70.8	2.9	100.0	24.2	72.3	3.5	100.0	170
Fourth	22.9	75.7	1.5	100.0	17.3	77.3	5.3	100.0	132
Richest	14.4	83.9	1.7	100.0	21.0	68.2	10.8	100.0	155

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

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

[A] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[B] The modality "No religion" of "Men's Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

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Table TM.3.2.10S: Decision making about family planning

Among currently married women age 15-49 who are current users of family planning[A], percent distribution by who makes the decision to use family planning; among currently married women who are not currently using family planning, percent distribution by who makes the decision not to use family planning, according to background characteristics, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Among currently married women who are current users of family planning						Among currently married women who are not currently using family planning						
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Health care worker	Total	Number of currently married women	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Health care worker	Other/ missing	Total	Number of currently married women
Total	**42.5**	**48.9**	**8.5**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**610**	**52.8**	**41.0**	**6.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**1,644**
Area													
Urban	39.3	37.3	22.8	0.5	100.0	114	46.0	34.2	19.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	275
Rural	43.2	51.6	5.2	0.0	100.0	497	54.1	42.3	3.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,369
Region													
Apia Urban Area	39.3	37.3	22.8	0.5	100.0	114	46.0	34.2	19.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	275
North West Upolu	37.9	52.2	9.9	0.0	100.0	217	43.9	50.0	5.7	0.2	0.2	100.0	663
Rest of Upolu	65.0	31.7	3.3	0.0	100.0	131	73.7	25.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	390
Savaii	31.6	68.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	149	51.5	47.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	316
Age													
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13	(66.8)	(26.2)	(3.4)	(3.7)	0.0	100.0	37
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
18-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	25
20-24	(42.0)	(54.0)	(4.0)	(0.0)	100.0	46	55.8	40.4	3.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	177
25-29	31.9	59.9	7.5	0.7	100.0	95	53.1	41.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	274
30-34	43.4	48.9	7.7	0.0	100.0	142	53.8	38.3	7.5	0.0	0.4	100.0	312
35-39	48.9	42.3	8.7	0.0	100.0	140	53.1	40.8	6.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	252
40-44	38.6	53.2	8.2	0.0	100.0	102	51.8	42.1	6.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	287
45-49	50.5	36.4	13.1	0.0	100.0	73	48.7	44.8	6.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	307
Number of living children													
0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5	53.6	41.2	5.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	186
1-2	44.0	45.4	10.6	0.0	100.0	112	53.3	39.7	6.6	0.2	0.2	100.0	565
3-4	37.3	54.2	8.2	0.3	100.0	224	50.3	43.4	6.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	456
5+	45.9	46.6	7.5	0.0	100.0	269	54.3	39.9	5.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	438
Education[B]													
Early Childhood Education or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17	(34.5)	(55.5)	(10.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	39
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14	(46.7)	(49.1)	(4.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	37
Secondary	43.7	50.0	6.4	0.0	100.0	408	52.8	41.7	5.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	1069
Higher	37.4	49.0	13.3	0.4	100.0	170	54.9	37.9	6.9	0.0	0.3	100.0	489

Table TM.3.2.10S: Decision making about family planning (Continued)

Among currently married women age 15-49 who are current users of family planning[A], percent distribution by who makes the decision to use family planning; among currently married women who are not currently using family planning, percent distribution by who makes the decision not to use family planning, according to background characteristics, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Among currently married women who are current users of family planning						Among currently married women who are not currently using family planning						
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Health care worker	Total	Number of currently married women	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Health care worker	Other/ missing	Total	Number of currently married women
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)													
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5	(38.3)	(59.2)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(0.0)	100.0	25
Has no functional difficulty	42.1	49.3	8.5	0.1	100.0	603	52.8	40.8	6.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,608
Women's Religion[C]													
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	43.3	47.8	8.9	0.0	100.0	144	56.5	35.8	7.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	393
Roman Catholic	51.4	38.0	10.6	0.0	100.0	99	49.2	44.3	6.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	301
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	37.0	57.0	5.4	0.5	100.0	117	58.2	38.7	3.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	346
Methodist	37.6	56.6	5.8	0.0	100.0	68	48.4	44.1	7.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	181
Assembly of God	48.4	43.6	7.9	0.0	100.0	92	50.8	41.9	7.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	222
Other religion	35.6	52.0	12.4	0.0	100.0	88	46.1	47.3	6.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	196
Women's Employment Status													
Work for pay/profit	47.7	39.4	12.8	0.0	100.0	162	49.5	41.0	9.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	504
Unpaid work	(38.1)	(61.9)	0.0	0.0	100.0	48	34.9	65.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	117
Unemployed	40.3	51.7	7.8	0.2	100.0	397	56.5	38.2	5.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	1007
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	42.4	50.7	6.9	0.0	100.0	144	57.2	39.2	3.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	335
Second	40.8	54.4	4.8	0.0	100.0	130	51.5	43.8	4.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	316
Middle	41.3	49.0	9.7	0.0	100.0	131	54.0	39.4	6.0	0.2	0.4	100.0	336
Fourth	44.6	44.3	11.2	0.0	100.0	95	49.1	43.1	7.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	341
Richest	44.1	44.2	11.1	0.6	100.0	111	52.0	39.3	8.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	316

TM.S10 – Decision making on family planning.

[A] Table excludes women who are currently pregnant.

[B] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[C] The modality "No religion" of "Women's Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

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

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

- Null denominator

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Table TM.3.2.11S: Ideal number of children according to number of living children

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children and mean ideal number of children for all respondents and for currently married respondents, according to the number of living children, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Number of living children							
Ideal number of children	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total
WOMEN[1]								
0	67.1	9.2	4.6	3.6	2.6	1.2	1.0	28.3
1	4.0	44.2	6.2	1.4	0.3	1.1	0.7	7.9
2	11.9	13.0	63.2	8.2	2.3	0.9	1.4	14.9
3	7.7	10.8	6.3	71.5	7.5	0.8	1.5	13.4
4	4.3	10.8	6.9	4.0	76.1	5.4	0.9	11.3
5	2.8	7.3	8.0	6.4	3.0	81.1	3.2	10.2
6+	2.2	4.6	4.9	4.9	8.1	9.5	91.3	14.0
Non-numeric response								
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Number of women	1,584	499	497	458	381	328	516	4,263
Mean ideal number of children for:[2]								
All women	0.96	2.16	2.52	3.13	4.02	5.02	6.88	2.74
Number of women	1,581	491	487	428	357	303	455	4,103
Currently married women	2.13	2.43	2.62	3.16	4.01	5.02	6.88	3.91
Number of currently married women	185	334	401	373	315	278	427	2,313
MEN[3]								
0	27.6	10.9	10.6	8.9	13.2	17.5	17.8	21.0
1	6.4	6.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	4.3
2	21.0	12.9	17.3	3.2	6.6	1.1	1.9	15.0
3	16.7	29.6	12.5	19.8	4.6	2.1	5.2	15.3
4	12.3	16.2	25.1	23.3	22.8	18.9	11.6	15.5
5	9.1	17.3	16.5	21.1	23.5	34.8	8.3	13.6
6+	6.9	7.0	16.8	23.7	29.3	24.4	55.1	15.2
Non-numeric response								
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Number of men	1,015	169	143	146	115	98	146	1,833
Mean ideal number of children for men 15-49:[2]								
All men	2.43	3.24	3.75	4.51	4.41	4.32	5.41	3.24
Number of men	1,015	169	143	146	115	98	146	1,833
Currently married men	3.39	3.23	3.89	4.51	4.38	4.32	5.46	4.25
Number of currently married men	73	118	120	132	107	91	139	780

[1] The number of living children includes current pregnancy for women.

[2] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

[3] The number of living children includes one additional child if respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

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Table TM.3.2.12S: Mean ideal number of children

Mean ideal number of children for all women age 15-49 according to background characteristics, Samoa DHS-MICS,2025

	Mean	Number of women[1]
Total	**2.7**	**4,103**
Area		
Urban	2.6	772
Rural	2.8	3,330
Region		
Apia Urban Area	2.6	772
North West Upolu	2.7	1,616
Rest of Upolu	2.7	945
Savaii	2.9	770
Age		
15-19	0.7	913
15-17	0.5	1,154
18-19	1.0	672
20-24	1.8	676
25-29	2.8	606
30-34	3.5	620
35-39	4.2	457
40-44	4.3	421
45-49	4.4	410
Education[A]		
Early Childhood Education or none	2.4	112
Primary	2.9	88
Secondary	3.0	2,448
Higher	2.4	1,433
Number of living children		
0	1.0	1,581
1	2.2	491
2	2.5	487
3	3.1	428
4+	5.5	1,116
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	2.8	65
Has no functional difficulty	3.1	3,461
Women's Religion[B]		
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	2.5	1,021
Roman Catholic	2.5	788
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	3.1	776
Methodist	2.7	460
Assembly of God	2.9	517
Other religion	2.8	531
Women's Employment Status		
Work for pay/profit	2.9	1,146
Unpaid work	3.4	235
Unemployed	2.6	2,691
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(*)	21
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	3.3	747
Second	3.0	780
Middle	2.7	809
Fourth	2.5	866
Richest	2.3	900

TM.S12 – Mean ideal number of children

[1] Number of women who gave a numeric response

[A] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[B] The modality "No religion" of "Women's Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

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

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6.4 NEED AND DEMAND FOR FAMILY PLANNING

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.

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.4.1 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 tabulations are produced in Table TM.4.2 for sexually active women who are not currently married or in union, and finally, Table.TM.4.3 shows the information for all women and therefore holds SDG Indicator 3.7.1 - Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception (among all women).

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

- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrhoeic[45] and iii) fecund[46] and say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth OR
- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrhoeic, 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 amenorrhoeic and say that the birth was mistimed (would have wanted to wait).
- Unmet need for limiting is defined as percentage of women who are not using a method of contraception AND
- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrhoeic, and iii) fecund and say they do <u>not</u> want any more children OR
- are pregnant and say they did <u>not</u> want to have a child OR
- are post-partum amenorrhoeic and say that they did <u>not</u> want the birth.

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

Met need for limiting includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method[47] 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.

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

46 A woman is considered infecund if she is neither pregnant nor post-partum amenorrhoeic, 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.

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

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Table TM.4.1: Need and demand for family planning (currently married/in union)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women currently married or in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods	
Total	**16.6**	**18.5**	**35.1**	**6.8**	**18.0**	**24.8**	**23.4**	**36.5**	**59.9**	**2,462**	**41.4**	**38.2**	**1,476**
Area													
Urban	10.2	20.4	30.6	7.1	20.0	27.1	17.4	40.4	57.7	419	46.9	44.9	242
Rural	17.9	18.1	36.1	6.7	17.6	24.3	24.6	35.7	60.4	2,043	40.3	36.9	1,233
Region													
Apia Urban Area	10.2	20.4	30.6	7.1	20.0	27.1	17.4	40.4	57.7	419	46.9	44.9	242
North West Upolu	16.6	15.7	32.3	5.9	16.6	22.4	22.4	32.3	54.7	968	41.0	38.9	530
Rest of Upolu	21.4	17.0	38.4	6.4	16.3	22.7	27.8	33.3	61.2	577	37.2	31.9	353
Savaii	16.6	24.0	40.6	8.7	21.1	29.8	25.3	45.1	70.4	499	42.4	38.9	351
Age													
15-19	35.4	8.3	43.6	17.7	2.7	20.4	53.1	10.9	64.0	64	(31.9)	(29.2)	41
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	7
18-19	(39.3)	(11.6)	(50.9)	(20.6)	(3.8)	(24.3)	(59.8)	(15.4)	(75.2)	45	(32.3)	(29.1)	34
20-24	32.3	13.6	45.9	8.2	8.3	16.5	40.5	21.9	62.4	277	26.5	25.5	173
25-29	24.7	16.6	41.4	10.2	11.8	22.0	35.0	28.4	63.4	429	34.8	33.6	272
30-34	18.4	16.2	34.6	7.9	20.7	28.6	26.4	36.9	63.2	497	45.3	42.6	314
35-39	12.5	19.7	32.2	8.3	24.9	33.2	20.8	44.6	65.4	422	50.7	46.5	276
40-44	8.6	21.8	30.5	2.3	23.7	25.9	10.9	45.5	56.4	394	46.0	41.4	222
45-49	3.5	24.1	27.6	1.4	17.7	19.1	4.9	41.8	46.7	380	40.9	35.0	178
Education[A]													
Early Childhood Education or none	21.1	13.9	35.0	4.1	22.5	26.7	25.2	36.4	61.7	62	(43.3)	(43.3)	38
Primary	13.6	19.8	33.3	4.1	21.4	25.5	17.7	41.2	58.8	54	(43.3)	(36.9)	32
Secondary	16.9	19.0	36.0	6.7	18.6	25.3	23.6	37.6	61.3	1,613	41.3	37.9	988
Higher	15.8	17.7	33.5	7.5	16.1	23.6	23.3	33.8	57.1	718	41.3	38.6	410
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)													
Has functional difficulty	(6.9)	(11.5)	(18.4)	(3.0)	(13.6)	(16.6)	(9.9)	(25.1)	(35.0)	32	(*)	(*)	11
Has no functional difficulty	16.7	18.7	35.4	6.8	18.2	25.0	23.5	36.9	60.4	2,413	41.4	38.2	1,458

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Table TM.4.1: Need and demand for family planning (currently married/in union) (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women currently married or in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods	
Women's Religion[B]													
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	17.0	15.8	32.8	7.5	17.4	24.9	24.5	33.2	57.7	579	43.2	39.7	334
Roman Catholic	14.3	22.5	36.8	5.6	17.2	22.8	19.8	39.8	59.6	436	38.2	35.1	260
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	18.3	18.7	37.0	7.3	15.4	22.7	25.6	34.1	59.7	517	38.0	35.9	309
Methodist	21.4	16.6	38.0	5.3	19.4	24.8	26.7	36.0	62.7	273	39.5	36.6	171
Assembly of God	16.7	19.9	36.7	8.2	18.5	26.7	24.9	38.5	63.4	343	42.1	39.2	217
Other religion	12.1	18.0	30.2	6.1	22.4	28.5	18.3	40.4	58.6	308	48.6	43.5	180
Women's Employment Status													
Work for pay/profit	15.5	17.6	33.1	6.2	16.7	22.8	21.7	34.3	56.0	708	40.8	37.3	396
Unpaid work	17.9	13.1	31.0	6.9	18.6	25.5	24.8	31.7	56.5	188	45.2	42.1	106
Unemployed	16.9	19.7	36.6	7.0	18.7	25.7	23.9	38.4	62.2	1,546	41.2	38.2	963
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	11
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	16.5	21.1	37.7	7.3	19.9	27.2	23.8	41.1	64.9	529	41.9	37.6	343
Second	16.5	15.9	32.4	7.4	18.6	26.0	23.9	34.5	58.4	500	44.5	40.4	292
Middle	18.0	19.2	37.2	6.6	19.3	25.9	24.6	38.5	63.1	506	41.1	39.8	319
Fourth	17.0	19.9	37.0	5.3	14.7	20.1	22.3	34.7	57.0	472	35.2	31.2	269
Richest	15.0	16.0	31.0	7.3	17.1	24.3	22.2	33.1	55.3	455	44.0	42.0	252

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

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

[A] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[B] The modality "No religion" of "Women's Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

Table TM.4.2: Need and demand for family planning (sexually active, currently unmarried/not in union)

Percentage of sexually active women age 15-49 years who are currently unmarried or not in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of sexually active[A] women currently unmarried or not in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of sexually active[A] women currently unmarried or not in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods	
Total	**51.5**	**21.1**	**72.6**	**1.9**	**5.8**	**7.7**	**53.4**	**26.9**	**80.3**	**173**	**9.5**	**9.1**	**139**
Area													
Urban	56.1	22.7	78.8	2.5	5.2	7.7	58.6	27.9	86.5	50	8.9	7.4	43
Rural	49.7	20.4	70.1	1.6	6.0	7.6	51.3	26.4	77.8	124	9.8	9.8	96
Region													
Apia Urban Area	56.1	22.7	78.8	2.5	5.2	7.7	58.6	27.9	86.5	50	8.9	7.4	43
North West Upolu	(40.0)	(22.5)	(62.5)	(0.0)	(10.0)	(10.0)	(40.0)	(32.5)	(72.5)	54	(13.8)	(13.8)	39
Rest of Upolu	(55.3)	(15.8)	(71.1)	(2.6)	(2.6)	(5.3)	(57.9)	(18.4)	(76.3)	42	(6.9)	(6.9)	32
Savaii	(60.0)	(23.3)	(83.3)	(3.3)	(3.3)	(6.7)	(63.3)	(26.7)	(90.0)	28	(7.4)	(7.4)	25
Age													
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	(*)	(*)	18
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	5
18-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	13
20-24	(74.6)	(12.1)	(86.7)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(2.4)	(77.0)	(12.1)	(89.2)	45	(2.7)	(2.7)	40
25-29	(57.7)	(16.7)	(74.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0(.0)	(57.7)	(16.7)	(74.4)	34	0.0	0.0	25
30-34	(43.2)	(22.9)	(66.1)	(4.5)	(7.9)	(12.4)	(47.7)	(30.8)	(78.5)	34	(15.8)	(13.5)	27
35-39	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	(*)	12
40-44	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	13
45-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	3
Education[B]													
Early Childhood Education or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	3
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	2
Secondary	46.0	27.4	73.3	2.2	8.3	10.5	48.2	35.6	83.8	70	12.5	12.5	58
Higher	58.3	16.7	75.0	1.9	3.2	5.1	60.2	19.9	80.1	91	6.3	5.5	73

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Table TM.4.2: Need and demand for family planning (sexually active, currently unmarried/not in union) (Continued)

Percentage of sexually active women age 15-49 years who are currently unmarried or not in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of sexually active[A] women currently unmarried or not in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of sexually active[A] women currently unmarried or not in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods	
Women's Religion[C]													
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	57.1	9.5	66.7	0.0	11.3	11.3	57.1	20.9	78.0	47	(14.5)	(14.5)	37
Roman Catholic	(50.1)	(27.3)	(77.4)	(5.7)	(7.6)	(13.3)	(55.8)	(34.9)	(90.6)	36	(14.6)	(14.6)	32
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	(42.4)	(41.7)	(84.0)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(2.2)	(42.4)	(43.9)	(86.3)	28	(*)	(*)	24
Methodist	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	12
Assembly of God	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(*)	(*)	14
Other religion	(55.7)	(17.1)	(72.8)	(2.5)	(5.6)	(8.1)	(58.2)	(22.7)	(80.9)	24	(*)	(*)	20
Women's Employment Status													
Work for pay/profit	51.7	18.5	70.2	0.6	7.0	7.6	52.3	25.5	77.8	108	9.7	9.0	84
Unpaid work	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	5
Unemployed	53.4	23.5	76.9	4.4	1.8	6.2	57.8	25.3	83.1	60	7.5	7.5	50
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)													
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	2
Has no functional difficulty	50.4	21.7	72.1	2.0	6.1	8.0	52.4	27.8	80.1	165	10.0	9.6	132
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(*)	(*)	16
Second	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	(*)	(*)	22
Middle	(45.6)	(16.2)	(61.8)	(.0)	(6.5)	(6.5)	(45.6)	(22.8)	(68.3)	30	(*)	(*)	21
Fourth	59.8	10.5	70.2	3.0	5.1	8.1	62.7	15.5	78.3	57	(10.3)	(8.9)	45
Richest	(55.5)	(20.4)	(75.8)	(1.5)	(10.1)	(11.6)	(57.0)	(30.4)	(87.4)	40	(13.2)	(13.2)	35

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

[B] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[C] The modality "No religion" of "Women's Religion" has been suppressed due to low 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.4.3: Need and demand for family planning (all women)

Percentage of all women age 15-49 years with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	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 with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	Number of women	Any method	Modern methods[1]	
Total	**11.9**	**11.6**	**23.5**	**4.2**	**11.3**	**15.5**	**16.1**	**22.9**	**39.0**	**4,263**	**39.7**	**36.6**	**1,661**
Area													
Urban	9.2	12.0	21.2	4.0	11.1	15.1	13.2	23.1	36.3	805	41.6	39.3	293
Rural	12.6	11.5	24.0	4.2	11.3	15.5	16.8	22.8	39.6	3,458	39.3	36.0	1,368
Region													
Apia Urban Area	9.2	12.0	21.2	4.0	11.1	15.1	13.2	23.1	36.3	805	41.6	39.3	293
North West Upolu	11.0	9.8	20.9	3.5	10.9	14.4	14.5	20.7	35.2	1,671	40.7	38.9	589
Rest of Upolu	15.1	10.8	25.9	4.3	10.1	14.4	19.4	20.9	40.3	983	35.8	30.3	396
Savaii	12.6	15.7	28.3	5.6	13.7	19.3	18.3	29.4	47.7	804	40.5	37.3	383
Age													
15-19	4.4	0.7	5.1	1.4	0.5	1.8	5.8	1.1	6.9	913	26.2	24.4	63
15-17	1.9	0.2	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	2.4	0.2	2.6	577	(*)	(*)	15
18-19	8.8	1.6	10.3	2.8	1.2	4.0	11.6	2.8	14.4	336	(27.9)	(25.6)	48
20-24	19.0	6.4	25.4	4.1	4.3	8.3	23.1	10.6	33.7	677	24.7	23.0	228
25-29	20.6	12.5	33.2	7.2	8.8	16.1	27.9	21.4	49.3	615	32.7	31.2	303
30-34	16.5	13.6	30.2	6.6	16.5	23.1	23.1	30.2	53.3	647	43.4	40.6	345
35-39	11.2	17.7	28.9	7.2	22.4	29.6	18.4	40.1	58.5	502	50.6	46.6	293
40-44	7.7	20.6	28.3	2.1	22.0	24.1	9.8	42.6	52.3	464	46.0	41.9	243
45-49	3.2	21.2	24.4	1.2	16.1	17.3	4.4	37.3	41.7	445	41.6	35.6	185
Education[A]													
Early Childhood Education or none	12.7	9.1	21.8	2.1	12.8	14.9	14.9	21.9	36.7	120	(40.6)	(40.6)	44
Primary	10.5	11.6	22.1	3.1	12.6	15.7	13.6	24.3	37.8	91	(41.5)	(33.8)	34
Secondary	12.0	12.8	24.8	4.4	12.6	17.0	16.4	25.3	41.8	2,558	40.6	37.5	1,069
Higher	11.8	9.7	21.4	4.1	8.8	12.8	15.8	18.4	34.3	1,470	37.5	34.3	504
Women's Religion[B]													
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	11.9	9.0	20.9	4.5	10.8	15.3	16.4	19.8	36.3	1,064	42.3	38.3	386
Roman Catholic	10.2	13.3	23.4	3.4	10.4	13.8	13.6	23.7	37.3	814	37.2	34.3	303
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	13.5	13.6	27.1	4.7	10.0	14.7	18.1	23.6	41.8	803	35.2	33.0	335
Methodist	14.5	10.1	24.6	3.6	12.4	16.0	18.1	22.5	40.5	477	39.4	36.8	193
Assembly of God	12.6	13.3	25.9	5.1	12.1	17.2	17.7	25.4	43.1	545	40.0	37.3	235
Other religion	9.4	10.8	20.3	3.5	13.3	16.8	13.0	24.1	37.1	551	45.3	40.8	204

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Table TM.4.3: Need and demand for family planning (all women) (Continued)

Percentage of all women age 15-49 years with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	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 with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	Number of women	Any method	Modern methods[1]	
Women's Employment Status													
Work for pay/profit	14.0	12.1	26.1	3.9	11.5	15.4	17.9	23.6	41.5	1,197	37.1	33.5	496
Unpaid work	14.0	10.8	24.8	5.2	14.5	19.7	19.2	25.3	44.5	250	44.3	41.4	111
Unemployed	10.8	11.5	22.3	4.2	11.0	15.1	14.9	22.4	37.4	2,786	40.5	37.5	1,041
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(*)	(*)	11
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)													
Has functional difficulty	5.1	6.5	11.6	1.4	8.4	9.8	6.5	15.0	21.5	67	(*)	(*)	14
Has no functional difficulty	13.7	13.5	27.1	4.8	13.1	17.9	18.5	26.6	45.1	3,619	39.8	36.6	1,632
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	12.2	15.5	27.7	5.2	14.1	19.2	17.4	29.6	47.0	781	40.9	36.9	367
Second	12.1	10.9	23.0	4.7	11.9	16.6	16.9	22.8	39.6	807	41.9	38.2	320
Middle	12.6	12.2	24.8	3.9	12.4	16.3	16.6	24.5	41.1	847	39.7	38.2	348
Fourth	13.1	11.2	24.3	3.2	9.3	12.5	16.3	20.6	36.8	893	34.0	30.1	329
Richest	9.8	8.7	18.5	4.0	9.3	13.3	13.8	18.0	31.8	935	41.9	39.6	298

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

TM.S11 – Unmet need

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

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

[A] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[B] The modality "No religion" of "Women's Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

6.5 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 a key factor in improving infant survival.

World Health Organization (WHO) recommends a minimum of eight antenatal visits based on a review of the effectiveness of different models of antenatal care.[48] 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 anemia
- Weight/height measurement (optional)

It is of crucial importance for pregnant women to start attending antenatal care visits as early in pregnancy as possible and ideally have the first visit during the first trimester to prevent and detect pregnancy conditions that could affect both the woman and her baby. Antenatal care should continue throughout the entire pregnancy.[48]

Antenatal care is a tracer indicator of the Reproductive and Maternal Health Dimension of SDG 3.8 Universal Health Coverage.

The type of personnel providing antenatal care to women age 15-49 years who gave birth in the two years preceding is presented in Table TM.5.1.

Table TM.5.2 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.5.2 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.5.3.

48 World Health Organization (WHO). *WHO recommendations on antenatal care for a positive pregnancy experience*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2016. https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789241549912.

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Table TM.5.1: Antenatal care coverage

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by antenatal care provider during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Provider of antenatal care[A]						
	Medical Doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Other/ Missing	No antenatal care	Total	Percentage of women who were attended at least once by skilled health personnel[1,B]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	**51.8**	**42.4**	**0.5**	**5.4**	**100.0**	**94.1**	**833**
Area							
Urban	53.8	39.3	1.4	5.5	100.0	93.1	130
Rural	51.4	42.9	0.3	5.3	100.0	94.3	703
Region							
Apia Urban Area	53.8	39.3	1.4	5.5	100.0	93.1	130
North West Upolu	43.3	48.5	0.4	7.7	100.0	91.8	314
Rest of Upolu	57.3	39.2	0.0	3.5	100.0	96.5	217
Savaii	58.8	37.4	0.5	3.3	100.0	96.2	171
Education[C]							
Early Childhood Education or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	26
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	14
Secondary	53.6	40.4	0.2	5.7	100.0	94.0	550
Higher	53.5	41.3	0.7	4.6	100.0	94.8	237
Age at most recent live birth							
Less than 20	50.5	42.2	0.0	7.3	100.0	92.7	70
20-34	52.6	42.2	0.6	4.7	100.0	94.8	636
35-49	48.4	43.4	0.5	7.8	100.0	91.8	126
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
Has no functional difficulty	51.8	42.3	0.5	5.4	100.0	94.1	826
Women's Religion[D]							
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	53.5	39.7	1.0	5.7	100.0	93.2	188
Roman Catholic	51.5	42.2	0.4	5.9	100.0	93.7	139
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	51.0	42.1	0.0	6.9	100.0	93.1	186
Methodist	55.8	41.7	1.0	1.5	100.0	97.5	95
Assembly of God	47.8	46.0	0.5	5.7	100.0	93.8	130
Other religion	53.3	42.4	0.0	4.4	100.0	95.6	93
Women's Employment Status							
Work for pay/profit	44.7	48.8	1.0	5.5	100.0	93.5	188
Unpaid work	(80.6)	(16.9)	(0.0)	(2.5)	100.0	(97.5)	53
Unemployed	51.8	42.5	0.4	5.4	100.0	94.2	588
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	43.5	51.4	0.4	4.6	100.0	94.9	216
Second	52.7	40.4	0.7	6.2	100.0	93.1	189
Middle	56.3	37.0	0.0	6.7	100.0	93.3	190
Fourth	48.8	46.2	0.4	4.5	100.0	95.0	142
Richest	64.2	30.6	1.3	3.9	100.0	94.8	96

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

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

[B] Skilled providers include Medical doctor, Nurse/Midwife.

[C] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[D] The modality "No religion" of "Women's Religion" has been suppressed due to low 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 TM.5.2: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and percent distribution of timing of first antenatal care visit during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and median months pregnant at first ANC visit among women with at least one ANC visit, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	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								
	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	4-6 months	7+ months	DK/Missing	Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who had at least one ANC visit
Total	**5.4**	**27.9**	**66.2**	**21.8**	**0.6**	**5.4**	**22.0**	**53.1**	**19.4**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**833**	**5.0**	**787**
Area														
Urban	5.5	26.8	66.3	19.9	1.4	5.5	25.1	48.1	20.9	0.5	100.0	130	5.0	122
Rural	5.3	28.1	66.1	22.1	0.4	5.3	21.4	54.0	19.1	0.1	100.0	703	5.0	664
Region														
Apia Urban Area	5.5	26.8	66.3	19.9	1.4	5.5	25.1	48.1	20.9	0.5	100.0	130	5.0	122
North West Upolu	7.7	40.4	51.9	11.2	0.0	7.7	18.5	51.1	22.8	0.0	100.0	314	5.0	290
Rest of Upolu	3.5	28.6	67.3	15.1	0.5	3.5	25.6	50.3	20.6	0.0	100.0	217	5.0	210
Savaii	3.3	4.9	90.7	51.1	1.1	3.3	21.4	64.3	10.4	0.5	100.0	171	5.0	165
Education[A]														
Early Childhood Education or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	26	(*)	25
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14	(*)	14
Secondary	5.7	29.8	64.0	20.4	0.4	5.7	19.7	54.0	20.4	0.1	100.0	550	5.0	517
Higher	4.6	22.5	72.1	27.4	0.9	4.6	28.6	50.1	16.3	0.4	100.0	237	5.0	225
Age at most recent live birth														
Less than 20	7.3	38.0	54.7	12.2	0.0	7.3	21.1	54.8	15.9	0.9	100.0	70	5.0	64
20-34	4.7	26.9	67.7	23.3	0.8	4.7	22.6	53.2	19.4	0.1	100.0	636	5.0	606
35-49	7.8	27.3	64.9	19.3	0.0	7.8	19.3	51.5	21.4	0.0	100.0	126	5.0	117
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)														
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4	(*)	4
Has no functional difficulty	5.4	28.0	66.0	21.6	0.6	5.4	21.8	53.3	19.3	0.2	100.0	826	5.0	780
Women's Religion[B]														
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	5.7	24.2	68.3	28.0	1.7	5.7	26.1	53.3	14.9	0.0	100.0	188	5.0	177
Roman Catholic	5.9	28.5	65.0	13.6	0.7	5.9	18.9	54.1	20.0	1.1	100.0	139	5.0	129
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	6.9	27.8	65.3	23.8	0.0	6.9	25.9	46.1	21.1	0.0	100.0	186	5.0	173
Methodist	1.5	20.5	77.3	24.7	0.6	1.5	17.9	62.6	18.0	0.0	100.0	95	5.0	94
Assembly of God	5.7	34.9	59.5	18.9	0.0	5.7	19.1	53.8	21.4	0.0	100.0	130	5.0	122
Other religion	4.4	33.4	62.2	17.3	0.0	4.4	19.1	54.8	21.7	0.0	100.0	93	5.0	89

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Table TM.5.2: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and percent distribution of timing of first antenatal care visit during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and median months pregnant at first ANC visit among women with at least one ANC visit, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	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								
	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	4-6 months	7+ months	DK/Missing	Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who had at least one ANC visit
Women's Employment Status														
Work for pay/profit	5.5	24.3	68.1	24.8	2.1	5.5	28.6	49.8	15.6	0.5	100.0	188	5.0	177
Unpaid work	(2.5)	(22.9)	(74.6)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(19.9)	(54.0)	(23.5)	(0.0)	100.0	53	(5.0)	52
Unemployed	5.4	29.3	65.2	22.7	0.2	5.4	20.2	54.2	20.1	0.1	100.0	588	5.0	556
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	4.6	32.0	63.4	23.3	0.0	4.6	18.2	53.9	23.3	0.0	100.0	216	5.0	206
Second	6.2	34.1	59.4	19.6	0.3	6.2	15.8	54.1	23.9	0.0	100.0	189	5.0	177
Middle	6.7	24.5	67.7	21.5	1.1	6.7	20.6	56.4	16.2	0.0	100.0	190	5.0	177
Fourth	4.5	22.9	71.9	18.2	0.7	4.5	25.7	52.4	16.7	0.7	100.0	142	5.0	135
Richest	3.9	20.6	74.2	28.2	1.3	3.9	39.7	43.7	11.9	0.6	100.0	96	4.0	92

[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

[A] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[B] The modality "No religion" of "Women's Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

Table TM.5.3: 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, and percentage of women for whom a healthcare provider delivered additional specific antenatal services during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, had:				Percentage of women for whom, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, a healthcare provider:						
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken[1]	Listened to the baby's heartbeat	Talked about which foods or how much food to eat	Talked about breastfeeding	Asked about vaginal bleeding	Height measured	Weight measured	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	**93.4**	**86.5**	**91.1**	**84.4**	**94.2**	**92.1**	**93.6**	**79.6**	**91.2**	**93.3**	**833**
Area											
Urban	92.3	79.7	89.3	77.1	93.6	91.7	93.1	72.1	90.3	93.1	130
Rural	93.6	87.8	91.4	85.8	94.3	92.1	93.8	81.0	91.4	93.3	703
Region											
Apia Urban Area	92.3	79.7	89.3	77.1	93.6	91.7	93.1	72.1	90.3	93.1	130
North West Upolu	91.0	84.1	88.8	81.5	91.4	91.0	91.8	73.8	90.1	91.0	314
Rest of Upolu	95.5	90.5	94.0	88.9	96.5	94.5	95.5	88.9	89.9	94.0	217
Savaii	96.2	91.2	92.9	89.6	96.7	91.2	95.1	84.1	95.6	96.7	171
Education[A]											
Early Childhood Education or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Secondary	93.1	86.8	91.2	85.3	93.7	91.6	93.3	77.9	90.2	92.3	550
Higher	93.8	86.4	91.2	83.1	95.2	93.3	94.3	82.8	93.3	95.2	237
Age at most recent live birth											
Less than 20	90.8	81.2	89.3	75.8	92.7	85.6	92.7	78.2	84.4	88.4	70
20-34	94.2	86.9	91.5	85.2	94.7	92.9	94.1	79.8	92.1	94.0	636
35-49	90.9	87.5	89.7	85.1	92.2	91.5	91.8	79.4	90.4	92.2	126
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Has no functional difficulty	93.4	86.4	91.0	84.3	94.1	92.0	93.7	79.5	91.2	93.3	826
Women's Religion[B]											
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	93.7	84.7	90.8	83.6	94.3	89.9	93.9	73.9	89.9	91.5	188
Roman Catholic	92.1	85.1	90.6	83.1	93.1	91.4	91.2	76.3	92.4	94.1	139
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	91.1	84.2	88.7	81.1	92.4	90.1	92.0	79.9	89.2	91.6	186
Methodist	98.5	89.7	95.8	89.7	98.5	98.5	98.5	87.5	96.4	97.8	95
Assembly of God	93.4	88.9	91.9	87.4	93.4	93.1	93.8	86.6	90.5	92.6	130
Other religion	94.2	90.2	90.9	84.6	95.6	92.9	94.6	77.2	91.8	95.0	93

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Table TM.5.3: Content of antenatal care (Continued)

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, and percentage of women for whom a healthcare provider delivered additional specific antenatal services during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, had:				Percentage of women for whom, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, a healthcare provider:						
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken[1]	Listened to the baby's heartbeat	Talked about which foods or how much food to eat	Talked about breastfeeding	Asked about vaginal bleeding	Height measured	Weight measured	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Women's Employment Status											
Work for pay/profit	93.4	88.8	91.4	87.1	94.5	92.3	93.6	82.7	91.1	92.9	188
Unpaid work	(97.5)	(89.9)	(94.9)	(89.9)	(97.5)	(94.9)	(97.5)	(89.9)	(94.9)	(94.9)	53
Unemployed	93.3	85.7	90.8	83.2	94.0	91.9	93.5	78.0	91.1	93.4	588
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	94.3	89.0	91.1	86.5	94.7	91.8	94.7	80.3	92.4	93.2	216
Second	91.8	85.8	90.5	82.7	93.1	91.5	93.3	79.1	90.1	92.2	189
Middle	92.6	82.7	89.6	80.8	93.3	91.4	92.8	79.0	89.6	91.3	190
Fourth	94.0	86.8	91.6	85.2	94.6	92.9	92.5	79.7	91.9	95.5	142
Richest	95.4	89.7	94.2	89.0	96.1	93.8	95.4	80.4	93.0	96.1	96

[1] MICS indicator TM.6 - Content of antenatal care

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

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

[A] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[B] The modality "No religion" of "Women's Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

Table TM.5.3S: Additional components of Antenatal Care

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who took iron tablets and drugs for intestinal worms, or have difficulty with their vision during day time or night during the time of pregnancy, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of Women age 15-49 years with a live birth who:-				Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Took Iron Tablets	Took intestinal parasite drugs	Difficulty with vision during day time	Difficulty with vision during night time	
Total	**61.0**	**8.2**	**14.4**	**14.0**	**833**
Area					
Urban	54.0	5.3	13.5	12.4	130
Rural	62.3	8.8	14.6	14.3	703
Region					
Apia Urban Area	54.0	5.3	13.5	12.4	130
North West Upolu	60.5	8.2	12.0	10.3	314
Rest of Upolu	57.3	13.1	21.1	22.6	217
Savaii	72.0	4.4	11.0	11.0	171
Education[A]					
Early Childhood Education or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Secondary	62.0	9.2	15.3	15.2	550
Higher	58.7	6.1	13.8	12.0	237
Age at most recent live birth					
<20	57.5	13.1	16.2	17.4	70
20-34	60.7	8.0	14.1	13.3	636
35-49	64.6	6.4	15.0	15.6	126
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)					
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Has no functional difficulty	60.7	8.3	14.4	14.1	826
Women's Religion[B]					
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	57.2	10.5	13.0	12.8	188
Roman Catholic	60.1	4.0	12.6	13.4	139
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	63.1	9.5	11.2	13.0	186
Methodist	67.6	12.5	14.8	11.9	95
Assembly of God	58.5	7.6	22.1	20.3	130
Other religion	63.2	4.0	15.8	12.9	93
Women's Employment Status					
Work for pay/profit	60.4	7.6	12.3	10.5	188
Unpaid work	(67.9)	(5.1)	(4.6)	(4.6)	53
Unemployed	60.6	8.5	16.1	16.1	588
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	66.8	7.4	14.7	15.6	216
Second	59.9	6.8	16.4	12.3	189
Middle	63.0	11.2	14.2	13.6	190
Fourth	58.6	7.9	11.7	12.7	142
Richest	49.6	7.3	14.4	16.2	96

TM.S8 – Use of Iron tablets

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

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

[A] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[B] The modality "No religion" of "Women's Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

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Table TM.5.4S Neonatal tetanus protection

Percent 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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	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 3 years	4 doses, the last within prior 10 years	5 or more doses during lifetime		
Total	**16.3**	**34.6**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**51.4**	**833**
Area							
Urban	19.8	34.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	55.1	130
Rural	15.6	34.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	50.7	703
Region							
Apia Urban Area	19.8	34.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	55.1	130
North West Upolu	17.2	30.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	48.9	314
Rest of Upolu	13.1	31.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.2	217
Savaii	15.9	46.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.1	171
Mother's Education[A]							
Early Childhood Education or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Secondary	17.8	33.7	0.1	0.5	0.0	52.0	550
Higher	15.1	37.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	52.7	237
Women's Religion[B]							
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	15.5	35.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	51.3	188
Roman Catholic	14.5	31.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.9	139
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	16.5	33.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.8	186
Methodist	21.5	39.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.3	95
Assembly of God	16.6	28.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	46.4	130
Other religion	14.6	41.4	0.7	1.5	0.0	58.1	93
Women's Employment Status							
Work for pay/profit	19.6	35.3	0.3	0.7	0.0	55.9	188
Unpaid work	(21.0)	(26.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(47.1)	53
Unemployed	14.9	35.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	50.6	588
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	15.2	36.4	0.3	0.6	0.0	52.4	216
Second	18.9	33.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.8	189
Middle	18.0	35.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	53.8	190
Fourth	12.1	34.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	47.2	142
Richest	16.4	31.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.7	96

[1] TM.7S – Neonatal tetanus protection

TM.S6 – Neonatal tetanus protection – received at least 2 tetanus toxoid

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

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

[A] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Mother's Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[B] The modality "No religion" of "Women's Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

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6.6 DELIVERY CARE

Increasing the proportion of births that are delivered in health facilities is a key 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.[49]

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.[50] 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.[49] 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[49], 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.

49 World Health Organization (WHO). *WHO recommendations for maternal and newborn care for a positive postnatal experience.* Geneva: WHO Press, 2023. https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240045989.

50 Wei, Y., Luo, H., Liu, X., Sun, G., Liu, J., Wei, X., Cao, C., et al. Global, regional, and national levels of maternal mortality, 1990–2021: A systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2021. SSRN, 2025. https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=5158507

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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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Place of delivery								
	Health facility			Home					
	Main hospital	District hospital/ health center	Health Facility outside of country/ Samoa	Respon-dent's home	Other home/ TBA home	Other	Total	Delivered in health facility[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	**73.0**	**18.9**	**0.8**	**5.6**	**0.5**	**1.2**	**100.0**	**92.6**	**833**
Area									
Urban	92.9	1.1	2.9	1.6	0.0	1.5	100.0	96.9	130
Rural	69.3	22.2	0.4	6.3	0.7	1.2	100.0	91.8	703
Region									
Apia Urban Area	92.9	1.1	2.9	1.6	0.0	1.5	100.0	96.9	130
North West Upolu	86.3	5.6	0.9	4.7	0.9	1.7	100.0	92.7	314
Rest of Upolu	54.8	40.2	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	95.0	217
Savaii	56.6	29.7	0.0	11.5	1.1	1.1	100.0	86.3	171
Education[A]									
Early Childhood Education or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	26
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	14
Secondary	72.1	20.0	0.7	6.0	0.7	0.6	100.0	92.8	550
Higher	74.2	17.8	1.0	3.5	0.4	3.1	100.0	93.0	237
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	83.6	12.3	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.9	100.0	95.9	70
20-34	71.8	20.1	0.9	5.6	0.3	1.3	100.0	92.8	636
35-49	73.3	16.2	0.5	6.8	2.1	1.1	100.0	90.0	126
Number of antenatal care visits									
None	(56.4)	(10.4)	(.0)	(24.1)	(6.0)	(3.0)	100.0	(66.8)	45
1-3 visits	80.5	14.0	0.3	4.4	0.0	0.8	100.0	94.7	232
4+ visits	71.1	21.6	1.1	4.6	0.3	1.3	100.0	93.8	551
8+ visits	68.0	21.8	1.4	6.2	0.5	2.0	100.0	91.3	181
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	5
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
Has no functional difficulty	72.7	19.0	0.8	5.6	0.6	1.3	100.0	92.6	826
Women's Religion[B]									
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	75.0	19.4	1.0	2.0	0.0	2.5	100.0	95.5	188
Roman Catholic	74.8	15.4	1.9	3.9	1.6	2.4	100.0	92.0	139
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	70.8	17.2	1.1	10.3	0.0	0.7	100.0	89.0	186
Methodist	65.1	29.1	0.0	3.8	1.0	1.0	100.0	94.2	95
Assembly of God	70.0	23.4	0.0	5.6	1.0	0.0	100.0	93.4	130
Other religion	82.1	10.1	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.2	93
Women's Employment Status									
Work for pay/profit	74.0	20.7	1.0	2.1	0.5	1.7	100.0	95.7	188
Unpaid work	(84.7)	(15.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	53
Unemployed	71.9	18.7	0.8	6.8	0.6	1.2	100.0	91.4	588
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	64.1	25.0	0.0	10.1	0.4	0.4	100.0	89.0	216
Second	75.6	14.0	0.7	6.2	1.4	2.0	100.0	90.3	189
Middle	74.5	18.8	0.7	4.8	0.0	1.2	100.0	94.0	190
Fourth	75.0	21.9	0.4	2.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	97.4	142
Richest	81.9	10.3	3.3	1.0	0.0	3.5	100.0	95.6	96

[1] MICS indicator TM.8 - Institutional deliveries

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

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

[A] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[B] The modality "No religion" of "Women's Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

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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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Person assisting at delivery[A]										Percent delivered by C-section			
	Health Professional			Other Person										
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Other qualified	Tradi-tional birth attendant	Community / village health worker	Relative/ Friend	Other/ Missing	No attendant	Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant[1,B]	Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total[2]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	**53.7**	**40.0**	**3.9**	**1.9**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**93.7**	**9.4**	**1.5**	**10.9**	**833**
Area														
Urban	51.2	46.3	1.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.5	9.6	1.9	11.5	130
Rural	54.2	38.8	4.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	93.0	9.4	1.4	10.8	703
Region														
Apia Urban Area	51.2	46.3	1.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.5	9.6	1.9	11.5	130
North West Upolu	52.8	42.5	3.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.3	10.7	1.7	12.4	314
Rest of Upolu	60.3	37.2	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	97.5	6.5	2.0	8.5	217
Savaii	48.9	34.1	11.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	83.0	10.4	0.0	10.4	171
Education[C]														
Early Childhood Education or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Secondary	56.0	37.5	4.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	93.6	9.4	1.5	10.9	550
Higher	52.2	42.3	2.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	94.5	10.6	1.7	12.3	237
Age at most recent live birth														
Less than 20	61.0	30.3	3.3	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.3	7.6	0.0	7.6	70
20-34	53.6	40.7	3.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	94.3	9.1	1.7	10.8	636
35-49	50.1	41.5	6.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	91.6	11.9	1.1	13.0	126
Number of antenatal care visits														
None	(31.8)	(41.0)	(24.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(72.8)	(4.4)	(1.4)	(5.8)	45
1-3 visits	55.7	40.8	1.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	96.5	7.0	1.0	8.1	232
4+ visits	54.7	39.4	3.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	94.1	10.7	1.7	12.4	551
8+ visits	46.5	46.9	4.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.5	12.1	0.7	12.8	181
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Place of delivery														
Home	(9.6)	(16.5)	(61.5)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(26.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	51
Health facility	57	41	0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.2	10.0	2	12	780
Public	57	42	0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.2	9.6	2	11	765
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2

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Table TM.6.2: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section (Continued)

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Person assisting at delivery[A]										Percent delivered by C-section			
	Health Professional			Other Person										
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Other qualified	Tradi-tional birth attendant	Community / village health worker	Relative/ Friend	Other/ Missing	No attendant	Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant[1,B]	Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total[2]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)														
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Has no functional difficulty	53.7	40.1	3.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	93.8	9.1	1.5	10.6	826
Women's Religion[D]														
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	52.5	44.9	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.4	8.3	1.5	9.8	188
Roman Catholic	59.5	33.6	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	93.1	6.7	1.2	8.0	139
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	51.9	37.5	6.3	3.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	89.4	11.5	1.1	12.6	186
Methodist	54.6	39.1	3.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	93.6	6.8	1.8	8.6	95
Assembly of God	51.3	42.0	4.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.3	11.4	1.1	12.4	130
Other religion	55.1	40.7	2.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.9	11.5	2.9	14.4	93
Women's Employment Status														
Work for pay/profit	47.0	47.8	2.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	94.8	7.9	2.5	10.4	188
Unpaid work	(87.7)	(12.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(8.2)	(0.0)	(8.2)	53
Unemployed	53.1	40.0	4.4	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	93.2	10.0	1.3	11.3	588
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	46.3	44.7	6.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	91.0	8.2	1.3	9.5	216
Second	52.9	39.7	4.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	92.6	10.5	0.7	11.2	189
Middle	60.3	34.8	3.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	95.1	10.1	1.6	11.7	190
Fourth	54.4	40.4	2.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.8	9.1	3.1	12.2	142
Richest	57.8	39.2	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.0	9.1	0.6	9.7	96

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

[2] MICS indicator TM.10 - Caesarean section

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

[B] Skilled providers include Medical doctor, Nurse/Midwife.

[C] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[D] The modality "No religion" of "Women's Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

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

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

- Null denominator

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 intelligence quotient (IQ) and an increased risk of chronic conditions including obesity, diabetes, and cardiovascular problems.[51,52]

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.[53,54,55] 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.[56,57] Other factors such as cigarette smoking during pregnancy can increase the risk of LBW, especially among certain age groups.[58,59]

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 those who are not weighed, 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 underestimate LBW.[60] 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.[61] 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.

51 Katz, J. et al. "Mortality Risk in Preterm and Small-for-gestational-age Infants in Low-income and Middle-income Countries: A Pooled Country Analysis." *The Lancet 382, no. 9890 (2013): 417-25. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(13)60993-9.*

52 Watkins, J., S. Kotecha, and S. Kotecha. "Correction: All-Cause Mortality of Low Birthweight Infants in Infancy, Childhood, and Adolescence: Population Study of England and Wales." *PLOS Medicine* 13, no. 5 (2016). doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1002069.

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

54 Qian, M. et al. "The Intergenerational Transmission of Low Birth Weight and Intrauterine Growth Restriction: A Large Cross-generational Cohort Study in Taiwan." *Maternal and Child Health Journal 21, no. 7 (2017): 1512-521. doi:10.1007/s10995-017-2276-1*.

55 Drake, A., and B. Walker. "The Intergenerational Effects of Fetal Programming: Non-genomic Mechanisms for the Inheritance of Low Birth Weight and Cardiovascular Risk." *Journal of Endocrinology 180, no. 1 (2004): 1-16. doi:10.1677/joe.0.1800001*.

56 Han, Z. et al. 2012. "Maternal Height and the Risk of Preterm Birth and Low Birth Weight: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analyses." *Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada* 34, no. 8 (2012): 721-46. doi:10.1016/s1701-2163(16)35337-3.

57 Han, Z. et al. "Maternal Underweight and the Risk of Preterm Birth and Low Birth Weight: A Systematic Review and Meta-analyses." *International Journal of Epidemiology* 40, no. 1 (2011): 65-101. doi:10.1093/ije/dyq195.

58 Periera, P. et al. 2017. "Maternal Active Smoking During Pregnancy and Low Birth Weight in the Americas: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis." *Nicotine & Tobacco Research* 19, no. 5 (2017): 497-505. doi:10.1093/ntr/ntw228.

59 Zheng, W. et al. "Association between Maternal Smoking during Pregnancy and Low Birthweight: Effects by Maternal Age." *Plos One* 11, no. 1 (2016). doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0146241.

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

61 UNICEF, and WHO. *Low Birthweight: Country, regional and global estimates*. New York: UNICEF, 2004. https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/43184/9280638327.pdf.

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However, the method of estimating LBW has now been replaced with superior modelling. Currently, this new method is not included in the standard tabulations of MICS. Table TM.7.1 therefore presents the percentage of children weighed at birth and the percentage of children with recorded weights at exactly 2,500 grams. The crude percentage of LBW among children weighed at birth as reported on available cards or from mother's recall is also presented. 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, in particular if there is substantial heaping on 2,500 g.

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Table TM.7.1: 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, by source of information, and percentage of weighed live births recorded at exactly 2,500 grams and below 2,500 grams of those with a recorded or recalled birthweight, by source of information, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	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 at exactly 2,500 grams:			Percentage of weighed live births: Recorded below 2,500 grams (crude low birth-weight)[C]:			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child have a recorded or recalled birthweight
	From card	From recall	Total[1,A]		From card	From recall	Total	From card	From recall	Total [B]	
Total	**18.8**	**8.2**	**95.4**	**833**	**2.1**	**0.3**	**2.4**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**1.3**	**225**
Area											
Urban	9.1	3.3	95.9	130	(.0)	(4.1)	(4.1)	(3.8)	(.0)	(3.8)	16
Rural	20.6	9.1	95.3	703	2.3	0.0	2.3	0.5	0.6	1.1	209
Region											
Apia Urban Area	9.1	3.3	95.9	130	(.0)	(4.1)	(4.1)	(3.8)	(.0)	(3.8)	16
North West Upolu	11.6	5.1	95.7	314	(5.1)	(.0)	(5.1)	(.0)	(2.6)	(2.6)	53
Rest of Upolu	19.6	5.0	97.0	217	(2.0)	(.0)	(2.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	54
Savaii	38.5	21.4	92.3	171	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.9	103
Education[D]											
Early Childhood Education or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	26	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Secondary	18.4	7.7	95.3	550	2.6	0.0	2.6	0.7	0.9	1.6	143
Higher	22.1	9.4	97.4	237	1.3	0.9	2.2	0.8	0.0	0.8	75
Age at most recent live birth											
Less than 20 years	17.7	2.9	99.1	70	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
20-34 years	18.5	8.5	95.3	636	2.8	0.0	2.8	0.9	0.8	1.7	172
35-49 years	21.0	9.6	93.6	126	(.0)	(1.7)	(1.7)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	39
Place of delivery											
Home	(29.2)	(4.5)	(54.2)	51	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Health facility	18.0	8.4	98.1	780	2.3	0.3	2.6	0.8	0.7	1.4	206
Public	18.1	8.3	98.0	765	2.3	0.3	2.7	0.8	0.7	1.4	202
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Birth order of most recent live birth											
1	19.6	7.8	97.4	190	4.4	0.0	4.4	3.0	0.0	3.0	52
2-3	17.8	7.4	96.8	288	3.4	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	73
4-5	21.3	11.3	93.4	201	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.1	65
6+	16.5	5.9	92.8	153	0.0	(1.9)	(1.9)	0.0	0.0	0.0	34

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Table TM.7.1: Children weighed at birth (Continued)

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 weighed live births recorded at exactly 2,500 grams and below 2,500 grams of those with a recorded or recalled birthweight, by source of information, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	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 at exactly 2,500 grams:			Percentage of weighed live births: Recorded below 2,500 grams (crude low birth-weight)[C]:			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child have a recorded or recalled birthweight
	From card	From recall	Total[1,A]		From card	From recall	Total	From card	From recall	Total [B]	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Has no functional difficulty	19.0	8.1	95.3	826	2.1	0.3	2.4	0.7	0.6	1.3	224
Women's Religion[E]											
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	19.1	5.7	98.3	188	0.0	0.0	0.0	(3.3)	0.0	(3.3)	47
Roman Catholic	15.9	7.3	95.1	139	(3.4)	0.0	(3.4)	0.0	0.0	0.0	32
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	18.7	12.1	93.2	186	2.4	0.0	2.4	0.0	2.4	2.4	57
Methodist	28.0	11.7	96.2	95	(3.6)	0.0	(3.6)	0.0	0.0	0.0	38
Assembly of God	19.1	3.0	93.7	130	(3.3)	0.0	(3.3)	0.0	0.0	0.0	29
Other religion	12.3	10.5	95.4	93	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Women's Employment Status											
Work for pay/profit	18	10	97	188	4.4	1.3	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	53
Unpaid work	(2.1)	(4.6)	(97.9)	53	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Unemployed	20	8	95	588	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.9	0.8	1.7	166
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	21	10	93	216	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	68
Second	17	10	96	189	(2.7)	(.0)	(2.7)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	49
Middle	22	6	98	190	6.3	0.0	6.3	2.9	2.5	5.4	53
Fourth	12	9	94	142	(.0)	(2.2)	(2.2)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	30
Richest	21	5	98	96	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	25

[1] MICS indicator TM.11 - Children weighed at birth

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

[B] This indicator includes children that were reported weighed at birth for whom a birthweight was recorded or recalled

[C] The values here are as recorded on card or as reported by respondent. The total crude low birthweight typically requires adjustment for missing birthweights, as well as heaping, particularly at exactly 2,500 gram. The results presented here cannot be considered to represent the precise prevalence of low birthweight ((the higher the proportion of missing and/or heaping, the more likely the result presented here is an underestimate) and therefore not reported as a MICS indicator.

[D] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[E] The modality "No religion" of "Women's Religion" has been suppressed due to low 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 2.3 million newborns annually die in the first month of life.[62] The majority of newborn deaths occur within the first few days of life, with approximately 45% of early neonatal mortality happening within 24 hours after birth, and 19% occurring on the second day[63], which is also the time when the majority of maternal deaths occur, due to complications such as postpartum haemorrhage and hypertensive disorders[64].

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.

In Samoa, all health facilities are offering Post-Natal Care Services. They have their own schedule times based on their appointments and the mother's condition during labor and delivery time. Maternal and child health (MCH) services, including Family Planning, are provided through 14 public and private primary and secondary

health care institutions under the direction of the Ministry of Health. The 14 include one national hospital, the Tupua Tamasese Meaole (TTM) Hospital, MT2 hospital and six district hospitals, as well as four community health centres and two private health clinics. Mothers delivered by Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) are also encouraged to have their post-natal check at a nearest hospital or they may be seen/follow-up by Midwives or Registered Nurses during their home visits. In fact, not only for the mother to post-natally checks but the baby as well to make sure that he/she should be fully immunized. The ministry also to ensure equal access to quality EPI services for the children and as well as pregnant women.

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.[65] To assess the extent of post-natal care utilisation, women were asked whether they and their newborn received a health check after the delivery, the timing of the first check, and the type of health provider for the woman's most recent birth in the two years preceding the survey.

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

62 UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, & UN DESA Population Division. *Levels and trends in child mortality: Report 2023*. UNICEF, 2024. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/UN-IGME-2023-Child-Mortality-Report.pdf.

63 Lawn JE, Bhutta ZA, Ezeaka C, Saugstad O. Ending Preventable Neonatal Deaths: Multicountry Evidence to Inform Accelerated Progress to the Sustainable Development Goal by 2030. Neonatology. 2023;120(4):491-499. doi: 10.1159/000530496. Epub 2023 May 16. PMID: 37231868; PMCID: PMC10614465.

64 World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), World Bank Group, & UN DESA Population Division. *Trends in maternal mortality: 2000 to 2020*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2023. https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240068759.

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

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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.[49] Proper hygiene practices and timely interventions can significantly reduce neonatal sepsis and maternal infections, which are major contributors to mortality in the postnatal period. 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.8.5 shows the percent distribution of most recent live births in the last 2 years delivered outside a facility by the type of instrument used to cut the umbilical cord and the substance applied to the cord.

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.

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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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Duration of stay in health facility								
	Less than 6 hours	6-11 hours	12-23 hours	1-2 days	3 days or more	DK/ Missing	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
Total	**6.5**	**10.6**	**4.9**	**56.8**	**19.8**	**1.4**	**100.0**	**81.5**	**780**
Area									
Urban	8.7	9.5	5.0	51.8	23.4	1.5	100.0	80.2	128
Rural	6.0	10.9	4.9	57.8	19.0	1.4	100.0	81.7	652
Region									
Apia Urban Area	8.7	9.5	5.0	51.8	23.4	1.5	100.0	80.2	128
North West Upolu	5.5	12.3	2.3	60.0	17.7	2.3	100.0	80.0	297
Rest of Upolu	5.3	5.3	9.5	58.9	20.0	1.1	100.0	88.4	208
Savaii	8.3	15.9	3.8	51.6	20.4	0.0	100.0	75.8	148
Education[A]									
Early Childhood Education or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	23
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	14
Secondary	5.8	11.9	4.7	57.3	19.5	0.9	100.0	81.5	513
Higher	8.5	9.2	5.8	51.6	22.0	2.9	100.0	79.4	226
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	4.3	7.6	0.9	70.3	15.9	0.9	100.0	87.1	68
20-34	6.6	11.2	5.2	56.1	19.4	1.5	100.0	80.7	597
35-49	7.3	9.6	5.7	52.2	24.1	1.2	100.0	82.0	115
Type of health facility									
Public	6.6	10.9	5.0	57.5	19.7	0.3	100.0	82.2	765
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	15
Type of delivery									
Vaginal birth	6.9	11.9	5.4	62.9	11.8	1.0	100.0	80.1	689
C-section	3.0	1.0	1.0	10.6	80.0	4.4	100.0	91.6	91
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
Has no functional difficulty	6.5	10.7	4.9	56.8	19.6	1.4	100.0	81.3	773
Women's Religion[B]									
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	5.5	10.7	4.4	60.2	16.6	2.7	100.0	81.2	183
Roman Catholic	7.2	8.4	5.9	58.2	17.7	2.5	100.0	81.8	131
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	6.0	11.0	5.6	55.5	21.1	0.8	100.0	82.2	167
Methodist	8.1	9.5	3.3	54.9	24.3	0.0	100.0	82.5	90
Assembly of God	5.8	13.2	4.3	56.5	20.2	0.0	100.0	81.0	121
Other religion	7.9	9.7	6.1	52.4	22.2	1.6	100.0	80.8	85
Women's Employment Status									
Work for pay/profit	9.3	8.6	9.6	54.1	16.3	2.1	100.0	80.0	181
Unpaid work	(4.6)	(9.2)	(0.0)	(71.9)	(14.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(86.3)	53
Unemployed	5.7	11.5	3.9	56.1	21.5	1.3	100.0	81.5	544
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	7.3	11.1	6.8	55.0	19.7	0.0	100.0	81.5	193
Second	4.7	11.0	3.4	61.9	16.9	2.2	100.0	82.1	174
Middle	7.0	6.6	4.1	60.8	20.1	1.4	100.0	85.0	180
Fourth	5.1	13.2	5.4	54.4	21.0	1.0	100.0	80.7	138
Richest	8.9	13.0	4.8	47.0	22.8	3.5	100.0	74.6	95

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

[A] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[B] The modality "No religion" of "Women's Religion" has been suppressed due to low 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 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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home[A]	PNC visit for newborns[B]								Post-natal health check for the newborn[1,C]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	DK/ Missing	Total		
Total	**88.3**	**6.3**	**5.5**	**2.5**	**3.4**	**2.2**	**80.0**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**90.0**	**833**
Sex of newborn											
Male	87.7	6.0	6.1	2.7	3.4	2.2	79.6	0.0	100.0	89.3	402
Female	88.9	6.5	4.9	2.3	3.4	2.2	80.4	0.4	100.0	90.6	431
Area											
Urban	88.9	6.4	3.8	2.9	4.8	2.0	80.2	0.0	100.0	89.4	130
Rural	88.2	6.2	5.8	2.4	3.1	2.2	80.0	0.3	100.0	90.1	703
Region											
Apia Urban Area	88.9	6.4	3.8	2.9	4.8	2.0	80.2	0.0	100.0	89.4	130
North West Upolu	94.0	2.6	6.0	3.0	3.9	2.2	82.4	0.0	100.0	94.8	314
Rest of Upolu	81.4	6.0	6.5	2.5	1.5	1.5	81.9	0.0	100.0	84.4	217
Savaii	86.3	13.2	4.4	1.1	3.8	3.3	73.1	1.1	100.0	88.5	171
Education[D]											
Early Childhood Education or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	26
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	14
Secondary	87.0	6.3	5.1	2.9	2.8	1.8	80.8	0.3	100.0	88.8	550
Higher	92.3	7.1	5.8	1.5	4.5	2.7	78.3	0.0	100.0	94.0	237
Age at most recent live birth											
Less than 20	85.5	5.2	3.5	0.9	4.8	1.6	84.0	0.0	100.0	85.5	70
20-34	88.4	6.5	6.6	2.1	3.6	1.9	79.0	0.3	100.0	90.1	636
35-49	89.3	5.6	0.7	5.0	1.7	4.1	82.8	0.0	100.0	91.8	126
Place of delivery											
Home	(54.5)	(24.2)	(6.6)	(6.6)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(58.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(70.5)	51
Health facility	90.6	4.9	5.4	2.2	3.4	2.3	81.6	0.2	100.0	91.2	780
Public	90.6	4.9	5.2	2.1	3.2	2.4	82.0	0.2	100.0	91.2	765
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	15
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
Has no functional difficulty	88.2	6.1	5.5	2.5	3.3	2.1	80.2	0.2	100.0	89.9	826

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

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home[A]	PNC visit for newborns[B]							Total	Post-natal health check for the newborn[1,C]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	DK/ Missing			
Women's Religion[E]											
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	88.7	4.6	4.8	2.9	2.3	1.4	84.1	0.0	100.0	89.8	188
Roman Catholic	85.6	6.2	5.5	0.9	4.5	4.4	77.8	0.7	100.0	87.8	139
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	87.3	5.5	6.2	4.2	4.0	0.0	80.1	0.0	100.0	89.8	186
Methodist	91.4	6.2	5.0	0.0	5.2	4.1	79.6	0.0	100.0	92.4	95
Assembly of God	86.6	8.2	4.7	4.6	2.4	1.8	77.6	0.7	100.0	87.8	130
Other religion	92.5	8.7	5.7	0.0	2.3	3.7	79.6	0.0	100.0	94.0	93
Women's Employment Status											
Work for pay/profit	93.4	7.8	5.6	1.4	4.9	2.6	77.8	0.0	100.0	95.0	188
Unpaid work	(97.9)	(0.0)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(90.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	53
Unemployed	85.8	6.1	5.3	3.0	3.0	2.3	79.9	0.3	100.0	87.4	588
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	86.5	8.8	4.7	1.1	0.7	2.9	81.7	0.0	100.0	89.3	216
Second	90.2	6.2	6.1	3.4	2.5	3.7	77.6	0.5	100.0	90.2	189
Middle	86.5	7.5	5.7	2.5	3.4	1.3	79.1	0.5	100.0	89.3	190
Fourth	89.3	2.7	4.8	3.1	5.1	1.8	82.4	0.0	100.0	90.1	142
Richest	90.9	3.4	6.4	2.7	8.4	0.0	79.1	0.0	100.0	92.1	96

[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 modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[E] The modality "No religion" of "Women's Religion" has been suppressed due to low 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 TM.8.3: Post-natal care visits for newborns within one week of birth

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Location of first PNC visit for newborns					Provider of first PNC visit for newborns				
	Home	Public Sector	Health facility outside of country/ Samoa	Other location	Total	Doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Total	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
Total	**8.3**	**90.1**	**0.9**	**0.6**	**100.0**	**70.0**	**28.1**	**1.8**	**100.0**	**146**
Sex of newborn										
Male	8.0	88.8	1.8	1.3	100.0	73.1	25.1	1.8	100.0	73
Female	8.6	91.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	67.0	31.2	1.8	100.0	73
Area										
Urban	(10.6)	(89.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(69.9)	(30.1)	(0.0)	100.0	23
Rural	7.9	90.3	1.1	0.8	100.0	70.1	27.7	2.2	100.0	123

[A] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[B] The modality "No religion" of "Women's Religion" has been suppressed due to low 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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of children who were:		Timing of first bath of child						
	Dried (wiped) after birth[1]	Given skin-to-skin contact with mother[2]	Less than 6 hours after birth	6-23 hours after birth	24 hours or more after birth[3]	Never bathed[A]	DK/Don't remember	Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	**76.4**	**44.1**	**35.7**	**5.8**	**57.0**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**100.0**	**833**
Sex of newborn									
Male	77.5	46.5	37.4	4.6	57.1	0.3	0.6	100.0	402
Female	75.4	41.9	34.1	6.9	56.8	1.2	1.0	100.0	431
Area									
Urban	81.7	42.5	38.0	8.0	53.0	0.5	0.5	100.0	130
Rural	75.4	44.4	35.3	5.4	57.7	0.8	0.8	100.0	703
Region									
Apia Urban Area	81.7	42.5	38.0	8.0	53.0	0.5	0.5	100.0	130
North West Upolu	78.1	44.2	29.2	4.3	64.8	0.9	0.9	100.0	314
Rest of Upolu	76.9	44.7	40.7	3.0	54.8	0.5	1.0	100.0	217
Savaii	68.7	44.5	39.6	10.4	48.4	1.1	0.5	100.0	171
Education[B]									
Early Childhood Education or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	26
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
Secondary	74.2	46.5	35.3	5.9	57.0	1.0	0.8	100.0	550
Higher	80.6	41.1	37.4	6.3	55.4	0.4	0.4	100.0	237
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	81.9	36.9	41.3	0.9	56.3	0.0	1.6	100.0	70
20-34	76.9	45.7	34.1	5.9	58.2	1.0	0.8	100.0	636
35-49	70.8	40.4	40.8	7.9	51.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	126
Place of delivery									
Home	(74.6)	(20.4)	(50.1)	(5.5)	(41.7)	(2.6)	(0.0)	100.0	51
Health facility	76.6	45.8	34.7	5.7	58.1	0.6	0.8	100.0	780
Public	76.7	45.7	34.5	5.6	58.4	0.7	0.8	100.0	765
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Has no functional difficulty	76.6	44.4	36.0	5.8	56.6	0.8	0.8	100.0	826

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Table TM.8.4: Thermal care for newborns (Continued)

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of children who were:		Timing of first bath of child						
	Dried (wiped) after birth[1]	Given skin-to-skin contact with mother[2]	Less than 6 hours after birth	6-23 hours after birth	24 hours or more after birth[3]	Never bathed[A]	DK/Don't remember	Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Women's Religion [C]									
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	76.2	51.5	40.6	5.5	52.8	0.6	0.6	100.0	188
Roman Catholic	80.8	41.3	28.7	4.4	66.2	0.7	0.0	100.0	139
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	73.8	41.8	41.6	7.3	49.1	0.7	1.3	100.0	186
Methodist	81.3	46.2	32.0	7.2	59.8	0.0	1.0	100.0	95
Assembly of God	69.4	33.9	33.1	6.1	59.6	1.2	0.0	100.0	130
Other religion	79.8	48.5	32.8	3.8	59.8	1.5	2.1	100.0	93
Women's Employment Status									
Work for pay/profit	84.1	36.4	45.7	6.7	47.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	188
Unpaid work	(90.4)	(48.0)	(31.6)	(9.2)	(57.2)	(0.0)	(2.1)	100.0	53
Unemployed	72.6	46.3	32.5	5.2	60.3	1.1	0.9	100.0	588
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	75.1	47.5	34.2	6.4	57.1	1.2	1.1	100.0	216
Second	78.0	43.1	32.0	6.5	61.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	189
Middle	71.7	44.4	41.7	2.3	53.8	0.8	1.3	100.0	190
Fourth	78.3	40.1	35.8	7.8	55.6	0.8	0.0	100.0	142
Richest	83.1	44.4	34.3	6.9	57.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	96

[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 modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[C] The modality "No religion" of "Women's Religion" has been suppressed due to low 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.8.5: Cord cutting and care

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth outside a facility by what instrument was used to cut the umbilical cord, percentage of cords cut with clean instruments, and what substance was applied to the cord, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Instrument used to cut the cord					Percentage of children whose cord was cut with:		Substances[B] applied to the cord							
	New blade	Blade used for other purposes	Scissors	DK	Total	Boiled or sterilized instruments	A clean instrument[1,A]	Nothing	Chlorhexidine or other antiseptic	Other Antiseptic (Alcohol, spirit, gentian violet)	Samoan oil	Other	DK/Don't remember	Percentage with nothing harmful applied to the cord[2]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth outside a facility
Total	**8.5**	**1.8**	**84.2**	**5.6**	**100.0**	**78.0**	**78.3**	**4.1**	**10.5**	**8.5**	**90.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**14.6**	**53**
Sex of newborn															
Male	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Female	(12.0)	(0.0)	(84.8)	(3.2)	100.0	(88.5)	(89.0)	(3.7)	(7.4)	(7.4)	(92.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.1)	29

[1] MICS indicator TM.17 - Cord cut with clean instrument

[2] MICS indicator TM.18 - Nothing harmful applied to cord

[A] Clean instruments are all new blades and boiled or sterilized scissors or blades used for other purposes

[B] Substances include: Chlorhexidine, other antiseptic (such as alcohol, spirit, gentian violet), Samoa oil and others. Samoan oil are considered harmful

[c] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education" have been suppressed due to low 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 TM.8.6: Content of postnatal care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, the umbilical cord was examined, the temperature of the newborn was assessed, breastfeeding counselling was done or breastfeeding observed, the newborn was weighed and counselling on danger signs for newborns was done, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of newborns receiving post-natal signal care function of:							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
			Breastfeeding						
	Cord examination	Temperature assessment	Counselling	Observation	Counselling or Observation	Weight assessment	Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking		
Total	**45.7**	**44.0**	**51.3**	**57.5**	**63.9**	**22.6**	**30.5**	**64.7**	**833**
Sex of newborn									
Male	47.4	45.9	54.8	58.1	65.3	23.2	31.9	65.9	402
Female	44.1	42.3	48.1	56.9	62.6	22.0	29.2	63.6	431
Area									
Urban	53.8	47.1	58.2	63.7	68.0	23.5	33.3	68.5	130
Rural	44.2	43.5	50.0	56.3	63.2	22.4	30.0	64.0	703
Region									
Apia Urban Area	53.8	47.1	58.2	63.7	68.0	23.5	33.3	68.5	130
North West Upolu	46.8	48.1	51.1	57.5	63.5	21.0	21.0	63.9	314
Rest of Upolu	33.7	31.7	37.7	51.8	52.8	18.6	23.6	54.8	217
Savaii	52.7	50.0	63.7	59.9	75.8	29.7	54.4	75.8	171
Education[A]									
Early Childhood Education or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Secondary	44.7	43.6	51.4	57.6	64.3	20.6	28.3	64.9	550
Higher	52.1	49.4	54.7	59.8	66.8	28.0	37.0	68.0	237
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	39.1	34.0	45.1	60.9	65.1	15.8	15.1	65.1	70
20-34	45.7	44.1	51.7	56.7	63.5	22.8	31.8	64.5	636
35-49	49.2	49.1	52.7	59.2	65.3	25.1	32.5	65.3	126
Place of delivery									
Home	(38.3)	(35.2)	(38.6)	(48.4)	(50.3)	(28.6)	(23.0)	(52.4)	51
Health facility	46.2	44.6	52.1	58.1	64.9	22.1	30.9	65.5	780
Public	45.5	44.1	51.7	57.6	64.5	21.8	30.7	65.1	765
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2

Table TM.8.6: Content of postnatal care for newborns (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, the umbilical cord was examined, the temperature of the newborn was assessed, breastfeeding counselling was done or breastfeeding observed, the newborn was weighed and counselling on danger signs for newborns was done, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of newborns receiving post-natal signal care function of:							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
			Breastfeeding						
	Cord examination	Temperature assessment	Counselling	Observation	Counselling or Observation	Weight assessment	Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking		
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Has no functional difficulty	45.6	43.9	51.1	57.3	63.9	22.8	30.6	64.6	826
Women's Religion [B]									
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/ EFKS	42.4	44.8	49.7	56.1	63.5	24.4	32.1	65.7	188
Roman Catholic	47.7	42.1	49.7	58.1	63.2	21.2	26.4	63.2	139
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	44.1	40.9	50.4	56.2	62.6	26.4	35.3	63.2	186
Methodist	55.6	52.5	61.6	62.6	72.7	24.6	37.9	72.7	95
Assembly of God	36.6	37.2	41.4	50.1	55.9	19.0	24.6	56.7	130
Other religion	55.1	52.3	61.9	65.7	69.8	16.7	25.2	69.8	93
Women's Employment Status									
Work for pay/profit	49.5	46.0	50.6	57.6	64.9	20.6	29.3	66.4	188
Unpaid work	(25.9)	(23.4)	(28.5)	(23.4)	(28.5)	(25.9)	(30.5)	(28.5)	53
Unemployed	46.1	45.3	53.5	60.5	66.8	22.8	31.1	67.4	588
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	37.5	36.6	44.8	55.2	60.4	19.5	29.3	60.4	216
Second	43.9	42.2	50.9	53.1	60.7	20.7	27.7	61.3	189
Middle	50.1	49.3	52.5	58.5	68.1	23.7	33.3	69.7	190
Fourth	48.7	45.3	55.1	60.5	63.7	24.1	30.7	64.5	142
Richest	54.5	52.2	58.7	64.6	70.5	28.5	32.6	71.6	96

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

[A] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[B] The modality "No religion" of "Women's Religion" has been suppressed due to low 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 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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home[A]	PNC visit for mothers[B]						Total	Post-natal health check for the mother[1,C]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit			
Total	**86.0**	**3.0**	**1.7**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**91.6**	**100.0**	**86.8**	**833**
Sex of newborn										
Male	85.6	2.3	2.1	1.5	1.8	0.8	91.5	100.0	86.2	402
Female	86.4	3.6	1.3	1.0	0.7	1.6	91.8	100.0	87.3	431
Area										
Urban	83.1	0.5	3.0	1.4	1.4	0.9	92.7	100.0	84.1	130
Rural	86.5	3.4	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.3	91.5	100.0	87.3	703
Region										
Apia Urban Area	83.1	0.5	3.0	1.4	1.4	0.9	92.7	100.0	84.1	130
North West Upolu	91.8	1.7	1.7	1.3	0.9	1.3	93.1	100.0	91.8	314
Rest of Upolu	80.4	2.5	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.5	94.0	100.0	81.4	217
Savaii	84.6	7.7	1.6	0.5	2.7	2.2	85.2	100.0	86.3	171
Education[D]										
Early Childhood Education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	26
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	14
Secondary	83.6	3.4	1.5	1.2	0.5	0.9	92.5	100.0	84.3	550
Higher	92.0	2.4	2.5	1.0	1.9	2.3	89.9	100.0	93.1	237
Age at most recent live birth										
Less than 20	82.8	3.5	1.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	93.5	100.0	82.8	70
20-34	85.9	2.9	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.3	91.4	100.0	86.5	636
35-49	88.3	2.9	1.8	0.5	1.2	1.6	92.0	100.0	90.5	126
Place of delivery										
Home	(54.5)	(5.3)	(7.1)	(4.3)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(81.4)	100.0	(62.0)	51
Health facility	88.2	2.7	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.3	92.4	100.0	88.4	780
Public	88.1	2.6	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.3	92.8	100.0	88.3	765
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	15
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2
Type of delivery										
Vaginal birth	84.6	2.5	1.9	1.2	1.1	0.4	92.9	100.0	85.4	742
C-section	97.5	6.5	0.0	1.5	2.5	7.9	81.6	100.0	97.5	91

Table TM.8.7: Post-natal health checks for mothers (Continued)

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home[A]	PNC visit for mothers[B]						Total	Post-natal health check for the mother[1,C]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit			
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
Has no functional difficulty	85.9	3.0	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.2	91.6	100.0	86.7	826
Women's Religion [E]										
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	84.9	1.0	2.7	1.6	0.3	1.2	93.2	100.0	85.4	188
Roman Catholic	86.6	3.1	1.0	1.9	0.0	2.6	91.5	100.0	86.6	139
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	85.6	5.2	2.2	1.3	2.1	0.0	89.3	100.0	87.3	186
Methodist	90.6	2.1	0.7	0.0	2.4	1.6	93.1	100.0	91.5	95
Assembly of God	81.9	3.6	0.5	1.6	0.0	1.3	93.1	100.0	82.4	130
Other religion	88.9	2.5	2.8	0.0	3.9	1.0	89.9	100.0	89.6	93
Women's Employment Status										
Work for pay/profit	91.6	2.3	0.7	1.0	1.7	0.8	93.5	100.0	92.7	188
Unpaid work	(100.0)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(92.4)	100.0	(100.0)	53
Unemployed	82.9	3.5	2.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	90.9	100.0	83.6	588
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	85.6	3.4	0.4	1.0	1.2	1.8	92.1	100.0	87.3	216
Second	87.4	1.5	3.1	2.3	1.7	0.0	91.4	100.0	87.9	189
Middle	82.0	3.9	1.9	0.0	0.3	0.7	93.2	100.0	82.5	190
Fourth	88.3	3.3	1.4	2.1	2.0	2.5	88.6	100.0	88.7	142
Richest	88.8	2.4	2.0	0.6	1.0	1.4	92.6	100.0	88.8	96

[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 modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[E] The modality "No religion" of "Women's Religion" has been suppressed due to low 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 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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Location of first PNC visit for mothers					Provider of first PNC visit for mothers			
	Home	Public Sector	Health facility outside of country/ Samoa	Other	Total	Medical Doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a PNC visit within one week of birth
Total	**9.4**	**86.7**	**2.3**	**1.6**	**100.0**	**68.8**	**31.2**	**100.0**	**59**
Sex of newborn									
Male	(9.4)	(83.2)	(4.4)	(3.0)	100.0	(59.1)	(40.9)	100.0	31
Female	(9.4)	(90.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(79.3)	(20.7)	100.0	29
Area									
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Rural	(9.7)	(85.8)	(2.6)	(1.8)	100.0	(68.6)	(31.4)	100.0	51

[A] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education" have been suppressed due to low 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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6.9 TOBACCO USE 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.[66] 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.[26] 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.[27]

The Samoa DHS-MICS collected information on ever and current use of cigarettes and the intensity of use among the respondents age 15-49 years. To capture the prevalence of current tobacco users, information was also gathered on use of electronic cigarettes and other smoked tobacco. The questionnaire was not designed to capture prevalence of users of each individual type of tobacco use, only the total, as defined by SDG Indicator 3.8.1.

Table TM.10.1 presents the percentage of population age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 and percent distribution of current cigarette smokers by the average number of cigarettes smoked each day. Table TM.10.2 presents the percentage of population age 15-49 years who are current cigarette smokers, percentage who are not current cigarette users but are current users electronic cigarettes or other vaping devices, percentage who are not current cigarette or electronic cigarette users, but are users of another smoked tobacco product. The sum of these individual columns leads to the total percentage who are current tobacco users.

66 "Tobacco Key Facts." World Health Organization. 25 June 2025. Accessed 7 July 2025. http://www.who.int/en/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/tobacco.

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

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

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Table TM.10.1: Cigarette smoking

Percentage of population age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, percentage who smoked at least one cigarette in the last one month, and percent distribution of current cigarette smokers by the average number of cigarettes smoked each day, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage who:			Average number of cigarettes each day						
	smoked a whole cigarette before age 15[1]	smoked at least one cigarette in the last one month (current cigarette smokers)	Number of people	Does not smoke every day	Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+	Total	Number of people who are current cigarette smokers
Total	**3.6**	**28.1**	**6,096**	**97.9**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**1.0**	**0.6**	**100.0**	**1,713**
Sex										
Male	5.9	42.6	2,983	97.7	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.8	100.0	1,272
Female	1.4	14.2	3,113	98.5	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.1	100.0	441
Area										
Urban	5.2	28.6	1,136	97.4	0.6	0.3	1.2	0.5	100.0	324
Rural	3.3	28.0	4,960	98.0	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.7	100.0	1,388
Region										
Apia Urban Area	5.2	28.6	1,136	97.4	0.6	0.3	1.2	0.5	100.0	324
North West Upolu	4.5	28.5	2,405	97.4	0.3	0.3	1.3	0.7	100.0	685
Rest of Upolu	3.0	31.4	1,408	99.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	100.0	442
Savaii	1.0	22.8	1,147	98.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	100.0	262
Age										
15-19	5.0	12.4	1,416	98.4	0.0	0.6	1.0	0.0	100.0	176
15-17	5.6	8.0	925	98.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	74
18-19	4.1	20.8	491	98.2	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	102
20-24	1.6	29.2	1,015	97.8	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.8	100.0	296
25-29	3.8	31.0	875	97.8	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.9	100.0	271
30-34	3.0	37.6	833	98.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	313
35-39	4.0	35.1	680	95.1	1.2	0.4	1.4	1.9	100.0	239
40-44	4.0	36.0	656	99.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	236
45-49	3.6	29.2	621	99.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	100.0	182
Education[A]										
Early Childhood Education or none	11.1	35.6	198	(98.5)	(.0)	(.0)	(1.5)	(.0)	100.0	71
Primary	9.9	41.9	282	95.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	3.5	100.0	118
Secondary	3.1	29.9	3,778	97.9	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.6	100.0	1,130
Higher	2.8	20.7	1,789	98.4	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	371
DK/Missing	(8.9)	(50.3)	43	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21

Table TM.10.1: Cigarette smoking (Continued)

Percentage of population age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, percentage who smoked at least one cigarette in the last one month, and percent distribution of current cigarette smokers by the average number of cigarettes smoked each day, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage who:			Average number of cigarettes each day						
	smoked a whole cigarette before age 15[1]	smoked at least one cigarette in the last one month (current cigarette smokers)	Number of people	Does not smoke every day	Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+	Total	Number of people who are current cigarette smokers
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	7.8	30.5	116	(100.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	100.0	35
Has no functional difficulty	3.2	31.7	5,055	97.8	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.7	100.0	1,604
Religion[B]										
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	3.8	31.0	1,587	98.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	492
Roman Catholic	3.6	31.0	1,107	98.3	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.1	100.0	343
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	3.5	24.9	1,166	97.7	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.8	100.0	290
Methodist	2.3	33.8	679	96.7	0.5	0.0	2.8	0.0	100.0	230
Assembly of God	3.9	23.6	778	97.0	0.0	0.4	1.8	0.7	100.0	184
Other religion	2.4	20.5	718	99.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	147
Employment Status										
Work for pay/profit	4.0	36.1	2,230	96.7	0.4	0.0	1.7	1.2	100.0	805
Unpaid work	2.2	41.0	550	99.1	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	226
Unemployed	3.7	20.6	3,271	98.9	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	100.0	672
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(4.2)	(27.0)	27	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	4.1	31.7	1,089	97.2	0.0	0.6	1.0	1.2	100.0	345
Second	4.4	29.3	1,193	97.0	0.0	0.2	1.3	1.4	100.0	349
Middle	3.7	29.9	1,275	98.5	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	381
Fourth	2.1	26.8	1,221	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	327
Richest	3.9	23.5	1,319	97.5	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.5	100.0	310

[1] MICS indicator TM.601 - Smoking before age 15

TM.S13 – Non-smokers

[A] The modality "Special Needs Education" of "Education" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[B] The modality "No religion" of "Religion" has been suppressed due to low 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 TM.10.2: Current use of tobacco

Percentage of population age 15-49 years who are current cigarette smokers, percentage who are not current cigarette users but are current users of any other tobacco product, and percentage who are current tobacco users, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

		Percentage who are:			
	Percentage who are current cigarette smokers	not current cigarette smokers but are current users of electronic cigarettes or other vaping devices	not current cigarette or electronic cigarette users but are current users of any other smoked tobacco product[A]	Percentage who are current tobacco users[1]	Number of people
Total	**28.1**	**2.1**	**1.2**	**31.4**	**6,096**
Sex					
Male	42.6	1.8	2.3	46.8	2,983
Female	14.2	2.4	0.1	16.6	3,113
Area					
Urban	28.6	3.7	0.5	32.8	1,136
Rural	28.0	1.7	1.3	31.0	4,960
Region					
Apia Urban Area	28.6	3.7	0.5	32.8	1,136
North West Upolu	28.5	1.7	1.0	31.3	2,405
Rest of Upolu	31.4	2.6	0.7	34.6	1,408
Savaii	22.8	0.5	2.8	26.2	1,147
Age					
15-19	12.4	3.3	0.8	16.6	1,416
15-17	8.0	2.7	0.6	11.3	925
18-19	20.8	4.5	1.3	26.6	491
20-24	29.2	5.1	1.6	35.9	1,015
25-29	31.0	0.7	1.3	33.1	875
30-34	37.6	1.1	0.9	39.6	833
35-39	35.1	1.0	1.5	37.6	680
40-44	36.0	0.4	1.1	37.5	656
45-49	29.2	0.3	1.4	31.0	621
Education[B]					
Early Childhood Education or none	35.6	0.7	1.8	38.1	198
Primary	41.9	1.0	2.1	45.0	282
Secondary	29.9	1.5	1.3	32.7	3,778
Higher	20.7	3.6	0.7	25.0	1,789
DK/Missing	(50.3)	(.0)	(3.1)	(53.4)	43
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)					
Has functional difficulty	30.5	0.9	5.1	36.5	116
Has no functional difficulty	31.7	2.0	1.2	34.9	5,055
Religion[C]					
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	31.0	2.1	1.4	34.5	1,587
Roman Catholic	31.0	2.9	1.5	35.4	1,107
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	24.9	1.2	1.5	27.6	1,166
Methodist	33.8	1.6	1.1	36.5	679
Assembly of God	23.6	2.0	0.4	26.0	778
Other religion	20.5	2.5	1.0	24.0	718
Employment Status					
Work for pay/profit	36.1	1.9	1.4	39.4	2,230
Unpaid work	41.0	0.8	3.3	45.2	550
Unemployed	20.6	2.4	0.7	23.7	3,271
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(27.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(27.0)	27

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Table TM.10.2: Current use of tobacco (Continued)

Percentage of population age 15-49 years who are current cigarette smokers, percentage who are not current cigarette users but are current users of any other tobacco product, and percentage who are current tobacco users, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

		Percentage who are:			
	Percentage who are current cigarette smokers	not current cigarette smokers but are current users of electronic cigarettes or other vaping devices	not current cigarette or electronic cigarette users but are current users of any other smoked tobacco product[A]	Percentage who are current tobacco users[1]	Number of people
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	31.7	1.4	1.9	35.0	1,089
Second	29.3	1.4	1.4	32.1	1,193
Middle	29.9	1.5	1.3	32.7	1,275
Fourth	26.8	2.6	0.8	30.2	1,221
Richest	23.5	3.4	0.6	27.5	1,319

[1] MICS indicator TM.602 - Tobacco use; SDG indicator 3.8.1 & 3.a.1

[A] Other smoked tobacco products are: Cigars, pipes, water pipe with tobacco, tapaa samoa/tipi or any other form of tobacco that is burned as it is smoked

[B] The modality "Special Needs Education" of "Education" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[C] The modality "No religion" of "Religion" has been suppressed due to low 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 TM.10.2S: Current use of tobacco and electronic cigarettes

Percentage of population age 15-49 years who are current cigarette smokers, percentage who are not current cigarette users but are current users of any other tobacco product, and percentage who are current tobacco users, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

						Sources of information that have seen or heard health messages about alcohol in the last 3 months													
	Percentage who are current cigarette smokers	Percentage who are currently using electronic cigarettes or other vaping devices	Percentage who are currently using any other smoked tobacco product[A]	Percentage who are current tobacco users from at least one of the three categories	Number of people	IEC Materials (Posters, Billboards, Brochures)	TV	Radio	Health Facility	Work-shop/ Training	Health Worker	Family or Friends	Social Media (Facebook)	SMS Text	Call In	Village Scree-ning	Church	Other/ Missing	No messages seen or heard in the last 3 months
Total	**28.1**	**4.4**	**7.3**	**31.4**	**6,096**	**23.5**	**51.4**	**11.8**	**14.5**	**3.7**	**5.9**	**41.8**	**34.7**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.7**	**2.4**	**1.8**	**13.1**
Sex																			
Male	42.6	5.4	13.8	46.8	2,983	26.3	43.8	14.6	9.4	2.0	5.5	37.5	23.6	0.2	0.0	1.1	3.0	2.3	15.8
Female	14.2	3.4	1.2	16.6	3,113	20.8	58.6	9.2	19.4	5.5	6.3	45.8	45.3	0.3	0.0	0.4	1.7	1.4	10.5
Area																			
Urban	28.6	7.8	5.2	32.8	1,136	23.4	54.1	9.5	10.5	2.3	5.7	46.1	32.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.2	4.5	13.1
Rural	28.0	3.6	7.8	31.0	4,960	23.5	50.7	12.4	15.4	4.1	6.0	40.8	35.2	0.2	0.0	0.8	2.6	1.2	13.1
Region																			
Apia Urban Area	28.6	7.8	5.2	32.8	1,136	23.4	54.1	9.5	10.5	2.3	5.7	46.1	32.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.2	4.5	13.1
North West Upolu	28.5	2.8	5.8	31.3	2,405	25.5	51.7	9.7	10.3	1.4	3.3	41.3	32.6	0.3	0.0	0.8	1.0	1.2	11.7
Rest of Upolu	31.4	7.2	8.8	34.6	1,408	21.9	55.9	8.2	18.9	2.6	2.3	29.4	31.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	4.7	2.0	14.8
Savaii	22.8	0.9	10.9	26.2	1,147	21.3	42.4	23.1	21.7	11.6	16.1	53.8	45.4	0.1	0.1	1.6	3.6	0.2	14.0
Age																			
15-19	12.4	6.0	3.6	16.6	1,416	20.0	47.3	9.1	9.6	2.2	2.7	41.3	24.7	0.1	0.0	0.4	2.0	2.3	17.4
15-17	8.0	4.9	2.6	11.3	925	18.4	48.0	9.5	9.0	2.4	2.3	41.5	18.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	1.9	2.8	20.0
18-19	20.8	8.0	5.4	26.6	491	23.0	46.0	8.2	10.6	1.8	3.5	41.1	37.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.3	1.3	12.4
20-24	29.2	8.5	8.5	35.9	1,015	24.8	51.9	11.9	14.1	3.3	5.4	41.5	37.4	0.3	0.0	0.9	2.8	1.4	11.8
25-29	31.0	4.3	7.9	33.1	875	25.6	52.1	10.4	14.1	3.5	8.0	44.4	38.8	0.2	0.0	0.7	1.7	1.8	9.8
30-34	37.6	3.2	9.6	39.6	833	27.5	54.1	11.3	15.1	5.3	7.1	43.4	40.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	2.0	1.3	11.8
35-39	35.1	1.9	8.7	37.6	680	22.6	50.9	13.2	19.9	4.8	6.6	42.3	36.5	0.1	0.0	0.8	2.7	1.3	12.3
40-44	36.0	2.5	8.2	37.5	656	24.3	52.1	15.4	18.2	4.6	6.5	40.3	36.7	0.3	0.2	0.9	2.4	2.5	11.1
45-49	29.2	0.6	7.9	31.0	621	21.2	54.8	15.4	16.1	4.3	8.5	38.4	35.0	0.7	0.2	1.9	3.1	2.0	14.8
Education[B]																			
Early Childhood Education or none	35.6	5.9	10.9	38.1	198	23.5	38.9	9.2	13.1	3.3	2.1	43.6	28.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	14.3
Primary	41.9	3.8	18.3	45.0	282	21.1	45.0	17.5	8.2	2.0	6.4	42.0	20.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.2	20.0
Secondary	29.9	3.7	7.7	32.7	3,778	22.5	51.4	12.5	14.3	3.3	5.0	41.5	32.7	0.3	0.0	0.9	2.5	1.7	13.1
Higher	20.7	5.9	4.4	25.0	1,789	25.6	53.6	9.9	16.3	5.2	8.5	42.1	41.5	0.2	0.1	0.6	2.2	2.0	11.9
DK/Missing	(50.3)	(0.0)	(14.3)	(53.4)	43	(34.9)	(55.9)	(6.6)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(2.4)	(44.3)	(37.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.8)	(8.2)

Table TM.10.2S: Current use of tobacco and electronic cigarettes (Continued)

Percentage of population age 15-49 years who are current cigarette smokers, percentage who are not current cigarette users but are current users of any other tobacco product, and percentage who are current tobacco users, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage who are current cigarette smokers	Percentage who are currently using electronic cigarettes or other vaping devices	Percentage who are currently using any other smoked tobacco product[A]	Percentage who are current tobacco users from at least one of the three categories	Number of people	Sources of information that have seen or heard health messages about alcohol in the last 3 months													
						IEC Materials (Posters, Billboards, Brochures)	TV	Radio	Health Facility	Work-shop/ Training	Health Worker	Family or Friends	Social Media (Facebook)	SMS Text	Call In	Village Scree-ning	Church	Other/ Missing	No messages seen or heard in the last 3 months
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																			
Has functional difficulty	30.5	0.9	16.6	36.5	116	22.9	55.2	21.6	15.3	4.6	9.5	42.7	35.4	2.7	0.0	2.0	3.6	4.3	14.0
Has no functional difficulty	31.7	4.4	8.0	34.9	5,055	24.4	51.9	12.0	15.5	4.0	6.5	41.8	37.7	0.2	0.0	0.7	2.4	1.6	11.8
Religion[C]																			
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	31.0	5.1	7.9	34.5	1,587	26.0	53.1	11.8	14.5	4.4	6.2	36.7	32.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.7	2.0	14.3
Roman Catholic	31.0	5.4	7.6	35.4	1,107	22.4	51.3	10.7	15.0	3.0	5.7	44.4	34.3	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.8	2.8	12.1
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	24.9	2.9	7.2	27.6	1,166	21.6	50.2	12.2	14.0	5.0	5.7	43.4	35.3	0.1	0.0	1.2	5.2	1.6	13.2
Methodist	33.8	3.6	10.8	36.5	679	22.4	54.8	16.6	16.3	4.4	6.8	46.8	38.7	0.5	0.2	1.0	1.3	1.5	10.7
Assembly of God	23.6	3.6	4.6	26.0	778	23.3	48.6	12.0	12.8	2.0	4.5	41.3	35.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	3.4	1.0	14.0
Other religion	20.5	5.0	5.8	24.0	718	20.6	47.7	8.7	15.2	3.0	7.0	42.5	35.8	0.2	0.0	0.8	1.7	1.6	13.8
Employment Status																			
Work for pay/profit	36.1	4.5	9.2	39.4	2,230	27.6	51.7	12.8	13.5	4.2	7.6	42.1	35.3	0.2	0.1	0.8	2.1	2.0	11.7
Unpaid work	41.0	4.3	16.5	45.2	550	25.9	50.3	20.0	21.3	2.2	7.6	42.4	40.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	4.6	1.3	13.4
Unemployed	20.6	4.4	4.5	23.7	3,271	20.3	51.5	9.8	14.0	3.7	4.5	41.7	33.4	0.3	0.0	0.8	2.1	1.7	13.8
Incapable/Unable/ Other/DK/Missing	(27.0)	(0.0)	(6.9)	(27.0)	27	(38.0)	(53.5)	(5.9)	(14.1)	(0.0)	(8.6)	(34.1)	(25.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(18.9)
Wealth index quintile																			
Poorest	31.7	3.5	11.8	35.0	1,089	20.9	44.9	14.9	16.3	4.1	6.1	42.6	30.9	0.2	0.0	0.7	3.7	1.4	13.8
Second	29.3	3.4	8.9	32.1	1,193	22.2	48.9	12.2	14.8	3.3	5.2	41.7	33.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	2.2	1.3	15.0
Middle	29.9	3.6	7.5	32.7	1,275	26.2	54.0	11.7	14.9	4.1	4.8	41.7	34.5	0.2	0.0	1.1	1.7	1.5	12.1
Fourth	26.8	5.7	5.4	30.2	1,221	22.0	51.3	12.0	13.6	3.3	6.0	39.4	36.8	0.5	0.0	0.8	2.7	1.9	14.4
Richest	23.5	5.5	3.9	27.5	1,319	25.6	56.4	8.9	13.1	4.0	7.6	43.5	37.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.7	3.0	10.5

[A] Other smoked tobacco products are: Cigars, pipes, water pipe with tobacco, tapaa samoa/tipi or any other form of tobacco that is burned as it is smoked

[B] The modality "Special Needs Education" of "Education" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[C] The modality "No religion" of "Religion" has been suppressed due to low 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 TM.10.3SW: 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 currently drink alcohol every day, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of women who:				Sources of information that have seen or heard health messages about alcohol in the last 3 months													
	Never had an alcoholic drink	Had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15	Currently drink alcohol every day	IEC Materials (Posters, Billboards, Brochures)	TV	Radio	Health Facility	Workshop / Training	Health Worker	Family or Friends	Social Media (Facebook)	SMS Text	Call In	Village Scree-ning	Church	Other /Missing	No messages seen or heard in the last 3 months	Number of women
Total	**72.5**	**0.5**	**1.0**	**19.3**	**61.8**	**9.9**	**16.5**	**6.2**	**6.1**	**46.2**	**44.3**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**1.7**	**0.2**	**11.6**	**4,263**
Area																		
Urban	62.2	1.1	2.0	13.4	51.3	8.2	10.7	1.9	6.4	61.5	44.6	0.3	0.0	0.4	1.5	0.3	16.3	805
Rural	74.9	0.4	0.8	20.7	64.2	10.3	17.9	7.2	6.1	42.6	44.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	1.7	0.2	10.5	3,458
Region																		
Apia Urban Area	62.2	1.1	2.0	13.4	51.3	8.2	10.7	1.9	6.4	61.5	44.6	0.3	0.0	0.4	1.5	0.3	16.3	805
North West Upolu	71.5	0.6	1.0	17.8	71.5	14.4	16.5	3.1	4.2	49.7	48.9	0.3	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.2	6.7	1,671
Rest of Upolu	79.6	0.3	0.9	22.6	59.4	3.9	7.7	1.2	2.8	20.8	38.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.1	23.1	983
Savaii	76.0	0.0	0.1	24.2	54.9	9.6	33.3	22.8	14.1	54.7	42.3	0.5	0.0	0.4	3.0	0.2	2.8	804
Age																		
15-19	92.5	1.0	0.2	16.3	60.0	6.2	10.8	3.9	2.9	46.6	31.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.2	13.8	913
15-17	95.4	0.8	0.0	15.3	60.4	6.1	10.7	4.5	2.7	45.6	23.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.3	14.4	577
18-19	87.6	1.4	0.6	17.9	59.3	6.3	11.0	3.0	3.1	48.1	43.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.2	0.0	12.8	336
20-24	74.6	0.2	1.7	19.6	63.1	10.7	15.4	6.5	6.8	44.9	48.4	0.3	0.0	0.5	1.6	0.1	12.5	677
25-29	69.8	0.4	0.9	20.1	62.2	8.2	16.8	5.4	5.9	47.5	48.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.2	10.8	615
30-34	63.5	0.6	1.0	21.8	64.1	9.0	16.8	7.7	7.7	46.0	51.8	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.1	10.7	647
35-39	62.3	0.3	1.8	20.0	60.6	11.9	19.7	7.3	7.3	49.6	49.1	1.3	0.0	0.6	2.7	0.2	10.2	502
40-44	63.1	0.5	1.4	19.7	61.9	14.8	23.4	7.4	7.1	43.2	43.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.5	0.2	10.2	464
45-49	66.0	0.5	0.4	19.0	60.9	12.7	18.2	6.7	7.5	45.2	44.7	0.2	0.0	1.1	2.3	0.3	10.7	445
Education[A]																		
Early Childhood Education or none	81.0	1.1	0.0	7.7	59.0	16.4	10.2	1.9	4.3	34.8	31.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.5	120
Primary	85.2	0.0	0.0	27.0	64.3	13.8	10.9	3.8	3.9	27.4	23.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.8	91
Secondary	76.4	0.5	0.9	17.7	62.3	10.2	15.4	5.0	4.2	45.0	42.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	1.8	0.2	11.9	2,558
Higher	64.1	0.7	1.4	22.5	60.9	8.7	19.4	8.8	9.8	50.2	49.6	0.4	0.0	0.8	1.7	0.3	10.1	1,470
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																		
Has functional difficulty	61.8	0.0	0.0	16.0	75.4	9.8	16.5	5.3	4.8	34.3	51.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	7.6	67
Has no functional difficulty	69.0	0.5	1.2	20.0	61.8	10.5	17.4	6.5	6.7	46.5	47.5	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.7	0.2	11.2	3,619

Table TM.10.3SW: Use of alcohol (women) (Continued)

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 currently drink alcohol every day, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of women who:				Sources of information that have seen or heard health messages about alcohol in the last 3 months													
	Never had an alcoholic drink	Had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15	Currently drink alcohol every day	IEC Materials (Posters, Billboards, Brochures)	TV	Radio	Health Facility	Workshop / Training	Health Worker	Family or Friends	Social Media (Facebook)	SMS Text	Call In	Village Scree-ning	Church	Other /Missing	No messages seen or heard in the last 3 months	Number of women
Women's Religion [B]																		
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	68.6	0.7	1.1	24.4	60.4	7.6	16.4	6.7	7.1	41.5	42.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.3	15.5	1,064
Roman Catholic	63.1	0.9	1.9	15.1	63.2	10.5	15.6	5.3	6.7	52.9	42.8	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.4	9.5	814
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	79.7	0.5	0.1	19.7	61.9	10.0	17.4	7.4	4.5	41.6	45.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	2.8	0.2	11.2	803
Methodist	73.4	0.4	1.2	18.2	62.5	11.7	14.5	7.5	6.7	49.7	46.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	1.5	0.0	8.7	477
Assembly of God	81.5	0.0	0.9	16.9	60.6	11.8	16.0	3.6	4.1	43.0	41.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	13.5	545
Other religion	73.1	0.4	0.8	18.3	62.9	10.2	19.3	6.2	7.5	52.8	50.1	0.1	0.0	1.1	1.9	0.0	8.0	551
No religion	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Women's Employment Status																		
Work for pay/profit	55.5	0.6	2.1	22.6	62.6	10.8	19.9	8.8	10.0	52.7	50.6	0.2	0.0	0.4	1.7	0.3	11.3	1,197
Unpaid work	72.0	0.0	1.7	12.6	65.1	15.7	20.7	1.3	2.6	19.6	59.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	21.0	250
Unemployed	79.8	0.5	0.5	18.4	61.2	9.0	14.7	5.5	4.8	45.9	40.4	0.4	0.0	0.3	1.7	0.1	10.7	2,786
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK /Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	83.2	0.0	0.4	16.9	52.9	11.4	18.3	7.1	5.9	43.0	36.6	0.4	0.0	0.3	2.7	0.2	14.9	782
Second	77.6	0.5	0.9	20.5	65.1	10.3	15.6	5.2	5.7	43.5	42.7	0.4	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.1	11.6	806
Middle	70.9	0.2	1.2	22.0	64.4	9.3	17.3	4.8	4.3	44.0	48.5	0.2	0.0	0.6	1.2	0.1	10.8	847
Fourth	71.3	0.3	0.9	17.7	63.3	10.8	14.6	6.9	6.3	46.4	45.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	2.3	0.3	10.4	893
Richest	61.6	1.4	1.5	19.3	62.6	8.0	16.9	6.8	8.2	53.0	47.5	0.4	0.0	0.5	1.2	0.2	10.5	935

TM.S14 – Non-Alcoholic

TM.S15 – Current Use of alcohol

TM.S16 – Use of alcohol before the age 15

[A] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[B] The modality "No religion" of "Women's Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

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

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Table TM.10.3SM: 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 women currently drink alcohol every day, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of men who:			Sources of information that have seen or heard health messages on about alcohol in the last 3 months														
	Never had an alcoholic drink	Had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15	Currently drink alcohol every day	IEC Materials (Posters, Billboards, Brochures)	TV	Radio	Health Facility	Workshop / Training	Health Worker	Family or Friends	Social Media (Facebook)	SMS Text	Call In	Village Scree-ning	Church	Other /Missing	No messages seen or heard in the last 3 months	Number of women
Total	**46.4**	**2.3**	**3.5**	**16.4**	**27.2**	**9.5**	**4.2**	**1.0**	**3.9**	**22.7**	**15.2**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**1.9**	**0.3**	**8.1**	**1833**
Area																		
Urban	37.0	4.1	4.1	20.0	44.6	6.8	3.7	2.7	6.7	19.7	20.0	1.0	0.2	0.8	1.2	0.6	8.2	337
Rural	48.5	1.9	3.4	15.6	23.3	10.1	4.3	0.6	3.3	23.4	14.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	2.1	0.2	8.0	1496
Region																		
Apia Urban Area	37.0	4.1	4.1	20.0	44.6	6.8	3.7	2.7	6.7	19.7	20.0	1.0	0.2	0.8	1.2	0.6	8.2	337
North West Upolu	38.9	2.3	2.5	21.3	26.3	8.8	0.4	1.0	2.1	26.5	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.2	8.8	728
Rest of Upolu	54.3	2.4	5.1	9.3	24.7	8.2	11.2	0.5	0.3	19.1	6.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.5	7.7	424
Savaii	61.8	0.2	3.1	11.2	15.0	15.2	4.3	0.0	9.5	22.1	20.2	0.2	0.0	1.2	1.9	0.0	6.7	344
Age																		
15-19	83.2	1.6	0.3	2.8	7.7	1.9	1.1	0.0	0.5	8.1	4.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	2.6	461
15-17	89.5	2.0	0.2	1.7	5.0	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	4.9	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.1	310
18-19	70.4	0.7	0.5	5.0	13.1	3.9	1.8	0.0	1.6	14.5	9.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	5.6	151
20-24	43.9	0.8	3.1	19.1	27.8	10.2	2.8	0.8	4.9	22.0	15.9	0.4	0.0	0.5	2.9	0.4	10.6	320
25-29	33.0	3.6	6.0	21.3	34.1	11.0	5.5	1.0	3.5	31.5	19.7	0.8	0.0	1.6	2.4	0.7	7.8	262
30-34	25.3	3.1	3.9	26.2	36.2	11.9	6.6	1.4	5.2	34.3	21.8	0.3	0.0	0.7	1.4	0.6	11.3	221
35-39	29.7	2.4	4.6	21.6	34.1	12.2	7.9	1.4	6.3	29.3	17.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.4	0.0	8.9	193
40-44	28.5	3.9	4.6	19.0	33.9	12.7	8.5	2.7	4.4	28.1	18.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	13.3	195
45-49	39.0	1.7	5.7	18.8	40.0	16.4	1.7	1.1	7.0	21.9	19.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.8	7.4	182
Education[A]																		
Early Childhood Education or none	35.5	4.7	2.6	30.3	14.7	5.9	5.0	0.0	2.1	33.9	14.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	13.2	68
Primary	47.5	3.9	1.9	12.4	21.1	9.2	3.8	1.1	2.2	26.2	7.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.9	10.1	132
Secondary	49.0	1.8	3.5	14.8	25.2	9.6	4.4	0.7	3.2	21.8	14.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	2.2	0.1	8.0	1173
Higher	41.8	2.3	4.2	18.8	35.2	9.4	3.8	1.9	6.5	21.8	20.4	0.3	0.0	0.8	1.2	0.8	6.8	440
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																		
Has functional difficulty	(42.0)	(4.9)	(1.5)	(14.3)	(21.8)	(9.2)	(2.7)	0.0	0.0	(22.1)	(12.7)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(5.5)	0.0	(7.8)	41
Has no functional difficulty	37.5	2.2	4.2	19.5	32.0	11.3	5.0	1.2	4.9	26.5	17.9	0.3	0.0	0.5	2.1	0.4	9.5	1482

Table TM.10.3SW: Use of alcohol (men) (Continued)

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 women currently drink alcohol every day, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of men who:			Sources of information that have seen or heard health messages on about alcohol in the last 3 months														
	Never had an alcoholic drink	Had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15	Currently drink alcohol every day	IEC Materials (Posters, Billboards, Brochures)	TV	Radio	Health Facility	Workshop / Training	Health Worker	Family or Friends	Social Media (Facebook)	SMS Text	Call In	Village Scree-ning	Church	Other /Missing	No messages seen or heard in the last 3 months	Number of women
Men's Religion [B]																		
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	42.3	2.2	4.5	19.0	33.4	12.1	5.4	0.9	6.2	23.2	16.3	0.6	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.1	7.3	497
Roman Catholic	43.3	2.2	4.8	17.4	27.7	7.3	4.8	1.7	3.3	24.1	18.0	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.8	8.2	315
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	53.1	3.8	1.5	11.5	19.3	7.4	3.4	1.0	2.5	21.4	13.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.9	0.6	8.7	356
Methodist	40.5	1.0	5.5	17.6	33.2	16.2	3.5	1.0	4.8	26.2	15.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.2	0.0	10.1	203
Assembly of God	53.2	1.5	2.4	15.4	20.4	6.4	2.6	0.0	1.7	20.7	10.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	7.0	234
Other religion	51.7	1.1	1.2	12.9	21.0	7.0	3.7	1.0	3.1	19.2	14.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.9	0.0	9.0	194
Men's Employment Status																		
Work for pay/profit	35.0	2.2	5.5	21.9	34.9	12.5	4.5	1.6	4.6	27.3	17.7	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.7	0.4	9.1	833
Unpaid work	43.6	1.2	2.2	21.6	23.9	11.3	9.6	0.6	6.0	34.1	18.0	0.5	0.0	1.3	3.7	0.0	7.0	226
Unemployed	59.2	2.7	1.7	9.2	19.9	5.8	2.4	0.5	2.7	14.6	11.7	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.6	0.3	7.3	760
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	46.5	1.4	1.9	12.9	18.3	8.7	6.7	0.0	2.2	24.9	10.1	0.5	0.0	0.5	4.5	0.4	10.5	318
Second	51.8	3.8	3.2	15.5	20.5	8.5	5.3	0.5	3.2	22.7	14.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.8	0.0	8.2	371
Middle	45.4	1.5	2.7	18.7	28.9	10.0	4.1	1.6	4.7	21.7	13.7	0.4	0.0	0.4	2.6	0.3	8.6	403
Fourth	39.5	1.1	4.4	17.6	32.5	11.9	2.5	0.9	3.5	22.3	16.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.6	9.4	350
Richest	48.3	3.3	5.1	16.7	34.3	8.7	2.9	1.7	5.6	22.5	20.4	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.3	4.2	391

TM.S14 – Non-Alcoholic

TM.S15 – Current Use of alcohol

TM.S16 – Use of alcohol before the age 15

[A] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[B] The modality "No religion" of "Women's Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

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

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Table TM.12.1: Nutritional status

Among non-pregnant women age 15-49 years, the percentage with height under 145 cm, mean body mass index (BMI)[A], and the percentage with specific BMI levels, by background characteristics, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Height		Body Mass Index [B]								
					Thin			Overweight/Obese			
	Percentage below 145 cm	Number of women	Mean Body Mass Index (BMI)	Normal (18.5-24.9)	Total (<18.5)	Mildly (17.0-18.4)	Moderately and severely (<17)	Total (>=25.0)	Over-weight (25.0-29.9)	Obese (>=30.0)	Number of Non-pregnant women
Total	**0.9**	**4,263**	**36.1**	**9.9**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**89.0**	**17.0**	**72.0**	**3,897**
Area											
Urban	1.4	805	36.4	10.1	1.0	0.2	0.6	88.3	16.4	71.9	752
Rural	0.8	3,458	36.0	9.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	89.2	17.1	72.1	3,145
Region											
Apia Urban Area	1.4	805	36.4	10.1	1.0	0.2	0.6	88.3	16.4	71.9	752
North West Upolu	1.2	1,671	36.1	10.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	88.0	16.2	71.8	1,521
Rest of Upolu	0.7	983	35.3	8.8	0.5	0.2	0.2	90.2	19.3	70.9	879
Savaii	0.2	804	36.4	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.3	16.3	74.0	744
Age											
15-19	1.6	913	29.8	28.9	1.3	0.5	0.5	68.7	32.1	36.6	879
20-24	1.2	677	34.4	11.8	0.8	0.4	0.3	87.0	23.1	63.9	575
25-29	0.6	615	37.3	5.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	94.1	13.2	80.9	506
30-34	0.7	647	38.6	2.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	97.6	11.1	86.5	580
35-39	1.0	502	39.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.5	7.8	89.6	457
40-44	0.6	464	39.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.8	7.5	90.3	456
45-49	0.3	445	38.3	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	97.1	10.1	87.0	444
Education[B]											
Early Childhood Education or none	0.5	120	34.4	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.4	19.4	68.0	108
Primary	3.5	91	37.5	9.5	1.3	1.3	0.0	89.2	14.2	75.1	87
Secondary	0.8	2,558	35.6	10.8	0.7	0.3	0.4	87.9	18.2	69.7	2,314
Higher	1.1	1,470	37.0	8.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	91.0	14.9	76.1	1,369
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	0.0	67	39.6	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.4	10.7	74.7	65
Has no functional difficulty	0.8	3,619	37.2	6.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	93.2	14.4	78.9	3,263

Table TM 12.1: Nutritional status (Continued)

Among non-pregnant women age 15-49 years, the percentage with height under 145 cm, mean body mass index (BMI)[A], and the percentage with specific BMI levels, by background characteristics, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Height		Body Mass Index [B]								
					Thin			Overweight/Obese			
	Percentage below 145 cm	Number of women	Mean Body Mass Index (BMI)	Normal (18.5-24.9)	Total (<18.5)	Mildly (17.0-18.4)	Moderately and severely (<17)	Total (>=25.0)	Over-weight (25.0-29.9)	Obese (>=30.0)	Number of Non-pregnant women
Women's Religion [C]											
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	1.1	1,064	36.4	9.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	89.4	15.8	73.6	983
Roman Catholic	0.5	814	35.4	10.8	0.8	0.4	0.2	87.7	18.7	69.1	744
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	0.5	803	35.7	11.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	87.6	17.6	70.0	713
Methodist	1.5	477	37.6	8.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	90.7	15.1	75.6	438
Assembly of God	0.7	545	35.8	7.9	0.9	0.3	0.4	90.8	18.4	72.4	492
Other religion	1.6	551	35.9	9.9	0.5	0.0	0.5	88.8	16.2	72.6	518
Women's Employment Status											
Work for pay/profit	1.5	1,197	38.1	4.8	0.5	0.0	0.5	94.7	12.8	81.9	1,131
Unpaid work	0.5	250	38.4	3.1	0.5	0.5	0.0	95.3	12.5	82.7	217
Unemployed	0.7	2,786	35.0	12.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	86.1	19.2	66.9	2,521
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(*)	21	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	0.5	782	34.4	10.1	0.8	0.3	0.5	88.3	22.8	65.6	700
Second	1.3	806	35.6	11.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	87.9	16.8	71.1	712
Middle	1.0	847	37.2	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.1	16.4	74.7	769
Fourth	1.1	893	35.9	11.6	0.8	0.4	0.2	87.4	16.0	71.4	825
Richest	0.8	935	36.8	8.7	0.6	0.2	0.3	90.1	13.9	76.2	890

TM.S17 – Overweight or obese prevalence

[A] The Body Mass Index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m2).
[B] Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.
[B] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases
[C] The modality "No religion" of "Women's Religion" has been suppressed due to low 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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7 THRIVE – CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT

UNICEF MICS expert in Anthropometry Ms Seini Kusina Seniloli demonstrating how to measure a child to measurers during the DHS-MICS training for all measurers.

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7.1 IMMUNISATION IN EARLY CHILDHOOD

Immunisation is a proven tool for controlling and eliminating life-threatening infectious diseases and is estimated to avert between 3.5 and 5 million deaths each year.[67]. 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 Children[68] recommends all children to be vaccinated against tuberculosis, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, measles, hepatitis B, *Haemophilus influenzae* type b, pneumococcal bacteria/disease, rotavirus, rubella, and human papillomavirus (HPV)[69]. Additionally, other vaccines such as yellow fever, Japanese encephalitis, and malaria are recommended for use according to risk considerations.

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[68].The vaccination schedule followed by the Samoa 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 containing DTP, Hepatitis B (Diphtheria, Tetanus, Hepatitis B, Pertussis, *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib) antigens; three doses of the oral Polio vaccine (OPV); one dose of inactivated polio vaccine (IPV); three doses of Pneumococcal vaccine; two doses of Rotavirus vaccine and two doses of the MMR vaccine containing measles, mumps and rubella antigens. All vaccinations should be received during the first year of life except for the doses of MMR at 9 and 15 months. The typhoid vaccine (TCV) was introduced in 2021 as an additional antigen to the Routine Schedule given at 12 months due to the burden of typhoid disease in Samoa and, in the current schedule, is administered at 9 months together with the first dose of MMR. At 15 months, children receive the second dose of MMR along with booster doses of DTP and OPV to reinforce immunity. Taking into consideration this vaccination schedule, the estimates for full vaccination coverage from the Samoa DHS-MICS 2025 are based on children aged 24-35 months.

	Samoa Childhood Immunization Schedule										
	BCG	Hep B	OPV	DTP-HepB-Hib	ROTA	PCV13	IPV	MMR	TCV	DTP Booster	OPV Booster
At Birth	✓	✓									
6 weeks			✓	✓	✓	✓					
10 weeks			✓	✓	✓	✓					
14 weeks			✓	✓			✓				
9 months						✓		✓	✓		
15 months								✓		✓	✓

Information on vaccination coverage was collected for all children under three years of age. All mothers or caregivers were asked to provide vaccination cards or other documents on which the child's vaccination history may be recorded (collectively referred to as home-based records). If the home-based vaccination record for a child was available, interviewers copied vaccination information from the cards onto the MICS questionnaire. If no home-based vaccination record 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.

Vaccination records obtained from health facilities were also reviewed. The Ministry of Health is a key member of the Samoa DHS-MICS 2025 Steering Committee. Through this committee, and in coordination with the agreement between SBS and the Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) division of the Ministry of Health, the process of double-checking records collected from home-based records against

67 https://www.who.int/health-topics/vaccines-and-immunization#tab=tab_1
68 "WHO Recommendations for Routine Immunization - Summary Tables." World Health Organization. January 2025. Accessed 7 July 2025. http://www.who.int/immunization/policy/Immunization_tables/en/.
69 Information on vaccination coverage against the human papillomavirus (HPV) is reported in the next section.

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those maintained at health facilities was discussed. On a daily basis, once vaccination information from the home-based records was received by the team at the Central Office, they filled out the Health Facility form and forwarded it to the designated EPI staff for verification against the health facility records. The verified records were then returned to the SBS team for record-keeping and entry into the vaccination questionnaire. The final vaccination coverage estimates are based on information obtained from the home-based vaccination record, the mother's recall of vaccinations received by the child and records from health facility.

Table TC.1.2 is presented as split between children 12-23 and 24-35 months and details vaccination coverage estimates 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'/caregivers' reports. Vaccines recommended in the second year of life are only included for children aged 24-35 months of age.

Table TC.1.3 shows the percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months who ever had and currently have any type of home-based vaccination record and the percentage for whom records were seen.

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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, Samoa DHS-MICS 2025

	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:				
	Vaccination records [A]: Facility-based	Vaccination records [A]: Home-based	Mother's report	Either[B] (Crude coverage)	Vaccinated by 12 months of age	Vaccination records [A]: Facility-based	Vaccination records [A]: Home-based	Mother's report	Either[B] (Crude coverage)	Vaccinated by 12 months of age (MMR2, DPT Booster, OPV4 by 24 months)
Antigen										
BCG[1]	41.8	36.3	18.9	96.9	96.9	35.0	36.3	23.4	94.6	93.8
Polio										
OPV1	42.8	33.2	14.0	89.9	88.7	36.6	33.4	17.5	87.5	85.0
OPV2	38.9	32.4	7.3	78.6	76.1	33.3	32.3	9.2	74.8	70.7
OPV3	34.8	30.0	3.0	67.8	64.5	29.9	31.9	3.2	65.0	55.5
IPV	33.3	30.5	16.0	79.9	74.8	29.1	32.1	19.2	80.4	69.2
OPV3 and IPV[2]	32.7	31.0	3.2	66.8	49.6	28.2	32.1	3.2	63.6	44.3
Hepatitis B										
HepB at birth[D]	39.6	36.3	17.9	93.9	93.6	33.9	36.6	21.7	92.2	91.6
Within 1 day	34.4	29.4	17.1	80.9	80.9	30.3	31.8	21.5	83.5	83.5
Later	5.1	6.4	0.0	11.5	11.4	3.7	4.5	0.0	8.2	7.8
DTP-HepB-Hib										
1	42.6	32.8	14.3	89.7	88.5	36.5	33.1	16.6	86.2	84.1
2	38.9	32.8	7.1	78.8	76.2	33.0	32.4	9.5	74.9	70.8
3[3,4,5]	34.7	29.6	2.1	66.5	62.7	30.0	32.1	4.1	66.1	57.3
Pneumococcal (Conjugate)										
1	41.8	33.1	13.2	88.1	86.8	34.4	31.6	16.3	82.4	80.8
2	38.1	33.0	6.0	77.2	74.7	30.3	31.9	9.0	71.2	67.3
3[6]	25.2	26.1	3.0	54.2	46.8	21.9	26.5	4.7	53.2	39.2
Rotavirus										
1	39.7	33.6	12.5	85.9	85.5	33.9	31.7	16.2	81.8	80.3
2[7]	32.9	34.0	7.2	74.0	72.3	27.6	31.3	10.4	69.2	68.0
Measles-Mumps-Rubella										
1[8]	27.0	28.4	12.9	68.3	55.8	28.1	30.3	16.2	74.7	52.2
2[9]	na	na	na	na	na	21.1	25.3	9.3	55.8	50.7
Typhoid (TCV)	24.5	25.6	12.3	62.4	52.7	22.6	23.7	17.4	63.7	60.7
DPT-Booster (DPT)	na	na	na	na	na	17.2	21.3	18.1	56.6	52.8
OPV Booster (OPV4)	na	na	na	na	na	16.5	20.2	4.1	40.8	1.4

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

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, Samoa DHS-MICS 2025

	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:				
	Vaccination records [A]: Facility-based	Vaccination records [A]: Home-based	Mother's report	Either[B] (Crude coverage)	Vaccinated by 12 months of age	Vaccination records [A]: Facility-based	Vaccination records [A]: Home-based	Mother's report	Either[B] (Crude coverage)	Vaccinated by 12 months of age (MMR2, DPT Booster, OPV4 by 24 months)
Fully vaccinated										
Basic antigens[11,E]	35.0	0.6	0.1	35.7	20.4	29.0	0.3	2.2	31.5	17.9
All antigens[12,F]	na	na	na	na	na	21.0	12.7	0.0	33.7	0.9
No vaccinations	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.2	1.5	1.8	1.8
Number of children	477	477	477	477	477	462	462	462	462	462

[1] MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage

[2] MICS indicator TC.2 - Polio immunization coverage

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

[4] MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage

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

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

[7] MICS indicator TC.7 - Rotavirus immunization coverage

[8] MICS indicator TC.8 - Rubella immunization coverage

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

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

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

na: not applicable

[A] Child Health Book, immunisation records from a private health provider, or any other document where vaccinations are written down

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

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

[E] Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio (OPV) 3, DTP3, HepB3, Hib3, MMR 1 and TCV

[F] All antigens include: BCG, OPV3/IPV, DTP3, HepB3, Hib3, PCV3, Rota2, TCV and MMR 2 as per the vaccination schedule in Samoa

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Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics (children age 12-23 months)

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Samoa DHS-MICS 2025

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:																			Number of children age 12-23 months
	BCG[1] (at birth)	OPV and IPV					HepB at birth[B]	DTP-HepB-Hib			PCV			Rotavirus		Measles-Mumps-Rubella 1[8]	Typhoid (TCV)	Basic antigens[9,C]	No vacci-nations	
		OPV1	OPV2	OPV3	IPV	OPV3 & IPV[2]		1	2	3[3,4,5]	1	2	3[6]	1	2[7]					
Total	**96.9**	**89.9**	**78.6**	**67.8**	**79.9**	**66.8**	**93.9**	**89.7**	**78.8**	**66.5**	**88.1**	**77.2**	**54.2**	**85.9**	**74.0**	**68.3**	**62.4**	**35.7**	**1.0**	**477**
Sex																				
Male	96.9	88.7	74.3	66.2	78.4	64.8	92.9	89.4	76.5	63.9	86.7	75.4	50.9	83.9	72.3	64.4	59.7	32.2	0.6	219
Female	96.9	90.9	82.2	69.2	81.2	68.5	94.7	89.9	80.8	68.6	89.3	78.6	57.0	87.6	75.5	71.6	64.6	38.5	1.3	258
Area																				
Urban	96.6	88.0	73.0	66.0	81.2	64.3	96.5	89.8	73.0	64.3	89.8	74.5	50.8	86.3	73.6	68.4	63.4	32.1	0.8	72
Rural	97.0	90.2	79.6	68.1	79.6	67.3	93.4	89.7	79.8	66.9	87.8	77.7	54.8	85.8	74.1	68.3	62.2	36.3	1.0	405
Region																				
Apia Urban Area	96.6	88.0	73.0	66.0	81.2	64.3	96.5	89.8	73.0	64.3	89.8	74.5	50.8	86.3	73.6	68.4	63.4	32.1	0.8	72
North West Upolu	95.7	84.2	73.4	59.7	71.9	59.0	89.9	83.5	73.4	57.6	80.6	69.8	46.8	79.9	64.8	56.1	48.9	24.5	2.2	186
Rest of Upolu	96.4	93.6	80.9	69.1	80.9	67.3	95.5	93.6	80.0	67.3	91.8	78.2	55.5	89.1	75.5	77.3	68.2	30.9	0.0	114
Savaii	100.0	97.3	89.2	82.0	91.9	82.0	97.3	96.4	91.0	82.9	96.4	91.0	68.5	92.8	89.2	80.2	79.3	63.1	0.0	105
Mother's Education[D]																				
Early Childhood Education or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Secondary	97.3	90.1	78.5	68.2	81.4	67.3	93.9	89.3	79.2	67.1	88.1	76.5	55.8	84.1	72.9	67.8	64.2	35.9	0.6	304
Higher	97.3	89.6	80.3	67.8	79.4	66.5	96.7	90.5	79.4	67.2	88.9	79.7	52.5	88.9	76.9	71.4	60.9	35.5	0.9	148
Mother's Religion[E]																				
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	97.2	85.3	78.8	67.4	76.7	65.2	94.3	85.6	76.8	65.5	86.7	76.7	57.1	85.6	76.7	72.3	62.5	34.1	1.3	106
Roman Catholic	95.7	84.8	76.3	65.5	76.5	64.7	93.4	84.4	78.0	65.5	83.6	75.3	44.7	81.4	69.5	52.6	46.0	24.8	1.8	76
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	98.1	95.4	83.6	72.8	82.4	72.8	96.6	93.9	81.5	68.0	90.0	79.1	53.2	87.4	78.8	67.6	62.3	41.6	0.7	87
Methodist	95.9	92.1	78.1	76.5	88.0	76.5	91.9	89.8	80.5	78.8	87.5	80.5	68.8	85.8	78.1	76.2	70.7	47.5	0.0	58
Assembly of God	99.0	95.1	81.4	65.7	77.3	64.1	93.5	94.4	80.7	62.9	94.4	79.5	55.8	92.0	73.0	73.6	69.5	34.6	0.0	64
Other religion	95.4	88.5	72.7	60.1	81.1	59.1	93.1	92.1	75.0	59.1	86.5	70.4	46.6	82.9	66.8	64.3	63.3	36.9	2.3	58
Mother's Employment Status																				
Employed	97.5	89.2	78.9	69.2	80.1	67.1	96.5	90.0	79.4	65.1	90.5	77.6	53.5	87.9	75.3	71.8	63.6	31.6	0.9	142
Unemployed	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Not employed	97.1	90.4	79.0	67.5	79.7	66.9	93.1	89.6	78.6	67.0	86.9	76.8	54.7	84.9	73.8	65.7	60.7	37.5	1.1	299

Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics (children age 12-23 months) (Continued)

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Samoa DHS-MICS 2025

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:																			Number of children age 12-23 months
	BCG[1] (at birth)	OPV and IPV					HepB at birth[B]	DTP-HepB-Hib			PCV			Rotavirus		Measles-Mumps-Rubella 1[8]	Typhoid (TCV)	Basic antigens[9,C]	No vacci-nations	
		OPV1	OPV2	OPV3	IPV	OPV3 & IPV[2]		1	2	3[3,4,5]	1	2	3[6]	1	2[7]					
Wealth index quintile																				
Poorest	96.3	88.5	74.2	57.6	72.8	55.9	92.7	88.7	72.8	56.2	86.9	72.2	43.5	82.3	67.4	63.7	56.2	32.9	1.5	126
Second	98.7	92.6	81.7	77.2	85.9	77.2	95.7	92.6	84.8	75.0	91.3	83.7	66.0	88.3	78.4	72.4	69.9	42.3	0.0	100
Middle	96.7	87.7	79.4	68.5	77.7	68.5	89.8	86.7	77.9	65.9	85.5	75.1	54.2	87.3	72.3	70.0	60.3	34.4	1.2	111
Fourth	97.8	93.2	77.9	68.6	83.8	66.1	97.8	92.8	82.5	71.0	89.0	79.1	60.3	87.3	79.5	70.6	70.1	37.2	0.0	78
Richest	94.8	88.3	82.0	71.1	83.3	70.1	95.7	88.3	78.2	69.0	89.3	78.0	49.3	84.9	76.7	65.6	56.9	31.0	2.1	63

[1] MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage

[2] MICS indicator TC.2 - Polio immunization coverage

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

[4] MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage

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

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

[7] MICS indicator TC.7 - Rotavirus immunization coverage

[8] MICS indicator TC.8 - Rubella immunization coverage

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

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

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

[C] Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio (OPV) 3, DTP3, HepB3, Hib3, MMR 1 and TCV

[D] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Mother's Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[E] The modality "No religion" of "Mother's Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

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

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Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics (children age 24-35 months)

Percentage of children age 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Samoa DHS-MICS 2025

	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:						Number of children age 24-35 months
				Full vaccination			
	Measles-Mumps-Rubella 2[10]	DPT Booster (DPT)	OPV Booster (OPV 4)	Basic antigens[C]	All antigens[12,D]	No vaccinations	
Total	**55.8**	**56.6**	**40.8**	**31.5**	**33.7**	**1.8**	**462**
Sex							
Male	48.1	54.4	37.8	28.1	30.8	1.3	232
Female	63.5	58.8	43.8	35.0	36.7	2.2	230
Area							
Urban	51.5	57.8	40.5	47.4	35.5	0.9	67
Rural	56.5	56.4	40.9	28.8	33.4	1.9	395
Region							
Apia Urban Area	51.5	57.8	40.5	47.4	35.5	0.9	67
North West Upolu	53.4	50.4	34.1	21.5	26.7	1.5	181
Rest of Upolu	51.9	55.8	36.5	15.4	26.9	1.9	108
Savaii	66.4	67.3	56.6	54.9	51.3	2.7	107
Mother's Education[E]							
Early Childhood Education or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Secondary	53.6	55.0	40.4	30.6	33.8	1.7	309
Higher	63.6	60.8	43.1	36.0	37.0	0.5	130
Mother's Religion[F]							
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	55.2	54.3	42.9	35.7	33.9	1.4	93
Roman Catholic	54.9	54.4	38.3	37.7	35.9	2.9	64
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	58.4	57.1	42.4	30.0	33.2	0.0	90
Methodist	61.0	63.9	42.3	28.7	34.7	1.7	60
Assembly of God	50.5	51.8	34.5	25.7	32.1	2.4	56
Other religion	55.8	58.9	46.2	25.3	36.1	1.7	61
Mother's Employment Status							
Employed	51.7	51.1	36.2	26.2	30.7	1.6	133
Unemployed	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Not employed	58.2	58.9	43.2	33.8	35.3	1.6	278
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	51.6	48.6	34.2	25.4	27.4	2.5	123
Second	54.7	57.9	43.0	33.2	36.5	0.0	94
Middle	60.3	65.3	48.3	32.1	38.5	3.5	103
Fourth	53.5	55.2	35.4	34.0	27.9	2.1	72
Richest	60.1	57.5	43.9	36.6	39.9	0.0	71

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

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

[C] Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio (OPV) 3, DTP3, HepB3, Hib3, MMR 1 and TCV

[D] All antigens include: BCG, OPV3/IPV, DTP3, HepB3, Hib3, PCV3, Rota2, TCV, MMR 2, DPT Booster and OPV 4 as per the vaccination schedule in Samoa

[E] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Mother's Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[F] The modality "No religion" of "Mother's Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

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

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Table TC.1.3: Facility and home-based vaccination records

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months who ever had and currently have any type of health facility and home-based vaccination record[A] and percentage for whom records were seen, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months:				Percentage of children age 24-35 months:				Percentage of children age 12-23 months			Percentage of children age 24-35 months		
	Who ever had home-based vaccination records[A]	Who currently have home-based vaccination records[A]	For whom home-based vaccination records[A] were seen[B]	Number of children	Who ever had home-based vaccination records[A]	Who currently have home-based vaccination records[A]	For whom home-based vaccination records[A] were seen[B]	Number of children	Child currently has facility-based vaccination records[A]	Facility-based vaccination records[A] seenB	Number of children for whom consent to collect facility-based vaccination records was given	Child currently has facility-based vaccination records[A]	Facility-based vaccination records[A] seen	Number of children for whom consent to collect facility-based vaccination records was given
Total	**97.6**	**80.4**	**71.8**	**477**	**95.3**	**77.6**	**65.4**	**462**	**45.7**	**45.7**	**477**	**38.8**	**38.3**	**462**
Sex														
Male	98.4	80.8	71.1	219	96.0	76.0	63.2	232	40.5	40.5	219	33.3	32.7	232
Female	96.9	80.1	72.4	258	94.7	79.1	67.6	230	50.0	50.0	258	44.4	44.0	230
Area														
Urban	97.4	82.2	65.4	72	98.1	82.4	64.8	67	46.5	46.5	72	55.9	55.9	67
Rural	97.6	80.1	73.0	405	94.9	76.7	65.5	395	45.5	45.5	405	35.9	35.3	395
Region														
Apia Urban Area	97.4	82.2	65.4	72	98.1	82.4	64.8	67	46.5	46.5	72	55.9	55.9	67
North West Upolu	96.4	77.7	66.9	186	92.6	75.6	61.5	181	31.7	31.7	186	28.2	27.4	181
Rest of Upolu	99.1	78.2	74.5	114	97.1	75.0	64.4	108	44.5	44.5	114	24.0	23.1	108
Savaii	98.2	86.5	82.0	105	96.5	80.5	73.5	107	71.2	71.2	105	61.1	61.1	107
Mother's Education[C]														
Early Childhood Education or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	11
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	11
Secondary	97.3	79.4	72.0	304	95.4	77.4	66.9	309	45.8	45.8	304	38.3	37.6	309
Higher	98.7	84.3	72.5	148	96.5	78.3	64.4	130	45.3	45.3	148	42.7	42.7	130
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	2
Mother's Religion[D]														
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	97.2	83.6	75.4	106	95.7	78.5	71.2	93	41.2	41.2	106	41.1	41.1	93
Roman Catholic	97.0	79.6	70.8	76	96.5	81.0	64.3	64	38.2	38.2	76	43.4	43.4	64
Latter Day Saints/ Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	98.2	78.5	73.6	87	95.6	80.9	64.5	90	50.7	50.7	87	32.5	29.9	90
Methodist	100.0	86.2	79.9	58	98.8	77.1	65.9	60	56.0	56.0	58	31.7	31.7	60
Assembly of God	99.0	80.9	70.9	64	92.8	71.2	61.0	56	51.4	51.4	64	43.0	43.0	56
Other religion	93.1	74.5	61.2	58	91.6	79.8	71.2	61	42.3	42.3	58	39.6	39.6	61
No religion	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	-	-	-	0	(*)	(*)	1	-	-	0

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Table TC.1.3: Facility and home-based vaccination records (Continued)

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months who ever had and currently have any type of health facility and home-based vaccination record[A] and percentage for whom records were seen, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months:				**Percentage of children age 24-35 months:**				**Percentage of children age 12-23 months**		Number of children for whom consent to collect facility-based vaccination records was given	**Percentage of children age 24-35 months**		Number of children for whom consent to collect facility-based vaccination records was given
	Who ever had home-based vaccination records[A]	Who currently have home-based vaccination records[A]	For whom home-based vaccination records[A] were seen[B]	Number of children	Who ever had home-based vaccination records[A]	Who currently have home-based vaccination records[A]	For whom home-based vaccination records[A] were seen[B]	Number of children	Child currently has facility-based vaccination records[A]	Facility-based vaccination records[A] seenB		Child currently has facility-based vaccination records[A]	Facility-based vaccination records[A] seen	
Mother's Employment Status														
Employed	98.6	79.9	69.2	142	96.9	83.8	63.4	133	38.5	38.5	142	30.2	30.2	133
Unemployed	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	12
Not employed	97.3	81.7	74.2	299	94.3	75.3	67.1	278	48.8	48.8	299	43.0	42.2	278
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	99.5	77.1	69.1	126	95.4	75.5	64.2	123	49.4	49.4	126	32.5	32.5	123
Second	98.7	86.9	81.0	100	96.2	80.3	68.6	94	48.1	48.1	100	36.9	36.9	94
Middle	94.7	81.4	74.4	111	93.2	79.7	67.3	103	41.0	41.0	111	43.1	41.8	103
Fourth	97.8	75.8	62.9	78	92.6	66.8	55.5	72	50.3	50.3	78	42.2	40.8	72
Richest	96.9	80.6	69.0	63	100.0	85.3	70.6	71	37.0	37.0	63	42.6	42.6	71

[A] Child Health Book, from a private health provider, or any other document where vaccinations are written down

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

[C] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Mother's Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[D] The modality "No religion" of "Mother's Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

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

"-" Denotes 0 unweighted cases in the denominator

7.2 HPV IMMUNISATION

The priority purpose of HPV immunisation is the prevention of cervical cancer, which accounts for the majority of all HPV-related cancers. WHO recommends that HPV vaccines be included in all national immunisation programmes and should reach 90% of all girls by age 15 by 2030. Prevention of cervical cancer is best achieved through the immunisation of girls before they become sexually active, that is, as early as possible in the target age group of age 9-14 years.[68]

In Samoa, HPV immunization was introduced into the Routine Immunisation Schedule and implemented in 2022 targeting girls only. Samoa immediately adopted the 2022 WHO change in recommendation of the number of HPV doses from a 2/3 dose schedule to a 1 dose schedule using the Cervarix HPV vaccine.

In 2022, as an introductory campaign, HPV immunisations were administered mainly through school immunisations from Year 8 to Year 13 with the intention to target Year 8 girls in subsequent years. In 2023- Year 8 girls were immunised. In 2024, the age for HPV immunization was decreased to 10 years or Year 6. Year 6 to Year 8 girls were vaccinated that year with Year 6 being established as the yearly target cohort for HPV vaccinations moving forward.

HPV immunisation is also available at health facilities for catch-up purposes for girls up to the ages of 18 years.

Information on vaccination coverage was collected for all adolescent girls age 15-17 years and details are presented in Table TC.2.1. 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 indicator is specifically measured on girls age 15 only, whereas Table TC.2.1 reports on all girls age 15-17 years.

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Table TC.2.1: Human papillomavirus (HPV) immunisation coverage

Percentage of adolescent girls age 15-17 years currently vaccinated against human papillomavirus (HPV), Samoa DHS-MICS 2025

	Percentage who at any time before the survey received: 1 dose of HPV vaccine	Percentage with a vaccination record[B]	Number adolescent girls age 15-17 years
Total	**57.4**	**42.0**	**577**
Area			
Urban	53.2	48.2	98
Rural	58.3	40.8	479
Region			
Apia Urban Area	53.2	48.2	98
North West Upolu	55.6	47.4	230
Rest of Upolu	62.4	47.2	137
Savaii	58.8	19.3	112
Age			
15[1]	61.2	44.1	189
16	58.9	40.7	210
17	51.6	41.4	178
Education			
Early Childhood Education or none	(*)	(*)	16
Primary	(*)	(*)	14
Secondary	59.3	43.4	477
Higher	50.9	40.5	70
Religion			
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	57.2	40.2	148
Roman Catholic	50.8	39.1	118
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	57.9	38.7	98
Methodist	59.5	40.8	63
Assembly of God	64.9	46.8	70
Other religion	58.7	50.8	80
Place of most recent vaccination			
Health facility	(*)	(*)	13
School	97.2	70.6	326
Other	(*)	(*)	2
DK	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	61.9	41.5	112
Second	69.0	45.7	109
Middle	63.5	47.5	107
Fourth	44.7	36.0	133
Richest	51.2	40.9	115

[1] MICS indicator TC.701 - HPV immunisation coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

[A] Note that MICS indicator TM.701 is measured on adolescent girls age 15 years only

[B] Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down

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

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7.3 DISEASE EPISODES

A key strategy for achieving progress toward SDG 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births, is to tackle the diseases such as diarrhoea, pneumonia, and malaria which are still among the leading killers of children under 5.[70] Target 3.3 of the SDGs on ending the epidemics on malaria by 2030 along with other diseases is interpreted as the attainment of the Global Technical Strategy for malaria 2016–2030 and the Roll Back Malaria advocacy plan, Action and Investment to defeat Malaria 2016–2030 targets which aim at reducing malaria mortality rates globally by 90 percent compared with 2015.

Table TC.3.1 presents the percentage of children under 5 years of age who were reported to have had an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), or fever during the 2 weeks preceding the survey. These results are not measures of true prevalence, and should not be used as such, but rather the period-prevalence of those illnesses over a two-week time window.

The definition of a case of diarrhoea or fever, in this survey, was the mother's (or caregiver'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 caregiver reported that the child had, over the specified period, an illness with symptoms of rapid or difficult breathing perceived to be due to a problem in the chest or both a problem in the chest and a blocked or runny nose.[71] 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 characterised by the often rapid spread of localised 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.

70 The main killers of children under age 5 in 2021 included preterm birth complications (18%), pneumonia (14%), intrapartum related events (12%), diarrhoea (9%), and malaria (9%). United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UNIGME). *Levels & Trends in Child Mortality: Report 2023*. New York: UNICEF, 2024. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/UN-IGME-2023-Child-Mortality-Report.pdf

71 This definition is different to what has been used in the past. Before MICS7, symptoms of ARI also required a cough.

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Table TC.3.1: Reported disease episodes

Percentage of children age 0-59 months for whom the mother/caregiver reported an episode of diarrhoea and symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the last two weeks, Samoa DHS-MICS 2025

	Percentage of children who in the last two weeks had:		
	An episode of diarrhoea	Symptoms of ARI	Number of children
Total	**4.9**	**2.7**	**2,344**
Sex			
Male	5.0	2.5	1,207
Female	4.7	3.0	1,137
Area			
Urban	5.7	2.5	355
Rural	4.7	2.8	1,989
Region			
Apia Urban Area	5.7	2.5	355
North West Upolu	4.0	2.5	899
Rest of Upolu	7.4	4.5	576
Savaii	2.9	1.3	514
Age (in months)			
0-11	3.7	3.6	404
12-23	7.3	3.2	477
24-35	5.7	3.1	462
36-47	3.6	2.0	522
48-59	3.9	1.9	478
Mother's Education[A]			
Early Childhood Education or none	6.7	2.2	59
Primary	4.0	2.6	52
Secondary	4.6	2.7	1,572
Higher	5.2	3.0	645
Mother's Religion[B]			
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	3.7	1.6	493
Roman Catholic	5.6	2.6	362
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	3.5	3.2	461
Methodist	4.9	1.7	254
Assembly of God	7.7	3.2	305
Other religion	6.2	2.6	275
No religion	(*)	(*)	7
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	4.6	3.2	594
Second	4.5	1.9	500
Middle	5.2	3.1	505
Fourth	4.1	3.4	402
Richest	6.4	1.9	342

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

[A] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Mother's Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[B] The modality "No religion" of "Mother/'s Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

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7.4 DIARRHOEA

Diarrhoea is one of the leading causes of death among children under five worldwide.[72] Most diarrhoea-related deaths in children are due to dehydration from loss of large quantities of water and electrolytes from the body in liquid stools. Management of diarrhoea – either through oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) or a recommended homemade fluid (RHF) – can prevent many of these deaths.[73] In addition, provision of zinc supplements has been shown to reduce the duration and severity of the illness as well as the risk of future episodes within the next two or three months.

Almost 60 per cent of deaths due to diarrhoea worldwide are attributable to unsafe drinking water and poor hygiene and sanitation. Handwashing with soap alone can cut the risk of diarrhoea by at least 40 per cent and significantly lower the risk of respiratory infections. Clean home environments and good hygiene are important for preventing the spread of both pneumonia and diarrhoea, and safe drinking water and proper disposal of human waste, including child faeces, are vital to stopping the spread of diarrhoeal disease among children and adults.[74,72]

In the MICS, mothers or caregivers were asked whether their child under age five years had an episode of diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey.[75] In cases where mothers reported that the child had diarrhoea, a series of questions were asked about the treatment of the illness, including what the child had been given to drink and eat during the episode and whether this was more or less than what was usually given to the child.

Table TC.4.1 shows the percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, including from where and from where advice or treatment was first sought.

Table TC.4.2 shows patterns on drinking and feeding practices during diarrhoea among children age 0-59 months.

Table TC.4.3 shows the percentage of children age 0-59 months receiving ORS, various types of recommended homemade fluids and zinc during the episode of diarrhoea. Since children may have been given more than one type of liquid, the percentages do not necessarily add to 100.

Table TC4.4 provides the proportion of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT) with continued feeding, and the percentage of children with diarrhoea who received other treatments.

72 Perin J, Mulick A, Yeung D, Villavicencio F, Lopez G, Strong KL, Prieto-Merino D, Cousens S, Black RE, Liu L. *Global, regional, and national causes of under-5 mortality in 2000-19: an updated systematic analysis with implications for the Sustainable Development Goals*. Lancet Child Adolescent Health. 2022 Feb;6(2):106-115. doi: 10.1016/S2352-4642(21)00311-4. Epub 2021 Nov 17. Erratum in: Lancet Child Adolescent Health. 2022 Jan;6(1):e4. doi: 10.1016/S2352-4642(21)00382-5. PMID: 34800370; PMCID: PMC8786667.

73 In 2004, UNICEF and WHO published a joint statement with diarrhoea treatment recommendations for low-income countries, which promotes low-osmolarity rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc, in addition to continued feeding: WHO, and UNICEF. *Clinical Management of Acute Diarrhoea*. Joint Statement, New York: UNICEF, 2004. https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/68627/WHO_FCH_CAH_04.7.pdf.

74 Sharma Waddington H, Masset E, Bick S, Cairncross S. Impact on childhood mortality of interventions to improve drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) to households: Systematic review and meta-analysis. PLoS Med. 2023 Apr 20;20(4):e1004215. doi: 10.1371/journal.pmed.1004215. PMID: 37079510; PMCID: PMC10118100.

75 What constitutes diarrhoea is determined by the perception of the mother or caregiver, or, if the interviewer is asked, by three or more loose or watery stools per day, by blood in the stool, or more frequently than is normal for the child. Interviewers are instructed to pay attention to it being normal for exclusively breastfed babies to have three or more loose stools every day.

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Table TC.4.1: Care-seeking during diarrhoea

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Samoa DHS-MICS 2025

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom: Advice or treatment was sought from: Health facilities or providers						Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was first sought from: Health facilities or providers				
	Public	Private	Other source	A health facility or provider[1,B]	No advice or treatment sought	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Public	Private	Other source	A health facility or provider[B]	Number of children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought
Total	**56.9**	**4.6**	**6.9**	**59.2**	**35.7**	**114**	**88.5**	**7.2**	**10.7**	**92.0**	**73**
Sex											
Male	62.4	2.7	10.9	62.4	29.0	60	(87.9)	(3.8)	(15.3)	(87.9)	43
Female	50.7	6.7	2.5	55.5	43.1	54	(89.2)	(11.8)	(4.4)	(97.6)	31
Area											
Urban	(45.0)	(9.1)	(6.6)	(51.1)	(42.4)	20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Rural	59.5	3.6	7.0	60.9	34.2	94	90.4	5.5	10.6	92.6	62
Region											
Apia Urban Area	(45.0)	(9.1)	(6.6)	(51.1)	(42.4)	20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
North West Upolu	(48.1)	(3.7)	(7.4)	(51.8)	(40.8)	36	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Rest of Upolu	(65.9)	(4.9)	(2.4)	(65.9)	(34.1)	43	(100.0)	(7.4)	(3.7)	(100.0)	28
Savaii	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Age (in months)											
0-11	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
12-23	(60.0)	(3.0)	(11.3)	(60.0)	(36.1)	35	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
24-35	(54.9)	(7.3)	(6.3)	(62.2)	(31.5)	27	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
36-47	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
48-59	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Mother's Education[C]											
Early Childhood Education or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Secondary	53.9	5.5	9.0	55.8	38.0	73	(86.9)	(8.9)	(14.5)	(89.9)	45
Higher	(66.0)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(69.7)	(30.3)	33	(94.6)	(5.4)	(0.0)	(100.0)	23
Type of medicine taken											
Antibiotics	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Other medicine/DK type	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
No medicine	51.9	2.9	7.1	54.8	40.4	89	87.0	4.8	11.9	91.9	53

Table TC.4.1: Care-seeking during diarrhoea (Continued)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Samoa DHS-MICS 2025

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom: Advice or treatment was sought from: Health facilities or providers						Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was first sought from: Health facilities or providers				
	Public	Private	Other source	A health facility or provider[1,B]	No advice or treatment sought	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Public	Private	Other source	A health facility or provider[B]	Number of children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	(40.9)	(0.0)	(10.6)	(40.9)	(50.8)	27	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Second	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Middle	(65.8)	(0.0)	(6.7)	(65.8)	(31.4)	26	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Richest	(43.2)	(5.7)	(.0)	(46.1)	(51.1)	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11

[1] MICS indicator TC.12 - Care-seeking for diarrhoea

[A] Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Non-Government community health worker and Mobile clinic) health facilities

[B] Includes all public, private as well as those who did not know if public, private, or NGO. Also includes shop, market, and street vendors.

C The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Mother's Education" have been suppressed due to low 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.4.2: Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, Samoa DHS-MICS 2025

	Drinking practices during diarrhoea							Eating practices during diarrhoea								Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Child was given to drink:							Child was given to eat:								
	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing to Drink	Missing/ DK	Total	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Stopped Food	Never gave Food	Missing/ DK	Total	
Total	**35.7**	**29.3**	**24.8**	**5.0**	**4.8**	**0.5**	**100.0**	**35.7**	**26.0**	**26.7**	**2.5**	**6.0**	**2.5**	**0.5**	**100.0**	**114**
Sex																
Male	32.9	25.8	28.3	6.3	5.6	1.0	100.0	38.5	22.5	29.0	4.8	1.7	2.6	1.0	100.0	60
Female	38.7	33.1	20.8	3.6	3.9	0.0	100.0	32.6	30.1	24.1	0.0	10.8	2.5	0.0	100.0	54
Area																
Urban	(28.5)	(14.8)	(36.0)	(5.9)	(11.9)	(2.9)	100.0	(35.9)	(12.0)	(39.6)	(2.9)	(3.6)	(2.9)	(2.9)	100.0	20
Rural	37.2	32.4	22.3	4.9	3.2	0.0	100.0	35.7	29.1	23.9	2.4	6.5	2.4	0.0	100.0	94
Region																
Apia Urban Area	(28.5)	(14.8)	(36.0)	(5.9)	(11.9)	(2.9)	100.0	(35.9)	(12.0)	(39.6)	(2.9)	(3.6)	(2.9)	(2.9)	100.0	20
North West Upolu	(40.7)	(33.4)	(18.5)	(7.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(33.3)	(22.2)	(25.9)	(3.7)	(11.2)	(3.7)	(0.0)	100.0	36
Rest of Upolu	(34.1)	(34.1)	(26.8)	(0.0)	(4.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(41.5)	(34.1)	(19.5)	(0.0)	(4.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	43
Savaii	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
Age (in months)																
0-11	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
12-23	(43.3)	(23.7)	(19.3)	(10.3)	(1.7)	(1.7)	100.0	(39.0)	(31.2)	(24.3)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.7)	100.0	35
24-35	(42.7)	(27.6)	(20.3)	(5.8)	(3.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(32.8)	(33.2)	(25.5)	(2.3)	(2.7)	(3.6)	(0.0)	100.0	27
36-47	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19
48-59	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19
Mother's Education[A]																
Early Childhood Education or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Secondary	37.3	31.1	20.6	5.8	5.2	0.0	100.0	36.1	30.3	23.5	0.0	6.1	4.0	0.0	100.0	73
Higher	(28.6)	(29.2)	(35.8)	(4.6)	(1.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(32.3)	(23.1)	(28.8)	(8.6)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	33
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	(41.0)	(32.6)	(21.5)	(4.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(36.7)	(38.6)	(17.1)	(0.0)	(7.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	27
Second	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	22
Middle	(31.1)	(32.8)	(26.9)	(5.1)	(4.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(28.5)	(26.5)	(26.8)	(0.0)	(13.1)	(5.1)	(0.0)	100.0	26
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16
Richest	(35.6)	(20.8)	(25.1)	(2.8)	(13.0)	(2.8)	100.0	(38.7)	(21.9)	(33.8)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.8)	100.0	22

[A] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Mother's Education" have been suppressed due to low 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.4.3: Oral rehydration solutions, government-recommended homemade fluid, and zinc

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, and treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS), government-recommended homemade fluid, and zinc, Samoa DHS-MICS 2025

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who were given:								
	Oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)								
	Fluid from ORS packet	ORS Liquid	Any ORS[1]	Sugar and Salt Solution	Coconut Juice	ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid	Zinc tablets or syrup	ORS and zinc[2]	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Total	**56.4**	**50.6**	**57.9**	**10.3**	**29.4**	**74.0**	**31.5**	**22.5**	**114**
Sex									
Male	57.2	53.0	59.9	14.4	26.9	73.1	35.3	25.0	60
Female	55.5	48.0	55.5	5.8	32.3	75.1	27.3	19.8	54
Area									
Urban	(48.0)	(42.1)	(51.0)	(6.5)	(11.8)	(63.4)	(30.4)	(21.3)	20
Rural	58.2	52.5	59.3	11.1	33.2	76.3	31.8	22.8	94
Region									
Apia Urban Area	(48.0)	(42.1)	(51.0)	(6.5)	(11.8)	(63.4)	(30.4)	(21.3)	20
North West Upolu	(59.2)	(55.5)	(59.2)	(14.8)	(25.9)	(77.7)	(14.8)	(11.1)	36
Rest of Upolu	(53.7)	(46.3)	(56.1)	(9.8)	(51.2)	(75.6)	(46.3)	(34.1)	43
Savaii	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Age (in months)									
0-11	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
12-23	(51.4)	(44.5)	(53.1)	(6.8)	(25.1)	(72.2)	(38.3)	(26.7)	35
24-35	(69.1)	(66.9)	(73.0)	(6.2)	(28.5)	(80.9)	(40.3)	(31.4)	27
36-47	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
48-59	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Mother's Education[A]									
Early Childhood Education or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Secondary	57.7	51.9	59.1	13.8	32.2	77.2	32.2	25.3	73
Higher	(56.1)	(48.9)	(57.8)	(2.2)	(20.0)	(66.7)	(29.6)	(14.0)	33

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Table TC.4.3: Oral rehydration solutions, government-recommended homemade fluid, and zinc (Continued)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, and treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS), government-recommended homemade fluid, and zinc, Samoa DHS-MICS 2025

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who were given:								
	Oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)								
	Fluid from ORS packet	ORS Liquid	Any ORS[1]	Sugar and Salt Solution	Coconut Juice	ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid	Zinc tablets or syrup	ORS and zinc[2]	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	(50.3)	(50.3)	(54.1)	(12.2)	(45.1)	(86.4)	(28.9)	(25.1)	27
Second	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Middle	(57.9)	(55.6)	(57.9)	(2.8)	(15.9)	(68.6)	(35.5)	(24.0)	26
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Richest	(41.8)	(28.5)	(41.8)	(8.9)	(34.9)	(56.2)	(15.6)	(7.1)	22

[1] MICS indicator TC.13a - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)

[2] MICS indicator TC.13b - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc

[A] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Mother's Education" have been suppressed due to low 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.4.4: Oral rehydration therapy and other treatments

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by type of treatment, Samoa DHS-MICS 2025

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who were given:										
						Other treatments					
	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids)	ORT and continued feeding[1]	ORS and continued feeding	ORS, zinc, and continued feeding	Antibiotic	Antimotility	Intravenous solution	Home remedy/ herbal medicine/ other	Percentage not given any treatment	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Total	**59.9**	**64.6**	**37.3**	**33.5**	**11.9**	**13.6**	**13.0**	**0.0**	**6.0**	**37.0**	**114**
Sex											
Male	61.5	69.2	40.5	36.7	15.4	12.1	9.1	0.0	6.3	33.6	60
Female	58.0	59.3	33.6	29.8	8.1	15.4	17.4	0.0	5.6	40.7	54
Area											
Urban	(51.0)	(54.5)	(33.7)	(30.2)	(12.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.9)	(45.3)	20
Rural	61.8	66.7	38.0	34.2	11.8	16.6	15.8	0.0	4.7	35.1	94
Region											
Apia Urban Area	(51.0)	(54.5)	(33.7)	(30.2)	(12.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.9)	(45.3)	20
North West Upolu	(62.9)	(70.3)	(40.7)	(33.3)	(11.1)	(0.0)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(3.8)	(51.8)	36
Rest of Upolu	(56.1)	(58.5)	(29.3)	(29.3)	(12.2)	(36.6)	(31.7)	(0.0)	(4.9)	(26.8)	43
Savaii	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Age (in months)											
0-11	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
12-23	(59.6)	(59.6)	(42.2)	(35.6)	(13.1)	(17.8)	(17.8)	(0.0)	(5.2)	(30.9)	35
24-35	(73.0)	(73.0)	(52.0)	(52.0)	(17.8)	(15.6)	(15.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(25.5)	27
36-47	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
48-59	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Mother's education[A]											
Early Childhood Education or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Secondary	62.3	67.2	37.9	32.9	12.9	11.4	13.3	0.0	8.5	36.0	73
Higher	(57.8)	(60.0)	(33.7)	(31.6)	(4.6)	(18.7)	(12.5)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(35.1)	33

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Table TC.4.4: Oral rehydration therapy and other treatments (Continued)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by type of treatment, Samoa DHS-MICS 2025

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who were given:										
						Other treatments					
	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids)	ORT and continued feeding[1]	ORS and continued feeding	ORS, zinc, and continued feeding	Antibiotic	Antimotility	Intravenous solution	Home remedy/ herbal medicine/ other	Percentage not given any treatment	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	(59.0)	(62.5)	(34.5)	(29.6)	(7.6)	(15.2)	(19.0)	(0.0)	(5.7)	(40.8)	27
Second	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Middle	(57.9)	(60.7)	(29.8)	(27.1)	(12.5)	(7.9)	(7.9)	(0.0)	(13.1)	(34.0)	26
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Richest	(41.8)	(47.9)	(34.2)	(28.1)	(4.3)	(14.3)	(9.6)	(0.0)	(5.5)	(42.2)	22

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

[A] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Mother's Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

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

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

7.5 SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION

Symptoms of ARI are collected during the Samoa DHS-MICS 2025 to capture symptoms related to pneumonia, a leading cause of death in children under five.[70] Once diagnosed, pneumonia is treated effectively with antibiotics. Studies have shown a limitation in the survey approach of measuring pneumonia because many of the cases reported in surveys by the mothers or caregivers with symptoms of pneumonia are in fact, not true pneumonia.[76,77] While this limitation does not affect the level and patterns of care-seeking for symptoms of ARI, it limits the validity of the level of treatment of ARI with antibiotics, as reported through household surveys. The treatment indicator described in this report must therefore be taken with caution.

Table TC.5.1 presents the percentage of children with symptoms of ARI, which is also generally referred to as symptoms of pneumonia, in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom care was sought, by source of care, including the first source of care. Information is also presented by sex, age, region, area, age, and socioeconomic factors and the type of treatment.

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

77 Agbessi Amouzou, Hannah Hogan Leslie, Malathi Ram, Monica Fox, Safia S Jiwani, Jennifer Requejo, Tanya Marchant, Melinda Kay Munos, Lara M E Vaz, William Weiss, Chika Hayashi, Ties Boerma, , Shams El Arifeen, Robert Black, Liliana Carvajal-Valez, Doris Chou, Monica Fox, Sennen Hounton, Youssouf Keita, Margaret E Kruk, Honorati Masanja, Purnima Menon, Allisyn Moran, Lois Park, Bill Weiss - Advances in the measurement of coverage for RMNCH and nutrition: from contact to effective coverage: BMJ Global Health 2019;4:e001297.

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Table TC.5.1: Care-seeking for symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Samoa DHS-MICS 2025

	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom: Advice or treatment was sought from: Health facilities or providers							Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was first sought from: Health facilities or providers				
	Public	Private	Other source	A health facility or provider[1,B]	No advice or treatment sought	Advice or treatment was sought the same or next day from a health facility or provider	Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks	Public	Private	Other source	A health facility or provider[A]	Number of children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was sought
Total	**71.1**	**7.2**	**1.5**	**77.4**	**21.2**	**49.2**	**64**	**90.1**	**9.2**	**1.9**	**98.1**	**51**
Sex												
Male	(69.2)	(10.9)	(0.0)	(78.1)	(21.9)	(42.8)	30	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Female	(72.7)	(4.0)	(2.8)	(76.7)	(20.5)	(54.7)	34	(91.5)	(5.0)	(3.5)	(96.5)	27

[1] **MICS indicator TC.19- Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms, SDG Indicator 3.8.1**

[A] Includes all public and private providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Also includes shop, market, or street vendors.

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

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

7.6 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

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

Breastfeeding in the first few years of life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients and is economical and safe.[78] 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.[79] 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.[80] 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.[81]

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.[82] 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 responsive feeding to avoidance of foods and beverages high in sugar, salt, and unhealthy fats.[83] The breastfeeding recommendations and guiding principles for complementary feeding for which standard indicators[84] have been developed, and which are collected in this survey, are listed in the table below.

78 Victora, C. et al. "Breastfeeding in the 21st century: epidemiology, mechanisms, and lifelong effect." *The Lancet* 387, (2016): 475–90. doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(15)01024-7

79 UNICEF. *From the first hour of life. Making the case for improved infant and young child feeding everywhere*. New York: UNICEF, 2016. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/From-the-first-hour-of-life.pdf

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

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

82 WHO. *Implementing the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding*. Meeting Report, Geneva: WHO Press, 2003. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/42590/9241562218.pdf?sequence=1

83 WHO. *Guideline for complementary feeding of infants and young children 6–23 months of age*. 2023. https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/373358/9789240081864-eng.pdf?sequence=1.

84 World Health Organization and United Nations Children's Fund. Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices: definitions and measurement methods. 2021. https://data.unicef.org/resources/indicators-for-assessing-infant-and-young-child-feeding-practices/.

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Recommendation/ guiding principle	Indicators /proximate measures[85]	Notes on interpretation[86]	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. This indicator does not require that the infant suckled at the breast or that milk was transferred from breast to infant. It represents the practice of putting the baby to breast within the first hour, which is related to a number of positive outcomes including reduced mortality and exclusive breastfeeding.	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[87]	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.7.2
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 7.3
Continue frequent, on-demand breastfeeding for two years and beyond	**Continued breastfeeding at 1 year** Percentage of children age 12-23 months (1 year) who received breast milk during the previous day	Captures the desired practice for children up to 2 years in a 24-hour period.	TC.7.2
Provide meals with appropriate frequency and energy density	**Minimum meal frequency (age 6–23 months)** Breastfed children: Depending on age, at least two or three meals/snacks provided during the previous day Non-breastfed children: At least four meals/snacks and/or milk feeds provided during the previous day	This indicator represents the minimum number of meals and not adequacy. In addition, standard questionnaires do not distinguish if milk feeds were provided as part of a solid meal or as a separate meal. Meals may therefore be double counted for some non-breastfed children. Rates should not be compared between breastfed and non-breastfed children.	TC.7.4
Dietary diversity	**Minimum dietary diversity (age 6–23 months)** At least five of eight food groups[88] 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.	TC.7.4

85 It should be noted that these indicators are, in general, proximate measures which do not capture the exact recommendations or guidelines, but serve as a basis for monitoring, providing useful information on the population of interest.

86 For all indicators other than early initiation of breastfeeding, the definition is based on current status, that is, what happened during the day before the survey from the time when the child woke up to the time when he/she went to sleep until the morning of the day of the interview.

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

88 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.

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Recommendation/ guiding principle	Indicators /proximate measures[85]	Notes on interpretation[86]	Table
Avoid unhealthy foods, beverages/dietary practices	**Sweet beverage consumption (age 6—23 months)** Percentage of children aged 6—23 months who consumed a sweet beverage during the previous day	Includes sweet beverages produced commercially, 100% fruit juice and juice drinks as well home-made drinks to which a sweetener has been added.	TC.7.7
	Unhealthy food consumption (age 6—23 months) Percentage of children aged 6—23 months who consumed selected sentinel unhealthy foods during the previous day	The indicator definition refers to "sentinel unhealthy foods". In this context, "sentinel unhealthy foods" are foods or categories of foods (e.g. "sweets" or "candies") that are likely to be consumed by infants and young children (IYC) and are high in sugar, salt and/ or unhealthy fats.	
	Zero vegetable or fruit consumption (age 6—23 months) Percentage of children aged 6—23 months who did not consume any vegetables or fruits during the previous day	While there is no universal recommendation for the optimal number of servings of vegetables and fruits per day for IYC over six months of age, consumption of zero vegetables or fruits on the previous day represents an unhealthy practice.	
Nutrient supplements and fortified food 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.7.2
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, or milk-feeds;
(ii) Food items from at least 5 out of 8 food groups; 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 put to breast within one hour and one day of birth.

The set of infant and young child feeding indicators reported in tables TC.7.2 through TC.7.7 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.7.2, breastfeeding status is presented for exclusively breastfed infants age 0–5 months (i.e. those who receive only breastmilk) and mixed milk feeding among infants age 0–5 months (i.e. those who receive breastmilk in addition to infant formula or milk from animals). The table also shows continued breastfeeding of children age 12–23 months and bottle feeding of children age 0–23 months.

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Table TC.7.3 looks into the introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods for infants age 6–8 months, while Table TC.7.4 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.

Table TC.7.5 presents the relatively new measure of Child Food Poverty, defined as those not meeting dietary diversity, i.e., to have received foods from 4 or fewer food groups during the previous day. Children who received foods from 2 or fewer food groups are considered to live in severe food poverty.

Tables TC.7.6 and TC.7.7 present consumption (and lack of consumption) of specific food groups during the night and day before the survey.

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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, put to breast within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, and who were fed exclusively with breast milk for the first two days after birth, Samoa DHS-MICS 2025

	Percentage who were ever breastfed[1]	Percentage of children who were first put to breast: Within one hour of birth[2]	Percentage of children who were first put to breast: Within one day of birth	Percentage of children who were fed exclusively with breast milk for the first two days after birth[3]	Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	**91.9**	**58.6**	**86.9**	**82.4**	**833**
Sex					
Male	92.0	61.9	86.4	82.5	402
Female	91.9	55.6	87.4	82.3	431
Area					
Urban	92.8	46.0	84.1	81.7	130
Rural	91.8	61.0	87.5	82.5	703
Region					
Apia Urban Area	92.8	46.0	84.1	81.7	130
North West Upolu	91.8	63.1	88.0	86.3	314
Rest of Upolu	96.0	68.3	92.0	82.9	217
Savaii	86.3	47.8	80.8	75.3	171
Months since last birth					
0-11 months	93.1	58.1	86.5	80.2	387
12-23 months	90.9	59.1	87.3	84.3	445
Women's Education[A]					
Early Childhood Education or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Secondary	91.6	59.3	86.0	83.1	550
Higher	93.0	54.3	88.3	80.4	237
Women's Religion[B]					
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	92.6	58.0	86.8	82.7	188
Roman Catholic	93.6	61.2	88.5	82.4	139
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	90.5	61.5	85.1	81.7	186
Methodist	90.9	61.0	86.1	79.2	95
Assembly of God	93.3	58.3	88.6	85.1	130
Other religion	89.8	48.5	86.7	82.2	93
Women's Employment Status					
Employed	90.4	56.4	85.6	78.9	241
Unemployed	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Not employed	92.3	58.9	87.3	83.4	571
Assistance at delivery					
Skilled attendant	92.0	59.3	87.1	82.2	780
Traditional birth attendant	(90.1)	(60.4)	(84.3)	(86.7)	32
Other / No attendant	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Place of delivery					
Home	(86.6)	(57.1)	(80.2)	(84.4)	51
Health facility	92.3	58.9	87.3	82.3	780
Public	92.3	59.2	87.5	82.3	765
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Type of delivery					
Vaginal birth	91.7	62.0	88.2	83.3	742
C-Section	93.4	31.1	76.2	75.2	91

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Table TC.7.1: Initial breastfeeding (Continued)

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, put to breast within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, and who were fed exclusively with breast milk for the first two days after birth, Samoa DHS-MICS 2025

		Percentage of children who were first put to breast:			
	Percentage who were ever breastfed[1]	Within one hour of birth[2]	Within one day of birth	Percentage of children who were fed exclusively with breast milk for the first two days after birth[3]	Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Mother's functional difficulties					
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Has no functional difficulty	91.9	58.6	86.9	82.5	826
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	92.4	56.7	87.6	83.0	216
Second	90.9	61.0	84.9	83.8	189
Middle	88.7	56.2	84.3	77.6	190
Fourth	96.2	59.2	91.5	85.6	142
Richest	93.1	62.2	88.0	83.2	96

[1] MICS indicator TC.30 - Children ever breastfed

[2] MICS indicator TC.31 - Early initiation of breastfeeding

[3] MICS indicator TC.702 - Exclusively breastfed for the first two days after birth

[A] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Women's Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[B] The modality "No religion" of "Women's Religion" has been suppressed due to low 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 TC.7.2: Breastfeeding status

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups and percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple, Samoa DHS-MICS 2025

	Children age 0-5 months			Children age 12-23 months		Children age 0-23 months	
	Percentage exclusively breastfed[1]	Percentage mixed milk feeding[2]	Number of children	Percentage breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 12-23 months)[3]	Number of children	Percentage fed with a bottle with a nipple[4]	Number of children
Total	**52.7**	**19.4**	**227**	**48.6**	**477**	**44.1**	**882**
Sex							
Male	52.2	19.5	116	45.1	219	45.4	429
Female	53.2	19.3	112	51.5	258	43.0	453
Area							
Urban	48.3	21.4	34	38.0	72	43.1	136
Rural	53.5	19.0	193	50.5	405	44.3	746
Region							
Apia Urban Area	48.3	21.4	34	38.0	72	43.1	136
North West Upolu	64.5	11.3	83	51.8	186	39.4	329
Rest of Upolu	40.9	30.3	69	49.1	114	50.0	228
Savaii	(52.3)	(15.9)	42	49.5	105	46.0	189
Mother's Education[B]							
Early Childhood Education or none	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	13	(*)	23
Primary	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	7	(*)	17
Secondary	55.8	15.5	156	53.2	304	41.6	585
Higher	44.6	29.0	61	37.0	148	52.5	249
Women's Religion[C]							
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	(45.4)	(30.1)	44	47.6	106	47.4	190
Roman Catholic	(64.7)	(19.5)	37	53.4	76	43.3	147
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	56.7	16.3	57	47.5	87	39.4	178
Methodist	(*)	(*)	24	60.1	58	44.3	95
Assembly of God	(53.2)	(13.2)	37	54.7	64	38.9	125
Other religion	(*)	(*)	20	45.0	58	42.9	105
Women's Employment Status							
Employed	(43.2)	(20.5)	49	36.6	142	54.0	237
Unemployed	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	10	(*)	21
Not employed	58.4	18.4	161	57.7	299	38.5	585

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Table TC.7.2: Breastfeeding status (Continued)

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups and percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple, Samoa DHS-MICS 2025

	Children age 0-5 months			Children age 12-23 months		Children age 0-23 months	
	Percentage exclusively breastfed[1]	Percentage mixed milk feeding[2]	Number of children	Percentage breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 12-23 months)[3]	Number of children	Percentage fed with a bottle with a nipple[4]	Number of children
Mother's functional difficulties[A]							
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	2	(*)	4
Has no functional difficulty	54.8	19.4	216	50.5	450	42.6	837
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	52.1	21.3	53	60.1	127	38.2	222
Second	52.4	10.5	56	47.0	99	42.6	198
Middle	49.0	19.8	55	43.4	111	49.3	203
Fourth	(60.5)	(28.0)	39	45.2	78	45.1	151
Richest	(50.6)	(21.0)	24	41.1	63	47.9	108

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

[2] MICS indicator TC.703 - Mixed milk feeding under 6 months

[3] MICS indicator TC.704 - Continued breastfeeding 12-23 months

[4] MICS indicator TC.43 - Bottle feeding

[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 modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Mother's Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[C] The modality "No religion" of "Mother's Religion" has been suppressed due to low 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.7.3: 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, Samoa DHS-MICS 2025

	Currently breastfeeding		Currently not breastfeeding		All	
	Percentage receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percentage receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percentage receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods[1]	Number of children age 6-8 months
Total	**76.0**	**55**	**(83.2)**	**27**	**78.4**	**83**
Sex						
Male	(68.9)	30	(*)	16	(74.6)	46
Female	(*)	25	(*)	11	(83.2)	37
Area						
Urban	(*)	8	(*)	3	(*)	11
Rural	(77.0)	47	(*)	24	80.1	72

[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

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Table TC.7.4: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Samoa DHS-MICS 2025

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding					All			
	Percentage of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	Percentage of children who received:				Number of children age 6-23 months	Percentage of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months
	Minimum dietary diversity[A]	Minimum meal frequency[B]	Minimum acceptable diet[C]		Minimum dietary diversity[A]	Minimum meal frequency[B]	Minimum acceptable diet[C]	At least 2 milk feeds[1]		Minimum dietary diversity[2,A]	Minimum meal frequency[3,B]	Minimum acceptable diet[4,C]	
Total	**34.3**	**35.0**	**13.6**	**341**	**20.2**	**59.0**	**14.9**	**65.7**	**313**	**27.5**	**46.5**	**14.2**	**655**
Sex													
Male	31.1	32.1	12.4	153	21.6	60.1	15.3	65.4	160	26.2	46.4	13.9	313
Female	37.0	37.4	14.6	188	18.6	57.8	14.4	66.1	153	28.7	46.5	14.5	341
Area													
Urban	38.5	31.8	10.9	45	19.5	50.1	9.8	54.1	56	27.9	42.0	10.3	101
Rural	33.7	35.5	14.0	296	20.3	60.9	16.0	68.3	257	27.5	47.3	15.0	553
Region													
Apia Urban Area	38.5	31.8	10.9	45	19.5	50.1	9.8	54.1	56	27.9	42.0	10.3	101
North West Upoplu	40.8	42.7	22.3	138	19.8	53.1	16.1	65.4	108	31.5	47.3	19.6	246
Rest of Upolu	27.8	25.3	5.1	82	21.3	65.3	16.0	64.0	78	24.7	44.8	10.4	160
Savaii	27.2	33.3	8.6	77	20.0	68.0	16.0	77.3	71	23.7	50.0	12.2	147
Age (in months)													
6-8	16.7	55.7	11.9	55	(6.9)	(65.1)	(6.9)	(85.2)	27	13.5	58.8	10.2	83
9-11	34.2	18.8	8.6	54	(13.0)	(68.9)	(13.0)	(85.9)	40	25.1	40.3	10.5	94
12-17	34.6	33.7	14.6	130	23.8	69.8	20.4	72.2	110	29.7	50.2	17.2	240
18-23	43.6	34.1	16.0	102	22.0	46.0	12.7	50.6	136	31.3	40.9	14.1	238
Mother's Education[D]													
Early Childhood Education or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Secondary	34.3	34.4	13.6	241	16.4	53.7	13.0	61.1	187	26.5	42.8	13.3	429
Higher	35.7	33.7	13.1	76	26.6	68.0	18.2	73.8	112	30.3	54.1	16.2	189
Mother's Religion[E]													
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	27.3	39.8	8.3	74	26.2	68.1	22.2	74.8	72	26.7	53.7	15.2	146
Roman Catholic	29.6	38.9	14.7	59	18.5	53.4	10.8	66.8	52	24.4	45.7	12.9	110
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	36.4	29.6	15.0	65	11.6	67.2	9.7	67.9	56	24.8	47.2	12.6	121
Methodist	(38.6)	(31.5)	(10.5)	43	(13.6)	(59.6)	(8.8)	(71.9)	28	28.7	42.5	9.9	71
Assembly of God	38.3	32.0	13.7	52	(27.3)	(50.8)	(17.4)	(60.2)	36	33.8	39.7	15.2	88
Other religion	(38.1)	(37.9)	(20.6)	43	(21.8)	(47.4)	(18.1)	(49.7)	41	30.1	42.6	19.4	85

Table TC.7.4: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices (Continued)

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Samoa DHS-MICS 2025

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding					All			
	Percentage of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	Percentage of children who received:				Number of children age 6-23 months	Percentage of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months
	Minimum dietary diversity[A]	Minimum meal frequency[B]	Minimum acceptable diet[C]		Minimum dietary diversity[A]	Minimum meal frequency[B]	Minimum acceptable diet[C]	At least 2 milk feeds[1]		Minimum dietary diversity[2,A]	Minimum meal frequency[3,B]	Minimum acceptable diet[4,C]	
Mother's Employment Status													
Employed	40.6	33.5	14.7	76	24.6	68.3	19.9	74.8	112	31.0	54.3	17.8	187
Unemployed	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Not employed	31.4	36.7	13.8	257	17.2	53.3	11.9	60.8	168	25.8	43.3	13.1	425
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	23.3	30.6	9.5	105	13.1	55.8	13.1	58.2	64	19.5	40.1	10.9	169
Second	44.7	29.8	15.0	71	18.0	56.8	10.0	63.9	71	31.3	43.3	12.5	141
Middle	34.6	41.5	13.4	72	18.4	54.5	15.5	60.2	77	26.2	48.2	14.5	149
Fourth	34.3	32.9	14.7	57	22.8	71.0	17.5	74.5	54	28.7	51.4	16.1	111
Richest	(45.4)	(48.6)	(21.5)	36	32.5	59.9	20.5	77.4	48	38.0	55.0	21.0	85

[1] MICS indicator TC.40 - Minimum milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children

[2] MICS indicator TC.41 - Minimum dietary diversity

[3] MICS indicator TC.42 - Minimum meal frequency

[4] MICS indicator TC.39 - Minimum acceptable diet (6-23 months)

[A] Minimum dietary diversity is defined as receiving foods from at least 5 of 8 food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, white/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains, 3) beans, peas, lentils, nuts and seeds, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, 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 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 children who are not breastfeeding it is defined as receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods, or milk feeds, at least 4 times with at least one of those feeds being a solid or semi-solid feed.

[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.

[D] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Mother's Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[E] The modality "No religion" of "Mother's Religion" has been suppressed due to low 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 TC.7.5: Child food poverty

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who did not receive a minimum number of food groups during the previous day, by child food poverty levels, Samoa DHS-MICS 2025

	Percentage of children living in child food poverty[A]			Number of children age 6-23 months
	Severe	Moderate	Total[1]	
Total	**24.3**	**48.2**	**72.5**	**655**
Sex				
Male	24.6	49.1	73.8	313
Female	24.0	47.3	71.3	341
Area				
Urban	27.5	44.6	72.1	101
Rural	23.7	48.8	72.5	553
Region				
Apia Urban Area	27.5	44.6	72.1	101
North West Upolu	27.7	40.7	68.5	246
Rest of Upolu	17.5	57.8	75.3	160
Savaii	23.7	52.6	76.3	147
Age (in months)				
6-8	46.4	40.1	86.5	83
9-11	33.9	40.9	74.9	94
12-17	18.3	52.0	70.3	240
18-23	18.8	49.9	68.7	238
Mother's Education[B]				
Early Childhood Education or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Secondary	23.0	50.5	73.5	429
Higher	24.2	45.5	69.7	189
Mother's Religion[C]				
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	22.3	51.0	73.3	146
Roman Catholic	28.0	47.6	75.6	110
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	23.7	51.4	75.2	121
Methodist	23.0	48.3	71.3	71
Assembly of God	20.7	45.5	66.2	88
Other religion	27.4	42.5	69.9	85
Mother's Employment Status				
Employed	14.7	54.3	69.0	187
Unemployed	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Not employed	28.7	45.5	74.2	425
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	26.6	53.9	80.5	169
Second	19.9	48.7	68.7	141
Middle	26.7	47.0	73.8	149
Fourth	25.0	46.3	71.3	111
Richest	21.8	40.2	62.0	85

[1] MICS indicator TC.705 - Child food poverty

[A] Child food poverty is defined as to have received foods from 4 or fewer food groups during the previous day. The moderate level of child food poverty is a maximum of 3-4 food groups and the severe level is 2 or fewer food groups. See Table TC.7.4 for the list of the 8 food groups.

[B] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Mother's Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[C] The modality "No religion" of "Mother's Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

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

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Table TC.7.6: Consumption of select food groups

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who consumed select foods during the previous day, Samoa DHS-MICS 2025

	Percentage of children who consumed from the seven food groups of dietary diversity (excl. breastmilk):							Percentage of children who consumed:		
	Grains, white/ pale starchy roots, tubers, or plantains	Beans, peas, lentils, nuts, seeds or any food made from these	Dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese)	Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats)	Egg	Vitamin-A rich fruits or vegetables	Other fruits or vegetables	Any fruit or vegetables	Egg or flesh food[1]	Number of children age 6-23 months
Total	**80.4**	**4.6**	**50.3**	**45.7**	**26.9**	**66.5**	**32.9**	**69.4**	**57.7**	**655**
Sex										
Male	79.8	5.3	55.8	44.5	25.2	63.2	31.6	66.1	57.1	313
Female	80.9	3.9	45.2	46.8	28.5	69.6	34.0	72.5	58.3	341
Area										
Urban	81.0	5.5	53.5	48.6	23.4	64.4	35.3	67.9	54.8	101
Rural	80.3	4.4	49.7	45.2	27.6	66.9	32.4	69.7	58.2	553
Region										
Apia Urban Area	81.0	5.5	53.5	48.6	23.4	64.4	35.3	67.9	54.8	101
North West Upoplu	76.6	5.4	46.2	52.2	32.6	61.4	28.8	63.6	67.9	246
Rest of Upolu	82.5	3.9	56.5	43.5	23.4	71.4	37.7	76.0	53.9	160
Savaii	84.0	3.2	48.1	35.3	23.7	71.2	32.7	73.1	46.8	147
Age (in months)										
6-8	63.0	0.0	49.1	23.7	15.6	43.0	19.7	45.4	35.1	83
9-11	75.7	3.4	55.7	31.4	23.5	59.1	28.1	60.8	45.6	94
12-17	84.9	4.2	50.9	47.4	30.4	72.0	33.6	75.2	61.6	240
18-23	83.8	6.9	47.9	57.3	28.8	72.1	38.6	75.3	66.5	238
Mother's Education										
Early Childhood Education or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Secondary	79.9	4.7	46.7	46.3	27.1	66.8	31.8	69.6	58.5	429
Higher	85.3	4.4	61.6	46.3	27.8	66.6	34.2	69.7	57.4	189
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Mother's Religion										
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	82.8	4.2	49.1	47.4	25.0	69.2	32.1	71.9	57.9	146
Roman Catholic	76.6	7.9	55.8	41.4	25.2	59.6	30.2	61.8	55.3	110
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	80.6	7.1	50.7	46.3	20.6	63.8	35.1	68.0	56.9	121
Methodist	83.7	3.3	44.6	39.9	34.5	70.6	32.6	72.3	60.4	71
Assembly of God	84.4	0.7	52.9	42.9	33.2	71.5	33.9	74.4	53.6	88
Other religion	74.7	3.4	43.6	52.1	28.7	66.5	31.3	69.9	65.1	85
No religion	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3

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Table TC.7.6: Consumption of select food groups (Continued)

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who consumed select foods during the previous day, Samoa DHS-MICS 2025

	Percentage of children who consumed from the seven food groups of dietary diversity (excl. breastmilk):							Percentage of children who consumed:		
	Grains, white/ pale starchy roots, tubers, or plantains	Beans, peas, lentils, nuts, seeds or any food made from these	Dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese)	Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats)	Egg	Vitamin-A rich fruits or vegetables	Other fruits or vegetables	Any fruit or vegetables	Egg or flesh food[1]	Number of children age 6-23 months
Mother's Employment Status										
Employed	86.7	6.9	65.6	53.5	27.3	72.4	39.5	77.2	64.5	187
Unemployed	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Not employed	77.6	3.4	42.6	41.3	25.5	63.7	28.9	65.8	54.5	425
Current breastfeeding status										
Breastfeeding	79.2	4.0	31.0	40.4	26.5	67.5	31.8	69.8	54.8	341
Not breastfeeding	81.7	5.2	71.3	51.5	27.4	65.4	34.0	69.0	60.9	313
Mother's Employment Status[A]										
Employed	86.7	6.9	65.6	53.5	27.3	72.4	39.5	77.2	64.5	187
Unemployed	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Not employed	77.6	3.4	42.6	41.3	25.5	63.7	28.9	65.8	54.5	425
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	78.2	2.4	40.6	39.6	19.4	64.0	31.0	67.1	48.6	169
Second	86.8	5.0	50.6	46.7	31.1	67.9	35.6	74.5	61.9	141
Middle	75.4	0.9	47.8	50.6	27.5	65.2	29.3	66.6	63.5	149
Fourth	79.0	5.7	52.6	39.5	33.5	66.3	32.4	66.8	54.2	111
Richest	84.5	13.0	70.3	55.8	25.3	71.9	38.7	74.0	63.1	85

[1] MICS indicator TC.706 - Egg and/or flesh food consumption

[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.

The modalities "DK/Missing" of "Mother's Education" and "No religion" of "Mother's Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

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

Table TC.7.7: Unhealthy feeding practices

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who consumed a sweet beverage, unhealthy food, and zero vegetables or fruit during the previous day, Samoa DHS-MICS 2025

	Percentage of children with unhealthy feeding practices, consuming:			Number of children age 6-23 months
	Sweet beverage[1]	Unhealthy food[2]	Zero vegetables or fruit[3]	
Total	**51.3**	**44.3**	**21.5**	**655**
Sex				
Male	51.9	43.1	23.1	313
Female	50.8	45.3	20.1	341
Area				
Urban	56.1	49.8	22.2	101
Rural	50.5	43.3	21.4	553
Region				
Apia Urban Area	56.1	49.8	22.2	101
North West Upolu	48.9	47.8	27.7	246
Rest of Upolu	60.4	44.8	14.9	160
Savaii	42.3	34.0	17.9	147
Age (in months)				
6-8	19.2	16.9	39.8	83
9-11	46.9	28.9	27.9	94
12-17	52.2	45.2	17.6	240
18-23	63.4	58.9	16.6	238
Mother's Education				
Early Childhood Education or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Secondary	49.0	42.7	20.7	429
Higher	59.6	52.3	22.2	189
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Mother's Religion				
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	53.9	46.4	21.3	146
Roman Catholic	46.9	41.2	27.8	110
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	52.8	45.0	19.8	121
Methodist	54.3	45.7	16.9	71
Assembly of God	46.1	46.0	18.7	88
Other religion	51.7	43.5	23.8	85
No religion	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Mother's Employment Status				
Employed	60.4	49.6	18.1	187
Unemployed	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Not employed	45.9	41.1	23.5	425
Current breastfeeding status				
Breastfeeding	46.2	36.5	21.6	341
Not breastfeeding	56.9	52.7	21.4	313
Mother's functional difficulties[A]				
Has functional difficulty	46.2	36.5	21.6	341
Has no functional difficulty	56.9	52.7	21.4	313

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Table TC.7.7: Unhealthy feeding practices (Continued)

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who consumed a sweet beverage, unhealthy food, and zero vegetables or fruit during the previous day, Samoa DHS-MICS 2025

	Percentage of children with unhealthy feeding practices, consuming:			Number of children age 6-23 months
	Sweet beverage[1]	Unhealthy food[2]	Zero vegetables or fruit[3]	
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	44.1	37.1	19.7	169
Second	49.6	46.1	16.6	141
Middle	50.8	45.9	26.3	149
Fourth	53.9	49.1	23.7	111
Richest	66.2	46.3	22.2	85

[1] MICS indicator TC.707 - Sweet beverage consumption

[2] MICS indicator TC.708 - Unhealthy food consumption

[3] MICS indicator TC.709 - Zero vegetable or fruit consumption

[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.

The modalities DK/Missing of Mother's Religion and "No religion" of "Mother's Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

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

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7.7 MALNUTRITION

Children's nutritional status reflects their overall health. When children have regular access to an adequate diet, are protected from and given effective treatment for childhood illnesses, 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.[89] Children with severe wasting have more than nine times higher odds of dying compared to children without wasting.[90] Malnutrition in early childhood also can impair physical and cognitive development and increase the risk of non-communicable diseases in adulthood. The Sustainable Development Goal target 2.2 is to reduce the prevalence of stunting among children under five by 40 per cent between 2012 and 2025, to reduce wasting to <5 per cent and to have no increase in overweight over the same period. A reduction in the prevalence of malnutrition contributes not only to SDG2.2 but is central to achievement of all 17 SDGs, specifically those related to health, education, gender equality and the climate.[91]

A well-nourished population can provide a reference for how children should grow. The reference population used in this report is based on the WHO growth standards and reference data.[92] Malnutrition in a population can be gauged by comparing children to these reference populations. All of the nutritional status indicators, that is, weight-for-age, height-for-age, weight-for-height, and body mass index-for-age, can be expressed in standard deviation units (z-scores) from the median of the reference population.

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 of children under age 5. Children whose weight-for-height is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are classified to have moderate or severe wasting, while those with weight-for-height more than three standard deviations below the median are classified with severe wasting. Wasting is usually the result of poor nutrient intake or disease. Wasting is a form of acute malnutrition, and the prevalence can change quickly in response to shocks or seasonal changes in the availability of food and/or disease prevalence.

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

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.

Body Mass Index (BMI) for age is used once children reach age 5 and then throughout life into adulthood. Similar to weight-for-age, BMI is used to assess whether children are overweight or thin for their height and age.

In MICS, weights and heights of all children under age 5 were measured. Additionally, anthropometric measurements were collected for children age 5-9 years. Among children randomly selected for the

89 Black, R. et al. "Maternal and Child Undernutrition and Overweight in Low-income and Middle-income Countries." *The Lancet* 382, no. 9890 (2013): 427–451. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(13)60937-x

90 Black, R., et al. "Maternal and Child Undernutrition: global and regional exposures and health consequences." *The Lancet 371*, no. 9608 (2008): 243–60. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(07)61690-0

91 Grosso, G., Mateo, A., Rangelov, N., Buzeti, T., Birt, C. on behalf of the Food and Nutrition Section of the European Public Health Association. 2020. Nutrition in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals. European Journal of Public Health, 30(Supplement_1): i19–i23. https://doi.org/10.1093/eurpub/ckaa034

92 de Onis M, Garza C, Victora CG, Onyango AW, Frongillo EA, Martines J, for the WHO Multicentre Growth Reference Study Group. The WHO Multicentre Growth Reference Study: planning, study design and methodology. Food and Nutrition Bulletin 2004; 25(Suppl. 1): S15–S26.

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Questionnaire for children and adolescents age 5-17 (one child per household), all children age 5-9 years were measured.

Measurements were done using the anthropometric equipment recommended by UNICEF.[93] Findings in this section are based on the indexes calculated from the heights, weights and birth dates collected during the survey interview.

Tables TC.8.1 and TC.8.2 show percentages of children under 5 years of age and age 5-9 years 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 the anthropometric indicators.

Children are excluded from analysis of 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. 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 excluded and reasons for exclusion are shown in the data quality tables in section DQ.3 in Appendix D. The tables show that due to incomplete dates of birth, implausible measurements, and/or missing weight and/or height, 1.2 percent of children under 5 have been excluded from calculations of the weight-for-age indicators, 2.8 percent from the height-for-age indicators, and 3.9 percent for the weight-for-height indicators. For children age 5-9 years the tables show that due to incomplete dates of birth, implausible measurements, and/or missing weight and/or height, 4.0 percent of children age 5-9 have been excluded from calculations of the weight-for-age indicators, 2.2 percent from the height-for-age indicators, and 5.4 percent for the BMI-for-age indicators.

93 See MICS Supply Procurement Instructions: http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design.

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Table TC.8.1: Nutritional status of children under 5

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Samoa DHS-MICS 2025

	Weight for age				Height for age				Weight for height					
	Underweight				Stunted				Wasted		Overweight			
	Percent below				Percent below				Percent below		Percent above			
	- 2 SD[1]	- 3 SD[2]	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with weight and age[A]	- 2 SD[3]	- 3 SD[4]	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with height and age[A]	- 2 SD[5]	- 3 SD[6]	+ 2 SD[7]	+ 3 SD[8]	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with weight and height[A]
Total	**2.0**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**2,314**	**5.6**	**1.8**	**0.0**	**2,276**	**2.0**	**0.7**	**11.2**	**3.0**	**0.7**	**2,249**
Sex														
Male	1.6	0.3	0.5	1,190	6.4	1.9	0.0	1,172	2.0	0.9	12.1	2.8	0.7	1,154
Female	2.5	0.7	0.5	1,124	4.7	1.8	0.1	1,104	2.1	0.4	10.3	3.2	0.6	1,095
Area														
Urban	1.7	0.0	0.7	351	4.7	1.6	0.2	347	2.0	0.6	15.1	4.7	0.8	343
Rural	2.1	0.6	0.5	1,963	5.8	1.9	0.0	1,929	2.1	0.7	10.5	2.7	0.6	1,906
Region														
Apia Urban Area	1.7	0.0	0.7	351	4.7	1.6	0.2	347	2.0	0.6	15.1	4.7	0.8	343
North West Upolu	2.3	0.6	0.5	881	5.9	2.0	0.0	868	2.4	0.8	12.1	3.3	0.7	852
Rest of Upolu	2.4	0.7	0.4	573	5.1	1.1	0.1	566	2.2	0.7	8.8	2.0	0.5	565
Savaii	1.5	0.4	0.4	508	6.3	2.5	-0.1	495	1.4	0.4	9.8	2.5	0.7	489
Age (in months)														
0-5	1.8	0.9	0.8	224	5.9	1.6	0.7	213	5.7	2.1	8.4	2.8	0.3	210
6-11	1.9	0.8	0.6	176	1.1	0.6	0.6	171	2.8	0.0	10.6	0.6	0.5	171
12-17	2.4	1.0	0.5	237	6.1	1.7	0.0	233	1.4	0.6	13.5	3.3	0.7	230
18-23	1.7	0.4	0.5	237	6.7	2.7	-0.1	235	3.0	0.4	16.2	4.5	0.7	235
24-35	2.7	0.0	0.4	458	6.9	2.8	-0.1	447	2.1	0.3	9.2	2.6	0.6	443
36-47	2.3	0.5	0.5	516	5.4	1.7	-0.1	511	1.3	0.7	13.1	3.7	0.8	505
48-59	1.3	0.5	0.4	466	5.3	1.2	-0.1	467	0.7	0.7	9.1	2.8	0.7	455
Mother's Education														
Early Childhood Education or none	(4.7)	0.0	0.0	58	15.3	4.5	-0.4	59	(3.5)	(1.1)	(3.5)	0.0	-0.2	55
Primary	5.1	2.6	0.1	52	8.3	1.2	-0.1	52	5.9	3.8	10.0	0.0	0.4	51
Secondary	2.1	0.4	0.4	1,549	4.9	1.5	0.0	1,526	2.3	0.7	10.2	2.7	0.6	1,509
Higher	1.4	0.5	0.7	639	6.2	2.4	0.2	623	1.1	0.3	14.8	4.5	0.8	619
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15

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Table TC.8.1: Nutritional status of children under 5 (Continued)

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Samoa DHS-MICS 2025

	Weight for age				Height for age				Weight for height					
	Underweight				Stunted				Wasted		Overweight			
	Percent below				Percent below				Percent below		Percent above			
	- 2 SD[1]	- 3 SD[2]	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with weight and age[A]	- 2 SD[3]	- 3 SD[4]	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with height and age[A]	- 2 SD[5]	- 3 SD[6]	+ 2 SD[7]	+ 3 SD[8]	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with weight and height[A]
Mother's Religion														
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	2.8	0.8	0.4	490	6.8	2.7	0.0	483	3.2	1.1	11.5	2.8	0.6	478
Roman Catholic	1.3	0.6	0.6	359	3.7	1.0	0.1	349	2.0	0.6	13.7	3.1	0.7	345
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	3.0	0.7	0.5	455	5.7	1.7	0.1	446	1.4	0.9	11.0	4.3	0.7	445
Methodist	2.5	0.5	0.4	253	4.8	2.2	0.0	250	2.7	0.3	9.4	3.1	0.6	249
Assembly of God	1.5	0.3	0.5	297	6.2	1.3	0.0	293	2.3	0.8	10.7	1.6	0.6	288
Other religion	0.7	0.0	0.5	272	6.3	2.2	0.0	269	1.3	0.2	11.3	2.7	0.7	261
No religion	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Mother's Employment Status														
Employed	2.0	0.4	0.6	666	6.1	2.1	0.2	660	2.8	0.4	12.7	3.7	0.7	644
Unemployed	(4.5)	0.0	-0.4	46	(4.7)	0.0	-0.2	44	0.0	0.0	(11.4)	0.0	-0.5	44
Not employed	2.1	0.6	0.4	1,420	5.5	1.8	0.0	1,392	2.0	0.9	10.8	2.8	0.6	1,384
Mother's age at birth														
Less than 20	2.0	0.8	0.4	162	5.2	1.7	0.0	159	2.8	0.9	11.4	4.7	0.6	156
20-34	1.9	0.5	0.5	1,603	5.6	1.8	0.0	1,569	2.0	0.7	11.1	2.7	0.6	1,557
35-49	2.6	0.5	0.6	457	5.7	2.4	0.2	455	2.3	0.4	12.3	3.8	0.7	446
No information on biological mother	1.5	0.0	0.5	91	5.4	0.0	0.1	93	0.0	0.0	8.1	2.1	0.6	91
Mother's functional difficulties[B]														
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Has no functional difficulty	2.0	0.5	0.5	2,122	5.7	1.9	0.0	2,087	2.1	0.7	11.4	2.9	0.6	2,062

Table TC.8.1: Nutritional status of children under 5 (Continued)

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Samoa DHS-MICS 2025

	Weight for age				Height for age				Weight for height					
	Underweight				Stunted				Wasted		Overweight			
	Percent below				Percent below				Percent below		Percent above			
	- 2 SD[1]	- 3 SD[2]	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with weight and age[A]	- 2 SD[3]	- 3 SD[4]	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with height and age[A]	- 2 SD[5]	- 3 SD[6]	+ 2 SD[7]	+ 3 SD[8]	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with weight and height[A]
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	2.3	0.2	0.2	589	6.7	1.7	-0.2	585	1.9	0.6	8.1	1.6	0.5	586
Second	3.0	0.9	0.4	494	6.5	2.8	-0.1	479	2.3	1.3	10.3	3.3	0.6	474
Middle	1.1	0.2	0.5	496	4.8	1.4	0.0	487	1.6	0.8	11.0	3.2	0.7	479
Fourth	2.7	0.7	0.6	399	5.2	1.8	0.1	390	3.1	0.3	12.4	3.1	0.7	383
Richest	0.6	0.6	0.9	336	4.1	1.3	0.5	336	1.2	0.0	17.1	4.9	0.9	327

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The modalities "DK/Missing" of "Mother's Education and "No religion" of "Mother's Religion" has been suppressed due to low 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 TC.8.2: Nutritional status of children age 5-9 years

Percentage of children age 5-9 years by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and Body Mass Index for age, Samoa DHS-MICS 2025

	Weight for age				Height for age				Body Mass Index for age					
									Thinness		Overweight			
	Percent below		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with weight and age[A]	Percent below		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with height and age[A]	Percent below		Percent above		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with weight and height[A]
	- 2 SD[1]	- 3 SD[2]			- 2 SD[3]	- 3 SD[4]			- 2 SD[5]	- 3 SD[6]	+ 1 SD[7]	+ 2 SD[8]		
Total	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.9**	**2,620**	**4.3**	**2.3**	**0.2**	**2,646**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**42.4**	**16.9**	**1.0**	**2,564**
Sex														
Male	0.4	0.4	1.0	1,376	4.5	2.7	0.3	1,405	0.8	0.0	46.6	19.6	1.1	1,329
Female	0.4	0.2	0.7	1,243	4.1	1.9	0.2	1,242	0.0	0.0	37.9	13.9	0.8	1,235
Area														
Urban	0.6	0.6	1.1	387	5.6	3.7	0.4	390	0.8	0.2	47.9	26.3	1.1	379
Rural	0.4	0.2	0.9	2,232	4.1	2.1	0.2	2,257	0.4	0.0	41.5	15.2	1.0	2,185
Region														
Apia Urban Area	0.6	0.6	1.1	387	5.6	3.7	0.4	390	0.8	0.2	47.9	26.3	1.1	379
North West Upolu	0.6	0.6	1.0	948	3.5	1.5	0.3	958	0.0	0.0	47.9	20.3	1.2	933
Rest of Upolu	0.0	0.0	0.7	685	6.2	3.6	0.1	690	1.3	0.0	33.9	11.3	0.7	667
Savaii	0.5	0.0	0.8	599	2.7	1.2	0.2	609	0.0	0.0	39.8	11.5	0.9	585
Age														
5	0.0	0.0	0.7	592	4.2	1.0	0.0	603	0.1	0.1	37.8	8.6	0.9	573
6	0.0	0.0	0.9	536	4.0	2.5	0.3	545	0.4	0.0	44.7	16.9	1.0	528
7	0.0	0.0	1.0	513	4.5	4.2	0.3	514	0.0	0.0	40.9	14.2	1.0	494
8	1.6	1.1	0.8	502	2.5	0.8	0.3	500	1.7	0.0	38.7	17.9	0.8	498
9	0.5	0.5	1.0	477	6.6	3.5	0.2	484	0.1	0.0	51.0	28.6	1.2	471
Mother's Education														
Early Childhood Education or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	75	(*)	(*)	(*)	81	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	75
Primary	(5.7)	(5.7)	(.3)	94	0.0	0.0	-0.2	89	0.0	0.0	(21.4)	(8.0)	-0.7	94
Secondary	0.3	0.1	0.7	1,699	4.9	2.7	0.1	1,712	0.3	0.0	37.8	14.3	0.9	1,671
Higher	0.0	0.0	1.3	734	4.2	2.1	0.5	746	1.0	0.0	55.8	23.4	1.3	706
Special Needs Education	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Mother's Religion														
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	0.0	0.0	0.9	539	4.6	1.0	0.3	539	0.5	0.0	39.2	16.3	0.9	534
Roman Catholic	1.4	1.4	0.9	376	2.0	0.6	0.3	376	0.2	0.2	42.5	23.5	1.1	376
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	0.0	0.0	1.0	416	4.5	2.5	0.2	427	1.4	0.0	44.5	16.8	1.0	392
Methodist	1.0	0.0	0.8	289	4.3	1.3	0.1	295	1.2	0.0	41.2	11.2	0.8	274
Assembly of God	0.0	0.0	0.8	313	10.9	8.1	0.0	311	0.0	0.0	48.5	13.5	1.0	294
Other religion	0.9	0.9	1.0	272	2.2	2.2	0.3	272	0.0	0.0	52.7	22.1	1.2	274
No religion	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5

Table TC.8.2: Nutritional status of children age 5-9 years (Continued)

Percentage of children age 5-9 years by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and Body Mass Index for age, Samoa DHS-MICS 2025

	Weight for age			Number of children with weight and age[A]	Height for age			Number of children with height and age[A]	Body Mass Index for age					Number of children with weight and height[A]
									Thinness		Overweight			
	Percent below		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Percent below		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Percent below		Percent above		Mean Z-Score (SD)	
	- 2 SD[1]	- 3 SD[2]			- 2 SD[3]	- 3 SD[4]			- 2 SD[5]	- 3 SD[6]	+ 1 SD[7]	+ 2 SD[8]		
Mother's Employment Status														
Employed	0.0	0.0	1.2	833	4.6	3.5	0.3	844	0.7	0.0	52.4	22.9	1.3	804
Unemployed	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Not employed	0.8	0.6	0.7	1,359	4.7	1.7	0.1	1,364	0.5	0.0	39.2	14.2	0.8	1,328
Mother's age at birth														
Less than 20	0.3	0.3	0.9	928	4.9	2.3	0.2	938	0.7	0.1	42.9	19.4	1.0	898
20-34	0.7	0.4	0.9	1,203	3.3	1.8	0.3	1,209	0.2	0.0	44.6	15.1	1.0	1,179
35-49	0.0	0.0	0.9	265	1.9	1.6	0.3	273	0.0	0.0	38.9	18.0	1.0	268
No information on biological mother	0.0	0.0	0.6	224	10.0	5.9	0.0	227	1.5	0.0	32.5	15.1	0.8	219
Mother's functional difficulties[B]														
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	33	(*)	(*)	(*)	33	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	33
Has no functional difficulty	0.5	0.4	0.9	2,183	4.7	2.4	0.2	2,199	0.5	0.0	43.8	17.1	1.0	2,123
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.6	561	5.3	3.1	0.1	564	0.0	0.0	32.7	9.7	0.7	551
Second	0.5	0.0	0.8	575	2.3	0.2	0.2	575	0.7	0.1	41.4	10.9	0.8	568
Middle	1.0	1.0	0.8	562	4.3	2.4	-0.1	562	0.0	0.0	40.9	14.8	1.0	550
Fourth	0.0	0.0	1.0	508	5.1	2.9	0.4	518	1.5	0.0	43.5	20.3	0.9	487
Richest	0.6	0.6	1.4	414	4.7	3.3	0.5	427	0.2	0.0	57.6	33.6	1.5	409

[1]MICS indicator TC.711a - Low weight-for-age (age 5-9 years) (moderate and severe)

[2] MICS indicator TC.711a - Low weight-for-age (age 5-9 years) (severe)

[3] MICS indicator TC.710a - Low height-for-age (age 5-9 years) (moderate and severe)

[4] MICS indicator TC.710b - Low height-for-age (age 5-9 years) (severe)

[5] MICS indicator TC.708a - Thinness prevalence (age 5-9 years) (moderate and severe)

[6] MICS indicator TC.708b - Thinness prevalence (age 5-9 years) (severe)

[7] MICS indicator TC.709a - Overweight prevalence (age 5-9 years) (moderate and severe)

[8] MICS indicator TC.709b - Overweight prevalence (age 5-9 years) (severe)

[A] Denominators for weight for age, height for age, and weight for height may be different. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured or are implausible (flagged), or their age is not available, whichever applicable. See Appendix D: Data quality, Tables DQ.3.10-12.

[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 modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing of "Mother's Education and "No religion" of "Mother's Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

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

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

7.8 RESPONSIVE CAREGIVING IN EARLY CHILDHOOD

Early childhood is a crucial window of opportunity and is scientifically proven to be the most sensitive period for brain development. It is in these earliest years when interactions between young children and their environments have profound impacts on physical, cognitive, social and emotional development that extend into adulthood.[94] An optimal home environment during early childhood includes the availability of developmentally-appropriate playthings and books as well as opportunities for stimulating engagement with objects, the environment and caregivers.

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

The Samoa DHS-MICS 2025 collected information on a range of activities that provide early stimulation and responsive care to young children. These include whether an adult member of the household did any of the following activities: read books to or looked at picture books with the child; told stories to the child; sang songs to or with the child; took the child outside the home, compound or yard; played with the child; spent time naming, counting, or drawing things for or with the child. The results are presented in Table TC.9.1.

During the Samoa DHS-MICS 2025, mothers/caregivers of children under 5 years of age were asked how many children's books or picture books they had for their child at home, and what types of toys and objects the child played with at home. The findings are presented in Table TC.9.2.

Research shows that leaving children without adequate supervision is a risk factor for unintentional injuries.[95] In the Samoa DHS-MICS 2025, two questions were asked to find out whether children age 0-59 months were left alone during the week preceding the interview, and whether children were left in the care of other children under 10 years of age. Results are presented in Table TC.9.3.

94 Black, M. et al. "Early Childhood Development Coming of Age: Science through the Life Course." *The Lancet* 389, no. 10064 (2016): 77-90. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(16)31389-7; Shonkoff J. et al. "The Lifelong Effects of Early Childhood Adversity and Toxic Stress." *Pediatrics* 129, no. 1 (2011): 232-46. doi:10.1542/peds.2011-2663.

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

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Table TC.9.1: Early stimulation and responsive care

Percentage of children age 2-4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities to provide early stimulation and responsive care during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers[A], Samoa DHS-MICS 2025

	Adult household members			Father[A]		Mother[A]		
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities[1]	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities[2]	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities[3]	Mean number of activities with mothers	Number of children age 2-4 years
Total	**40.7**	**3.0**	**13.8**	**3.0**	**0.7**	**23.2**	**2.1**	**1,462**
Sex								
Male	40.2	3.0	13.6	3.3	0.7	22.7	2.0	778
Female	41.3	3.0	14.1	2.6	0.6	23.8	2.1	684
Area								
Urban	46.3	3.1	17.4	3.9	0.7	28.6	2.3	220
Rural	39.7	3.0	13.2	2.8	0.7	22.3	2.0	1,243
Region								
Apia Urban Area	46.3	3.1	17.4	3.9	0.7	28.6	2.3	220
North West Upolu	38.3	3.0	10.3	3.5	0.7	25.1	2.1	570
Rest of Upolu	31.6	2.5	22.7	1.5	0.6	15.5	1.7	348
Savaii	50.9	3.5	8.1	2.9	0.6	24.4	2.2	325
Age								
2	33.1	2.8	15.1	1.3	0.6	21.9	2.0	462
3	44.7	3.1	12.5	4.3	0.7	24.7	2.1	522
4	43.7	3.1	14.1	3.1	0.7	22.8	2.1	478
Biological mother's education[B,C]								
Early Childhood Education or none	(58.3)	(3.8)	(4.1)	(0.0)	(0.8)	(50.5)	(3.3)	33
Primary	(47.9)	(2.6)	(38.4)	(5.5)	(0.6)	(21.3)	(1.9)	24
Secondary	37.9	2.9	13.7	2.9	0.7	21.8	2.1	859
Higher	48.3	3.2	14.0	3.7	0.7	29.2	2.4	378
Biological mother not in the household	34.1	2.8	13.0	2.1	0.5	11.7	1.1	161
Biological father's education[B,C]								
Early Childhood Education or none	(46.2)	(3.1)	(13.5)	(0.0)	(.7)	(35.5)	(2.5)	47
Primary	33.4	2.5	25.6	1.6	0.6	9.8	1.4	67
Secondary	38.2	2.9	14.4	4.5	0.9	20.9	2.0	612
Higher	49.3	3.4	9.4	6.7	1.2	26.4	2.3	213
Biological father not in the household	40.8	3.0	13.3	0.1	0.2	25.3	2.1	513

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Table TC.9.1: Early stimulation and responsive care (Continued)

Percentage of children age 2-4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities to provide early stimulation and responsive care during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers[A], Samoa DHS-MICS 2025

	Adult household members			Father[A]		Mother[A]		
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities[1]	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities[2]	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities[3]	Mean number of activities with mothers	Number of children age 2-4 years
Functional difficulties								
Has functional difficulty	20.1	2.4	15.7	2.2	0.5	12.7	1.5	61
Has no functional difficulty	41.6	3.0	13.8	3.0	0.7	23.7	2.1	1,402
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	32.0	2.6	20.1	1.7	0.5	14.5	1.6	373
Second	39.9	3.0	12.5	3.4	0.6	23.8	2.1	302
Middle	43.8	3.2	9.0	1.9	0.7	25.0	2.1	302
Fourth	43.0	3.1	13.7	2.5	0.6	24.9	2.2	251
Richest	49.2	3.3	12.1	6.3	1.0	32.2	2.5	234

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

[2] MICS Indicator TC.49b - Early stimulation and responsive care by father[A]

[3] MICS Indicator TC.49c - Early stimulation and responsive care by mother[A]

[A] For the estimation these indicators, father and mother refer to both biological and nonbiological parents (i.e., foster/step parents) who live in the same household as the child.

[B] Mother's/Father's education is only captured for biological parents who live in the same household as the child. The disaggregate for Biological mother differs from the standard disaggregate of "Mother's education" which captures the education level of the mother or primary caregiver. This standard disaggregate is not shown in this table.

[C] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Biological mother's Education" and "Biological father's Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

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

Table TC.9.2: Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 5 by the number of children's books present in the household, and by the type and number of playthings that child plays with, Samoa DHS-MICS 2025

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				
	3 or more children's books[1]	10 or more children's books	Home-made toys	Toys from a shop/manu-factured toys	Household objects/ objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings[2]	Number of children
Total	**7.1**	**1.4**	**24.3**	**78.8**	**35.2**	**39.8**	**2,344**
Sex							
Male	6.2	1.0	26.9	79.6	36.9	41.8	1,207
Female	8.1	1.9	21.6	78.0	33.4	37.7	1,137
Area							
Urban	13.6	5.1	27.7	79.1	40.6	48.0	355
Rural	5.9	0.8	23.7	78.8	34.2	38.3	1,989
Region							
Apia Urban Area	13.6	5.1	27.7	79.1	40.6	48.0	355
North West Upolu	7.3	1.5	24.6	83.8	41.5	45.1	899
Rest of Upolu	5.9	0.4	21.4	79.3	28.3	32.4	576
Savaii	3.5	0.0	24.6	69.5	28.1	33.1	514
Age							
0-1	4.1	0.6	13.0	62.5	23.6	25.8	882
2-4	8.9	1.9	31.1	88.7	42.2	48.2	1,462
Mother's Education[A]							
Early Childhood Education or none	9.0	6.7	52.3	85.9	65.9	68.1	59
Primary	4.0	2.0	30.7	84.0	47.8	54.3	52
Secondary	4.5	0.3	24.1	78.3	34.8	39.6	1,572
Higher	13.3	3.5	21.4	79.1	32.7	36.7	645
Mother's Religion[B]							
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	6.6	1.4	23.9	79.3	32.6	38.5	493
Roman Catholic	10.5	2.3	16.5	80.3	34.1	36.5	362
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	5.1	0.8	25.9	74.8	35.0	39.1	461
Methodist	5.6	1.9	28.0	80.5	33.9	39.8	254
Assembly of God	4.5	1.5	28.8	74.0	43.5	46.7	305
Other religion	11.2	1.9	23.3	81.1	34.5	40.9	275
Mother's Employment Status							
Employed	12.64	3.76	20.9	84.4	33.4	38.2	678
Unemployed	(3.5)	(1.3)	(19.2)	(71.2)	(19.2)	(21.4)	46
Not employed	4.67	0.51	25.9	75.2	36.8	41.2	1,433
Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)							
Has functional difficulty	2.2	0.0	12.3	90.3	34.3	36.7	61
Has no functional difficulty	9.2	2.0	31.9	88.6	42.5	48.7	1,402
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	1.9	0.0	28.8	70.3	34.9	40.1	594
Second	3.6	0.7	21.3	79.9	35.9	37.9	500
Middle	4.6	1.0	21.1	81.2	34.3	38.9	505
Fourth	8.6	1.6	26.6	80.5	34.7	41.0	402
Richest	23.1	5.3	22.6	86.7	36.6	42.0	342

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

[2] MICS indicator TC.51 - Availability of playthings

[A] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Mother's Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[B] The modality "No religion" of "Mother's Religion" has been suppressed due to low 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 TC.9.3: 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, Samoa DHS-MICS 2025

	Percentage 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]	Number of children
Total	**5.2**	**6.2**	**9.3**	**2,344**
Sex				
Male	5.9	6.9	10.5	1,207
Female	4.4	5.5	8.0	1,137
Area				
Urban	8.0	4.3	9.9	355
Rural	4.7	6.6	9.2	1,989
Region				
Apia Urban Area	8.0	4.3	9.9	355
North West Upolu	4.5	4.9	7.4	899
Rest of Upolu	4.3	6.8	9.4	576
Savaii	5.5	9.2	11.9	514
Age				
0-1	3.4	5.2	7.1	882
2-4	6.3	6.8	10.6	1,462
Mother's Education[A]				
Early Childhood Education or none	3.3	2.3	3.3	59
Primary	5.1	6.0	11.1	52
Secondary	5.4	6.8	9.9	1572
Higher	4.6	5.2	8.1	645
Mother's Religion[B]				
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	3.8	3.9	6.7	493
Roman Catholic	6.4	6.3	9.7	362
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	7.0	6.3	10.1	461
Methodist	4.4	10.9	13.4	254
Assembly of God	4.7	6.0	8.2	305
Other religion	4.2	5.5	8.2	275
Mother's Employment Status				
Employed	5.4	4.5	7.9	678
Unemployed	(4.5)	(0.0)	(4.5)	46
Not employed	5.0	7.1	9.8	1,433
Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)				
Has functional difficulty	6.9	9.1	10.8	61
Has no functional difficulty	6.3	6.7	10.6	1,402
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	5.8	8.1	10.9	594
Second	5.2	6.6	8.7	500
Middle	4.4	6.1	9.2	505
Fourth	5.4	5.6	9.3	402
Richest	5.1	3.4	7.5	342

[1] MICS indicator TC.52 - Inadequate supervision

[A] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Mother's Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[B] The modality "No religion" of "Mother's Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

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

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7.9 EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT INDEX

Early childhood development is a multidimensional outcome that is the result of an ordered progression of motor, cognitive, language, socio-emotional and regulatory skills and capacities acquired across the early years.[96] While these are distinct domains of early childhood development, they are interconnected. Nurturing and supporting all these dimensions in a holistic manner is key to ensuring children have the best chance to reach their full potential. [97]

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

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

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

The ECDI2030 module is not designed to report on individual domains separately. Rather, it is meant to produce a single summary score that captures the interlinked developmental concepts embedded in the three domains mentioned in SDG 4.2.1.[98]

The indicator derived from the ECDI2030 module is the percentage of children age 2-4 years who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being.[99] The findings are presented in Table TC.10.1.

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

97 United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). *Early Childhood Development. UNICEF Vision for Every Child.* UNICEF, New York, 2023.

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

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

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Table TC.10.1: Early childhood development index 2030 (ECDI2030)

Percentage of children age 2-4 years who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, Samoa DHS-MICS 2025

	Early childhood development index 2030 score[1]	Number of children age 2-4 years
Total	**68.6**	**1,462**
Sex		
Male	65.4	778
Female	72.3	684
Area		
Urban	72.8	220
Rural	67.9	1,243
Region		
Apia Urban Area	72.8	220
North West Upolu	78.2	570
Rest of Upolu	58.8	348
Savaii	59.6	325
Age		
2	67.3	462
3	69.5	522
4	68.9	478
Attendance to early childhood education[A]		
Attending	73.2	298
Not attending	67.5	702
Mother's Education[B]		
Early Childhood Education or none	(72.7)	37
Primary	(57.0)	35
Secondary	67.3	987
Higher	72.4	395
DK/Missing	(*)	7
Mother's Religion[C]		
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	65.9	303
Roman Catholic	66.6	214
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	69.0	283
Methodist	76.8	159
Assembly of God	67.9	180
Other religion	71.1	170
No religion	(*)	4
Mother's Employment Status		
Employed	70.8	441
Unemployed	(44.9)	25
Not employed	68.7	847
Functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	36.1	61
Has no functional difficulty	70.0	1,402
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	58.7	373
Second	69.8	302
Middle	67.7	302
Fourth	71.7	251
Richest	80.9	234

[1] MICS indicator TC.53 - Early childhood development index 2030; SDG Indicator 4.2.1

[A] Children age 2 years are excluded, as early childhood education attendance is only collected for age 3-4 years.

[B] The modality "DK/Missing" of "Mother's Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[C] The modality "No religion" of "Mother's Religion" has been suppressed due to low 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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8 LEARN AND ACQUIRE SKILLS

Enumerator conducting the Foundational learning skills with a child at home.

Photo copyrighted to Samoa Bureau of Statistics 2025.

8.1 EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Early childhood education (ECE) programmes are designed to promote young children's cognitive, social, emotional and physical development and introduce them to organised instruction outside of the family context[100]. ECE aim to develop the socio-emotional skills necessary for participation in society and the academic skills needed for entry into primary education, playing a crucial role in promoting school readiness. ECE corresponds to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) Level 0 and includes two categories (early childhood educational development designed for children aged 0 to 2, and pre-primary education for children from age 3 to the start of primary education). ECE programmes may be referred to in many ways (early childhood education and development, play school, reception, pre-primary, pre-school or *educación inicial*). Programmes for younger children provided in *crèches*, daycare centres, nurseries or *guarderías* that do not include organized learning components (such as baby-sitting services) do not meet the ISCED level 0 classification criteria[100].

In the context of Samoa, ECE is now compulsory with the endorsement of the Education Amendment Act 2019 by Parliament, which allows all children in age four to attend ECE, as it is the initial fundamental first step of every child's educational life. ECE is governed by the National Council of Early Childhood Education in

Samoa (NCECES) with the assistance of the Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture. The Centers are managed by boards of various churches/religious groups and organisations namely (i) Methodist; (ii) Catholic; (iii) EFKS (Congregational Christian Church in Samoa) and (iv) Private ECE Centers.

Table LN.1.1 shows the percent of children age 3 and 4 years currently attending early childhood education. A child currently attending school is a child who regularly attends school at the time of the survey. If the child is not attending school at the time of the interview due to school holidays or breaks, but the child regularly attends school, the child is considered as currently attending school. This indicator is based on question UB8 in the Questionnaire for Children Under 5.

Table LN.1.2 looks at children's exposure to organised learning programmes in the year before the official primary entry age. The official primary school entry age in Samoa is age 5 years. Table LN.1.2 therefore refers to children who were 4 years old at the beginning of the school year.[101] In Samoa, the school year begins in January.

The indicator corresponds to SDG indicator 4.2.2: Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age) and is calculated as an adjusted[102] net attendance rate (ANAR). This indicator is based on question UB7 in the Questionnaire for Children Under 5.

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

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

100 UNESCO (2012). *International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 2011)*. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Accessed 7 July 2025. https://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/international-standard-classification-of-education-isced-2011-en.pdf.

101 In MICS, the age of household members is recorded as their age at the time of the survey. This age is used to determine eligibility for individual questionnaires, modules and questions, and also serves to define the numerators and denominators for many indicators. However, when estimating education-related indicators that are based on children's age, such as adjusted net attendance rates, completion rates, and others, a variable is created to reflect the child's age at the beginning of the school year. This approach addresses potential issues related to the timing and duration of survey fieldwork and ensures that findings are comparable across countries, while also accounting for age criteria for school enrolment. In the tables of this chapter, "Age at the beginning of the school year" is specified in rows and columns where applicable, distinguishing it from the term "age", which refers to the child's age at the time of the survey.

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

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Table LN.1.1: Early childhood education

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are currently attending early childhood education, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending early childhood education[1,A]	Number of children age 36-59 months
Total	**29.8**	**1,000**
Sex		
Male	27.7	546
Female	32.4	454
Area		
Urban	22.0	152
Rural	31.2	847
Region		
Apia Urban Area	22.0	152
North West Upolu	23.4	389
Rest of Upolu	29.4	240
Savaii	47.2	218
Age (in months)		
36-47	23.6	522
48-59	36.6	478
Mother's education[B]		
Early Childhood Education or none	(*)	26
Primary	(20.7)	24
Secondary	29.8	679
Higher	32.2	265
Child's functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	(10.4)	33
Has no functional difficulty	30.5	967
Mother's Religion[C]		
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	34.6	210
Roman Catholic	31.1	150
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	32.6	193
Methodist	35.9	99
Assembly of God	20.1	124
Other religion	18.2	109
Mother/ Caretaker's Employment Status		
Work for pay/profit	29.1	237
Unpaid work	32.0	71
Unemployed	29.5	572
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(*)	9
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	30.8	251
Second	26.7	206
Middle	28.1	199
Fourth	32.8	179
Richest	31.1	163

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

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

[B] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Mother's education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[C] The modality "No religion" of "Caretaker's Religion" has been suppressed due to low 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 LN.1.2: Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age)

Percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by level of education attended, and percentage attending organised learning (early childhood education or primary education) (net attendance rate, adjusted), Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percent of children:					
	Attending an early childhood education programme	Attending primary education	Not attending any level of education (out of school)	Total	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Organised learning[1,2]	Number of children age 4 years at beginning of school year
Total	**40.0**	**14.4**	**45.6**	**100.0**	**54.4**	**548**
Sex						
Male	37.8	14.8	47.4	100.0	52.6	304
Female	42.6	14.0	43.4	100.0	56.6	244
Area						
Urban	32.6	17.0	50.4	100.0	49.6	92
Rural	41.4	13.9	44.6	100.0	55.4	456
Region						
Apia Urban Area	32.6	17.0	50.4	100.0	49.6	92
North West Upolu	37.2	14.7	48.1	100.0	51.9	210
Rest of Upolu	39.7	10.7	49.6	100.0	50.4	127
Savaii	50.8	15.8	33.3	100.0	66.7	119
Mother's education[A]						
Early Childhood Education or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	16
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	7
Secondary	39.5	12.1	48.4	100.0	51.6	365
Higher	43.3	22.3	34.4	100.0	65.6	156
Mother's Religion[B]						
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	40.2	16.7	43.0	100.0	57.0	117
Roman Catholic	38.6	12.5	48.9	100.0	51.1	84
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	43.0	9.9	47.1	100.0	52.9	96
Methodist	(55.4)	(11.5)	(33.1)	100.0	(66.9)	49
Assembly of God	35.5	7.5	57.0	100.0	43.0	62
Other religion	28.5	25.1	46.4	100.0	53.6	62
Mother/ Caretaker's Employment Status						
Work for pay/profit	40.4	19.0	40.6	100.0	59.4	122
Unpaid work	(43.8)	(21.5)	(34.7)	100.0	(65.3)	33
Unemployed	38.7	11.2	50.1	100.0	49.9	314
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	38.8	12.8	48.4	100.0	51.6	134
Second	40.4	13.6	46.1	100.0	53.9	104
Middle	34.2	11.1	54.7	100.0	45.3	112
Fourth	44.3	15.3	40.4	100.0	59.6	98
Richest	43.2	20.5	36.3	100.0	63.7	99
Parity indices[2]						
Female/Male	1.13	0.94	0.92	na	1.07	na
Rural/Urban	1.27	0.82	0.89	na	1.12	na
Poorest/Richest	0.90	0.62	1.33	na	0.81	na

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

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

[A] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Mother's education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[B] The modality "No religion" of "Mother's Religion" has been suppressed due to low 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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8.2 ATTENDANCE

Ensuring that all girls and boys complete primary and secondary education is a target of the 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 Samoa, children enter primary school at age 5, lower secondary at age 11 and upper secondary school at age 13. There are 6 grades in primary school and 2 + 5 grades in secondary school. In primary school, grades are referred to as year 1 to year 6. For lower secondary school, grades are referred to as year 7 to year 8 and in upper secondary to year 9 to year 13. The school year typically runs from January to December.

To achieve comparability between varying national educational systems and classifications across the world, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) maintains the ISCED statistical framework. Its defined levels and coding are used in computation of MICS Indicators.[103] With focus on completion of primary and secondary education, indicators are centered on levels 0-3 presented in the table of classifications below.

ISCED 2011		Education system in Samoa	
		Name of education level in:	
Level	ISCED Name	Samoan	English
0	Early childhood education and care	Aoga Amata	Early Childhood Education
1	Primary	Aoga Tulaga Lua (Tausaga 1-6)	Primary school
2	Lower secondary	Aoga Tulaga Lua (Tausaga 7&8)	Lower secondary
3	Upper secondary	Kolisi Maualuga (Tausaga 9 – 13)	Upper secondary
The post-secondary level 4-8 are not detailed in this table, but include 4: Post-secondary non-tertiary, 5: Short-cycle tertiary, 6: Bachelor's or equivalent, 7: Master's or equivalent, and 8: Doctoral or equivalent			

Attendance to pre-primary education is important for the readiness of children to school. Table LN.2.1 shows the proportion of children in the first grade of primary school (regardless of age) who attended an early childhood education programme the previous year.[104]

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

In the following tables (LN.2.3, LN.2.5, LN.2.6, LN.2.7), results are presented using both the ISCED classification and Samoa's national classification. Under ISCED, primary education covers Years 1–6 (ages 5–10) and lower secondary covers Years 7–8 (ages 11–12). Under Samoa's national classification, primary education extends from Years 1–8 (ages 5–12), while secondary education covers Years 9–13 (ages 13–17). Table LN.2.4 is presented only using the ISCED classification, as it reports school attendance among children of lower secondary school age.

103 ISCED is periodically revised by UNESCO (latest in 2011) in consultation with countries. National ISCED mappings are published here (accessed 7 July 2025): https://isced.uis.unesco.org/data-mapping/.

104 The computation of the indicator does not exclude repeaters. It is therefore 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.

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Table LN.2.3 provides the percentage of children of primary school age (5 to 10 years, ISCED 1, Year 1-6) who are attending primary or secondary school[105], and those who are out of school. Similarly, Table LN.2.4 presents the percentage of children of lower secondary school age (age 11 to 12 years, ISCED 2, Year 7-8) who are attending lower secondary school or higher education levels[106], and those who are out of school.

In Table LN.2.5, children are distributed according to their age against current grade of attendance (age-for-grade). For example, an 8-year-old child (at the beginning of the school year) is expected to be in Primary year 4, as per the official intended age-for-grade. If this child is currently in Primary year 1, he/she will be classified over-age by 3 years. The table includes both primary and lower secondary levels.

Table LN.2.6 presents the percentage of children of upper secondary school age (age 13 to 17 years) who are attending upper secondary school or higher[107], and those who are out of school.

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

The completion rate of primary education refers to the percentage of a cohort of children age 3 to 5 years above the official intended age for the last grade of primary education who have completed primary education. The intended age for the last grade of primary is the age at which children would enter the last grade of primary school if they had started school at the official primary entry age and had progressed without repeating or skipping a grade. In Samoa, the official age of entry into primary school is age 5 years. With 6 grades in primary school, the intended age for the last grade of primary is therefore 10 years, and the reference group for the completion rate of primary education is children age 13 to 15 years. Completion rates are also presented for lower and upper secondary education. The official intended age for the last grades of lower and upper secondary school are 11 to 12 years and 13 to 17 years, respectively. Thus, denominators for the lower and upper secondary completion rates are children age 15 to 17 years and children age 20 to 22 years, respectively.

The table also provides the "effective" transition rate[108], 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Table LN.2.1: School readiness

Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended an early childhood education programme during the previous school year, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended an early childhood education programme during the previous school year[1]	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Total	**47.1**	**550**
Sex		
Male	47.8	323
Female	46.0	227
Area		
Urban	57.3	94
Rural	45.0	457
Region		
Apia Urban Area	57.3	94
North West Upolu	45.3	170
Rest of Upolu	37.1	130
Savaii	51.3	157
Mother's education[A]		
Early Childhood Education or none	(*)	5
Primary	(*)	14
Secondary	41.9	354
Higher	58.2	177
Mother's Religion[B]		
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	53.9	102
Roman Catholic	43.5	82
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	52.1	97
Methodist	63.0	50
Assembly of God	33.2	59
Other religion	44.5	71
Mother/ Caretaker's Employment Status		
Work for pay/profit	50.5	126
Unpaid work	(67.2)	36
Unemployed	45.9	294
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(*)	5
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	36.4	114
Second	47.1	117
Middle	45.7	129
Fourth	52.6	105
Richest	56.7	85

[1] **MICS indicator LN.3 - School readiness**

[A] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Mother's education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[B] The modality "No religion" of "Mother's Religion" has been suppressed due to low 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 LN.2.2: Primary school entry

Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1[1]	Number of children of primary school entry age
Total	**69.7**	**576**
Sex		
Male	70.5	332
Female	68.7	244
Area		
Urban	69.1	102
Rural	69.9	473
Region		
Apia Urban Area	69.1	102
North West Upolu	63.0	197
Rest of Upolu	69.4	141
Savaii	80.3	136
Mother's education[A]		
Early Childhood Education or none	(*)	15
Primary	(*)	19
Secondary	67.0	367
Higher	81.2	172
Mother's Religion[B]		
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	74.0	100
Roman Catholic	67.2	90
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	69.4	87
Methodist	67.4	57
Assembly of God	68.5	75
Other religion	74.4	66
Mother/ Caretaker's Employment Status		
Work for pay/profit	75.7	145
Unpaid work	(*)	21
Unemployed	66.4	306
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(*)	4
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	60.2	140
Second	66.0	116
Middle	76.7	127
Fourth	72.2	109
Richest	77.2	84

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

[A] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Mother's education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[B] The modality "No religion" of "Mother's Religion" has been suppressed due to low 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 LN.2.3 (ISCED): School attendance among children of primary school age

Percentage of children of primary school age at the beginning of the school year attending primary, lower secondary school (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, by sex, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Male				Female				Total			
		Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Primary	Attending early childhood education	Out of school[A]	Number of children of primary school age at the beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Primary	Attending early childhood education	Out of school[A]	Number of children of primary school age at the beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Primary[1]	Attending early childhood education	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of primary school age at the beginning of school year
Total	**87.9**	**1.7**	**10.0**	**1,757**	**90.6**	**2.0**	**7.6**	**1,535**	**89.2**	**1.8**	**8.9**	**3,292**
Area												
Urban	87.2	2.8	10.0	289	90.5	2.0	8.6	242	88.7	2.4	9.4	531
Rural	88.1	1.5	10.0	1,468	90.7	2.0	7.4	1,293	89.3	1.7	8.8	2,761
Region												
Apia Urban Area	87.2	2.8	10.0	289	90.5	2.0	8.6	242	88.7	2.4	9.4	531
North West Upolu	81.2	1.3	16.9	622	87.4	2.0	10.6	533	84.0	1.6	14.0	1,155
Rest of Upolu	91.8	1.9	6.3	437	92.2	2.9	4.8	392	92.0	2.4	5.6	829
Savaii	94.7	1.5	3.4	409	93.8	0.8	5.4	368	94.3	1.1	4.3	777
Age at beginning of school year												
5	71.1	8.1	20.3	332	69.2	12.3	18.5	244	70.3	9.9	19.5	576
6	88.6	0.9	9.6	277	90.9	0.0	9.1	277	89.7	0.4	9.3	554
7	89.2	0.3	10.4	300	95.5	0.0	4.2	256	92.1	0.2	7.6	557
8	93.5	0.0	6.1	267	93.8	0.0	6.2	249	93.7	0.0	6.1	516
9	92.4	0.0	7.2	285	97.3	0.0	2.7	250	94.7	0.0	5.1	535
10	95.5	0.0	4.5	295	96.3	0.0	5.0	259	95.9	0.0	4.7	555
Mother's education[B]												
Early Childhood Education or none	(43.0)	(0.0)	(57.0)	46	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	40.8	0	60.1	69
Primary	82.7	0	14.8	56	83.6	0.0	18.2	67	83.2	0	16.7	122
Secondary	87.8	2	9.8	1,168	90.7	1.8	7.6	1,029	89.2	1.9	8.8	2,198
Higher	93.2	2	5.3	478	94.6	2.8	2.6	410	93.8	2.1	4.0	888

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Table LN.2.3 (ISCED): School attendance among children of primary school age (Continued)

Percentage of children of primary school age at the beginning of the school year attending primary, lower secondary school (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, by sex, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Male				Female				Total			
		Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Primary	Attending early childhood education	Out of school[A]	Number of children of primary school age at the beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Primary	Attending early childhood education	Out of school[A]	Number of children of primary school age at the beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Primary[1]	Attending early childhood education	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of primary school age at the beginning of school year
Mother's Religion[C]												
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	93.1	1.2	5.7	320	94.2	0.8	4.9	283	93.6	1.0	5.4	603
Roman Catholic	84.9	2.1	13.0	235	87.3	2.7	10.4	233	86.1	2.4	11.7	468
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	88.0	1.3	9.8	275	89.6	2.1	8.3	247	88.7	1.7	9.1	522
Methodist	89.7	3.5	6.8	172	92.6	2.9	4.5	141	91.0	3.2	5.8	313
Assembly of God	84.2	1.1	13.8	212	87.7	2.1	10.3	180	85.8	1.5	12.2	393
Other religion	84.2	2.7	13.1	184	93.4	1.6	5.0	146	88.3	2.2	9.5	330
Mother/ Caretaker's Employment Status												
Work for pay/profit	89.0	1.0	10.0	415	92.6	2.2	5.5	352	90.6	1.5	7.9	767
Unpaid work	92.9	0	5.7	94	96.0	0	4.0	102	94.5	0	4.8	196
Unemployed	86.7	2.3	10.6	883	89.2	2.1	8.7	772	87.9	2.2	9.7	1,655
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/ Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	85.5	1.9	11.8	418	86.7	1.6	11.8	335	86.0	1.7	11.8	752
Second	86.7	1.6	11.3	370	89.8	3.1	7.1	320	88.2	2.3	9.3	690
Middle	88.4	1.8	9.5	370	91.4	1.4	7.2	322	89.8	1.6	8.4	692
Fourth	87.7	1.5	10.8	316	93.2	1.2	6.3	321	90.5	1.3	8.5	637
Richest	92.7	1.9	5.4	283	92.8	2.9	4.5	238	92.8	2.4	5.0	521

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

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

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

[B] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Mother's education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[C] The modality "No religion" of "Mother's Religion" has been suppressed due to low 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: School attendance among children of primary school age

Percentage of children of primary school age at the beginning of the school year attending primary, secondary school (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, by sex, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Male				Female				Total			
		Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Primary	Attending early childhood education	Out of school[A]	Number of children of primary school age at the beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Primary	Attending early childhood education	Out of school[A]	Number of children of primary school age at the beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Primary[+]	Attending early childhood education	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of primary school age at the beginning of school year
Total	**89.5**	**1.3**	**9.1**	**2,352**	**91.5**	**1.5**	**7.2**	**2,075**	**90.4**	**1.4**	**8.2**	**4,427**
Area												
Urban	88.7	2.1	9.3	384	90.6	1.6	8.1	340	89.6	1.8	8.8	724
Rural	89.6	1.1	9.0	1,968	91.7	1.5	7.0	1,735	90.6	1.3	8.1	3,703
Region												
Apia Urban Area	88.7	2.1	9.3	384	90.6	1.6	8.1	340	89.6	1.8	8.8	724
North West Upolu	83.9	1.0	14.8	845	88.0	1.4	10.7	743	85.8	1.2	12.9	1,589
Rest of Upolu	93.0	1.5	5.5	569	94.1	2.2	3.7	515	93.5	1.8	4.7	1,084
Savaii	95.0	1.1	3.8	554	94.8	0.6	4.8	477	94.9	0.9	4.2	1,031
Age at beginning of school year												
5	71.1	8.1	20.3	332	69.2	12.3	18.5	244	70.3	9.9	19.5	576
6	88.6	0.9	9.6	277	90.9	0.0	9.1	277	89.7	0.4	9.3	554
7	89.2	0.3	10.4	300	95.5	0.0	4.2	256	92.1	0.2	7.6	557
8	93.5	0.0	6.1	267	93.8	0.0	6.2	249	93.7	0.0	6.1	516
9	92.4	0.0	7.2	285	97.3	0.0	2.7	250	94.7	0.0	5.1	535
10	95.5	0.0	4.5	295	95.0	0.0	5.0	259	95.3	0.0	4.7	555
11	95.0	0.0	4.8	282	96.4	0.3	4.0	246	95.6	0.1	4.5	529
12	93.3	0.0	7.8	313	93.0	0.0	7.8	294	93.2	0.0	7.8	606
Mother's education[B]												
Early Childhood Education or none	(44.8)	(0.0)	(57.5)	58	(36.0)	(0.0)	(64.0)	46	40.9	0	60.4	104
Primary	87.6	0	10.7	77	84.5	0	15.5	87	86.0	0	13.2	164
Secondary	89.7	1	8.7	1586	92.2	1.4	6.6	1,396	90.9	1.4	7.7	2,982
Higher	93.4	1	5.3	615	95.5	2.1	2.5	537	94.4	1.7	4.0	1152

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

Percentage of children of primary school age at the beginning of the school year attending primary, secondary school (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, by sex, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Male				Female				Total			
		Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Primary	Attending early childhood education	Out of school[A]	Number of children of primary school age at the beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Primary	Attending early childhood education	Out of school[A]	Number of children of primary school age at the beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Primary[1]	Attending early childhood education	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of primary school age at the beginning of school year
Mother's Religion[C]												
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	94.4	0.9	4.7	410	95.3	0.6	4.1	366	94.8	0.8	4.4	776
Roman Catholic	87.2	1.6	11.3	313	88.1	2.1	10.0	303	87.7	1.8	10.7	616
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	89.6	1.0	8.8	352	90.7	1.6	8.4	334	90.1	1.3	8.6	686
Methodist	91.2	2.8	6.0	218	93.2	2.3	4.5	174	92.1	2.6	5.3	391
Assembly of God	85.7	0.8	12.8	279	87.2	1.5	11.5	242	86.4	1.2	12.2	521
Other religion	86.1	2.1	11.8	237	94.3	1.6	4.1	192	89.8	1.9	8.4	428
Mother/ Caretaker's Employment Status												
Work for pay/profit	90.6	0.8	8.4	537	93.4	1.6	5.1	476	91.9	1.2	6.8	1,013
Unpaid work	92.9	0	6.0	125	96.8	0	3.2	128	94.9	0	4.6	252
Unemployed	88.5	1.8	9.6	1,137	89.9	1.7	8.7	1,000	89.1	1.8	9.2	2,137
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/ Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	86.8	1.4	11.3	547	88.3	1.1	10.5	460	87.5	1.3	11.0	1,007
Second	88.9	1.2	9.8	492	90.8	2.3	6.9	430	89.8	1.7	8.4	922
Middle	90.3	1.3	8.1	495	92.2	1.1	6.7	413	91.2	1.2	7.5	908
Fourth	89.6	1.1	9.7	437	93.1	1.0	6.2	436	91.3	1.0	8.0	873
Richest	92.9	1.4	5.5	380	93.8	2.1	4.7	337	93.3	1.7	5.1	717

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

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

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

[B] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Mother's education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[C] The modality "No religion" of "Mother's Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

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

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

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

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age at the beginning of the school year attending lower secondary school or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Male				Female				Total			
		Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Lower Secondary[1]	Attending primary school	Out of school [2,A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at the beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Lower Secondary [1]	Attending primary school	Out of school [2,A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at the beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Lower secondary[1]	Attending primary school	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at the beginning of school year
Total	**74.2**	**19.9**	**5.6**	**595**	**82.3**	**11.8**	**5.3**	**540**	**78.1**	**16.0**	**5.5**	**1,135**
Area												
Urban	77.2	16.1	4.6	94	80.7	13.4	5.3	98	79.0	14.7	4.9	192
Rural	73.6	20.6	5.8	501	82.7	11.4	5.3	442	77.9	16.3	5.6	943
Region												
Apia Urban Area	77.2	16.1	4.6	94	80.7	13.4	5.3	98	79.0	14.7	4.9	192
North West Upolu	70.5	21.1	8.4	223	75.6	12.8	10.3	210	73.0	17.1	9.3	433
Rest of Upolu	78.6	18.3	3.2	132	91.5	8.5	0.0	123	84.8	13.6	1.6	255
Savaii	74.0	21.9	4.1	145	86.4	11.8	1.8	109	79.3	17.6	3.1	254
Age at beginning of school year												
11	61.2	33.8	4.4	282	73.2	22.7	3.3	246	66.8	28.6	3.9	529
12	86.0	7.3	6.7	313	90.0	2.6	7.0	294	87.9	5.0	6.8	606
Mother's education [B,C]												
Early Childhood Education or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	(36.1)	(6.6)	(57.3)	35
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(94.3)	(2.5)	(3.2)	42
Secondary	72.9	22.1	4.9	418	81.8	14.4	3.2	367	77.1	18.5	4.1	784
Higher	79.0	15.1	4.9	137	91.0	6.9	1.0	127	84.8	11.2	3.0	264

Table LN.2.4 (ISCED): School attendance among children of lower secondary school age (Continued)

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age at the beginning of the school year attending lower secondary school or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Male				Female				Total			
		Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Lower Secondary[1]	Attending primary school	Out of school [2,A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at the beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Lower Secondary [1]	Attending primary school	Out of school [2,A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at the beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Lower secondary[1]	Attending primary school	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at the beginning of school year
Mother's Religion[D]												
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	89.0	9.9	1.1	91	93.6	5.2	1.2	83	91.2	7.7	1.1	173
Roman Catholic	78.6	15.6	4.2	78	86.2	6.6	7.1	70	82.2	11.4	5.6	148
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	71.7	23.7	4.6	77	81.2	12.7	6.1	87	76.8	17.9	5.4	164
Methodist	(79.9)	(17.2)	(2.9)	46	(86.1)	(9.7)	(4.2)	32	82.5	14.1	3.4	78
Assembly of God	64.9	25.5	9.6	67	75.8	9.9	14.3	62	70.1	18.1	11.8	129
Other religion	69.9	22.6	7.5	53	(70.8)	(23.5)	(1.4)	45	70.3	23.0	4.6	98
Mother/ Caretaker's Employment Status												
Work for pay/profit	76.5	19.7	2.7	122	87.0	9.9	3.2	124	81.8	14.8	3.0	246
Unpaid work	(84.4)	(8.8)	(6.8)	31	(*)	(*)	(*)	26	(83.1)	(13.2)	(3.7)	57
Unemployed	75.2	19.5	5.3	254	81.4	10.1	7.7	228	78.1	15.0	6.4	482
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/ Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	70.8	20.2	9.0	130	78.0	14.8	7.2	125	74.3	17.5	8.1	255
Second	73.2	22.1	4.2	122	80.4	13.5	6.2	109	76.6	18.0	5.1	232
Middle	73.6	22.4	4.0	125	78.4	16.5	5.1	92	75.6	19.9	4.5	217
Fourth	77.5	17.0	5.5	120	88.8	5.2	4.4	115	83.0	11.2	5.0	235
Richest	76.6	17.0	5.1	97	86.1	9.3	3.2	99	81.4	13.1	4.1	197

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

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

[A] The percentage of children of lower secondary school age out of school are those not attending any level of education.

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

[C] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Mother's education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[D] The modality "No religion" of "Mother's Religion" has been suppressed due to low 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 (ISCED): Age for grade

Percent distribution of children attending primary and lower secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade attended, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Primary school						Lower secondary school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Number of children attending primary school	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Number of children attending lower secondary school
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years[1]	Total		Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years[2]	Total	
Total	**13.2**	**56.6**	**25.3**	**4.9**	**100.0**	**3,124**	**13.8**	**55.6**	**26.4**	**4.2**	**100.0**	**1,055**
Sex												
Male	11.9	55.7	26.7	5.7	100.0	1,676	12.9	54.3	29.1	3.6	100.0	535
Female	14.7	57.6	23.7	4.0	100.0	1,448	14.8	56.9	23.5	4.8	100.0	520
Area												
Urban	17.6	57.5	19.8	5.2	100.0	504	14.0	56.2	23.3	6.4	100.0	167
Rural	12.4	56.4	26.4	4.8	100.0	2,620	13.8	55.5	26.9	3.8	100.0	888
Region												
Apia Urban Area	17.6	57.5	19.8	5.2	100.0	504	14.0	56.2	23.3	6.4	100.0	167
North West Upolu	14.5	54.9	25.6	5.0	100.0	1,047	14.3	53.7	27.9	4.2	100.0	386
Rest of Upolu	11.3	55.4	29.1	4.2	100.0	791	13.8	57.7	24.1	4.3	100.0	266
Savaii	10.7	59.4	24.7	5.2	100.0	782	13.0	55.9	28.6	2.5	100.0	236
Year												
1 (primary/ lower secondary)	14.0	59.8	24.4	1.8	100.0	550	14.1	52.7	27.6	5.6	100.0	529
2 (primary/ lower secondary)	13.6	54.9	25.0	6.6	100.0	543	13.6	58.5	25.1	2.8	100.0	527
3 (primary)	11.7	61.1	22.5	4.7	100.0	520	na	na	na	na	na	na
4 (primary)	11.0	56.9	27.5	4.6	100.0	481	na	na	na	na	na	na
5 (primary)	13.4	52.0	29.0	5.6	100.0	506	na	na	na	na	na	na
6 (primary)	15.5	54.5	23.8	6.2	100.0	524	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother's education [A,B]												
Early Childhood Education or none	(12.3)	(56.5)	(18.9)	(12.3)	100.0	30	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
Primary	15.9	49	27.0	8.3	100.0	98	(13.1)	(51.9)	(26.6)	(8.3)	100.0	49
Secondary	10.8	56	27.6	5.6	100.0	2,099	13.1	54.3	28.5	4.1	100.0	741
Higher	18.6	60	19.7	2.2	100.0	878	16.3	60.2	20.1	3.4	100.0	243

Table LN.2.5 (ISCED): Age for grade (Continued)

Percent distribution of children attending primary and lower secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade attended, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	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	
Mother's Religion [C]												
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/ EFKS	13.8	60.1	22.9	3.2	100.0	586	11.9	60.0	25.5	2.6	100.0	183
Roman Catholic	17.4	55.4	23.0	4.2	100.0	418	14.5	59.7	22.0	3.8	100.0	141
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	12.5	56.6	27.0	4.0	100.0	494	14.1	54.7	29.0	2.2	100.0	141
Methodist	10.9	63.6	22.0	3.6	100.0	294	18.3	63.5	17.4	0.9	100.0	71
Assembly of God	11.3	59.5	24.3	4.9	100.0	361	6.6	60.7	27.8	4.8	100.0	110
Other religion	14.8	53.4	26.7	5.1	100.0	324	11.5	52.9	27.4	8.1	100.0	88
Mother/ Caretaker's Employment Status												
Work for pay/profit	20.5	55.0	19.8	4.7	100.0	735	17.6	63.4	15.3	3.8	100.0	223
Unpaid work	11.6	61.6	25.5	1.2	100.0	196	11.3	46.2	40.8	1.7	100.0	63
Unemployed	10.6	59.1	26.1	4.2	100.0	1,537	10.3	57.7	28.2	3.8	100.0	440
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	9.8	55.4	28.4	6.4	100.0	697	11.0	52.9	30.2	5.9	100.0	238
Second	10.4	53.9	30.1	5.7	100.0	657	9.0	54.1	32.3	4.6	100.0	224
Middle	13.5	56.3	25.0	5.2	100.0	669	12.9	57.5	26.7	3.0	100.0	189
Fourth	15.1	58.9	23.7	2.3	100.0	598	15.9	54.4	25.5	4.2	100.0	226
Richest	19.1	59.2	17.2	4.5	100.0	503	22.1	60.6	14.6	2.7	100.0	179

[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 modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Mother's education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[C] The modality "No religion" of "Mother's Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

na: not applicable

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

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

Table LN.2.5: Age for grade

Percent distribution of children attending primary and secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade attended, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Primary school						Secondary school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Number of children attending primary school	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Number of children attending lower secondary school
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years[1]	Total		Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years [2]	Total	
Total	**13.5**	**56.2**	**25.5**	**4.7**	**100.0**	**4,185**	**15.0**	**57.2**	**23.0**	**4.8**	**100.0**	**1,534**
Sex												
Male	12.2	55.4	27.3	5.2	100.0	2,212	12.9	55.3	25.1	6.7	100.0	712
Female	15.0	57.2	23.6	4.2	100.0	1,973	16.8	58.8	21.3	3.2	100.0	822
Area												
Urban	16.7	57.2	20.6	5.5	100.0	672	16.8	55.3	21.9	5.9	100.0	270
Rural	12.9	56.1	26.5	4.6	100.0	3,513	14.6	57.6	23.3	4.6	100.0	1,264
Region												
Apia Urban Area	16.7	57.2	20.6	5.5	100.0	672	16.8	55.3	21.9	5.9	100.0	270
North West Upolu	14.8	54.4	26.1	4.8	100.0	1,439	16.9	57.3	19.4	6.4	100.0	526
Rest of Upolu	11.9	56.0	27.8	4.3	100.0	1,057	15.2	53.4	27.6	3.8	100.0	358
Savaii	11.2	58.6	25.6	4.6	100.0	1,018	10.7	61.9	24.5	2.9	100.0	380
Year												
1 (primary/ 9 secondary)	14.0	59.8	24.4	1.8	100.0	550	14.4	56.3	24.4	4.9	100.0	509
2 (primary/ 10 secondary)	13.6	54.9	25.0	6.6	100.0	543	15.7	57.4	20.8	6.1	100.0	383
3 (primary/ 11 secondary)	11.7	61.1	22.5	4.7	100.0	520	12.3	57.9	27.1	2.8	100.0	324
4 (primary/ 12 secondary)	11.0	56.9	27.5	4.6	100.0	481	15.3	59.9	20.0	4.8	100.0	295
5 (primary/ 13 secondary)	13.4	52.0	29.0	5.6	100.0	506	(47.4)	(28.6)	(12.7)	(11.3)	100.0	24
6 (primary)	15.5	54.5	23.8	6.2	100.0	524	na	na	na	na	na	na
7 (primary)	14.1	52.7	27.6	5.6	100.0	529	na	na	na	na	na	na
8 (primary)	13.6	58.5	25.1	2.8	100.0	527	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother's education [A,B]												
Early Childhood Education or none	(11.3)	(62.4)	(18.0)	(8.3)	100.0	44	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
Primary	15.0	50	26.9	8.3	100.0	147	18.2	60.0	17.8	4.1	100.0	66
Secondary	11.5	56	27.8	5.2	100.0	2,843	13.7	58.4	24.2	3.7	100.0	1,041
Higher	18.3	60	19.7	2.4	100.0	1,124	19.5	59.8	18.2	2.5	100.0	358

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Table LN.2.5: Age for grade (Continued)

Percent distribution of children attending primary and secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade attended, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Primary school						Secondary school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Number of children attending primary school	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Number of children attending 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	
Mother's Religion [C]												
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	13.3	60.1	23.5	3.0	100.0	769	16.0	63.9	17.4	2.8	100.0	246
Roman Catholic	16.7	56.5	22.7	4.1	100.0	559	17.4	66.1	13.6	2.8	100.0	169
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	12.8	56.2	27.4	3.6	100.0	635	11.0	55.0	30.2	3.8	100.0	169
Methodist	12.3	63.6	21.1	3.1	100.0	365	16.1	61.1	20.3	2.6	100.0	114
Assembly of God	10.2	59.8	25.1	4.9	100.0	470	6.8	65.2	25.2	2.8	100.0	102
Other religion	14.7	52.9	26.7	5.7	100.0	414	16.4	56.2	21.7	5.6	100.0	130
Mother/ Caretaker's Employment Status												
Work for pay/profit	19.8	57.0	18.7	4.5	100.0	957	15.9	61.6	18.9	3.6	100.0	286
Unpaid work	11.5	57.9	29.2	1.3	100.0	259	16.3	58.2	24.2	1.3	100.0	77
Unemployed	10.6	58.7	26.5	4.1	100.0	1,980	13.3	61.8	21.4	3.6	100.0	557
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	10.1	54.7	28.9	6.3	100.0	935	12.7	57.0	25.7	4.6	100.0	288
Second	10.1	53.9	30.6	5.4	100.0	881	12.3	58.7	24.6	4.3	100.0	288
Middle	13.4	56.6	25.4	4.7	100.0	858	13.5	58.3	22.5	5.7	100.0	279
Fourth	15.6	57.5	24.1	2.8	100.0	826	16.2	54.6	23.7	5.5	100.0	334
Richest	20.2	59.3	16.5	4.0	100.0	685	19.1	57.5	19.3	4.1	100.0	344

[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 modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Mother's education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[C] The modality "No religion" of "Mother's Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

na: not applicable

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

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

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

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age at the beginning of the school year attending upper secondary school or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending lower secondary school, percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Male					Female					Total				
		Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:			
	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Upper secondary	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of upper secondary school age at the beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Upper secondary	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of upper secondary school age at the beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Upper secondary[1]	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of upper secondary school age at the beginning of school year
Total	**64.5**	**7.8**	**0.3**	**28.1**	**1,201**	**77.9**	**7.3**	**0.4**	**15.4**	**1,131**	**71.0**	**7.6**	**0.4**	**21.9**	**2,332**
Area															
Urban	69.7	4.5	0.8	26.1	223	77.3	7.3	0.6	15.1	196	73.2	5.8	0.7	21.0	419
Rural	63.3	8.6	0.2	28.6	977	78.1	7.3	0.4	15.4	936	70.6	7.9	0.3	22.2	1,913
Region															
Apia Urban Area	69.7	4.5	0.8	26.1	223	77.3	7.3	0.6	15.1	196	73.2	5.8	0.7	21.0	419
North West Upolu	58.6	9.5	0.0	31.9	452	72.0	6.3	0.3	22.0	447	65.3	7.9	0.1	27.0	899
Rest of Upolu	63.8	8.8	0.8	29.2	273	82.5	7.3	0.9	10.3	246	72.7	8.1	0.8	20.2	519
Savaii	71.3	6.7	0.0	22.0	252	84.9	9.0	0.0	8.6	243	78.0	7.8	0.0	15.4	495
Age at beginning of school year															
13	59.0	31.4	0.6	9.0	261	66.9	26.3	1.4	5.5	292	63.1	28.7	1.0	7.1	553
14	78.0	4.4	0.9	16.7	251	88.4	2.2	0.0	9.3	220	82.9	3.4	0.5	13.2	471
15	72.1	0.0	0.0	27.6	233	88.3	0.3	0.3	11.1	199	79.6	0.1	0.1	20.0	432
16	63.5	0.4	0.0	36.2	245	80.1	0.0	0.0	19.9	233	71.6	0.2	0.0	28.3	478
17	48.2	0.0	0.0	56.8	211	69.2	0.0	0.0	36.9	187	58.0	0.0	0.0	47.4	398
Mother's education [B,C]															
Early Childhood Education or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28	(17.0)	(3.2)	(4.3)	(75.5)	31	24.9	3.9	2.3	68.9	59
Primary	48.4	12.0	1.1	40.4	58	69.3	4.9	0	25.8	56	58.6	8.5	0.6	33.2	113
Secondary	66.0	8.6	0.3	26.2	806	79.1	9.1	0.4	11.9	712	72.1	8.8	0.4	19.4	1,518
Higher	74.5	7.4	0.3	17.0	221	88.6	5.0	0.3	6.7	244	81.9	6.2	0.3	11.6	465

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Table LN.2.6 (ISCED): School attendance among children of upper secondary school age (Continued)

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age at the beginning of the school year attending upper secondary school or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending lower secondary school, percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Male					Female					Total				
		Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:			
	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Upper secondary	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of upper secondary school age at the beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Upper secondary	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of upper secondary school age at the beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Upper secondary[1]	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of upper secondary school age at the beginning of school year
Mother's Religion [D]															
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	75.2	7.8	0	18.0	169	84.9	8.0	1.5	6.3	152	79.8	7.9	0.7	12.4	321
Roman Catholic	64.6	10.6	0	23.6	110	84.4	6.0	0	9.6	128	75.3	8.1	0	16.0	239
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	69.6	6.7	0.5	25.1	126	79.1	8.0	0	12.9	114	74.1	7.3	0.3	19.3	241
Methodist	78.0	5.1	1.3	15.5	81	86.6	7.5	0	7.5	62	81.8	6.2	0.7	12.0	142
Assembly of God	64.7	7.5	0	29.2	72	71.7	11.5	1.5	15.2	88	68.6	9.7	0.8	21.5	159
Other religion	64.5	7.9	0	27.6	106	69.9	11.6	0	18.4	101	67.1	9.7	0	23.1	207
Mother/ Caretaker's Employment Status															
Work for pay/profit	73.6	4.2	0.3	21.1	184	84.1	6.7	1.1	8.0	203	79.2	5.5	0.8	14.2	387
Unpaid work	56.8	14.0	0	31.2	71	(81.2)	(11.5)	(0.0)	(7.3)	51	67.0	12.9	0	21.2	122
Unemployed	71.0	7.8	0.3	21.9	403	76.8	9.3	0.3	14.0	385	73.8	8.6	0.3	18.0	788
Incapable/Unable/Other/ DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	51.4	12.3	0.3	37.6	214	75.2	8.5	0.6	17.2	237	63.9	10.3	0.4	26.9	451
Second	60.2	9.3	0.4	30.9	258	72.2	11.9	0.9	16.9	227	65.8	10.5	0.6	24.4	485
Middle	60.1	6.5	0.4	33.4	237	77.5	5.0	0.0	17.5	204	68.1	5.8	0.2	26.1	441
Fourth	70.0	8.1	0.3	23.0	229	79.7	7.7	0.0	13.4	240	75.0	7.9	0.1	18.1	469
Richest	78.8	3.8	0.2	17.3	262	85.3	2.8	0.6	12.1	223	81.8	3.3	0.4	14.9	485

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

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

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

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

[C] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Mother/Caretaker's education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[D] The modality "No religion" of "Mother/Caretaker's Religion" has been suppressed due to low 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.2.6: School attendance among children of secondary school age

Percentage of children of secondary school age at the beginning of the school year attending secondary school or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending lower secondary school, percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Male				Female				Total			
		Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance rate (adjusted): secondary	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of secondary school age at the beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted): secondary	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of secondary school age at the beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted): secondary[1]	Attending primary school	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of secondary school age at the beginning of school year
Total	**64.5**	**8.2**	**28.1**	**1,201**	**77.9**	**7.7**	**15.4**	**1,131**	**71.0**	**7.9**	**21.9**	**2,332**
Area												
Urban	69.7	5.4	26.1	223	77.3	7.9	15.1	196	73.2	6.6	21.0	419
Rural	63.3	8.8	28.6	977	78.1	7.6	15.4	936	70.6	8.2	22.2	1,913
Region												
Apia Urban Area	69.7	5.4	26.1	223	77.3	7.9	15.1	196	73.2	6.6	21.0	419
North West Upolu	58.6	9.5	31.9	452	72.0	6.6	22.0	447	65.3	8.1	27.0	899
Rest of Upolu	63.8	9.6	29.2	273	82.5	8.1	10.3	246	72.7	8.9	20.2	519
Savaii	71.3	6.7	22.0	252	84.9	9.0	8.6	243	78.0	7.8	15.4	495
Age at beginning of school year												
13	59.0	32.1	9.0	261	66.9	27.6	5.5	292	63.1	29.7	7.1	553
14	78.0	5.3	16.7	251	88.4	2.2	9.3	220	82.9	3.9	13.2	471
15	72.1	0.0	27.6	233	88.3	0.6	11.1	199	79.6	0.3	20.0	432
16	63.5	0.4	36.2	245	80.1	0.0	19.9	233	71.6	0.2	28.3	478
17	48.2	0.0	56.8	211	69.2	0.0	36.9	187	58.0	0.0	47.4	398
Mother's education [B,C]												
Early Childhood Education or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	28	(17.0)	(7.5)	(75.5)	31	24.9	6.2	68.9	59
Primary	48.4	13.1	40.4	58	69.3	4.9	25.8	56	58.6	9.1	33.2	113
Secondary	66.0	8.9	26.2	806	79.1	9.5	11.9	712	72.1	9.2	19.4	1,518
Higher	74.5	7.7	17.0	221	88.6	5.3	6.7	244	81.9	6.4	11.6	465

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Table LN.2.6: School attendance among children of secondary school age (Continued)

Percentage of children of secondary school age at the beginning of the school year attending secondary school or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending lower secondary school, percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Male				Female				Total			
		Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance rate (adjusted): secondary	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of secondary school age at the beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted): secondary	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of secondary school age at the beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted): secondary[1]	Attending primary school	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of secondary school age at the beginning of school year
Mother's Religion [D]												
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	75.2	7.8	18.0	169	84.9	9.5	6.3	152	79.8	8.6	12.4	321
Roman Catholic	64.6	10.6	23.6	110	84.4	6.0	9.6	128	75.3	8.1	16.0	239
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	69.6	7.2	25.1	126	79.1	8.0	12.9	114	74.1	7.6	19.3	241
Methodist	78.0	6.4	15.5	81	86.6	7.5	7.5	62	81.8	6.9	12.0	142
Assembly of God	64.7	7.5	29.2	72	71.7	13.0	15.2	88	68.6	10.5	21.5	159
Other religion	64.5	7.9	27.6	106	69.9	11.6	18.4	101	67.1	9.7	23.1	207
Mother/ Caretaker's Employment Status												
Work for pay/profit	73.6	4.5	21.1	184	84.1	7.8	8.0	203	79.2	6.3	14.2	387
Unpaid work	56.8	14.0	31.2	71	(81.2)	(11.5)	(7.3)	51	67.0	12.9	21.2	122
Unemployed	71.0	8.1	21.9	403	76.8	9.7	14.0	385	73.8	8.9	18.0	788
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/ Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	51.4	12.6	37.6	214	75.2	9.1	17.2	237	63.9	10.8	26.9	451
Second	60.2	9.7	30.9	258	72.2	12.8	16.9	227	65.8	11.2	24.4	485
Middle	60.1	6.9	33.4	237	77.5	5.0	17.5	204	68.1	6.0	26.1	441
Fourth	70.0	8.4	23.0	229	79.7	7.7	13.4	240	75.0	8.0	18.1	469
Richest	78.8	4.0	17.3	262	85.3	3.3	12.1	223	81.8	3.7	14.9	485

[1] MICS indicator LN.5c - Secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)

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

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

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

[C] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Mother's education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[D] The modality "No religion" of "Mother's Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

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

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

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

Gross intake ratio and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake ratio and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary school[1,8]	Number of children of primary school completion age at beginning of school year	Primary school completion rate[2,7]	Number of children age 13-15 years at beginning of school year[A]	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school[3,8]	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary school[4,8]	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age at beginning of school year	Lower secondary completion rate[5,7]	Number of adolescents age 15-17 years at beginning of school year[A]	Upper secondary completion rate[6,7]	Number of youth age 20-22 years at beginning of school year[A]
Total	**93.4**	**555**	**96.3**	**1,457**	**97.1**	**531**	**86.1**	**606**	**94.4**	**1,308**	**57.1**	**897**
Sex												
Male	92.7	295	95.8	745	96.6	270	85.2	313	92.3	689	45.4	458
Female	94.3	259	96.8	712	97.7	261	87.1	294	96.6	619	69.3	439
Area												
Urban	90.5	84	97.3	246	93	89.7	77.5	104	97.1	246	61.9	167
Rural	94.0	471	96.0	1,210	98	441	87.9	502	93.7	1,062	56.0	730
Region												
Apia Urban Area	90.5	84	97.3	246	93	90	77	104	97.1	245.6	61.9	167
North West Upolu	99.3	192	93.5	557	97	202	82	229	90.9	517.0	55.4	386
Rest of Upolu	83.2	144	97.1	322	98	128	93	140	96.1	294.1	57.1	208
Savaii	97.8	135	99.4	330	100	111	92	134	96.8	251.0	56.2	136
Mother's education [B,C]												
Early Childhood Education or none	(*)	10	(46.0)	35	(*)	7	(*)	24	(49.1)	38	na	na
Primary	(66.9)	27	95.4	72	(90.3)	27	(79.5)	29	95.5	60	na	na
Secondary	94.4	387	97.5	1,028	98	370	90	407	95.9	793	na	na
Higher	101.1	128	98.3	303	96	122	85	141	96.1	248	na	na

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

Gross intake ratio and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake ratio and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary school[1,8]	Number of children of primary school completion age at beginning of school year	Primary school completion rate[2,7]	Number of children age 13-15 years at beginning of school year[A]	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school[3,8]	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary school[4,8]	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age at beginning of school year	Lower secondary completion rate[5,7]	Number of adolescents age 15-17 years at beginning of school year[A]	Upper secondary completion rate[6,7]	Number of youth age 20-22 years at beginning of school year[A]
Mother's Religion [D]												
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	81.7	95	98.3	224	100	99	87.6	89	95.9	161	na	na
Roman Catholic	88.2	79	97.0	167	97.6	79	88.5	71	96.3	125	na	na
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	108.4	76	97.4	167	95.2	70	78.7	93	97.5	119	na	na
Methodist	(85.6)	50	96.6	102	(100.0)	30	(88.9)	46	97.6	69	na	na
Assembly of God	101.7	57	95.5	120	97.3	64	66.8	65	90.7	73	na	na
Other religion	97.8	55	95.5	142	(98.2)	35	94.0	55	93.9	100	na	na
Mother/ Caretaker's Employment Status												
Work for pay/profit	102.4	114	95.5	255	98.4	115	85.7	121	95.0	208	na	na
Unpaid work	(94.9)	37	97.3	87	(*)	27	(104.9)	34	98.3	61	na	na
Unemployed	89.5	258	97.4	569	97.7	233	78.5	262	95.4	371	na	na
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(*)	4	(*)	10	(*)	3	(*)	2	(*)	7	na	na
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	82.2	129	96.2	293	92.6	132	84.1	133	93.5	223	37.1	180
Second	93.9	117	95.1	316	100.0	105	93.7	124	95.7	266	48.1	174
Middle	111.7	107	96.8	275	100.0	87	83.8	117	93.2	248	51.7	191
Fourth	95.9	111	98.2	293	96.8	111	88.9	127	96.1	263	67.1	178
Richest	84.2	91	95.0	280	98.1	96	78.8	105	93.2	307	82.5	174

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

Gross intake ratio and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake ratio and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary school[1,8]	Number of children of primary school completion age at beginning of school year	Primary school completion rate[2,7]	Number of children age 13-15 years at beginning of school year[A]	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school[3,8]	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary school[4,8]	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age at beginning of school year	Lower secondary completion rate[5,7]	Number of adolescents age 15-17 years at beginning of school year[A]	Upper secondary completion rate[6,7]	Number of youth age 20-22 years at beginning of school year[A]
Parity indices[7,8]												
Female/Male	1.02	na	1.01	na	1.01	na	1.02	na	1.05	na	1.53	na
Rural/Urban	1.04	na	0.99	na	1.05	na	1.13	na	0.97	na	0.90	na
Poorest/Richest	0.98	na	1.01	na	0.94	na	1.07	na	1.00	na	0.45	na

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

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

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

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

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

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

[7] Parity indices - MICS indicators LN.8a/LN.8b/LN.8c; SDG indicator 4.5.1

[8] Parity indices - MICS indicators LN.7a/LN.9/LN.7b

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

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

[C] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Mother's education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[D] The modality "No religion" of "Mother's Religion" has been suppressed due to low 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

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

Gross intake ratio and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to secondary school, gross intake ratio and completion rate for secondary school, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary school[1,8]	Number of children of primary school completion age at beginning of school year	Primary school completion rate[2,7]	Number of children age 15-17 years at beginning of school year[A]	Effective transition rate to secondary school[3,8]	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake ratio to the last grade of secondary school[4,8]	Number of children of secondary school completion age at beginning of school year	Secondary completion rate[5,7]	Number of adolescents age 20-22 years at beginning of school year[A]
Total	**86.1**	**606**	**94.4**	**1,308**	**93.5**	**524**	**5.7**	**398**	**39.2**	**897**
Sex										
Male	85.2	313	92.3	689	90.5	258	5.8	211	29.4	458
Female	87.1	294	96.6	619	96.5	265	5.4	187	49.4	439
Area										
Urban	77.5	104	97.1	246	89.8	104	11.4	83	51.8	167
Rural	87.9	502	93.7	1,062	94.5	420	4.1	315	36.3	730
Region										
Apia Urban Area	77.5	104	97.1	246	89.8	104	11.4	83	51.8	167
North West Upolu	82.4	229	90.9	517	91.2	183	4.2	162	39.7	386
Rest of Upolu	93.2	140	96.1	294	98.1	108	6.9	76	32.3	208
Savaii	91.9	134	96.8	251	96.2	129	1.3	77	32.8	136
Mother's education [B,C]										
Early Childhood Education or none	(*)	24	(49.1)	38	(*)	8	(*)	5	na	0
Primary	(79.5)	29	95.5	60	(91.0)	26	(*)	14	na	0
Secondary	90.2	407	95.9	793	94.0	365	6.4	175	na	0
Higher	85.4	141	96.1	248	96.2	117	8.2	52	na	0
Mother's Religion [D]										
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	87.6	89	95.9	161	96.4	92	(9.7)	38	na	0
Roman Catholic	88.5	71	96.3	125	89.9	56	(*)	19	na	0
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	78.7	93	97.5	119	93.2	68	(6.3)	30	na	0
Methodist	(88.9)	46	97.6	69	(100.0)	37	(*)	15	na	0
Assembly of God	66.8	65	90.7	73	(95.4)	43	(*)	13	na	0
Other religion	94.0	55	93.9	100	98.8	50	(*)	14	na	0

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

Gross intake ratio and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to secondary school, gross intake ratio and completion rate for secondary school, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary school[1,8]	Number of children of primary school completion age at beginning of school year	Primary school completion rate[2,7]	Number of children age 15-17 years at beginning of school year[A]	Effective transition rate to secondary school[3,8]	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake ratio to the last grade of secondary school[4,8]	Number of children of secondary school completion age at beginning of school year	Secondary completion rate[5,7]	Number of adolescents age 20-22 years at beginning of school year[A]
Mother/ Caretaker's Employment Status										
Work for pay/profit	85.7	121	95.0	208	96.5	105	(11.4)	39	na	0
Unpaid work	(104.9)	34	98.3	61	(*)	28	(*)	14	na	0
Unemployed	78.5	262	95.4	371	96.0	212	7.0	75	na	0
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(*)	2	(*)	7	(*)	1	na	0	na	0
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	84.1	133	93.5	223	92.7	115	1.7	62	15.7	180
Second	93.7	124	95.7	266	94.0	94	3.6	84	29.2	174
Middle	83.8	117	93.2	248	94.9	96	3.1	83	31.1	191
Fourth	88.9	127	96.1	263	93.0	110	10.0	75	46.9	178
Richest	78.8	105	93.2	307	93.3	109	8.9	93	74.5	174
Parity indices[7,8]										
Female/Male	1.02	na	1.05	na	1.07	na	0.93	na	1.68	na
Rural/Urban	1.13	na	0.97	na	1.05	na	0.36	na	0.70	na
Poorest/Richest	1.07	na	1.00	na	0.99	na	0.19	na	0.21	na

[1] MICS indicator LN.7a - Gross intake ratio to the last grade (Primary)
[2] MICS indicator LN.8a - Completion rate (Primary); SDG indicator 4.1.2
[3] MICS indicator LN.9 - Effective transition rate to secondary school
[4] MICS indicator LN.7b - Gross intake ratio to the last grade (Secondary)
[5] MICS indicator LN.8b - Completion rate (Secondary); SDG indicator 4.1.2
[7] Parity indices - MICS indicators LN.8a/LN.8b/LN.8c; SDG indicator 4.5.1
[8] Parity indices - MICS indicators LN.7a/LN.9/LN.7b

[A] Total number of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade, for primary and secondary, respectively
[B] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.
[C] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Mother/Caretaker's education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases
[D] The modality "No religion" of "Mother/Caretaker's Religion" has been suppressed due to low 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

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Table LN.2.8: Parity indices for attendance

Ratio of adjusted net attendance rates of girls to boys, in primary, secondary school, and additional parity indices, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Primary school				Secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school ANAR[1]	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total	Gender parity index (GPI) for Secondary school adjusted NARI[1]
Total	**91.5**	**89.5**	**90.4**	**1.02**	**76.9**	**63.5**	**70.0**	**1.21**
Area								
Urban	90.6	88.7	89.6	1.02	76.9	68.6	72.5	1.12
Rural	91.7	89.6	90.6	1.02	76.9	62.3	69.5	1.23
Region								
Apia Urban Area	90.6	88.7	89.6	1.02	76.9	68.6	72.5	1.12
North West Upolu	88.0	83.9	85.8	1.05	71.4	58.0	64.7	1.23
Rest of Upolu	94.1	93.0	93.5	1.01	81.6	61.2	70.9	1.33
Savaii	94.8	95.0	94.9	1.00	82.4	71.3	76.8	1.16
Mother's education [B,C]								
Early Childhood Education or none	(36.0)	44.8	40.9	0.80	(17.0)	(33.5)	24.9	0.51
Primary	84.5	87.6	86.0	0.96	69.3	46.6	57.7	1.49
Secondary	92.2	89.7	90.9	1.03	78.6	65.0	71.4	1.21
Higher	95.5	93.4	94.4	1.02	88.0	74.0	81.4	1.19
Mother's Religion [D]								
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	95.3	94.4	94.8	1.01	84.2	74.2	79.0	1.13
Roman Catholic	88.1	87.2	87.7	1.01	84.4	64.6	75.3	1.31
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	90.7	89.6	90.1	1.01	79.1	67.7	73.1	1.17
Methodist	93.2	91.2	92.1	1.02	85.0	78.0	81.1	1.09
Assembly of God	87.2	85.7	86.4	1.02	71.7	63.3	67.9	1.13
Other religion	94.3	86.1	89.8	1.10	69.9	64.5	67.1	1.08
Mother/ Caretaker's Employment Status								
Work for pay/profit	93.4	90.6	91.9	1.03	84.1	73.6	79.2	1.14
Unpaid work	96.8	92.9	94.9	1.04	81.2	54.9	65.9	1.48
Unemployed	89.9	88.5	89.1	1.02	76.3	70.0	73.1	1.09
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

Table LN.2.8: Parity indices for attendance (Continued)

Ratio of adjusted net attendance rates of girls to boys, in primary, secondary school, and additional parity indices, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Primary school				Secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school ANAR[1]	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total	Gender parity index (GPI) for Secondary school adjusted NARI[1]
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	88.3	86.8	87.5	1.02	73.7	49.1	62.0	1.50
Second	90.8	88.9	89.8	1.02	70.3	59.4	64.5	1.18
Middle	92.2	90.3	91.2	1.02	77.5	59.7	67.9	1.30
Fourth	93.1	89.6	91.3	1.04	78.9	68.6	73.9	1.15
Richest	93.8	92.9	93.3	1.01	84.6	78.2	81.1	1.08
Parity indices[1]								
Rural/Urban	1.01	1.01	1.01	na	1.00	0.91	0.96	na
Orphans/non-orphans[B]	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	(*)	(*)	(*)	na
Poorest/Richest	0.94	0.93	0.94	na	0.87	0.63	0.76	na

[1] MICS indicators LN.5a/LN.5b/LN.5c - Parity indices

[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] Orphans are children whose biological parents (both mother and father) are not alive. Non-orphans are children for whom at least one parent is alive.

[C] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Mother's education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[D] The modality "No religion" of "Mother's Religion" has been suppressed due to low 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

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8.3 HOUSEHOLD INVOLVEMENT IN EDUCATION

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.[109] Research also shows that parental involvement in their child's literacy practices is a positive long-term predictor of later educational attainment.[110]

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.[111] 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.[112]

The PR module included in the Questionnaire for children age 5-17 years was developed and tested for inclusion in MICS6. The work is described in detail in MICS Methodological Papers, No. 5.[113]

Table LN.3.1 presents percentages of children age 7-14 years for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, attended a meeting called by the school governing body, and met with teachers to discuss child's progress in the last year.

Table LN.3.2 shows learning environment at home, i.e., percentage of children with 3 or more books to read, percentage of children who have homework, percentage whose teachers teach in the language that the child speaks at home, and percentage of children who receive help with homework.

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

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

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

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

113 Hattori, H., M. Cardoso, and B. Ledoux. *Collecting data on foundational learning skills and parental involvement in education.* MICS Methodological Papers, No. 5. New York: UNICEF, 2017. https://mics.unicef.org/sites/mics/files/inline-images/MICS_Methodological_Paper_5.pdf

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Table LN.3.1: Household involvement in education

Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and, among those, percentage of children whose school has a governing body open to parents, and percentage for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, attended a meeting called by the school governing body, and met with teachers to discuss child's progress in the last year, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

			Percentage of children in schools:	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year:			
	Percentage of children attending school[A]	Number of children age 7-14	With a governing body open to parents[2]	Received a report card for the child[1]	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress[4]	Attended meeting called by governing body[3]	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school
Total	**94.7**	**4,103**	**91.8**	**93.8**	**93.8**	**84.2**	**3,885**
Sex							
Male	93.0	2,155	90.7	94.1	93.0	83.0	2,004
Female	96.6	1,948	93.0	93.6	94.6	85.5	1,881
Area							
Urban	93.9	695	90.4	94.7	94.9	83.0	653
Rural	94.9	3,408	92.1	93.7	93.5	84.4	3,232
Region							
Apia Urban Area	93.9	695	90.4	94.7	94.9	83.0	653
North West Upolu	90.3	1,408	88.0	93.2	91.0	78.3	1,272
Rest of Upolu	98.0	1,049	95.2	95.7	97.0	88.0	1,027
Savaii	98.1	951	94.3	91.9	93.2	88.9	933
Age at beginning of school year							
6[A]	91.1	214	85.5	86.1	78.2	78.3	195
7	94.0	532	89.5	93.1	95.8	78.6	500
8	95.4	475	93.1	90.2	91.8	85.7	453
9	97.5	522	90.0	93.1	91.8	83.5	509
10	95.4	471	90.7	94.8	97.0	86.4	450
11	94.4	580	90.6	95.7	94.3	86.2	548
12	92.8	578	94.4	95.6	94.4	82.1	536
13	95.2	478	97.6	97.2	99.0	88.4	455
14	94.6	252	91.9	93.9	91.4	87.1	238
School attendance[B]							
Primary	100.0	3,264	91.5	93.6	93.7	84.1	3,264
Lower secondary	100.0	605	94.0	95.4	94.6	85.0	605
Upper secondary	(*)	16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Out-of-school	0.0	218	na	na	na	na	0

Table LN.3.1: Household involvement in education (Continued)

Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and, among those, percentage of children whose school has a governing body open to parents, and percentage for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, attended a meeting called by the school governing body, and met with teachers to discuss child's progress in the last year, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

			Percentage of children in schools:	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year:			
	Percentage of children attending school[A]	Number of children age 7-14	With a governing body open to parents[2]	Received a report card for the child[1]	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress[4]	Attended meeting called by governing body[3]	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school
Mother's education [C]							
Early Childhood Education or none	(*)	72	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	41
Primary	87.9	165	(89.2)	(90.6)	(92.6)	(86.1)	145
Secondary	95.4	2,807	93.5	93.6	93.9	85.0	2,676
Higher	96.5	1,033	88.4	95.7	94.7	82.2	997
School management[D]							
Public	100.0	3,095	93.4	93.8	93.5	85.9	3,095
Non-public	100.0	790	85.7	93.9	94.8	77.6	790
Child's functional difficulties							
Has functional difficulty	94.2	388	81.9	92.1	93.2	76.0	366
Has no functional difficulty	94.7	3,715	92.9	94.0	93.8	85.0	3,520
Mother's Religion [E]							
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	98.8	734	91.6	91.3	93.9	81.9	725
Roman Catholic	91.0	527	93.4	92.8	93.3	84.8	480
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	92.8	591	88.1	92.0	93.2	80.4	549
Methodist	98.8	376	89.7	95.6	92.8	84.9	371
Assembly of God	91.8	463	90.5	96.6	92.8	80.2	426
Other religion	93.8	435	91.0	94.8	96.9	86.3	408
Mother's Employment Status							
Work for pay/profit	95.4	928	87.6	93.8	91.0	79.2	885
Unpaid work	98.1	242	98.6	98.2	97.4	72.8	238
Unemployed	93.9	1,936	91.3	92.7	94.7	86.0	1,817
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(*)	21	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21

Table LN.3.1: Household involvement in education (Continued)

Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and, among those, percentage of children whose school has a governing body open to parents, and percentage for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, attended a meeting called by the school governing body, and met with teachers to discuss child's progress in the last year, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

			Percentage of children in schools:	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year:			
	Percentage of children attending school[A]	Number of children age 7-14	With a governing body open to parents[2]	Received a report card for the child[1]	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress[4]	Attended meeting called by governing body[3]	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	93.4	914	91.3	94.6	92.3	84.8	854
Second	94.2	842	94.1	93.6	93.1	88.5	793
Middle	95.0	788	95.6	91.3	94.3	86.6	749
Fourth	94.2	865	94.4	95.4	95.2	84.4	815
Richest	97.3	693	82.6	94.1	94.0	75.4	674

[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.16 - Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress

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

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

[C] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Mother/Caretaker's education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

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

[E] The modality "No religion" of "Mother/Caretaker's Religion" has been suppressed due to low 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

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Table LN.3.2: Learning environment at home

Percentage of children age 7-14 years[A] with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who have homework and percentage who at home speak the language that teachers use at school, and percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and having homework who receive help with homework, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home[1]	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home[2]	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who at home use the language also used by teachers at school[3]	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework[4]	Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework
Total	**20.0**	**4,103**	**68.0**	**3,929**	**97.2**	**3,885**	**76.9**	**3,723**	**97.1**	**3,778**
Sex										
Male	17.7	2,155	63.3	2,058	97.0	2,004	80.7	1,916	98.4	1,944
Female	22.6	1,948	73.1	1,871	97.4	1,881	72.8	1,807	95.7	1,833
Area										
Urban	30.0	695	70.3	684	97.9	653	76.8	642	97.1	639
Rural	18.0	3,408	67.5	3,244	97.1	3,232	76.9	3,081	97.1	3,138
Region										
Apia Urban Area	30.0	695	70.3	684	97.9	653	76.8	642	97.1	639
North West Upolu	22.1	1,408	67.5	1,330	97.5	1,272	75.1	1,202	99.0	1,240
Rest of Upolu	16.6	1,049	65.2	971	97.6	1,027	78.4	954	95.5	1,003
Savaii	13.4	951	69.9	943	96.0	933	77.5	925	96.2	896
Age at beginning of school year										
6[B]	12.4	214	60.4	207	96.6	195	88.6	187	97.2	188
7	18.5	532	65.4	491	96.8	500	86.2	463	100.0	484
8	18.9	475	72.8	461	94.6	453	87.8	439	100.0	429
9	15.6	522	67.3	499	95.6	509	84.6	490	99.0	487
10	18.6	471	71.0	462	97.9	450	70.4	440	97.9	440
11	17.6	580	68.2	561	97.4	548	68.6	530	97.1	534
12	25.7	578	70.7	560	99.7	536	74.6	518	96.7	535
13	29.9	478	71.5	455	98.4	455	64.8	433	93.6	448
14	17.0	252	52.6	233	97.4	238	70.0	222	87.7	232
School attendance										
Primary	18.8	3,264	68.3	3,139	97.2	3,264	78.8	3,139	98.3	3,173
Lower secondary	28.5	605	70.1	572	97.8	605	66.8	572	90.7	591
Upper secondary	(*)	13	(*)	13	(*)	13	(*)	13	(*)	13
Out-of-school	15.3	221	57.8	205	(*)	4	na	0	na	0

Table LN.3.2: Learning environment at home (Continued)

Percentage of children age 7-14 years[A] with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who have homework and percentage who at home speak the language that teachers use at school, and percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and having homework who receive help with homework, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home[1]	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home[2]	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who at home use the language also used by teachers at school[3]	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework[4]	Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework
Mother's education[C]										
Early Childhood Education/ None	(*)	72	(*)	68	(*)	41	(*)	41	(*)	41
Primary	2.4	165	(47.7)	161	(100.0)	145	(93.1)	141	(98.7)	145
Secondary	16.7	2,807	64.9	2,688	97.1	2,676	76.1	2,562	96.7	2,598
Higher	31.3	1,033	78.4	986	97.0	997	77.2	953	97.8	968
Special Needs Education	(*)	7	(*)	7	(*)	7	(*)	7	(*)	7
DK/Missing	(*)	19	(*)	19	(*)	19	(*)	19	(*)	19
Child's functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	15.1	388	66.7	372	94.6	366	70.7	358	95.7	346
Has no functional difficulty	20.5	3,715	68.1	3,556	97.5	3,520	77.5	3,365	97.2	3,432
Mother's Religion [D]										
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	23.4	734	73.5	712	95.3	725	76.7	705	97.1	692
Roman Catholic	15.7	527	64.5	506	95.6	480	81.0	459	98.4	459
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	11.2	591	65.6	581	96.5	549	81.0	541	96.8	530
Methodist	24.7	376	69.5	358	100.0	371	81.5	354	97.8	371
Assembly of God	19.9	463	70.5	436	97.8	426	70.1	401	98.4	416
Other religion	24.1	435	69.5	412	98.8	408	70.0	385	98.2	404
No religion	(*)	4	(*)	4	(*)	4	(*)	4	(*)	4
Mother's Employment Status										
Work for pay/profit	31.8	928	75.7	893	95.9	885	74.9	850	98.6	849
Unpaid work	18.5	242	59.1	222	98.2	238	73.4	220	97.1	233
Unemployed	13.6	1,936	66.4	1,870	97.4	1,817	79.0	1,755	97.3	1,770
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(*)	21	(*)	21	(*)	21	(*)	21	(*)	21

Table LN.3.2: Learning environment at home (Continued)

Percentage of children age 7-14 years[A] with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who have homework and percentage who at home speak the language that teachers use at school, and percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and having homework who receive help with homework, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home[1]	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home[2]	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who at home use the language also used by teachers at school[3]	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework[4]	Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	10.7	914	62.2	873	96.1	854	81.7	813	96.5	820
Second	13.4	842	66.9	821	98.2	793	75.8	774	96.9	779
Middle	18.3	788	66.3	766	98.9	749	77.7	730	97.2	740
Fourth	22.0	865	71.2	802	96.6	815	74.7	754	96.9	787
Richest	39.6	693	75.1	667	96.5	674	73.8	652	98.2	651

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

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

[C] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Mother/Caretaker's education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

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

na: not applicable

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

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

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).[114] 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.[115]

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.[116]

There are several existing tools for measuring learning outcomes[117] 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.[118] 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.

The MICS Foundational Learning Skills module is designed to measure basic reading and numeracy skills expected upon completion of second grade of primary education.

The reading skills assessment is based on a short story and five comprehension questions (three literal and two inferential). The rationale, development, testing and validation of this module has been documented in two MICS Methodological Papers, No. 5[113] and No. 9[119].

In Samoa DHS-MICS, reading assessments were available in English and Samoan. The assessment tools were customized using the official Grade 2 textbooks for these languages, ensuring that the vocabulary

114 CONFEMEN. *PASEC 2014 Education system performance in Francophone sub-Saharan Africa. Competencies and learning factors in primary education.* Dakar: CONFEMEN, 2015. http://www.pasec.confemen.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Rapport_Pasec2014_GB_webv2.pdf.; Makuwa, D. and J. Maarse. "The Impact of Large-Scale International Assessments: A Case Study of How the Ministry of Education in Namibia Used SACMEQ Assessments to Improve Learning Outcomes." *Research in Comparative and International Education* 8, no. 3 (2013): 349-58. doi:10.2304/rcie.2013.8.3.349.; Spaull, N. "Poverty & Privilege: Primary School Inequality in South Africa." *International Journal of Educational Development* 33, no. 5 (2013): 436-47. doi:10.1016/j.ijedudev.2012.09.009.

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

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

117 LMTF. *Toward Universal Learning. A Global Framework for Measuring Learning. Report No. 2 of the Learning Metrics Task Force.* Montreal and Washington: UNESCO Institute for Statistics and Center for Universal Education at the Brookings Institution. https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/LMTFReport2ES_final.pdf.; Buckner, E. and R. Hatch. *Literacy Data: More, but not always better.* Washington: Education Policy and Data Center, 2014. https://www.epdc.org/epdc-data-points/literacy-data-more-not-always-better-part-1-2.; Wagner, D. *Smaller, Quicker Cheaper – Improving Leaning Assessments for Developing Countries.* Paris: International Institute for Educational Planning, 2011. http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0021/002136/213663e.pdf.

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

119 Gochyyev P., S. Mizunoya and M. Cardoso. *Validity and reliability of the MICS foundational learning module.* MICS Methodological Papers, No. 9 New York: UNICEF, 2019. https://mics.unicef.org/sites/mics/files/inline-images/MICS_Methodological_Paper_9.pdf.

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was appropriate for Grade 2 learners, both in terms of complexity and cultural relevance.[120]

Children were asked what language they mostly speak at home (home language) and children who had ever attended school were also asked what language is or was used most often for teaching in class (school language). Depending on children's school attendance different paths of selection of language for the first assessment were taken:

- Children who had ever attended school were assessed using the school language. If the assessment was not available in the school language reported, the child was assessed in the home language. If the home language was not available, the child was given a choice between the available languages.
- Children who had never attended school were assessed using the home language. If the home language was not available, the child was given a choice between the available languages.

Irrespective of school attendance, all children who failed the first assessment were provided the option to be assessed in one of the other available languages.

The numeracy skills assessment is based on universal skills expected at Grade 2 level. The tool includes four mathematics tasks: number reading, number discrimination, addition and pattern recognition.

Tables LN.4.1 and LN.4.2 present percentages of children age 7-14 years, by sex, who correctly answered foundational reading tasks and numeracy skills, respectively. Age and school attendance, by level and grade are among the disaggregates shown and necessary to read some of the reported indicators. These MICS indicators are designed and developed to both inform national policy development.

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.

120 In survey name, reading passages were customised based on guidance provided by technical experts. Please refer to Appendix E (Reading & Numbers Book) for the tasks in English, French and Spanish.

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Table LN.4.1: Foundational reading skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks in English and Samoan by sex, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Male					Female					Total						
		Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions					Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions					Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions					
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Three literal	Two inferential	Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of boys age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Three literal	Two inferential	Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of girls age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Three literal	Two inferential	Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills[1,2,3]	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills[4]	Percentage of children for whom the reading test was not available in language of instruction or home language[A]	Number of children age 7-14 years
Total[1]	**60.6**	**52.3**	**51.4**	**49.8**	**2,058**	**70.2**	**62.1**	**62.0**	**59.3**	**1,871**	**65.2**	**57.0**	**56.5**	**54.3**	**1.19**	**0.3**	**3,929**
Area																	
Urban	68.4	63.4	63.1	61.6	351	80.5	70.1	71.9	66.9	334	74.3	66.7	67.4	64.2	1.09	0.0	684
Rural	59.0	50.0	49.0	47.4	1,707	68.0	60.3	59.8	57.6	1,537	63.3	54.9	54.1	52.2	1.22	0.3	3,244
Region																	
Apia Urban Area	68.4	63.4	63.1	61.6	351	80.5	70.1	71.9	66.9	334	74.3	66.7	67.4	64.2	1.09	0.0	684
North West Upolu	54.7	44.8	45.5	42.7	763	67.2	57.0	56.8	53.9	567	60.0	50.0	50.3	47.5	1.26	0.0	1,330
Rest of Upolu	54.2	48.7	46.0	45.1	480	58.4	54.4	55.3	54.0	491	56.3	51.6	50.7	49.6	1.20	0.7	971
Savaii	71.1	60.0	58.0	57.6	464	78.8	70.2	68.1	65.7	479	75.0	65.2	63.1	61.7	1.14	0.4	943
Age at beginning of school year																	
6[B]	(28.8)	(23.3)	(23.1)	(22.1)	107	(34.1)	(24.8)	(30.2)	(24.8)	99	31.3	24.0	26.5	23.4	(1.12)	4.4	207
7-8[2,4]	42.4	36.1	34.6	33.2	478	45.0	35.5	33.5	31.2	475	43.7	35.8	34.0	32.2	0.94	0.0	952
7	33.9	31.6	28.3	28.3	272	31.1	27.6	24.5	24.5	219	32.7	29.9	26.6	26.6	0.87	0.0	491
8	53.7	42.1	42.9	39.7	205	56.9	42.2	41.1	36.9	256	55.5	42.2	41.9	38.1	0.93	0.0	461
9	38.2	25.0	25.9	23.6	290	72.9	65.2	65.0	59.5	209	52.7	41.8	42.3	38.6	2.53	0.0	499
10-14	76.3	68.2	67.0	65.5	1,183	84.0	76.5	76.8	74.6	1,088	80.0	72.1	71.7	69.9	1.14	0.0	2,271
10	64.5	57.0	56.6	55.2	233	70.6	65.5	64.8	63.5	229	67.5	61.2	60.7	59.3	1.15	0.0	462
11	75.9	65.9	68.1	64.7	318	79.5	66.6	69.9	66.6	243	77.4	66.2	68.9	65.5	1.03	0.0	561
12	71.9	62.5	60.4	60.4	299	86.2	77.6	76.6	72.1	261	78.5	69.5	67.9	65.8	1.19	0.2	560
13	97.1	89.2	84.3	83.2	204	94.7	90.6	90.6	90.6	251	95.8	90.0	87.8	87.3	1.09	0.0	455
14	76.3	73.7	71.5	70.0	129	(92.7)	(86.9)	(86.0)	(86.0)	103	83.6	79.5	77.9	77.1	(1.23)	0.0	233

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Table LN.4.1: Foundational reading skills (Continued)

Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks in English and Samoan by sex, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Male					Female					Total						
		Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions					Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions					Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions					
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Three literal	Two inferential	Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of boys age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Three literal	Two inferential	Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of girls age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Three literal	Two inferential	Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills[1,2,3]	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills[4]	Percentage of children for whom the reading test was not available in language of instruction or home language[A]	Number of children age 7-14 years
School attendance																	
Primary	57.8	48.3	48.3	46.6	1,643	64.5	55.5	55.3	52.4	1,491	61.0	51.7	51.7	49.4	1.13	0.3	3,135
Year 1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	32
Year 2-3[3,4]	32.8	27.3	25.2	25.0	388	34.3	27.8	27.1	25.1	371	33.5	27.6	26.2	25.0	1.01	0.7	759
Year 2	(38.0)	(31.2)	(29.1)	(29.1)	126	(29.2)	(20.5)	(23.2)	(19.0)	126	33.6	25.8	26.1	24.0	(0.65)	2.1	252
Year 3	30.4	25.4	23.4	23.0	262	36.9	31.6	29.2	28.3	245	33.5	28.4	26.2	25.5	1.23	0.0	507
Year 4	46.8	37.1	36.1	33.3	234	58.9	44.7	43.8	39.3	190	52.2	40.5	39.6	35.9	1.18	0.0	424
Year 5	62.5	49.2	52.5	49.2	271	68.4	57.4	56.8	51.8	226	65.2	52.9	54.5	50.4	1.05	0.0	497
Year 6	59.8	54.1	53.2	52.8	233	71.3	65.5	65.2	63.6	200	65.1	59.4	58.7	57.8	1.21	0.0	433
Year 7	80.8	68.3	70.5	67.2	243	80.4	71.8	70.9	69.7	282	80.6	70.2	70.8	68.6	1.04	0.0	525
Year 8	81.7	68.8	69.0	67.7	252	92.5	82.1	84.6	80.6	212	86.6	74.9	76.1	73.6	1.19	0.0	465
Secondary	92.1	87.3	81.5	80.2	260	96.3	93.6	93.0	93.0	312	94.4	90.8	87.8	87.2	1.16	0.0	572
Year 9	92.8	88.0	81.9	81.3	191	96.6	95.6	95.6	95.6	214	94.8	92.0	89.2	88.9	1.18	0.0	406
Year 10	(90.1)	(85.1)	(80.1)	(76.7)	67	(95.1)	(88.4)	(86.1)	(86.1)	90	93.0	87.0	83.5	82.1	(1.12)	0.0	157
Year 11	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Year 12	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	-	-	-	-	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
DK/Missing	-	-	-	-	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Out-of-school	35.7	34.0	31.2	31.2	141	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	64	48.1	41.6	41.6	37.6	1.67	0.5	205
Mother's education [C]																	
Early Childhood Education/ None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	42	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	68
Primary	(57.5)	(43.1)	(45.7)	(43.1)	79	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	82	(55.8)	(42.6)	(46.6)	(41.9)	(0.95)	(0.0)	161
Secondary	59.9	51	50.1	48.6	1,395	68.6	60.0	59.5	57.4	1,292	64.1	55.6	54.6	52.9	1.18	0.2	2,688
Higher	62.9	57	55.7	55.0	529	78.8	73.7	72.3	70.0	458	70.3	64.9	63.4	61.9	1.27	0.5	986

Table LN.4.1: Foundational reading skills (Continued)

Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks in English and Samoan by sex, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Male					Female					Total						
		Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions					Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions					Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions					
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Three literal	Two inferential	Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of boys age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Three literal	Two inferential	Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of girls age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Three literal	Two inferential	Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills[1,2,3]	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills[4]	Percentage of children for whom the reading test was not available in language of instruction or home language[A]	Number of children age 7-14 years
Child's functional difficulties																	
Has functional difficulty	56.9	43.5	41.9	40.3	203	38.3	37.6	37.7	37.0	169	48.5	40.8	40.0	38.8	0.92	0.3	372
Has no functional difficulty	61.0	53.3	52.5	50.9	1,855	73.4	64.5	64.4	61.5	1,701	66.9	58.6	58.2	56.0	1.21	0.3	3,556
Mother's Religion [D]																	
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	67.8	54.6	58.1	54.3	359	73.7	67.9	70.0	67.2	353	70.7	61.2	64.0	60.7	1.24	0.0	712
Roman Catholic	56.9	48.8	47.0	45.6	283	63.0	56.9	58.4	56.3	224	59.6	52.4	52.0	50.3	1.24	1.8	506
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	47.8	38.3	36.6	35.7	266	69.4	56.8	56.5	52.9	315	59.5	48.3	47.4	45.0	1.48	0.0	581
Methodist	69.9	62.8	58.8	58.8	210	(67.2)	(53.6)	(55.1)	(53.0)	148	68.8	59.0	57.3	56.4	(0.90)	0.0	358
Assembly of God	62.4	55.0	51.4	48.3	219	66.2	58.2	56.7	53.0	217	64.3	56.6	54.0	50.6	1.10	0.0	436
Other religion	49.5	49.5	46.4	46.4	230	74.7	67.7	68.0	63.2	182	60.6	57.5	56.0	53.8	1.36	0.0	412
Mother's Employment Status																	
Work for pay/profit	69.7	64.5	61.8	61.4	474	69.8	64.0	64.4	61.3	419	69.7	64.3	63.0	61.4	1.00	0.6	893
Unpaid work	(66.0)	(54.9)	(47.3)	(47.3)	85	(70.4)	(59.1)	(59.9)	(57.1)	136	68.7	57.5	55.1	53.4	(1.21)	0.0	222
Unemployed	53.7	44.4	44.3	41.8	994	69.0	59.3	60.0	56.7	876	60.9	51.4	51.6	48.8	1.36	0.2	1,870
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21

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Table LN.4.1: Foundational reading skills (Continued)

Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks in English and Samoan by sex, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Male					Female					Total						
		Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions					Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions					Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions					
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Three literal	Two inferential	Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of boys age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Three literal	Two inferential	Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of girls age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Three literal	Two inferential	Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills[1,2,3]	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills[4]	Percentage of children for whom the reading test was not available in language of instruction or home language[A]	Number of children age 7-14 years
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	52.9	44.4	41.2	41.2	425	60.6	57.3	54.5	53.8	448	56.9	51.1	48.0	47.7	1.31	0.0	873
Second	50.4	43.9	42.1	41.6	418	67.5	60.2	57.6	56.9	404	58.8	51.9	49.7	49.1	1.37	0.1	821
Middle	61.9	52.4	53.2	51.0	436	74.4	57.4	62.7	54.2	330	67.3	54.6	57.3	52.3	1.06	0.5	766
Fourth	69.3	61.5	59.1	56.9	417	75.3	63.0	63.9	60.0	384	72.2	62.2	61.4	58.4	1.06	0.7	802
Richest	69.9	60.6	63.3	60.1	362	76.8	75.3	75.6	75.0	305	73.1	67.3	68.9	66.9	1.25	0.0	667
Parity indices[4]																	
Rural/Urban	0.86	0.79	0.78	0.77	na	0.85	0.86	0.83	0.86	na	0.85	0.82	0.80	0.81	na	na	na
Functional difficulty/ No difficulty	0.93	0.82	0.80	0.79	na	0.52	0.58	0.59	0.60	na	0.72	0.70	0.69	0.69	na	na	na
Poorest/Richest	0.76	0.73	0.65	0.69	na	0.79	0.76	0.72	0.72	na	0.78	0.76	0.70	0.71	na	na	na

[1] MICS indicator LN.22a - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (reading, age 7-14)
[2] MICS indicator LN.22b - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (reading, age for grade 2/3)
[3] MICS indicator LN.22c - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)
[4] MICS indicator LN.22a/LN.22b/LN.22c - Parity Indices

[A] All interviewed children were asked about the primary language spoken in their household (referred to as the "home language"). Additionally, those currently in school or having previously attended school were asked to identify the primary language used by their teacher(s) during instruction (serving as a proxy for "language of instruction"). Each child attending or having previously attended school underwent a reading assessment in their language of instruction. If the reading test was unavailable in the child's language of instruction, or the child declined to attempt the test in that language, the child was offered the assessment in their home language. Children who had never attended school were provided with an assessment in their home language. The reading test was available in English, French or Spanish. The percentage of children who reported home and instruction languages differing from English, French or Spanish is reported in this column. Although the reading test was not available in the language of instruction and the home language for these children, they had the option to attempt the reading test in one of the available languages, and some of them may have chosen to do so.

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

[C] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Mother's education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

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

na: not applicable

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

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

"-" Denotes 0 unweighted cases in the denominator

Table LN.4.2: Foundational numeracy skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Male						Female						Total						
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills[1,2,3]	Gender Parity Index for foundational numeracy skills[4]	Number of children age 7-14 years
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			
Total[1]	**65.5**	**71.8**	**58.4**	**55.6**	**42.7**	**2,058**	**69.6**	**74.8**	**62.9**	**60.5**	**47.8**	**1,871**	**67.4**	**73.3**	**60.6**	**58.0**	**45.1**	**1.12**	**3,929**
Area																			
Urban	71.6	81.1	67.6	66.0	52.6	351	75.3	85.4	70.3	70.3	57.8	334	73.4	83.2	68.9	68.1	55.1	1.10	684
Rural	64.2	69.9	56.6	53.5	40.7	1,707	68.3	72.6	61.3	58.4	45.6	1,537	66.1	71.2	58.8	55.8	43.0	1.12	3,244
Region																			
Apia Urban Area	71.6	81.1	67.6	66.0	52.6	351	75.3	85.4	70.3	70.3	57.8	334	73.4	83.2	68.9	68.1	55.1	1.10	684
North West Upolu	62.4	67.4	51.9	51.1	37.0	763	66.3	73.2	59.9	55.6	41.3	567	64.1	69.8	55.3	53.0	38.9	1.12	1,330
Rest of Upolu	61.3	67.6	53.1	45.8	38.4	480	63.1	66.6	55.1	50.3	42.1	491	62.2	67.1	54.1	48.1	40.3	1.09	971
Savaii	70.1	76.6	67.8	65.4	49.0	464	76.0	78.0	69.2	70.0	54.4	479	73.1	77.3	68.5	67.7	51.7	1.11	943
Age at beginning of school year																			
6[A]	(21.1)	(26.6)	(20.8)	(21.0)	(9.8)	107	(39.6)	(39.4)	(32.5)	(24.3)	(20.2)	99	30.0	32.8	26.4	22.6	14.8	(2.06)	207
7-8[2,4]	46.5	53.7	39.1	39.2	26.1	478	48.3	51.2	40.9	45.2	31.6	475	47.4	52.4	40.0	42.2	28.8	1.21	952
7	44.2	47.5	33.0	36.3	22.3	272	37.7	34.8	28.2	32.5	16.9	219	41.3	41.8	30.8	34.6	19.9	0.76	491
8	49.5	61.9	47.3	43.1	31.2	205	57.3	65.2	51.8	56.1	44.1	256	53.9	63.8	49.7	50.3	38.3	1.42	461
9	53.5	63.8	43.3	46.4	25.8	290	63.8	81.5	62.1	56.5	39.9	209	57.8	71.2	51.2	50.6	31.7	1.55	499
10-14	80.1	85.2	73.3	67.7	56.5	1,183	82.7	87.1	75.4	71.3	58.9	1,088	81.3	86.1	74.3	69.4	57.7	1.04	2,271
10	65.3	80.8	57.1	62.7	46.7	233	74.5	78.1	70.3	62.6	44.3	229	69.9	79.5	63.6	62.7	45.5	0.95	462
11	79.0	82.7	71.8	67.0	51.7	318	80.6	83.5	67.8	67.0	51.0	243	79.7	83.0	70.1	67.0	51.4	0.99	561
12	80.9	80.6	78.6	66.7	61.0	299	87.9	91.3	81.2	74.3	65.6	261	84.2	85.6	79.8	70.2	63.1	1.08	560
13	94.1	97.8	80.1	73.0	58.9	204	87.3	91.3	80.5	83.6	72.8	251	90.3	94.2	80.3	78.9	66.6	1.23	455
14	85.7	90.4	83.6	72.2	72.2	129	(81.4)	(95.2)	(77.4)	(63.3)	(59.4)	103	83.8	92.5	80.9	68.2	66.5	(0.82)	233

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Table LN.4.2: Foundational numeracy skills (Continued)

Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Male						Female						Total						
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills[1,2,3]	Gender Parity Index for foundational numeracy skills[4]	Number of children age 7-14 years
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			
School attendance																			
Primary	62.6	69.8	55.2	53.9	39	1,643	63.9	69.5	57.8	55	41.2	1,491	63.2	69.6	56.4	54.5	39.8	1.07	3,135
Year 1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	32
Year 2-3[3,4]	42.5	50.6	35.2	33.7	25	388	32.8	34.1	28.9	32	18.8	371	37.7	42.6	32.1	32.8	21.8	0.76	759
Year 2	(33.9)	(39.1)	(30.8)	(34.0)	(19.1)	126	(19.1)	(23.2)	(15.3)	(14.1)	(8.1)	126	26.5	31.1	23.0	24.0	13.6	(0.42)	252
Year 3	46.6	56.1	37.4	33.6	27	262	39.8	39.8	35.9	41	24.4	245	43.3	48.3	36.7	37.1	25.9	0.89	507
Year 4	46.9	55.5	34.2	39.2	17	234	68.5	74.3	58.7	56	44.8	190	56.6	64.0	45.2	46.8	29.4	2.64	424
Year 5	64.4	71.9	59.0	63.0	38	271	64.3	76.3	56.7	51	33.4	226	64.3	73.9	57.9	57.3	35.9	0.88	497
Year 6	65.9	78.6	56.5	63.6	45	233	71.1	83.3	65.7	59	41.8	200	68.3	80.8	60.7	61.6	43.7	0.92	433
Year 7	87.0	90.1	84.2	67.7	62	243	80.3	83.6	72.8	71	54.6	282	83.4	86.6	78.1	69.5	58.2	0.88	525
Year 8	83.5	86.9	75.1	68.3	55	252	86.2	89.1	81.8	76	66.9	212	84.7	87.9	78.1	72.0	60.4	1.22	465
Secondary	94.5	96.6	86.8	80.7	77	260	91.6	96.6	82.6	81	73.0	312	92.9	96.6	84.5	81.1	74.6	0.95	572
Year 9	92.5	95.4	83.9	75.7	70	191	94.1	96.0	82.2	84	73.4	214	93.4	95.7	83.0	80.0	71.8	1.05	406
Year 10	(100.0)	(100.0)	(94.6)	(94.6)	(94.6)	67	(85.1)	(97.9)	(81.9)	(74.2)	(69.7)	90	91.5	98.8	87.3	82.9	80.4	(0.74)	157
Year 11	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Year 12	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	-	-	-	-	-	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
DK/Missing	-	-	-	-	-	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Out-of-school	42.6	47.5	40.0	29.9	26	141	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	64	58.1	61.5	53.7	45.1	42.1	(*)	205
Mother's education [B]																			
Early Childhood Education or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	42	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	68
Primary	(53.5)	(68.8)	(52.6)	(50.5)	(42.0)	79	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	82	(65.2)	(66.2)	(57.1)	(51.1)	(44.1)	(*)	161
Secondary	66.5	71	58.9	54.7	42.2	1,395	68.0	73.8	60.4	59.6	45.2	1,292	67.2	72.4	59.6	57.0	43.6	1.07	2,688
Higher	64.5	74	59.7	59.9	45.5	529	73.9	81.7	70.7	65.6	55.4	458	68.9	77.6	64.8	62.6	50.1	1.22	986

Table LN.4.2: Foundational numeracy skills (Continued)

Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Male						Female						Total						
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills[1,2,3]	Gender Parity Index for foundational numeracy skills[4]	Number of children age 7-14 years
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			
Child's functional difficulties																			
Has functional difficulty	59.2	60.0	52.8	48.3	38.1	203	54.1	57.7	54.7	42.2	32.5	169	56.9	58.9	53.7	45.5	35.6	0.85	372
Has no functional difficulty	66.2	73.1	59.1	56.4	43.2	1,855	71.1	76.6	63.7	62.4	49.3	1,701	68.5	74.8	61.3	59.3	46.1	1.14	3,556
Mother's Religion [D]																			
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	65.3	74.2	60.2	60.8	43.5	359	67.9	78.4	62.1	61.9	49.1	353	66.6	76.3	61.1	61.3	46.3	1.13	712
Roman Catholic	58.5	71.1	52.1	48.9	39.6	283	66.6	62.4	59.1	51.1	40.6	224	62.1	67.2	55.2	49.9	40.0	1.02	506
Latter Day Saints/ Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	64.1	61.6	53.5	50.3	41.2	266	66.9	72.3	58.5	59.8	45.8	315	65.6	67.4	56.2	55.5	43.7	1.11	581
Methodist	71.1	75.7	65.7	65.1	47.9	210	(66.5)	(69.0)	(63.8)	(63.8)	(44.6)	148	69.2	72.9	65.0	64.5	46.5	(0.93)	358
Assembly of God	69.7	72.5	55.4	52.1	42.7	219	70.6	81.7	65.5	62.2	45.1	217	70.2	77.1	60.4	57.1	43.9	1.06	436
Other religion	62.3	69.8	49.2	52.9	37.2	230	72.9	72.1	67.6	54.3	46.4	182	67.0	70.8	57.3	53.5	41.3	1.25	412
Mother's Employment Status																			
Work for pay/profit	62.5	71.0	62.4	61.5	48.6	474	72.2	78.4	68.5	60.9	46.2	419	67.0	74.5	65.2	61.2	47.4	0.95	893
Unpaid work	(74.7)	(66.9)	(49.9)	(38.3)	(22.9)	85	(65.5)	(64.8)	(59.2)	(50.9)	(45.0)	136	69.0	65.6	55.6	46.1	36.5	(1.96)	222
Unemployed	64.6	70.3	52.9	53.3	40.1	994	66.9	72.1	59.5	59.2	45.2	876	65.7	71.1	56.0	56.1	42.5	1.13	1,870
Incapable/Unable/ Other/ DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Wealth index quintile																			
Poorest	61.7	67.2	48.7	46.1	34.2	425	66.8	71.8	55.6	54.5	42.3	448	64.3	69.6	52.3	50.4	38.4	1.24	873
Second	58.6	62.4	52.5	45.8	32.8	418	66.9	72.5	62.1	51.7	42.2	404	62.6	67.3	57.2	48.7	37.4	1.28	821
Middle	68.7	76.2	64.0	57.6	46.2	436	71.4	68.4	57.3	57.3	44.0	330	69.8	72.8	61.1	57.4	45.2	0.95	766
Fourth	67.7	76.3	61.7	66.3	49.5	417	64.2	80.7	64.7	66.9	49.4	384	66.0	78.4	63.2	66.6	49.5	1.00	802
Richest	71.4	77.8	66.2	63.5	52.0	362	82.0	82.2	78.3	76.7	65.5	305	76.2	79.8	71.7	69.5	58.2	1.26	667

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Table LN.4.2: Foundational numeracy skills (Continued)

Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Male						Female						Total						
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	**Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:**				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	**Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:**				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills[1,2,3]	Gender Parity Index for foundational numeracy skills[4]	Number of children age 7-14 years
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			
Parity indices[4]																			
Rural/Urban	0.90	0.86	0.84	0.81	0.77	na	0.91	0.85	0.87	0.83	0.79	na	0.90	0.86	0.85	0.82	0.78	na	na
Functional difficulty/ No difficulty	0.89	0.82	0.89	0.86	0.88	na	0.76	0.75	0.86	0.68	0.66	na	0.83	0.79	0.88	0.77	0.77	na	na
Poorest/Richest	0.87	0.86	0.74	0.73	0.66	na	0.81	0.87	0.71	0.71	0.65	na	0.84	0.87	0.73	0.73	0.66	na	na

[1] MICS indicator LN.22d - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (numeracy, age 7-14)
[2] MICS indicator LN.22e - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (numeracy, age for grade 2/3)
[3] MICS indicator LN.22f - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)
[4] MICS indicator LN.22d/LN.22e/LN.22f - Parity Indices

[A] As eligibility for the Household Involvement in Education and Foundational Learning Skills modules was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7-14 years), the disaggregate of Age at beginning of school year inevitably presents children who were age 6 years at the beginning of the school year.
[B] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Mother's education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases
[C] School management sector was collected for children attending primary education or higher. Children out of school or attending ECE are not shown.
na: not applicable
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
"-" Denotes 0 unweighted cases in the denominator

8.5 ICT EQUIPMENT, USE, AND SKILLS

The Samoa DHS-MICS collected information on exposure to mass media and the use of computers and the internet. In Table LN.6.1 presents information on the household ownership of ICT equipment (radio, television, fixed telephone line, mobile telephone or smartphone[121] and computer) and access to internet.

Table LN.6.2 presents 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 table LN.6.3 presents 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.

121 In addition to the specific question in the Household Questionnaire about whether any member of this household has a mobile phone, households are considered as owning 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.

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Table LN.6.1: 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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of households with a:							Percentage of households that have access to the internet at home[5]	Number of households
			Telephone						
	Radio[1]	Television[2]	Fixed line	Mobile phone[A]	Smartphone	Any[3]	Desktop, laptop, tablet, or similar computer[4]		
Total	**27.3**	**65.9**	**2.7**	**92.5**	**87.5**	**92.7**	**37.3**	**91.3**	**3,253**
Area									
Urban	29.1	81.0	7.7	92.5	90.4	93.0	59.4	92.4	610
Rural	26.9	62.4	1.5	92.5	86.9	92.6	32.2	91.1	2,643
Region									
Apia Urban Area	29.1	81.0	7.7	92.5	90.4	93.0	59.4	92.4	610
North West Upolu	25.2	63.0	1.5	94.9	84.6	94.9	38.7	93.1	1,222
Rest of Upolu	27.9	65.3	0.6	93.4	92.7	93.4	26.9	93.1	715
Savaii	28.8	58.2	2.5	87.2	85.0	87.6	26.6	85.7	705
Education of household head									
Early Childhood Education or none	42.9	64.3	3.7	91.8	43.1	91.8	35.0	89.7	127
Primary	29.8	59.0	1.7	91.7	87.2	91.8	21.5	89.0	490
Secondary	26.1	64.3	1.7	92.2	89.3	92.5	32.1	91.5	1,951
Higher	26.7	77.9	6.3	93.8	90.8	93.9	67.2	92.9	618
Special Needs Education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
DK/Missing	19.5	53.4	4.9	94.9	92.8	94.9	35.0	91.3	66
Ethnicity of household head									
Samoan	26.6	64.9	2.1	92.2	87.4	92.3	35.7	90.8	2,980
Samoan/ Chinese	36.8	79.7	13.5	96.7	87.7	97.6	55.0	96.3	74
Samoan/ German	33.9	78.5	4.8	97.8	94.1	97.8	44.1	99.2	73
Samoan/ Tokelauan	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Samoan Mix	34.2	81.2	10.2	94.6	83.3	94.6	57.0	94.6	62
Others	44.0	64.2	10.2	91.7	88.7	91.7	69.4	97.1	44
Religion of Household head									
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	27.8	69.6	2.7	93.4	92.3	93.8	42.7	93.1	852
Roman Catholic	32.3	72.3	4.4	93.7	89.0	93.7	42.0	92.2	622
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	23.4	57.7	1.1	90.3	85.1	90.5	27.0	90.2	567
Methodist	28.9	69.6	3.8	91.3	83.9	91.5	38.2	87.3	391
Assembly of God	25.2	57.1	1.3	93.3	84.1	93.5	24.7	91.0	369
Other religion	25.1	64.4	2.6	92.2	85.6	92.4	43.4	91.8	441
No religion	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	17.9	24.0	0.5	85.1	79.7	85.2	5.1	81.0	615
Second	25.9	52.2	0.9	93.1	87.5	93.1	19.3	92.2	607
Middle	24.9	71.4	1.0	94.2	90.1	94.5	31.8	92.7	603
Fourth	30.3	78.6	2.4	91.6	86.0	92.0	45.6	92.1	662
Richest	35.4	95.0	7.5	97.3	93.2	97.4	74.8	97.2	765

[1] MICS indicator LN.604 - Households with a radio
[2] MICS indicator LN.605 - Households with a television
[3] MICS indicator LN.606 - Households with a telephone
[4] MICS indicator LN.607 - Households with a computer
[5] MICS indicator LN.608 - Households with internet

[A]This column includes smartphones.

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

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Table LN.6.2: Use of ICT

Percentage of population 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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of people who:										
	Used a computer					Used a mobile phone[A]		Used internet			
	Ever	During the last 3 months[1]	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Own a mobile phone[2, A]	Own a smartphone[3]	During the last 3 months[4]	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever	During the last 3 months[5]	At least once a week during the last 3 months[6]	Number of people
Total	**33.2**	**30.4**	**27.2**	**74.7**	**72.0**	**84.4**	**78.7**	**64.2**	**62.1**	**57.5**	**6,096**
Sex											
Male	26.1	23.0	20.6	71.4	70.6	82.5	76.5	62.3	59.7	54.7	2,983
Female	40.0	37.6	33.5	77.9	73.3	86.2	80.8	66.0	64.4	60.2	3,113
Area											
Urban	51.5	48.6	44.9	77.9	75.6	85.2	81.0	77.7	76.0	71.5	1,136
Rural	29.0	26.3	23.2	74.0	71.2	84.2	78.1	61.1	58.9	54.3	4,960
Region											
Apia Urban Area	51.5	48.6	44.9	77.9	75.6	85.2	81.0	77.7	76.0	71.5	1,136
North West Upolu	35.1	31.3	29.0	75.7	70.8	85.5	81.1	72.6	71.3	66.9	2,405
Rest of Upolu	24.8	23.1	19.3	75.1	74.6	82.2	73.8	48.7	45.8	39.8	1,408
Savaii	21.5	19.7	15.6	69.2	67.9	83.9	77.3	52.2	49.2	45.7	1,147
Age											
15-19	38.7	35.7	30.0	40.5	39.2	63.2	55.0	56.1	52.5	46.6	1,416
15-17	38.7	35.6	29.4	26.5	25.5	54.5	44.9	51.4	47.0	40.4	925
18-19	38.6	35.9	31.3	66.9	65.0	79.6	74.3	65.1	62.7	58.4	491
20-24	32.5	29.1	26.1	78.0	75.1	88.6	83.2	65.8	63.5	57.6	1,015
25-29	34.6	32.3	28.7	87.1	83.8	90.8	87.0	70.1	69.0	64.1	875
30-34	35.2	31.8	29.2	87.6	85.2	92.8	87.8	70.4	69.5	65.5	833
35-39	29.6	27.2	26.2	85.9	82.0	90.0	85.9	66.8	64.7	62.0	680
40-44	26.6	24.5	22.4	88.0	84.8	92.1	86.0	64.4	62.8	58.6	656
45-49	28.2	26.1	24.0	86.6	83.2	91.0	85.4	60.3	58.6	55.9	621
Education											
Early Childhood Education or none	30.5	27.4	24.2	76.7	58.0	81.3	76.2	67	66.6	63.6	198
Primary	8.2	6.9	5.7	56.2	54.5	70.9	63.6	46	39.7	34.4	282
Secondary	22.5	19.5	16.2	69.7	67.4	81.5	74.7	58	56.1	51.1	3,778
Higher	60.6	58.1	54.7	87.9	86.1	92.9	89.5	79	77.7	74.0	1,789
Special Needs Education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
DK/Missing	(15.6)	(15.6)	(13.3)	(84.4)	(78.7)	(90.8)	(89.7)	(76.2)	(65.9)	(57.5)	43

Table LN.6.2: Use of ICT (Continued)

Percentage of population 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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of people who:										
	Used a computer					Used a mobile phone[A]		Used internet			
	Ever	During the last 3 months[1]	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Own a mobile phone[2, A]	Own a smartphone[3]	During the last 3 months[4]	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever	During the last 3 months[5]	At least once a week during the last 3 months[6]	Number of people
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	31.7	28.5	26.1	73.5	68.5	84.7	75.7	56.1	53.6	50.0	116
Has no functional difficulty	32.2	29.5	26.8	83.6	80.6	89.8	84.9	66.7	65.1	60.8	5,055
Religion											
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	36.6	34.2	31.6	76.0	75.5	83.6	77.9	65.8	63.1	56.8	1,587
Roman Catholic	34.2	31.8	29.1	76.4	73.1	85.5	80.4	64.3	62.7	58.2	1,107
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	29.8	27.0	22.7	72.8	69.8	85.2	77.9	63.0	60.3	55.8	1,166
Methodist	33.1	31.1	27.9	76.7	73.4	86.3	81.8	63.6	61.8	58.6	679
Assembly of God	24.6	19.9	16.5	71.1	65.7	81.3	76.3	58.4	57.3	53.7	778
Other religion	39.2	36.7	32.6	75.4	72.5	86.3	80.0	70.2	68.3	64.6	718
No religion	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Employment Status											
Work for pay/profit	46.0	42.9	40.9	86.6	84.4	92.0	88.3	74.4	72.5	68.5	2,230
Unpaid work	12.9	8.5	7.2	80.4	79.3	87.5	79.3	42.4	41.0	36.6	550
Unemployed	28.2	25.9	21.5	65.9	62.6	78.7	72.1	61.1	58.8	53.8	3,271
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(19.4)	(15.7)	(1.8)	(68.6)	(66.9)	(84.4)	(77.6)	(51.6)	(51.6)	(47.4)	27

Table LN.6.2: Use of ICT (Continued)

Percentage of population 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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of people who:										
	Used a computer					Used a mobile phone[A]		Used internet			
	Ever	During the last 3 months[1]	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Own a mobile phone[2, A]	Own a smartphone[3]	During the last 3 months[4]	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever	During the last 3 months[5]	At least once a week during the last 3 months[6]	Number of people
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	11.6	9.8	7.2	66.7	64.5	79.3	71.3	49.2	46.3	42.0	1,089
Second	22.4	19.2	16.4	72.9	70.1	82.2	76.7	58.8	56.2	51.6	1,193
Middle	26.7	24.2	21.0	73.2	71.0	83.6	77.3	60.4	58.8	53.5	1,275
Fourth	38.7	35.2	31.8	75.8	72.0	85.5	79.9	69.0	66.6	61.9	1,221
Richest	62.0	59.3	55.3	83.6	80.9	90.3	86.7	80.7	79.5	75.4	1,319

[1] MICS indicator LN.609 - Use of computer

[2] MICS indicator LN.610a - Ownership of mobile phone; SDG indicator 5.b.1

[3] MICS indicator LN.610b - Ownership of smartphone

[4] MICS indicator LN.611 - Use of mobile phone

[5] MICS indicator LN.612a - Use of internet (during the last 3 months); SDG indicator 17.8.1

[6] MICS indicator LN.612b - Use of internet (at least once a week during the last 3 months)

[A] Includes smartphone ownership/use

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

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

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Table LN.6.3: ICT skills

Percentage of population age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer-related activities, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of people who in the last 3 months:												
	Used a copy and paste tool	Sent a message	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Set up effective security measures	Changed privacy settings on own device, account, or app	Verified the reliability of information found online	Wrote a computer program in a specilised programming language	Performed at least one of the 11 listed computer related activities[1,2,3,4]	Number of people
Total[2]	**26.3**	**39.2**	**24.6**	**18.7**	**23.9**	**18.9**	**19.1**	**36.1**	**25.0**	**20.9**	**8.7**	**53.2**	**6,096**
Sex													
Male	21.8	35.4	16.3	15.9	22.9	14.0	15.4	28.0	20.5	21.6	6.0	50.2	2,983
Female	30.6	42.9	32.6	21.4	24.9	23.5	22.7	43.8	29.2	20.3	11.3	56.1	3,113
Area													
Urban	38.4	53.5	37.9	27.3	36.4	30.8	31.7	50.4	42.5	31.7	13.7	66.9	1,136
Rural	23.5	35.9	21.6	16.8	21.0	16.1	16.2	32.8	21.0	18.5	7.5	50.1	4,960
Region													
Apia Urban Area	38.4	53.5	37.9	27.3	36.4	30.8	31.7	50.4	42.5	31.7	13.7	66.9	1,136
North West Upolu	28.8	44.5	26.2	22.2	27.4	21.5	21.8	39.4	28.6	22.8	10.0	55.9	2,405
Rest of Upolu	20.7	32.2	17.7	14.3	18.9	12.6	12.1	22.9	15.1	16.1	6.5	45.3	1,408
Savaii	15.9	22.7	16.8	8.5	10.3	9.1	9.5	30.9	12.2	12.3	3.7	44.0	1,147
Age													
15-24[1]	28.2	36.4	26.0	17.2	22.7	18.6	18.8	33.2	24.9	19.0	7.9	51.7	2,431
15-19	27.9	31.8	26.7	15.4	21.8	18.3	18.0	29.2	21.8	17.4	7.4	47.8	1,416
15-17	25.9	27.2	25.5	13.8	19.5	15.9	14.8	25.1	17.9	14.7	6.8	44.0	925
18-19	31.6	40.3	29.0	18.5	26.1	22.7	24.0	37.1	29.2	22.4	8.6	54.9	491
20-24	28.7	43.0	25.2	19.7	24.0	19.0	20.0	38.6	29.1	21.3	8.5	57.2	1,015
25-29	28.4	45.8	26.0	22.4	27.2	19.8	22.0	40.8	27.5	24.1	9.6	58.7	875
30-34	26.5	42.7	25.9	21.0	25.7	21.6	19.3	40.4	26.6	21.3	9.5	55.7	833
35-39	24.8	40.0	23.5	19.3	24.4	18.8	19.7	38.9	25.4	22.9	8.9	53.9	680
40-44	21.6	36.5	20.6	17.3	22.1	16.5	16.3	36.2	22.7	22.2	9.7	50.9	656
45-49	22.2	38.3	21.2	17.5	22.7	17.6	17.9	31.7	21.5	20.1	8.1	50.0	621

Table LN.6.3: ICT skills (Continued)

Percentage of population age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer-related activities, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of people who in the last 3 months:												
	Used a copy and paste tool	Sent a message	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Set up effective security measures	Changed privacy settings on own device, account, or app	Verified the reliability of information found online	Wrote a computer program in a specilised programming language	Performed at least one of the 11 listed computer related activities[1,2,3,4]	Number of people
Education													
Early Childhood Education or none	22.7	29.2	21.4	16.7	19.0	14.2	13.6	26.7	18	17.5	9.6	42.8	198
Primary	4.9	17.3	3.2	3.9	8.3	3.1	3.6	14.2	5	10.5	2.2	27.7	282
Secondary	16.4	29.7	14.4	10.4	15.3	9.2	9.7	27.2	17	14.0	4.1	45.4	3,778
Higher	51.2	63.8	50.5	39.1	45.2	42.6	42.2	59.4	46	37.4	19.3	74.8	1,789
Special Needs Education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
DK/Missing	(20.1)	(41.4)	(9.2)	(10.8)	(13.9)	(7.9)	(9.8)	(31.0)	(24.6)	(31.8)	(4.6)	(65.0)	43
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)													
Has functional difficulty	20.7	39.5	21.8	17.9	22.8	18.8	14.0	28.6	22.6	19.0	5.9	48.0	116
Has no functional difficulty	26.5	41.4	24.6	19.7	24.7	19.4	20.0	38.2	26.3	22.1	9.1	55.0	5,055
Religion													
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	29.2	41.8	28.9	20.9	27.3	22.3	20.7	36.4	26.9	21.2	8.7	55.1	1,587
Roman Catholic	29.2	42.7	26.9	21.8	26.5	21.2	22.0	37.0	28.2	23.1	11.0	55.9	1,107
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	22.3	34.7	20.4	14.9	19.2	14.5	14.9	34.9	21.8	20.1	6.4	52.5	1,166
Methodist	27.3	39.5	26.1	19.3	22.7	19.9	20.2	37.6	24.3	20.2	10.1	52.0	679
Assembly of God	18.3	32.5	15.7	13.2	16.6	11.1	13.2	29.3	17.9	17.3	5.2	45.7	778
Other religion	29.8	42.5	27.3	21.4	28.4	22.4	22.9	40.5	27.9	23.0	11.0	55.2	718
No religion	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Employment Status													
Work for pay/profit	39.2	53.0	36.4	31.8	36.5	30.9	31.1	47.4	36.1	32.1	15.0	65.6	2,230
Unpaid work	5.7	18.7	3.3	5.0	8.8	2.7	5.5	11.3	8.0	9.3	1.3	28.0	550
Unemployed	21.2	33.6	20.5	12.3	18.0	13.6	13.4	32.8	20.5	15.6	5.7	49.6	3,271
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(8.4)	(12.8)	(1.7)	(.0)	(3.5)	(1.7)	(1.7)	(6.0)	(4.2)	(.0)	(1.7)	(12.8)	27
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	9.9	22.2	9.0	5.1	8.7	4.5	5.1	21.9	9.0	9.6	1.8	36.0	1,089
Second	14.5	28.1	13.7	11.3	17.0	10.0	10.2	27.6	18.5	16.1	4.8	45.8	1,193
Middle	20.6	35.0	18.6	13.4	18.3	13.9	14.8	30.8	19.6	16.2	5.1	47.5	1,275
Fourth	28.6	42.3	28.7	21.3	25.5	21.3	20.9	38.5	26.1	23.0	10.7	56.5	1,221
Richest	53.8	64.5	49.5	39.6	46.6	41.2	41.2	58.3	48.1	37.4	19.5	76.7	1,319

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Table LN.6.3: ICT skills (Continued)

Percentage of population age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer-related activities, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of people who in the last 3 months:												
	Used a copy and paste tool	Sent a message	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Set up effective security measures	Changed privacy settings on own device, account, or app	Verified the reliability of information found online	Wrote a computer program in a specilised programming language	Performed at least one of the 11 listed computer related activities[1,2,3,4]	Number of people
Parity indices (age 15-24)[3]													
Female/Male	1.82	1.32	2.81	1.94	1.45	2.45	2.19	1.81	1.60	1.35	4.36	1.20	na
Rural/Urban	0.81	0.76	0.71	0.81	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.59	0.69	0.76	0.81	na
Poorest/Richest	0.30	0.40	0.27	0.22	0.21	0.17	0.23	0.40	0.20	0.28	0.15	0.49	na
Parity indices (age 15-49)[4]													
Female/Male	1.41	1.21	2.00	1.35	1.09	1.67	1.48	1.56	1.42	0.94	1.89	1.12	na
Rural/Urban	0.61	0.67	0.57	0.61	0.58	0.52	0.51	0.65	0.49	0.58	0.55	0.75	na
Poorest/Richest	0.18	0.34	0.18	0.13	0.19	0.11	0.12	0.38	0.19	0.26	0.09	0.47	na

[1] MICS indicator LN.613a - ICT skills (age 15-24 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1
[2] MICS indicator LN.613b - ICT skills (age 15-49 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1
[3] Parity indices - MICS indicator LN.613a; SDG indicator 4.5.1 - Parity indices
[4] MICS indicator LN.613b; SDG indicator 4.5.1 - Parity indices

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

9 PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION

School Girls going home after school.

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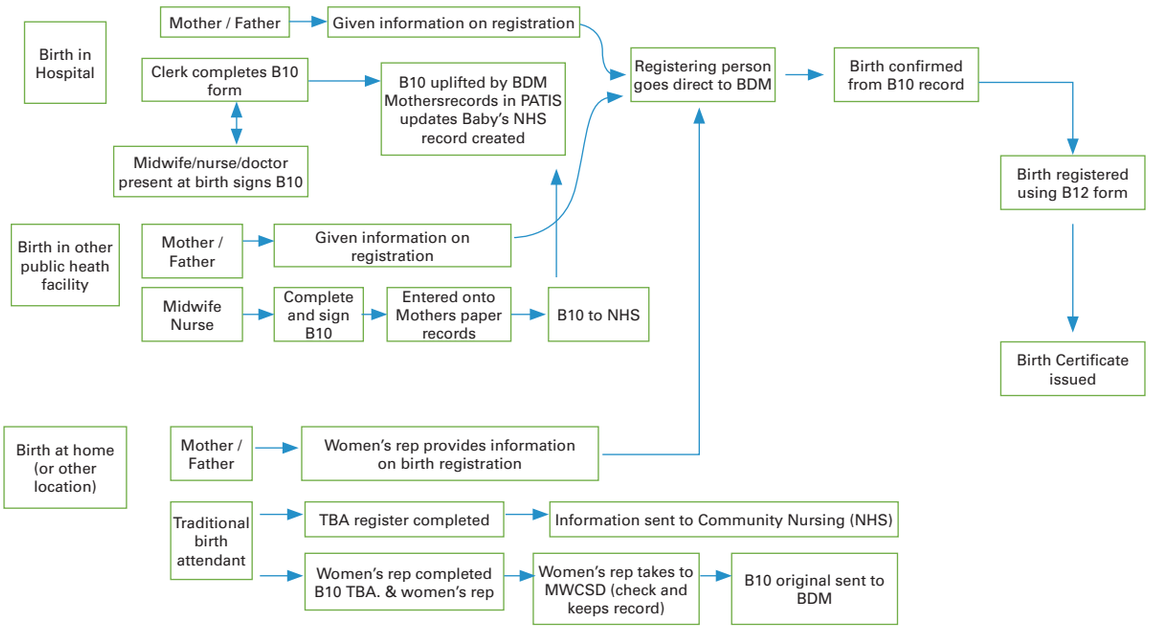
9.1 BIRTH REGISTRATION

A name and nationality are every child's right, enshrined in the CRC and other international treaties. Registering children at birth is the first step in securing their recognition before the law and is an essential prerequisite for legal identity and the fulfilment of children's rights.[122] Birth certificates are proof of that legal identity and are often required to access essential services like health care or education. Possession of a birth certificate can also be one form of protection against child labour, child marriage, and underage recruitment into the armed forces since it enables verification of a child's age. Birth 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.

Samoa's civil registration system legally requires all births, deaths and marriages to be registered with the Births, Deaths and Marriages (BDM) division of the SBS. This is mandated under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Act 2002 that every birth must be notified to the BDM office as soon as practical after the birth. It is expected that all birth registration will be made within three months of the birth. Birth registration in Samoa is free up to the first three months after that they will pay a fee of 20 Tala for late registration.

The diagram clearly highlight the three points of registration and the process to reach the Registry office:

1. If a child is born at the **National Hospitals**, the baby's mother or father gives the information to the Clerk for him/her to complete a Birth Notification Form named B10. A midwife/nurse/doctor present at birth signs the B10 while birth mother's record is updated. The B10 forms with information from the National Health Services (NHS) will be uplifted by BDM staff for pre-registration processes. Parents, care givers or a reliable person must appear to the BDM office to complete the registration by signing off the Birth Registration Form called B12. The final input information will be from the B12 form followed by issuing the Birth Certificate.
2. If a child is born in other **Public health facility (district hospital)** the mother/father gives information for registration with the midwife or nurse complete and sign the B10. The information will be entered onto mother's paper record, then the B10 will be recorded in the NHS records. The B10 will be used to notify the BDM while the parents, care givers or a reliable person must appear to the BDM office to fill in the Birth Registration form called B12 before the Birth Certificate is issued.



122 United Nations Children's Fund. *The Right Start in Life: Global levels and trends in birth registration, 2024 update* UNICEF, New York, 2024. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/UNICEF_The-Right-Start-in-Life_Dec-2024.pdf.

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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/caregivers know how to register births, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Children whose births are registered with civil authorities							
	Have birth certificate							
	Seen	Not seen	No birth certificate	Total registered[1]	Number of children	Percent of children whose mothers/ caregivers know how to register births	Percent of children whose mothers/ caregivers know that registration of new born babies during their first 3 months after birth is free of cost	Number of children without birth registration
Total	**47.6**	**22.9**	**9.1**	**79.6**	**2,344**	**59.7**	**79.3**	**477**
Sex								
Male	48.2	22.0	10.0	80.2	1,207	58.3	79.3	239
Female	47.0	23.9	8.2	79.1	1,137	61.0	79.4	238
Area								
Urban	38.7	30.8	8.7	78.2	355	58.3	72.2	77
Rural	49.2	21.5	9.2	79.9	1,989	59.9	80.6	400
Region								
Apia Urban Area	38.7	30.8	8.7	78.2	355	58.3	72.2	77
North West Upolu	48.5	18.7	9.4	76.6	899	69.4	79.3	210
Rest of Upolu	57.3	16.4	8.5	82.2	576	53.5	83.6	103
Savaii	41.4	32.0	9.7	83.1	514	44.6	79.6	87
Age (in months)								
0-11	35.2	14.7	12.3	62.2	404	59.9	73.6	153
12-23	44.3	20.9	11.4	76.6	477	63.0	81.9	112
24-35	48.6	20.0	10.4	79.0	462	51.5	78.2	97
36-47	51.6	27.8	6.7	86.1	522	60.3	79.4	73
48-59	56.2	29.3	5.6	91.0	478	(67.4)	(82.7)	43
Mother's education[A]								
Early Childhood Education or none	50.1	11.7	7.8	69.7	59	(*)	(*)	18
Primary	42.9	20.0	10.7	73.6	52	(*)	(*)	14
Secondary	46.5	21.9	9.4	77.7	1,572	58.9	78.2	350
Higher	50.8	26.8	8.1	85.7	645	64.5	83.4	92
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)[B]								
Has functional difficulty	46.9	16.9	13.3	77.1	61	(*)	(*)	14
Has no functional difficulty	52.4	26.2	7.2	85.8	1,402	58.9	80.6	199
Mother's functional difficulties[C]								
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	2
Has no functional difficulty	47.9	22.4	9.2	79.5	2,146	60.2	79.4	440
Mother's Religion[D]								
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	48.8	24.1	9.6	82.5	493	67.0	83.8	86
Roman Catholic	45.0	22.8	10.4	78.2	362	52.2	75.4	79
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	52.4	18.9	7.6	78.9	461	53.2	76.8	97
Methodist	46.8	26.5	11.4	84.6	254	(69.2)	(81.4)	39
Assembly of God	49.5	18.6	6.9	75.0	305	64.2	79.1	76
Other religion	44.5	23.2	9.4	77.1	275	61.0	79.7	63
Mother's Employment Status								
Work for pay/profit	53.1	25.5	6.5	85.1	510	66.2	85.7	76
Unpaid work	54.2	16.0	12.9	83.1	167	(*)	(*)	28
Unemployed	45.7	22.0	9.8	77.5	1462	59.1	76.8	329
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/ Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	7

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Table PR.1.1: Birth registration (Continued)

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered and percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caregivers know how to register births, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Children whose births are registered with civil authorities							
	Have birth certificate							
	Seen	Not seen	No birth certificate	Total registered[1]	Number of children	Percent of children whose mothers/ caregivers know how to register births	Percent of children whose mothers/ caregivers know that registration of new born babies during their first 3 months after birth is free of cost	Number of children without birth registration
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	39.2	19.1	11.4	69.6	594	53.5	72.7	181
Second	49.8	20.9	9.0	79.7	500	66.9	79.3	102
Middle	44.6	25.0	9.9	79.4	505	58.0	80.3	104
Fourth	51.2	26.1	7.7	84.9	402	62.5	81.5	61
Richest	59.3	25.8	5.9	91.1	342	(72.2)	(87.1)	30

[1] MICS indicator PR.1 - Birth registration; SDG indicator 16.9.1

[A] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Mother's education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

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

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

[D] The modality "No religion" of "Mother's Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

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

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

"-" Denotes 0 unweighted cases in the denominator

9.2 CHILD DISCIPLINE

Teaching children self-regulation is an integral part of parenting in all cultures. Too often however, children are raised using punitive or harsh disciplinary methods that rely on the use of physical force or verbal intimidation to obtain desired behaviours. A large body of evidence[123] confirms that violent discipline is both ineffective and can have harmful consequences, which range from immediate impacts to long-term harm that children carry forward into adult life.

In the Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025, mothers or caregivers of children under age five and of one randomly selected child aged 5-17 were asked a series of questions on the methods adults in the household used to discipline the child during the past month and if the respondent believes that physical punishment is a necessary part of child-rearing. Tables PR.2.1 and PR.2.2 present the results.

123 Straus, M. and M. Paschall. "Corporal Punishment by Mothers and Development of Children's Cognitive Ability: A Longitudinal Study of Two Nationally Representative Age Cohorts." *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma* 18, no. 5 (2009): 459-83. doi:10.1080/10926770903035168.; Erickson, M. and B. Egeland. "A Developmental View of the Psychological Consequences of Maltreatment." *School Psychology Review* 16, no. 2 (1987): 156-68. http://psycnet.apa.org/record/1987-29817-001.; Schneider, M. et al. "Do Allegations of Emotional Maltreatment Predict Developmental Outcomes beyond That of Other Forms of Maltreatment?" *Child Abuse & Neglect* 29, no. 5 (2005): 513-32. doi:10.1016/j.chiabu.2004.08.010.

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Table PR.2.1: Child discipline

Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced by household members[A] during the last one month, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	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[B]		
Total	**12.5**	**69.6**	**74.4**	**11.5**	**82.4**	**7,215**
Sex						
Male	11.0	70.8	77.1	11.7	84.5	3,767
Female	14.3	68.3	71.6	11.3	80.2	3,448
Area						
Urban	12.5	70.5	67.0	10.0	76.6	1,174
Rural	12.5	69.4	75.9	11.8	83.6	6,041
Region						
Apia Urban Area	12.5	70.5	67.0	10.0	76.6	1,174
North West Upolu	11.8	71.8	77.1	9.2	85.1	2,609
Rest of Upolu	12.9	71.5	80.0	20.7	84.0	1,786
Savaii	13.3	63.5	69.5	6.2	80.7	1,647
Age						
1-2	28.5	40.7	51.8	4.3	58.4	940
3-4	15.8	63.4	72.6	9.0	79.1	1,000
5-9	10.2	71.9	78.7	11.1	85.7	2,718
10-14	7.9	80.2	78.9	15.6	89.2	2,557
Mother's education[C]						
Early Childhood Education or none	7.3	80.5	84.8	19.6	91.4	175
Primary	8.6	77.6	81.0	24.1	87.3	240
Secondary	12.5	69.9	75.0	10.7	83.0	4,857
Higher	13.8	66.3	71.0	11.2	79.3	1,900
Special Needs Education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	37
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-14 years)[D]						
Has functional difficulty	8.2	83.3	83.7	36.6	87.6	623
Has no functional difficulty	11.1	71.2	76.1	9.6	84.7	6,115
Mother's functional difficulties[E]						
Has functional difficulty	(1.6)	(83.9)	(84.2)	(13.4)	(96.8)	85
Has no functional difficulty	12.7	68.3	74.7	11.2	82.0	5,841
Mother's Religion[F]						
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/ EFKS	15.1	65.5	71.0	12.8	78.7	1,660
Roman Catholic	12.9	71.1	72.4	10.3	82.0	1,292
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	12.0	72.7	77.1	14.8	83.9	1,398
Methodist	12.7	66.1	73.7	10.5	81.7	877
Assembly of God	10.2	73.4	78.2	9.9	86.2	941
Other religion	10.8	69.4	75.9	9.0	84.1	1,037
No religion	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Mother's Employment Status						
Work for pay/profit	13.4	67.7	72.4	11.0	79.6	1,654
Unpaid work	12.7	62.4	78.1	10.0	85.9	447
Unemployed	12.1	69.7	75.7	11.6	83.1	3,729
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	46

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Table PR.2.1: Child discipline (Continued)

Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced by household members[A] during the last one month, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	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[B]		
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	12.7	69.6	75.5	13.9	83.1	1,662
Second	12.3	69.7	74.9	13.4	83.4	1,534
Middle	10.9	72.1	77.2	10.2	84.8	1,492
Fourth	11.4	69.7	74.3	10.4	82.4	1,366
Richest	16.0	66.2	69.0	8.6	77.3	1,162

[1] MICS indicator PR.2 - Violent discipline; SDG 16.2.1

[A] The experience of child disciplining methods covers only as used by adult members of the household and not those experienced by the child by other people, e.g., family members not living in the household

[B] 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

[C] Children age 1 year are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-14 years.

[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.

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

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

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Table PR.2.2: Attitudes toward physical punishment

Percentage of mothers/caregivers of children age 1-14 years who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of mothers/ caregivers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of mothers/ caregivers responding to a child discipline module
Total	**74.9**	**2,129**
Sex		
Male	77.5	78
Female	74.8	2,051
Area		
Urban	72.3	325
Rural	75.4	1,804
Region		
Apia Urban Area	72.3	325
North West Upolu	79.5	816
Rest of Upolu	74.4	535
Savaii	69.3	453
Age		
<25	63.9	181
25-34	73.7	654
35-49	77.3	837
50+	76.7	457
Education[A]		
Early Childhood Education or none	(71.4)	45
Primary	79.0	76
Secondary	74.1	1,420
Higher	76.7	576
Functional difficulties[B]		
Has functional difficulty	(*)	23
Has no functional difficulty	74.0	1,586
Religion[C]		
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	73.3	406
Roman Catholic	74.9	274
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	69.2	307
Methodist	71.7	181
Assembly of God	78.5	204
Other religion	81.0	213
No religion	(*)	3
Employment Status		
Work for pay/profit	74.2	481
Unpaid work	77.5	100
Unemployed	74.0	995
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(*)	10
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	74.8	417
Second	71.3	458
Middle	80.2	434
Fourth	71.2	427
Richest	77.5	394

[A] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[B] 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.

[C] The modality "No religion" of "Religion" has been suppressed due to low 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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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".

In Samoa the Ministry of Commerce Industry and Labours Act 2013 on Labour and Employment Relations under section 51 stipulated that (1) a person must not employ a child under the age of 15 years of age in a place of employment except in safe and light work suited to his or her capacity, and subject to such conditions as may be determined by the CEO, (2) A person must not employ a child under the age of 18 years on dangerous machinery or in any occupation or in any place under working conditions injurious or likely to be injurious to the physical or moral health of such child and (3) A person must not employ a child under the age of 15 years as an employee upon a vessel unless such vessel is under the personal charge of the parent or guardian of the child

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).[124,125,126]

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:

age 5-11: 1 hour or more

age 12-14: 14 hours or more

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.[127]

age 5-11 and age 12-14:

21 hours or more, that is, children age 5-14 years are classified as child labourers if they have spent at least 21 hours on household chores during the last week.

124 'Own use production of goods', including activities such as fetching water and collecting firewood, falls within the production boundary set by the United Nations System of National Accounts. However, for the purpose of SDG reporting of indicator 8.7.1, and with the goal of facilitating international comparability, fetching water and collecting firewood have been classified as unpaid household services (i.e., household chores), a form of production that lies outside the production boundary.

125 UNICEF. *How Sensitive Are Estimates of Child Labour to Definitions?*. MICS Methodological Paper No. 1. New York: UNICEF, 2012. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Child_Labour_Paper_No.1_FINAL_162.pdf.

126 The Child Labour module was administered in the Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 (See Appendix E: Questionnaires). In households with at least one child age 5-17, one child was randomly selected. To account for the random selection, the household sample weight is multiplied by the total number of children age 5-17 in each household; this weight is used when producing the relevant tables.

127 Note that the age-specific thresholds for household chores have changed during the implementation of the sixth round of MICS. Comparison to other data sources, including previous MICS surveys, should be done with caution.

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age 15-17:

> No limit to number of hours, that is, children age 15-17 years are not classified as child labourers based on time spent on household chores. For children in this age group, only the number of hours spent on economic activities in the last week is used for classification.

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 is defined as the proportion of children aged 5-17 years who are engaged in child labour. Two indicators are presently in use for measuring child labour within the context of SDG monitoring and reporting. 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 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.

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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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	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	**22.7**	**3,726**	**51.2**	**2.1**	**1,549**	**61.9**	**0.1**	**1,253**
Sex								
Male	27.7	1,983	61.5	1.6	788	71.3	0.2	661
Female	17.1	1,744	40.5	2.6	762	51.4	0.0	591
Area								
Urban	11.9	566	41.7	0.0	316	52.1	0.0	217
Rural	24.7	3,160	53.6	2.6	1,234	64.0	0.1	1,035
Region								
Apia Urban Area	11.9	566	41.7	0.0	316	52.1	0.0	217
North West Upolu	17.2	1,351	48.6	2.7	502	63.8	0.2	547
Rest of Upolu	27.4	953	50.0	0.0	371	58.6	0.0	237
Savaii	33.3	857	64.4	5.3	360	69.4	0.0	252
School attendance								
Attending[A]	24.0	3,352	51.7	2.2	1,466	60.1	0.0	923
Not attending	11.5	375	(41.4)	(0.0)	84	67.1	0.4	329
Mother's Education[B,C]								
Early Childhood Education or none	(*)	103	(*)	(*)	23	(*)	(*)	30
Primary	(24.7)	132	(*)	(*)	65	(58.6)	(0.0)	69
Secondary	23.5	2,403	53.4	2.1	1,163	63.4	0.0	895
Higher	21.7	1,062	38.4	2.6	294	58.4	0.0	235
Child's functional difficulties								
Has functional difficulty	22.9	435	69.5	3.2	128	(80.0)	(1.3)	104
Has no functional difficulty	22.7	3,291	49.5	2.0	1,422	60.3	0.0	1,148
Mother's functional difficulties[D]								
Has functional difficulty	(*)	49	(*)	(*)	23	(*)	(*)	7
Has no functional difficulty	22.2	3,046	49.6	2.6	1,037	66.7	0.0	692

Table PR.3.1: Children's involvement in economic activities (Continued)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities during the previous week, by age groups, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	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	
Mother's Religion[E]								
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	20.5	736	49.7	2.3	205	61.2	0.0	164
Roman Catholic	17.5	534	36.8	2.8	143	59.8	0.0	149
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	34.2	541	57.5	6.5	262	(77.7)	(.0)	140
Methodist	18.8	427	(53.9)	(0.0)	86	(*)	(*)	57
Assembly of God	17.5	450	52.6	2.9	161	(77.6)	(0.0)	91
No religion	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	4	na	na	-
Mother's Employment Status								
Work for pay/profit	18.6	931	36.9	0.0	283	54.8	0.0	204
Unpaid work	32.6	204	(58.3)	(13.5)	100	(*)	(*)	73
Unemployed	23.3	1,924	52.2	2.7	637	68.5	0.0	391
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	(*)	5
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	31.3	826	69.5	2.8	337	62.3	0.0	256
Second	25.4	792	52.5	0.3	340	68.4	0.5	257
Middle	20.7	758	48.1	2.9	321	54.9	0.0	228
Fourth	17.0	728	42.2	2.8	308	58.6	0.0	225
Richest	17.0	622	39.3	1.7	243	63.9	0.0	287

[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 modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Mother's Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[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 modality "No religion" of "Mother's Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

na: not applicable

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

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

Table PR.3.2: Children's involvement in household chores

Percentage of children age 5-14 years by involvement in household chores during the previous week, by age groups, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in:			Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		
	Household chores less than 21 hours	Household chores for 21 hours or more	Number of children age 5-11 years	Household chores less than 21 hours	Household chores for 21 hours or more	Number of children age 12-14 years
Total	**75.5**	**1.1**	**3,726**	**88.2**	**3.5**	**1,549**
Sex						
Male	72.9	1.4	1,983	87.7	4.2	788
Female	78.5	0.7	1,744	88.7	2.8	762
Area						
Urban	71.7	0.2	566	90.0	2.3	316
Rural	76.2	1.2	3,160	87.7	3.8	1,234
Region						
Apia Urban Area	71.7	0.2	566	90.0	2.3	316
North West Upolu	74.3	1.6	1,351	82.3	4.8	502
Rest of Upolu	77.3	1.8	953	98.0	0.6	371
Savaii	77.9	0.0	857	84.7	5.8	360
School attendance						
Attending[A]	76.0	1.2	3,352	89.1	3.7	1,466
Not attending	70.8	0.0	375	(71.5)	(0.0)	84
Mother's Education[B]						
Early Childhood Education or none	(*)	(*)	103	(*)	(*)	23
Primary	(81.1)	(1.3)	132	(*)	(*)	65
Secondary	78.4	0.9	2,403	88.8	3.0	1,163
Higher	68.6	1.6	1,062	85.6	6.4	294
Child's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	75.2	2.2	435	94.5	3.2	128
Has no functional difficulty	75.5	0.9	3,291	87.6	3.6	1,422
Mother's functional difficulties[C]						
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	49	(*)	(*)	23
Has no functional difficulty	75.3	1.1	3,046	86.5	3.7	1,037
Mother's Religion[D]						
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	73.0	1.8	736	89.5	0.0	205
Roman Catholic	73.9	1.0	534	87.8	7.6	143
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	75.5	0.1	541	85.9	3.9	262
Methodist	78.4	1.3	427	(87.9)	(3.1)	86
Assembly of God	77.4	1.9	450	82.1	11.5	161
Other religion	78.0	0.0	387	(83.0)	(.0)	176
Mother's Employment Status						
Work for pay/profit	73.0	0.6	931.5	84.2	1.8	283
Unpaid work	66.2	0.3	203.8	(87.2)	(8.1)	100
Unemployed	78.0	1.4	1924.3	87.6	4.6	637
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	16.8	(*)	(*)	16
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	81.8	1.1	826	90.1	6.8	337
Second	81.4	0.3	792	90.2	2.0	340
Middle	73.2	1.8	758	85.3	1.4	321
Fourth	73.8	1.2	728	89.6	3.2	308
Richest	64.4	1.0	622	84.7	4.3	243

[A] Includes attendance to early childhood education

[B] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Mother's Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[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 modality "No religion" of "Mother's Religion" has been suppressed due to low 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

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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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	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:			
	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 child labour[1]	Number of children age 5-17 years
Total	**31.9**	**13.5**	**81.5**	**2.4**	**14.2**	**6,528**
Sex						
Male	34.7	16.4	79.8	2.8	17.0	3,432
Female	28.7	10.3	83.5	2.1	11.1	3,097
Area						
Urban	30.6	6.2	80.5	1.9	6.9	1,100
Rural	32.2	15.0	81.7	2.5	15.7	5,429
Region						
Apia Urban Area	30.6	6.2	80.5	1.9	6.9	1,100
North West Upolu	36.0	10.3	80.0	3.3	11.3	2,400
Rest of Upolu	22.0	16.7	84.9	1.6	16.9	1,560
Savaii	36.6	20.7	81.3	2.3	21.6	1,469
Age						
5-11	13.8	22.7	75.5	1.1	22.8	3,726
12-14	51.2	2.1	88.2	3.5	4.8	1,549
15-17	61.9	0.1	91.3	5.1	0.1	1,253
School attendance						
Attending[A]	30.9	14.6	81.8	2.6	15.4	5,741
Not attending	39.4	5.6	80.0	0.8	5.6	787
Mother's Education[B]						
Early Childhood Education or none	(36.9)	(7.4)	(79.6)	0.0	(7.4)	155
Primary	40.6	12.3	84.8	3.0	13.0	266
Secondary	34.0	13.2	83.8	2.3	13.9	4,460
Higher	23.8	15.0	74.8	3.1	15.8	1,591
Special Needs Education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	32
Child's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	32.7	15.8	80.8	3.1	15.8	667
Has no functional difficulty	31.8	13.2	81.6	2.3	14.0	5,861
Mother's functional difficulties[C]						
Has functional difficulty	(13.4)	(20.8)	(90.9)	(7.5)	(21.6)	79
Has no functional difficulty	29.3	14.7	80.4	2.0	15.4	4,775
Mother's Religion						
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	24.0	14.1	78.9	2.0	14.3	1,105
Roman Catholic	25.9	11.8	80.4	2.6	12.6	825
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	34.2	21.4	80.9	2.3	21.9	944
Methodist	21.9	14.0	81.7	1.4	14.5	571
Assembly of God	37.6	11.9	81.4	3.9	14.5	703
Other religion	29.0	15.7	81.3	0.1	15.7	635
No religion	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9

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Table PR.3.3: Child labour (continued)

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	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:			
	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 child labour[1]	Number of children age 5-17 years
Mother's Employment Status						
Work for pay/profit	23.8	12.2	77.6	1.9	12.6	1,418
Unpaid work	32.4	21.2	77.8	2.9	22.4	377
Unemployed	30.6	15.8	82.6	2.2	16.6	2,952
Incapable/Unable/Other/ DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	38
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	36.0	18.9	85.0	3.7	20.5	1,419
Second	32.8	14.7	85.3	1.3	15.2	1,389
Middle	28.6	12.8	80.5	1.4	13.3	1,307
Fourth	30.8	10.5	80.6	2.7	10.6	1,261
Richest	30.7	9.5	74.9	3.1	10.1	1,152

[1] MICS indicator PR.3 - Child labour; SDG indicator 8.7.1

[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 modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Mother's Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[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.

The modalities "Special Needs Education" and DK/Missing of "Mother's Education" and "No religion" of "Mother's Religion" has been suppressed due to low 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

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Table PR.3.4: Hazardous work

Percentage of children age 5-17 years engaged in economic activities or household chores above the age specific thresholds, percentage working under hazardous conditions, by type of work, and percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds or working under hazardous conditions during the previous week, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of children engaged in:		Percentage of children working under hazardous conditions									Percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds, or working under hazardous conditions[A]	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Economic activities above age specific threshold	Household chores above age specific threshold	Carrying heavy loads	Working with dangerous tools or operating heavy machinery	Exposed to dust, fumes or gas	Exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity	Exposed to loud noise or vibration	Working at heights	Working with chemicals or explosives	Exposed to other unsafe or unhealthy things, processes or conditions	Total hazardous work		
Total	**13.5**	**2.4**	**8.2**	**12.5**	**9.7**	**16.1**	**7.3**	**5.1**	**4.8**	**4.9**	**22.9**	**30.1**	**6,528**
Sex													
Male	16.4	2.8	11.7	17.8	12.7	21.0	9.4	7.4	7.3	7.2	30.1	37.7	3,432
Female	10.3	2.1	4.4	6.6	6.4	10.6	4.9	2.6	2.0	2.3	14.9	21.6	3,097
Area													
Urban	6.2	1.9	7.2	10.5	8.5	13.5	5.0	2.9	2.6	2.7	19.2	23.0	1,100
Rural	15.0	2.5	8.5	12.9	10.0	16.6	7.7	5.6	5.2	5.3	23.6	31.6	5,429
Region													
Apia Urban Area	6.2	1.9	7.2	10.5	8.5	13.5	5.0	2.9	2.6	2.7	19.2	23.0	1,100
North West Upolu	10.3	3.3	5.9	12.7	10.4	13.9	7.5	5.0	3.0	2.6	20.5	26.9	2,400
Rest of Upolu	16.7	1.6	10.3	13.7	12.0	22.1	12.2	8.7	11.1	12.0	26.0	31.7	1,560
Savaii	20.7	2.3	10.7	12.4	7.2	15.0	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.7	26.2	39.0	1,469
Age													
5-11	22.7	1.1	4.0	6.2	6.2	9.9	3.5	2.0	1.8	2.6	14.6	26.3	3,726
12-14	2.1	3.5	13.7	18.1	12.9	23.4	11.0	8.9	6.2	5.9	31.7	33.9	1,549
15-17	0.1	5.1	14.2	24.2	16.3	25.3	13.6	9.8	11.9	10.4	36.5	36.6	1,253
School attendance													
Attending[B]	14.6	2.6	7.9	12.2	9.5	15.9	6.9	4.9	4.3	4.5	22.7	30.6	5,741
Not attending	5.6	0.8	10.4	14.6	11.3	17.3	9.7	6.6	8.8	7.7	23.9	26.6	787

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Table PR.3.4: Hazardous work (Continued)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years engaged in economic activities or household chores above the age specific thresholds, percentage working under hazardous conditions, by type of work, and percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds or working under hazardous conditions during the previous week, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of children engaged in:		Percentage of children working under hazardous conditions									Percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds, or working under hazardous conditions[A]	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Economic activities above age specific threshold	Household chores above age specific threshold	Carrying heavy loads	Working with dangerous tools or operating heavy machinery	Exposed to dust, fumes or gas	Exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity	Exposed to loud noise or vibration	Working at heights	Working with chemicals or explosives	Exposed to other unsafe or unhealthy things, processes or conditions	Total hazardous work		
Mother's Education[C]													
Early Childhood Education or none	(7.4)	(.0)	(7.9)	(8.1)	(6.1)	(10.4)	(3.4)	(3.4)	(7.2)	(3.4)	(14.4)	(18.7)	155
Primary	12.3	3.0	12.6	21.6	15.4	20.4	13.7	8.5	8.7	6.8	25.2	33.1	266
Secondary	13.2	2.3	8.9	14.0	11.0	17.3	8.2	5.7	5.2	6.0	25.1	32.2	4,460
Higher	15.0	3.1	5.9	7.3	5.8	12.4	4.2	3.1	2.9	1.7	17.2	25.1	1,591
Special Needs Education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	32
Child's functional difficulties													
Has functional difficulty	15.8	3.1	9.6	17.1	16.5	24.6	16.5	13.9	11.7	11.1	33.4	39.2	667
Has no functional difficulty	13.2	2.3	8.1	12.0	9.0	15.1	6.2	4.1	4.0	4.2	21.7	29.1	5,861
Mother's functional difficulties[D]													
Has functional difficulty	(20.8)	(7.5)	(2.7)	(12.1)	(9.4)	(12.6)	(9.4)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(18.0)	(31.8)	79
Has no functional difficulty	14.7	2.0	7.5	11.4	8.6	14.6	6.4	4.8	4.0	4.3	21.2	29.5	4,775
Mother's Religion													
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	11.7	2.7	8.7	12.6	9.3	16.5	7.4	5.3	5.1	5.2	23.3	29.1	1,546
Roman Catholic	11.5	2.1	7.8	11.7	8.9	16.0	6.6	3.3	5.3	3.9	23.0	27.1	1,225
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	19.5	2.5	9.8	13.0	10.2	17.1	7.4	4.7	4.5	4.6	24.9	37.1	1,203
Methodist	13.2	1.7	5.2	9.9	9.0	13.7	6.4	7.0	3.4	3.3	17.9	27.6	747
Assembly of God	11.2	4.2	9.5	14.8	10.7	17.7	10.1	6.4	5.0	7.6	24.6	29.2	865
Other religion	13.7	1.4	7.4	12.7	10.2	14.0	5.9	5.1	4.9	4.7	21.4	29.1	937
No religion	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6

Table PR.3.4: Hazardous work (Continued)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years engaged in economic activities or household chores above the age specific thresholds, percentage working under hazardous conditions, by type of work, and percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds or working under hazardous conditions during the previous week, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of children engaged in:		Percentage of children working under hazardous conditions									Percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds, or working under hazardous conditions[A]	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Economic activities above age specific threshold	Household chores above age specific threshold	Carrying heavy loads	Working with dangerous tools or operating heavy machinery	Exposed to dust, fumes or gas	Exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity	Exposed to loud noise or vibration	Working at heights	Working with chemicals or explosives	Exposed to other unsafe or unhealthy things, processes or conditions	Total hazardous work		
Mother's Employment Status													
Work for pay/profit	12.2	1.9	4.1	5.5	6.4	10.8	5.1	3.7	2.3	2.2	15.3	23.0	1,418
Unpaid work	21.2	2.9	1.6	9.7	3.3	11.2	2.1	2.8	2.7	5.0	16.5	32.8	377
Unemployed	15.8	2.2	9.9	14.0	10.0	16.5	7.7	5.3	4.8	5.3	24.1	32.1	2,952
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	38
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	18.9	3.7	12.5	18.2	12.7	19.0	7.6	5.9	5.0	6.7	29.8	39.6	1,419
Second	14.7	1.3	7.7	13.8	10.5	17.4	10.2	6.0	5.8	3.8	22.7	30.8	1,389
Middle	12.8	1.4	6.0	10.5	7.9	14.5	5.0	3.0	5.2	5.7	20.0	27.6	1,307
Fourth	10.5	2.7	7.0	9.1	7.7	15.1	6.9	5.5	4.2	4.0	20.6	25.6	1,261
Richest	9.5	3.1	7.4	9.9	9.5	13.5	6.3	5.0	3.7	3.9	20.4	25.4	1,152

[A] The definition of the child labour indicator used for SDG reporting does presently not include hazardous working conditions. Work is ongoing to increase the types of hazardous working conditions captured and update the indicators definition. This column presents a definition comparable the original version of the MICS indicator, used early in the MICS6 round. The current SDG indicator is presented in Table PR.3.3.

[B] Includes attendance to early childhood education

[C] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

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

The modalities "Special Needs Education" of "Mother's Education" and "No religion" of "Mother's Religion" has been suppressed due to low 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

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9.4 CHILD MARRIAGE

Marriage[128] 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.[129]

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.[130,131] 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 age 15-19 years who are currently married.

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

Another component is the spousal age difference with the indicator being the percentage of women who are currently married or in union and 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.

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

129 Bajracharya, A. and N. Amin, S. *Poverty, marriage timing, and transitions to adulthood in Nepal: A longitudinal analysis using the Nepal living standards survey.* Poverty, Gender, and Youth Working Paper No. 19. New York: Population Council, 2010. http://www.popcouncil.org/uploads/pdfs/wp/pgy/019.pdf.;
Godha, D. et al. 2011. *The influence of child marriage on fertility, fertility-control, and maternal health care utilization.* MEASURE/Evaluation PRH Project Working paper 11-124.

130 Godha D., D. Hotchkiss and A. Gage. "Association Between Child Marriage and Reproductive Health Outcomes and Service Utilization: A Multi-Country Study from South Asia." *Journal of Adolescent Health* 52, no. 5 (2013): 552-58. doi:10.1016/j.jadohealth.2013.01.021.

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

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Table PR.4.1W: Child marriage (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 18-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays and percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married or in union, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Women age 15-49 years		Women age 18-49 years			Women age 20-24 years			Women age 15-19 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 18-49 years	Percentage married before age 15[1]	Percentage married before age 18[2]	Number of women age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union[3]	Number of women age 15-19 years
Total	**0.9**	**4,263**	**1.0**	**8.6**	**3,686**	**0.3**	**7.0**	**677**	**7.0**	**913**
Area										
Urban	0.8	805	0.9	6.5	707	0.9	6.7	132	6.2	169
Rural	0.9	3,458	1.0	9.1	2,979	0.2	7.1	545	7.1	744
Region										
Apia Urban Area	0.8	805	0.9	6.5	707	0.9	6.7	132	6.2	169
North West Upolu	1.0	1,671	1.0	9.3	1,441	0.0	8.0	271	9.5	381
Rest of Upolu	0.8	983	0.9	9.5	846	0.7	7.9	165	5.9	205
Savaii	1.1	804	1.2	8.3	692	0.0	3.4	109	3.0	157
Age										
15-19	0.3	913	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.0	913
15-17	0.2	577	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.2	577
18-19	0.4	336	0.4	6.7	336	na	na	na	13.5	336
20-24	0.3	677	0.3	7.0	677	0.3	7.0	677	na	na
25-29	0.8	615	0.8	8.2	615	na	na	na	na	na
30-34	2.2	647	2.2	11.5	647	na	na	na	na	na
35-39	1.7	502	1.7	9.6	502	na	na	na	na	na
40-44	0.2	464	0.2	9.8	464	na	na	na	na	na
45-49	1.1	445	1.1	6.6	445	na	na	na	na	na
Education[A]										
Early Childhood Education or none	3.4	120	3.9	10.0	104	(*)	(*)	25	(*)	22
Primary	2.2	91	0.8	17.1	77	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	23
Secondary	1.2	2,558	1.4	12.5	2,082	0.6	13.6	301	8.8	635
Higher	0.2	1,470	0.2	2.3	1,400	0.0	1.0	336	0.9	232
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	0.0	67	0.0	3.6	67	(*)	(*)	10	na	na
Has no functional difficulty	1.0	3,619	1.0	8.7	3,619	0.3	7.1	667	na	na

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Table PR.4.1W: Child marriage (women) (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 18-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays and percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married or in union, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Women age 15-49 years		Women age 18-49 years			Women age 20-24 years			Women age 15-19 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 18-49 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
Women's Religions [B]										
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	0.6	1,064	0.7	6.2	917	0.0	4.0	173	4.2	220
Roman Catholic	0.8	814	1.0	7.6	696	0.0	3.7	128	7.0	187
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	0.8	803	1.0	11.5	705	0.8	10.2	135	10.0	165
Methodist	0.8	477	0.9	8.5	414	0.0	9.0	68	7.7	100
Assembly of God	1.4	545	1.6	11.2	475	0.0	5.7	81	10.1	114
Other religion	1.2	551	1.1	8.2	471	1.3	12.1	93	4.4	126
Women's Employment Status										
Work for pay/profit	0.6	1,197	0.6	4.2	1,185	0.0	0.6	203	(10.5)	51
Unpaid work	0.5	250	0.6	14.3	241	0.0	(18.4)	32	(*)	24
Unemployed	1.0	2,786	1.2	10.4	2,231	0.5	9.2	437	5.8	835
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(*)	21	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	1.1	782	1.1	12.6	670	0.5	12.7	119	13.4	171
Second	1.4	806	1.6	11.6	697	1.4	7.9	120	8.9	171
Middle	1.7	847	1.9	8.8	740	0.0	6.2	132	11.6	172
Fourth	0.3	893	0.3	6.6	759	0.0	5.4	152	2.1	200
Richest	0.3	935	0.3	4.6	820	0.0	4.0	153	0.6	200

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

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

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

[A] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[B] The modality "No religion" of "Women's Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

na: not applicable

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

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

Table PR.4.1M: Child marriage (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 18-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays and percentage of men age 15-19 years currently married or in union, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Men age 15-49 years		Men age 18-49 years			Men age 20-24 years			Men age 15-19 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of men age 18-49 years	Percentage married before age 15[1]	Percentage married before age 18[2]	Number of men age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union[3]	Number of men age 15-19 years
Total	**0.3**	**1,833**	**0.4**	**2.4**	**1,523**	**0.0**	**3.0**	**320**	**0.8**	**461**
Area										
Urban	0.2	337	0.2	1.7	272	0.0	1.3	55	0.7	92
Rural	0.4	1,496	0.4	2.6	1,251	0.0	3.4	265	0.8	369
Region										
Apia Urban Area	0.2	337	0.2	1.7	272	0.0	1.3	55	0.7	92
North West Upolu	0.0	728	0.0	2.0	622	0.0	4.0	140	0.9	163
Rest of Upolu	1.1	424	1.3	3.9	344	0.0	4.4	77	0.0	117
Savaii	0.2	344	0.3	2.3	285	0.0	0.0	48	1.8	89
Age										
15-19	0.0	461	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.8	461
15-17	0.0	310	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.2	310
18-19	0.0	151	0.0	1.9	151	na	na	na	2.0	151
20-24	0.0	320	0.0	3.0	320	0.0	3.0	320	na	na
25-29	0.0	262	0.0	2.0	262	na	na	na	na	na
30-34	1.2	221	1.2	3.3	221	na	na	na	na	na
35-39	1.2	193	1.2	2.8	193	na	na	na	na	na
40-44	0.0	195	0.0	2.9	195	na	na	na	na	na
45-49	0.6	182	0.6	0.6	182	na	na	na	na	na
Education[A]										
Early Childhood Education or none	0.0	68	(0.0)	(7.2)	58	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	17
Primary	0.6	132	0.8	3.1	107	(*)	(*)	24	(8.1)	35
Secondary	0.4	1,173	0.6	2.7	928	0.0	1.3	194	0.3	322
Higher	0.0	440	0.0	1.1	411	0.0	3.8	85	0.0	86
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	(0.0)	41	(0.0)	(4.7)	41	(*)	(*)	4	na	na
Has no functional difficulty	0.4	1,482	0.4	2.4	1,482	0.0	3.1	316	na	na

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Table PR.4.1M: Child marriage (men) (continued)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 18-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays and percentage of men age 15-19 years currently married or in union, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Men age 15-49 years		Men age 18-49 years			Men age 20-24 years			Men age 15-19 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of men age 18-49 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
Men's Religion [B]										
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	0.0	497	0.0	2.4	399	0.0	1.8	64	1	133
Roman Catholic	0.2	315	0.2	2.4	268	0.0	6.0	65	1	71
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	0.3	356	0.4	3.0	310	0.0	1.9	73	2	82
Methodist	1.1	203	1.3	1.9	175	(0.0)	(3.3)	34	(0.0)	43
Assembly of God	0.0	234	0.0	2.1	188	(0.0)	(4.0)	35	1	71
Other religion	1.0	194	1.2	2.6	159	(0.0)	(1.8)	41	0	49
Men's Employment Status										
Work for pay/profit	0.4	833	0.5	2.2	803	0.0	4.4	138	0.9	74
Unpaid work	1.0	226	1.0	4.6	217	(0.0)	(2.3)	50	(*)	23
Unemployed	0.0	760	0.0	2.0	491	0.0	2.0	129	0.6	362
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.7	318	0.8	3.8	272	0.0	6.7	54	3.2	69
Second	0.0	371	0.0	3.3	298	0.0	2.6	53	0.0	109
Middle	0.3	403	0.3	2.1	342	0.0	2.5	86	0.0	98
Fourth	0.7	350	0.9	2.1	291	0.0	2.0	70	0.8	76
Richest	0.0	391	0.0	1.2	321	0.0	2.0	56	0.8	108

[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

[A] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[B] The modality "No religion" of "Men's Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

na: not applicable

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

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

Table PR.4.2W: Trends in child marriage (women)

Percentage of women who were first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area of residence, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	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 18-49 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 18-49 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 18-49 years
Total	**0.8**	**805**	**6.5**	**707**	**0.9**	**3,458**	**9.1**	**2,979**	**0.9**	**4,263**	**8.6**	**3,686**
Age												
15-19	0.0	169	na	na	0.4	744	na	na	0.3	913	na	na
15-17	0.0	98	na	na	0.3	479	na	na	0.2	577	na	na
18-19	0.0	71	8.8	71	0.5	265	6.1	265	0.4	336	6.7	336
20-24	0.9	132	6.7	132	0.2	545	7.1	545	0.3	677	7.0	677
25-29	0.5	112	6.2	112	0.9	503	8.6	503	0.8	615	8.2	615
30-34	1.6	118	8.3	118	2.3	529	12.2	529	2.2	647	11.5	647
35-39	0.6	108	4.8	108	2.0	393	11.0	393	1.7	502	9.6	502
40-44	0.0	86	6.6	86	0.3	378	10.6	378	0.2	464	9.8	464
45-49	2.5	79	4.2	79	0.8	366	7.1	366	1.1	445	6.6	445

na: not applicable

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Table PR.4.2M: Trends in child marriage (men)

Percentage of men who were first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area of residence, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	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 18-49 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 18-49 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 18-49 years
Total	**0.2**	**337**	**1.7**	**272**	**0.4**	**1,496**	**2.6**	**1,251**	**0.3**	**1,833**	**2.4**	**1,523**
Age												
15-19	0.0	92	na	na	0.0	369	na	na	0.0	461	na	na
15-17	0.0	64	na	na	0.0	245	na	na	0.0	310	na	na
18-19	(.0)	27	(2.3)	27	0.0	123	1.8	123	0.0	151	1.9	151
20-24	0.0	55	1.3	55	0.0	265	3.4	265	0.0	320	3.0	320
25-29	0.0	52	0.0	52	0.0	210	2.5	210	0.0	262	2.0	262
30-34	1.5	44	4.4	44	1.1	178	3.0	178	1.2	221	3.3	221
35-39	(.0)	25	(.0)	25	1.3	168	3.2	168	1.2	193	2.8	193
40-44	0.0	33	3.9	33	0.0	162	2.7	162	0.0	195	2.9	195
45-49	0.0	37	0.0	37	0.8	145	0.8	145	0.6	182	0.6	182

na: not applicable

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

Table PR.4.3: Spousal age difference

Percent distribution of women currently married/in union age 20-24 years by age difference with their husband or partner, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 20-24 years whose husband or partner is:						Number of women age 20-24 years currently married/ in union
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older[1]	Husband/Partner's age unknown	Total	
Total	**15.9**	**54.9**	**19.8**	**8.9**	**0.5**	**100.0**	**277**
Area							
Urban	23.0	58.9	7.6	10.6	0.0	100.0	42
Rural	14.6	54.2	22.0	8.6	0.6	100.0	235
Region							
Apia Urban Area	23.0	58.9	7.6	10.6	0.0	100.0	42
North West Upolu	12.8	58.2	17.4	10.5	1.2	100.0	116
Rest of Upolu	16.4	55.2	22.4	6.0	0.0	100.0	73
Savaii	(16.3)	(42.9)	(32.7)	(8.2)	(0.0)	100.0	46
Women's Education[A]							
Early Childhood Education or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Secondary	15.1	50.3	21.3	12.5	0.7	100.0	183
Higher	19.1	64.6	14.9	1.5	0.0	100.0	75
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Has no functional difficulty	16.1	54.4	20.0	9.0	0.5	100.0	274
Women's Religion[B]							
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	13.3	60.9	21.8	4.1	0.0	100.0	59
Roman Catholic	(21.3)	(52.2)	(13.7)	(12.9)	(0.0)	100.0	43
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	10.5	42.8	37.5	7.3	1.9	100.0	70
Methodist	(28.3)	(40.4)	(16.1)	(15.2)	(0.0)	100.0	26
Assembly of God	(16.7)	(74.3)	(2.5)	(6.5)	(0.0)	100.0	37
Other religion	(14.7)	(61.3)	(11.6)	(12.5)	(0.0)	100.0	42
Women's Employment Status							
Work for pay/profit	(14.3)	(54.4)	(24.6)	(4.0)	(2.7)	100.0	49
Unpaid work	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19
Unemployed	16.7	54.9	18.5	9.9	0.0	100.0	208
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	12.8	55.4	17.7	12.3	1.8	100.0	75
Second	18.5	44.2	21.0	16.3	0.0	100.0	65
Middle	23.6	49.9	21.6	4.9	0.0	100.0	55
Fourth	(7.8)	(68.0)	(22.0)	(2.1)	(0.0)	100.0	51
Richest	(17.4)	(63.7)	(15.4)	(3.6)	(0.0)	100.0	31

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

[A] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Women's Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[B] The modality "No religion" of "Women's Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

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

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

9.5 FEELINGS OF SAFETY

Questions about fear, such as feelings of safety and perceptions of crime as a problem, indicate respondents' level of perceived safety in everyday life. This is important as such perceptions limit people's freedom of movement and influence how they manage threats to their safety.[11]

Tables PR.6.1 presents data for women and men age 15-49 years on their feelings of safety for walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and for being at home alone after dark.

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Table PR.6.1: Feelings of safety

Percent distribution of population age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percent distribution of population who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:							Percent distribution of population who being home alone after dark feel:								
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark[1]	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	Total	Percentage of population who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of population who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood or being home alone	Number of people
Total	**45.9**	**32.0**	**10.8**	**1.1**	**10.1**	**100.0**	**77.9**	**55.6**	**31.9**	**6.4**	**0.7**	**5.3**	**100.0**	**87.5**	**1.5**	**6,096**
Sex																
Male	62.7	24.4	7.8	0.1	5.0	100.0	87.1	69.9	24.2	2.6	0.0	3.2	100.0	94.2	0.1	2,983
Female	29.8	39.3	13.8	2.0	15.1	100.0	69.1	41.9	39.3	10.0	1.4	7.4	100.0	81.1	2.8	3,113
Area																
Urban	41.5	35.8	11.2	2.0	9.6	100.0	77.3	55.3	31.0	6.5	1.7	5.5	100.0	86.3	2.8	1,136
Rural	47.0	31.1	10.8	0.9	10.3	100.0	78.1	55.7	32.1	6.4	0.5	5.3	100.0	87.8	1.2	4,960
Region																
Apia Urban Area	41.5	35.8	11.2	2.0	9.6	100.0	77.3	55.3	31.0	6.5	1.7	5.5	100.0	86.3	2.8	1,136
North West Upolu	33.0	34.9	12.4	0.5	19.1	100.0	67.9	44.0	38.3	7.7	0.2	9.8	100.0	82.3	0.7	2,405
Rest of Upolu	52.6	34.9	8.9	1.4	2.3	100.0	87.5	60.3	33.0	4.5	0.6	1.6	100.0	93.4	1.5	1,408
Savaii	69.3	18.6	9.7	1.0	1.5	100.0	87.8	74.4	18.1	6.0	1.1	0.4	100.0	92.5	1.6	1,147
Age																
15-19	42.3	29.3	16.7	1.9	9.7	100.0	71.6	50.2	28.9	12.0	1.5	7.4	100.0	79.0	2.7	1,416
15-17	42.1	27.6	18.8	2.2	9.3	100.0	69.7	49.9	28.2	12.9	1.8	7.2	100.0	78.1	3.3	925
18-19	42.8	32.5	12.9	1.3	10.4	100.0	75.3	50.6	30.1	10.4	1.1	7.8	100.0	80.7	1.6	491
20-24	46.5	31.5	12.0	1.1	9.0	100.0	77.8	56.9	29.4	7.5	0.6	5.6	100.0	86.1	1.5	1,015
25-29	43.9	34.9	9.9	0.6	10.7	100.0	78.8	51.8	37.3	6.4	0.3	4.1	100.0	89.1	0.8	875
30-34	44.8	35.4	7.3	0.7	11.7	100.0	80.2	54.9	37.7	2.6	0.6	4.3	100.0	92.6	1.1	833
35-39	48.5	30.9	8.4	1.0	11.1	100.0	79.5	59.7	30.6	3.9	0.5	5.3	100.0	90.3	1.2	680
40-44	48.9	33.7	7.7	1.1	8.6	100.0	82.6	59.5	32.9	3.2	0.8	3.5	100.0	92.5	1.4	656
45-49	51.7	29.7	7.5	0.3	10.7	100.0	81.4	63.6	28.2	2.8	0.2	5.2	100.0	91.8	0.4	621

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Table PR.6.1: Feelings of safety (Continued)

Percent distribution of population age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percent distribution of population who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:							Percent distribution of population who being home alone after dark feel:								
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark[1]	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	Total	Percentage of population who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of population who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood or being home alone	Number of people
Education																
Early Childhood Education or none	23.2	32.4	16.3	1.0	27.2	100.0	55.6	42.6	39.0	8.6	0.2	9.7	100.0	81.6	1.2	198
Primary	58.3	27.5	11.0	0.9	2.3	100.0	85.8	60.5	33.5	4.3	0.4	1.4	100.0	94.0	0.9	282
Secondary	48.6	30.3	11.3	1.1	8.7	100.0	78.9	57.2	30.4	6.8	0.8	4.9	100.0	87.5	1.5	3,778
Higher	41.2	36.0	9.1	1.0	12.8	100.0	77.1	53.5	33.7	5.6	0.8	6.4	100.0	87.2	1.5	1,789
Special Needs Education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	6
DK/Missing	(37.2)	(42.4)	(17.0)	(0.0)	(3.4)	100.0	(79.6)	(39.2)	(51.1)	(8.7)	(0.0)	(1.1)	100.0	(90.2)	(0.0)	43
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																
Has functional difficulty	45.5	28.3	18.4	1.6	6.2	100.0	73.2	54.6	34.0	8.1	0.5	2.9	100.0	87.8	1.5	116
Has no functional difficulty	46.6	32.9	9.2	0.9	10.4	100.0	79.5	56.7	32.6	5.2	0.6	5.0	100.0	89.2	1.1	5,055
Religion [A]																
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	50.2	33.3	6.9	1.0	8.7	100.0	83.4	58.2	32.6	3.6	0.7	5.0	100.0	90.8	1.3	1,587
Roman Catholic	45.0	32.2	10.9	0.9	11.0	100.0	77.2	55.4	31.8	7.0	0.8	5.0	100.0	87.3	1.2	1,107
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	46.6	30.5	11.7	1.2	9.9	100.0	77.1	56.3	30.7	7.3	0.6	5.1	100.0	87.0	1.6	1,166
Methodist	48.7	29.1	11.7	0.9	9.5	100.0	77.9	57.3	31.3	6.2	0.9	4.2	100.0	88.6	1.6	679
Assembly of God	43.6	30.0	14.0	1.3	11.0	100.0	73.5	53.8	30.2	8.4	0.7	6.9	100.0	83.9	1.8	778
Other religion	38.5	34.2	13.2	1.4	12.8	100.0	72.7	51.0	32.9	8.3	1.1	6.8	100.0	83.8	1.7	718
Employment Status																
Work for pay/profit	47.8	31.7	8.5	0.7	11.4	100.0	79.5	57.6	31.8	3.9	0.6	6.1	100.0	89.4	1.0	2,230
Unpaid work	57.8	24.5	12.6	1.4	3.7	100.0	82.3	64.0	27.1	6.6	0.1	2.2	100.0	91.1	1.4	550
Unemployed	42.5	33.5	12.3	1.3	10.4	100.0	76.1	52.7	32.9	8.2	1.0	5.3	100.0	85.6	1.8	3,271
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(51.6)	(35.2)	(7.3)	(0.0)	(5.9)	100.0	(86.8)	(68.5)	(25.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.9)	100.0	(94.1)	(0.0)	27

Table PR.6.1: Feelings of safety (Continued)

Percent distribution of population age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percent distribution of population who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:							Percent distribution of population who being home alone after dark feel:								
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark[1]	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	Total	Percentage of population who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of population who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood or being home alone	Number of people
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	50.1	31.0	10.1	1.9	7.0	100.0	81.1	56.4	32.0	6.6	0.9	4.1	100.0	88.4	2.1	1,089
Second	48.6	29.9	10.2	0.9	10.3	100.0	78.6	56.0	32.1	5.8	0.7	5.3	100.0	88.1	1.5	1,192
Middle	47.4	31.3	13.1	0.7	7.4	100.0	78.7	56.5	30.0	7.4	0.7	5.3	100.0	86.6	1.1	1,275
Fourth	43.4	32.6	12.6	0.8	10.5	100.0	76.0	54.1	32.4	7.8	0.8	4.9	100.0	86.3	1.2	1,221
Richest	41.0	34.8	8.2	1.2	14.8	100.0	75.7	55.1	33.2	4.5	0.6	6.7	100.0	88.3	1.4	1,319

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

[A] The modality "No religion" of "Religion" has been suppressed due to low 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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9.6 ATTITUDES TOWARDS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025 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 for certain reasons. The purpose of these questions is to capture attitudes that justify the use of violence against girls and women when traditionally defined gender roles are not fulfilled or upheld. It is not a direct measure of experience with partner violence but can offer insights on how women are perceived within a society and prevailing social norms about their status and expected roles. The responses to these questions can be found in Table PR.7.1W for women and in Table PR.7.1M for men.

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Table PR.7.1W: 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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:										
	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]	If she comes home late	If she spends too much time on phone	If she hangs out with friends	If she spends too much money on gambling (bingo, bonus, lotto)	Number of women
Total	**6.5**	**10.8**	**2.6**	**2.6**	**2.2**	**14.1**	**5.0**	**7.9**	**6.9**	**10.3**	**4,263**
Area											
Urban	3.5	8.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	11.4	3.3	4.8	4.2	6.8	805
Rural	7.2	11.3	2.9	2.8	2.4	14.7	5.4	8.7	7.5	11.1	3,458
Region											
Apia Urban Area	3.5	8.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	11.4	3.3	4.8	4.2	6.8	805
North West Upolu	4.2	6.3	1.8	1.9	1.5	9.4	3.1	4.8	3.9	7.2	1,671
Rest of Upolu	9.2	16.0	4.6	4.1	3.7	18.6	8.3	12.1	12.2	14.3	983
Savaii	10.9	15.9	3.2	3.0	2.7	21.1	6.6	12.4	9.1	15.3	804
Age											
15-19	4.5	8.9	2.1	1.3	3.3	10.9	4.8	6.7	5.7	8.4	913
15-17	4.7	9.1	1.8	1.2	4.0	11.6	4.5	6.0	5.3	8.2	577
18-19	4.1	8.5	2.7	1.4	2.3	9.7	5.1	7.9	6.4	8.8	336
20-24	5.5	8.5	2.1	1.6	2.4	12.1	6.1	7.7	7.1	8.8	677
25-29	7.6	13.6	3.4	3.5	2.3	17.2	5.1	9.4	7.9	13.3	615
30-34	7.7	11.9	2.9	3.3	1.2	15.0	4.6	9.7	6.9	11.3	647
35-39	6.6	10.5	2.4	2.3	1.1	14.1	2.9	7.0	5.5	8.5	502
40-44	6.4	11.1	2.3	2.2	2.0	16.1	4.5	7.5	6.0	9.6	464
45-49	8.6	12.5	3.3	4.9	2.2	16.3	6.9	7.8	9.7	13.4	445
Women's Education [A]											
Early Childhood Education or none	15.5	9.5	4.5	5.8	2.2	17.9	6.7	6.4	8.1	13.9	120
Primary	12.4	10.4	5.2	3.5	1.0	20.9	4.7	5.9	5.9	4.5	91
Secondary	6.6	11.4	2.9	2.7	2.5	14.7	5.4	8.7	7.5	11.2	2,558
Higher	5.2	9.9	1.8	2.0	1.8	12.6	4.2	6.9	5.7	8.8	1,470
Marital status											
Currently married/in union	7.8	11.9	3.2	3.4	2.0	15.9	5.6	8.7	7.8	11.3	2,462
Formerly married/in union	7.2	11.8	2.2	2.1	1.9	16.8	2.9	8.4	5.7	12.6	200
Never married/in union	4.3	8.8	1.7	1.3	2.6	11.1	4.4	6.7	5.5	8.4	1,600

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Table PR.7.1W: Attitudes toward domestic violence (women) (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:										
	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]	If she comes home late	If she spends too much time on phone	If she hangs out with friends	If she spends too much money on gambling (bingo, bonus, lotto)	Number of women
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	1.6	5.1	4.9	6.5	5.3	10.4	4.9	5.8	7.5	12.0	67
Has no functional difficulty	6.8	11.1	2.7	2.7	1.9	14.6	5.0	8.3	7.1	10.6	3,619
Women's Religion [B]											
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	5.2	11.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	14.5	4.4	7.7	7.4	9.9	1,064
Roman Catholic	4.5	10.6	3.1	3.3	1.8	14.6	4.0	7.7	6.2	10.8	814
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	8.0	11.1	3.3	2.7	3.4	13.8	5.8	8.1	7.5	10.4	803
Methodist	8.4	11.7	1.8	1.6	1.0	15.1	5.3	8.1	4.3	10.1	477
Assembly of God	8.5	10.6	1.9	2.5	1.2	14.7	5.6	9.6	8.0	9.8	545
Other religion	6.0	8.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	11.6	5.2	6.7	6.6	10.7	551
Women's Employment Status											
Work for pay/profit	5.2	9.6	1.5	1.7	1.3	12.7	3.5	6.7	5.4	9.3	1,197
Unpaid work	3.2	2.2	0.0	1.1	0.5	4.9	0.5	1.1	0.4	1.6	250
Unemployed	7.3	12.1	3.4	3.1	2.7	15.6	6.1	9.2	8.1	11.6	2,786
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	7.5	11.9	3.1	2.3	2.6	16.0	5.5	8.3	7.2	11.2	781
Second	6.9	12.1	2.2	2.2	2.6	14.8	5.4	9.8	8.7	12.2	807
Middle	7.8	14.0	4.2	4.2	3.0	16.5	6.8	9.4	8.9	11.9	847
Fourth	6.2	8.9	2.4	2.0	1.5	13.0	4.9	7.6	5.5	9.0	893
Richest	4.4	7.5	1.4	2.2	1.5	10.9	2.5	5.1	4.4	7.6	935

[1] **MICS indicator PR.15 - Attitudes towards domestic violence.** The rate for the first five reasons is calculated as they are the standard internationally comparable reasons measured in MICS and other surveys.

[A] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Women's Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[B] The modality "No religion" of "Women's Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

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

Table PR.7.1M: 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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of men who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:										
	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]	If she comes home late	If she spends too much time on phone	If she hangs out with friends	If she spends too much money on gambling (bingo , bonus , lotto)	Number of men
Total	**5.6**	**10.7**	**2.4**	**1.7**	**2.5**	**14.7**	**3.8**	**4.8**	**3.7**	**7.0**	**1,833**
Area											
Urban	9.0	14.2	4.1	2.4	3.1	21.6	4.0	8.1	7.5	9.5	337
Rural	4.9	9.9	2.0	1.6	2.3	13.1	3.8	4.1	2.8	6.5	1,496
Region											
Apia Urban Area	9.0	14.2	4.1	2.4	3.1	21.6	4.0	8.1	7.5	9.5	337
North West Upolu	4.2	9.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	12.3	2.1	2.9	2.1	6.2	728
Rest of Upolu	6.1	12.5	1.3	1.3	3.5	15.2	4.5	6.1	3.5	8.8	424
Savaii	4.8	8.6	3.8	3.1	2.6	12.4	6.4	4.0	3.6	4.3	344
Age											
15-19	4.4	11.9	1.5	1.2	2.5	15.2	4.4	5.5	4.9	8.5	461
15-17	4.2	12.6	0.9	1.2	2.3	14.9	3.8	4.5	4.6	8.8	310
18-19	4.9	10.4	2.8	1.4	2.9	15.8	5.6	7.4	5.6	7.7	151
20-24	8.0	11.6	3.4	1.5	2.2	16.8	5.7	6.5	5.0	8.3	320
25-29	4.2	12.4	2.5	2.8	2.1	16.9	3.5	2.6	2.3	8.9	262
30-34	5.3	8.5	1.9	1.0	0.7	11.4	1.0	3.8	1.6	4.2	221
35-39	5.8	9.4	1.6	0.8	2.1	12.3	3.0	2.3	1.8	4.4	193
40-44	6.9	8.3	3.0	1.7	3.4	14.2	3.4	4.3	2.3	4.4	195
45-49	5.6	10.3	3.4	3.5	5.1	13.4	4.4	7.7	6.1	7.5	182
Men's Education[A]											
Early Childhood Education or none	2.6	13.9	4.1	2.1	0.9	13.9	1.9	1.9	4.9	9.5	68
Primary	11.1	13.5	2.9	4.0	3.5	17.7	4.7	3.7	4.2	8.3	132
Secondary	5.1	10.5	2.4	1.6	2.8	14.9	3.6	4.5	3.4	6.8	1,173
Higher	5.7	9.8	1.9	1.3	1.5	13.4	4.2	6.5	4.2	7.0	440
Marital status											
Currently married/in union	6.0	9.4	2.9	1.6	1.9	14.0	2.2	4.0	2.6	5.7	780
Formerly married/in union	7.6	23.1	1.8	2.5	6.8	28.5	5.8	8.3	5.6	7.5	83
Never married/in union	5.2	10.6	2.0	1.7	2.6	14.0	5.0	5.2	4.4	8.0	970

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Table PR.7.1M: Attitudes toward domestic violence (men) (Continued)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of men who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:										
	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]	If she comes home late	If she spends too much time on phone	If she hangs out with friends	If she spends too much money on gambling (bingo , bonus , lotto)	Number of men
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	(7.8)	(14.9)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(9.4)	(18.0)	(4.3)	(9.0)	(7.8)	(10.5)	41
Has no functional difficulty	5.9	10.2	2.6	1.9	2.3	14.5	3.8	4.7	3.4	6.6	1,482
Men's Religion[B]											
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	6.5	13.5	3.0	1.9	2.6	17.0	4.0	5.3	3.3	7.2	497
Roman Catholic	4.7	7.3	2.6	0.9	2.3	11.1	4.4	3.8	3.2	5.2	315
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	4.2	9.0	1.8	1.3	2.6	12.0	4.7	3.9	2.8	4.2	356
Methodist	6.2	7.6	2.8	1.4	1.6	13.6	3.2	5.4	3.0	6.1	203
Assembly of God	8.3	14.0	3.4	4.1	5.0	20.8	4.1	5.1	5.8	10.9	234
Other religion	2.1	9.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	10.7	0.4	3.1	1.5	7.6	194
Men's Employment Status											
Work for pay/profit	5.8	10.1	3.0	1.5	2.3	14.8	2.6	4.6	2.6	7.0	833
Unpaid work	3.4	7.8	3.3	2.0	2.7	9.6	3.8	4.6	2.6	6.1	226
Unemployed	6.2	12.4	1.5	1.9	2.6	16.4	5.2	5.2	5.1	7.3	760
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	5.8	10.0	2.4	1.2	2.2	12.9	2.8	3.2	3.3	7.0	318
Second	5.5	11.8	1.7	1.8	2.4	15.9	3.9	4.9	3.0	4.7	371
Middle	7.5	13.7	2.6	2.1	3.6	17.0	4.1	6.4	4.5	9.4	403
Fourth	4.9	9.8	2.7	2.0	2.0	14.7	5.6	5.1	3.9	7.6	350
Richest	4.3	7.8	2.5	1.3	2.0	12.5	2.8	4.2	3.6	6.3	391

[1] MICS indicator PR.15 - Attitudes towards domestic violence- The rate for the first five reasons is calculated as they are the standard internationally comparable reasons measured in MICS and other surveys.

[A] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Men's Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[B] The modality "No religion" of "Men's Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

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

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

9.7 VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

9.7.1 Intimate and non-intimate partner violence against women

The United Nations defines violence against women (VAW) as "any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life"[132]. Discrimination against women, social norms that accept violence, gender stereotypes that reinforce the idea that women are subordinate and less valuable than men, and inequality in the distribution of power and resources between men and women are root causes of VAW[133].

Although violence against women manifests in diverse forms and may be perpetrated by different individuals, SDG Target 5.2 focuses global monitoring efforts on two key types of VAW as reflected in SDG indicators 5.2.1 and 5.2.2, which measure the prevalence of violence by intimate partners (IPV) and sexual violence by non-partners, respectively:

- IPV is one of the manifestations of domestic violence, and it may involve physical, sexual, or emotional abuse inflicted by a partner within the context of an intimate relationship such as marriage, cohabitation, dating, or other formal or informal unions. While both men and women can experience IPV, women and girls are disproportionately at risk largely due to gender norms that prescribe specific roles and behaviours based on sex, and assign women a lower status in society. In certain sociocultural contexts, a woman's perceived failure to fulfill these expectations may be used to legitimize or excuse the use of violence by an intimate partner[134].
- Non-partner sexual violence against women refers to forced sex or unwanted sexual acts or behaviour inflicted by someone other than a current or former male intimate partner, such as a male relative, friend, acquaintance or stranger.

Global estimates suggest that nearly 1 in 3 women aged 15 years and older in the world have experienced physical or sexual IPV or non-partner sexual violence, or both, at some point in their lives[135].

Violence against girls and women is a violation of human rights and a public health concern, leading to short- and long-term physical, mental, and reproductive health consequences for women. It also affects children's well-being and can intersects with violence against children in multiple ways, including co-occurrence within the same household, similar and compounding effects on survivors, intergenerational impacts that increase the risk of future violence, and common underlying risk factors[136].

9.7.2 The VAW module in MICS

The violence against women module in the Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025 is adapted from the Domestic Violence (DV) module of the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)[137]. Although the design features of the original DHS DV module were modified to align with the standard MICS questionnaire design, the content, wording of questions, and indicators remain the same.

132 UN General Assembly, Resolution 48/104, Declaration on the elimination of violence against women, A/RES/48/104 (13 February 1994), available from undocs.org/A/RES/48/104. https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/179739?ln=en&v=pdf

133 https://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/ending-violence-against-women/prevention#:~:text=Violence%20against%20women%20and%20girls,initiatives%20supported%20by%20UN%20Women.

134 https://data.unicef.org/topic/gender/intimate-partner-violence/

135 Violence against women prevalence estimates, 2023: global, regional and national prevalence estimates for intimate partner violence against women and non-partner sexual violence against women. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2025. License: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO. https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240116962

136 UNICEF Innocenti – Global Office of Research and Foresight, *Working at the Intersections of Violence Against Children and Violence Against Women: Why it matters for children's protection and well-being*, UNICEF Innocenti, Florence, October 2024. https://www.unicef.org/innocenti/reports/working-intersections-violence-against-children-and-violence-against-women

137 https://dhsprogram.com/publications/publication-DHSQM-DHS-Questionnaires-and-Manuals.cfm

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The Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025 implemented a shortened version of the DHS DV module[138] in all sample households that included at least one adolescent girl or woman aged 15 to 49. In households with multiple eligible women, the module was administered to only one women who was randomly selected to ensure her privacy and safety.

The 2025 MICS followed the standard international protocol of conducting interviews within the household setting. In contrast, Samoa's 2019 survey utilized a specialized approach where interviews were held at neutral, off-site locations. This model, which was not documented in the 2019 MICS report, was a special approach adopted to accommodate the VAW module when the time for necessary safety and ethical planning and preparations was not sufficient. Special funding was secured to run the module in this way to ensure safety was given the highest priority, and a specialized team of interviewers was recruited and trained. While the 2025 household approach is the benchmark for MICS global comparability, the 2019 off-site model may have lowered the emotional barrier for women to disclose sensitive experiences. As the data collection methods used in 2025 differ so considerably from 2019, the two surveys are not directly comparable.

Sampling weights were applied to adjust for the probability of selection of only one women per household when producing indicator estimates. These weights ensure that the interviewed subsample is representative of the national population, as well as of urban and rural areas and each region.

The following sections present findings for adolescent girls and women aged 15 to 49 who report having experienced different forms of violence by anyone .They also provide detailed information on experiences of intimate partner controlling behaviours and help seeking among those who have experienced violence.

9.7.3 Women's experience of physical violence by any perpetrator

Questions about **physical violence** varied based on whether the respondent was or had ever been in an intimate partner relationship[139], and whether the questions referred to the current or most recent partner, or a previous partner.

Ever-partnered respondents were asked whether:

- Their current or most recent partner had ever pushed, shaken, or thrown objects at them; slapped them; twisted their arm or pulled their hair; punched them with a fist or an object; kicked, dragged, or severely beaten them; choked or deliberately burned them; or attacked them with a knife, gun, or other weapon.
- Any previous partner, or anyone other than an intimate partner (since age 15), had ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to hurt them physically.

Respondents who had never been in an intimate partner relationship were asked whether anyone (since age 15) had ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to hurt them physically.

Table PR.8.1 presents the percentage of adolescent girls and women aged 15 to 49 who have experienced physical violence by anyone since age 15, by frequency of occurrence. Table PR.8.2 provides a breakdown of the perpetrators of such violence.

Table PR.8.3 presents the percentage of adolescent girls and women aged 15 to 49, either currently pregnant at the time of the interview or who had ever had a live birth, who experienced physical violence at any point during pregnancy.

138 This shortened version of the module only includes questions necessary to generate prevalence estimates related to: controlling behaviors by an intimate partner; physical, sexual or emotional intimate partner violence; non-partner physical and sexual violence; and help seeking among women who experienced violence.

139 Ever-partnered adolescent girls and women includes those who are or have been in a formal or informal union. This include those who are or have been married or living with a man as if married) and those who have a boyfriend, partner, or fiancé.

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Table PR.8.1: Experience of physical violence (by any perpetrator)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have experienced physical violence by any perpetrator since age 15, and percentage who experienced physical violence by any perpetrator in the 12 months preceding the survey, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage who have experienced physical violence by any perpetrator since age 15[A]	Percentage who have experienced physical violence by any perpetrator in the past 12 months:			
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes[B]	Number of women
Total	**33.0**	**1.2**	**11.1**	**12.3**	**2,111**
Area					
Urban	21.9	1.0	9.4	10.4	408
Rural	35.7	1.3	11.5	12.8	1,703
Region					
Apia Urban Area	21.9	1.0	9.4	10.4	408
North West Upolu	36.0	1.4	9.6	11.1	820
Rest of Upolu	25.5	1.5	7.9	9.4	486
Savaii	47.4	0.7	20.0	20.7	396
Age					
15-19	28.2	1.1	14.0	15.0	457
15-17	24.0	1.6	11.4	13.0	300
18-19	36.0	0.0	18.9	18.9	158
20-24	36.5	2.3	14.2	16.6	366
25-29	34.1	0.7	10.6	11.3	290
30-39	36.6	1.8	10.2	12.0	579
40-49	29.5	0.0	7.0	7.0	420
Education[C]					
Early Childhood Education or none	(24.3)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(2.6)	72
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	40
Secondary	35.4	1.6	13.2	14.8	1,284
Higher Education	30.1	0.5	8.1	8.6	709
DK/missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Marital status					
Never married/in union	27.0	0.4	11.3	11.7	789
Never had intimate partner	22.2	0.7	8.9	9.6	522
Ever had intimate partner	36.5	0.0	15.9	15.9	267
Ever married/in union	36.6	1.7	11.0	12.7	1,322
Married/In union	36.3	1.6	10.6	12.3	1,236
Divorced/Separated/Widowed	(41.4)	(2.5)	(17.0)	(19.5)	86
Women's Employment Status					
Work for pay/profit	31.0	1.7	9.3	11.0	612
Unpaid work	42.1	1.2	6.8	8.0	105
Unemployment	33.5	1.0	12.4	13.4	1,382
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Number of living children					
0	31.9	1.2	13.8	15.0	831
1-2	28.2	1.0	5.6	6.6	494
3-4	37.1	1.5	12.7	14.2	422
5+	37.3	1.4	10.6	12.0	363
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)					
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Has no functional difficulty	34.5	1.1	11.1	12.3	1,794

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Table PR.8.1: Experience of physical violence (by any perpetrator) (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have experienced physical violence by any perpetrator since age 15, and percentage who experienced physical violence by any perpetrator in the 12 months preceding the survey, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage who have experienced physical violence by any perpetrator since age 15[A]	Percentage who have experienced physical violence by any perpetrator in the past 12 months:			
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes[B]	Number of women
Women's Religion [D]					
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa	31.7	1.1	10.1	11.2	515
Roman Catholic	29.4	0.7	9.7	10.4	378
Latter Day Saints	42.6	1.3	16.1	17.4	402
Methodist	33.7	1.5	13.0	14.5	255
Assembly of God	28.9	2.1	7.8	9.9	283
Other religion	30.3	0.9	9.7	10.5	276
No religion	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	38.8	2.0	14.7	16.8	362
Second	34.6	1.4	12.3	13.7	409
Middle	40.9	2.5	14.4	16.9	415
Fourth	29.5	0.5	7.0	7.5	464
Richest	23.5	0.0	8.4	8.4	462

[A] Includes physical violence in the past 12 months. For adolescent girls and women who were married / had an intimate partner before age 15 and reported physical violence only by their husband/ intimate 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 modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[D] The modality "No religion" of "Women's Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

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Table PR.8.2: Persons committing physical violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have experienced physical violence since age 15, by the person(s) who committed the violence, and according to respondent's partnership status, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Marital / partnership status		
	Ever-married / ever had intimate partner	Never-married / never had intimate partner	Total
Person committing physical violence[A]			
Current husband / Intimate partner[B]	95.4	0.0	68.2
Former husband / Intimate partner[B]	13.5	0.0	9.7
Father / Step-father	43.1	54.8	46.5
Mother / Step-mother	55.4	81.0	62.7
Sister / Brother	10.7	18.0	12.8
Other relative	4.6	10.6	6.3
Father in-law[C]	1.3	0.0	2.6
Mother in-law[C]	1.8	0.0	1.7
Other in-law[C]	0.5	0.0	1.7
Teacher	17.3	34.6	22.2
Schoolmate / Classmate	4.7	11.0	6.5
Employer / Someone at work	1.9	0.0	1.4
Other	3.5	6.4	4.3
Number of women who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15	484	213	697

[A] Percentages can add to more than 100% because respondents can report more than one perpetrator

[B] Refers to any intimate partners including: a husband, a man the respondent lives/lived with as if married, or an intimate partner with whom the respondent has/had an intimate relationship even if she does not live/never lived with him.

[C] In-law refers to the father, mother or other relatives of the husband or intimate partner

na: Not applicable

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Table PR.8.3: Experience of physical violence during pregnancy

Percentage of women age 15-49 years, either currently pregnant or who have ever had a live birth, who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of women who experienced physical violence during pregnancy	Number of women currently pregnant or who have ever had a live birth
Total	**2.0**	**1,315**
Area		
Urban	1.5	247
Rural	2.1	1,068
Region		
Apia Urban Area	1.5	247
North West Upolu	2.5	513
Rest of Upolu	1.7	322
Savaii	2.0	233
Age		
15-19	(*)	28
20-24	2.7	179
25-29	2.1	212
30-39	1.7	503
40-49	0.3	393
Education[A]		
Early Childhood Education or none	(*)	40
Primary	(*)	26
Secondary	3.0	876
Higher Education	0.0	366
Marital status		
Never married/in union	0.0	102
Never had intimate partner	(*)	35
Ever had intimate partner	(0.0)	67
Ever married/in union	2.2	1,213
Married/In union	2.2	1,134
Divorced/Separated/Widowed	(2.7)	79
Women's Employment Status		
Work for pay/profit	0.8	413
Unpaid work	1.4	90
Unemployment	2.7	807
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(*)	3
Number of living children		
0	(*)	35
1-2	1.6	494
3-4	1.6	422
5+	0.6	363
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	(*)	12
Has no functional difficulty	2.0	1,301
Currently pregnant		
Pregnant	11.3	120
Not pregnant	1.1	1,191
DK/ Not sure	(*)	4
Women's Religion [B]		
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	2.3	311
Roman Catholic	0.0	225
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	4.9	272
Methodist	0.6	158
Assembly of God	2.2	190
Other religion	0.6	155

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Table PR.8.3: Experience of physical violence during pregnancy (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years, either currently pregnant or who have ever had a live birth, who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of women who experienced physical violence during pregnancy	Number of women currently pregnant or who have ever had a live birth
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	0.8	263
Second	3.1	258
Middle	5.6	264
Fourth	0.6	271
Richest	0.0	258

[A] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[B] The modality "No religion" of "Women's Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

9.7.4 Women's experience of sexual violence by any perpetrator

Questions about **sexual violence** also varied based on whether the respondent was or had ever been in an intimate partner relationship, and whether the questions referred to the current or most recent partner, or a previous partner.

Ever-partnered respondents were asked whether:

- Their current or most recent partner had physically forced them to have sexual intercourse against their will, had coerced them into performing other unwanted sexual acts through physical force, or had pressured them into sexual activities through threats or other forms of intimidation.
- Any previous partner, or anyone other than an intimate partner , had ever physically forced them to have intercourse or to perform any other sexual acts against their will.

Respondents who had never been in an intimate partner relationship were asked whether anyone had ever physically forced them to have intercourse or to perform any other sexual acts against their will.

Table PR.8.4 presents data on the lifetime and past 12-month prevalence of sexual violence among adolescent girls and women aged 15 to 49, by any perpetrator. Table PR.8.5 provides a detailed breakdown of the persons committing such violence, differentiating between intimate and non-intimate partners.

Table PR.8.6 focuses on sexual violence committed by non-intimate partners and presents MICS indicator PR.703 (Sexual violence by non-intimate partner) which corresponds to SDG 5.2.2 (Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months)[140]. Table PR.8.7 explores the age at which women first experienced sexual violence, offering insights into the timing and vulnerability associated with these initial experiences.

140 SDG indicator 5.2.2 includes disaggregation by age and place of occurrence. Place of occurrence is not captured in this module.

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Table PR.8.4: Experience of sexual violence (by any perpetrator)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator, and percentage who experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator in the 12 months preceding the survey, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage who have experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator:		
	Ever[A]	Past 12 months	Number of women
Total	**4.5**	**2.0**	**2,111**
Area			
Urban	5.9	3.0	408
Rural	4.2	1.7	1,703
Region			
Apia Urban Area	5.9	3.0	408
North West Upolu	3.5	0.6	820
Rest of Upolu	4.8	3.7	486
Savaii	4.9	1.6	396
Age			
15-19	4.0	2.1	457
15-17	1.8	1.2	300
18-19	8.0	3.9	158
20-24	4.9	4.0	366
25-29	4.7	0.6	290
30-39	5.2	2.7	579
40-49	3.8	0.0	420
Education[B]			
Early childhood education or none	(0.0)	(0.0)	72
Primary	(*)	(*)	40
Secondary	6.2	2.9	1,284
Higher Education	2.2	0.6	709
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	7
Marital status			
Never married/in union	3.4	1.5	789
Never had intimate partner	1.8	0.7	522
Ever had intimate partner	6.4	3.0	267
Ever married/in union	5.2	2.3	1,322
Married/In union	5.0	2.3	1,236
Divorced/Separated/Widowed	(8.6)	(2.5)	86
Women's Employment Status			
Work for pay/profit	4.6	1.8	612
Unpaid work	0.0	0.0	105
Unemployment	4.9	2.2	1,382
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	9
Number of living children			
0	4.0	2.0	831
1-2	5.4	2.7	494
3-4	5.2	1.5	422
5+	3.7	1.4	363
Women's Religion [C]			
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	4.0	1.8	515
Roman Catholic	5.5	2.2	378
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	6.4	3.0	402
Methodist	2.8	0.4	255
Assembly of God	2.8	1.7	283
Other religion	4.9	2.3	276
No religion	(*)	(*)	3
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)			
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	18
Has no functional difficulty	4.9	2.1	1,794

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Table PR.8.4: Experience of sexual violence (by any perpetrator) (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator, and percentage who experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator in the 12 months preceding the survey, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage who have experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator:		
	Ever[A]	Past 12 months	Number of women
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	4.2	1.9	362
Second	6.5	2.1	409
Middle	7.2	4.2	415
Fourth	3.2	1.1	464
Richest	1.9	0.8	462

[A] Includes experience of sexual violence in the past 12 months.

[B] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[C] The modality "No religion" of "Women's Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

Table PR.8.5: Persons committing sexual violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have experienced sexual violence, by the person(s) who committed the violence, and according to the respondent's partnership status, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Marital/ partnership status		
	Ever-married / ever had intimate partner	Never-married / never had intimate partner	Total
Intimate partner[A]			
Any intimate partner	81.3	na	76.7
Current husband / intimate partner[A]	54.1	na	51.6
Former husband / intimate partner[A]	34.6	na	31.8
Non-intimate partner[A]			
Any non-intimate partner	17.0	(*)	21.1
Current boyfriend[B]	3.8	(*)	2.7
Former boyfriend[B]	3.8	(*)	2.7
Father / step-father	0.0	(*)	0.0
Mother / step-mother	0.0	(*)	0.0
Sister / brother	0.0	(*)	0.0
Other relative	1.0	(*)	6.7
Father in-law[D]	0.0	na	0.0
Mother in-law[D]	0.0	na	0.0
Other in-law[D]	3.8	na	2.7
Stranger	8.5	(*)	8.9
Other	12.8	(*)	13.0
Number of women who have ever experienced sexual violence	**69**	**27**	**95**

[A] Percentages can add to more than 100% because respondents can report more than one perpetrator

[B] Refers to any intimate partners including: a husband, a man the respondent lives/lived with as if married, or an intimate partner with whom the respondent has/had an intimate relationship even if she does not live/never lived with him.

[C] Boyfriend: a man with whom a woman has a casual relationship and who she did not mention as an intimate partner

[D] In-law refers to the father, mother or other relatives of the husband or intimate partner

na: Not applicable

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

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Table PR.8.6: Experience of sexual violence (by non-intimate partner)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever experienced sexual violence by someone who is not a husband / intimate partner, and percentage who experienced sexual violence by someone who is not a husband / intimate partner in the 12 months preceding the survey, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage subjected to sexual violence by someone other than an intimate partner[A]:		
	Ever[B]	Past 12 months[1]	Number of women
Total	**1.5**	**0.3**	**2,111**
Area			
Urban	1.6	0.7	408
Rural	1.4	0.2	1,703
Region			
Apia Urban Area	1.6	0.7	408
North West Upolu	1.6	0.0	820
Rest of Upolu	0.7	0.0	486
Savaii	2.1	0.7	396
Age			
15-19	2.0	0.8	457
15-17	1.8	1.2	300
18-19	2.5	0.0	158
20-24	1.6	0.5	366
25-29	1.4	0.0	290
30-39	1.0	0.0	579
40-49	1.5	0.0	420
Marital status			
Never married/in union	1.4	0.5	789
Never had intimate partner	1.8	0.7	522
Ever had intimate partner	0.5	0.0	267
Ever married/in union	1.6	0.1	1,322
Married/In union	1.7	0.2	1,236
Divorced/Separated/Widowed	(0.0)	(0.0)	86
Women's Employment Status			
Work for pay/profit	0.2	0.0	612
Unpaid work	0.0	0.0	105
Unemployment	2.2	0.4	1,382
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	9
Education[C]			
Early childhood education or none	(0.0)	(0.0)	72
Primary	(*)	(*)	40
Secondary	1.7	0.4	1,284
Higher Education	1.3	0.0	709
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)			
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	18
Has no functional difficulty	1.4	0.1	1,794
Women's Religion[D]			
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	0.3	0.0	515
Roman Catholic	1.4	0.0	378
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	2.7	0.5	402
Methodist	1.4	0.4	255
Assembly of God	0.5	0.0	283
Other religion	3.2	1.0	276
No religion	(*)	(*)	3

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Table PR.8.6: Experience of sexual violence (by non-intimate partner) (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever experienced sexual violence by someone who is not a husband / intimate partner, and percentage who experienced sexual violence by someone who is not a husband / intimate partner in the 12 months preceding the survey, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage subjected to sexual violence by someone other than an intimate partner[A]:		
	Ever[B]	Past 12 months[1]	Number of women
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	1.4	0.0	362
Second	2.1	0.0	409
Middle	2.5	1.1	415
Fourth	0.7	0.0	464
Richest	0.8	0.2	462

[1] MICS indicator PR.703 - Sexual violence by non-intimate partner; SDG 5.2.2

[A] The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

[B] Includes experience of sexual violence in the past 12 months.

[C] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[D] The modality "No religion" of "Women's Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

Table PR.8.7: Age at first experience of sexual violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced sexual violence, by specific exact ages at which they first experienced sexual violence, according to current age and type of perpetrator, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage who first experience sexual violence by exact age:							
	10	12	15	18	22	22 or more	Percentage who have not experienced sexual violence	Number of women
Total	**0.0**	**0.3**	**0.7**	**1.7**	**3.4**	**0.5**	**95.1**	**2,111**
Age								
15-19	0.0	1.4	1.8	4.0	4.0	0.0	96.0	457
15-17	0.0	0.9	1.5	1.8	1.8	0.0	98.2	300
18-29	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.1	4.6	0.0	94.0	656
18-19	0.0	2.5	2.5	8.0	8.0	0.0	92.0	158
20-24	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.6	4.7	0.0	93.3	366
25-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	4.4	0.0	95.0	290
30-39	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.5	2.5	0.8	94.8	579
40-49	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.4	1.3	96.2	420
Type of perpetrator								
Any husband / intimate partner[A]	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	3.2	0.7	96.9	1,589
Any non-intimate partner[B]	0.0	0.3	0.7	1.2	1.5	0.0	98.2	2,111

[A] Includes only women who have ever had an intimate partner

[B] Includes all adolescent girls and women

na: Not applicable

9.7.5 Women's overlapping experience of physical and sexual violence

Physical and sexual violence often do not occur in isolation. Many women experience multiple forms of violence simultaneously. These overlapping experiences can have profound and long-lasting effects on women's health, well-being, and overall quality of life. Table PR.8.8 presents data on the prevalence of overlapping physical and sexual violence, disaggregated by age.

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Table PR.8.8: Experience of different forms of violence (physical and sexual)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have experienced physical or sexual violence, by current age, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Physical violence only	Sexual violence only	Physical and sexual violence only	Physical or sexual violence	Number of women
Total	**29.2**	**0.7**	**3.8**	**33.7**	**2,111**
Area					
Urban	16.6	0.7	5.3	22.5	408
Rural	32.2	0.7	3.5	36.4	1703
Region					
Apia Urban Area	16.6	0.7	5.3	22.5	408
North West Upolu	32.9	0.3	3.2	36.3	820
Rest of Upolu	22.3	1.5	3.3	27.1	486
Savaii	43.0	0.5	4.5	47.9	396
Age					
15-19	24.7	0.5	3.5	28.6	457
15-17	22.2	0.0	1.8	24.0	300
18-19	29.3	1.3	6.7	37.4	158
20-24	32.2	0.6	4.3	37.1	366
25-29	29.3	0.0	4.7	34.1	290
30-39	32.1	0.7	4.5	37.3	579
40-49	27.3	1.5	2.2	31.0	420
Education[A]					
Early childhood education or none	(24.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(24.3)	72
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	40
Secondary	30.4	1.1	5.1	36.6	1,284
Higher Education	27.9	0.0	2.2	30.1	709
Marital status					
Never married/in union	23.9	0.3	3.1	27.3	789
Never had intimate partner	20.4	0.0	1.8	22.2	522
Ever had intimate partner	30.9	0.8	5.7	37.3	267
Ever married/in union	32.3	0.9	4.3	37.5	1,322
Married/In union	32.0	0.7	4.3	36.9	1,236
Divorced/Separated/Widowed	(37.4)	(4.6)	(4.0)	(46.0)	86
Women's Employment Status					
Work for pay/profit	27.7	1.3	3.3	32.4	612
Unpaid work	42.1	0.0	0.0	42.1	105
Unemployment	29.1	0.5	4.4	34.0	1,382
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Number of living children					
0	27.9	0.0	4.0	31.9	831
1-2	24.0	1.2	4.2	29.4	494
3-4	33.3	1.4	3.9	38.5	422
5+	34.4	0.7	2.9	38.1	363
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)					
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Has no functional difficulty	30.4	0.8	4.1	35.4	1,794
Women's Religion[B]					
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	28.2	0.4	3.6	32.1	515
Roman Catholic	25.7	1.9	3.6	31.2	378
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	36.2	0.0	6.4	42.6	402
Methodist	30.9	0.0	2.8	33.7	255
Assembly of God	28.0	1.9	0.9	30.8	283
Other religion	25.5	0.0	4.9	30.3	276

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Table PR.8.8: Experience of different forms of violence (physical and sexual) (continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have experienced physical or sexual violence, by current age, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Physical violence only	Sexual violence only	Physical and sexual violence only	Physical or sexual violence	Number of women
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	35.5	0.9	3.3	39.7	362
Second	29.7	1.6	4.9	36.2	409
Middle	34.6	0.8	6.3	41.7	415
Fourth	26.2	0.0	3.2	29.5	464
Richest	21.9	0.3	1.6	23.8	462

[A] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[B] The modality "No religion" of "Women's Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

9.7.6 Intimate partner controlling behaviours and emotional violence

Intimate partner controlling behaviour, also known as 'coercive control', refers to actions intended to restrict a woman's independence and assert dominance over her. This may include isolating her from her support network, monitoring or controlling her activities, and limiting her access to resources. These behaviours often serve as early warning signs of IPV and are closely associated with other forms of abuse.

Ever-partnered adolescent girls and women age 15 to 49 were asked a series of questions to assess the extent of **controlling behaviours** exercised by their partners, including: jealousy or anger when the respondent talks to other men, false accusations of infidelity, not permitting the respondent to meet her female friends, attempting to limit the respondent's contact with her family, or insisting on knowing where she is at all times.

Table PR.8.10 presents MICS indicator PR.701 (Intimate partner controlling behaviours) which is defined as the percentage of adolescent girls and women aged 15-49 whose intimate partner has exercised at least three of the five controlling behaviours.

In addition to questions about physical and sexual violence, ever-partnered adolescent girls and women aged 15 to 49 were also asked about experiences of **emotional abuse**. This included whether their partner had ever said or done something to humiliate them in front of others, threatened to hurt or harm them or someone they care about, or insulted them or made them feel bad about themselves.

Table PR.8.11 presents women's lifetime experiences of IPV by their current or most recent intimate partner. Table PR.8.12 presents the same lifetime data, further disaggregated by key indicators and risk factors associated with VaW, while table PR.8.14 presents information on types of injuries suffered as a result of IPV.

Table PR.8.13 shows women's past 12-month experiences of IPV by any intimate partner.

Table PR.8.9 offers estimates of intimate partner controlling behaviour and experiences of IPV -both lifetime and in the past 12 months-, disaggregated by type of violent act and type of coercive behaviour. It presents MICS Indicator PR.702 (Intimate partner violence) which corresponds to SDG indicator 5.2.1 (Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or emotional violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months)[141].

141 MICS only collects information on IPV experiences from adolescent girls and women age 15 to 49.

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Table PR.8.9: Intimate partner controlling behaviours and violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever had a husband / intimate partner and have experienced controlling behaviours and various forms of intimate partner violence ever or in the 12 months preceding the survey, perpetrated by a husband / intimate partner, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Ever experienced[1]	Experienced in the past 12 months[2]	Frequency in the past 12 months	
			Often	Sometimes
Control and violence perpetrated by the current or most recent husband / intimate partner[A]				
Controlling behaviour				
Any controlling behaviour	51.5	45.7	18.6	27.1
Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	32.9	27.5	7.0	20.5
Wrongly accuses her of being unfaithful	27.1	23.3	5.5	17.8
Does not permit her to meet her female friends	16.4	14.8	3.6	11.1
Tries to limit her contact with her family	3.3	2.4	0.7	1.7
Insists on knowing where she is at all times	40.3	35.5	13.4	22.1
Physical violence				
Any physical violence	16.6	11.7	1.2	10.5
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	4.2	2.8	0.3	2.5
Slapped her	14.6	10.6	0.9	9.6
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	3.2	2.0	0.3	1.7
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	4.9	3.2	0.3	2.9
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	1.8	1.2	0.2	1.0
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3
Attacked her with a knife, gun, or other weapon	1.2	0.9	0.1	0.8
Sexual violence				
Any sexual violence	2.8	2.3	0.4	2.2
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him when she did not want to	1.7	1.5	0.4	1.1
Physically forced her to perform any other sexual acts she did not want to	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.7
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.5
Emotional violence				
Any emotional violence	16.6	13.5	3.1	10.4
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	13.2	11.5	1.9	9.5
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone she cared about	6.7	5.0	1.4	3.6
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	5.8	4.8	0.9	4.0
At least three forms of controlling behaviours[1]	22.7	19.0	3.4	15.6
Any form of physical and / or sexual violence	17.5	12.4	1.4	11.0
Any form of emotional and / or physical and / or sexual violence	24.1	18.3	3.5	14.8
Violence perpetrated by any current or previous husband or intimate partner[A]				
Physical violence	20.2	11.7	na	na
Sexual violence	4.2	2.3	na	na
Emotional violence	18.4	13.5	na	na
Any form of physical or sexual violence	21.1	12.4	na	na
Any form of emotional or physical or sexual violence[2]	27.2	18.3	na	na
Number of adolescent girls and women who ever had an intimate partner	1,322	1,322	1,322	1,322

[1]MICS Indicator PR.701 - Intimate partner controlling behaviours

[2]MICS Indicator PR.702 - Intimate partner violence; SDG 5.2.1

[A] 'Current or most recent intimate partner' refers to the respondent's current or last husband / intimate partner. 'Any current or previous intimate partner' also includes any previous husbands / intimate partners the woman had before her current and most recent husband / intimate partners. It also includes any other current intimate partners.

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

na: Not applicable

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Table PR.8.10: Controlling behaviours of husband / intimate partner by background characteristics

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever had a husband / intimate partner, whose husband / intimate partner has ever demonstrated specific types of controlling behaviors, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage whose husband / intimate partner[A]:								
	Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	Wrongly accuses her of being unfaithful	Does not permit her to meet her female friends	Tries to limit her contact with her family	Insists on knowing where she is at all times	Displays 3 or more of the specific behaviors[1]	Displays 1 or more of the specific behaviors	Displays none of the specific behaviors	Number of women who have ever had an intimate partner
Total	**32.9**	**27.1**	**16.4**	**3.3**	**40.3**	**22.7**	**51.5**	**48.5**	**1,322**
Area									
Urban	31.0	26.6	15.6	1.1	37.8	23.3	47.1	52.9	245
Rural	33.3	27.2	16.5	3.7	40.9	22.5	52.4	47.6	1,077
Region									
Apia Urban Area	31.0	26.6	15.6	1.1	37.8	23.3	47.1	52.9	245
North West Upolu	29.3	24.1	14.5	2.5	37.1	19.5	47.1	52.9	517
Rest of Upolu	36.6	30.0	20.5	5.6	40.6	26.1	54.5	45.5	322
Savaii	37.5	30.1	15.6	3.9	49.6	24.2	61.3	38.7	238
Age									
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29
20-24	50.5	49.2	27.1	11.7	54.6	42.5	68.8	31.2	180
25-29	34.9	27.9	16.9	1.0	42.8	24.2	52.9	47.1	228
30-39	32.0	26.2	16.3	2.9	39.7	20.4	52.1	47.9	497
40-49	25.3	19.1	10.1	1.3	33.0	16.3	42.5	57.5	388
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	32.9	27.1	16.4	3.3	40.3	22.7	51.5	48.5	1,322
Married/In union	32.6	26.4	15.8	3.2	40.8	22.0	51.3	48.7	1,236
Divorced/Separated/Widowed	(37.6)	(36.1)	(24.2)	(3.7)	(33.7)	(33.1)	(54.0)	(46.0)	86
Education[B]									
Early childhood education or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	40
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28
Secondary	34.6	28.4	18.0	4.2	43.8	25.1	53.5	46.5	891
Higher Education	29.6	22.6	11.2	1.5	31.4	17.6	45.3	54.7	356
Women's Employment Status									
Work for pay/profit	31.7	26.1	11.2	3.0	32.8	19.7	46.8	53.2	418
Unpaid work	29.6	22.5	9.1	0.0	56.3	17.8	64.0	36.0	89
Unemployment	34.0	28.2	19.9	3.7	42.7	24.9	52.8	47.2	810
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3

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Table PR.8.10: Controlling behaviours of husband / intimate partner by background characteristics (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever had a husband / intimate partner, whose husband / intimate partner has ever demonstrated specific types of controlling behaviors, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage whose husband / intimate partner[A]:								Number of women who have ever had an intimate partner
	Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	Wrongly accuses her of being unfaithful	Does not permit her to meet her female friends	Tries to limit her contact with her family	Insists on knowing where she is at all times	Displays 3 or more of the specific behaviors[1]	Displays 1 or more of the specific behaviors	Displays none of the specific behaviors	
Number of living children									
0	42.5	32.0	27.1	5.5	51.8	28.4	59.4	40.6	135
1-2	30.1	26.7	13.3	3.9	37.1	22.2	46.2	53.8	422
3-4	32.3	27.1	16.9	3.6	39.3	22.1	53.9	46.1	402
5+	33.2	25.6	15.5	1.2	41.0	21.7	52.0	48.0	362
Women's Religion [C]									
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	35.4	29.1	14.6	2.5	39.2	24.6	51.9	48.1	312
Roman Catholic	32.9	21.7	21.7	2.5	40.5	25.3	53.4	46.6	221
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	32.8	28.2	12.8	5.4	44.7	20.3	53.0	47.0	289
Methodist	24.5	22.7	13.0	0.8	39.3	18.2	47.7	52.3	162
Assembly of God	27.6	28.2	17.6	3.4	32.9	19.0	44.3	55.7	187
Other religion	44.0	32.3	21.7	4.3	45.2	29.3	58.7	41.3	149
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Has no functional difficulty	33.2	27.4	16.1	3.3	40.2	22.9	51.5	48.5	1,302
Afraid of husband / intimate partner									
Most of the time	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Sometimes	71.7	56.5	45.8	9.6	69.6	57.1	82.3	17.7	113
Never	28.5	23.6	12.9	2.6	36.9	18.5	48.0	52.0	1,188
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	39.0	32.3	15.2	5.8	48.2	27.5	59.3	40.7	249
Second	36.4	25.1	18.3	2.7	44.1	24.7	54.3	45.7	273
Middle	38.2	36.0	28.2	3.8	45.1	30.4	57.1	42.9	282
Fourth	24.4	19.9	5.9	1.7	40.0	14.1	48.7	51.3	264
Richest	26.1	21.6	13.3	2.4	23.7	16.0	37.3	62.7	254

[1]MICS Indicator PR.701 - Intimate partner controlling behaviours

[A] The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband / intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

[B] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[C] The modality "No religion" of "Women's Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

Table PR.8.11: Intimate partner violence (ever)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever had a husband / intimate partner and have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband / intimate partner, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage who have ever experienced:								Number of women who have ever had an intimate partner[A]
	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical, sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Emotional violence	
Total	**18.4**	**20.2**	**4.2**	**3.3**	**2.6**	**21.1**	**27.2**	**72.8**	**1,322**
Area									
Urban	19.3	15.1	4.4	3.3	3.3	16.2	23.5	76.5	245
Rural	18.1	21.3	4.2	3.3	2.5	22.2	28.0	72.0	1,077
Region									
Apia Urban Area	19.3	15.1	4.4	3.3	3.3	16.2	23.5	76.5	245
North West Upolu	15.3	21.1	2.8	2.3	1.5	21.6	25.6	74.4	517
Rest of Upolu	18.5	19.8	5.6	4.0	2.6	21.5	27.7	72.3	322
Savaii	23.8	23.8	5.5	4.7	4.3	24.6	33.6	66.4	238
Age									
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29
20-24	31.6	23.7	6.4	5.2	3.5	24.9	40.8	59.2	180
25-29	17.7	25.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	25.1	28.5	71.5	228
30-39	17.8	18.1	4.8	4.0	2.8	18.9	23.9	76.1	497
40-49	14.0	17.3	2.5	1.2	1.2	18.6	23.5	76.5	388
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	18.4	20.2	4.2	3.3	2.6	21.1	27.2	72.8	1,322
Married/In union	17.6	19.2	3.9	3.3	2.5	19.9	25.9	74.1	1,236
Divorced/Separated/Widowed	(29.8)	(33.4)	(8.6)	(4.0)	(4.0)	(38.1)	(44.7)	(55.3)	86
Women's Employment Status									
Work for pay/profit	18.6	19.5	4.0	2.9	1.2	20.6	28.2	71.8	418
Unpaid work	22.7	25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.3	32.7	67.3	89
Unemployment	17.8	20.0	4.8	3.9	3.6	21.0	26.2	73.8	810
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3

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Table PR.8.11: Intimate partner violence (ever) (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever had a husband / intimate partner and have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband / intimate partner, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage who have ever experienced:								Number of women who have ever had an intimate partner[A]
	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical, sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Emotional violence	
Number of living children									
0	25.2	36.8	5.5	5.5	3.1	36.8	42.4	57.6	135
1-2	16.5	13.3	5.1	3.8	3.6	14.6	21.9	78.1	422
3-4	18.6	23.1	4.3	2.9	2.6	24.5	28.6	71.4	402
5+	17.7	18.7	2.7	2.3	1.3	19.1	26.0	74.0	362
Education[B]									
Early Childhood Education or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	40
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28
Secondary	21.1	22.5	5.8	4.4	3.5	23.9	30.3	69.7	891
Higher Education	12.5	15.5	1.2	1.2	0.9	15.5	19.8	80.2	356
Women's Religion[C]									
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	16.3	19.5	5.5	5.5	2.9	19.5	25.2	74.8	312
Roman Catholic	18.2	19.9	4.4	1.8	1.8	22.5	28.5	71.5	221
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	22.5	24.5	5.5	5.1	4.7	25.0	31.5	68.5	289
Methodist	20.6	21.7	2.3	2.3	2.3	21.7	28.7	71.3	162
Assembly of God	13.0	15.1	3.6	0.7	0.7	18.0	22.0	78.0	187
Other religion	19.4	18.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	18.5	26.3	73.7	149
No religion	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	25.0	19.9	4.5	3.2	2.8	21.2	32.3	67.7	249
Second	23.9	25.1	7.5	4.6	3.2	28.0	34.7	65.3	273
Middle	23.0	31.1	6.5	6.1	4.6	31.6	36.7	63.3	282
Fourth	7.5	11.6	2.3	2.3	2.3	11.6	13.1	86.9	264
Richest	12.0	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8	18.0	82.0	254

[A] The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband / intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

[B] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[C] The modality "No religion" of "Women's Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

Table PR.8.12: Intimate partner violence (ever), by risk factors associated with violence against women

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever had a husband / intimate partner and have ever experienced emotional , physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband / intimate partner, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical, sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Emotional violence	Number of women who have ever had an intimate partner[A]
Total	**18.4**	**20.2**	**4.2**	**3.3**	**2.6**	**21.1**	**27.2**	**72.8**	**1,322**
Husband's / intimate partner's alcohol consumption									
Does not drink alcohol	14.0	19.0	1.7	1.7	1.4	19.0	22.0	78.0	750
Drinks alcohol but is never drunk	23.3	24.2	12.4	8.6	5.3	28.0	33.8	66.2	117
Is sometimes drunk	21.2	19.4	4.2	3.5	3.0	20.1	30.3	69.7	403
Is often drunk	(48.9)	(34.4)	(22.8)	(12.5)	(10.6)	(44.8)	(63.2)	(36.8)	51
Spousal age difference									
Current husband or partner younger	17.4	23.9	7.4	6.4	4.5	24.9	29.2	70.8	260
Current husband or partner 0-4 years older	14.8	16.5	2.7	1.5	0.9	17.6	22.5	77.5	507
Current husband or partner 5-9 years older	20.6	18.3	2.3	2.3	2.0	18.3	27.7	72.3	305
Current husband or partner 10+ years older	18.8	22.9	5.5	5.5	5.5	22.9	26.7	73.3	159
Women currently not married or in union	(29.8)	(33.4)	(8.6)	(4.0)	(4.0)	(38.1)	(44.7)	(55.3)	86
Husband/partner's age unknown	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Number of controlling behaviors displayed by husband / intimate partner[B]									
None	3.3	6.3	1.0	0.6	0.6	6.7	7.2	92.8	642
1-2	19.8	23.0	1.8	1.0	0.7	23.9	31.5	68.5	380
3 or more	48.7	46.1	14.3	12.1	9.4	48.3	64.4	35.6	300
Woman believes a husband is justified in beating his wife[C]									
For none of the five reasons	16.2	16.3	3.0	1.9	1.8	17.4	22.8	77.2	1,110
For any of the five reasons	29.7	40.5	10.8	10.8	7.1	40.5	50.3	49.7	212
Woman's father beat mother									
Yes	34.7	34.9	5.9	4.8	3.9	35.9	46.1	53.9	243
No	14.7	16.8	3.9	3.0	2.3	17.7	22.9	77.1	1,078

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Table PR.8.12: Intimate partner violence (ever), by indicators associated with violence against women (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever had a husband / intimate partner and have ever experienced emotional , physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband / intimate partner, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical, sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Emotional violence	Number of women who have ever had an intimate partner[A]
Woman afraid of husband / intimate partner									
Most of the time afraid	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Sometimes afraid	49.3	58.2	15.5	15.5	13.6	58.2	60.1	39.9	113
Never afraid	14.1	15.8	2.8	1.7	1.2	16.9	22.8	77.2	1,188

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband / intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

[B] According to the woman's report. For detailed list of behaviors, see Table PR.8.10

[C] According to the woman's report. For detailed list of reasons, see Table PR.7.1W

Table PR.8.13: Intimate partner violence (last 12 months)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever had a husband / intimate partner and experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence by any husband / intimate partner in the last 12 months, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage who have ever experienced:							Number of women who have ever had an intimate partner[A]
	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical, sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	
Total	**13.5**	**12.5**	**2.3**	**1.6**	**1.2**	**13.2**	**19.0**	**1,322**
Area								
Urban	15.5	12.7	2.8	1.7	1.7	13.8	18.4	245
Rural	13.0	12.4	2.2	1.5	1.1	13.1	19.1	1,077
Region								
Apia Urban Area	15.5	12.7	2.8	1.7	1.7	13.8	18.4	245
North West Upolu	10.0	13.3	1.0	0.5	0.5	13.8	17.5	517
Rest of Upolu	13.5	9.9	4.0	2.6	1.3	11.2	18.8	322
Savaii	18.8	14.1	2.3	2.3	2.0	14.1	23.0	238
Age								
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29
20-24	26.9	21.0	6.4	4.1	2.3	23.4	37.1	180
25-29	10.1	14.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	14.6	17.4	228
30-39	13.2	12.2	3.1	2.3	1.9	13.0	18.3	497
40-49	9.9	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	13.2	388
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	13.5	12.5	2.3	1.6	1.2	13.2	19.0	1,322
Married/In union	13.8	12.2	2.3	1.7	1.3	12.8	18.9	1,236
Divorced/Separated/Widowed	(9.0)	(17.0)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(19.5)	(20.6)	86
Women's Employment Status								
Work for pay/profit	14.3	12.2	1.5	1.2	0.4	12.5	19.6	418
Unpaid work	10.7	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.3	19.4	89
Unemployment	13.4	12.7	3.0	1.9	1.7	13.7	18.7	810
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Number of living children								
0	17.8	24.0	5.5	5.5	3.1	24.0	27.8	135
1-2	10.7	6.9	2.7	1.4	1.1	8.2	14.2	422
3-4	14.0	15.8	1.6	0.9	0.7	16.5	21.1	402
5+	14.6	11.1	1.4	1.0	1.0	11.4	19.0	362

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Table PR.8.13: Intimate partner violence (last 12 months) (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever had a husband / intimate partner and experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence by any husband / intimate partner in the last 12 months, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage who have ever experienced:							Number of women who have ever had an intimate partner[A]
	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical, sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	
Number of living children								
0	17.8	24.0	5.5	5.5	3.1	24.0	27.8	135
1-2	10.7	6.9	2.7	1.4	1.1	8.2	14.2	422
3-4	14.0	15.8	1.6	0.9	0.7	16.5	21.1	402
5+	14.6	11.1	1.4	1.0	1.0	11.4	19.0	362
Education[B]								
Early childhood education or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	40
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28
Secondary	15.1	14.0	2.9	1.9	1.4	15.1	21.7	891
Higher Education	9.5	9.3	1.2	1.2	0.9	9.3	12.0	356
Women's Religion[C]								
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	8.9	10.5	2.3	2.3	1.0	10.5	13.8	312
Roman Catholic	11.1	11.8	2.3	1.2	1.2	13.0	17.9	221
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	19.5	16.1	4.2	3.0	2.6	17.3	24.5	289
Methodist	16.1	15.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.3	21.3	162
Assembly of God	11.3	10.0	2.6	0.7	0.7	11.9	17.2	187
Other religion	15.0	10.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	10.9	21.1	149
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Has no functional difficulty	13.5	12.5	2.3	1.6	1.2	13.3	19.1	1,302
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	22.8	13.7	2.8	2.8	2.4	13.7	26.1	249
Second	13.2	13.6	3.2	0.9	0.9	15.8	21.7	273
Middle	17.9	19.6	4.5	3.2	1.8	20.8	26.7	282
Fourth	6.3	8.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	8.0	9.9	264
Richest	7.2	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	10.0	254

[1]MICS Indicator PR.702 - Intimate partner violence; SDG 5.2.1

[A] The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband / intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

[B] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[C] The modality "No religion" of "Women's Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

Table PR.8.14: Injuries to women due to intimate partner violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever had a husband / intimate partner and experienced physical or sexual violence by their current or most recent husband / intimate partner, by types of injuries suffered as a result of the violence, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of women who suffered:				Number of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence by their current or most recent husband / intimate partner
	Cuts, bruises or aches	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Percentage of women who suffered any of these injuries	
Total	**10.5**	**3.4**	**1.3**	**10.7**	**496**
Area					
Urban	8.8	0.0	5.5	8.8	60
Rural	10.8	3.8	0.7	11.0	436
Region					
Apia Urban Area	8.8	0.0	5.5	8.8	60
North West Upolu	13.6	4.3	0.0	13.6	210
Rest of Upolu	4.9	1.0	1.0	4.9	109
Savaii	11.2	5.6	1.6	12.0	116
Age					
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
20-24	(9.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.2)	77
25-29	12.7	5.8	1.0	13.8	90
30-39	8.8	5.6	1.1	8.8	189
40-49	13.4	0.7	2.6	13.4	128
Marital status					
Ever married/in union	10.5	3.4	1.3	10.7	496
Married/In union	11.2	3.4	1.4	11.4	456
Divorced/Separated/Widowed	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	40
Women's Employment Status					
Work for pay/profit	12.1	1.3	2.3	12.1	143
Unpaid work	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	40
Unemployment	8.7	2.2	0.9	9.0	313
Number of living children					
0	(20.9)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(20.9)	67
1-2	4.6	3.1	0.7	5.3	131
3-4	9.8	3.0	2.7	9.8	160
5+	12.0	4.3	0.8	12.0	138
Education[B]					
Early childhood education or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Secondary	10.4	3.7	0.8	10.7	360
Higher Education	11.4	1.2	3.0	11.4	112
Women's Religion[C]					
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	3.4	0.8	0.8	3.4	115
Roman Catholic	(14.3)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(14.3)	75
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	14.0	2.2	0.7	14.7	127
Methodist	(14.9)	(2.2)	(5.7)	(14.9)	59
Assembly of God	(9.5)	(7.5)	(0.0)	(9.5)	64
Other religion	(8.8)	(8.8)	(1.9)	(8.8)	56

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Table PR.8.14: Injuries to women due to intimate partner violence (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever had a husband / intimate partner and experienced physical or sexual violence by their current or most recent husband / intimate partner, by types of injuries suffered as a result of the violence, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of women who suffered:				Number of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence by their current or most recent husband / intimate partner
	Cuts, bruises or aches	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Percentage of women who suffered any of these injuries	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)					
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Has no functional difficulty	10.6	3.4	1.3	10.8	491
Type of violence experienced					
Physical violence [D]					
Ever[E]	19.6	6.3	2.3	19.9	266
Last 12 months	26.8	7.9	3.1	27.4	165
Sexual violence					
Ever[E]	(8.8)	(1.7)	(3.3)	(10.4)	56
Last 12 months	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	30
Physical or sexual violence[D]					
Ever[E]	18.7	6.0	2.2	19.1	279
Last 12 months	25.4	7.4	3.0	25.9	175
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	11.1	3.6	1.9	11.9	107
Second	15.7	4.8	0.0	15.7	112
Middle	9.6	4.7	0.7	9.6	132
Fourth	(6.7)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(6.7)	86
Richest	(7.4)	(0.0)	(5.6)	(7.4)	60

[A] The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women, the most recent husband for divorced, separated or widowed women, the current intimate partner for never married women who currently have an intimate partner, and the most recent intimate partner for never married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

[B] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[C] The modality "No religion" of "Women's Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[D] Excludes women who reported violence only in response to a direct question on violence during pregnancy as these women were not asked questions about injuries.

[E] Includes in the last 12 months

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9.7.7 Help seeking among women who have experienced violence

Seeking support from formal and informal sources can help violence survivors improve their coping mechanisms, and physical and mental health outcomes, reducing stigma, isolation, and the risk of revictimization. Many women encounter significant barriers when seeking help, including stigma, fear of retaliation, lack of awareness about available resources, and inadequate support systems. Understanding the prevalence of help-seeking and the main sources of support is essential for informing effective interventions and policy development.

Table PR.8.17 presents MICS indicator PR.704 (Help seeking to stop the violence) and examines the help-seeking behaviour of women aged 15 to 49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence, according to type of violence experienced.

Table PR.8.18 explores the specific sources -formal and informal- from which these women sought help, providing insights into the accessibility and effectiveness of available support networks.

Table PR.8.18S presents the reasons for not seeking help.

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Table PR.8.17: Help seeking to stop violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence, by their help-seeking behavior, and according to type of violence and background characteristics, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Help-seeking behaviour					
	Sought help to stop violence[1]	Never sought help but told someone[2]	Never sought help, never told anyone[3]	Missing / Don't know	Total	Number of women who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence
Total	**12.0**	**8.9**	**78.8**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**711**
Area						
Urban	9.5	11.1	79.4	0.0	100.0	92
Rural	12.4	8.6	78.7	0.3	100.0	620
Region						
Apia Urban Area	9.5	11.1	79.4	0.0	100.0	92
North West Upolu	12.2	10.0	77.8	0.0	100.0	298
Rest of Upolu	7.3	12.9	78.2	1.6	100.0	132
Savaii	16.2	3.4	80.4	0.0	100.0	190
Age						
15-19	7.5	5.5	87.0	0.0	100.0	131
20-24	17.1	8.9	74.1	0.0	100.0	136
25-29	15.4	8.5	76.1	0.0	100.0	99
30-39	11.3	10.8	76.9	1.0	100.0	216
40-49	9.6	9.6	80.7	0.0	100.0	130
Marital status [A]						
Never married/in union	6.0	4.6	89.4	0.0	100.0	215
Never had intimate partner	7.4	4.2	88.5	0.0	100.0	116
Ever had intimate partner	(4.5)	(5.1)	(90.4)	(0.0)	100.0	100
Ever married/in union	14.6	10.8	74.2	0.4	100.0	496
Married/In union	14.0	11.7	73.8	0.5	100.0	456
Divorced/Separated/Widowed	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	40
Women's Employment Status						
Work for pay/profit	12.1	9.2	77.6	1.1	100.0	198
Unpaid work	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	44
Unemployment	12.5	8.5	79.1	0.0	100.0	470
Number of living children						
0	10.5	6.1	83.5	0.0	100.0	265
1-2	17.2	7.8	73.6	1.5	100.0	145
3-4	13.8	12.0	74.3	0.0	100.0	163
5+	7.3	12.0	80.6	0.0	100.0	138
Education[B]						
Early childhood education or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Secondary	14.5	8.6	76.8	0.0	100.0	470
Higher Education	6.2	9.6	83.2	1.0	100.0	214
Women's Religion [C]						
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	6.4	9.8	82.6	1.3	100.0	165
Roman Catholic	3.2	11.7	85.1	0.0	100.0	118
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	21.2	4.0	74.9	0.0	100.0	171
Methodist	(18.9)	(13.0)	(68.1)	(0.0)	100.0	86
Assembly of God	9.2	7.1	83.7	0.0	100.0	87
Other religion	(12.5)	(11.2)	(76.3)	(0.0)	100.0	84

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Table PR.8.17: Help seeking to stop violence (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence, by their help-seeking behavior, and according to type of violence and background characteristics, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Help-seeking behaviour					
	Sought help to stop violence[1]	Never sought help but told someone[2]	Never sought help, never told anyone[3]	Missing / Don't know	Total	Number of women who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
Has no functional difficulty	12.7	9.3	77.7	0.3	100.0	634
Type of violence experienced						
Physical only	7.1	8.8	83.7	0.3	100.0	616
Sexual only	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
Both physical and sexual	(49.3)	(11.3)	(39.4)	(0.0)	100.0	81
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	20.5	10.5	69.1	0.0	100.0	144
Second	14.9	10.4	74.7	0.0	100.0	148
Middle	15.7	9.9	74.5	0.0	100.0	173
Fourth	2.8	2.9	94.3	0.0	100.0	137
Richest	2.5	11.0	84.6	1.9	100.0	110

[1] MICS Indicator PR.704a - Help-seeking to stop the violence (sought help)

[2] MICS Indicator PR.704b - Help-seeking to stop the violence (never sought help but told someone)

[3] MICS Indicator PR.704c - Help-seeking to stop the violence (never sought help and never told anyone)

[A] The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband / intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

[B] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[C] The modality "No religion" of "Women's Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

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Table PR.8.18: Sources for help to stop the violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help, by sources from which they sought help, and according to the type of violence they reported, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Type of violence experienced			
	Physical only	Sexual only	Physical and sexual	Physical or sexual violence
From whom the survivor sought help				
Current husband/Partner	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.1
Former husband/Partner	0.0	100.0	0.0	1.6
Mother / Step-mother	43.9	100.0	65.9	55.1
Father / Step-father	16.5	0.0	46.8	30.4
Father-in-law / Mother-in-law	11.2	0.0	15.1	12.9
Sister / Step-sister	18.0	0.0	4.7	11.5
Brother / Step-brother	4.2	0.0	0.0	2.2
Brother-in-law / Sister-in-law	8.8	0.0	2.3	5.7
Other relative	21.4	0.0	7.0	14.3
Other-in-law	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Current boyfriend	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Former boyfriend	0.0	0.0	6.5	3.0
Teacher	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Schoolmate / Classmate	0.0	0.0	7.0	3.3
Employer / Someone at work	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Religious leader	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Village leader / matai	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Community member	9.2	0.0	8.0	8.5
Health practitioner	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Police / military	1.5	0.0	5.3	3.3
Ombudsman office	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Court	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Stranger	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.1
Other	22.2	0.0	2.3	12.6
Number of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help	85	85	85	85

Note: Women can report more than one source from which they sought help.

[A] Percentages can add to more than 100% because respondents can report more than one source from which they sought help

Table PR.8.18S: Reasons for not seeking help

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have experienced physical or sexual violence by reasons of not seeking help, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of women not seeking help	Number of Women
Total	**100.0**	**563**
Reasons		
Don't know who to go to	0.8	4
No Use	17.8	100
Part of life	73.8	415
Afraid of divorce/ desertion	0.8	4
Afraid of further beating	0.5	3
Afraid of person beating her into trouble	0.3	2
Embarassed	2.8	16
Don’t want to disgrace family	1.5	9
Other	1.4	8
No response	0.3	2

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9.7.8 Violence by women against their intimate partners

Women may sometimes also commit violence against their partners. Evidence from the DHS DV module, however, indicates that women who have experienced abuse are much more likely to report having used violence themselves. This suggests that much of the violence reported by women against their partners occurs within relationships where both partners engage in violent behavior. However, the available data do not allow for conclusions about whether the violence by either partner is used in self-defense[142].

Table PR.8.15 presents the percentage of women who have ever committed physical violence against their partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting her. Table PR.8.16 further disaggregates the results by key risk factors associated with VaW.

Table PR.8.15: Violence by women against their husband / intimate partner

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/intimate partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting her, ever and in the last 12 months, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage who committed physical violence against their husband/ intimate partner[A]:		Number of women who have ever had a husband / intimate partner[A]
	Ever[B]	Past 12 months	
Total	**6.0**	**4.2**	**1,322**
Area			
Urban	4.2	3.4	245
Rural	6.4	4.4	1,077
Region			
Apia Urban Area	4.2	3.4	245
North West Upolu	8.0	6.0	517
Rest of Upolu	5.0	3.6	322
Savaii	4.7	2.0	238
Age			
15-19	(*)	(*)	29
20-24	11.3	9.1	180
25-29	8.4	3.7	228
30-39	5.0	4.0	497
40-49	3.4	2.4	388
Marital status			
Ever married	6.0	4.2	1,322
Currently married/living together	6.3	4.5	1,236
Divorced/separated/widowed	(1.1)	(0.0)	86
Women's Employment Status			
Work for pay/profit	3.1	1.5	418
Unpaid work	8.7	4.4	89
Unemployment	7.2	5.6	810
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	3
Number of living children			
0	11.7	8.6	135
1-2	5.2	4.0	422
3-4	4.9	2.8	402
5+	5.9	4.4	362

142 Kishor, Sunita and Kiersten Johnson. 2004. Profiling Domestic Violence – A Multi-Country Study. Calverton, Maryland: ORC Macro. And https://www.statcompiler.com/en/

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Table PR.8.15: Violence by women against their husband / intimate partner (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/intimate partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting her, ever and in the last 12 months, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage who committed physical violence against their husband/intimate partner[A]:		Number of women who have ever had a husband / intimate partner[A]
	Ever[B]	Past 12 months	
Education[C]			
Early childhood education or none	(*)	(*)	40
Primary	(*)	(*)	28
Secondary	6.3	4.5	891
Higher Education	4.1	2.1	356
Women's Religion [D]			
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	4.6	4.0	312
Roman Catholic	4.7	2.9	221
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	3.6	2.2	289
Methodist	8.9	5.2	162
Assembly of God	6.2	4.8	187
Other religion	11.8	8.6	149
No religion	(*)	(*)	3
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)			
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	12
Has no functional difficulty	5.9	4.2	1,302
Women who have experienced physical intimate-partner violence[E]			
Ever[B]	13.7	8.3	266
In the last 12 months	14.0	9.4	165
Never	4.0	3.2	1,055
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	6.2	3.6	249
Second	8.9	5.9	273
Middle	7.6	5.9	282
Fourth	5.6	4.9	264
Richest	1.2	0.5	254

[A] The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

[B] Includes in the last 12 months

[C] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[D] The modality "No religion" of "Women's Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[E] Includes all partners, not only current or most recent husband/intimate partner

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Table PR.8.16: Violence by women against their husband / intimate partner, by indicators associated with violence against women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/intimate partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting her, ever and in the last 12 months, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage who committed physical violence against their husband/intimate partner[A]:		Number of women who have ever had a husband / intimate partner[A]
	Ever[A,B]	Past 12 months	
Total	**6.0**	**4.2**	**1,322**
Husband's/intimate partner's alcohol consumption			
Does not drink alcohol	4.6	3.1	750
Drinks alcohol but is never drunk	5.2	4.4	117
Is sometimes drunk	7.8	6.3	403
Is often drunk	(14.2)	(4.5)	51
Spousal age difference[C]			
Current husband or partner younger	8.1	6.5	260
Current husband or partner 0-4 years older	6.3	4.6	507
Current husband or partner 5-9 years older	2.7	1.8	305
Current husband or partner 10+ years older	8.1	6.1	159
Women currently not married or in union	(1.1)	(0.0)	86
Husband/partner's age unknown	(*)	(*)	5
Number of controlling behaviours displayed by husband/intimate partner[D]			
None	1.3	1.1	642
1-2	5.9	4.4	380
3 or more	16.2	10.6	300
Woman believes a husband is justified in beating his wife[E]			
For none of the five reasons	4.3	2.6	1,110
For any of the five reasons	14.7	12.5	212
Woman's father beat mother			
Yes	13.6	10.2	243
No	4.2	2.9	1,078
Woman afraid of husband/intimate partner			
Most of the time afraid	(*)	(*)	21
Sometimes afraid	11.9	9.8	113
Never afraid	5.4	3.7	1,188

[A] The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband / intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

[B] Includes in the last 12 months

[C] Includes only currently married women.

[D] According to the woman's report. For detailed list of behaviours, see Table PR.8.10

[E] According to the woman's report. For detailed list of reasons, see Table PR.7.1W

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10 LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

Young Woman contributing in keeping the environment clean and healthy for everyone.

Photo copyrighted to Telefina Potifara, 2026.

10.1 DRINKING WATER

Access to safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) is essential for good health, welfare and productivity and is widely recognized as a human right[143]. Inadequate WASH is primarily responsible for the transmission of diseases such as cholera, diarrhea, dysentery, hepatitis A, typhoid, and polio. Diarrhea 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.[144] Similarly, the impact of inadequate drinking water on health, welfare and productivity varies across different population subgroups and disaggregated data are crucial for assessing inequalities.

The SDG targets relating to drinking water aim to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4) and universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.1) in households. For more information on global targets and indicators please visit the website of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP).[145]

The distribution of household members by main source of drinking water is shown in Table WS.1.1. The household members using `improved sources of drinking water are those using any of the following types of supply: piped water (into dwelling, to yard or plot, to neighbour, public tap/standpipe), tube well/borehole, protected well, protected spring, rainwater collection, tanker-truck, water kiosk, packaged water (bottled water), and large bottle/dispenser refill. Unimproved sources of drinking water are unprotected wells, unprotected springs. Open water sources located above ground including rivers, lakes, ponds, streams, canals, reservoirs, and irrigation channels are categorized as 'surface water' and considered as 'no facility'. Table WS.1.1S shows the distribution of the population by main source of drinking water in the wet/dry season for comparison.

Table WS 1.2 shows the distribution of household members with drinking water on premises (piped into dwelling, yard, or plot, reported to be located in own dwelling, yard/plot, or where households do not collect water) and the amount of time taken per round trip to collect water (including queuing) 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 'at least basic' drinking water services (SDG indicator 1.4.1). Table WS.1.2S shows the distribution of the household members with water on premises and the amount of time taken per round trip to collect water for users of improved and unimproved sources in the wet/dry season for comparison.

Table WS.1.3 presents the distribution of household members without drinking water on premises disaggregated by the sex and age of the household member usually responsible for water collection. Table WS.1.4 shows the average time spent per trip by the household member mainly responsible for collecting drinking water disaggregated by sex and age.

Table WS.1.5 shows the percentage of household members with drinking water available in sufficient quantities when needed in the last month and in the last 12 months. Table WS.1.5S further presents the percent distributions of the main reasons households were unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed the last time it happened, in the last month and in the last year.

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

144 WHO, and UNICEF. *Safely Managed Drinking Water: thematic report on drinking water*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2017. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/safely-managed-drinking-water-JMP-2017-1.pdf.

145 JMP website. Accessed July 7, 2025. https://washdata.org/.

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Table WS.1.6 presents the distribution of household members with an indicator of faecal contamination detected in their drinking water source (point of collection), disaggregated by source of drinking water tested. 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 (point of consumption). Contamination may occur between the source and the household during transport, handling, and storage.

Table WS.1.8 shows the percentage of household members with improved and unimproved drinking water sources accessible on premises, available when needed, and free from faecal contamination (at point of collection). Households with improved sources accessible on premises, with sufficient quantities of water available when needed, and free from faecal contamination meet the SDG criteria for 'safely managed' drinking water services (SDG indicator 6.1.1).

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 (ceramic, sand, composite, etc.), and using solar disinfection are considered appropriate methods of water treatment.

Table WS.1.10 shows the percentage of household members by water supply management type including own household, local or community organisation and public utility, disaggregated by main source of drinking water.

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Table WS.1.1: Use of improved and unimproved water sources

Percent distribution of household members by main source of drinking water and percentage of household members using improved drinking water sources, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Main source of drinking water													Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water[1]	Number of household members
	Improved sources										Unimproved sources				
	Piped water														
	Into dwelling	To yard/ plot	To neighbour	Protected well	Protected spring	Rainwater collection	Tanker truck	Water kiosk	Bottled water	Large bottle/ dispenser refill	Unpro-tected well	Other	Total		
Total	**64.1**	**24.0**	**0.8**	**0.7**	**0.4**	**3.6**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**3.1**	**3.1**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**99.9**	**21,062**
Area															
Urban	77.8	8.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.5	4.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	3,713
Rural	61.2	27.4	0.9	0.8	0.4	4.1	0.1	0.0	2.9	2.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.9	17,349
Region															
Apia Urban Area	77.8	8.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.5	4.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	3,713
North West Upolu	68.0	19.9	1.4	0.0	0.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	4.1	3.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	99.8	7,929
Rest of Upolu	64.2	24.2	0.6	2.7	0.6	3.3	0.0	0.0	2.9	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	4,941
Savaii	45.7	44.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	8.0	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.8	4,480
Education of household head															
Early Childhood Education or none	58.6	26.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	4.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	892
Primary	54.0	35.1	1.5	1.4	0.3	3.8	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.8	3,633
Secondary	64.8	25.2	0.8	0.6	0.4	3.6	0.1	0.1	2.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	12,761
Higher	71.8	7.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	2.3	0.0	0.1	7.4	9.7	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.6	3,240
Special Needs Education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
DK/Missing	78.2	14.8	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	535
Ethnicity of household head															
Samoan	64.2	24.4	0.8	0.7	0.3	3.6	0.0	0.1	2.9	2.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.9	19,361
Samoan/ Chinese	50.5	24.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	10.0	0.0	0.8	3.4	6.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	440
Samoan/ German	70.3	23.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.3	3.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	522
Samoan/ Tokelauan	45.5	27.8	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.9	9.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	126
Samoan Mix	69.8	8.9	2.4	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	4.1	10.5	1.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	397
Others	63.5	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.6	6.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	217

Table WS.1.1: Use of improved and unimproved water sources (Continued)

Percent distribution of household members by main source of drinking water and percentage of household members using improved drinking water sources, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Main source of drinking water													Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water[1]	Number of household members
	Improved sources										Unimproved sources				
	Piped water														
	Into dwelling	To yard/ plot	To neighbour	Protected well	Protected spring	Rainwater collection	Tanker truck	Water kiosk	Bottled water	Large bottle/ dispenser refill	Unpro-tected well	Other	Total		
Religion of household head															
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	66.0	19.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	3.3	0.0	0.1	4.4	4.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	5,298
Roman Catholic	65.1	22.8	0.1	0.8	0.9	3.1	0.0	0.3	3.4	3.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	3,976
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	60.5	27.2	1.9	1.0	0.8	4.7	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.5	0.1	0.3	100.0	99.6	3,829
Methodist	63.7	28.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.6	2,484
Assembly of God	61.3	28.8	1.0	0.5	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	2,520
Other religion	67.0	21.3	0.9	0.9	0.0	2.4	0.3	0.0	3.5	3.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	2,919
No religion	(38.0)	(55.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(5.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	35
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	29.5	55.8	3.2	0.9	1.0	8.4	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.9	4,214
Second	51.8	40.6	0.2	1.2	0.5	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.8	4,215
Middle	74.0	17.5	0.4	0.7	0.5	2.8	0.0	0.0	2.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	4,206
Fourth	86.4	5.3	0.3	0.6	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	4,215
Richest	78.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	7.7	11.4	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.7	4,211

[1] **MICS indicator WS.1 - Use of improved drinking water sources**

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

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

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Table WS.1.1S: Use of improved and unimproved water sources during the wet season

Percent distribution of household members by main source of drinking water and percentage of household members using a different drinking water source during the wet season and improved drinking water sources during the wet/dry season, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Main source of drinking water														Percentage of household members		
	Improved sources										Unimproved sources						
	Piped water																
	Into dwelling	To yard/ plot	To neigh-bour	Pro-tected well	Pro-tected spring	Rain-water collec-tion	Tanker truck	Water kiosk	Bot-tled water	Large bottle/ dis-penser refill	Unpro-tected well	Rain-water	Other	Total[A]	Using a different drinking water source during the wet season	Using an improved drinking water source during the wet season	Number of household members
Total	**56.7**	**21.1**	**0.6**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**11.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**5.8**	**3.8**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**11.6**	**99.9**	**21,062**
Area																	
Urban	69.3	7.4	0.5	0.2	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.5	10.6	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10.1	100.0	3,713
Rural	54.1	24.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	12.8	0.1	0.1	4.7	2.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	12.0	99.9	17,349
Region																	
Apia Urban Area	69.3	7.4	0.5	0.2	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.5	10.6	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10.1	100.0	3,713
North West Upolu	60.3	18.8	1.0	0.0	0.4	8.8	0.0	0.1	5.7	4.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	9.6	99.8	7,929
Rest of Upolu	56.2	18.4	0.5	1.3	0.2	15.1	0.0	0.0	6.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	16.9	100.0	4,941
Savaii	40.6	39.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	17.3	0.5	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	10.6	100.0	4,480
Education of household head																	
Early Childhood Education or none	53.3	23.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	13.7	0.6	0.0	6.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.2	100.0	892
Primary	50.0	30.6	1.1	0.7	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	3.7	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	10.6	100.0	3,633
Secondary	56.6	22.1	0.7	0.3	0.4	11.8	0.1	0.1	4.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12.4	100.0	12,761
Higher	63.9	6.8	0.2	0.3	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.2	11.7	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	10.3	99.6	3,240
Special Needs Education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	1
DK/Missing	68.3	11.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.6	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	15.2	100.0	535
Ethnicity of household head																	
Samoan	56.6	21.4	0.6	0.4	0.1	11.4	0.1	0.1	5.6	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	12.0	99.9	19,361
Samoan/ Chinese	49.4	20.7	0.0	0.0	5.2	13.4	0.0	0.8	4.5	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.5	100.0	440
Samoan/ German	66.8	17.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	3.3	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10.3	100.0	522
Samoan/ Tokelauan	39.1	27.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.7	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9.8	100.0	126
Samoan Mix	65.0	8.9	2.4	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	5.1	14.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.9	99.0	397
Others	51.6	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	19.3	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11.8	100.0	217

Table WS.1.1S: Use of improved and unimproved water sources during the wet season (Continued)

Percent distribution of household members by main source of drinking water and percentage of household members using a different drinking water source during the wet season and improved drinking water sources during the wet/dry season, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Main source of drinking water														Percentage of household members		
	Improved sources										Unimproved sources						
	Piped water																
	Into dwelling	To yard/ plot	To neigh-bour	Pro-tected well	Pro-tected spring	Rain-water collec-tion	Tanker truck	Water kiosk	Bot-tled water	Large bottle/ dis-penser refill	Unpro-tected well	Rain-water	Other	Total[A]	Using a different drinking water source during the wet season	Using an improved drinking water source during the wet season	Number of household members
Religion of household head																	
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	58.8	15.8	0.7	0.3	0.2	11.5	0.0	0.1	6.9	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12.1	100.0	5,298
Roman Catholic	58.1	20.7	0.1	0.6	0.1	8.4	0.4	0.5	6.5	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10.9	100.0	3,976
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	54.1	23.7	1.3	0.2	0.8	14.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	11.6	99.6	3,829
Methodist	53.6	23.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	13.1	0.0	0.0	6.1	3.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	14.7	100.0	2,484
Assembly of God	54.0	26.5	0.8	0.4	0.0	13.2	0.0	0.0	3.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11.5	100.0	2,520
Other religion	59.8	20.2	0.6	0.4	0.0	6.9	0.3	0.1	7.6	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9.5	100.0	2,919
No religion	(38.0)	(55.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(5.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(100.0)	35
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	24.3	48.2	2.5	0.3	0.5	21.3	0.4	0.2	2.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	15.1	99.9	4,214
Second	45.7	35.7	0.0	0.4	0.3	13.6	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	13.1	100.0	4,215
Middle	65.1	15.8	0.4	0.6	0.1	10.4	0.1	0.0	5.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11.6	100.0	4,206
Fourth	77.1	5.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	6.2	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10.5	100.0	4,215
Richest	71.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.4	11.3	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	7.9	99.7	4,211

[A] The estimates in this table cover all households, not only the households changing their main drinking water sources between seasons.

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

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

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Table WS.1.2: Use of basic and limited drinking water services

Percent distribution of household members 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 at least basic drinking water services, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Time to source of drinking water							
	Users of improved drinking water sources			Users of unimproved drinking water sources				
	Water on premises[2,A]	Up to and including 30 minutes	More than 30 minutes	Water on premises[A]	Up to and including 30 minutes	Total	Percentage using at least basic drinking water services[1]	Number of household members
Total	**98.1**	**1.6**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**99.7**	**21,062**
Area								
Urban	99.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	3,713
Rural	97.9	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.7	17,349
Region								
Apia Urban Area	99.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	3,713
North West Upolu	98.2	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	99.6	7,929
Rest of Upolu	96.1	3.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	4,941
Savaii	99.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.8	4,480
Education of household head								
Early Childhood Education or none	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	892
Primary	96.5	3.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.8	3,633
Secondary	98.2	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	12,761
Higher	98.9	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.5	3,240
Special Needs Education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
DK/Missing	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	535
Main source of drinking water								
Improved sources	98.2	1.6	0.2	na	na	100.0	99.8	21,037
Piped water	99.1	0.8	0.1	na	na	100.0	99.9	18,729
Protected well or spring	33.0	64.2	2.8	na	na	100.0	97.2	226
Rainwater collection	100.0	0.0	0.0	na	na	100.0	100.0	751
Water kiosk	(.0)	(29.1)	(70.9)	na	na	100.0	(29.1)	17
Tanker-truck	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	100.0	(*)	9
Bottled	96.5	3.5	0.0	na	na	100.0	100.0	655
Large bottle / dispenser refill	98.7	1.3	0.0	na	na	100.0	100.0	651
Unimproved sources	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	25
Unprotected well or spring	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	21

Table WS.1.2: Use of basic and limited drinking water services (Continued)

Percent distribution of household members 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 at least basic drinking water services, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Time to source of drinking water							
	Users of improved drinking water sources			Users of unimproved drinking water sources				
	Water on premises[2,A]	Up to and including 30 minutes	More than 30 minutes	Water on premises[A]	Up to and including 30 minutes	Total	Percentage using at least basic drinking water services[1]	Number of household members
Ethnicity of household head								
Samoan	98.0	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.7	19,361
Samoan/ Chinese	99.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.2	440
Samoan/ German	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	522
Samoan/ Tokelauan	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	126
Samoan Mix	96.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	99.0	397
Others	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	217
Religion of household head								
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	98.1	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	5,298
Roman Catholic	98.7	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	3,976
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	96.4	2.9	0.3	0.3	0.1	100.0	99.3	3,829
Methodist	99.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.6	2,484
Assembly of God	98.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	2,520
Other religion	98.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	2,919
No religion	(100.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	(100.0)	35
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	95.8	3.8	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.6	4,214
Second	98.4	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.8	4,215
Middle	98.5	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	4,206
Fourth	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	4,215
Richest	99.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.4	4,211

[1] MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of at least basic drinking water services; SDG Indicators 1.4.1 & 6.1.1

[2] MICS indicator WS.2a - Use of improved drinking water sources on premises; SDG Indicator 6.1.1

[A] Water on premises are water sources that are either 1) water piped into dwelling, yard, or plot, or 2) water from other sources reported to be located in the dwelling yard or plot, or where household members do not collect water. This excludes piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, and water kiosk which by definition are off-premises. During MICS7 the questionnaire flow for households using 'piped water to neighbour' and 'piped water to public tap/standpipe' was revised to improve the classification of 'water on premises'. The Samoa DHS-MICS 2025 used a version of the questionnaire which allowed these water sources to be recorded as in own dwelling, yard, or plot and therefore skip the question on collection time.

na: not applicable

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

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

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Table WS.1.2S: Use of basic and limited drinking water services during the wet season

Percent distribution of household members 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 at least basic drinking water services during the wet/dry season, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Time to source of drinking water								
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources				
	Water on premises[A]	Up to and including 30 minutes	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing	Water on premises[A]	Up to and including 30 minutes	Total	Percentage using at least basic drinking water services during the wet/dry season	Number of household members[B]
Total	**94.8**	**4.8**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**99.5**	**19,935**
Area									
Urban	90.7	8.8	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.4	3,318
Rural	95.6	4.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.6	16,617
Region									
Apia Urban Area	90.7	8.8	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.4	3,318
North West Upolu	95.7	3.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	99.6	7,397
Rest of Upolu	92.7	6.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.3	4,780
Savaii	98.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.8	4,440
Education of household head									
Early Childhood Education or none	96.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	837
Primary	95.8	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.7	3,540
Secondary	94.8	4.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	12,301
Higher	91.5	7.9	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.4	2,725
Special Needs Education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
DK/Missing	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	532
Main source of drinking water									
Improved sources	94.9	4.8	0.3	0.0	na	na	100.0	99.7	19,910
Piped water	95.6	4.1	0.3	0.0	na	na	100.0	99.7	18,729
Protected well or spring	47.9	52.1	0.0	0.0	na	na	100.0	100.0	226
Rainwater collection	96.1	3.9	0.0	0.0	na	na	100.0	100.0	751
Water kiosk	(0.0)	(29.1)	(70.9)	(0.0)	na	na	100.0	(29.1)	17
Tanker-truck	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	100.0	(*)	9
Bottled	89.6	10.4	0.0	0.0	na	na	100.0	100.0	127
Large bottle / dispenser refill	84.0	16.0	0.0	0.0	na	na	100.0	100.0	53

Table WS.1.2S: Use of basic and limited drinking water services during the wet season (continued)

Percent distribution of household members 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 at least basic drinking water services during the wet/dry season, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Time to source of drinking water								
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources				
	Water on premises[A]	Up to and including 30 minutes	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing	Water on premises[A]	Up to and including 30 minutes	Total	Percentage using at least basic drinking water services during the wet/dry season	Number of household members[B]
Unimproved sources	na	na	na	na	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	25
Unprotected well or spring	na	na	na	na	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
Other	na	na	na	na	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	21
Ethnicity of household head									
Samoan	94.8	4.8	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.5	18,426
Samoan/ Chinese	97.9	1.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.2	402
Samoan/ German	96.3	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	494
Samoan/ Tokelauan	87.2	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	97
Samoan Mix	91.9	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	98.8	344
Others	92.8	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	173
Religion of household head									
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	94.2	5.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.4	4,855
Roman Catholic	93.7	5.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	3,746
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	95.7	3.5	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	99.2	3,716
Methodist	95.4	4.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.4	2,367
Assembly of God	96.3	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	2,463
Other religion	93.9	5.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	2,755
No religion	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	33
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	95.1	4.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.6	4,194
Second	96.3	3.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.6	4,183
Middle	95.1	4.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	4,083
Fourth	94.3	5.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	4,033
Richest	92.6	6.4	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.0	3,441

[A] Water on premises are water sources that are either 1) water piped into dwelling, yard, or plot, or 2) water from other sources reported to be located in the dwelling yard or plot, or where household members do not collect water. This excludes piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, and water kiosk which by definition are off-premises. During MICS7 the questionnaire flow for households using 'piped water to neighbour' and 'piped water to public tap/standpipe' was revised to improve the classification of 'water on premises'. The Samoa DHS-MICS 2025 used a version of the questionnaire which allowed these water sources to be recorded as in own dwelling, yard, or plot and therefore skip the question on collection time.

[B] The estimates in this table covers all households, not only the households changing their main drinking water sources between seasons.

na: not applicable

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

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

Table WS.1.3: Person collecting water by age and sex

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises	Number of household members	Person usually collecting drinking water														Number of household members without drinking water on premises
			Age under 10		Age 10-14		Age 15-19		Age 20-24		Age 25-49		Age 50 or more		DK/ Missing/ Members do not collect	Total	
			Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male			
Total	**1.5**	**21,062**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**4.1**	**2.5**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**1.9**	**8.3**	**58.7**	**10.0**	**10.4**	**4.2**	**100.0**	**307**
Area																	
Urban	1.1	3,713	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.2	31.0	23.6	3.4	13.5	100.0	40
Rural	1.5	17,349	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	2.7	0.0	0.0	2.1	7.0	61.6	8.6	11.2	3.2	100.0	268
Region																	
Apia Urban Area	1.1	3,713	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.2	31.0	23.6	3.4	13.5	100.0	40
North West Upolu	1.1	7,929	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	46.3	16.8	22.1	0.0	100.0	86
Rest of Upolu	3.6	4,941	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	7.6	75.5	1.6	5.4	1.1	100.0	176
Savaii	0.1	4,480	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
Education of household head																	
Early Childhood Education or none	0.0	892	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	0
Primary	2.0	3,633	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	45.1	12.9	20.8	0.0	100.0	73
Secondary	1.5	12,761	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	7.0	65.6	9.1	6.4	5.8	100.0	193
Higher	0.9	3,240	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(32.6)	(61.5)	(6.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	28
Special Needs Education	(*)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
DK/Missing	2.5	535	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Main source of drinking water																	
Improved sources	1.4	21,037	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	1.9	8.3	59.3	10.1	9.5	4.2	100.0	303
Piped water	0.0	18,729	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	0
Protected well or spring	67.0	226	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	90.3	2.1	2.1	0.0	100.0	151
Rainwater collection	0.0	751	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Water kiosk	(100.0)	17	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(19.7)	(51.2)	(0.0)	(29.1)	100.0	17
Tanker-truck	(*)	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	0
Bottled	15.2	655	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.2	29.7	41.6	5.5	0.0	100.0	100
Large bottle / dispenser refill	5.4	651	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	35

Table WS.1.3: Person collecting water by age and sex (continued)

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises	Number of household members	Person usually collecting drinking water														Number of household members without drinking water on premises
			Age under 10		Age 10-14		Age 15-19		Age 20-24		Age 25-49		Age 50 or more		DK/Missing/ Members do not collect	Total	
			Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male			
Unimproved sources	(*)	25	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Unprotected well or spring	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Other	(*)	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Average time spent collecting water per trip																	
Members do not collect	0.5	20,695	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	109
Up to and including 30 minutes	54.7	329	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	2.9	0.0	0.0	2.2	9.6	61.6	9.0	9.9	0.0	100.0	180
From 31 minutes to 1 hour	(38.3)	32	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
Over 1 hour to 3 hours	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Number of trips during last 7 days																	
Members do not collect	0.5	20,695	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	109
None	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
1-2	70.4	98	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	47.5	19.5	7.2	0.0	100.0	69
3-4	78.2	105	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	80.2	6.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	82
5-6	(40.8)	36	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
7-8	(28.6)	38	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
9+	14.5	80	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
Ethnicity of household head																	
Samoan	1.5	19,361	0	0	0.0	4.3	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.0	8.6	57.9	10.5	9.8	4.4	100.0	292
Samoan/ Chinese	1.5	440	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Samoan/ German	0.0	522	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Samoan/ Tokelauan	0.0	126	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Samoan Mix	2.3	397	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
Others	0.0	217	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Religion of household head																	
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	1.4	5,298	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.8	56.6	0.0	7.3	4.9	100.0	75
Roman Catholic	1.8	3,976	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.7	23.2	8.8	4.1	100.0	73

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Table WS.1.3: Person collecting water by age and sex (continued)

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises	Number of household members	Person usually collecting drinking water														Number of household members without drinking water on premises
			Age under 10		Age 10-14		Age 15-19		Age 20-24		Age 25-49		Age 50 or more		DK/Missing/ Members do not collect	Total	
			Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male			
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	1.6	3,829	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	5.7	7.5	58.3	17.9	3.2	0.0	100.0	60
Methodist	0.1	2,484	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Assembly of God	0.9	2,520	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	23
Other religion	2.5	2,919	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.0	0.0	29.8	14.1	100.0	73
No religion	(.0)	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	1.3	4,214	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	10.2	47.2	10.9	19.2	5.9	100.0	57
Second	1.7	4,215	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	92.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	70
Middle	2.0	4,206	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	82
Fourth	1.5	4,215	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.0	56.3	16.3	5.5	0.0	100.0	63
Richest	0.8	4,211	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.3	47.7	6.8	27.2	100.0	35

[A]Without water on premises are water sources that are either 1) piped to neighbor or public standpipe or from a water kiosk, or 2) water from other sources reported to not be located in the dwelling yard or plot, or where household members collect water. During MICS7 the questionnaire flow for households using 'piped water to neighbour' and 'piped water to public tap/standpipe' was revised to improve the classification of 'water on premises'. The Country MICS Year used a version of the questionnaire which allowed these water sources to be recorded as in own dwelling, yard, or plot and therefore skip the question on collection time.

na: not applicable

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

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

"-" Denotes 0 unweighted cases in the denominator

Table WS.1.4: Time spent collecting water

Percent distribution of average time spent collecting water by person usually responsible for water collection, average number of trips in the last seven days, and percentage of household members using improved water sources where the person usually responsible for water collection from an improved source spends not more than 30 minutes per trip, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Average time spent collecting water per trip							
	Up to and including 30 minutes	From 31 minutes to 1 hour	Over 1 hour to 3 hours	Total	Average number of trips in the last seven days	Number of household members without drinking water on premises where household members collect water	Percentage of household members using improved sources where the person usually responsible for water collection spends no more than 30 minutes per trip	Number of household members without drinking water on premises where household members collect water from an improved source
Total	**90.7**	**6.1**	**3.2**	**100.0**	**4.3**	**198**	**(90.5)**	**194**
Sex of person usually collecting water								
Male	94.4	2.0	3.7	100.0	4.7	172	(*)	168
Female	(67.1)	(32.9)	(.0)	100.0	(1.9)	27	(*)	27
Area								
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	13	(*)	13
Rural	96.6	0.0	3.4	100.0	4.5	185	(*)	181

na: not applicable

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

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

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Table WS.1.5: Availability of sufficient drinking water when needed

Percentage of household members with drinking water available in sufficient quantities when needed in the last month and in the last 12 months, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of household members using sources with drinking water available in sufficient quantities in the last month			Percentage of household members using sources with drinking water available in sufficient quantities in the last 12 months			Number of household members
	Drinking water source			Drinking water source			
	Improved[1]	Unimproved	Total[2]	Improved	Unimproved	Total[3]	
Total	**82.0**	**0.1**	**82.0**	**71.2**	**0.1**	**71.3**	**21,062**
Area							
Urban	89.7	0.0	89.7	84.7	0.0	84.7	3,713
Rural	80.3	0.1	80.4	68.3	0.1	68.4	17,349
Region							
Apia Urban Area	89.7	0.0	89.7	84.7	0.0	84.7	3,713
North West Upolu	84.1	0.2	84.3	69.5	0.2	69.7	7,929
Rest of Upolu	78.8	0.0	78.8	66.4	0.0	66.4	4,941
Savaii	75.3	0.0	75.3	68.3	0.0	68.3	4,480
Education of household head							
Early Childhood Education or none	86.2	0.0	86.2	81.4	0.0	81.4	892
Primary	73.5	0.0	73.5	62.9	0.0	62.9	3,633
Secondary	81.8	0.0	81.9	70.9	0.0	70.9	12,761
Higher	89.7	0.4	90.1	78.9	0.4	79.2	3,240
Special Needs Education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
DK/Missing	88.0	0.0	88.0	72.8	0.0	72.8	535
Main source of drinking water							
Improved sources	82.0	0.0	82.0	71.3	0.0	71.3	21,037
Piped water	82.1	0.0	82.1	70.6	0.0	70.6	18,729
Protected well or spring	51.6	0.0	51.6	51.6	0.0	51.6	226
Rainwater collection	72.6	0.0	72.6	64.5	0.0	64.5	751
Water kiosk	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(60.6)	(0.0)	(60.6)	17
Tanker-truck	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Bottled water	89.9	0.0	89.9	86.9	0.0	86.9	655
Large bottle / dispenser refill	94.0	0.0	94.0	90.5	0.0	90.5	651
Unimproved sources	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
Unprotected well or spring	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21

Table WS.1.5: Availability of sufficient drinking water when needed (continued)

Percentage of household members with drinking water available in sufficient quantities when needed in the last month and in the last 12 months, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of household members using sources with drinking water available in sufficient quantities in the last month			Percentage of household members using sources with drinking water available in sufficient quantities in the last 12 months			Number of household members
	Drinking water source			Drinking water source			
	Improved[1]	Unimproved	Total[2]	Improved	Unimproved	Total[3]	
Ethnicity of household head							
Samoan	81.3	0.1	81.4	70.4	0.1	70.4	19,361
Samoan/ Chinese	94.4	0.0	94.4	83.2	0.0	83.2	440
Samoan/ German	84.1	0.0	84.1	79.7	0.0	79.7	522
Samoan/ Tokelauan	88.2	0.0	88.2	88.2	0.0	88.2	126
Samoan Mix	90.1	1.0	91.1	77.0	1.0	78.0	397
Others	89.6	0.0	89.6	79.8	0.0	79.8	217
Religion of household head							
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	85.1	0.0	85.1	76.5	0.0	76.5	5,298
Roman Catholic	83.7	0.0	83.7	73.0	0.0	73.0	3,976
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	77.7	0.4	78.2	64.2	0.4	64.6	3,829
Methodist	83.4	0.0	83.4	74.7	0.0	74.7	2,484
Assembly of God	79.7	0.0	79.7	68.8	0.0	68.8	2,520
Other religion	80.2	0.0	80.2	67.7	0.0	67.7	2,919
No religion	(71.3)	(0.0)	(71.3)	(66.0)	(0.0)	(66.0)	35
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	72.4	0.1	72.5	60.6	0.1	60.7	4,214
Second	77.8	0.0	77.8	68.7	0.0	68.7	4,215
Middle	82.0	0.0	82.0	69.1	0.0	69.1	4,206
Fourth	86.6	0.0	86.6	76.4	0.0	76.4	4,215
Richest	91.0	0.3	91.3	81.2	0.3	81.5	4,211

[1] MICS indicator WS.2b - Use of improved water source with water available when needed; SDG Indicator 6.1.1

[2] MICS indicator WS.3a - Availability of drinking water in the last month; SDG Indicator 6.1.1

[3] MICS indicator WS.3b - Availability of drinking water in the last 12 months

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

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

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Table WS.1.5S: Main reasons for insufficient water accessibility

Percent distributions of the main reasons households were unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed the last time it happened, in the last month and in the last year, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Main reason that the household was unable to access water in sufficient quantities the last time it happened in the last month							Number of household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities in the last month	Main reason that the household was unable to access water in sufficient quantities the last time it happened in the last year							Number of household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities in the last year
	Source not functional	Source not accessible	Water not available	Water too expensive	Other	DK/ Missing	Total		Source not functional	Source not accessible	Water not available	Water too expensive	Other	DK/ Missing	Total	
Total	**34.0**	**3.1**	**45.5**	**2.2**	**4.2**	**11.2**	**100.0**	**3,775**	**38.4**	**5.0**	**24.8**	**3.4**	**11.4**	**17.0**	**100.0**	**2,264**
Area																
Urban	34.2	5.6	55.9	0.0	0.7	3.6	100.0	378	41.3	0.0	36.8	9.1	3.0	9.8	100.0	184
Rural	34.0	2.8	44.3	2.4	4.6	12.0	100.0	3,397	38.2	5.5	23.7	2.9	12.1	17.6	100.0	2,080
Region																
Apia Urban Area	34.2	5.6	55.9	0.0	0.7	3.6	100.0	378	41.3	0.0	36.8	9.1	3.0	9.8	100.0	184
North West Upolu	33.9	2.4	42.5	3.6	3.1	14.5	100.0	1,246	44.6	6.2	21.4	4.1	0.3	23.4	100.0	1,156
Rest of Upolu	42.0	5.4	30.9	0.4	7.1	14.2	100.0	1,048	24.1	5.9	19.3	0.0	38.9	11.9	100.0	610
Savaii	26.3	0.7	59.1	3.0	3.8	7.1	100.0	1,103	41.8	2.2	40.8	4.1	3.5	7.6	100.0	313
Education of household head																
Early Childhood Education or none	41.4	3.4	47.5	0.0	0.0	7.7	100.0	123	(40.2)	(16.1)	(43.7)	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	43
Primary	27.6	3.9	49.0	3.3	6.4	9.7	100.0	964	32.4	0.8	26.5	3.2	24.5	12.6	100.0	383
Secondary	34.1	2.5	46.2	2.1	3.5	11.6	100.0	2,303	41.0	6.5	24.7	3.2	7.4	17.4	100.0	1,403
Higher	50.9	5.0	25.9	0.0	3.1	15.1	100.0	321	36.5	3.8	23.8	5.3	17.3	13.4	100.0	352
Special Needs Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
DK/Missing	28.1	0.0	57.6	0.0	7.7	6.5	100.0	64	30.4	0.0	13.2	0.0	0.0	56.4	100.0	82
Main source of drinking water																
Improved sources	34.1	3.1	45.6	2.2	4.0	11.2	100.0	3,766	38.4	5.0	24.8	3.4	11.4	17.0	100.0	2,264
Piped water	34.0	3.2	44.5	2.0	3.9	12.4	100.0	3,337	38.3	5.3	23.3	3.3	12.0	17.9	100.0	2,155
Protected well or spring	51.9	8.7	25.5	0.0	8.2	5.7	100.0	109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Rainwater collection	20.6	0.0	75.1	0.0	4.4	0.0	100.0	206	28.5	0.0	71.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	61
Water kiosk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Tanker-truck	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bottled	29.7	0.0	48.0	22.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	66	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20
Large bottle / dispenser refill	(79.4)	0.0	(20.6)	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	39	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	23
Unimproved sources	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0

Table WS.1.5S: Main reasons for insufficient water accessibility (Continued)

Percent distributions of the main reasons households were unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed the last time it happened, in the last month and in the last year, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Main reason that the household was unable to access water in sufficient quantities the last time it happened in the last month							Number of household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities in the last month	Main reason that the household was unable to access water in sufficient quantities the last time it happened in the last year							Number of household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities in the last year
	Source not functional	Source not accessible	Water not available	Water too expensive	Other	DK/ Missing	Total		Source not functional	Source not accessible	Water not available	Water too expensive	Other	DK/ Missing	Total	
Ethnicity of household head																
Samoan	34.1	2.3	45.8	1.9	4.4	11.6	100.0	3,595	38.4	5.2	24.5	3.6	12.2	16.1	100.0	2,119
Samoan/ Chinese	(25.4)	(6.1)	(65.9)	0.0	0.0	(2.5)	100.0	24	(46.8)	0.0	(28.8)	0.0	0.0	(24.4)	100.0	50
Samoan/ German	46.7	19.3	34.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	83	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	23
Samoan/ Tokelauan	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoan Mix	(11.8)	(30.4)	(42.6)	0.0	0.0	(15.2)	100.0	35	32.4	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.8	100.0	52
Others	(32.2)	(26.8)	(41.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	22	(23.4)	0.0	(76.6)	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	21
Religion of household head																
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	32.8	0.7	51.2	0.5	3.5	11.4	100.0	790	40.7	5.3	18.0	0.7	22.8	12.6	100.0	457
Roman Catholic	38.5	1.3	42.0	0.0	3.4	14.7	100.0	646	40.1	1.2	26.9	3.0	13.0	15.8	100.0	429
Latter Day Saints /Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	33.4	6.6	43.5	2.5	2.0	12.0	100.0	832	33.0	10.7	25.1	4.8	10.9	15.5	100.0	519
Methodist	31.9	2.6	38.5	5.5	12.9	8.5	100.0	412	42.2	1.9	24.9	1.8	0.0	29.2	100.0	218
Assembly of God	31.8	1.1	44.9	6.6	3.2	12.4	100.0	507	48.5	2.9	37.7	0.0	0.0	10.9	100.0	275
Other religion	34.1	5.3	50.5	0.0	3.8	6.3	100.0	579	31.0	4.6	20.8	8.9	11.4	23.4	100.0	364
No religion	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	30.7	3.1	44.4	3.0	5.9	12.8	100.0	1,171	34.6	12.3	31.3	2.8	8.6	10.3	100.0	500
Second	35.1	2.9	48.2	2.3	6.0	5.5	100.0	925	32.2	0.0	27.9	4.6	17.0	18.3	100.0	383
Middle	37.3	2.9	42.2	3.2	2.4	11.9	100.0	752	41.8	4.0	23.1	2.7	8.7	19.7	100.0	542
Fourth	35.1	4.1	46.6	0.0	0.6	13.5	100.0	561	38.3	5.0	19.7	5.5	11.9	19.6	100.0	430
Richest	32.8	2.2	46.7	0.0	3.3	15.0	100.0	367	44.4	2.3	21.5	1.6	12.5	17.7	100.0	411

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

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

"-" Denotes 0 unweighted cases in the denominator

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Table WS.1.6: Quality of drinking water source

Percent distribution and percentage of household members at risk of faecal contamination based on number of E. coli detected in source drinking water, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Risk level based on number of *E. coli* per 100 mL						
	Low[2] (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)	Total	Percentage of household members with *E. coli* in source water[1]	Number of household members
Total[1]	**68.0**	**12.9**	**10.1**	**9.0**	**100.0**	**32.0**	**4,524**
Area							
Urban	88.2	4.7	5.6	1.6	100.0	11.8	794
Rural	63.7	14.6	11.1	10.6	100.0	36.3	3,729
Region							
Apia Urban Area	88.2	4.7	5.6	1.6	100.0	11.8	794
North West Upolu	84.9	5.4	2.7	7.0	100.0	15.1	1,630
Rest of Upolu	44.2	10.0	23.5	22.2	100.0	55.8	1,059
Savaii	50.1	33.8	11.6	4.5	100.0	49.9	1,041
Education of household head							
Early Childhood Education or none	64.4	4.7	16.4	14.5	100.0	35.6	172
Primary	60.6	19.2	7.5	12.6	100.0	39.4	767
Secondary	70.0	12.0	10.0	8.0	100.0	30.0	2,579
Higher	67.9	13.8	10.5	7.8	100.0	32.1	858
DK/Missing	74.3	0.0	16.9	8.9	100.0	25.7	148
Source of drinking water tested[A]							
Improved sources[2]	68.1	12.9	10.1	8.9	100.0	31.9	4,518
Piped water	70.0	11.9	9.4	8.7	100.0	30.0	3,916
Into dwelling	69.7	13.2	9.8	7.4	100.0	30.3	3,210
To yard/plot	71.8	6.9	7.6	13.7	100.0	28.2	648
To neighbour	66.0	0.0	10.0	24.0	100.0	34.0	58
Protected well	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	6
Protected spring	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	17
Rainwater collection	17.5	39.7	29.5	13.3	100.0	82.5	189
Tanker-truck	(7.2)	(60.5)	(32.3)	(.0)	100.0	(92.8)	29
Bottled water	83.7	3.3	1.9	11.1	100.0	16.3	187
Large bottle/dispenser refill	78.1	3.6	11.8	6.6	100.0	21.9	174
Unimproved sources	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	6
Surface water	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	6

Table WS.1.6: Quality of drinking water source (continued)

Percent distribution and percentage of household members at risk of faecal contamination based on number of E. coli detected in source drinking water, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Risk level based on number of *E. coli* per 100 mL						
	Low[2] (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)	Total	Percentage of household members with *E. coli* in source water[1]	Number of household members
Ethnicity of household head							
Samoan	67.7	12.1	10.5	9.7	100.0	32.3	4,095
Samoan/ Chinese	52.2	47.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	47.8	110
Samoan/ German	71.2	19.3	7.0	2.4	100.0	28.8	84
Samoan/ Tokelauan	(70.9)	(0.0)	(29.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(29.1)	50
Samoan Mix	81.2	13.1	5.7	0.0	100.0	18.8	152
Others	(76.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(23.9)	100.0	(23.9)	32
Religion of household head							
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	66.9	12.2	12.7	8.2	100.0	33.1	1,069
Roman Catholic	74.4	9.1	6.6	9.9	100.0	25.6	775
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	67.4	12.2	12.1	8.2	100.0	32.6	868
Methodist	58.5	21.7	7.7	12.0	100.0	41.5	646
Assembly of God	65.6	13.5	7.9	13.0	100.0	34.4	621
Other religion	75.8	9.2	12.4	2.7	100.0	24.2	540
No religion	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	6
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	58.2	14.0	11.0	16.8	100.0	41.8	657
Second	60.7	18.4	9.0	11.8	100.0	39.3	966
Middle	71.4	11.9	11.5	5.2	100.0	28.6	952
Fourth	68.7	13.5	9.0	8.8	100.0	31.3	990
Richest	77.7	6.8	10.5	4.9	100.0	22.3	959

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

[2] MICS indicator WS.4a - Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination; SDG Indicator 6.1.1

A As collected in the Water Quality Testing Form; may be different than the main drinking water source collected in the Household Questionnaire.

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

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

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Table WS.1.7: Quality of household drinking water

Percent distribution of household members at risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in household drinking water and percentage of household members with *E. coli* in household drinking water, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Risk level based on number of *E. coli* per 100 mL						
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)	Total	Percentage of household members with *E. coli* in household drinking water[1]	Number of household members
Total	**54.4**	**17.8**	**14.5**	**13.3**	**100.0**	**45.6**	**4,541**
Area							
Urban	74.1	14.2	8.1	3.5	100.0	25.9	798
Rural	50.2	18.6	15.9	15.3	100.0	49.8	3,743
Region							
Apia Urban Area	74.1	14.2	8.1	3.5	100.0	25.9	798
North West Upolu	73.1	9.9	5.2	11.8	100.0	26.9	1,637
Rest of Upolu	37.7	15.4	26.0	20.9	100.0	62.3	1,062
Savaii	26.8	35.5	22.5	15.1	100.0	73.2	1,044
Education of household head							
Early Childhood Education or none	43.3	11.0	18.5	27.2	100.0	56.7	171
Primary	44.4	21.5	14.5	19.6	100.0	55.6	768
Secondary	57.4	17.6	14.7	10.3	100.0	42.6	2,595
Higher	59.3	18.0	13.0	9.6	100.0	40.7	858
DK/Missing	36.1	10.4	16.9	36.6	100.0	63.9	148
Source of drinking water tested[A]							
Improved sources	54.4	17.9	14.6	13.1	100.0	45.6	4,535
Piped water	55.1	17.4	13.8	13.7	100.0	44.9	3,921
Into dwelling	55.4	17.0	15.5	12.1	100.0	44.6	3,215
To yard/plot	54.3	20.7	6.0	19.0	100.0	45.7	648
To neighbour	46.0	0.0	10.0	44.0	100.0	54.0	58
Protected well	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	6
Protected spring	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	17
Rainwater collection	13.1	28.0	41.1	17.9	100.0	86.9	189
Tanker-truck	(7.2)	(60.5)	(32.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(92.8)	29
Bottled water	80.0	11.1	4.5	4.4	100.0	20.0	199
Large bottle/dispenser refill	61.1	21.2	12.6	5.1	100.0	38.9	174

Table WS.1.7: Quality of household drinking water (continued)

Percent distribution of household members at risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in household drinking water and percentage of household members with *E. coli* in household drinking water, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Risk level based on number of *E. coli* per 100 mL						
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)	Total	Percentage of household members with *E. coli* in household drinking water[1]	Number of household members
Unimproved sources	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	6
Surface water	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	6
Ethnicity of household head							
Samoan	53.7	17.8	14.9	13.7	100.0	46.3	4,112
Samoan/ Chinese	41.2	40.1	9.9	8.9	100.0	58.8	110
Samoan/ German	77.8	16.7	5.5	0.0	100.0	22.2	84
Samoan/ Tokelauan	(63.7)	(7.2)	(29.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(36.3)	50
Samoan Mix	62.8	11.1	11.1	15.0	100.0	37.2	152
Others	(74.4)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(24.0)	100.0	(25.6)	32
Religion of household head							
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	54.9	15.1	20.6	9.5	100.0	45.1	1,069
Roman Catholic	60.0	19.8	11.5	8.8	100.0	40.0	791
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	52.8	17.8	12.9	16.4	100.0	47.2	868
Methodist	40.9	26.9	11.3	20.9	100.0	59.1	646
Assembly of God	51.0	18.2	12.4	18.4	100.0	49.0	621
Other religion	67.1	9.3	16.2	7.4	100.0	32.9	539
No religion	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	6
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	48.0	18.8	13.5	19.6	100.0	52.0	669
Second	48.7	19.7	14.5	17.1	100.0	51.3	971
Middle	50.2	18.8	20.1	10.9	100.0	49.8	952
Fourth	53.4	21.3	13.3	12.0	100.0	46.6	990
Richest	69.6	10.8	11.0	8.6	100.0	30.4	959

[1] MICS indicator WS.5 - Faecal contamination of household drinking water

A As collected in the Water Quality Testing Form; may be different than the main drinking water source collected in the Household Questionnaire.

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

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

Table WS.1.8: Safely managed drinking water services

Percentage of household members with drinking water free from faecal contamination, available when needed, and accessible on premises, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources, and percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source accessible on premises, free of *E. coli* and available when needed, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Main source of drinking water[A]									
	Improved sources			Number of household members with information on water quality who are using improved sources	Unimproved sources			Number of household members with information on water quality who are using unimproved sources	Percentage of household members with improved drinking water source accessible on premises, free of *E. coli* and available when needed[1]	Number of household members with information on water quality
	Without *E. coli* in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed in the last month	Drinking water accessible on premises		Without *E. coli* in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed in the last month	Drinking water accessible on premises			
Total	**68.2**	**81.9**	**97.8**	**4,515**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0**	**57.2**	**4,515**
Area					-	-	-			
Urban	88.9	90.7	98.1	794	-	-	-	0	81.1	794
Rural	63.8	80.1	97.8	3,721	-	-	-	0	52.1	3,721
Region					-	-	-			
Apia Urban Area	88.9	90.7	98.1	794	-	-	-	0	81.1	794
North West Upolu	85.4	84.9	99.3	1,621	-	-	-	0	73.9	1,621
Rest of Upolu	44.2	75.0	93.3	1,059	-	-	-	0	33.4	1,059
Savaii	50.1	77.8	100.0	1,041	-	-	-	0	37.2	1,041
Education of household head										
Early Childhood Education or none	64.4	86.5	100.0	172	-	-	-	0	60.3	172
Primary	60.6	72.1	95.1	767	-	-	-	0	40.3	767
Secondary	70.5	81.9	97.7	2,570	-	-	-	0	60.2	2,570
Higher	67.9	88.8	100.0	858	-	-	-	0	60.2	858
DK/Missing	74.3	88.0	100.0	148	-	-	-	0	71.1	148
Main source of drinking water[A]										
Improved sources	0.0	81.9	97.8	4,515	na	na	na	na	57.2	4,515
Piped water	0.0	82.9	99.7	3,951	na	na	na	na	59.2	3,951
Protected well or spring	0.0	25.4	33.0	88	na	na	na	na	0.0	88
Rainwater collection	0	67.1	100.0	117	na	na	na	na	8.7	117
Water kiosk	(*)	(*)	na	6	na	na	na	na	(*)	6
Bottled water	0.0	88.8	94.0	171.8	na	na	na	na	61.9	172
Large bottle/dispenser refill		90.7	94.9	181.6	na	na	na	na	69.2	182
Unimproved sources	na	na	na	na	-	-	-	0	-	0
Unprotected well	na	na	na	na	-	-	-	0	-	0
Unprotected spring	na	na	na	na	-	-	-	0	-	0
Surface water	na	na	na	na	-	-	-	0	-	0
Other	na	na	na	na	-	-	-	0	-	0

Table WS.1.8: Safely managed drinking water services (continued)

Percentage of household members with drinking water free from faecal contamination, available when needed, and accessible on premises, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources, and percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source accessible on premises, free of *E. coli* and available when needed, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Main source of drinking water[A]									
	Improved sources			Number of household members with information on water quality who are using improved sources	Unimproved sources			Number of household members with information on water quality who are using unimproved sources	Percentage of household members with improved drinking water source accessible on premises, free of *E. coli* and available when needed[1]	Number of household members with information on water quality
	Without *E. coli* in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed in the last month	Drinking water accessible on premises		Without *E. coli* in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed in the last month	Drinking water accessible on premises			
Ethnicity of household head										
Samoan	68.0	80.3	97.6	4,086	-	-	-	0	55.9	4,086
Samoan/ Chinese	52.2	95.8	100.0	110	-	-	-	0	48.4	110
Samoan/ German	71.2	94.8	100.0	84	-	-	-	0	71.2	84
Samoan/ Tokelauan	(70.9)	(100.0)	(100.0)	50	-	-	-	0	(70.9)	50
Samoan Mix	81.2	100.0	100.0	152	-	-	-	0	81.2	152
Others	(76.1)	(100.0)	(100.0)	32	-	-	-	0	(76.1)	32
Religion of household head										
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	66.9	87.0	97.0	1,069	-	-	-	0	55.2	1,069
Roman Catholic	75.0	83.3	98.6	775	-	-	-	0	66.4	775
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	68.1	74.0	95.2	859	-	-	-	0	55.1	859
Methodist	58.5	82.8	100.0	646	-	-	-	0	49.5	646
Assembly of God	65.6	79.4	99.6	621	-	-	-	0	53.2	621
Other religion	75.8	84.7	97.9	540	-	-	-	0	65.4	540
No religion	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	-	-	-	0	(*)	6
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	58.1	69.7	97.1	657	-	-	-	0	37.3	654
Second	61.3	78.2	97.5	957	-	-	-	0	53.2	956
Middle	71.9	78.5	98.0	952	-	-	-	0	56.4	955
Fourth	68.7	89.7	97.0	990	-	-	-	0	62.4	990
Richest	77.7	89.3	99.4	959	-	-	-	0	70.2	959

[1] MICS indicator WS.6 - Use of safely managed drinking water services; SDG indicator 6.1.1

[A] As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the main drinking water source collected in the Household Questionnaire

na: not applicable

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

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

"-" Denotes 0 unweighted cases in the denominator

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Table WS.1.9: Household water treatment

Percentage of household members by drinking water treatment method used in the household and the percentage who are using an appropriate water treatment method, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	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	**62.2**	**35.8**	**0.1**	**4.1**	**1.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**36.3**	**21,062**
Area											
Urban	58.4	40.0	0.0	2.0	2.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	40.7	3,713
Rural	63.0	34.9	0.1	4.6	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	35.4	17,349
Region											
Apia Urban Area	58.4	40.0	0.0	2.0	2.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	40.7	3,713
North West Upolu	59.1	38.9	0.2	2.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	39.7	7,929
Rest of Upolu	64.8	32.2	0.0	8.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	32.4	4,941
Savaii	67.7	30.6	0.0	4.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	31.1	4,480
Education of household head											
Early Childhood Education or none	60.9	35.5	0.0	4.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.7	892
Primary	60.9	35.8	0.0	5.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.5	3,633
Secondary	61.9	36.6	0.1	4.1	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	36.9	12,761
Higher	64.6	33.4	0.0	1.8	2.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	34.7	3,240
Special Needs Education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
DK/Missing	63.0	31.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.0	535
Main source of drinking water											
Improved sources	62.2	35.8	0.1	4.1	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	36.3	21,037
Piped water	62.0	35.9	0.1	4.0	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	36.5	18,729
Protected well or spring	10.7	86.5	0.0	14.4	0.0	0.0	2.8	4.0	0.0	86.5	226
Rainwater collection	27.7	70.3	0.0	11.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.5	751
Water kiosk	(100.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	17
Tanker-truck	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Bottled	94.6	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	655
Large bottle / dispenser refill	94.6	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	651
Unimproved sources	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
Unprotected well or spring	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21

Table WS.1.9: Household water treatment (continued)

Percentage of household members by drinking water treatment method used in the household and the percentage who are using an appropriate water treatment method, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	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		
Ethnicity of household head											
Samoan	62.0	36.0	0.1	4.0	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	36.6	19,361
Samoan/ Chinese	61.9	35.0	0.0	2.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.4	440
Samoan/ German	73.3	20.1	0.0	6.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.6	522
Samoan/ Tokelauan	49.3	50.7	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.7	126
Samoan Mix	54.3	44.7	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.7	397
Others	69.0	27.3	0.0	6.6	3.2	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	28.5	217
Religion of household head											
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	63.9	33.4	0.0	5.3	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	33.6	5,298
Roman Catholic	62.7	35.9	0.0	2.6	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	36.2	3,976
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	58.3	40.2	0.4	4.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	40.8	3,829
Methodist	61.7	35.7	0.0	4.8	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.1	2,484
Assembly of God	63.5	33.5	0.0	4.1	1.7	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	34.6	2,520
Other religion	62.5	36.0	0.0	3.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.5	2,919
No religion	(64.2)	(30.5)	(.0)	(.0)	(5.3)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(35.8)	35
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	64.5	32.6	0.0	4.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	32.6	4,214
Second	65.9	32.0	0.0	4.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	32.4	4,215
Middle	55.1	43.0	0.0	4.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	43.4	4,206
Fourth	57.1	41.1	0.3	4.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.8	4,215
Richest	68.2	30.2	0.0	2.9	2.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	31.5	4,211

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

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

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Table WS.1.10: Water supply management

Percentage of household members by water supply management type, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Type of water supply management					
	Own household	Local or community organisation	Public or private utility	DK/ Missing	Total	Number of household members
Total	**12.1**	**9.5**	**78.4**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**21,062**
Area						
Urban	15.2	0.3	84.5	0.0	100.0	3,713
Rural	11.4	11.4	77.1	0.1	100.0	17,349
Region						
Apia Urban Area	15.2	0.3	84.5	0.0	100.0	3,713
North West Upolu	12.3	4.7	82.8	0.2	100.0	7,929
Rest of Upolu	8.6	19.1	72.4	0.0	100.0	4,941
Savaii	12.9	14.9	72.1	0.0	100.0	4,480
Education of household head						
Early Childhood Education or none	23.1	7.1	69.8	0.0	100.0	892
Primary	9.8	11.4	78.8	0.0	100.0	3,633
Secondary	10.1	10.0	79.8	0.1	100.0	12,761
Higher	20.1	5.6	74.3	0.0	100.0	3,240
Special Needs Education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
DK/Missing	6.2	12.7	81.1	0.0	100.0	535
Source of drinking water tested						
Improved sources	12.4	10.3	77.4	0.0	100.0	4,378
Piped water	5.0	9.8	85.2	0.0	100.0	3,783
Into dwelling	3.7	9.9	86.3	0.0	100.0	3,120
To yard/plot	11.2	10.1	78.7	0.0	100.0	607
To neighbour	9.6	0.0	90.4	0.0	100.0	56
Protected well	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
Protected spring	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16
Rainwater collection	54.7	10.1	35.2	0.0	100.0	172
Water kiosk						
Tanker-truck	(59.3)	(31.4)	(9.3)	(0.0)	100.0	27
Bottled water	64.9	19.1	16.0	0.0	100.0	192
Large bottle/dispenser refill	64.4	1.7	33.9	0.0	100.0	183
Unimproved sources	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Surface water	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Ethnicity of household head						
Samoan	11.6	9.8	78.5	0.1	100.0	19,361
Samoan/ Chinese	24.8	7.2	68.0	0.0	100.0	440
Samoan/ German	6.9	7.5	85.6	0.0	100.0	522
Samoan/ Tokelauan	23.7	5.8	70.5	0.0	100.0	126
Samoan Mix	17.8	3.9	78.2	0.0	100.0	397
Others	20.3	5.7	73.9	0.0	100.0	217
Religion of household head						
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	14.2	11.9	73.9	0.0	100.0	5,298
Roman Catholic	12.9	7.4	79.7	0.0	100.0	3,976
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	10.6	11.4	77.7	0.3	100.0	3,829
Methodist	9.9	11.3	78.8	0.0	100.0	2,484
Assembly of God	10.5	8.5	81.0	0.0	100.0	2,520
Other religion	12.3	4.9	82.7	0.0	100.0	2,919
No religion	(3.5)	(0.0)	(96.5)	(0.0)	100.0	35
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	13.0	13.0	74.0	0.0	100.0	4,214
Second	8.4	13.0	78.6	0.0	100.0	4,215
Middle	8.4	8.3	82.9	0.3	100.0	4,206
Fourth	9.5	8.5	82.0	0.0	100.0	4,215
Richest	20.9	4.7	74.4	0.0	100.0	4,211

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

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10.2 HANDWASHING

Hygiene is multi-faceted and can comprise many behaviours, including handwashing and food hygiene, Handwashing with water and soap is the most cost-effective health intervention to reduce both the incidence of diarrhea and pneumonia in children under five[146]. 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[147].

Handwashing facilities may be located within the dwelling, yard, or plot. They may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets, jugs, kettles or gallons, designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder and detergent.

Hygiene has been included in the SDG targets which aim to achieve universal access to a basic hygiene service (SDG 1.4 and 6.2). Households that have a handwashing facility with both soap and water available at home meet the SDG standard for a 'basic' hygiene service. Table WS.2.1 shows the distribution of household members with fixed or mobile handwashing facilities observed at home (in the dwelling, yard, or plot). It also shows the proportion of handwashing facilities where water and soap were observed.

Table WS.2.2 presents the distribution of household members by presence of bathing facility within the dwelling, yard, or plot and elsewhere and distribution of household members with bathing facility on premises with water available.

146 Cairncross, S. and V. Valdmanis. "Water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion Chapter 41." in *Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries. 2nd Edition*, edited by Jameson et al. Washington (DC): The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank.

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

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Table WS.2.1: Handwashing facility with soap and water at home

Percent distribution of household members by observation of handwashing facility and percentage of household members by availability of water and soap at the handwashing facility, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Handwashing facility observed						Handwashing facility observed and				
	Fixed facility observed	Mobile object observed	No handwashing facility observed in the dwelling, yard, or plot	No permission to see/ Other	Total	Number of household members	Water available	Soap available	Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed	Percentage of household members with handwashing facility where water and soap are present[1]	Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed or with no handwashing facility in the dwelling, yard, or plot
Total	**91.6**	**4.5**	**3.6**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**21,062**	**98.7**	**74.1**	**20,253**	**71.1**	**21,004**
Area											
Urban	94.2	3.6	2.0	0.2	100.0	3,713	99.5	78.6	3,632	77.0	3,705
Rural	91.1	4.7	3.9	0.3	100.0	17,349	98.5	73.1	16,621	69.8	17,298
Region											
Apia Urban Area	94.2	3.6	2.0	0.2	100.0	3,713	99.5	78.6	3,632	77.0	3,705
North West Upolu	90.7	2.6	6.2	0.5	100.0	7,929	98.1	74.0	7,398	68.9	7,889
Rest of Upolu	91.3	5.5	3.1	0.2	100.0	4,941	98.7	72.3	4,780	69.6	4,932
Savaii	91.5	7.7	0.8	0.0	100.0	4,480	98.9	72.5	4,443	71.7	4,478
Education of household head											
Early Childhood Education or none	89.6	4.7	4.8	0.9	100.0	892	97.3	81.6	841	77.7	883
Primary	90.0	7.2	2.8	0.0	100.0	3,633	96.3	66.9	3,530	63.8	3,632
Secondary	91.2	4.6	4.1	0.1	100.0	12,761	99.2	73.0	12,226	69.8	12,748
Higher	96.5	1.1	2.2	0.2	100.0	3,240	99.5	85.0	3,162	83.1	3,233
Special Needs Education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	1
DK/Missing	86.6	5.5	2.4	5.5	100.0	535	100.0	70.3	493	68.6	506
Ethnicity of household head											
Samoan	91.5	4.4	3.8	0.3	100.0	19,361	98.5	74.0	18,569	70.7	19,303
Samoan/ Chinese	95.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	440	100.0	77.3	440	77.3	440
Samoan/ German	94.3	5.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	522	100.0	78.8	519	78.3	522
Samoan/ Tokelauan	88.9	1.5	9.6	0.0	100.0	126	100.0	52.5	114	47.5	126
Samoan Mix	90.4	9.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	397	100.0	74.6	397	74.6	397
Others	93.7	5.5	0.9	0.0	100.0	217	100.0	79.8	215	79.1	217

Table WS.2.1: Handwashing facility with soap and water at home (continued)

Percent distribution of household members by observation of handwashing facility and percentage of household members by availability of water and soap at the handwashing facility, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Handwashing facility observed						Handwashing facility observed and				
	Fixed facility observed	Mobile object observed	No handwashing facility observed in the dwelling, yard, or plot	No permission to see/ Other	Total	Number of household members	Water available	Soap available	Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed	Percentage of household members with handwashing facility where water and soap are present[1]	Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed or with no handwashing facility in the dwelling, yard, or plot
Religion of household head											
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	94.4	3.4	1.9	0.3	100.0	5,298	99.1	77.8	5,181	76.3	5,282
Roman Catholic	92.9	2.3	3.7	1.1	100.0	3,976	99.0	78.3	3,787	75.4	3,934
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	88.2	8.0	3.8	0.0	100.0	3,829	97.8	67.6	3,682	64.3	3,829
Methodist	94.6	2.3	3.1	0.0	100.0	2,484	99.1	75.0	2,407	72.5	2,484
Assembly of God	88.3	6.7	5.0	0.0	100.0	2,520	97.4	69.2	2,395	64.4	2,520
Other religion	89.7	5.1	5.2	0.0	100.0	2,919	99.2	74.0	2,766	69.7	2,919
No religion	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	35	(100.0)	(45.0)	35	(45.0)	35
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	76.5	15.2	8.1	0.2	100.0	4,214	94.8	44.9	3,862	40.4	4,205
Second	91.6	4.5	3.8	0.0	100.0	4,215	98.4	67.1	4,053	63.5	4,213
Middle	92.8	2.1	4.0	1.0	100.0	4,206	99.9	75.6	3,994	72.5	4,163
Fourth	97.5	0.8	1.8	0.0	100.0	4,215	100.0	86.6	4,140	85.1	4,215
Richest	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,211	100.0	93.9	4,205	93.9	4,207

[1] **MICS indicator WS.7 - Handwashing facility with water and soap at home; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1**

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

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

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Table WS.2.2: Bathing facility on premises with water

Percent distribution of household members by availability of bathing facility and water availability, and percentage of household members with bathing facility on premises and bathing facility with water available on premises, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Bathing facility available						No bathing facility within the dwelling yard or plot	Total	Percentage of household members with:		Number of household members
	In dwelling		In yard or plot		Elsewhere						
	Water available	No water available	Water available	No water available	Water available	No water available			Bathing facility on premises	Bathing facility on premises with water available[1]	
Total	**42.8**	**0.4**	**54.1**	**1.6**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.8**	**100.0**	**99.0**	**97.0**	**21,062**
Area											
Urban	68.1	0.9	29.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.4	97.7	3,713
Rural	37.4	0.3	59.4	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.8	100.0	99.0	96.8	17,349
Region											
Apia Urban Area	68.1	0.9	29.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.4	97.7	3,713
North West Upolu	43.8	0.4	52.2	2.0	0.3	0.0	1.3	100.0	98.4	96.0	7,929
Rest of Upolu	33.7	0.3	63.8	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.0	97.4	4,941
Savaii	30.2	0.2	67.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	97.5	4,480
Education of household head											
Early Childhood Education or none	45.1	0.0	47.1	3.4	1.1	0.0	3.3	100.0	95.6	92.2	892
Primary	27.0	0.3	69.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	99.0	96.3	3,633
Secondary	39.9	0.5	57.2	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.1	97.1	12,761
Higher	73.0	0.5	25.3	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.6	98.4	3,240
Special Needs Education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	1
DK/Missing	33.6	0.0	64.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	97.7	535
Ethnicity of household head											
Samoan	41.7	0.5	55.2	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.0	96.9	19,361
Samoan/ Chinese	50.6	0.0	49.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	440
Samoan/ German	47.6	0.0	51.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	99.4	522
Samoan/ Tokelauan	54.0	0.0	46.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	126
Samoan Mix	64.1	0.0	30.5	3.9	0.0	0.0	1.5	100.0	98.5	94.7	397
Others	71.5	0.0	21.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	5.5	100.0	94.5	92.6	217

Table WS.2.2: Bathing facility on premises with water (continued)

Percent distribution of household members by availability of bathing facility and water availability, and percentage of household members with bathing facility on premises and bathing facility with water available on premises, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Bathing facility available						No bathing facility within the dwelling yard or plot	Total	Percentage of household members with:		Number of household members
	In dwelling		In yard or plot		Elsewhere						
	Water available	No water available	Water available	No water available	Water available	No water available			Bathing facility on premises	Bathing facility on premises with water available[1]	
Religion of household head											
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	50.2	0.3	47.8	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.1	98.0	5,298
Roman Catholic	48.6	0.7	48.3	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.2	96.9	3,976
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	28.9	0.5	67.4	2.1	0.3	0.0	0.8	100.0	98.9	96.3	3,829
Methodist	41.4	0.2	55.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	98.9	97.0	2,484
Assembly of God	34.3	0.7	61.2	3.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.1	95.5	2,520
Other religion	48.5	0.2	48.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	99.1	97.3	2,919
No religion	(45.0)	(0.0)	(55.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(100.0)	35
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	0.8	0.4	89.2	6.4	0.8	0.0	2.3	100.0	96.9	90.1	4,214
Second	8.5	0.0	88.6	1.5	0.2	0.0	1.2	100.0	98.7	97.1	4,215
Middle	26.0	0.6	72.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.7	98.8	4,206
Fourth	79.5	1.0	19.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	99.0	4,215
Richest	99.2	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	4,211

[1] MICS indicator WS.701 - Bathing facility on premises with water

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

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

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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[148], and can substantially reduce the health impact of soil-transmitted helminth infection and a range of other neglected tropical diseases[149].

The SDG targets relating to sanitation aim to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4) and universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.2) in households.

Table WS.3.1 shows the percent distribution of household members using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities. An `improved sanitation facility' is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Improved sanitation facilities include flush and pour-flush toilets connected to septic tanks, to pit/cesspool and to don't know where. Also ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines, pit latrines with slabs (constructed from materials that are durable and easy to clean). `Unimproved sanitation facilities' are flush and pour-flush toilets or latrines flushed to open drain, pit latrines without slabs and open pits. Defecation in the bush, field or ditch and defecation into surface water, including beaches, rivers, streams, drainage channels or the sea are categorised as 'open defecation' and considered as `no facility'. Except flush and pour-flush toilets connected to sewers (which is 'networked sanitation'), all other improved and unimproved sanitation facilities listed earlier are `on-site sanitation facilities'.

Table WS.3.2 shows the percentage of household members using water-based improved on-site sanitation facilities, including flush to septic tank and flush to pit/cesspool, with an outlet pipe from which liquid wastes are contained (wastes discharge to a leach field, soak pit or a sewer/closed drain leading to don't know where) or not contained (wastes discharge to an open drain, a waterbody/surface, or other place).

Table WS.3.3 shows the percent distribution of household members using improved and unimproved on-site sanitation facilities from which excreta have been released to the surface environment due to adverse events where the facility overflowed, flooded or the containment collapsed, and are therefore categorised as not contained.

Table WS.3.4 presents the percentage of household members using flush to septic tank, pit/cesspool and other improved on-site sanitation facilities with liquid waste contained and without excreta released to surface environment due to adverse events, and therefore adequately contain waste.

Table WS.3.5 shows the percentage of household members using different methods for emptying and removal of excreta from septic tanks and other improved on-site sanitation facilities. Excreta from septic tanks and other improved on-site sanitation facilities that is never emptied (or don't know if ever emptied), not emptied but covered and left undisturbed when full, or is emptied and buried in a covered pit is classed as 'safe emptying and disposal in situ' and meets the SDG criteria for a 'safely managed' sanitation service. Excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is removed off-site for treatment (type of treatment unknown) 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.3.6 shows the percent distribution of household members using different methods of emptying improved on-site sanitation facilities by service provider and non-service provider.

148 Cairncross, S. et al. "Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for the Prevention of Diarrhoea." *International Journal of Epidemiology*39, no. Suppl1 (2010): 193-205. doi:10.1093/ije/dyq035.

149 WHO. *Water, sanitation and hygiene for accelerating and sustaining progress on Neglected Tropical Diseases.* A Global Strategy 2015-2020. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/182735/WHO_FWC_WSH_15.12_eng.pdf;jsessionid=7F7C38216E04E69E7908AB6E8B63318F?sequence=1.

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Table WS. 3.7 presents the percent distribution of household members 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 'at least basic' sanitation services and may be considered 'safely managed' depending on how excreta are managed.

Table WS.3.8 presents the percent distribution of household members using improved sanitation facilities, including shared and inadequately contained and excluding shared and inadequately contained, with safe disposal in situ, unsafe disposal of excreta and with excreta removed offsite for treatment. Households using improved on-site sanitation facilities (excluding those which are shared and inadequately contained) from which excreta are safely disposed of in situ are considered safely managed. Those practising open defecation, using unimproved sanitation facilities or improved sanitation facilities that are shared or inadequately contained are not safely managed. Households using improved facilities (excluding shared and inadequately contained) with excreta removed off-site for treatment additional may be safely managed depending on the type of treatment received (additional information required).

The JMP has produced regular estimates of national, regional, and global progress on drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene since 1990. The JMP service 'ladders' enable benchmarking and comparison of progress across countries at different stages of development. Since 2015, drinking water, sanitation and hygiene ladders have been used to report WASH relevant SDG indicators. Table WS.3.9 summarises the percentages of household members meeting the SDG criteria for 'at least basic' drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene services ('at least basic' includes 'basic' and higher service levels). The percentage of household members meeting the SDG 6.1 criteria for safely managed drinking water is shown as a separate column. While MICS surveys provide information on the percentage of household members using improved on-site sanitation facilities with safe emptying and disposal in situ and with excreta removed off-site, additional information on off-site treatments is needed to calculate the percentage meeting the SDG 6.2 criteria for safely managed sanitation services.

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Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household members by type of sanitation facility used by the household, percentage of household members using improved sanitation and percentage using on-site sanitation facilities, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Type of sanitation facility used by household												
	Improved sanitation facility					Unimproved sanitation facility					Percentage using on-site sanitation facilities[A]		
	Flush/Pour flush to:			Pit latrine with slab									
	Septic tank	Pit/ Cesspool	DK where	Ventilated improved (VIP)	Single	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Other	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Percentage using improved sanitation[1]	Improved	Unimproved	Number of household members
Total	**97.9**	**1.0**	**0.1**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**99.7**	**99.7**	**0.2**	**21,062**
Area													
Urban	99.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	99.8	0.2	3,713
Rural	97.6	1.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.7	99.7	0.2	17,349
Region													
Apia Urban Area	99.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	99.8	0.2	3,713
North West Upolu	97.3	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.5	99.5	0.2	7,929
Rest of Upolu	97.6	1.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.7	99.7	0.3	4,941
Savaii	98.2	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	0.1	4,480
Education of household head													
Early Childhood Education or none	95.7	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	99.8	0.2	892
Primary	97.5	1.4	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	99.7	0.3	3,633
Secondary	97.8	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.8	99.8	0.2	12,761
Higher	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	0.1	3,240
Special Needs Education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
DK/Missing	94.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.0	100.0	96.2	96.2	1.8	535
Location of sanitation facility													
In dwelling	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	9,001
In plot/yard	96.4	1.7	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	na	100.0	99.6	99.6	0.4	12,015
Elsewhere	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	27
No facility/Bush/Field	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	19

Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities (continued)

Percent distribution of household members by type of sanitation facility used by the household, percentage of household members using improved sanitation and percentage using on-site sanitation facilities, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Type of sanitation facility used by household												
	Improved sanitation facility					Unimproved sanitation facility							
	Flush/Pour flush to:			Pit latrine with slab							Percentage using on-site sanitation facilities[A]		
	Septic tank	Pit/Cesspool	DK where	Ventilated improved (VIP)	Single	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Other	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Percentage using improved sanitation[1]	Improved	Unimproved	Number of household members
Ethnicity of household head													
Samoan	97.9	1.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.7	99.7	0.2	19,361
Samoan/ Chinese	96.3	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	440
Samoan/ German	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	522
Samoan/ Tokelauan	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	126
Samoan Mix	94.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	397
Others	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	217
Religion of household head													
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	99.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.8	99.8	0.2	5,298
Roman Catholic	97.8	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	99.7	0.3	3,976
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	96.0	1.2	0.6	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	99.5	0.5	3,829
Methodist	99.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	99.8	0.2	2,484
Assembly of God	96.1	1.3	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.3	99.3	0.0	2,520
Other religion	98.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	0.1	2,919
No religion	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	35

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Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities (continued)

Percent distribution of household members by type of sanitation facility used by the household, percentage of household members using improved sanitation and percentage using on-site sanitation facilities, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Type of sanitation facility used by household												
	Improved sanitation facility					Unimproved sanitation facility					Percentage using on-site sanitation facilities[A]		
	Flush/Pour flush to:			Pit latrine with slab									
	Septic tank	Pit/Cesspool	DK where	Ventilated improved (VIP)	Single	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Other	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Percentage using improved sanitation[1]	Improved	Unimproved	Number of household members
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	91.8	3.4	0.5	2.2	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.0	99.0	1.0	4,214
Second	98.3	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.5	99.5	0.1	4,215
Middle	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	4,206
Fourth	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	4,215
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	4,211

[1] MICS indicator WS.8 - Use of improved sanitation facilities

[A] Improved on-site sanitation facilities are defined as improved sanitation facilities excluding piped sewer systems (the first column). Unimproved on-site sanitation facilities are defined as unimproved sanitation facilities excluding open defecation (the last column).

na: not applicable

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

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

Table WS.3.2: Use of water-based improved on-site sanitation facilities and containment of liquid waste

Percentage of household members using septic tanks and pits/cesspools by whether liquid waste is contained or uncontained, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Flush to septic tank												Flush to pit/cesspool						
	Percentage of septic tanks with:			Outlet pipe for liquid waste goes to									Percentage of pits/ cesspools with:						
				Contained		Not contained													
					To a sewer/ closed drain that leads to														
	Outlet pipe for liquid waste	Don't know if outlet pipe for liquid waste	Number of household mem-bers using flush to septic tank	To a leach field, soak pit	Don't know where	To an open drain	To a water-body/ sur-face	Other	Don't know	Total	Per-cen-tage of house-hold mem-bers using flush to septic tank with liquid waste con-tained	Number of house-hold mem-bers using flush to septic tank with an outlet pipe for liquid waste	Outlet pipe for liquid waste	Don't know if outlet pipe for liquid waste	Num-ber of house-hold mem-bers using flush to pit/ cess-pool	Per-centage of house-hold members using flush to pit/ cess-pool with liquid waste contained	Num-ber of house-hold mem-bers using flush to pit/ cess-pool with an outlet pipe for liquid waste	Per-cen-tage of house-hold mem-bers using flush to septic tank or pit/ cess-pool with liquid waste con-tained	Number of household mem-bers using flush to septic tank or pit/ cesspool
Total	**5.0**	**0.9**	**20,615**	**35.4**	**17.5**	**14.3**	**28.8**	**0.1**	**3.9**	**100.0**	**52.9**	**1,038**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**205**	**-**	**0**	**2.6**	**549**
Area																			
Urban	14.0	2.5	3,682	45.3	14.8	16.8	15.1	0.1	7.9	100.0	60.1	515	0.0	0.0	18	-	0	8.3	309
Rural	3.1	0.6	16,933	25.7	20.2	11.9	42.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	45.9	523	0.0	0.0	187	-	0	1.4	240
Region																			
Apia Urban Area	14.0	2.5	3,682	45.3	14.8	16.8	15.1	0.1	7.9	100.0	60.1	515	0.0	0.0	18	-	0	8.3	309
North West Upolu	4.0	1.1	7,711	40.5	19.5	16.5	23.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	60.0	310	0.0	0.0	78	-	0	2.3	186
Rest of Upolu	2.0	0.4	4,822	0.0	29.0	0.0	71.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	29.0	98	0.0	0.0	92	-	0	0.6	28
Savaii	2.6	0.0	4,400	7.7	14.5	9.4	68.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	22.2	116	(*)	(*)	17	-	0	0.6	26
Education of household head																			
Early Childhood Education or none	6.7	0.9	853	39.8	12.9	0.0	47.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	52.7	57	-	-	-	-	0	(3.4)	30
Primary	2.3	0.8	3,543	35.0	12.9	24.6	27.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	47.8	80	0.0	0.0	50	-	0	(1.1)	38
Secondary	4.5	0.9	12,485	32.2	22.3	16.8	21.3	0.1	7.3	100.0	54.5	556	0.0	0.0	135	-	0	2.4	303
Higher	10.3	1.0	3,228	41.3	10.4	10.6	37.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	51.7	334	(*)	(*)	10	-	0	5.3	173
Special Needs Education	(*)	(*)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	0
DK/Missing	2.3	1.8	505	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	11	-	0	(*)	6

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Table WS.3.2: Use of water-based improved on-site sanitation facilities and containment of liquid waste (continued)

Percentage of household members using septic tanks and pits/cesspools by whether liquid waste is contained or uncontained, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Flush to septic tank												Flush to pit/cesspool						
	Percentage of septic tanks with:			Outlet pipe for liquid waste goes to									Percentage of pits/ cesspools with:						
				Contained		Not contained													
					To a sewer/ closed drain that leads to														
	Outlet pipe for liquid waste	Don't know if outlet pipe for liquid waste	Number of household mem-bers using flush to septic tank	To a leach field, soak pit	Don't know where	To an open drain	To a water-body/ sur-face	Other	Don't know	Total	Per-cen-tage of house-hold mem-bers using flush to septic tank with liquid waste con-tained	Number of house-hold mem-bers using flush to septic tank with an outlet pipe for liquid waste	Outlet pipe for liquid waste	Don't know if outlet pipe for liquid waste	Num-ber of house-hold mem-bers using flush to pit/ cess-pool	Per-centage of house-hold members using flush to pit/ cess-pool with liquid waste contained	Num-ber of house-hold mem-bers using flush to pit/ cess-pool with an outlet pipe for liquid waste	Per-cen-tage of house-hold mem-bers using flush to septic tank or pit/ cesspool with liquid waste contained	Number of household mem-bers using flush to septic tank or pit/ cesspool
Ethnicity of household head																			
Samoan	4.8	0.9	18,953	34.7	17.5	14.4	29.2	0.1	4.2	100.0	52.2	913	0.0	0.0	201	-	0	2.5	477
Samoan/ Chinese	5.5	2.4	424	(54.6)	0.0	(37.4)	0.0	0.0	(8.0)	100.0	(54.6)	23	-	-	-	-	0	(*)	13
Samoan/ German	5.6	0.1	519	(4.3)	(35.6)	(8.6)	(51.5)	0.0	0.0	100.0	(39.9)	29	-	-	-	-	0	(*)	12
Samoan/ Tokelauan	13.0	0.0	126	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	16	-	-	-	-	0	(*)	12
Samoan Mix	8.1	1.7	377	(24.6)	(40.6)	(20.5)	(14.3)	0.0	0.0	100.0	(65.2)	30	(*)	(*)	4	-	0	(5.0)	20
Others	11.9	3.6	217	(64.7)	0.0	0.0	(35.3)	0.0	0.0	100.0	(64.7)	26	-	-	-	-	0	(*)	17
Religion of household head																			
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	5.0	0.8	5,250	17.1	24.8	18.2	31.3	0.0	8.6	100.0	41.9	261	0.0	0.0	28	-	0	2.1	109
Roman Catholic	7.7	1.1	3,889	43.9	12.6	15.2	25.6	0.0	2.7	100.0	56.5	298	0.0	0.0	51	-	0	4.2	168
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	2.7	1.2	3,675	14.0	30.5	12.7	39.1	0.0	3.8	100.0	44.5	98	0.0	0.0	47	-	0	1.1	44
Methodist	4.9	1.3	2,467	43.1	14.6	5.7	34.0	0.5	2.1	100.0	57.7	121	(*)	(*)	4	-	0	2.8	70
Assembly of God	5.8	0.8	2,423	40.1	15.2	15.3	26.7	0.0	2.7	100.0	55.3	141	0.0	0.0	33	-	0	3.1	78
Other religion	4.1	0.5	2,875	58.8	9.0	12.0	20.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	67.8	119	0.0	0.0	42	-	0	2.8	81
No religion	(1.8)	0.0	35	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1	-	-	-	-	0	-	0

Table WS.3.2: Use of water-based improved on-site sanitation facilities and containment of liquid waste (continued)

Percentage of household members using septic tanks and pits/cesspools by whether liquid waste is contained or uncontained, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Flush to septic tank												Flush to pit/cesspool						
	Percentage of septic tanks with:			Outlet pipe for liquid waste goes to									Percentage of pits/ cesspools with:						
				Contained		Not contained													
					To a sewer/ closed drain that leads to														
	Outlet pipe for liquid waste	Don't know if outlet pipe for liquid waste	Number of household members using flush to septic tank	To a leach field, soak pit	Don't know where	To an open drain	To a water-body/ sur-face	Other	Don't know	Total	Percentage of household members using flush to septic tank with liquid waste contained	Number of household members using flush to septic tank with an outlet pipe for liquid waste	Outlet pipe for liquid waste	Don't know if outlet pipe for liquid waste	Number of household members using flush to pit/ cess-pool	Percentage of household members using flush to pit/ cess-pool with liquid waste contained	Number of household members using flush to pit/ cess-pool with an outlet pipe for liquid waste	Percentage of household members using flush to septic tank or pit/ cesspool with liquid waste contained	Number of household members using flush to septic tank or pit/ cesspool
Wealth index quintile																			
Poorest	2.0	1.3	3,869	26.0	37.8	9.7	26.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	63.8	77	0.0	0.0	144	-	0	1.2	49
Second	1.0	0.4	4,142	0.0	0.0	(10.6)	(83.4)	0.0	(6.0)	100.0	0.0	41	0.0	0.0	30	-	0	-	0
Middle	6.0	1.1	4,184	36.3	9.9	22.0	28.3	0.2	3.2	100.0	46.2	249	0.0	0.0	25	-	0	2.7	115
Fourth	5.2	0.7	4,210	28.0	23.3	24.5	19.7	0.0	4.5	100.0	51.3	219	(*)	(*)	6	-	0	2.7	112
Richest	10.7	1.2	4,210	43.3	17.1	6.2	28.9	0.0	4.4	100.0	60.4	451	-	-	0	-	0	6.5	273

na: not applicable

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

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

"-" Denotes 0 unweighted cases in the denominator

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Table WS.3.3: Use of improved and unimproved on-site sanitation facilities and release of excreta to surface environment through adverse events

Percent distribution of household members using improved and unimproved on-site sanitation facilities by distribution of facilities in which wastes are contained and uncontained due to various events in the last year, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Improved on-site facility, waste containment in the last year						Unimproved on-site facility, waste containment[B] in the last year						Percentage of household members using on-site sanitation facilities that have not released excreta to the environment due to adverse events	Number of household members using on-site sanitation facilities with containments[B]
		Excreta released to surface environment due to the following adverse events[A] (not contained)						Excreta released to surface environment due to the adverse following events[A] (not contained)						
	Excreta not released	Overflowed	Flooded	Containment collapsed	Other	Number of household members using improved on-site sanitation facilities	Excreta not released	Overflowed	Flooded	Containment collapsed	Other	Number of household members using unimproved on-site sanitation facilities		
Total	**91.2**	**6.3**	**2.1**	**3.2**	**0.3**	**20,996**	**(73.0)**	**(6.7)**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**47**	**91.2**	**21,010**
Area														
Urban	85.4	10.2	6.5	4.0	0.6	3,705	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	85.5	3,711
Rural	92.4	5.4	1.2	3.0	0.2	17,291	(67.9)	(8.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	39	92.4	17,299
Region														
Apia Urban Area	85.4	10.2	6.5	4.0	0.6	3,705	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	85.5	3,711
North West Upolu	92.6	5.9	0.7	3.5	0.1	7,893	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	92.6	7,889
Rest of Upolu	90.7	5.7	1.9	3.7	0.3	4,924	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	90.5	4,931
Savaii	94.1	4.4	1.1	1.3	0.3	4,475	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	94.1	4,480
Education of household head														
Early Childhood Education or none	80.0	14.9	1.3	10.6	0.5	890	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	80.0	892
Primary	90.8	7.0	1.6	2.7	0.2	3,622	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	90.8	3,633
Secondary	91.8	5.8	2.2	3.1	0.3	12,731	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	91.8	12,729
Higher	91.9	5.1	2.5	2.3	0.1	3,238	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	91.9	3,240
Special Needs Education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	na	na	na	na	na	na	(*)	1
DK/Missing	94.8	4.6	0.6	0.0	0.7	515	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	93.0	515
Type of sanitation facility														
Flush to	91.1	6.3	2.1	3.2	0.3	20,843	na	na	na	na	na	na	91.1	20,820
Septic tank	91.1	6.4	2.1	3.2	0.2	20,615	na	na	na	na	na	na	91.1	20,615
Pit/Cesspool	92.9	1.5	0.0	3.0	4.1	205	na	na	na	na	na	na	92.9	205
DK where	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	na	na	na	na	na	na	-	0
Pit latrine	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	153	(91.5)	(8.5)	0.0	0.0	0.0	37	98.3	190
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	108	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	108
Single pit latrine with slab	(100.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45	na	na	na	na	na	na	(100.0)	45
Pit latrines without slab/open pit	na	na	na	na	na	na	(91.5)	(8.5)	0.0	0.0	0.0	37	(91.5)	37
Other	na	na	na	na	na	na	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9.5	-	0

Table WS.3.3: Use of improved and unimproved on-site sanitation facilities and release of excreta to surface environment through adverse events (continued)

Percent distribution of household members using improved and unimproved on-site sanitation facilities by distribution of facilities in which wastes are contained and uncontained due to various events in the last year, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Improved on-site facility, waste containment in the last year						Unimproved on-site facility, waste containment[B] in the last year						Percentage of household members using on-site sanitation facilities that have not released excreta to the environment due to adverse events	Number of household members using on-site sanitation facilities with containments[B]
		Excreta released to surface environment due to the following adverse events[A] (not contained)						Excreta released to surface environment due to the adverse following events[A] (not contained)						
	Excreta not released	Overflowed	Flooded	Containment collapsed	Other	Number of household members using improved on-site sanitation facilities	Excreta not released	Overflowed	Flooded	Containment collapsed	Other	Number of household members using unimproved on-site sanitation facilities		
Ethnicity of household head														
Samoan	91.7	5.9	2.0	3.1	0.2	19,295	(73.0)	(6.7)	0.0	0.0	0.0	47	91.6	19,309
Samoan/ Chinese	83.5	14.0	4.8	0.0	3.3	440	na	na	na	na	na	na	83.5	440
Samoan/ German	86.0	9.3	2.7	9.9	0.0	522	na	na	na	na	na	na	86.0	522
Samoan/ Tokelauan	90.4	0.0	0.0	9.6	0.0	126	na	na	na	na	na	na	90.4	126
Samoan Mix	87.9	10.2	0.9	1.9	0.0	397	na	na	na	na	na	na	87.9	397
Others	86.4	9.7	3.8	0.0	0.0	217	na	na	na	na	na	na	86.4	217
Religion of household head														
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	90.5	6.7	1.5	3.2	0.3	5,288	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	90.3	5,288
Roman Catholic	88.2	8.8	2.4	3.5	0.5	3,965	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	88.2	3,974
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	92.7	4.6	2.1	2.9	0.2	3,809	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	92.6	3,808
Methodist	92.0	5.1	2.7	3.6	0.4	2,480	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	92.1	2,484
Assembly of God	93.7	4.8	1.2	3.8	0.0	2,502	na	na	na	na	na	na	93.7	2,502
Other religion	91.8	6.5	3.1	2.1	0.0	2,917	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	91.8	2,919
No religion	(94.7)	0.0	(5.3)	0.0	0.0	35	na	na	na	na	na	na	(94.7)	35
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	92.1	5.2	2.0	3.1	0.2	4,171	(70.7)	(7.3)	0.0	0.0	0.0	43	91.9	4,183
Second	91.5	6.9	1.1	2.5	0.4	4,193	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	91.5	4,195
Middle	91.0	6.1	2.1	4.9	0.1	4,206	na	na	na	na	na	na	91.0	4,206
Fourth	90.2	7.3	2.9	2.8	0.4	4,215	na	na	na	na	na	na	90.2	4,215
Richest	91.3	5.9	2.5	2.5	0.2	4,211	na	na	na	na	na	na	91.3	4,211

[A] The total can exceed 100%, as excreta may have been released due to multiple adverse events
[B] Excludes facilities that by definition lack containments
na: not applicable
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
"-" Denotes 0 unweighted cases in the denominator

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Table WS.3.4: Use of different improved on-site sanitation facilities and containment of waste

Percentage of household members using improved on-site sanitation facilities which adequately contain waste, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage using flush to septic tank or pit/cesspool:			Number of household members using flush to septic tank or pit/cesspool	Percentage using other improved on-site sanitation without excreta released to surface environment due to adverse events	Number of household members using other improved on-site sanitation facilities	Percentage of household members using improved on-site sanitation facilities which adequately contain waste[1]	Number of household members using improved on-site sanitation facilities
	With liquid waste contained	Without excreta released to surface environment due to adverse events	That adequately contains waste					
Total	**97.7**	**91.1**	**89.3**	**20,820**	**100.0**	**176**	**89.4**	**20,996**
Area								
Urban	94.5	85.4	81.5	3,700	100.0	6	81.5	3,705
Rural	98.3	92.4	91.0	17,121	100.0	171	91.1	17,291
Region								
Apia Urban Area	94.5	85.4	81.5	3,700	100.0	6	81.5	3,705
North West Upolu	98.4	92.5	91.1	7,789	100.0	104	91.2	7,893
Rest of Upolu	98.6	90.7	89.7	4,914	100.0	9	89.7	4,924
Savaii	98.0	94.0	92.3	4,417	100.0	58	92.4	4,475
Education of household head								
Early Childhood Education or none	96.8	79.1	77.5	853	100.0	36	78.5	890
Primary	98.8	90.7	90.2	3,592	100.0	29	90.3	3,622
Secondary	98.0	91.7	90.0	12,620	100.0	111	90.1	12,731
Higher	95.0	91.9	87.9	3,238	-	0	87.9	3,238
Special Needs Education	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	-	0	(*)	1
DK/Missing	98.8	94.8	93.6	515	-	0	93.6	515
Type of sanitation facility								
Flush to	97.7	91.1	89.3	20,820	100.0	23	89.3	20,843
Septic tank	97.6	91.1	89.3	20,615	na	na	89.3	20,615
Pit/Cesspool	100.0	92.9	92.9	205	na	na	92.9	205
DK where	na	-	-	0	100.0	23	(*)	23
Other improved on-site sanitation	na	na	na	na	100.0	153	100.0	153
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	na	na	na	na	100.0	108	100.0	108
Single pit latrine with slab	na	na	na	na	100.0	45	(100.0)	45
Pit latrines without slab/open pit	na	na	na	na	-	0	-	0

Table WS.3.4: Use of different improved on-site sanitation facilities and containment of waste (continued)

Percentage of household members using improved on-site sanitation facilities which adequately contain waste, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage using flush to septic tank or pit/cesspool:			Number of household members using flush to septic tank or pit/cesspool	Percentage using other improved on-site sanitation without excreta released to surface environment due to adverse events	Number of household members using other improved on-site sanitation facilities	Percentage of household members using improved on-site sanitation facilities which adequately contain waste[1]	Number of household members using improved on-site sanitation facilities
	With liquid waste contained	Without excreta released to surface environment due to adverse events	That adequately contains waste					
Ethnicity of household head								
Samoan	97.7	91.6	89.8	19,154	100.0	141	89.8	19,295
Samoan/ Chinese	97.5	82.9	80.4	424	100.0	16	81.1	440
Samoan/ German	96.7	85.9	84.6	519	100.0	3	84.7	522
Samoan/ Tokelauan	96.6	90.4	87.0	126	na	0	87.0	126
Samoan Mix	97.2	87.4	86.1	381	100.0	16	86.6	397
Others	95.8	86.4	83.1	217	-	0	83.1	217
Religion of household head								
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	97.1	90.5	88.4	5,279	100.0	10	88.4	5,288
Roman Catholic	96.7	88.1	86.1	3,939	100.0	25	86.2	3,965
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	98.5	92.5	91.1	3,722	100.0	87	91.3	3,809
Methodist	97.9	92.0	90.2	2,471	100.0	9	90.3	2,480
Assembly of God	97.4	93.6	91.0	2,457	100.0	45	91.2	2,502
Other religion	98.7	91.8	90.7	2,917	-	0	90.7	2,917
No religion	(98.2)	(94.7)	(93.0)	35	-	0	(93.0)	35
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	99.3	91.8	91.5	4,014	100.0	157	91.8	4,171
Second	99.0	91.4	90.4	4,174	100.0	19	90.5	4,193
Middle	96.8	91.0	88.1	4,206	-	0	88.1	4,206
Fourth	97.5	90.2	89.1	4,215	-	0	89.1	4,215
Richest	95.8	91.3	87.5	4,211	-	0	87.5	4,211

[1] MICS indicator WS.12 - Safe containment of waste/excreta in improved on-site sanitation facilities

na: not applicable

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

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

"-" Denotes 0 unweighted cases in the denominator

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Table WS.3.5: Emptying and removal of excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities (Sub table 1)

Percentage of household members in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and disposal of wastes Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks										
	Emptied and removed			Emptied and buried in							
	Off-site for treatment (type of treatment unknown)	To a waterbody, open ground, field or elsewhere	To an uncovered pit/trench	To a covered pit at or near household	To a covered pit / trench (off-site) elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	Not emptied but covered and left undisturbed when full	DK if ever emptied	Number of household members using flush to septic tank
Total	**3.1**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**85.6**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**20,615**
Area											
Urban	4.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	67.1	0.0	0.6	3,682
Rural	2.8	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	89.7	0.2	0.2	16,933
Region											
Apia Urban Area	4.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	67.1	0.0	0.6	3,682
North West Upolu	4.6	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	83.8	0.1	0.4	7,711
Rest of Upolu	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.6	0.7	0.2	4,822
Savaii	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	93.5	0.0	0.0	4,400
Education of household head											
Early Childhood Education or none	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.0	0.0	0.6	853
Primary	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.3	0.8	0.4	3,543
Secondary	2.9	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	86.1	0.1	0.2	12,485
Higher	6.6	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	76.0	0.0	0.5	3,228
Special Needs Education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
DK/Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.1	0.0	0.0	505
Type of sanitation facility											
Flush to septic tank	3.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	85.6	0.2	0.3	20,615
Other improved on-site sanitation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Flush to pit/cesspool	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Flush to DK where	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Single pit latrine with slab	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Table WS.3.5: Emptying and removal of excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities (continued)

Percentage of household members in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and disposal of wastes Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks										
	Emptied and removed			Emptied and buried in							
	Off-site for treatment (type of treatment unknown)	To a waterbody, open ground, field or elsewhere	To an uncovered pit/trench	To a covered pit at or near household	To a covered pit / trench (off-site) elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	Not emptied but covered and left undisturbed when full	DK if ever emptied	Number of household members using flush to septic tank
Method of emptying											
Service provider	23.8	1.9	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	na	na	na	2,651
Private company/NGO	23.8	1.9	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	na	na	na	2,651
Not service provider	2.1	10.4	7.4	39.6	16.7	0.0	0.0	na	na	na	90
Self emptied	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	na	25
Neighbour, family member, friend	2.8	0.0	10.2	54.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	na	na	66
Don't know who emptied	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	118
Not emptied/DK if emptied	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	40.1	59.9	103
Missing/Not applicable	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	17,652
Ethnicity of household head											
Samoan	3.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	86.0	0.2	0.3	18,953
Samoan/ Chinese	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.5	0.0	0.0	424
Samoan/ German	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.0	0.0	0.0	519
Samoan/ Tokelauan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.7	0.0	0.0	126
Samoan Mix	5.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	78.8	0.0	0.0	377
Others	5.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.4	0.0	0.0	217
Religion of household head											
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	84.4	0.0	0.6	5,250
Roman Catholic	3.7	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.2	0.4	0.3	3,889
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	3.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.0	0.5	0.5	3,675
Methodist	3.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.3	0.0	0.0	2,467
Assembly of God	2.3	0.3	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.6	0.3	0.0	2,423
Other religion	4.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	83.2	0.0	0.1	2,875
No religion	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(100.0)	0.0	0.0	35
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.3	0.7	0.3	3,870
Second	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	93.2	0.0	0.0	4,144
Middle	2.8	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.6	0.0	0.3	4,181
Fourth	4.7	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	80.9	0.3	0.7	4,208
Richest	6.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	73.1	0.0	0.1	4,211

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

na: not applicable

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

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

"-" Denotes 0 unweighted cases in the denominator

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Table WS.3.5: Emptying and removal of excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities (Sub table 2)

Percentage of household members in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and disposal of wastes Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Emptying and disposal of wastes from other improved on-site sanitation facilities											Percentage with:			
	Emptied and removed			Emptied and buried in											
	Off-site for treatment (type of treatment unknown)	To a waterbody, open ground, field or elsewhere	To an uncovered pit/trench	To a covered pit at or near household	To a covered pit / trench (off-site) elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	Not emptied but covered and left undisturbed when full	DK if ever emptied	Number of household members using other improved on-site sanitation facilities	safe emptying and disposal in situ of excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities[1]	unsafe disposal of excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities removed off-site for treatment	Number of household members using improved on-site sanitation
Total	**0.5**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**98.7**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**381**	**86.7**	**10.2**	**3.1**	**20,996**
Area															
Urban	(8.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(92.0)	0.0	0.0	23	68.1	27.4	4.5	3,705
Rural	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.1	0.0	0.0	358	90.7	6.5	2.8	17,291
Region															
Apia Urban Area	(8.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(92.0)	0.0	0.0	23	68.1	27.4	4.5	3,705
North West Upolu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	182	85.3	10.2	4.5	7,893
Rest of Upolu	**0.0**	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.9	0.0	0.0	102	96.6	2.9	0.4	4,924
Savaii	**0.0**	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	74	93.9	3.8	2.3	4,475
Education of household head															
Early Childhood Education or none	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(100.0)	0.0	0.0	36	88.1	9.6	2.4	890
Primary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	79	93.9	4.7	1.3	3,622
Secondary	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.0	0.0	0.0	246	87.1	10.0	2.9	12,731
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	77.0	16.5	6.6	3,238
Special Needs Education	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	85.4	14.6	0.0	515
Type of sanitation facility															
Flush to septic tank	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	86.6	10.3	3.1	20,843
Other improved on-site sanitation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	153	100.0	0.0	0.0	153
Flush to pit/cesspool	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.5	0.0	0.0	205	98.5	1.5	0.0	205
Flush to DK where	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	108	100.0	0.0	0.0	108
Single pit latrine with slab	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(100.0)	0.0	0.0	45	(100.0)	0.0	0.0	45

Table WS.3.5: Emptying and removal of excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities (continued)

Percentage of household members in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and disposal of wastes Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Emptying and disposal of wastes from other improved on-site sanitation facilities											Percentage with:			
	Emptied and removed			Emptied and buried in											
	Off-site for treatment (type of treatment unknown)	To a waterbody, open ground, field or elsewhere	To an uncovered pit/trench	To a covered pit at or near household	To a covered pit / trench (off-site) elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	Not emptied but covered and left undisturbed when full	DK if ever emptied	Number of household members using other improved on-site sanitation facilities	safe emptying and disposal in situ of excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities[1]	unsafe disposal of excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities removed off-site for treatment	Number of household members using improved on-site sanitation
Method of emptying															
Service provider	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	na	5	1.0	75.1	23.9	2,656
Private company/NGO	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	na	5	1.0	75.1	23.9	2,656
Not service provider	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	na	na	na	0	56.3	41.6	2.1	90
Self emptied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	na	na	na	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
Neighbour, family member, friend	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	na	na	na	0	54.3	42.9	2.8	66
Don't know who emptied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	na	na	na	0	0.0	88.6	11.4	118
Not emptied/DK if emptied	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	-	-	-	0	100.0	0.0	0.0	103
Missing/Not applicable	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	376	100.0	0.0	0.0	18,029
Ethnicity of household head															
Samoan	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.5	0.0	0.0	342	87.1	9.7	3.2	19,295
Samoan/ Chinese	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	81.8	18.2	0.0	440
Samoan/ German	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	89.1	10.9	0.0	522
Samoan/ Tokelauan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	63.7	36.3	0.0	126
Samoan Mix	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	81.0	14.0	5.0	397
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	77.4	16.9	5.7	217
Religion of household head															
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	38	85.4	12.1	2.5	5,288
Roman Catholic	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.5	0.0	0.0	76	83.4	12.9	3.6	3,965
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.7	0.0	0.0	134	90.4	6.8	2.9	3,809
Methodist	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	86.3	10.0	3.7	2,480
Assembly of God	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	78	92.5	5.3	2.3	2,502
Other religion	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(100.0)	0.0	0.0	42	84.0	11.9	4.0	2,917
No religion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	(100.0)	0.0	0.0	35

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Table WS.3.5: Emptying and removal of excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities (continued)

Percentage of household members in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and disposal of wastes Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Emptying and disposal of wastes from other improved on-site sanitation facilities														
	Emptied and removed			Emptied and buried in								Percentage with:			
	Off-site for treatment (type of treatment unknown)	To a waterbody, open ground, field or elsewhere	To an uncovered pit/trench	To a covered pit at or near household	To a covered pit / trench (off-site) elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	Not emptied but covered and left undisturbed when full	DK if ever emptied	Number of household members using other improved on-site sanitation facilities	safe emptying and disposal in situ of excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities[1]	unsafe disposal of excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities removed off-site for treatment	Number of household members using improved on-site sanitation
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	301	95.8	3.8	0.4	4,171
Second	(3.8)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(96.2)	0.0	0.0	49	93.5	5.0	1.5	4,193
Middle	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(87.4)	0.0	0.0	25	88.7	8.6	2.7	4,206
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	82.5	12.9	4.6	4,215
Richest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	73.3	20.6	6.1	4,211

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

na: not applicable

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

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

"-" Denotes 0 unweighted cases in the denominator

Table WS.3.6: Method of emptying on-site sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household members in households with septic tanks or other improved on-site sanitation that have been emptied, by method of emptying, and percentage improved on-site sanitation facilities emptied by a service provider, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

		Not service provider					
	Private company/ NGO	Self emptied	Neighbour, family, friend	Don't know who emptied	Total	Percentage of facilities emptied by a service provider	Number of household members using improved on-site sanitation facilities that have been emptied
Total	**92.7**	**0.9**	**2.3**	**4.1**	**100.0**	**92.7**	**2,865**
Area							
Urban	94.6	0.4	0.5	4.6	100.0	94.6	1,192
Rural	91.4	1.2	3.6	3.8	100.0	91.4	1,672
Region							
Apia Urban Area	94.6	0.4	0.5	4.6	100.0	94.6	1,192
North West Upolu	89.3	1.7	3.9	5.2	100.0	89.3	1,216
Rest of Upolu	96.3	0.0	3.7	0.0	100.0	96.3	172
Savaii	97.6	0.0	2.4	0.0	100.0	97.6	285
Education of household head							
Early Childhood Education or none	75.9	0.0	16.5	7.6	100.0	75.9	106
Primary	93.5	0.0	5.7	0.8	100.0	93.5	233
Secondary	92.3	0.6	1.6	5.4	100.0	92.3	1,695
Higher	95.0	1.8	1.0	2.2	100.0	95.0	756
DK/Missing	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	75
Type of sanitation facility							
Flush to	92.7	0.9	2.3	4.1	100.0	92.7	2,865
Septic tank	92.7	0.9	2.3	4.1	100.0	92.7	2,860
Pit/Cesspool	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3
DK where	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2
Ethnicity of household head							
Samoan	92.5	1.0	2.2	4.4	100.0	92.5	2,546
Samoan/ Chinese	89.2	0.0	8.0	2.9	100.0	89.2	87
Samoan/ German	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	57
Samoan/ Tokelauan	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	46
Samoan Mix	95.3	0.0	4.7	0.0	100.0	95.3	80
Others	91.1	0.0	0.0	8.9	100.0	91.1	49
Religion of household head							
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	91.6	0.6	1.7	6.2	100.0	91.6	791
Roman Catholic	92.7	1.4	1.7	4.2	100.0	92.7	666
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	98.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	100.0	98.5	368
Methodist	94.8	0.0	5.2	0.0	100.0	94.8	339
Assembly of God	86.8	0.0	7.3	5.9	100.0	86.8	221
Other religion	91.3	2.2	1.6	4.8	100.0	91.3	480
No religion					100.0		
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	96.2	0.0	3.8	0.0	100.0	96.2	183
Second	82.4	3.8	6.2	7.6	100.0	82.4	283
Middle	92.6	0.0	3.3	4.1	100.0	92.6	509
Fourth	92.1	1.2	3.0	3.7	100.0	92.1	761
Richest	95.3	0.4	0.2	4.2	100.0	95.3	1,128

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

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

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Table WS.3.7: Use of basic and limited sanitation services

Percent distribution of household members by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities and percentage using at least basic sanitation services, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Users of improved sanitation facilities					Users of unimproved sanitation facilities								Percentage using:		
		Shared by					Shared by									
	Not shared[1]	5 house-holds or less	More than 5 house-holds	Don't know how many house-holds	Public facility	Not shared	5 house-holds or less	More than 5 house-holds	Don't know how many house-holds	Public facility	Open defeca-tion (no facility, bush, field)	Missing	Total	improved sanitation facilities shared with other households	at least basic sanitation services[1]	Number of household members
Total	**97.0**	**2.0**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**2.7**	**97.0**	**21,062**
Area																
Urban	94.1	4.7	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.7	94.1	3,713
Rural	97.7	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	2.0	97.7	17,349
Region																
Apia Urban Area	94.1	4.7	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.7	94.1	3,713
North West Upolu	97.4	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	2.1	97.4	7,929
Rest of Upolu	96.5	2.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	3.1	96.5	4,941
Savaii	99.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.6	99.3	4,480
Education of household head																
Early Childhood Education or none	98.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.3	98.4	892
Primary	96.9	2.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.8	96.9	3,633
Secondary	97.4	1.7	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	2.4	97.4	12,761
Higher	96.8	2.1	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.1	96.8	3,240
Special Needs Education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	1
DK/Missing	87.2	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	9.0	87.2	535

Table WS.3.7: Use of basic and limited sanitation services (continued)

Percent distribution of household members by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities and percentage using at least basic sanitation services, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Users of improved sanitation facilities					Users of unimproved sanitation facilities								Percentage using:		
		Shared by					Shared by									
	Not shared[1]	5 house-holds or less	More than 5 house-holds	Don't know how many house-holds	Public facility	Not shared	5 house-holds or less	More than 5 house-holds	Don't know how many house-holds	Public facility	Open defeca-tion (no facility, bush, field)	Missing	Total	improved sanitation facilities shared with other households	at least basic sanitation services[1]	Number of household members
Type of sanitation facility																
Flush to	97.3	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	2.7	97.3	20,843
Septic tank	97.3	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	2.7	97.3	20,615
Pit/Cesspool	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	205
DK where	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	23
Pit latrine	80.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	80.4	190
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	108
Single pit latrine with slab	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	45
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	37
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	9
No facility/Bush/Field	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	19
Location of sanitation facility																
In dwelling	97.9	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	2.1	97.9	9,001
In plot/yard	96.8	2.1	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.8	96.8	12,015
Elsewhere	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	27
No facility/Bush/Field	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	19
Ethnicity of household head																
Samoan	97.4	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	2.3	97.4	19,361
Samoan/ Chinese	88.7	6.1	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11.3	88.7	440
Samoan/ German	96.7	0.8	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.3	96.7	522
Samoan/ Tokelauan	95.7	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.3	95.7	126
Samoan Mix	91.3	6.5	0.3	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.7	91.3	397
Others	93.8	4.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.2	93.8	217

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Table WS.3.7: Use of basic and limited sanitation services (continued)

Percent distribution of household members by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities and percentage using at least basic sanitation services, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Users of improved sanitation facilities					Users of unimproved sanitation facilities								Percentage using:		
		Shared by					Shared by									
	Not shared[1]	5 house-holds or less	More than 5 house-holds	Don't know how many house-holds	Public facility	Not shared	5 house-holds or less	More than 5 house-holds	Don't know how many house-holds	Public facility	Open defeca-tion (no facility, bush, field)	Missing	Total	improved sanitation facilities shared with other households	at least basic sanitation services[1]	Number of household members
Religion of household head																
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	97.7	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.2	97.7	5,298
Roman Catholic	97.0	2.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.7	97.0	3,976
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	95.9	2.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.6	95.9	3,829
Methodist	97.4	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	2.5	97.4	2,484
Assembly of God	96.3	2.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	100.0	3.0	96.3	2,520
Other religion	97.7	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.2	97.7	2,919
No religion	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	35
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	94.4	3.2	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.5	94.4	4,213
Second	97.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	2.3	97.2	4,214
Middle	97.2	2.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.8	97.2	4,209
Fourth	97.9	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.1	97.9	4,216
Richest	98.3	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	1.7	98.3	4,210

[1] MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of at least basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 3.8.1 & 6.2.1

na: not applicable

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

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

Table WS.3.8: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

Percentage of household members using improved on-site sanitation facilities by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities and percentage using sanitation facilities where wastes are safely managed, not safely managed, and with excreta removed off-site, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Using improved on-site sanitation facilities (including shared and inadequately contained)			Using improved on-site sanitation facilities (excluding shared and inadequately contained)[B]			Percentage using sanitation facilities:			
	With safe disposal of excreta in situ	With unsafe disposal of excreta	With excreta removed off-site for treatment[A]	With safe disposal of excreta in situ[2]	With unsafe disposal of excreta	With excreta removed off-site for treatment[1]	that are safely managed in situ	that are not safely managed	with excreta removed off-site (additional information required to determine safe management)	Number of household members
Total	**86.5**	**10.2**	**3.1**	**77.9**	**6.3**	**2.0**	**77.9**	**10.5**	**2.0**	**21,062**
Area										
Urban	67.9	27.4	4.5	57.9	16.7	2.5	57.9	27.6	2.5	3,713
Rural	90.4	6.5	2.8	82.2	4.1	1.9	82.2	6.8	1.9	17,349
Region										
Apia Urban Area	67.9	27.4	4.5	57.9	16.7	2.5	57.9	27.6	2.5	3,713
North West Upolu	84.9	10.2	4.5	77.7	7.0	3.0	77.7	10.6	3.0	7,929
Rest of Upolu	96.3	2.9	0.4	85.7	1.1	0.3	85.7	3.3	0.3	4,941
Savaii	93.8	3.8	2.3	86.4	2.1	1.9	86.4	3.9	1.9	4,480
Education of household head										
Early Childhood Education or none	87.9	9.5	2.4	69.1	3.6	1.4	69.1	9.8	1.4	892
Primary	93.6	4.7	1.3	84.6	1.9	1.0	84.6	5.0	1.0	3,633
Secondary	86.9	10.0	2.9	78.8	6.7	1.8	78.8	10.2	1.8	12,761
Higher	76.9	16.5	6.5	70.3	10.2	4.8	70.3	16.5	4.8	3,240
Special Needs Education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
DK/Missing	82.2	14.1	0.0	73.0	8.1	0.0	73.0	17.8	0.0	535
Type of sanitation facility										
Flush to	86.6	10.3	3.1	78.8	6.4	2.1	78.8	10.3	2.1	20,843
Septic tank	86.5	10.4	3.1	78.7	6.4	2.1	78.7	10.4	2.1	20,615
Pit/Cesspool	98.5	1.5	0.0	92.9	0.0	0.0	92.9	1.5	0.0	205
Don't know where	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Pit latrines	80.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.6	0.0	190
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	108
Single pit latrine with slab	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	45
Pit latrines without slab/open pit	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	37
No facility/Bush/Field	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	19
Other	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	9

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Table WS.3.8: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities (continued)

Percentage of household members using improved on-site sanitation facilities by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities and percentage using sanitation facilities where wastes are safely managed, not safely managed, and with excreta removed off-site, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Using improved on-site sanitation facilities (including shared and inadequately contained)			Using improved on-site sanitation facilities (excluding shared and inadequately contained)[B]			Percentage using sanitation facilities:			
	With safe disposal of excreta in situ	With unsafe disposal of excreta	With excreta removed off-site for treatment[A]	With safe disposal of excreta in situ[2]	With unsafe disposal of excreta	With excreta removed off-site for treatment[1]	that are safely managed in situ	that are not safely managed	with excreta removed off-site (additional information required to determine safe management)	Number of household members
Ethnicity of household head										
Samoan	86.9	9.6	3.2	78.9	6.0	2.1	78.9	10.0	2.1	19,361
Samoan/ Chinese	81.8	18.2	0.0	60.0	10.4	0.0	60.0	18.2	0.0	440
Samoan/ German	89.1	10.9	0.0	77.3	6.8	0.0	77.3	10.9	0.0	522
Samoan/ Tokelauan	63.7	36.3	0.0	46.4	36.3	0.0	46.4	36.3	0.0	126
Samoan Mix	81.0	14.0	5.0	67.7	3.7	4.4	67.7	14.0	4.4	397
Others	77.4	16.9	5.7	64.0	12.0	3.2	64.0	16.9	3.2	217
Religion of household head										
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	85.3	12.1	2.5	77.6	7.7	1.3	77.6	12.3	1.3	5,298
Roman Catholic	83.2	12.9	3.6	74.4	7.2	2.2	74.4	13.2	2.2	3,976
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	89.9	6.7	2.9	79.7	3.8	2.1	79.7	7.2	2.1	3,829
Methodist	86.2	10.0	3.6	78.6	5.7	3.3	78.6	10.2	3.3	2,484
Assembly of God	91.8	5.2	2.2	82.1	3.3	1.0	82.1	6.0	1.0	2,520
Other religion	84.0	11.9	4.0	76.8	8.9	2.9	76.8	12.0	2.9	2,919
No religion	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(93.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(93.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	35
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	94.8	3.8	0.4	80.5	2.4	0.0	80.5	4.8	0.0	4,214
Second	93.0	5.0	1.5	84.9	2.2	1.1	84.9	5.5	1.1	4,215
Middle	88.7	8.6	2.7	80.0	4.4	1.9	80.0	8.6	1.9	4,206
Fourth	82.5	12.9	4.6	76.6	8.0	3.1	76.6	12.9	3.1	4,215
Richest	73.3	20.6	6.1	67.8	14.5	4.1	67.8	20.6	4.1	4,211

[1] MICS indicator WS.11 - Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site; SDG indicator 6.2.1

[2] MICS indicator WS.13 - Safely managed on-site sanitation; SDG indicator 6.2.1

[A] Potentially safely managed, if well contained and wastes are delivered to off-site facilities where it receives appropriate treatment

[B] Adequately contained: no outlet for liquid wastes connecting to the surface environment, no releases of excreta to the surface environment through adverse events

na: not applicable

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

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

Table WS.3.9: Drinking water, sanitation, and handwashing ladders

Percent distribution of household members by drinking water, sanitation and, handwashing ladders, and percentage with at least basic drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene services, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

			Percent distribution of household members using:															
			Drinking water				Sanitation[B]					Handwashing[C]						
	Percentage of household members using safely managed drinking water service[1,A]	Number of household members with information on water quality	At least basic service[2,A]	Limited service	Unimproved	Total	At least basic service[3]	Limited service	Unimproved	Open defecation	Total	Basic service[D]	Limited facility	No facility	No permission to see / other	Total	Percentage of household members with at least basic drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene services	Number of household members
Total	**57.2**	**4,515**	**99.7**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**97.0**	**2.7**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**70.9**	**25.3**	**3.6**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**68.9**	**21,062**
Area																		
Urban	81.1	794	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	94.1	5.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	76.8	21.0	2.0	0.2	100.0	72.1	3,713
Rural	52.1	3,721	99.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	97.7	2.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	69.6	26.2	3.9	0.3	100.0	68.3	17,349
Region																		
Apia Urban Area	81.1	794	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	94.1	5.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	76.8	21.0	2.0	0.2	100.0	72.1	3,713
North West Upolu	73.9	1,621	99.6	0.2	0.2	100.0	97.4	2.1	0.2	0.2	100.0	68.6	24.7	6.2	0.5	100.0	67.3	7,929
Rest of Upolu	33.4	1,059	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	96.5	3.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	69.5	27.3	3.1	0.2	100.0	67.3	4,941
Savaii	37.2	1,041	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	71.6	27.5	0.8	0.0	100.0	71.0	4,480
Education of household head																		
Early Childhood Education or none	60.3	172	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.4	1.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	76.9	17.4	4.8	0.9	100.0	75.6	892
Primary	40.3	767	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	96.9	2.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	63.8	33.4	2.8	0.0	100.0	62.2	3,633
Secondary	60.2	2,570	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	97.4	2.4	0.2	0.1	100.0	69.7	26.1	4.1	0.1	100.0	68.2	12,761
Higher	60.2	858	99.5	0.1	0.4	100.0	96.8	3.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	83.0	14.6	2.2	0.2	100.0	80.0	3,240
Special Needs Education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
DK/Missing	71.1	148	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.2	9.0	1.8	2.0	100.0	64.8	27.3	2.4	5.5	100.0	55.3	535

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Table WS.3.9: Drinking water, sanitation, and handwashing ladders (continued)

Percent distribution of household members by drinking water, sanitation and, handwashing ladders, and percentage with at least basic drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene services, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

			Percent distribution of household members using:															
			Drinking water				Sanitation[B]				Handwashing[C]							
	Percentage of household members using safely managed drinking water service[1,A]	Number of household members with information on water quality	At least basic service[2,A]	Limited service	Unimproved	Total	At least basic service[3]	Limited service	Unimproved	Open defecation	Total	Basic service[D]	Limited facility	No facility	No permission to see / other	Total	Percentage of household members with at least basic drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene services	Number of household members
Ethnicity of household head																		
Samoan	55.9	4,086	99.7	0.2	0.1	100.0	97.4	2.3	0.2	0.1	100.0	70.5	25.4	3.8	0.3	100.0	68.9	19,361
Samoan/ Chinese	48.4	110	99.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	88.7	11.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	77.3	22.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	67.7	440
Samoan/ German	71.2	84	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	78.3	21.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	75.0	522
Samoan/ Tokelauan	(70.9)	50	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.7	4.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	47.5	42.9	9.6	0.0	100.0	47.5	126
Samoan Mix	81.2	152	99.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	91.3	8.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	74.6	25.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	65.9	397
Others	(76.1)	32	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.8	6.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	79.1	20.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	76.5	217
Religion of household head																		
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	55.2	1,069	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	97.7	2.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	76.0	21.8	1.9	0.3	100.0	74.5	5,298
Roman Catholic	66.4	775	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	97.0	2.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	74.6	20.7	3.7	1.1	100.0	72.9	3,976
Latter Day Saints/ Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	55.1	859	99.3	0.3	0.4	100.0	95.9	3.6	0.5	0.0	100.0	64.3	31.9	3.8	0.0	100.0	61.5	3,829
Methodist	49.5	646	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	97.4	2.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	72.5	24.4	3.1	0.0	100.0	70.4	2,484
Assembly of God	53.2	621	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.3	3.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	64.4	30.6	5.0	0.0	100.0	62.2	2,520
Other religion	65.4	540	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.7	2.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	69.7	25.1	5.2	0.0	100.0	68.0	2,919
No religion	(*)	6	(100.0)	0.0	0.0	100.0	(100.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	(45.0)	(55.0)	0.0	0.0	100.0	(45.0)	35

Table WS.3.9: Drinking water, sanitation, and handwashing ladders (continued)

Percent distribution of household members by drinking water, sanitation and, handwashing ladders, and percentage with at least basic drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene services, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

			Percent distribution of household members using:															
			Drinking water				Sanitation[B]					Handwashing[C]						
	Percentage of household members using safely managed drinking water service[1,A]	Number of household members with information on water quality	At least basic service[2,A]	Limited service	Unimproved	Total	At least basic service[3]	Limited service	Unimproved	Open defecation	Total	Basic service[D]	Limited facility	No facility	No permission to see / other	Total	Percentage of household members with at least basic drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene services	Number of household members
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	37.3	654	99.6	0.3	0.1	100.0	94.4	4.5	1.0	0.0	100.0	40.3	51.3	8.1	0.2	100.0	38.4	4,214
Second	53.2	956	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	97.2	2.3	0.1	0.4	100.0	63.5	32.6	3.8	0.0	100.0	61.7	4,215
Middle	56.4	955	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	97.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	71.8	23.1	4.0	1.0	100.0	70.0	4,206
Fourth	62.4	990	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	85.1	13.1	1.8	0.0	100.0	83.0	4,215
Richest	70.2	959	99.4	0.3	0.3	100.0	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.8	6.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	91.6	4,211

1 MICS indicator WS.6 - Use of safely managed drinking water services; SDG Indicator 6.1.1

2 MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of basic drinking water services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.1.1

3 MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 3.8.1 & 6.2.1

[A] Safely managed drinking water service is included in the drinking water distribution as part of "at least basic service". The column is available only in surveys that included water quality measurements.

[B] A safely managed sanitation service refer to the treatment of waste both in-situ and off-site. While MICS provides detailed information on safely disposed in situ treatment, only national regulatory assessments can provide relevant details on off-site treatments. Therefore MICS data alone are not sufficient to estimate SDG 6.2.1 for safely managed sanitation services but provides estimates for 'Safely managed service (safely disposed of in situ only)'.

[C] For the purposes of calculating the ladders, 'No permission to see / other' is included in the denominator.

[D] Differs from the MICS Indicator WS.7 'Handwashing facility with water and soap at home' (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.

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

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

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11 EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE

Promoting inclusivity by including those with disabilities in our survey processes.

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11.1 CHILD FUNCTIONING

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities[150] 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.

Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025 included child functioning modules developed by UNICEF and the Washington Group on Disability Statistics intended to provide an estimate of the number/proportion of children with functional difficulties as reported by their mothers or primary caregivers. It conforms to the biopsychosocial model of disability, focusing on the presence and extent of functional difficulties rather than on body structure or conditions. 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.

150 "Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities." United Nations. Accessed 7 July 2025. 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.

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Table EQ.1.1: Child functioning (children age 2-4 years)

Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulties, by domain, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of children aged 2-4 years who have functional difficulties[A] in the domains of:								Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Fine motor	Communication	Learning	Playing	Controlling behaviour		
Total	**0.2**	**0.3**	**0.6**	**0.5**	**2.0**	**3.1**	**0.6**	**4.8**	**8.6**	**1,462**
Sex										
Male	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	2.1	3.2	0.7	4.8	8.7	778
Female	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.5	1.9	2.9	0.5	4.7	8.4	684
Area										
Urban	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.9	0.0	3.3	5.3	220
Rural	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.6	2.2	3.5	0.7	5.0	9.1	1,243
Region										
Apia Urban Area	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.9	0.0	3.3	5.3	220
North West Upolu	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.7	2.8	4.0	0.9	0.7	6.1	570
Rest of Upolu	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	2.7	4.2	0.6	14.9	19.1	348
Savaii	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.7	0.6	2.0	3.8	325
Age										
2	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.3	3.3	4.0	0.4	3.5	9.0	462
3	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.9	2.1	3.7	0.9	6.0	9.7	522
4	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.7	1.4	0.5	4.7	6.9	478
Early childhood education attendance[B]										
Attending	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.0	6.1	6.9	298
Not attending	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.9	1.9	3.4	1.0	5.1	9.0	702
Mother's education[C]										
Early childhood education or none	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.6)	37
Primary	(0.0)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(12.2)	(16.0)	35
Secondary	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	2.1	3.2	0.7	4.0	8.0	987
Higher	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	2.2	3.0	0.7	6.5	9.9	395

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Table EQ.1.1: Child functioning (children age 2-4 years) (continued)

Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulties, by domain, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of children aged 2-4 years who have functional difficulties[A] in the domains of:								Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Fine motor	Communication	Learning	Playing	Controlling behaviour		
Mother's functional difficulties[D]										
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Has no functional difficulty	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.4	2.0	3.0	0.5	4.7	8.4	1,309
Mother's Religion[E]										
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	3.0	0.3	3.9	7.8	303
Roman Catholic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	3.7	0.0	5.1	8.9	214
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.6	0.0	5.5	9.1	283
Methodist	0.8	0.8	2.3	2.3	2.3	4.7	2.3	6.0	10.0	159
Assembly of God	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.9	1.9	1.8	0.5	3.6	6.8	180
Other religion	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.0	0.8	5.1	7.0	170
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	2.4	3.5	0.5	5.9	9.5	373
Second	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.8	3.5	0.0	4.7	9.5	302
Middle	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.4	3.4	2.7	0.4	4.4	9.0	302
Fourth	0.9	0.5	1.9	1.9	1.4	2.9	1.9	4.0	6.9	251
Richest	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.5	0.6	4.3	7.1	234

[A] Functional difficulty for children age 2-4 years are defined as having responded "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains, except the last domain of controlling behaviour, for which the response category "A lot more" is considered a functional difficulty.

[B] Children age 2 are excluded, as early childhood education attendance is only collected for age 3-4 years.

[C] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Mother's Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[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 modality "No religion" of "Mother's Religion" has been suppressed due to low 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.1.2: Child functioning (children age 5-17 years)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulties, by domain, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of children aged 5-17 years who have functional difficulties[A] in the domain of:													Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression		
Total	**0.1**	**0.3**	**2.0**	**0.3**	**0.6**	**0.7**	**1.1**	**0.6**	**4.2**	**1.6**	**0.5**	**4.1**	**3.4**	**10.2**	**6,528**
Sex															
Male	0.2	0.5	2.0	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.4	0.8	4.3	1.6	0.6	3.9	3.0	11.3	3,432
Female	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.4	4.1	1.5	0.3	4.3	3.9	9.0	3,097
Area															
Urban	0.4	0.5	1.8	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	2.8	2.0	0.7	2.9	3.3	10.0	1,100
Rural	0.0	0.2	2.1	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.7	4.5	1.5	0.4	4.3	3.4	10.3	5,429
Region															
Apia Urban Area	0.4	0.5	1.8	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	2.8	2.0	0.7	2.9	3.3	10.0	1,100
North West Upolu	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.2	3.3	1.1	0.4	0.9	0.3	8.6	2,400
Rest of Upolu	0.1	0.3	5.1	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.9	0.3	9.4	2.7	0.8	12.9	11.1	20.4	1,560
Savaii	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.4	2.3	1,469
Age															
5-9	0.0	0.1	3.0	0.3	1.0	0.8	1.9	0.7	5.9	2.3	0.2	4.5	3.8	12.6	2,718
10-14	0.1	0.4	1.6	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	3.6	1.1	0.5	3.8	3.3	8.6	2,557
15-17	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.8	1.7	1.0	0.9	3.7	2.8	8.3	1,253
School attendance															
Attending	0.1	0.2	1.9	0.2	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.6	4.3	1.6	0.3	4.3	3.4	9.9	5,741
Not attending	0.0	0.7	3.1	0.4	1.4	1.5	0.7	1.0	3.3	1.2	1.6	2.4	3.1	12.3	787
Mother's education [C,D]															
Early childhood education or none	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(4.3)	(3.2)	(10.1)	155
Primary	0.0	2.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.6	0.0	5.2	0.4	0.4	9.4	9.8	16.6	266
Secondary	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	3.9	1.1	0.3	3.5	2.8	8.7	4,460
Higher	0.2	0.6	4.0	1.0	1.0	0.6	1.9	0.7	5.1	3.1	0.7	4.7	4.0	13.4	1,591

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Table EQ.1.2: Child functioning (children age 5-17 years) (continued)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulties, by domain, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of children aged 5-17 years who have functional difficulties[A] in the domain of:													Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression		
Mother's functional difficulties[E]															
Has functional difficulty	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.3)	(14.5)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(2.7)	(17.2)	79
Has no functional difficulty	0.1	0.2	2.5	0.3	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.7	4.4	1.5	0.4	3.8	3.1	10.1	4,775
Mother's Religion[F]															
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	0.0	0.4	4.9	0.5	0.8	0.0	1.7	0.4	6.8	1.8	0.4	4.0	3.9	12.3	1,105
Roman Catholic	0.6	0.6	1.5	0.4	1.6	2.6	2.9	3.1	5.3	3.6	0.6	4.4	3.9	11.7	825
Latter Day Saints/Aupaiao Aso E Gata ai	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.0	3.5	0.6	0.1	4.4	3.7	8.6	944
Methodist	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	2.1	1.5	0.0	6.4	3.3	9.4	571
Assembly of God	0.3	0.0	2.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	4.2	2.4	0.5	2.7	1.5	12.0	703
Other religion	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.1	2.5	0.1	0.8	1.4	1.5	5.8	635

[A] Functional difficulty for children age 5-17 years are defined as having responded "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains, except the last domains of anxiety and depression, for which the response category "Daily" is considered a functional difficulty.

[B] Includes attendance to early childhood education

[C] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

[D] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Mother's Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[E] 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.

[F] The modality "No religion" of "Mother's Religion" has been suppressed due to low 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.1.3: Use of assistive devices (children age 2-17 years)

Percentage of children age 2-17 years who use assistive devices and have functional difficulties within domain of assistive devices, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of children age 2-17 years who:			
	Wear glasses	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking	Number of children age 2-17 years
Total	**1.3**	**0.6**	**0.8**	**7,990**
Sex				
Male	1.4	0.6	1.1	4,209
Female	1.2	0.5	0.5	3,781
Area				
Urban	2.2	0.9	1.6	1,319
Rural	1.2	0.5	0.6	6,671
Region				
Apia Urban Area	2.2	0.9	1.6	1,319
North West Upolu	1.3	0.6	0.6	2,969
Rest of Upolu	1.2	0.2	0.6	1,908
Savaii	1.0	0.6	0.8	1,794
Age				
2-4	1.2	0.6	1.1	1,462
5-9	1.6	0.6	0.7	2,718
10-14	1.4	0.4	1.0	2,557
15-17	0.8	0.7	0.3	1,253
Mother's education[B]				
Early childhood education or none	0.0	1.4	1.4	192
Primary	2.9	0.3	0.0	301
Secondary	1.3	0.4	0.6	5,448
Higher	0.9	0.9	1.2	1,986
Mother's functional difficulties[C]				
Has functional difficulty	(0.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	90
Has no functional difficulty	1.3	0.5	1.0	6,083
Mother's Religion[D]				
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/ EFKS	0.3	0.4	0.8	1,408
Roman Catholic	2.1	0.4	0.9	1,040
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	1.6	0.3	0.7	1,227
Methodist	0.3	0.1	1.1	730
Assembly of God	1.7	0.9	1.9	882
Other religion	1.6	0.9	0.7	805
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	2.1	0.7	1.4	1,792
Second	1.9	0.3	0.5	1,691
Middle	0.7	0.4	0.3	1,609
Fourth	0.9	0.8	1.0	1,513
Richest	1.0	0.7	0.6	1,386
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	2.1	0.7	1.4	1,792
Second	1.9	0.3	0.5	1,691
Middle	0.7	0.4	0.3	1,609
Fourth	0.9	0.8	1.0	1,513
Richest	1.0	0.7	0.6	1,386
Second	1.9	0.3	0.5	1,691

[A] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

[B] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Mother's Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[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 modality "No religion" of "Mother's Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

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

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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 difficulties, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years	Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years	Percentage of children age 2-17 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain[1]	Number of children age 2-17 years
Total	**8.6**	**1,462**	**10.2**	**6,528**	**9.9**	**7,990**
Sex						
Male	8.7	778	11.3	3,432	10.8	4,209
Female	8.4	684	9.0	3,097	8.9	3,781
Area						
Urban	5.3	220	10.0	1,100	9.2	1,319
Rural	9.1	1,243	10.3	5,429	10.0	6,671
Region						
Apia Urban Area	5.3	220	10.0	1,100	9.2	1,319
North West Upolu	6.1	570	8.6	2,400	8.1	2,969
Rest of Upolu	19.1	348	20.4	1,560	20.1	1,908
Savaii	3.8	325	2.3	1,469	2.5	1,794
Mother's education[B]						
Early childhood education or none	(3.6)	37	(10.1)	155	8.9	192
Primary	(16.0)	35	16.6	266	16.6	301
Secondary	8.0	987	8.7	4,460	8.6	5,448
Higher	9.9	395	13.4	1,591	12.7	1,986
Mother's functional difficulties[C]						
Has functional difficulty	(*)	11	(17.2)	79	(18.1)	90
Has no functional difficulty	8.4	1,309	10.1	4,775	9.7	6,083
Mother's Religion[D]						
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/ EFKS	7.8	303	12.3	1,105	11.3	1,408
Roman Catholic	8.9	214	11.7	825	11.1	1,040
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	9.1	283	8.6	944	8.7	1,227
Methodist	10.0	159	9.4	571	9.6	730
Assembly of God	6.8	180	12.0	703	11.0	882
Other religion	7.0	170	5.8	635	6.0	805
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	9.5	373	10.6	1,421	10.4	1,794
Second	9.5	302	9.6	1,387	9.6	1,689
Middle	9.0	302	10.6	1,307	10.3	1,609
Fourth	6.9	251	10.5	1,261	9.9	1,513
Richest	7.1	234	9.7	1,152	9.3	1,386

[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 modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Mother's Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[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 modality "No religion" of "Mother's Religion" has been suppressed due to low 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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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.[151]

Social transfers or external economic support can be defined as predictable direct transfers to individuals or households, both in-kind and cash (including cash for work and public work programmes) to protect and prevent individuals and households from being affected by shock and support the accumulation of human, productive and financial assets and includes various social protection schemes – examples in Samoa include, assistance for school fees, material support for education, or any other types of ad-hoc support, excluding transfers or assistance from family members, relatives or neighbors.

Table EQ.2.4 presents the percentage of households who are aware of and have received external economic support, as reported by the respondent to the Household Questionnaire. The percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months is further shown in Table EQ.2.5, by type of transfers and benefits. The benefits also include school tuition or school related other support available for any household member age 5-24. This table and the following table EQ.2.6 presenting 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, approximate the SDG indicator 1.3.1 which is the proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems.

Table EQ.2.7 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 while table EQ.2.8 presents the adequacy of these school support programs as perceived by the household questionnaire respondent. Finally, Tables EQ.2.9F and EQ.2.9M present the percentage of female and male household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months (total, intended beneficiaries, and authorized to receive or collect the benefit) by type of transfers and benefits.

151 Moore Z., Suzuki C., and Idele P. *Developing a household survey instrument on social protection*. MICS Methodological Papers, No. 8, Data and Analytics Section, Division of Data, Research and Policy, UNICEF. New York: UNICEF, 2018. https://mics.unicef.org/publications/mics-methodological-paper-no-8-2018-developing-household-survey-instrument-social

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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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who:		
	are aware of economic assistance programmes	are aware of and report household having ever received assistance/ external economic support	Number of households
Total	**95.7**	**67.8**	**3,253**
Sex of household head			
Male	95.2	66.3	2,309
Female	96.9	71.6	944
Area			
Urban	92.1	55.2	610
Rural	96.5	70.7	2,643
Region			
Apia Urban Area	92.1	55.2	610
North West Upolu	96.4	56.4	1,222
Rest of Upolu	94.3	78.7	715
Savaii	99.0	87.5	705
Age of household head			
15-19	(*)	(*)	3
20-24	(*)	(*)	9
25-49	94.0	48.0	898
50+	96.4	75.6	2,343
Household with orphans			
With at least one orphan	93.3	67.9	326
With no orphans	96.0	67.8	2,927
Ethnicity of household head			
Samoan	95.9	68.2	2,980
Samoan/ Chinese	95.2	68.9	74
Samoan/ German	96.4	74.5	73
Samoan/ Tokelauan	(*)	(*)	20
Samoan Mix	99.0	71.0	62
Others	73.6	26.7	44
Religion of Household head			
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	95.7	72.9	852
Roman Catholic	94.4	67.7	622
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	97.0	69.7	567
Methodist	97.5	70.0	391
Assembly of God	94.7	58.0	369
Other religion	96.1	63.5	441
No religion	(*)	(*)	11
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest	95.6	66.9	615
Second	97.2	71.7	607
Middle	95.9	71.1	603
Fourth	95.3	66.1	662
Richest	94.7	64.5	765

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

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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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:									
	Senior Citizens Benefit/ Public Health Care	One Government Grant	Disability Benefit scheme	Any retirement pension	One Million Project	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits[1]	No social transfers or benefits	Number of household members
Total	**34.6**	**4.1**	**3.9**	**0.3**	**11.1**	**0.1**	**14.5**	**51.4**	**48.6**	**21,062**
Sex of household head										
Male	29.6	4.3	3.7	0.4	11.2	0.1	14.7	48.0	52.0	14,796
Female	46.4	3.6	4.2	0.0	10.8	0.0	13.9	59.5	40.5	6,266
Area										
Urban	32.5	3.4	3.5	0.5	9.1	0.0	13.8	48.8	51.2	3,713
Rural	35.1	4.3	3.9	0.2	11.5	0.1	14.6	52.0	48.0	17,349
Region										
Apia Urban Area	32.5	3.4	3.5	0.5	9.1	0.0	13.8	48.8	51.2	3,713
North West Upolu	32.8	3.0	3.6	0.4	8.1	0.0	8.9	44.5	55.5	7,929
Rest of Upolu	33.6	8.5	3.9	0.1	17.1	0.0	18.4	58.0	42.0	4,941
Savaii	40.8	1.9	4.6	0.0	11.3	0.4	20.4	58.6	41.4	4,480
Education of household head										
Early childhood education or none	35.4	1.8	3.1	0.0	2.1	0.0	7.5	39.9	60.1	892
Primary	54.0	3.3	3.1	0.2	14.4	0.0	13.0	65.5	34.5	3,633
Secondary	31.8	5.0	4.4	0.3	10.7	0.2	15.0	49.9	50.1	12,761
Higher	21.8	2.6	2.7	0.4	10.3	0.0	16.4	42.6	57.4	3,240
Special Needs Education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
DK/Missing	47.2	2.2	3.4	0.0	16.0	0.0	9.9	63.0	37.0	535

Table EQ.2.5: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: All household members (continued)

Percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers and benefits, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:									
	Senior Citizens Benefit/ Public Health Care	One Government Grant	Disability Benefit scheme	Any retirement pension	One Million Project	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits[1]	No social transfers or benefits	Number of household members
Ethnicity of household head										
Samoan	34.3	4.2	3.7	0.3	11.2	0.1	14.4	51.1	48.9	19,361
Samoan/ Chinese	38.8	4.3	5.9	0.0	11.7	0.0	17.8	58.2	41.8	440
Samoan/ German	48.7	2.0	6.4	0.0	9.0	0.0	18.2	64.9	35.1	522
Samoan/ Tokelauan	32.1	0.0	17.1	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.1	63.9	126
Samoan Mix	37.1	3.0	4.5	0.2	13.8	0.7	16.5	58.2	41.8	397
Others	18.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	7.3	28.8	71.2	217
Religion of household head										
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	36.0	5.8	4.4	0.6	13.3	0.0	17.7	55.6	44.4	5,298
Roman Catholic	39.6	2.1	3.8	0.5	11.1	0.3	14.3	54.1	45.9	3,976
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	32.2	2.6	3.6	0.0	12.0	0.2	12.4	50.7	49.3	3,829
Methodist	40.3	6.3	3.7	0.0	9.7	0.0	18.2	56.6	43.4	2,484
Assembly of God	23.8	3.5	1.6	0.2	7.8	0.0	10.4	37.5	62.5	2,520
Other religion	33.5	4.4	5.4	0.0	9.7	0.0	12.0	49.3	50.7	2,919
No religion	(1.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.5)	(96.5)	35
Wealth quintile										
Poorest	28.4	2.7	4.5	0.0	11.6	0.0	12.0	46.6	53.4	4,214
Second	34.2	3.3	4.4	0.5	13.2	0.0	14.9	52.2	47.8	4,215
Middle	37.0	3.7	3.7	0.0	10.6	0.1	13.0	54.1	45.9	4,206
Fourth	36.4	6.7	4.4	0.4	10.7	0.3	18.5	52.2	47.8	4,215
Richest	37.0	4.2	2.2	0.4	9.0	0.1	13.9	52.0	48.0	4,211

[1] MICS indicator EQ.3 - Population covered by social transfers; SDG indicator 1.3.1

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

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

Table EQ.2.6: 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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:									
	Senior Citizens Benefit/ Public Health Care	One Government Grant	Disability Benefit scheme	Any retirement pension	One Million Project	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits[1]	No social transfers or benefits	Number of children under age 18
Total	**32.3**	**4.1**	**3.7**	**0.2**	**10.8**	**0.1**	**15.1**	**49.9**	**50.1**	**9,303**
Sex of household head										
Male	27.2	4.3	3.5	0.3	10.8	0.1	15.2	46.4	53.6	6,514
Female	44.2	3.6	4.2	0.0	10.9	0.0	14.9	58.1	41.9	2,789
Area										
Urban	28.7	3.4	3.7	0.5	9.9	0.0	14.9	47.2	52.8	1,528
Rural	33.0	4.2	3.7	0.2	11.0	0.1	15.2	50.4	49.6	7,775
Region										
Apia Urban Area	28.7	3.4	3.7	0.5	9.9	0.0	14.9	47.2	52.8	1,528
North West Upolu	31.5	2.8	3.7	0.4	7.6	0.0	9.0	42.9	57.1	3,459
Rest of Upolu	30.6	8.3	3.3	0.0	16.1	0.0	18.6	55.7	44.3	2,241
Savaii	38.0	2.2	4.3	0.0	11.1	0.3	21.7	57.3	42.7	2,075
Age of household head										
20-24	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
25-29	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	5.1	94.9	74
30-34	1.7	5.6	0.3	0.0	7.5	0.0	10.0	19.5	80.5	394
35-39	3.4	4.8	2.2	0.2	8.2	0.0	17.9	29.1	70.9	592
40-44	4.8	1.6	3.1	0.0	9.5	0.0	10.9	25.6	74.4	820
45-49	8.4	6.3	1.3	0.0	9.5	0.1	21.9	36.5	63.5	967
50-59	7.5	4.2	3.3	0.4	11.1	0.0	14.6	31.2	68.8	2,487
60-69	50.6	3.4	6.0	0.2	12.2	0.2	12.8	65.6	34.4	2,397
70+	93.1	4.5	4.2	0.2	12.1	0.0	18.4	94.4	5.6	1,567

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Table EQ.2.6: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households (continued)

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:									
	Senior Citizens Benefit/ Public Health Care	One Government Grant	Disability Benefit scheme	Any retirement pension	One Million Project	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits[1]	No social transfers or benefits	Number of children under age 18
Education of household head										
Early childhood education or none	31.3	2.2	2.9	0.0	1.9	0.0	9.6	36.5	63.5	397
Primary	51.8	3.3	2.9	0.1	13.2	0.0	13.4	63.7	36.3	1,619
Secondary	29.3	4.9	4.4	0.2	10.6	0.1	15.8	48.4	51.6	5,792
Higher	19.2	2.3	1.9	0.4	10.9	0.0	17.4	41.9	58.1	1,286
DK/Missing	47.7	2.8	3.1	0.0	13.8	0.0	7.9	59.8	40.2	209
Ethnicity of household head										
Samoan	31.9	4.2	3.5	0.2	10.8	0.1	15.0	49.4	50.6	8,587
Samoan/ Chinese	43.3	6.6	6.3	0.0	12.5	0.0	22.1	63.7	36.3	185
Samoan/ German	45.3	1.9	6.7	0.0	11.2	0.0	20.8	66.4	33.6	219
Samoan/ Tokelauan	28.9	0.0	20.6	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.9	65.1	52
Samoan Mix	34.7	2.2	4.1	0.0	13.9	0.0	16.4	55.7	44.3	166
Others	11.5	3.3	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	9.2	25.5	74.5	94
Religion of household head										
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	34.9	5.4	4.0	0.6	12.4	0.0	17.9	54.2	45.8	2,212
Roman Catholic	37.2	2.4	4.4	0.3	11.2	0.3	15.3	53.8	46.2	1,707
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	28.8	2.8	3.2	0.0	11.9	0.1	13.3	48.7	51.3	1,756
Methodist	38.8	6.8	3.6	0.0	10.4	0.0	20.8	57.3	42.7	1,072
Assembly of God	21.1	3.3	1.7	0.1	8.1	0.0	10.6	35.7	64.3	1,212
Other religion	31.5	4.4	5.2	0.0	9.1	0.0	12.4	46.9	53.1	1,331
No religion	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Wealth quintile										
Poorest	25.2	2.8	4.0	0.0	11.7	0.0	13.4	45.1	54.9	2,127
Second	31.6	3.5	4.1	0.5	12.1	0.0	14.8	49.4	50.6	1,944
Middle	35.5	3.8	3.7	0.0	10.2	0.0	13.0	52.5	47.5	1,890
Fourth	35.8	6.8	4.6	0.2	10.8	0.3	19.8	52.3	47.7	1,784
Richest	35.0	3.9	2.0	0.4	8.7	0.1	15.2	51.2	48.8	1,558

[1] MICS indicator EQ.5 - Children in the households that received any type of social transfers; SDG indicator 1.3.1

( ) 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 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 2025 school year, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Education related financial or material support					
	School tuition support					
	Government/ Public	Other	Other school related support	School tuition or other school related support[1]	No school support	Number of household members age 5-24 years currently attending primary education or higher
Total	**9.0**	**1.0**	**5.2**	**11.1**	**88.9**	**6,259**
Sex						
Male	8.6	1.2	4.8	10.8	89.2	3,142
Female	9.4	0.8	5.6	11.4	88.6	3,118
Area						
Urban	5.5	1.7	2.6	7.7	92.3	1,090
Rural	9.7	0.9	5.7	11.8	88.2	5,169
Region						
Apia Urban Area	5.5	1.7	2.6	7.7	92.3	1,090
North West Upolu	4.9	1.1	1.4	6.7	93.3	2,224
Rest of Upolu	14.1	0.3	8.6	14.8	85.2	1,508
Savaii	12.6	1.0	9.5	16.4	83.6	1,437
Age						
5-9	7.8	0.7	4.9	9.8	90.2	2,256
10-14	7.0	0.9	5.3	8.9	91.1	2,593
15-19	11.7	1.8	4.8	14.2	85.8	1,244
20-24	37.2	2.0	10.8	39.2	60.8	167
School management						
Public	11.3	0.4	6.2	12.9	87.1	4,834
Non-public	1.1	3.0	1.9	4.9	95.1	1,425
Education of household head						
Early childhood education or none	5.4	0.9	2.5	8.4	91.6	147
Primary	7.5	0.5	4.3	8.7	91.3	1,035
Secondary	9.5	1.1	5.6	11.5	88.5	3,916

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Table EQ.2.7: Coverage of school support programmes: Members age 5-24 in all households (continued)

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 2025 school year, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Education related financial or material support					
	School tuition support					
	Government/ Public	Other	Other school related support	School tuition or other school related support[1]	No school support	Number of household members age 5-24 years currently attending primary education or higher
Higher	9.9	1.5	5.3	12.6	87.4	1,033
Special Needs Education	-	-	-	-	-	0
DK/Missing	3.7	0.0	3.3	7.0	93.0	130
Ethnicity of household head						
Samoan	9.2	0.9	5.5	11.2	88.8	5,763
Samoan/ Chinese	14.4	0.0	0.0	14.4	85.6	137
Samoan/ German	4.2	4.3	2.2	8.5	91.5	139
Samoan/ Tokelauan	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	39
Samoan Mix	3.2	4.4	3.2	8.7	91.3	118
Others	6.2	1.0	6.0	8.2	91.8	63
Religion of household head						
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	10.1	0.6	4.6	12.0	88.0	1,619
Roman Catholic	9.5	0.9	5.4	10.9	89.1	1,176
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	9.2	1.6	5.0	11.3	88.7	1,096
Methodist	9.9	1.6	9.1	14.5	85.5	724
Assembly of God	7.3	0.6	5.3	8.4	91.6	768
Other religion	7.0	1.2	3.1	8.8	91.2	869
No religion	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	8.1	0.8	5.2	10.3	89.7	1,247
Second	9.3	1.0	5.7	11.7	88.3	1,253
Middle	7.4	1.1	3.8	8.9	91.1	1,222
Fourth	11.4	1.2	7.6	14.1	85.9	1,282
Highest	8.8	1.1	3.6	10.1	89.9	1,255

[1] **MICS indicator EQ.6 - School-related social transfers**

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

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

"-" Denotes 0 unweighted cases in the denominator

Table EQ.2.8: Adequacy of school support programmes: Members age 5-24 in all households

Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who think school related social transfers provided to household members age 5-24 years who are currently attending primary education or higher and who received school tuition support and/or other school related support during the current school year were sufficient, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	School tuition support	Adequacy of tuition support	Number of household members age 5-24 years currently attending primary education or higher who received school tuition support	Other school related support	Adequacy of other school related support	Number of household members age 5-24 years currently attending primary education or higher who received other school related support
Total	**90.6**	**73.3**	**627**	**24.4**	**74.0**	**169**
Sex						
Male	91.9	73.7	311	25.1	78.3	85
Female	89.2	73.0	316	23.7	69.6	84
Area						
Urban	93.4	68.5	79	(22.8)	(63.8)	19
Rural	90.2	74.0	548	24.6	75.3	150
Region						
Apia Urban Area	93.4	68.5	79	(22.8)	(63.8)	19
North West Upolu	90.1	91.0	135	(*)	(*)	12
Rest of Upolu	97.6	80.7	217	53.8	76.3	120
Savaii	83.2	55.1	196	(*)	(*)	18
Age						
5-9	86.5	74.1	191	24.0	74.2	53
10-14	88.5	68.2	203	30.4	71.1	70
15-19	94.8	71.5	168	(20.0)	(77.2)	35
20-24	100.0	91.7	65	(*)	(*)	11
Other school related support[A]						
Cash only	na	na	na	100.0	74.0	169
In kind only	na	na	na	-	-	0
Both cash and in kind	na	na	na	-	-	0
No such support received	na	na	na	-	-	0

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Table EQ.2.8: Adequacy of school support programmes: Members age 5-24 in all households (continued)

Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who think school related social transfers provided to household members age 5-24 years who are currently attending primary education or higher and who received school tuition support and/or other school related support during the current school year were sufficient, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	School tuition support	Adequacy of tuition support	Number of household members age 5-24 years currently attending primary education or higher who received school tuition support	Other school related support	Adequacy of other school related support	Number of household members age 5-24 years currently attending primary education or higher who received other school related support
Education of household head[B]						
Early childhood education or none	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	1
Primary	91.8	58.8	82	(30.1)	(84.5)	27
Secondary	91.7	74.7	413	25.2	78.5	113
Higher	89.8	78.1	117	(20.5)	(49.0)	27
Religion of household head						
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	88.8	69.7	172	(14.0)	(59.4)	27
Roman Catholic	95.1	74.4	122	(36.5)	(60.8)	47
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	95.2	76.8	118	(22.9)	(79.9)	28
Methodist	79.3	67.3	83	(30.8)	(84.0)	32
Assembly of God	93.8	80.8	61	(40.3)	(88.1)	26
Other religion	92.7	75.4	71	(*)	(*)	8
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	86.3	74.3	111	(26.6)	(93.2)	34
Second	87.7	72.7	129	(23.7)	(76.2)	35
Middle	94.9	74.4	103	(32.7)	(69.0)	35
Fourth	88.8	66.5	161	(20.5)	(78.5)	37
Highest	97.1	81.2	124	(21.4)	(47.1)	27

[A] Material support or cash to buy shoes, exercise books, notebooks, school uniforms or other school supplies

[B] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education of household head" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

na: not applicable

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

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

Table EQ.2.9F: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Female household members

Percentage of female household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months (total, intended beneficiaries, and authorized to receive or collect the benefit) by type of transfers and benefits, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of female household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:							Percentage of female household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months who are the intended beneficiaries of the support:							Percentage of female household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months who are authorised to receive or collect the benefit:							
	Senior Citizens Benefit/ Public Health Care	One Government Grant	Disability Benefit scheme	Any retirement pension	One Million Project	Any other external assistance program	Any of these six specific types of support	Senior Citizens Benefit/ Public Health Care	One Government Grant	Disability Benefit scheme	Any retirement pension	One Million Project	Any other external assistance program	Any of these six specific types of support	Senior Citizens Benefit/ Public Health Care	One Government Grant	Disability Benefit scheme	Any retirement pension	One Million Project	Any other external assistance program	Any of these six specific types of support	Number of female household members
Total	**35.7**	**4.3**	**3.9**	**0.2**	**11.2**	**0.1**	**46.4**	**6.3**	**1.1**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**2.2**	**0.0**	**9.8**	**6.9**	**1.0**	**0.6**	**0.0**	**1.4**	**0.0**	**9.5**	**10,525**
Area																						
Urban	34.2	3.5	3.6	0.5	9.9	0.0	44.6	6.7	0.6	0.5	0.1	1.2	0.0	8.8	7.1	1.0	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.0	9.5	1,855
Rural	36.1	4.5	3.9	0.2	11.4	0.1	46.8	6.3	1.2	0.5	0.0	2.4	0.0	10.0	6.8	1.0	0.6	0.0	1.4	0.0	9.5	8,670
Region																						
Apia Urban Area	34.2	3.5	3.6	0.5	9.9	0.0	44.6	6.7	0.6	0.5	0.1	1.2	0.0	8.8	7.1	1.0	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.0	9.5	1,855
North West Upolu	34.4	3.1	3.6	0.3	7.8	0.0	42.7	5.7	0.6	0.4	0.0	2.0	0.0	8.5	5.7	0.6	0.5	0.0	1.2	0.0	7.7	3,960
Rest Of Upolu	34.0	9.2	4.0	0.0	17.0	0.0	50.9	5.6	2.4	0.7	0.0	2.2	0.0	10.1	6.1	2.0	0.7	0.0	1.9	0.0	9.8	2,472
Savaii	41.3	1.9	4.6	0.0	11.7	0.4	49.5	7.9	0.8	0.6	0.0	3.5	0.1	12.7	9.5	0.8	0.7	0.0	1.4	0.1	12.3	2,237
Age																						
< 15	33.0	4.4	3.8	0.2	11.7	0.1	44.5	0.0	1.9	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	3.5	0.0	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.0	3,833
15-19	30.4	5.1	3.6	0.1	8.7	0.0	40.2	0.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	3.5	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.7	986
20-24	30.3	5.0	3.9	0.0	12.5	0.1	43.4	0.3	2.0	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	3.1	0.5	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.3	722
25-29	32.1	3.4	3.7	0.2	11.9	0.0	42.5	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.7	0.0	2.9	2.2	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	3.9	660
30-34	35.3	4.0	2.9	0.3	12.1	0.1	46.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.5	0.0	2.9	2.7	0.4	1.1	0.0	1.6	0.1	5.8	680
35-39	36.6	3.3	5.0	0.0	10.4	0.2	47.1	0.5	0.2	1.2	0.0	2.9	0.2	5.0	4.1	0.6	1.5	0.0	1.8	0.2	8.0	540
40-44	33.9	6.0	4.3	1.0	9.4	0.0	44.8	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	2.2	0.0	3.8	4.5	1.1	1.5	0.0	2.5	0.0	9.3	511
45-49	28.6	4.6	4.2	0.0	9.1	0.2	39.4	0.8	0.2	1.1	0.0	2.3	0.0	4.3	5.7	0.7	1.2	0.0	1.6	0.0	8.9	477
50+	48.3	3.7	4.2	0.4	11.5	0.1	57.0	30.8	0.0	0.7	0.1	4.8	0.1	34.9	28.9	0.5	1.1	0.1	3.8	0.1	32.6	2,115
Education of household head																						
Early childhood education or none	36.6	2.1	3.6	0.0	2.3	0.0	38.6	7.4	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	8.9	7.1	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	8.4	435
Primary	56.3	3.6	3.1	0.1	14.4	0.0	63.3	9.5	0.8	0.6	0.0	2.7	0.0	12.9	10.7	0.7	0.6	0.0	1.4	0.0	12.8	1,813
Secondary	32.6	5.2	4.5	0.2	10.8	0.2	44.7	5.6	1.4	0.6	0.0	2.3	0.1	9.6	6.1	1.3	0.6	0.0	1.5	0.1	9.1	6,401
Higher	23.1	2.8	2.4	0.4	10.5	0.0	34.6	5.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	2.1	0.0	7.9	5.3	0.6	0.5	0.1	1.2	0.0	7.3	1,628
Special Needs Education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
DK/Missing	49.1	1.8	4.4	0.0	16.3	0.0	59.5	7.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	7.6	8.6	0.3	1.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	10.5	247

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Table EQ.2.9F: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Female household members (Continued)

Percentage of female household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months (total, intended beneficiaries, and authorized to receive or collect the benefit) by type of transfers and benefits, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of female household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:							Percentage of female household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months who are the intended beneficiaries of the support:							Percentage of female household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months who are authorised to receive or collect the benefit:							
	Senior Citizens Benefit/ Public Health Care	One Government Grant	Disability Benefit scheme	Any retirement pension	One Million Project	Any other external assistance program	Any of these six specific types of support	Senior Citizens Benefit/ Public Health Care	One Government Grant	Disability Benefit scheme	Any retirement pension	One Million Project	Any other external assistance program	Any of these six specific types of support	Senior Citizens Benefit/ Public Health Care	One Government Grant	Disability Benefit scheme	Any retirement pension	One Million Project	Any other external assistance program	Any of these six specific types of support	Number of female household members
Ethnicity of household head																						
Samoan	35.4	4.4	3.7	0.2	11.3	0.1	46.1	6.3	1.1	0.5	0.0	2.4	0.0	9.9	6.8	1.0	0.6	0.0	1.5	0.0	9.5	9,682
Samoan/ Chinese	42.3	3.8	5.9	0.0	10.5	0.0	55.5	6.8	1.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	7.9	1.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.4	213
Samoan/ German	50.2	2.7	5.2	0.0	9.3	0.0	59.1	7.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	9.8	7.7	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	9.3	274
Samoan/ Tokelauan	34.1	0.0	18.8	3.3	0.0	0.0	37.3	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	4.5	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	57
Samoan Mix	39.2	3.6	5.5	0.0	16.2	0.7	49.1	7.1	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.0	0.7	10.1	9.4	1.0	0.6	0.0	1.3	0.7	12.7	192
Others	15.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.0	22.1	2.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	6.6	2.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	5.5	106
Religion of household head																						
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	37.8	5.8	4.3	0.6	13.5	0.0	50.0	7.7	1.4	0.5	0.1	2.5	0.0	11.5	8.1	1.2	0.5	0.1	1.4	0.0	10.5	2,676
Roman Catholic	41.2	1.9	3.6	0.4	11.2	0.3	48.8	6.8	0.4	0.6	0.0	2.1	0.1	9.4	7.2	0.4	0.5	0.0	1.7	0.1	9.4	2,003
Latter Day Saints/ Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	33.6	2.7	3.5	0.0	12.4	0.2	47.0	5.5	0.8	0.7	0.0	2.7	0.1	9.5	6.1	0.8	0.8	0.0	1.4	0.1	9.0	1,919
Methodist	40.8	7.1	3.9	0.0	10.1	0.0	49.7	7.1	1.7	0.5	0.0	3.2	0.0	12.3	7.9	1.7	0.7	0.0	1.5	0.0	11.3	1,209
Assembly of God	23.1	3.8	1.8	0.0	7.2	0.0	32.6	4.4	1.0	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	6.9	4.7	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	6.8	1,268
Other religion	34.5	5.3	5.9	0.0	9.6	0.0	45.6	5.4	1.3	0.5	0.0	1.4	0.0	8.4	6.2	1.4	1.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	9.3	1,435
No religion	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Wealth quintile																						
Poorest	29.4	3.2	4.7	0.0	10.6	0.0	40.7	4.7	1.1	0.7	0.0	2.2	0.0	8.4	5.3	1.2	0.7	0.0	1.4	0.0	8.2	2,049
Second	35.1	3.5	4.9	0.4	14.0	0.0	47.5	5.8	1.3	0.7	0.1	2.4	0.0	9.8	6.2	1.0	0.8	0.1	1.4	0.0	8.9	2,080
Middle	38.6	3.4	3.5	0.0	10.7	0.1	49.3	6.2	0.6	0.5	0.0	1.9	0.1	9.1	6.6	0.5	0.6	0.0	1.4	0.1	8.8	2,087
Fourth	36.5	7.2	4.1	0.3	11.1	0.3	46.6	6.4	1.5	0.4	0.0	3.3	0.1	11.2	7.3	1.5	0.5	0.0	1.5	0.1	10.3	2,183
Richest	38.9	4.2	2.3	0.4	9.5	0.1	48.0	8.5	0.8	0.4	0.0	1.3	0.0	10.6	8.9	1.0	0.4	0.0	1.3	0.0	11.1	2,126

[A] The respondent is not asked who in the household is authorised to receive or collect retirement pension. The authorisation is assumed with the intended beneficiary alone.

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

The modality "Special Needs Education" of "Education of household head" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

The modality "No religion" of "Religion of household head" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.9M: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Male household members

Percentage of male household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months (total, intended beneficiaries, and authorized to receive or collect the benefit) by type of transfers and benefits, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of male household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:							Percentage of male household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months who are intended beneficiaries of the support:							Percentage of female household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months who are authorised to receive or collect the benefit:							
	Senior Citizens Benefit/ Public Health Care	One Government Grant	Disability Benefit scheme	Any retirement pension	One Million Project	Any other external assistance program	Any of these six specific types of support	Senior Citizens Benefit/ Public Health Care	One Government Grant	Disability Benefit scheme	Any retirement pension	One Million Project	Any other external assistance program	Any of these six specific types of support	Senior Citizens Benefit/ Public Health Care	One Government Grant	Disability Benefit scheme	Any retirement pension	One Million Project	Any other external assistance program	Any of these six specific types of support	Number of male household members
Total	**33.5**	**3.9**	**3.8**	**0.3**	**10.9**	**0.1**	**44.3**	**5.0**	**1.0**	**0.5**	**0.1**	**3.1**	**0.0**	**9.1**	**5.2**	**1.0**	**0.6**	**0.1**	**2.6**	**0.0**	**8.6**	**10,537**
Area																						
Urban	30.8	3.3	3.4	0.5	8.3	0.0	40.5	5.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	1.8	0.0	7.9	5.7	0.7	0.3	0.2	1.8	0.0	8.1	1,858
Rural	34.1	4.0	3.9	0.3	11.5	0.1	45.1	4.9	1.1	0.6	0.1	3.4	0.0	9.3	5.1	1.1	0.6	0.1	2.7	0.1	8.7	8,680
Region																						
Apia Urban Area	30.8	3.3	3.4	0.5	8.3	0.0	40.5	5.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	1.8	0.0	7.9	5.7	0.7	0.3	0.2	1.8	0.0	8.1	1,858
North West Upolu	31.1	2.9	3.6	0.5	8.3	0.0	40.0	4.3	0.7	0.6	0.1	2.2	0.0	7.5	4.3	0.6	0.5	0.1	1.6	0.0	6.5	3,969
Rest of Upolu	33.2	7.7	3.8	0.1	17.1	0.0	49.9	4.9	1.8	0.4	0.0	3.9	0.0	10.0	4.9	2.1	0.6	0.0	3.8	0.0	10.2	2,468
Savaii	40.2	2.0	4.6	0.0	10.9	0.4	48.8	6.1	0.9	0.7	0.0	5.0	0.1	11.7	6.7	1.0	0.9	0.0	3.4	0.2	11.0	2,243
Age																						
< 15	33.2	3.6	3.6	0.2	10.5	0.0	43.7	0.0	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	2.8	0.1	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.9	4,151
15-19	24.4	4.8	3.6	0.7	10.4	0.0	36.7	0.0	1.8	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.6	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.7	1,109
20-24	30.3	4.8	5.2	0.0	12.2	0.2	44.3	0.0	1.1	0.7	0.0	1.5	0.0	3.3	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.3	731
25-29	31.2	3.4	4.6	0.1	10.9	0.2	42.1	0.2	0.4	2.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	3.4	0.9	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.6	591
30-34	33.6	4.9	3.9	0.1	11.9	0.0	44.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.9	0.0	3.5	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.6	0.0	3.7	514
35-39	38.1	2.6	3.0	0.1	11.3	0.0	47.1	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.0	2.9	0.0	4.1	1.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.4	0.0	4.6	482
40-44	36.8	3.4	4.7	0.5	11.3	0.4	46.8	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.3	5.5	0.0	6.2	2.5	0.7	1.3	0.3	5.6	0.4	9.7	496
45-49	32.1	4.5	2.3	0.3	11.5	0.2	43.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.2	7.9	2.9	1.1	0.2	0.0	6.9	0.2	10.9	472
50+	39.5	3.8	4.0	0.5	11.3	0.1	49.2	26.4	0.1	0.7	0.3	9.1	0.1	33.1	24.6	0.8	1.5	0.3	8.7	0.1	31.9	1,992

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Table EQ.2.9M: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Male household members (Continued)

Percentage of male household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months (total, intended beneficiaries, and authorized to receive or collect the benefit) by type of transfers and benefits, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of male household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:							Percentage of male household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months who are intended beneficiaries of the support:							Percentage of female household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months who are authorised to receive or collect the benefit:							
	Senior Citizens Benefit/ Public Health Care	One Government Grant	Disability Benefit scheme	Any retirement pension	One Million Project	Any other external assistance program	Any of these six specific types of support	Senior Citizens Benefit/ Public Health Care	One Government Grant	Disability Benefit scheme	Any retirement pension	One Million Project	Any other external assistance program	Any of these six specific types of support	Senior Citizens Benefit/ Public Health Care	One Government Grant	Disability Benefit scheme	Any retirement pension	One Million Project	Any other external assistance program	Any of these six specific types of support	Number of male household members
Education of household head																						
Early childhood education or none	34.4	1.4	2.7	0.0	1.8	0.0	36.7	4.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	5.3	5.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	5.9	457
Primary	51.6	3.1	3.1	0.3	14.4	0.0	58.9	7.5	0.7	0.5	0.1	4.1	0.0	11.4	7.3	0.7	0.6	0.1	3.5	0.0	10.5	1,820
Secondary	31.0	4.8	4.4	0.3	10.6	0.1	43.2	4.7	1.2	0.5	0.1	3.1	0.0	9.0	4.9	1.3	0.6	0.1	2.5	0.1	8.6	6,360
Higher	20.4	2.3	2.9	0.5	10.1	0.0	31.8	3.8	0.7	0.7	0.1	3.0	0.0	7.8	4.1	0.6	0.6	0.1	2.5	0.0	7.3	1,612
Special Needs Education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
DK/Missing	45.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	15.8	0.0	57.2	6.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	3.0	0.0	9.0	4.9	0.5	0.5	0.0	2.6	0.0	7.7	288
Ethnicity of household head																						
Samoan	33.2	4.0	3.7	0.3	11.1	0.1	44.0	5.0	1.0	0.5	0.1	3.2	0.0	9.1	5.0	1.0	0.6	0.1	2.6	0.1	8.5	9,678
Samoan/ Chinese	35.6	4.7	5.9	0.0	12.9	0.0	51.9	7.0	2.4	0.7	0.0	3.1	0.0	12.2	7.6	2.4	0.7	0.0	3.1	0.0	12.8	227
Samoan/ German	47.0	1.3	7.7	0.0	8.7	0.0	57.6	5.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.7	0.0	7.7	7.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.7	0.0	9.0	248
Samoan/ Tokelauan	30.5	0.0	15.7	4.5	0.0	0.0	35.1	4.7	0.0	2.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	7.6	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	4.7	69
Samoan Mix	35.2	2.4	3.6	0.3	11.6	0.7	43.6	6.6	0.6	0.0	0.3	2.5	0.0	8.9	8.1	0.6	0.3	0.3	2.5	0.0	10.1	205
Others	20.9	2.8	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	27.0	3.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	5.9	3.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	5.9	111

Table EQ.2.9M: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Male household members (Continued)

Percentage of male household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months (total, intended beneficiaries, and authorized to receive or collect the benefit) by type of transfers and benefits, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of male household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:							Percentage of male household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months who are intended beneficiaries of the support:							Percentage of female household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months who are authorised to receive or collect the benefit:							
	Senior Citizens Benefit/ Public Health Care	One Government Grant	Disability Benefit scheme	Any retirement pension	One Million Project	Any other external assistance program	Any of these six specific types of support	Senior Citizens Benefit/ Public Health Care	One Government Grant	Disability Benefit scheme	Any retirement pension	One Million Project	Any other external assistance program	Any of these six specific types of support	Senior Citizens Benefit/ Public Health Care	One Government Grant	Disability Benefit scheme	Any retirement pension	One Million Project	Any other external assistance program	Any of these six specific types of support	Number of male household members
Religion of household head																						
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	34.1	5.8	4.5	0.6	13.1	0.0	46.7	4.8	1.0	0.6	0.1	3.8	0.0	9.6	5.1	1.3	0.7	0.1	3.3	0.0	9.2	2,622
Roman Catholic	37.9	2.3	4.0	0.5	11.1	0.3	46.6	5.8	0.7	0.5	0.1	2.7	0.1	9.2	5.8	0.8	0.6	0.1	2.1	0.2	8.8	1,973
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	30.7	2.6	3.7	0.0	11.6	0.2	43.9	5.1	0.8	0.3	0.0	3.5	0.1	9.0	4.9	0.8	0.5	0.0	3.0	0.1	8.4	1,910
Methodist	39.9	5.6	3.5	0.0	9.3	0.0	47.9	6.2	1.4	0.5	0.0	3.8	0.0	10.9	7.2	1.4	0.5	0.0	2.4	0.0	10.3	1,275
Assembly of God	24.5	3.2	1.5	0.3	8.5	0.0	35.1	3.0	0.9	0.4	0.1	2.2	0.0	6.3	3.3	0.9	0.4	0.1	1.8	0.0	6.1	1,253
Other religion	32.6	3.6	4.9	0.0	9.9	0.0	42.4	5.1	1.2	0.8	0.0	2.1	0.0	8.7	4.8	1.2	0.7	0.0	2.2	0.0	8.2	1,484
No religion	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Wealth quintile																						
Poorest	26.8	2.2	4.4	0.0	12.6	0.0	39.3	4.0	0.8	0.6	0.0	3.5	0.0	8.0	4.0	0.9	0.7	0.0	2.9	0.0	7.5	2,164
Second	33.8	3.2	4.0	0.6	12.6	0.0	45.8	4.7	0.9	0.5	0.1	3.6	0.0	9.3	5.0	1.1	0.7	0.1	3.0	0.0	9.1	2,134
Middle	35.5	4.0	4.0	0.0	10.6	0.1	46.5	4.5	0.8	0.5	0.0	2.6	0.0	8.0	4.5	0.7	0.7	0.0	2.2	0.0	7.4	2,122
Fourth	36.4	6.1	4.7	0.6	10.4	0.3	45.3	5.1	1.7	0.6	0.1	3.8	0.1	10.6	5.0	1.6	0.4	0.1	2.6	0.2	8.9	2,033
Richest	35.1	4.2	2.2	0.4	8.5	0.1	44.5	6.9	0.8	0.3	0.1	2.1	0.0	9.5	7.5	0.9	0.3	0.1	2.1	0.0	10.1	2,084

[A] The respondent is not asked who in the household is authorised to receive or collect retirement pension. The authorisation is assumed with the intended beneficiary alone.

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

The modality "Special Needs Education" of "Education of household head" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

The modality "No religion" of "Religion of household head" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

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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. Table EQ.3.1 show the percentage of women and men who felt discriminated against based on a number of grounds.

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Table EQ.3.1: Discrimination and harassment

Percentage of population age 15-49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed, by grounds, and percentage who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of population who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:													Percentage of population who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of people
	Sex	Age	Disability or health status	Ethnicity, colour, or language	Migration status	Socio-economic status	Geographic location or place of residence	Religion	Marital and family status	Sexual orientation or gender identity	Political opinion	Other grounds	Any reason[1]		
Total	**1.6**	**3.0**	**1.6**	**1.9**	**0.5**	**5.1**	**3.0**	**4.9**	**2.7**	**0.8**	**1.6**	**0.5**	**16.0**	**84.0**	**6,096**
Sex															
Male	1.4	3.3	2.0	2.3	0.7	6.1	4.4	6.9	2.7	1.0	1.8	0.8	20.7	79.3	2,983
Female	1.8	2.6	1.2	1.6	0.5	4.2	1.7	3.0	2.7	0.6	1.4	0.3	11.5	88.5	3,113
Area															
Urban	1.7	3.2	1.6	4.1	0.7	5.4	1.2	3.3	2.8	1.2	1.4	1.4	16.0	84.0	1,136
Rural	1.5	2.9	1.6	1.4	0.5	5.0	3.4	5.3	2.6	0.6	1.7	0.3	16.0	84.0	4,960
Region															
Apia Urban Area	1.7	3.2	1.6	4.1	0.7	5.4	1.2	3.3	2.8	1.2	1.4	1.4	16.0	84.0	1,136
North West Upolu	1.2	2.3	1.0	1.1	0.4	3.6	0.9	1.8	2.1	0.5	0.7	0.4	9.5	90.5	2,405
Rest of Upolu	1.2	3.7	1.5	0.9	0.5	6.6	5.7	4.9	3.7	1.0	2.2	0.5	18.6	81.4	1,408
Savaii	2.6	3.3	2.8	2.8	0.9	6.1	5.9	13.2	2.6	0.5	3.0	0.0	26.3	73.7	1,147
Age															
15-19	2.1	3.3	1.0	1.6	0.3	4.5	4.1	5.0	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.5	14.9	85.1	1,416
15-17	1.4	3.2	1.3	1.5	0.2	4.0	3.8	4.4	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.4	13.9	86.1	925
18-19	3.5	3.3	0.4	1.7	0.5	5.5	4.7	6.0	2.4	0.7	0.5	0.7	16.7	83.3	491
20-24	1.5	3.4	1.4	1.9	0.6	4.3	2.6	4.9	2.9	0.9	0.4	0.3	14.6	85.4	1,015
25-29	1.4	1.5	1.2	2.8	0.5	5.4	2.8	4.1	4.1	1.0	1.4	1.0	16.2	83.8	875
30-34	1.2	3.0	1.0	1.6	0.7	5.2	2.3	4.2	3.0	0.7	2.4	0.2	15.9	84.1	833
35-39	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.5	0.8	5.0	2.2	5.4	2.9	0.2	2.2	0.3	15.8	84.2	680
40-44	1.8	3.6	1.9	1.6	0.5	6.7	4.0	5.9	3.0	0.4	2.7	0.7	18.8	81.2	656
45-49	1.0	4.0	3.4	1.9	0.7	5.6	2.1	5.4	3.1	1.0	3.8	0.9	17.7	82.3	621
Education[A]															
Early Childhood Education	2.8	4.4	1.4	1.5	1.2	4.0	1.8	2.2	2.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	10.1	89.9	198
Primary	2.2	5.1	8.7	3.6	0.2	9.4	4.6	6.4	5.3	1.5	1.8	0.7	30.2	69.8	282
Secondary	1.5	3.1	1.3	1.9	0.6	5.7	3.4	5.4	2.7	0.8	1.6	0.5	16.8	83.2	3,778
Higher	1.4	1.9	1.0	1.8	0.5	3.3	2.1	3.9	2.2	0.5	1.6	0.6	12.5	87.5	1,789
DK/Missing	(2.4)	(10.2)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(10.9)	(4.3)	(2.4)	(8.5)	(0.0)	(18.8)	(81.2)	43

Table EQ.3.1: Discrimination and harassment (Continued)

Percentage of population age 15-49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed, by grounds, and percentage who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of population who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:													Percentage of population who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of people
	Sex	Age	Disability or health status	Ethnicity, colour, or language	Migration status	Socio-economic status	Geographic location or place of residence	Religion	Marital and family status	Sexual orientation or gender identity	Political opinion	Other grounds	Any reason[1]		
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)															
Has functional difficulty	1.5	5.9	15.7	5.4	1.3	13.8	3.9	10.4	6.1	0.9	9.7	2.1	35.9	64.1	116
Has no functional difficulty	1.6	2.9	1.3	1.9	0.6	5.1	2.8	4.9	3.0	0.7	1.7	0.5	15.9	84.1	5,055
Religion[B]															
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	1.2	2.5	1.6	2.0	0.5	4.1	4.1	1.8	3.1	1.0	2.1	0.7	15.1	84.9	1,587
Roman Catholic	1.9	3.0	1.1	1.7	0.4	5.2	2.9	4.3	2.4	0.8	1.5	0.5	15.1	84.9	1,107
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	1.3	4.2	1.9	1.6	0.4	6.2	4.1	10.3	2.4	0.6	1.5	0.5	20.2	79.8	1,166
Methodist	1.1	2.0	2.0	2.6	0.8	4.3	2.3	3.1	1.7	0.4	1.3	0.2	13.1	86.9	679
Assembly of God	2.8	2.6	1.8	1.8	0.6	6.7	1.6	5.7	3.2	1.0	1.6	0.4	15.3	84.7	778
Other religion	1.5	2.5	0.8	1.4	0.6	4.6	1.2	5.2	3.3	0.6	1.2	0.7	14.9	85.1	718
Employment Status															
Work for pay/profit	1.6	3.0	1.6	2.4	0.6	5.0	2.1	4.6	2.9	0.8	1.7	0.8	15.8	84.2	2,230
Unpaid Work	0.3	1.9	3.4	1.6	0.8	6.9	5.0	8.4	6.8	1.0	1.2	0.4	23.3	76.7	550
Unemployed	1.8	3.1	1.2	1.7	0.5	5.0	3.3	4.6	1.9	0.7	1.6	0.4	14.9	85.1	3,271
Incapable/Unable/Other/ DK/Missing	(0.0)	(4.2)	(4.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.7)	(90.3)	27
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	2.7	3.7	3.3	2.3	1.0	8.4	5.1	6.9	3.2	0.8	1.9	0.1	21.2	78.8	1,089
Second	1.2	2.5	1.1	1.6	0.5	7.2	3.6	5.5	2.3	0.4	2.0	0.6	18.3	81.7	1,193
Middle	1.8	3.6	1.7	1.6	0.5	4.6	2.5	5.0	2.8	0.9	1.1	0.7	15.1	84.9	1,275
Fourth	1.0	2.1	1.1	2.1	0.5	3.3	2.3	4.8	2.7	0.9	1.7	0.6	14.4	85.6	1,221
Richest	1.3	3.0	0.9	2.1	0.4	2.7	1.9	2.8	2.5	0.8	1.4	0.6	11.9	88.1	1,319

[1] MICS indicator EQ.7 - Discrimination; SDG Indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1

[A] The modality "Special Needs Education" of "Education" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[B] The modality "No religion" of "Religion" has been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

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

11.4 REPRODUCTIVE AGENCY

Table EQ.5.1 presents the percentage of women aged 15-49 years (married or in union) who make their own decision on all three selected areas i.e. decide on their own health care; decide on use of contraception; and can say no to sexual intercourse with their husband or partner if they do not want. Only women who provide a "yes" answer to all three components are considered as women who make their own decisions regarding sexual and reproductive health.

Table EQ.5.1: Informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care

Percentage of currently married/in union women age 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and health care, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who				
	Usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their husband about her health care[A]	Usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their husband to use or not use family planning	Can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse	Make all three listed decisions[1]	Number of women currently married or in union
Total	**93.2**	**85.2**	**93.0**	**77.9**	**2,462**
Area					
Urban	81.3	73.4	90.5	66.5	419
Rural	95.6	87.7	93.5	80.2	2,043
Region					
Apia Urban Area	81.3	73.4	90.5	66.5	419
North West Upolu	92.2	84.5	95.0	77.9	968
Rest of Upolu	98.3	88.8	89.8	78.4	577
Savaii	99.1	92.5	94.9	87.0	499
Age					
15-19	94.2	71.0	90.4	66.2	64
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
18-19	(91.8)	(70.2)	(92.5)	(66.4)	45
20-24	94.2	77.2	91.8	69.5	277
25-29	92.9	80.3	92.9	72.2	429
30-34	91.7	84.3	94.5	77.3	497
35-39	95.3	86.3	90.6	78.1	422
40-44	93.7	92.3	93.4	85.6	394
45-49	91.5	92.0	94.6	84.9	380
Education[B]					
Early childhood education or none	81.8	78.1	93.2	64.7	62
Primary	95.2	92.1	88.2	80.2	54
Secondary	94.1	86.3	91.8	78.2	1,613
Higher	92.2	83.7	95.8	78.9	718
Number of living children					
0	94.0	79.3	89.2	69.7	227
1	92.8	79.8	91.5	71.8	356
2	93.5	84.6	93.2	77.7	403
3	91.3	84.5	93.3	77.0	407
4+	93.7	88.8	94.1	82.1	1,069
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)					
Has functional difficulty	(94.6)	(91.8)	(93.8)	(86.4)	32
Has no functional difficulty	93.1	85.3	93.0	77.9	2,413

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Table EQ.5.1: Informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care (continued)

Percentage of currently married/in union women age 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and health care, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who				
	Usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their husband about her health care[A]	Usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their husband to use or not use family planning	Can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse	Make all three listed decisions[1]	Number of women currently married or in union
Women's Religion[C]					
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	92.0	85.5	93.2	76.7	579
Roman Catholic	91.3	85.0	92.0	76.6	436
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	96.6	86.2	92.4	79.8	517
Methodist	94.2	84.7	94.1	79.0	273
Assembly of God	92.1	84.5	92.0	77.0	343
Other religion	93.0	84.5	94.7	79.0	308
Women's Employment Status					
Work for pay/profit	91.9	84.4	93.2	78.3	708
Unpaid Work	98.6	87.7	90.0	78.9	188
Unemployed	93.2	85.3	93.3	77.7	1,546
Incapable/Unable/Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	95.8	86.5	92.1	78.1	529
Second	94.2	85.0	92.0	76.0	500
Middle	92.3	85.3	91.9	78.1	506
Fourth	92.1	84.5	93.6	78.2	472
Richest	91.0	84.8	95.7	79.3	455

[1] MICS Indicator EQ.704 - Decision-making on reproductive health; SDG indicator 5.6.1

[A] This column is based on question DM3 in the Questionnaire for Women: Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself? Women who respond that they themselves make decisions or that decisions are made jointly with their husband/partner are in the numerator. The survey asked a second question (DM4): Can you also please tell me, who takes the decision on when you can go to seek reproductive health care; for example, if you experience a painful or burning sensation when urinating? This question is not tabulated both is available in the data and can be analysed further.

[B] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[C] The modality "No religion" of "Women's Religion" has been suppressed due to low 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 EQ 5.2SW: Employment and cash earnings of currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who were employed at any time in the last 7 days and percent distribution of currently married women employed in the last 7 days by type of earnings, according to age, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Among currently married Women:		Percent distribution of currently married women employed, by type of earnings					
	Percentage of currently employed	Number of Women	Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Total	Number of respondents
Total	**36.4**	**2,462**	**77.0**	**0.9**	**0.1**	**22.0**	**100.0**	**2,462**
Age								
15-19	22.1	64	43.7	0.0	0.0	56.3	100.0	64
20-24	24.5	277	73.0	0.0	0.0	27.0	100.0	277
25-29	32.7	429	80.6	0.0	0.0	19.4	100.0	429
30-34	39.8	497	78.7	0.5	0.0	20.9	100.0	497
35-39	39.8	422	78.1	1.4	0.6	19.8	100.0	422
40-44	39.6	394	78.6	1.5	0.0	19.9	100.0	394
45-49	40.0	380	73.6	1.5	0.0	24.9	100.0	380

Table EQ 5.2SM: Employment and cash earnings of currently married men

Percentage of currently married men age 15-49 who were employed at any time in the last 7 days and percent distribution of currently married men employed in the last 7 days by type of earnings, according to age, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Among currently married Men:		Percent distribution of currently married men employed, by type of earnings					
	Percentage of currently employed	Number of Men	Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Total	Number of respondents
Total	**76.1**	**780**	**75.4**	**4.9**	**0.0**	**19.7**	**100.0**	**780**
Age								
15-19	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
20-24	71.9	63	82.8	1.8	0.0	15.4	100.0	63
25-29	75.9	126	71.9	4.9	0.0	23.2	100.0	126
30-34	78.4	145	74.9	3.4	0.0	21.8	100.0	145
35-39	76.1	141	79.8	5.4	0.0	14.7	100.0	141
40-44	75.1	156	72.7	2.8	0.0	24.6	100.0	156
45-49	77.7	145	75.0	9.2	0.0	15.8	100.0	145

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

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Table EQ 5.3S: Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment in the last 7 days preceding the survey by person who decides how wife's cash earnings are used and by whether she earned more or less than her husband, according to background characteristics, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Person who decides how wife's cash earnings are used:					Wife's cash earnings compared with husband's cash earnings:						
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	More	Less	About the same	Husband has no earnings	Don't know	Total	Number of women
Total	**40.1**	**46.3**	**13.3**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**35.8**	**27.0**	**26.0**	**11.1**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**711**
Area												
Urban	30.2	44.4	25.0	0.3	100.0	41.1	30.2	24.4	3.9	0.4	100.0	194
Rural	43.8	47.0	8.9	0.3	100.0	33.9	25.8	26.5	13.8	0.0	100.0	517
Region												
Apia Urban Area	30.2	44.4	25.0	0.3	100.0	41.1	30.2	24.4	3.9	0.4	100.0	194
North West Upolu	40.6	46.1	12.8	0.5	100.0	28.8	27.8	32.4	11.0	0.0	100.0	295
Rest of Upolu	50.4	45.3	4.3	0.0	100.0	30.8	28.2	27.4	13.7	0.0	100.0	128
Savaii	45.0	52.0	3.0	0.0	100.0	54.0	16.0	7.0	23.0	0.0	100.0	94
Age												
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
20-24	(45.3)	(48.4)	(5.0)	(1.2)	100.0	(31.2)	(30.5)	(29.1)	(9.2)	(.0)	100.0	50
25-29	39.8	49.5	10.7	0.0	100.0	31.7	33.9	23.5	10.8	0.0	100.0	115
30-34	41.6	44.6	13.9	0.0	100.0	42.0	19.1	28.8	10.1	0.0	100.0	159
35-39	39.4	50.1	10.5	0.0	100.0	32.7	28.8	25.6	13.0	0.0	100.0	136
40-44	36.2	47.3	16.5	0.0	100.0	42.4	26.4	20.8	10.3	0.0	100.0	126
45-49	40.4	39.3	19.2	1.2	100.0	30.9	27.1	29.5	11.8	0.6	100.0	117
Women's Education[A]												
Early childhood education or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	23
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
Secondary	42.9	45.8	11.1	0.2	100.0	31.8	29.1	24.8	14.0	0.2	100.0	303
Higher	38.9	45.6	15.2	0.4	100.0	39.9	26.1	25.4	8.7	0.0	100.0	372

Table EQ 5.3S: Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings (continued)

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment in the last 7 days preceding the survey by person who decides how wife's cash earnings are used and by whether she earned more or less than her husband, according to background characteristics, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Person who decides how wife's cash earnings are used:					Wife's cash earnings compared with husband's cash earnings:						
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	More	Less	About the same	Husband has no earnings	Don't know	Total	Number of women
Women's Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
Has no functional difficulty	39.8	46.6	13.4	0.3	100.0	35.6	27.0	26.1	11.2	0.1	100.0	705
Women's Religion[B]												
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	48.3	38.9	12.8	0.0	100.0	43.5	21.5	26.2	8.9	0.0	100.0	192
Roman Catholic	32.7	51.5	15.9	0.0	100.0	35.2	32.6	20.2	11.4	0.5	100.0	141
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	42.3	47.2	9.3	1.3	100.0	32.5	28.0	23.7	15.8	0.0	100.0	107
Methodist	40.8	47.8	11.5	0.0	100.0	35.9	28.0	27.1	9.0	0.0	100.0	92
Assembly of God	34.2	52.8	12.2	0.7	100.0	30.7	24.2	33.0	12.1	0.0	100.0	84
Other religion	37.5	47.0	15.5	0.0	100.0	30.0	30.2	28.0	11.7	0.0	100.0	91
Women's Employment Status												
Employed	40.0	46.4	13.4	0.3	100.0	35.9	26.8	26.1	11.2	0.1	100.0	708
Unemployed	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	39.9	51.8	8.3	0.0	100.0	28.4	24.2	20.8	26.5	0.0	100.0	83
Second	46.9	44.4	8.7	0.0	100.0	35.2	24.5	26.9	13.3	0.0	100.0	97
Middle	48.7	39.6	11.2	0.5	100.0	29.2	30.2	30.9	9.6	0.0	100.0	127
Fourth	40.9	44.4	14.8	0.0	100.0	40.1	27.6	20.9	10.9	0.5	100.0	152
Richest	32.9	49.7	16.9	0.5	100.0	39.3	26.8	27.8	6.0	0.0	100.0	251

[A] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Women's Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[B] The modality "No religion" of "Women's Religion" has been suppressed due to low 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 EQ 5.4S: Control over men's cash earnings

Percent distributions of currently married men age 15-49 who receive cash earnings and of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands receive cash earnings, by person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used, according to background characteristics, Samoa DHS-MICS,2025

	Men						Women					
	Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used:						Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used:					
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Number of men	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Number of women
Total	**21.6**	**61.8**	**16.1**	**0.5**	**100.0**	**477**	**40.1**	**46.3**	**13.3**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**711**
Area												
Urban	27.9	58.4	13.6	0.0	100.0	94	30.2	44.4	25.0	0.3	100.0	194
Rural	20.1	62.7	16.7	0.6	100.0	383	43.8	47.0	8.9	0.3	100.0	517
Region												
Apia Urban Area	27.9	58.4	13.6	0.0	100.0	94	30.2	44.4	25.0	0.3	100.0	194
North West Upolu	22.0	62.9	14.5	0.6	100.0	223	40.6	46.1	12.8	0.5	100.0	295
Rest of Upolu	13.3	59.0	27.7	0.0	100.0	94	50.4	45.3	4.3	0.0	100.0	128
Savaii	23.2	67.1	8.5	1.2	100.0	67	45.0	52.0	3.0	0.0	100.0	94
Age												
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	-	-	-	-	-	0
18-19	-	-	-	-	-	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
20-24	(14.4)	(59.4)	(20.5)	(5.8)	100.0	38	(45.3)	(48.4)	(5.0)	(1.2)	100.0	50
25-29	26.5	53.4	20.1	0.0	100.0	73	39.8	49.5	10.7	0.0	100.0	115
30-34	20.4	65.9	13.7	0.0	100.0	89	41.6	44.6	13.9	0.0	100.0	159
35-39	20.7	62.3	17.0	0.0	100.0	91	39.4	50.1	10.5	0.0	100.0	136
40-44	25.5	62.6	11.9	0.0	100.0	88	36.2	47.3	16.5	0.0	100.0	126
45-49	18.8	64.7	16.5	0.0	100.0	96	40.4	39.3	19.2	1.2	100.0	117
Men's Education[A]												
Early childhood education or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	23
Primary	(40.8)	(46.6)	(12.6)	(0.0)	100.0	28	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
Secondary	16.4	65.7	17.5	0.5	100.0	287	42.9	45.8	11.1	0.2	100.0	303
Higher	26.4	59.1	13.9	0.6	100.0	133	38.9	45.6	15.2	0.4	100.0	372

Table EQ 5.4S: Control over men's cash earnings (continued)

Percent distributions of currently married men age 15-49 who receive cash earnings and of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands receive cash earnings, by person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used, according to background characteristics, Samoa DHS-MICS,2025

	Men						Women					
	Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used:						Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used:					
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Number of men	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Number of women
Men's Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
Has no functional difficulty	21.8	61.7	16.1	0.5	100.0	466	39.8	46.6	13.4	0.3	100.0	705
Men's Religion[B]												
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	22.3	64.3	12.2	1.2	100.0	114	48.3	38.9	12.8	0.0	100.0	192
Roman Catholic	19.2	59.4	21.3	0.0	100.0	102	32.7	51.5	15.9	0.0	100.0	141
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	19.8	67.4	11.8	1.0	100.0	84	42.3	47.2	9.3	1.3	100.0	107
Methodist	19.2	61.2	19.6	0.0	100.0	56	40.8	47.8	11.5	0.0	100.0	92
Assembly of God	23.8	60.6	15.6	0.0	100.0	58	34.2	52.8	12.2	0.7	100.0	84
Other religion	25.7	53.7	20.6	0.0	100.0	53	37.5	47.0	15.5	0.0	100.0	91
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	28.0	58.6	13.4	0.0	100.0	88	39.9	51.8	8.3	0.0	100.0	83
Second	18.7	55.9	23.2	2.2	100.0	103	46.9	44.4	8.7	0.0	100.0	97
Middle	14.5	72.4	13.1	0.0	100.0	99	48.7	39.6	11.2	0.5	100.0	127
Fourth	22.6	61.2	16.1	0.0	100.0	77	40.9	44.4	14.8	0.0	100.0	152
Richest	24.9	60.9	14.2	0.0	100.0	110	32.9	49.7	16.9	0.5	100.0	251

[A] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Men's Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[B] The modality "No religion" of "Men's Religion" has been suppressed due to low 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 5.5S: Women's control over their earnings and over those of their husbands

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 with cash earnings in the last 7 days by person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used; and percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands have cash earnings by person who decides how the husband's cash earnings are used, according to the relation between wife's and husband's cash earnings, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Person who decides how wife's cash earnings are used:						Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used:					
Woman's earnings relative to husband's earnings	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Number of women	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Number of women
Total[1]	**42.9**	**45.3**	**11.4**	**0.4**	**100.0**	**712**	**40.2**	**46.2**	**13.3**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**712**
More than husband	50.4	37.1	12.0	0.4	100.0	255	51.4	35.0	13.6	0.0	100.0	255
Less than husband	44.4	44.8	9.9	0.8	100.0	192	40.1	43.5	16.1	0.3	100.0	192
Same as husband	41.7	42.3	16.0	0.0	100.0	185	34.6	50.8	14.6	0.0	100.0	185
Husband has no cash earnings or did not work	18.4	80.3	1.4	0.0	100.0	79	17.3	79.3	1.7	1.7	100.0	79
Woman worked but has no cash earnings	na	na	na	na	na	na	-	-	-	-	-	0
Woman did not work	na	na	na	na	na	na	-	-	-	-	-	0
Don't know	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1

na: not applicable

[1] Includes cases where a woman does not know whether she earned more or less than her husband

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

"-" Denotes 0 unweighted cases in the denominator

Table EQ 5.6SW: Participation in decision making (Women)

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by person who usually makes decisions about various issues, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

Decisions	Mainly wife	Mainly husband	Wife and husband jointly	Someone else	Other	Total	Number
Own health care	77.2	7.1	15.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,462
Major household purchases	26.5	12.4	59.8	1.2	0.1	100.0	2,462
Purchases of daily household needs	53.3	8.0	37.9	0.7	0.2	100.0	2,462
Visits to her family or relatives	32.2	9.1	58.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	2,462
What to do with the money husband earns	43.1	10.7	44.9	1.1	0.2	100.0	2,462

Table EQ 5.6SM: Participation in decision making (Men)

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-49 by person who usually makes decisions about various issues, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

Decision	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Number
Man's own health care	7.5	60.1	32.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	780
Major household purchases	9.2	72.7	16.9	1.1	0.2	100.0	780
Purchases of daily household needs	34.9	52.8	11.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	780
Visits to his family or relatives	4.4	80.3	15.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	780
What to do with the money wife earns	20.7	61.9	17.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	780

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Table EQ 5.7S: Women's participation in decision making

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their husband on five specific kinds of decisions, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Specific decisions							
	Woman's own health care	Making major household purchases	Making purchases of daily household needs	Visits to her family or relatives	What to do with the money the husband earns	Percentage who participated in all five decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the five decisions	Number of women
Total	**77.2**	**26.5**	**53.3**	**32.2**	**43.1**	**19.1**	**14.1**	**2,462**
Area								
Urban	67.5	18.9	34.5	22.7	31.7	12.4	23.9	419
Rural	79.2	28.0	57.1	34.1	45.5	20.5	12.1	2,043
Region								
Apia Urban Area	67.5	18.9	34.5	22.7	31.7	12.4	23.9	419
North West Upolu	72.7	31.1	53.6	35.7	41.8	24.8	17.1	968
Rest of Upolu	90.2	25.4	71.2	42.2	57.2	20.1	4.9	577
Savaii	79.2	25.3	47.7	21.9	39.1	12.8	10.8	499
Age								
15-19	71.2	28.0	52.4	33.7	47.9	21.3	18.5	64
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
18-19	(75.6)	(30.9)	(49.8)	(31.5)	(46.5)	(24.5)	(20.1)	45
20-24	74.1	25.9	50.7	35.7	44.3	18.0	15.3	277
25-29	76.7	29.7	54.5	33.4	43.0	21.5	14.3	429
30-34	79.0	23.7	56.5	33.4	43.2	18.5	13.5	497
35-39	82.1	28.2	53.5	32.8	45.8	20.1	11.9	422
40-44	74.5	25.7	53.1	31.2	42.6	18.7	13.5	394
45-49	76.2	25.5	49.9	26.9	39.2	17.2	16.3	380
Women's Education[A]								
Early childhood education or none	60.1	6.1	25.7	6.1	22.4	4.1	29.2	62
Primary	61.3	25.9	53.6	30.3	52.9	20.5	26.9	54
Secondary	77.7	27.3	55.9	32.3	44.7	19.3	12.6	1,613
Higher	78.7	26.3	50.1	34.4	40.8	19.8	15.3	718

Table EQ 5.7S: Women's participation in decision making (continued)

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their husband on five specific kinds of decisions, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Specific decisions							
	Woman's own health care	Making major household purchases	Making purchases of daily household needs	Visits to her family or relatives	What to do with the money the husband earns	Percentage who participated in all five decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the five decisions	Number of women
Women's Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	(81.6)	(17.8)	(59.1)	(40.2)	(60.5)	(15.8)	(9.7)	32
Has no functional difficulty	77.3	26.6	53.2	32.0	42.8	19.2	14.2	2,413
Women's Religion[B]								
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	80.2	27.5	57.7	35.2	47.1	20.6	12.6	579
Roman Catholic	71.5	25.3	50.6	30.2	38.1	17.6	18.4	436
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	83.7	27.2	54.5	32.2	45.0	17.9	8.5	517
Methodist	76.4	26.4	51.0	30.4	38.3	19.2	14.6	273
Assembly of God	74.5	24.1	50.7	32.9	43.3	19.6	17.0	343
Other religion	72.8	27.2	51.9	29.9	44.0	19.8	16.1	308
Women's Employment Status								
Employed	81.0	25.5	57.1	30.4	44.0	18.9	12.6	896
Unemployed	87.9	33.6	78.0	65.2	67.4	30.7	3.1	53
Not employed	74.6	26.8	50.2	32.1	41.8	18.9	15.4	1,514
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	77.9	25.7	54.2	30.5	47.6	17.2	12.6	529
Second	79.2	28.2	56.5	35.9	44.6	21.8	13.1	500
Middle	77.0	29.4	54.4	32.4	45.8	19.7	13.6	506
Fourth	77.9	27.7	54.9	33.1	43.2	22.0	13.6	472
Richest	73.8	21.1	45.7	28.9	33.4	14.9	18.2	455

[A] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Women's Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[B] The modality "No religion" of "Women's Religion" has been suppressed due to low 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 EQ 5.8S: Men's participation in decision making

Percentage of currently married men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their wife on five specific kinds of decisions, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Specific decisions							
	Men's own health care	Making major household purchases	Making purchases of daily household needs	Visits to her family or relatives	What to do with the money wife earns	Percentage who participate in all five decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the five decisions	Number of men
Total	**32.4**	**16.9**	**11.4**	**15.0**	**17.1**	**1.9**	**49.7**	**780**
Area								
Urban	33.2	12.0	7.5	8.6	12.8	2.5	55.9	130
Rural	32.3	17.8	12.2	16.3	17.9	1.8	48.4	650
Region								
Apia Urban Area	33.2	12.0	7.5	8.6	12.8	2.5	55.9	130
North West Upolu	43.7	17.6	13.0	9.7	14.3	0.4	41.6	333
Rest of Upolu	26.1	25.5	13.7	37.9	28.1	4.6	38.6	173
Savaii	13.1	9.1	8.5	5.7	14.2	1.7	76.1	144
Age								
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
20-24	29.9	27.4	18.2	21.5	21.0	1.8	40.9	63
25-29	37.3	18.7	14.2	15.2	19.4	2.3	45.9	126
30-34	39.6	20.7	11.1	15.1	18.0	3.4	41.3	145
35-39	32.0	11.3	9.5	19.1	17.0	0.0	48.9	141
40-44	28.0	12.8	10.7	12.5	15.9	2.0	57.3	156
45-49	27.1	16.3	9.3	10.9	14.2	2.0	58.1	145
Men's Education[A]								
Early Childhood Education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29
Primary	27.3	16.2	13.6	16.2	13.1	1.2	55.6	52
Secondary	28.7	18.6	12.4	15.7	17.8	2.2	52.2	498
Higher	38.9	11.3	5.4	13.7	16.4	1.5	45.1	188
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	(25.1)	(11.0)	(11.0)	(11.0)	(13.4)	(6.7)	(63.9)	26
Has no functional difficulty	32.7	17.1	11.5	15.1	17.2	1.7	49.2	753

Table EQ 5.8S: Men's participation in decision making (continued)

Percentage of currently married men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their wife on five specific kinds of decisions, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Specific decisions							
	Men's own health care	Making major household purchases	Making purchases of daily household needs	Visits to her family or relatives	What to do with the money wife earns	Percentage who participates in all five decisions	Percentage who participates in none of the five decisions	Number of men
Men's Religion[B]								
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	33.9	17.1	12.7	17.6	18.6	3.8	51.1	202
Roman Catholic	33.6	19.6	15.1	19.6	25.1	1.7	42.2	145
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	26.3	9.5	7.2	10.4	11.0	0.5	58.9	151
Methodist	29.3	16.9	9.2	15.2	16.8	0.7	51.2	89
Assembly of God	32.0	22.8	8.9	13.2	14.8	0.9	50.1	96
Other religion	43.8	21.0	12.7	13.5	16.5	3.2	37.8	83
Men's Employment Status								
Employed	34.6	19.5	13.2	15.9	18.3	2.4	47.0	593
Unemployed	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Not employed	25.3	8.8	6.1	11.8	13.2	0.5	58.3	181
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	30.3	20.0	15.7	20.6	16.1	3.9	49.4	158
Second	32.6	16.2	10.1	8.6	21.5	1.1	54.4	165
Middle	30.5	19.8	13.7	18.4	16.7	1.7	46.2	170
Fourth	30.2	15.6	12.8	14.8	15.4	1.8	50.1	132
Richest	38.3	12.3	4.7	12.5	15.3	1.1	48.5	155

[A] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Men's Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[B] The modality "No religion" of "Men's Religion" has been suppressed due to low 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 5.10S: Men's attitude toward a husband's rights when his wife refuses to have sexual intercourse

Percentage of men age 15-49 who consider that a husband has the right to certain behaviours when a woman refuses to have sex with him when he wants her to, by background characteristics, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	When a woman refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to:						
	Get angry and reprimand her	Refuse her financial support	Use force to have sex	Have sex with another woman	Percentage who agrees with all of the specified reasons	Percentage who agrees with none of the specified reasons	Number
Total	**1.5**	**1.6**	**0.3**	**1.1**	**0.0**	**96.6**	**780**
Area							
Urban	2.1	2.5	1.1	2.0	0.0	94.3	130
Rural	1.4	1.4	0.2	0.9	0.0	97.1	650
Region							
Apia Urban Area	2.1	2.5	1.1	2.0	0.0	94.3	130
North West Upolu	1.7	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	98.3	333
Rest of Upolu	2.0	3.3	0.7	2.6	0.0	92.8	173
Savaii	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.4	144
Age							
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
20-24	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.1	63
25-29	1.4	2.3	0.9	0.9	0.0	96.3	126
30-34	1.4	1.7	0.0	1.2	0.0	96.6	145
35-39	1.5	1.4	0.5	3.1	0.0	95.5	141
40-44	0.9	2.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	97.1	156
45-49	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	98.1	145
Men's Education[A]							
Early childhood education or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29
Primary	2.7	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.1	52
Secondary	1.2	1.4	0.1	0.7	0.0	97.3	498
Higher	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.3	0.0	95.5	188
Men's Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.3)	(0.0)	(95.7)	26
Has no functional difficulty	1.6	1.7	0.3	1.0	0.0	96.7	753

Table EQ 5.10S: Men's attitude toward a husband's rights when his wife refuses to have sexual intercourse (continued)

Percentage of men age 15-49 who consider that a husband has the right to certain behaviours when a woman refuses to have sex with him when he wants her to, by background characteristics, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	When a woman refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to:						
	Get angry and reprimand her	Refuse her financial support	Use force to have sex	Have sex with another woman	Percentage who agrees with all of the specified reasons	Percentage who agrees with none of the specified reasons	Number
Men's Religion [B]							
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	1.0	1.8	0.4	2.7	0.0	95.1	202
Roman Catholic	1.0	3.4	0.8	0.8	0.0	95.8	145
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	1.4	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	98.6	151
Methodist	4.1	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.2	89
Assembly of God	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.8	96
Other religion	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	98.5	83
Men's Employment Status							
Employed	1.6	1.7	0.4	1.4	0.0	96.1	593
Unemployed	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Not employed	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.3	181
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	97.9	158
Second	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	98.9	165
Middle	1.9	2.2	1.5	2.8	0.0	94.0	170
Fourth	3.2	3.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	95.3	132
Richest	1.3	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	97.0	155

[A] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Men's Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[B] The modality "No religion" of "Men's Religion" has been suppressed due to low 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 5.11S: Ability to negotiate sexual relations with husband

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse	Number of women
Total	**93.0**	**2,462**
Area		
Urban	90.5	419
Rural	93.5	2043
Region		
Apia Urban Area	90.5	419
North West Upolu	95.0	968
Rest of Upolu	89.8	577
Savaii	94.9	499
Age		
15-24	91.6	341
15-19	90.4	64
20-24	91.8	277
25-29	92.9	429
30-39	92.7	919
40-49	94.0	775
Women's Education[A]		
Early childhood education or none	93.2	62
Primary	88.2	54
Secondary	91.8	1,613
Higher	95.8	718
Special Needs Education	(*)	1
DK/Missing	(*)	15
Women's Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	(93.8)	32
Has no functional difficulty	93.0	2,413
Women's Religion[B]		
Congregational Christian Church of Samoa/EFKS	93.2	579
Roman Catholic	92.0	436
Latter Day Saints/Aupaia o Aso E Gata ai	92.4	517
Methodist	94.1	273
Assembly of God	92.0	343
Other religion	94.7	308
No religion	(*)	8
Women's Employment Status		
Employed	92.5	896
Unemployed	89.9	53
Not employed	93.4	1,514
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	92.1	529
Second	92.0	500
Middle	91.9	506
Fourth	93.6	472
Highest	95.7	455

[A] The modalities "Special Needs Education" and "DK/Missing" of "Women's Education" have been suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases

[B] The modality "No religion" of "Women's Religion" has been suppressed due to low 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 EQ 5.12S: Indicators of women's empowerment

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who participate in all decision making and percentage who disagree with all of the reasons justifying wife-beating, according to value on each of the indicators of women's empowerment, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage who participated in all decision making	Percentage who disagreed with all the reasons justifying wife beating	Percentage who agreed with all the reasons for refusing sexual intercourse with husband	Number of women
Total	**79.0**	**84.1**	**93.0**	**2,462**
Number of decisions in which women participated[A]				
0	na	85.8	84.7	108
1-2	na	73.0	89.1	100
3-4	na	74.4	93.6	311
5	100.0	86.2	93.6	1,944
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[B]				
0	80.9	100.0	93.3	2,072
1-2	68.2	0.0	90.9	321
3-4	69.1	0.0	89.4	48
5	(*)	(*)	(*)	22

na: Not applicable

[A] See Table EQ 5.7S for the list of decisions

[B] See Table PR 7.1W for the list of reasons

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

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Table EQ 5.14S: Ideal number of children and unmet need for family planning by women's empowerment

Mean ideal number of children for women age 15-49, and percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with an unmet need for family planning, according to indicators of women's empowerment, Samoa DHS-MICS 2025

	Mean ideal number of children[A]	Number of women	Percentage of currently married women with an unmet need for family planning[B]			Number of currently married women
			For spacing	For limiting	Total	
Total	**2.7**	**4,263**	**16.6**	**18.5**	**35.1**	**2,462**
Number of decisions in which women participated[C]						
0	1.6	2,148	12.2	18.1	30.3	348
1-2	3.8	1,096	14.3	19.2	33.5	1,096
3-4	4.2	547	19.7	19.2	38.9	547
5	3.7	471	21.8	16.3	38.1	471
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[D]						
0	2.7	3,661	17.3	18.5	35.8	2,072
1-2	3.1	500	12.9	18.4	31.3	321
3-4	3.3	74	14.8	18.2	33.1	48
5	(*)	27	(*)	(*)	(*)	22

[A] Mean excludes respondents who gave non-numeric responses

[B] Figures for unmet need correspond to the revised definition described in Bradley et al., 2012

[C] Restricted to currently married women. See Table EQ.5.7S for the list of decisions.

[D] See Table PR.7.1W for the list of reasons

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

Table EQ 5.15S: Reproductive health care by women's empowerment

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received antenatal care, delivery assistance, and postnatal care from health personnel for the most recent birth, according to indicators of women's empowerment, Samoa DHS-MICS 2025

	Percentage of women age 15-49 receiving:		Percentage with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth[B]	Number of women with a live birth in the past 2 years
	antenatal care from a skilled provider[A]	delivery care from a skilled provider[A]		
Total	**94.1**	**93.7**	**86.8**	**833**
Number of decisions in which women participate[3]				
0	92.4	94.7	86.4	214
1-2	96.7	93.3	88.7	333
3-4	97.2	95.0	85.0	162
5	86.1	91.1	84.5	123
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[4]				
0	93.5	94.0	87.3	700
1-2	97.0	93.2	84.8	108
3-4	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
5	(*)	(*)	(*)	9

[1] 'Skilled provider' includes doctor, nurse, midwife, or auxiliary nurse/midwife

[2] Includes women who received a postnatal checkup from a doctor, nurse, midwife, community health worker, or traditional birth attendant (TBA) in the first two days after the birth. Includes women who gave birth in a health facility and those who did not give birth in a health facility.

[3] Restricted to currently married women. See table EQ 5.6SW for the list of decisions.

[4] See Table 15.10.1 for the list of reasons

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

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APPENDIX A
SAMPLE DESIGN

UNICEF MICS Data Processing Expert and Data Specialist with SBS staff during data processing for MICS 2025.

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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 Samoa DHS-MICS was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for the four regions of the country: Apia Urban Area, North West Upolu, Rest of Upolu and Savaii. Urban and rural areas in each of the four regions were defined as the sampling strata. In designing the sample for the Samoa DHS-MICS, it was useful to review the sample design and results of the DHS-MICS conducted in 2019, 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 2021 Samoa 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 from the 2021 Samoa Census for each sample EA was used to select a sample of households at the second stage.

A.1 SAMPLE SIZE AND SAMPLE ALLOCATION

Since the overall sample size for the Samoa DHS-MICS partly depends on the geographic domains of analysis that are defined for the survey tables, the distribution of EAs and households in Samoa from the 2021 Census sampling frame was first examined by region, urban and rural strata, shown in Table SD.1.

The overall sample size for the Samoa DHS-MICS was calculated as 3,670 households.

Table SD.1: Distribution of Enumeration Areas and households in sampling frame

Distribution of EAs and households, by region, urban and rural strata, Census 2021

	Number of EAs			Number of Households (2021 Census)		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	**669**	**122**	**547**	**30,426**	**5,852**	**24,574**
Region						
Apia Urban Area	122	122	-	5,852	5,852	-
North West Upolu	196	-	196	11,154	-	11,154
Rest of Upolu	199	-	199	6,882	-	6,882
Savaii	152	-	152	6,538	-	6,538

The number of households selected per cluster for the Samoa DHS-MICS was determined as 15 for urban areas and 20 households for rural areas, 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 75 sample clusters would need to be selected in each region.

Equal allocation of the total sample size to the four regions was used. Therefore, 74 clusters were allocated for urban areas but 128 clusters for rural areas, with the final sample size calculated as 3670 households (74 urban clusters * 15 + 128 rural clusters * 20 sample households per cluster). In each region, the clusters (primary sampling units) were distributed to the urban and rural strata proportionally to the number of households in the census frame for each stratum within that region. Table SD.2 shows the allocation of the sample clusters and households to the sampling strata.

The sample size for the survey was calculated as 10 percent of the total number of found households from the Census 2021, which was 30,426, with an adjustment upwards in order to cater for anticipated non-response (12 percent). The sample was initially allocated over the regions proportionally to the number of households in the regions. This allocation was adjusted by increasing the sample substantially in Apia

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Urban Area at the expense of the other regions. In Apia Urban Area 15 households were selected from each cluster while in the three rural regions 20 households were selected from each cluster.

Table SD.2: Sample allocation

Allocation of sample clusters (EAs) and sample households to sampling strata, Samoa DHS-MICS

	Sample Clusters			Sample Households		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	**202**	**74**	**128**	**3,670**	**1,110**	**2,560**
Region						
Apia Urban Area	74	74	-	1,110	1,110	-
North West Upolu	50	-	50	1,000	-	1,000
Rest of Upolu	39	-	39	780	-	780
Savaii	39	-	39	780	-	780

Table SD.2.S:Sample size and population estimates by urban-rural and regions,2025

	Sample				Estimated (2025)		
	Percentage	Number of households	Number of HH members	HH size	Number of households	Number of HH members	Average household size
Total	**100.0**	**3,253**	**21,062**	**6.5**	**32,736**	**216,399**	**6.6**
Area							
Urban	18.8	610	3,713	6.1	5,657	34,631	6.1
Rural	81.2	2,643	17,349	6.6	27,080	181,768	6.7
Region							
Apia Urban Area	18.8	610	3,713	6.1	5,657	34,631	6.1
North West Upolu	37.6	1,222	7,929	6.5	12,503	81,969	6.6
Rest Of Upolu	22.0	715	4,941	6.9	7,613	52,924	7.0
Savaii	21.7	705	4,480	6.4	6,964	46,875	6.7

Notes:
Population annual growth rate is computed for the country using census 2016 and 2021 data
Estimated numbers for 2025 are computed by projecting the 2021 estimation using the annual growth rate
Total number of households is computed by dividing the projected number of population by the household average size estimated from the census 2021
Households are distributed across areas and regions according to the distribution of households across regions in census 2021
Population by area and region is estimated by multiplying the number of households by the household average size

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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 2021 Census frame. Prior to the first stage sample selection, the Census EAs in the sampling frame for each stratum were ordered geographically by administrative area in order to provide additional implicit stratification. 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 four regions, separately for the urban and rural strata.

A.3 LISTING ACTIVITIES

No new listing of households was conducted in the sample enumeration areas prior to the selection of households because there had not been many changes in the households enumerated in the 2021 Census.

A.4 SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS

The list of households from the 2021 Samoa Census for each enumeration area was used for selecting the sample households at the second sampling stage. The households in the listing were sequentially numbered from 1 to M_{hi} (the total number of households in each enumeration area) at the Samoa Bureau of Statistics office , where the selection of 20 households in each rural enumeration area and 15 households in each urban enumeration area was carried out using random systematic selection procedures.

The MICS7 spreadsheet template for systematic random selection of households was adapted for this purpose. The survey also included a questionnaire for individual men that was to be administered in half of the sample of households where 7 households out of 15 selected from urban areas and 10 out of 20 households selected for rural areas. 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 selects the corresponding subsample of households. All men age 15-49 years in the selected households were eligible for interview.

The Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025 also included water quality testing for a subsample of households within each sample cluster. A subsample of 4 for both urban and rural 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 selects the corresponding subsample of households. 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 Samoa DHS-MICS sample is not self-weighting. Essentially, by allocating a similar number of households to each of the regions, different sampling fractions were used in each region since the number of households in the Census frame varies by region. 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 households in 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:

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$$f_{hi} = p_{1hi} \times p_{2hi} \times p_{3hi}$$

where p_{shi} is the probability of selection of the sampling unit at stage *s* for the *i*-th sample PSU in the *h*-th sampling stratum. Based on the sample design, these probabilities were calculated as follows:

p_{1hi} = $\frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h}$

n_h = number of sample PSUs selected in stratum *h*

M_{hi} = number of households in the 2021 Census frame for the *i*-th sample PSU in stratum *h*

M_h = total number of households in the 2021 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} = $\frac{20}{M'_{hi}}$ for rural, $\frac{15}{M'_{hi}}$) for Apia urban area

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 2021 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 by stratum, as well as the sample cluster completion rate for each stratum. The adjustment for the cluster and household non-response in each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{n_h}{n'_h} \times \frac{1}{RR_h}$$

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*. The term n'_h is the number of sample clusters with complete enumeration in stratum *h*, so the first adjustment factor corresponds to the inverse of the sample cluster completion rate for stratum *h*. This additional adjustment factor is needed in the case where some sample clusters cannot be enumerated in some strata due to security or accessibility problems. In the case where all the sample clusters in each stratum are enumerated, this cluster adjustment factor is equal to 1 for all strata, so it does not affect the weight. This adjustment of the household weight based on the cluster completion rate is included in the corresponding formulas in the MICS template for calculating the weights.

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.

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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 Samoa DHS-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, in effect a tertiary sampling unit. 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 module on Violence against Women, one eligible woman age 15-49 years in the sample household selected for men is selected. The household weight for the Violence against Women module 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 eligible women age 15-49 in the list of household members. Therefore, the weights for the Violence against Women data will vary by sample household.

For the water quality testing (both in household and at source) a subsample of 4 households was selected from the 15 households in the urban areas and 20 households in the rural areas. 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:

$$W'_{wqhi} = W_{wqhi} \times \frac{n_h}{n'_h} \times \frac{m_{wqh}}{m'_{wqh}}$$

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)

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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)

As in the case of the adjustment of the raw household weights, an adjustment factor equal to the inverse of the cluster completion rate (n_h/n'_h) for the stratum is necessary to account for any sample clusters that could not be enumerated within a stratum. As mentioned above, this factor is equal to 1 for any stratum for which all the sample clusters were enumerated.

The Samoa DHS-MICS 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 0.622 and 1.370 in the 202 sample enumeration areas (clusters).

In addition to having individual weights for obtaining the indicators for women and men age 15-49 years, it is also in demand to tabulate corresponding indicators for the combined adult population age 15-49 years. In this case it is not possible to use the normalised individual weights for men and women, because the sample men and women age 15-49 years were selected with different probabilities of selection. Therefore, it is necessary to calculate different normalised weights for the combined population age 15-49 years. The adjusted full (raw) weights for the women and men age 15-49 reflect the corresponding probabilities of these individuals in relation to the sampling frame. Consequently, it is necessary to calculate adult population weights by normalising the combined women and men adjusted raw weights at the national level. This is accomplished by calculating the average adjusted raw weight from the sum of the combined women and men weights, and dividing all the individual adjusted raw weights for women and men by this combined average. In this case the adult population weights are normalised by multiplying the individual women and men adjusted raw weights by a factor equal to the sum of the total (unweighted) number of sample women and men age 15-49 years interviewed at the national level divided by the sum of the weighted total number of women and men using the corresponding adjusted raw weights. The MICS template for the calculation of weights has separate columns for the standardised population weights for women and men, and these standardised weights are merged with the corresponding data for women and men that are used for tabulating the combined population indicators.

Sample weights were appended to all data sets and analyses were performed by weighting the data for households, women (and the randomly selected respondents to the violence against women module), men, women and men combined, under-5s, children and adolescents age 5-17 years, and water quality testing with these sample weights. For women and men combined population estimates, the respective datasets were appended and temporarily combined, with the appropriate weights applied during analysis.

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APPENDIX B
LIST OF PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE SURVEY

Group photo of all enumerators, supervisors, coordinators, trainers, Development partners, Survey donor partner and GS during the DHS-MICS 2025 enumerators training.

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Survey Director – Leota Aliielua Salani, Government Statistician, Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Survey Coordinator – Taiaopo Faumuina, ACEO Census, Survey and Demography Division, Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Survey Deputy Coordinator-Lewis Sinclair, Principal Officer-Survey Operations, Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Data Processing Focal Point – Atulia Lavea, Senior Questionnaire and Manual Designer Officer, Samoa Bureau of Statistics

Team 1 (AUA 1)

Supervisors
Victoria Taituuga Tuivaiti & Tulipa Vaauli

Enumerators
Martina Avia
Tanya Aiavao
Punitai Leiataua
Samuel Tuiletufuga

Measurers
Palea Eteuati
Falaniko Sioka

Driver
Stan Sagato/ Andrew Sofa/ Sonny Tanielu/ Iose Tagaloa

Team 2 (AUA 2)

Supervisor
Pepe Tavita

Enumerators
Shalom Sagaga
Elizabeth Ng Lam
Clara Amio
Laufou Isaako

Measurers
Anthony Telea
Michael Lopa'u Tapu

Driver
Tovia Tanielu

Team 3 (NWU 1)

Supervisor
Pepe Vaiau

Enumerators
Fuatai Tiuga
Iva Salanoa
Lomaaiga Joan Fuimaono
Lautaimi Laneselota

Measurers
Hemiona Uiile Laulu
Ainiu Rosta Tauiliili

Driver
Nareti Vaa

Team 4 (NWU 2)

Supervisor
Kaisarina Moananu

Enumerators
Silia Seilala
Imakulata Sula
Luatimu Sua Sala
Fitimaupologa Lance

Measurers
Joyita Tafau
Folavale Sooamaalii

Driver
Tasi La'itua/ Iosefa Lualua

Team 5 (ROU 1)

Supervisor
Aniva Nati

Enumerators
Teta Fata
Dulcie Aukusitino
Miracle Tafale Matoka
Eddie Matautia

Measurers
Jeff Uputaua
Aialii Laban

Driver
Seiuli Faioso Fepulea'i

Team 6 (ROU 2)

Supervisor
Ken Faaofo

Enumerators
Teuila Taotua
Anna Aerea
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APPENDIX C
ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

Census staff during the DHS-MICS Training for Supervisors.

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The sample of respondents selected in the Samoa Demographic and Health -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 complex sample design. If a *deft* (or *deff*) value is less than 1.0 and the corresponding number of observations is relatively small, the values of the standard error and confidence limits should be used with caution. These situations might stem from the small number of observations and the distribution of the indicator values within and between the sample clusters in such estimation domains.

- *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 SPSS Version 24, using the Complex Samples module, have been used. The Taylor linearization method has been applied for variance estimation of survey estimates such as means or proportions, while the Jackknife repeated replication method has been used for more complex statistics, including fertility and mortality rates. The only exception is the estimation of maternal mortality, for which programs developed in an older version of CSPro, specifically Version 4.1, 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 3. Results are presented for the national level (Table SE.1), for urban and rural areas (Tables SE.2 and SE.3), and for all regions (Tables SE.4 to SE.7).

In addition to the sampling error measures described above, the tables also include weighted and unweighted counts of denominators for each indicator. Given the use of normalised 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.

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For the following indicators, however, the unweighted count represents the number of sample households, and the weighted counts reflect the weighted total population living in these households.

- Access to consistent sources of electricity
- Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting
- Use of at least basic drinking water services
- Use of improved water sources on premises
- Use of improved water source with water available when needed
- Availability of drinking water in the last month
- Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination
- Use of safely managed drinking water services
- Handwashing facility with water and soap at home
- Use of basic sanitation services
- Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities
- Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site
- Safely managed on-site sanitation
- Population covered by social transfers
- Children in the households that received any type of social transfer

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Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.988	0.004	0.004	3.591	1.895	21,062	3,253	0.981	0.995
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting	SR.604	0.733	0.011	0.015	2.102	1.450	21,062	3,253	0.711	0.756
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	7	3.144	1.773	na	na	na	na	4	11
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	20	7.660	2.768	na	na	na	na	14	25
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	3.7	0.010	0.100	na	na	na	na	3.5	3.9
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	49	21.426	4.629	na	na	na	na	40	59
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.366	0.013	0.035	1.208	1.099	1,661	1,666	0.340	0.392
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.662	0.017	0.026	1.103	1.050	833	820	0.627	0.696
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.937	0.009	0.010	1.238	1.113	833	820	0.918	0.956
Use of tobacco	TM.602	0.314	0.008	0.025	1.686	1.298	6,096	6,096	0.298	0.329
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.665	0.025	0.037	1.310	1.145	477	478	0.615	0.714
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.542	0.027	0.050	1.392	1.180	477	478	0.488	0.596
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.558	0.022	0.039	0.897	0.947	462	459	0.514	0.602
HPV immunisation coverage	TC.701	0.612	0.043	0.070	1.425	1.194	189	187	0.527	0.698
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.774	0.036	0.047	0.460	0.678	64	63	0.701	0.846
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.056	0.006	0.108	1.582	1.258	2,276	2,278	0.044	0.068
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.020	0.003	0.156	1.138	1.067	2,249	2,252	0.014	0.027
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.112	0.008	0.068	1.327	1.152	2,249	2,252	0.097	0.128
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.686	0.011	0.017	0.879	0.937	1,462	1,457	0.663	0.709
Learn and acquire skills										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.544	0.023	0.041	1.104	1.051	548	541	0.499	0.589
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.963	0.007	0.008	2.182	1.477	1,457	1,432	0.948	0.977
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.944	0.008	0.008	1.527	1.236	1,308	1,295	0.928	0.959
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.571	0.019	0.034	1.319	1.148	897	883	0.533	0.609
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.250	0.024	0.097	0.776	0.881	759	250	0.202	0.299
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.218	0.027	0.125	1.085	1.042	759	250	0.164	0.273
Ownership of mobile phone	LN.610a	0.747	0.008	0.010	1.945	1.395	6,096	6,096	0.732	0.763
Use of internet (during the last 3 months)	LN.612a	0.621	0.009	0.015	2.161	1.470	6,096	6,096	0.603	0.639
ICT skills	LN.613b	0.532	0.011	0.020	2.885	1.699	6,096	6,096	0.511	0.554

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.796	0.010	0.013	1.530	1.237	2,344	2,344	0.776	0.817
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.824	0.007	0.009	1.355	1.164	7,215	3,733	0.810	0.839
Child labour	PR.3	0.142	0.008	0.056	1.205	1.098	6,528	2,303	0.126	0.158
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.003	0.002	0.600	0.839	0.916	677	678	0.000	0.008
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.070	0.010	0.141	1.005	1.003	677	678	0.050	0.089
Safety	PR.14	0.779	0.008	0.010	2.186	1.479	6,096	6,096	0.764	0.795
Intimate partner violence	PR.702	0.265	0.018	0.067	1.497	1.224	1,589	927	0.230	0.301
Sexual violence by non-intimate partner	PR.703	0.003	0.002	0.620	1.173	1.083	2,111	1,176	0.000	0.006
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.997	0.001	0.001	1.534	1.238	21,062	3,253	0.995	0.999
Use of improved water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.981	0.006	0.006	5.968	2.443	21,062	3,253	0.970	0.993
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.820	0.011	0.013	2.513	1.585	21,062	3,253	0.798	0.841
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.820	0.011	0.013	2.558	1.600	21,062	3,253	0.799	0.842
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.680	0.024	0.036	1.962	1.401	4,524	721	0.631	0.728
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.572	0.024	0.043	1.744	1.320	4,515	720	0.523	0.621
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.711	0.011	0.016	2.065	1.437	21,004	3,246	0.688	0.734
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.970	0.004	0.004	1.428	1.195	21,062	3,253	0.963	0.977
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.867	0.007	0.009	1.581	1.257	20,996	3,241	0.852	0.882
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.020	0.003	0.144	1.413	1.189	21,062	3,253	0.015	0.026
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.779	0.009	0.012	1.624	1.274	21,062	3,253	0.761	0.798
Equitable chance in life										
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.514	0.011	0.022	1.711	1.308	21,062	3,253	0.491	0.537
Children in the households that received any type of social transfers	EQ.5	0.499	0.013	0.026	6.393	2.528	9,303	9,157	0.473	0.526
Discrimination	EQ.7	0.160	0.006	0.038	1.683	1.297	6,096	6,096	0.147	0.172
Decision-making on reproductive health	EQ.704	0.779	0.010	0.013	1.546	1.244	2,462	2,436	0.758	0.800

na: not applicable

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Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.993	0.004	0.004	1.727	1.314	3,713	953	0.985	1.000
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting	SR.604	0.917	0.010	0.011	1.284	1.133	3,713	953	0.897	0.937
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	7	11.529	3.395	na	na	na	na	0	14
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	11	22.928	4.788	na	na	na	na	1	21
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	2.9	0.028	0.166	na	na	na	na	2.6	3.2
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	47	79.947	8.941	na	na	na	na	29	64
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.393	0.023	0.059	1.048	1.024	293	459	0.346	0.440
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.663	0.029	0.044	0.784	0.885	130	206	0.605	0.722
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.975	0.011	0.011	0.937	0.968	130	206	0.954	0.996
Use of tobacco	TM.602	0.328	0.017	0.051	2.248	1.499	1,136	1,785	0.295	0.361
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.643	0.040	0.063	0.833	0.913	72	118	0.562	0.724
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.508	0.043	0.084	0.852	0.923	72	118	0.422	0.593
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.515	0.045	0.087	0.843	0.918	67	107	0.426	0.604
HPV immunisation coverage	TC.701	0.465	0.048	0.103	0.467	0.683	33	52	0.370	0.561
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	14	(*)	(*)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.047	0.010	0.218	1.312	1.145	347	560	0.026	0.067
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.020	0.007	0.327	1.198	1.094	343	553	0.007	0.033
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.151	0.014	0.092	0.824	0.908	343	553	0.123	0.179
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.728	0.026	0.035	1.157	1.075	220	352	0.677	0.779
Learn and acquire skills										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.496	0.042	0.085	1.006	1.003	92	144	0.412	0.580
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.973	0.008	0.008	0.943	0.971	246	378	0.957	0.989
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.971	0.007	0.008	0.725	0.851	246	378	0.956	0.986
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.619	0.033	0.053	1.187	1.090	167	261	0.554	0.685
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	(0.242)	(0.026)	(0.106)	(0.137)	(0.370)	70	39	(0.191)	(0.293)
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	(0.178)	(0.037)	(0.211)	(0.364)	(0.603)	70	39	(0.103)	(0.252)
Ownership of mobile phone	LN.610a	0.779	0.013	0.017	1.875	1.369	1,136	1,785	0.752	0.806
Use of internet (during the last 3 months)	LN.612a	0.760	0.014	0.019	2.054	1.433	1,136	1,785	0.731	0.789
ICT skills	LN.613b	0.669	0.015	0.022	1.714	1.309	1,136	1,785	0.640	0.698

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.782	0.022	0.028	1.560	1.249	355	573	0.739	0.825
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.766	0.020	0.026	2.079	1.442	1,174	943	0.726	0.806
Child labour	PR.3	0.069	0.013	0.190	1.672	1.293	1,100	620	0.043	0.096
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.009	0.007	0.711	0.990	0.995	132	210	0.000	0.022
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.067	0.014	0.213	0.682	0.826	132	210	0.038	0.095
Safety	PR.14	0.773	0.009	0.011	0.770	0.877	1,136	1,785	0.755	0.790
Intimate partner violence	PR.702	0.252	0.034	0.135	1.457	1.207	295	238	0.184	0.320
Sexual violence by non-intimate partner	PR.703	0.007	0.007	0.994	2.045	1.430	408	315	0.000	0.020
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.997	0.003	0.003	3.110	1.764	3,713	953	0.990	1.000
Use of improved water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.990	0.005	0.005	2.218	1.489	3,713	953	0.980	1.000
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.897	0.011	0.012	1.205	1.098	3,713	953	0.875	0.919
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.897	0.011	0.012	1.205	1.098	3,713	953	0.875	0.919
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.882	0.023	0.026	1.292	1.137	794	255	0.836	0.928
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.811	0.031	0.038	1.614	1.271	794	255	0.749	0.874
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.770	0.014	0.018	0.989	0.995	3,705	950	0.743	0.797
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.941	0.010	0.010	1.630	1.277	3,713	953	0.921	0.960
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.681	0.019	0.028	1.600	1.265	3,705	950	0.642	0.719
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.025	0.007	0.284	1.999	1.414	3,713	953	0.011	0.040
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.579	0.019	0.033	1.435	1.198	3,713	953	0.541	0.618
Equitable chance in life										
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.488	0.022	0.046	1.913	1.383	3,713	953	0.443	0.533
Children in the households that received any type of social transfers	EQ.5	0.472	0.029	0.062	8.058	2.839	1,528	2,362	0.414	0.531
Discrimination	EQ.7	0.160	0.012	0.078	2.071	1.439	1,136	1,785	0.135	0.185
Decision-making on reproductive health	EQ.704	0.665	0.018	0.027	0.942	0.970	419	660	0.629	0.701

na: not applicable

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Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.987	0.004	0.004	3.355	1.832	17,349	2,300	0.979	0.996
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting	SR.604	0.694	0.013	0.019	1.952	1.397	17,349	2,300	0.667	0.721
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	7	4.028	2.007	na	na	na	na	3	11
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	21	9.991	3.161	na	na	na	na	15	28
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	3.9	0.013	0.115	na	na	na	na	3.6	4.1
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	50	28.366	5.326	na	na	na	na	39	61
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.360	0.015	0.042	1.173	1.083	1,368	1,207	0.330	0.390
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.661	0.020	0.030	1.078	1.038	703	614	0.622	0.701
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.930	0.011	0.012	1.159	1.077	703	614	0.907	0.952
Use of tobacco	TM.602	0.310	0.009	0.028	1.517	1.232	4,960	4,311	0.293	0.328
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.669	0.028	0.042	1.295	1.138	405	360	0.612	0.725
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.548	0.031	0.056	1.371	1.171	405	360	0.487	0.610
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.565	0.025	0.044	0.866	0.931	395	352	0.516	0.614
HPV immunisation coverage	TC.701	0.644	0.050	0.078	1.485	1.218	155	135	0.544	0.745
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(0.772)	(0.040)	(0.051)	(0.427)	(0.654)	55	49	(0.692)	(0.851)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.058	0.007	0.120	1.511	1.229	1,929	1,718	0.044	0.071
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.021	0.004	0.174	1.074	1.036	1,906	1,699	0.013	0.028
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.105	0.009	0.082	1.340	1.158	1,906	1,699	0.088	0.123
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.679	0.013	0.019	0.807	0.898	1,243	1,105	0.654	0.704
Learn and acquire skills										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.554	0.026	0.046	1.056	1.028	456	397	0.502	0.605
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.960	0.009	0.009	2.121	1.456	1,210	1,054	0.943	0.978
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.937	0.010	0.010	1.444	1.202	1,062	917	0.918	0.956
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.560	0.022	0.040	1.254	1.120	730	622	0.516	0.605
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.251	0.026	0.105	0.784	0.885	689	211	0.198	0.304
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.222	0.030	0.134	1.073	1.036	689	211	0.163	0.282
Ownership of mobile phone	LN.610a	0.740	0.009	0.012	1.829	1.352	4,960	4,311	0.722	0.758
Use of internet (during the last 3 months)	LN.612a	0.589	0.011	0.018	2.017	1.420	4,960	4,311	0.568	0.610
ICT skills	LN.613b	0.501	0.013	0.026	2.844	1.687	4,960	4,311	0.475	0.527

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.799	0.012	0.014	1.459	1.208	1,989	1,771	0.776	0.822
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.836	0.008	0.009	1.230	1.109	6,041	2,790	0.820	0.851
Child labour	PR.3	0.157	0.009	0.059	1.091	1.044	5,429	1,683	0.138	0.175
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.002	0.002	0.997	0.933	0.966	545	468	0.000	0.006
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.071	0.012	0.166	0.975	0.987	545	468	0.047	0.094
Safety	PR.14	0.781	0.009	0.012	2.245	1.498	4,960	4,311	0.762	0.800
Intimate partner violence	PR.702	0.268	0.020	0.076	1.454	1.206	1,294	689	0.228	0.309
Sexual violence by non-intimate partner	PR.703	0.002	0.001	0.748	0.791	0.889	1,703	861	0.000	0.004
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.997	0.001	0.001	1.247	1.117	17,349	2,300	0.995	1.000
Use of improved water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.979	0.007	0.007	5.531	2.352	17,349	2,300	0.965	0.993
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.803	0.013	0.016	2.371	1.540	17,349	2,300	0.777	0.828
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.804	0.013	0.016	2.417	1.555	17,349	2,300	0.778	0.830
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.637	0.029	0.045	1.686	1.298	3,729	466	0.579	0.695
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.521	0.029	0.055	1.525	1.235	3,721	465	0.464	0.578
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.698	0.014	0.019	1.995	1.413	17,298	2,296	0.671	0.725
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.977	0.004	0.004	1.406	1.186	17,349	2,300	0.969	0.984
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.907	0.008	0.009	1.875	1.369	17,291	2,291	0.891	0.924
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.019	0.003	0.167	1.264	1.124	17,349	2,300	0.013	0.026
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.822	0.011	0.013	1.771	1.331	17,349	2,300	0.801	0.843
Equitable chance in life										
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.520	0.013	0.025	1.567	1.252	17,349	2,300	0.494	0.546
Children in the households that received any type of social transfers	EQ.5	0.504	0.015	0.029	5.882	2.425	7,775	6,795	0.475	0.534
Discrimination	EQ.7	0.160	0.007	0.043	1.535	1.239	4,960	4,311	0.146	0.173
Decision-making on reproductive health	EQ.704	0.802	0.012	0.015	1.626	1.275	2,043	1,776	0.778	0.826

na: not applicable

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Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Apia Urban Area

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.993	0.004	0.004	1.727	1.314	3,713	953	0.985	1.000
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting	SR.604	0.917	0.010	0.011	1.284	1.133	3,713	953	0.897	0.937
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	7	11.529	3.395	na	na	na	na	0	14
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	11	22.928	4.788	na	na	na	na	1	21
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	2.9	0.028	0.166	na	na	na	na	2.6	3.2
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	47	79.947	8.941	na	na	na	na	29	64
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.393	0.023	0.059	1.048	1.024	293	459	0.346	0.440
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.663	0.029	0.044	0.784	0.885	130	206	0.605	0.722
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.975	0.011	0.011	0.937	0.968	130	206	0.954	0.996
Use of tobacco	TM.602	0.328	0.017	0.051	2.248	1.499	1,136	1,785	0.295	0.361
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.643	0.040	0.063	0.833	0.913	72	118	0.562	0.724
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.508	0.043	0.084	0.852	0.923	72	118	0.422	0.593
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.515	0.045	0.087	0.843	0.918	67	107	0.426	0.604
HPV immunisation coverage	TC.701	0.465	0.048	0.103	0.467	0.683	33	52	0.370	0.561
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	14	(*)	(*)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.047	0.010	0.218	1.312	1.145	347	560	0.026	0.067
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.020	0.007	0.327	1.198	1.094	343	553	0.007	0.033
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.151	0.014	0.092	0.824	0.908	343	553	0.123	0.179
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.728	0.026	0.035	1.157	1.075	220	352	0.677	0.779
Learn and acquire skills										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.496	0.042	0.085	1.006	1.003	92	144	0.412	0.580
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.973	0.008	0.008	0.943	0.971	246	378	0.957	0.989
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.971	0.007	0.008	0.725	0.851	246	378	0.956	0.986
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.619	0.033	0.053	1.187	1.090	167	261	0.554	0.685
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	(0.242)	(0.026)	(0.106)	(0.137)	(0.370)	70	39	(0.191)	(0.293)
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	(0.178)	(0.037)	(0.211)	(0.364)	(0.603)	70	39	(0.103)	(0.252)
Ownership of mobile phone	LN.610a	0.779	0.013	0.017	1.875	1.369	1,136	1,785	0.752	0.806
Use of internet (during the last 3 months)	LN.612a	0.760	0.014	0.019	2.054	1.433	1,136	1,785	0.731	0.789
ICT skills	LN.613b	0.669	0.015	0.022	1.714	1.309	1,136	1,785	0.640	0.698

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Apia Urban Area (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.782	0.022	0.028	1.560	1.249	355	573	0.739	0.825
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.766	0.020	0.026	2.079	1.442	1,174	943	0.726	0.806
Child labour	PR.3	0.069	0.013	0.190	1.672	1.293	1,100	620	0.043	0.096
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.009	0.007	0.711	0.990	0.995	132	210	0.000	0.022
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.067	0.014	0.213	0.682	0.826	132	210	0.038	0.095
Safety	PR.14	0.773	0.009	0.011	0.770	0.877	1,136	1,785	0.755	0.790
Intimate partner violence	PR.702	0.252	0.034	0.135	1.457	1.207	295	238	0.184	0.320
Sexual violence by non-intimate partner	PR.703	0.007	0.007	0.994	2.045	1.430	408	315	0.000	0.020
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.997	0.003	0.003	3.110	1.764	3,713	953	0.990	1.000
Use of improved water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.990	0.005	0.005	2.218	1.489	3,713	953	0.980	1.000
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.897	0.011	0.012	1.205	1.098	3,713	953	0.875	0.919
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.897	0.011	0.012	1.205	1.098	3,713	953	0.875	0.919
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.882	0.023	0.026	1.292	1.137	794	255	0.836	0.928
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.811	0.031	0.038	1.614	1.271	794	255	0.749	0.874
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.770	0.014	0.018	0.989	0.995	3,705	950	0.743	0.797
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.941	0.010	0.010	1.630	1.277	3,713	953	0.921	0.960
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.681	0.019	0.028	1.600	1.265	3,705	950	0.642	0.719
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.025	0.007	0.284	1.999	1.414	3,713	953	0.011	0.040
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.579	0.019	0.033	1.435	1.198	3,713	953	0.541	0.618
Equitable chance in life										
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.488	0.022	0.046	1.913	1.383	3,713	953	0.443	0.533
Children in the households that received any type of social transfers	EQ.5	0.472	0.029	0.062	8.058	2.839	1,528	2,362	0.414	0.531
Discrimination	EQ.7	0.160	0.012	0.078	2.071	1.439	1,136	1,785	0.135	0.185
Decision-making on reproductive health	EQ.704	0.665	0.018	0.027	0.942	0.970	419	660	0.629	0.701

na: not applicable

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Table SE.5: Sampling errors: North West Upolu

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.988	0.005	0.005	1.649	1.284	7,929	908	0.979	0.998
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting	SR.604	0.819	0.024	0.029	3.492	1.869	7,929	908	0.771	0.867
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	9	12.494	3.535	na	na	na	na	2	16
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	24	25.762	5.076	na	na	na	na	14	35
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	3.6	0.030	0.173	na	na	na	na	3.3	4.0
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	51	56.717	7.531	na	na	na	na	36	66
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.389	0.027	0.068	1.294	1.137	589	437	0.336	0.442
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.519	0.031	0.060	0.893	0.945	314	233	0.457	0.581
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.953	0.018	0.019	1.608	1.268	314	233	0.917	0.988
Use of tobacco	TM.602	0.313	0.014	0.045	1.641	1.281	2,405	1,760	0.284	0.341
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.576	0.045	0.079	1.165	1.079	186	139	0.485	0.666
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.468	0.050	0.106	1.370	1.171	186	139	0.368	0.567
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.534	0.041	0.078	0.921	0.960	181	135	0.451	0.616
HPV immunisation coverage	TC.701	0.604	0.096	0.158	1.985	1.409	71	53	0.413	0.795
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	17	(*)	(*)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.059	0.011	0.194	1.513	1.230	868	649	0.036	0.081
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.024	0.006	0.241	0.892	0.944	852	637	0.012	0.035
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.121	0.015	0.126	1.389	1.179	852	637	0.090	0.151
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.782	0.020	0.026	0.996	0.998	570	426	0.742	0.822
Learn and acquire skills										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.519	0.042	0.080	1.083	1.041	210	156	0.436	0.603
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.935	0.018	0.019	2.122	1.457	557	414	0.899	0.970
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.909	0.017	0.019	1.397	1.182	517	384	0.874	0.944
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.554	0.028	0.051	0.930	0.964	386	287	0.497	0.611
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.250	0.038	0.151	0.527	0.726	275	70	0.174	0.326
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.221	0.041	0.185	0.665	0.815	275	70	0.139	0.302
Ownership of mobile phone	LN.610a	0.757	0.015	0.020	2.250	1.500	2,405	1,760	0.727	0.788
Use of internet (during the last 3 months)	LN.612a	0.713	0.016	0.023	2.328	1.526	2,405	1,760	0.680	0.746
ICT skills	LN.613b	0.559	0.022	0.040	3.551	1.884	2,405	1,760	0.514	0.603

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: North West Upolu (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.766	0.018	0.024	1.263	1.124	899	672	0.730	0.803
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.851	0.011	0.013	1.000	1.000	2,609	1,037	0.829	0.873
Child labour	PR.3	0.113	0.016	0.140	1.571	1.253	2,400	632	0.081	0.144
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	271	201	0.000	0.000
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.080	0.018	0.231	0.926	0.962	271	201	0.043	0.116
Safety	PR.14	0.679	0.018	0.027	2.735	1.654	2,405	1,760	0.642	0.716
Intimate partner violence	PR.702	0.239	0.031	0.129	1.420	1.192	625	274	0.177	0.300
Sexual violence by non-intimate partner	PR.703	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	820	343	0.000	0.000
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.996	0.002	0.002	1.231	1.110	7,929	908	0.992	1.000
Use of improved water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.982	0.007	0.007	2.507	1.583	7,929	908	0.969	0.996
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.841	0.019	0.023	2.500	1.581	7,929	908	0.802	0.879
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.843	0.020	0.023	2.606	1.614	7,929	908	0.804	0.882
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.849	0.043	0.051	2.670	1.634	1,630	185	0.763	0.936
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.739	0.046	0.062	2.014	1.419	1,621	184	0.646	0.831
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.689	0.024	0.035	2.492	1.579	7,889	906	0.641	0.738
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.974	0.007	0.007	1.604	1.267	7,929	908	0.961	0.988
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.853	0.015	0.018	1.627	1.275	7,893	904	0.823	0.883
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.030	0.005	0.172	0.818	0.904	7,929	908	0.020	0.040
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.777	0.019	0.024	1.879	1.371	7,929	908	0.739	0.815
Equitable chance in life										
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.445	0.024	0.054	2.102	1.450	7,929	908	0.397	0.493
Children in the households that received any type of social transfers	EQ.5	0.429	0.028	0.065	8.078	2.842	3,459	2,569	0.374	0.485
Discrimination	EQ.7	0.095	0.009	0.096	1.709	1.307	2,405	1,760	0.076	0.113
Decision-making on reproductive health	EQ.704	0.779	0.020	0.026	1.681	1.297	968	718	0.738	0.819

na: not applicable

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Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Rest of Upolu

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.995	0.003	0.003	1.083	1.041	4,941	681	0.990	1.000
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting	SR.604	0.712	0.019	0.027	1.182	1.087	4,941	681	0.674	0.750
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	4	7.106	2.666	na	na	na	na	-2	9
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	15	24.487	4.948	na	na	na	na	5	25
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	3.9	0.035	0.187	na	na	na	na	3.5	4.3
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	61	102.038	10.101	na	na	na	na	40	81
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.303	0.019	0.063	0.632	0.795	396	363	0.265	0.341
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.673	0.037	0.054	1.204	1.097	217	199	0.600	0.747
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.975	0.012	0.012	1.101	1.049	217	199	0.952	0.998
Use of tobacco	TM.602	0.346	0.015	0.042	1.208	1.099	1,408	1,276	0.317	0.375
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.673	0.049	0.073	1.208	1.099	114	110	0.574	0.772
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.555	0.044	0.080	0.867	0.931	114	110	0.466	0.643
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.519	0.040	0.077	0.668	0.817	108	104	0.439	0.600
HPV immunisation coverage	TC.701	(0.628)	(0.076)	(0.121)	(1.044)	(1.022)	47	43	(0.475)	(0.780)
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(0.880)	(0.022)	(0.025)	(0.110)	(0.332)	26	25	(0.836)	(0.924)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.051	0.012	0.242	1.722	1.312	566	545	0.027	0.076
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.022	0.007	0.331	1.343	1.159	565	544	0.007	0.037
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.088	0.014	0.154	1.252	1.119	565	544	0.061	0.115
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.588	0.021	0.035	0.590	0.768	348	335	0.547	0.629
Learn and acquire skills										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.504	0.047	0.094	1.080	1.039	127	121	0.409	0.599
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.971	0.009	0.010	0.966	0.983	322	307	0.952	0.990
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.961	0.014	0.015	1.509	1.228	294	280	0.932	0.989
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.571	0.041	0.072	1.343	1.159	208	198	0.489	0.652
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.203	0.052	0.256	1.258	1.121	257	76	0.099	0.308
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.224	0.054	0.239	1.235	1.112	257	76	0.117	0.331
Ownership of mobile phone	LN.610a	0.751	0.016	0.021	1.667	1.291	1,408	1,276	0.719	0.782
Use of internet (during the last 3 months)	LN.612a	0.458	0.020	0.043	2.014	1.419	1,408	1,276	0.418	0.497
ICT skills	LN.613b	0.453	0.021	0.047	2.359	1.536	1,408	1,276	0.410	0.496

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Rest of Upolu (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.822	0.017	0.020	1.072	1.035	576	555	0.788	0.855
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.840	0.015	0.018	1.524	1.234	1,786	858	0.809	0.871
Child labour	PR.3	0.169	0.013	0.076	0.597	0.772	1,560	510	0.143	0.194
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.007	0.007	0.992	0.984	0.992	165	151	0.000	0.020
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.079	0.021	0.259	0.870	0.933	165	151	0.038	0.121
Safety	PR.14	0.875	0.006	0.007	0.443	0.665	1,408	1,276	0.863	0.887
Intimate partner violence	PR.702	0.287	0.041	0.143	1.671	1.293	371	205	0.205	0.368
Sexual violence by non-intimate partner	PR.703	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	486	255	0.000	0.000
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.997	0.002	0.002	0.947	0.973	4,941	681	0.993	1.000
Use of improved water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.961	0.022	0.023	8.504	2.916	4,941	681	0.918	1.000
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.788	0.019	0.024	1.493	1.222	4,941	681	0.750	0.826
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.788	0.019	0.024	1.493	1.222	4,941	681	0.750	0.826
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.442	0.048	0.108	1.277	1.130	1,059	139	0.347	0.538
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.334	0.045	0.133	1.232	1.110	1,059	139	0.245	0.423
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.696	0.016	0.023	0.826	0.909	4,932	680	0.664	0.728
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.965	0.007	0.007	0.917	0.958	4,941	681	0.952	0.979
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.966	0.009	0.010	1.759	1.326	4,924	677	0.948	0.985
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.003	0.002	0.588	0.751	0.867	4,941	681	0.000	0.007
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.857	0.014	0.016	1.035	1.017	4,941	681	0.830	0.884
Equitable chance in life										
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.580	0.018	0.032	0.935	0.967	4,941	681	0.543	0.616
Children in the households that received any type of social transfers	EQ.5	0.557	0.019	0.034	3.110	1.763	2,241	2,134	0.519	0.595
Discrimination	EQ.7	0.186	0.012	0.066	1.271	1.127	1,408	1,276	0.162	0.211
Decision-making on reproductive health	EQ.704	0.784	0.021	0.026	1.324	1.150	577	528	0.743	0.825

na: not applicable

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Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Savaii

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.977	0.014	0.014	6.222	2.494	4,480	711	0.949	1.000
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting	SR.604	0.453	0.022	0.048	1.338	1.157	4,480	711	0.410	0.497
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	8	13.526	3.678	na	na	na	na	0	15
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	23	39.039	6.248	na	na	na	na	10	35
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	4.3	0.053	0.230	na	na	na	na	3.8	4.7
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	32	113.306	10.645	na	na	na	na	11	53
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.373	0.027	0.072	1.237	1.112	383	407	0.320	0.427
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.907	0.023	0.026	1.158	1.076	171	182	0.860	0.953
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.830	0.029	0.034	1.042	1.021	171	182	0.773	0.887
Use of tobacco	TM.602	0.262	0.013	0.051	1.194	1.092	1,147	1,275	0.235	0.289
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.829	0.042	0.051	1.371	1.171	105	111	0.745	0.913
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.685	0.057	0.084	1.670	1.292	105	111	0.570	0.799
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.664	0.048	0.072	1.150	1.072	107	113	0.568	0.759
HPV immunisation coverage	TC.701	(0.744)	(0.053)	(0.072)	(0.567)	(0.753)	37	39	(0.637)	(0.850)
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	7	(*)	(*)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.063	0.011	0.178	1.108	1.053	495	524	0.041	0.085
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.014	0.005	0.368	0.957	0.978	489	518	0.004	0.023
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.098	0.014	0.143	1.157	1.075	489	518	0.070	0.127
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.596	0.026	0.043	0.950	0.975	325	344	0.544	0.648
Learn and acquire skills										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.667	0.044	0.066	1.033	1.016	119	120	0.579	0.755
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.994	0.004	0.004	0.995	0.997	330	333	0.986	1.000
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.968	0.011	0.011	0.984	0.992	251	253	0.947	0.990
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.562	0.063	0.112	2.191	1.480	136	137	0.436	0.688
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.331	0.041	0.124	0.488	0.699	158	65	0.249	0.414
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.223	0.065	0.293	1.576	1.255	158	65	0.092	0.354
Ownership of mobile phone	LN.610a	0.692	0.012	0.018	0.907	0.952	1,147	1,275	0.667	0.717
Use of internet (during the last 3 months)	LN.612a	0.492	0.021	0.042	2.192	1.481	1,147	1,275	0.450	0.533
ICT skills	LN.613b	0.440	0.015	0.035	1.215	1.102	1,147	1,275	0.409	0.470

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Savaii (continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.831	0.024	0.028	2.157	1.469	514	544	0.784	0.878
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.807	0.015	0.019	1.367	1.169	1,647	895	0.776	0.838
Child labour	PR.3	0.216	0.017	0.081	0.975	0.987	1,469	541	0.181	0.250
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	109	116	0.000	0.000
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.034	0.017	0.503	1.037	1.018	109	116	0.000	0.069
Safety	PR.14	0.878	0.011	0.013	1.502	1.226	1,147	1,275	0.856	0.901
Intimate partner violence	PR.702	0.308	0.033	0.109	1.098	1.048	299	210	0.241	0.375
Sexual violence by non-intimate partner	PR.703	0.007	0.005	0.757	1.064	1.031	396	263	0.000	0.018
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.998	0.002	0.002	1.413	1.189	4,480	711	0.994	1.000
Use of improved water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.994	0.002	0.002	0.765	0.875	4,480	711	0.990	0.999
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.753	0.030	0.040	3.397	1.843	4,480	711	0.693	0.812
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.753	0.030	0.040	3.397	1.843	4,480	711	0.693	0.812
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.501	0.055	0.111	1.732	1.316	1,041	142	0.390	0.612
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.372	0.051	0.136	1.553	1.246	1,041	142	0.270	0.473
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.717	0.024	0.033	2.002	1.415	4,478	710	0.669	0.765
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.993	0.004	0.004	1.460	1.208	4,480	711	0.985	1.000
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.939	0.013	0.014	2.037	1.427	4,475	710	0.913	0.964
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.019	0.008	0.443	2.701	1.644	4,480	711	0.002	0.036
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.864	0.017	0.020	1.788	1.337	4,480	711	0.829	0.898
Equitable chance in life										
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.586	0.021	0.035	1.261	1.123	4,480	711	0.544	0.627
Children in the households that received any type of social transfers	EQ.5	0.573	0.024	0.041	4.802	2.191	2,075	2,092	0.525	0.620
Discrimination	EQ.7	0.263	0.017	0.064	1.895	1.377	1,147	1,275	0.230	0.297
Decision-making on reproductive health	EQ.704	0.870	0.016	0.018	1.190	1.091	499	530	0.838	0.902

na: not applicable

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APPENDIX D
DATA QUALITY

Census staff taking data quality seriously while reviewing the DHS-MICS Questionnaires.

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D1. AGE DISTRIBUTION

Table DQ.1.1: Age distribution of household population

Single-year age distribution of household population [A], by sex, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Males		Females			Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age					**Age**				
0	217	2.1	207	2.0	45	96	0.9	123	1.2
1	228	2.2	270	2.6	46	84	0.8	107	1.0
2	241	2.3	250	2.4	47	100	0.9	73	0.7
3	286	2.7	256	2.4	48	106	1.0	105	1.0
4	289	2.7	216	2.1	49	85	0.8	70	0.7
5	322	3.1	249	2.4	50	101	1.0	140	1.3
6	293	2.8	279	2.7	51	125	1.2	134	1.3
7	295	2.8	266	2.5	52	90	0.9	88	0.8
8	267	2.5	265	2.5	53	107	1.0	111	1.1
9	281	2.7	226	2.1	54	114	1.1	106	1.0
10	302	2.9	286	2.7	55	100	0.9	103	1.0
11	286	2.7	222	2.1	56	99	0.9	68	0.6
12	315	3.0	298	2.8	57	95	0.9	90	0.9
13	277	2.6	297	2.8	58	84	0.8	70	0.7
14	252	2.4	245	2.3	59	83	0.8	81	0.8
15	243	2.3	198	1.9	60	80	0.8	75	0.7
16	227	2.2	223	2.1	61	87	0.8	90	0.9
17	233	2.2	196	1.9	62	87	0.8	84	0.8
18	204	1.9	205	1.9	63	59	0.6	92	0.9
19	202	1.9	163	1.6	64	67	0.6	50	0.5
20	155	1.5	155	1.5	65	63	0.6	77	0.7
21	187	1.8	148	1.4	66	51	0.5	74	0.7
22	140	1.3	161	1.5	67	47	0.4	51	0.5
23	115	1.1	124	1.2	68	33	0.3	49	0.5
24	133	1.3	134	1.3	69	46	0.4	50	0.5
25	131	1.2	158	1.5	70	46	0.4	39	0.4
26	105	1.0	105	1.0	71	44	0.4	30	0.3
27	111	1.1	127	1.2	72	35	0.3	30	0.3
28	119	1.1	137	1.3	73	30	0.3	39	0.4
29	125	1.2	133	1.3	74	29	0.3	28	0.3
30	116	1.1	152	1.4	75	23	0.2	39	0.4
31	98	0.9	135	1.3	76	24	0.2	24	0.2
32	104	1.0	129	1.2	77	16	0.2	14	0.1
33	116	1.1	143	1.4	78	17	0.2	16	0.2
34	80	0.8	120	1.1	79	16	0.1	24	0.2
35	114	1.1	114	1.1	80	11	0.1	24	0.2
36	82	0.8	112	1.1	81	14	0.1	15	0.1
37	100	0.9	122	1.2	82	6	0.1	13	0.1
38	95	0.9	92	0.9	83	5	0.0	11	0.1
39	90	0.9	100	0.9	84	7	0.1	12	0.1
40	87	0.8	104	1.0	85+	49	0.5	76	0.7
41	103	1.0	93	0.9					
42	89	0.8	106	1.0	DK/ Missing	0	0.0	0	0.0
43	117	1.1	113	1.1					
44	99	0.9	95	0.9	**Total**	**10,539**	**100.0**	**10,523**	**100.0**

[A] As this table includes all household members listed in interviewed households, the numbers and distributions by sex do not match those shown for individuals in Tables SR.5.1W/M, SR.5.2 and SR.5.3 where interviewed individuals are weighted with individual sample weights. Tables DQ.1.2W/M, DQ.1.3 and DQ.1.4 similarly use household sample weights and do not match distributions obtained through individual questionnaires.

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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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	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	1,348	na	na	na
15-19	986	919	21.5	93.2
20-24	722	674	15.8	93.3
25-29	660	620	14.5	93.9
30-34	680	646	15.1	95.1
35-39	540	506	11.8	93.6
40-44	511	466	10.9	91.1
45-49	477	446	10.4	93.4
50-54	579	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	4,577	4,277	100.0	93.4
Ratios				
10-14 to 15-19	1.37	na	na	na
25-29 to 20-24	0.91	na	na	na
50-54 to 45-49	1.21	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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	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	1,432	718	na	na	na
15-19	1,109	525	463	25.1	88.1
20-24	731	376	318	17.3	84.5
25-29	591	309	263	14.3	85.1
30-34	514	270	223	12.1	82.6
35-39	482	235	193	10.5	82.1
40-44	496	239	195	10.6	81.9
45-49	472	222	186	10.1	83.5
50-54	538	274	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	4,395	2,176	1,840	100.0	84.6
Ratios					
10-14 to 15-19	1.29	1.37	na	na	na
25-29 to 20-24	0.81	0.82	na	na	na
50-54 to 45-49	1.14	1.24	na	na	na

na: not applicable

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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/caregivers were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caregivers were interviewed, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	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	425	415	17.3	97.6
1	498	487	20.3	97.8
2	491	478	20.0	97.5
3	543	529	22.1	97.5
4	505	487	20.3	96.5
5	571	na	na	na
6	572	na	na	na
7	561	na	na	na
Total (0-4)	2,461	2,396	100.0	97.4
Ratios				
Ratio of 2 to 1	0.99	na	na	na
Ratio of 5 to 4	1.13	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/caregivers were interviewed, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	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	496	na	na	na	na
4	469	na	na	na	na
5	534	9.4	218	9.4	96.6
6	530	8.6	196	8.4	94.0
7	516	7.9	186	8.0	97.2
8	500	7.1	165	7.1	96.6
9	480	7.0	161	6.9	95.1
10	545	7.2	167	7.2	95.8
11	483	7.3	172	7.4	97.5
12	561	9.1	211	9.1	95.8
13	543	8.0	184	7.9	95.4
14	468	6.3	148	6.4	98.5
15	418	7.1	164	7.1	96.1
16	433	8.1	192	8.3	98.8
17	412	6.8	155	6.7	94.1
18	377	na	na	na	na
19	344	na	na	na	na
20	295	na	na	na	na
Total (5-17)	6,423	100.0	2,320	100.0	96.2
Ratios					
Ratio of 4 to 5	0.88	na	na	na	na
Ratio of 6 to 7	1.03	1.09	na	na	na
Ratio of 10 to 9	1.14	0.97	na	na	na
Ratio of 15 to 14	0.89	1.13	na	na	na
Ratio of 18 to 17	0.92	na	na	na	na

[A] Number of cases are used to calculate the 'Ratio of 6 to 7' and 'Ratio of 15 to14'

na: not applicable

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D2. BIRTH DATE AND AGE REPORTING

Table DQ.2.1: Birth date and age reporting (household members)

Percent distribution of household members by completeness of date of birth/age information, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age						
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other	Total	Number of household members
Total	**98.2**	**1.1**	**0.0**	**0.7**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**21,062**
Area							
Urban	97.9	0.9	0.0	1.1	0.1	100.0	3,713
Rural	98.3	1.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	17,349
Region							
Apia Urban Area	97.9	0.9	0.0	1.1	0.1	100.0	3,713
North West of Upolu	97.8	1.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	7,929
Rest of Upolu	98.1	1.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	4,941
Savaii	99.2	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	4,480
Age							
0-4	99.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,461
5-14	99.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	5,522
15-24	98.6	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	3,548
25-49	98.3	1.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	5,424
50-64	96.4	2.3	0.0	1.1	0.2	100.0	2,761
65-84	98.5	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	1,222
85+	58.6	1.1	0.0	39.2	1.1	100.0	125

Table DQ.2.2W: Birth date and age reporting (women)

Percent distribution of interviewed women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age						
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/ Other	Total	Number of women
Total	**99.9**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**4,263**
Area							
Urban	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	805
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,458
Region							
Apia Urban Area	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	805
North West of Upolu	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,671
Rest of Upolu	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	983
Savaii	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	804
Age							
15-19	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	913
20-24	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	677
25-29	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	615
30-34	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	647
35-39	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	502
40-44	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	464
45-49	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	445

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Table DQ.2.2M: Birth date and age reporting (men)

Percent distribution of interviewed men age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age						
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/ Other	Total	Number of men
Total	**99.8**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**1,833**
Area							
Urban	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	337
Rural	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,496
Region							
Apia Urban Area	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	337
North West of Upolu	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	728
Rest of Upolu	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	424
Savaii	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	344
Age							
15-19	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	461
20-24	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	320
25-29	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	262
30-34	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	221
35-39	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	193
40-44	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	195
45-49	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	182

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Table DQ.2.3: Birth date reporting (live births)

Percent distribution of first and most recent live births to interviewed women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth (unimputed), Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth										
	Date of first live birth						Date of most recent live birth				
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Completed years since first birth only	Missing/DK/Other	Total	Number of first live births	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Missing/DK/Other	Total	Number of most recent live births
Total	**99.6**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**2,630**	**99.8**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**2,133**
Area											
Urban	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	464	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	359
Rural	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,166	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,774
Region											
Apia Urban Area	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	464	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	359
North West of Upolu	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,011	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	802
Rest of Upolu	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	623	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	518
Savaii	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	533	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	455

Table DQ.2.4: Birth date and age reporting (children under 5)

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of date of birth/age information, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age						
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other	Total	Number of children under 5
Total	**99.9**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**2,344**
Area							
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	355
Rural	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,989
Region							
Apia Urban Area	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	355
North West of Upolu	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	899
Rest of Upolu	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	576
Savaii	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	514
Age							
0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	404
1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	477
2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	462
3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	522
4	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	478

Table DQ.2.5: Birth date distribution (children under 5)

Percent distribution of children under 5 by year and month of birth, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	2020[A]	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025[A]	Missing	Total
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Month of birth								
January	0.0	5.0	8.1	6.0	9.0	14.3	0.0	6.8
February	0.0	7.4	9.4	8.3	8.4	12.8	0.0	7.8
March	0.0	7.4	8.9	8.5	11.6	25.1	0.0	9.3
April	0.0	8.3	6.3	9.1	8.8	18.3	0.0	8.0
May	2.7	11.8	9.6	9.1	10.4	22.3	0.0	10.4
June	13.7	12.9	9.3	6.8	11.3	7.2	100.0	10.3
July	16.9	10.1	7.5	9.9	8.1	0.0	0.0	9.1
August	12.1	6.8	9.7	10.8	4.3	0.0	0.0	7.8
September	14.3	9.1	7.7	7.1	6.8	0.0	0.0	7.8
October	13.8	7.2	9.5	9.4	7.4	0.0	0.0	8.3
November	12.4	7.2	6.5	6.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	6.4
December	14.0	6.9	7.4	8.9	9.2	0.0	0.0	8.0
Percentage born in same month as month of interview	9.0	12.8	10.8	8.4	11.9	16.8	0.0	11.3
Number of children under age 5	270	507	502	450	418	195	1	2,344

[A] As the survey fieldwork took place during May-July, the values for the first and last year shown here will be truncated.

Table DQ.2.6: Birth date reporting (children age 5-17 years)

Percent distribution of selected children age 5-17 years by completeness of date of birth information, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age						
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other	Total	Number of selected children age 5-17 years
Total	**99.9**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**2,303**
Area							
Urban	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	394
Rural	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,909
Region							
Apia Urban Area	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	394
North West of Upolu	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	851
Rest of Upolu	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	544
Savaii	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	514
Age							
5-9	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	919
10-14	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	877
15-17	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	508

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Table DQ.2.7: Birth date distribution (selected children age 5-9 years)

Percent distribution of children age 5-9 years selected for the 5-17 questionnaire by year and month of birth, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	2015[A]	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020[A]	Total
Total	**100**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Month of birth							
January	0.0	10.7	5.6	4.4	7.3	12.8	6.9
February	0.0	8.2	7.5	11.5	8.0	25.4	9.7
March	0.0	5.2	10.7	6.5	5.7	16.7	7.4
April	0.0	8.1	11.4	11.4	7.7	25.5	10.4
May	1.8	13.4	13.3	10.8	14.4	14.6	12.1
June	14.7	8.6	6.6	6.3	10.5	5.0	8.4
July	17.1	3.4	12.1	8.1	6.5	0.0	7.7
August	17.5	7.4	7.6	7.3	4.5	0.0	7.0
September	18.0	6.7	2.9	9.1	13.4	0.0	8.2
October	12.5	12.5	7.9	4.8	8.6	0.0	7.9
November	14.6	3.7	7.4	9.2	3.8	0.0	6.2
December	3.9	12.0	6.9	10.6	9.6	0.0	8.1
Percentage born in same month as month of interview	3.8	9.5	10.7	10.2	14.9	11.0	10.6
Number of children age 5-9	271	499	538	533	583	293	2,718

[A] As the survey fieldwork took place during May-July, the values for the first and last year shown here will be truncated.

D3. COMPLETENESS AND MEASUREMENTS

Table DQ.3.1: Completeness and quality of information of water quality testing

Percentage of households selected for and with complete water quality testing at household and source, and (unweighted) percentage of positive blank tests, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of households:			Percentage of households with complete water quality test for:			Blank tests (unweighted)		
	Selected for Water Quality Testing questionnaire	With completed Water Quality Testing questionnaire	Number of households	Household drinking water	Source of drinking water	Number of households selected for Water Quality Testing Questionnaire	Percentage positive among completed	Number completed	Number of households selected [A]
Total	**21.5**	**21.5**	**3,253**	**100.0**	**99.7**	**701**	**1.6**	**181**	**187**
Area									
Urban	26.8	26.8	610	100.0	99.6	164	2.9	65	68
Rural	20.3	20.3	2,643	100.0	99.7	537	0.8	116	119

[A] One blank test (a test of uncontaminated water) was performed in each cluster. For practical reasons, the blank test was assigned to first of the households selected for water quality testing.

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Table DQ.3.2W: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union (women)

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 years with missing or incomplete information on date of and age at first marriage/union, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of women with:			
	Date of first marriage/union DK/missing			
	Only month DK/missing	Both month and year DK/missing	Age at first marriage/union DK/missing	Number of women ever married
Total	**6.4**	**1.6**	**0.0**	**2,663**
Area				
Urban	5.9	2.3	0.1	457
Rural	6.5	1.4	0.0	2,206
Region				
Apia Urban Area	5.9	2.3	0.1	457
North West of Upolu	9.6	2.3	0.0	1,043
Rest of Upolu	4.5	0.7	0.0	631
Savaii	2.8	0.5	0.0	532
Age				
15-19	5.0	4.1	0.0	66
20-24	4.2	0.5	0.0	298
25-29	6.2	0.4	0.0	459
30-34	4.3	0.5	0.0	540
35-39	7.3	0.9	0.0	456
40-44	6.8	3.2	0.1	430
45-49	9.7	3.7	0.0	413
Number of women ever married	170	42	1	2,663

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Table DQ.3.2M: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union (men)

Percentage of ever-married men age 15-49 years with missing or incomplete information on date of and age at first marriage/ union, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of men with:			
	Date of first marriage/union DK/missing			
	Only month DK/ missing	Both month and year DK/missing	Age at first marriage/ union DK/missing	Number of men ever married
Total	21.1	3.7	0.0	863
Area				
Urban	12.6	1.4	0.0	146
Rural	22.8	4.2	0.0	717
Region				
Apia Urban Area	12.6	1.4	0.0	146
North West of Upolu	24.2	6.3	0.0	377
Rest of Upolu	27.0	1.2	0.0	184
Savaii	14.7	2.6	0.0	156
Age				
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	4
20-24	20.9	0.0	0.0	68
25-29	15.6	3.0	0.0	139
30-34	16.5	2.2	0.0	161
35-39	20.5	5.1	0.0	154
40-44	25.3	4.8	0.0	175
45-49	27.1	5.0	0.0	161
Number of men ever married	182	32	0	863

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Table DQ.3.3: 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 practise, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percent distribution of children with:							Percentage of children:				
		Incomplete FL modules, by reason:										
	Completed foundational learning skills (FL) module	Mother refused	Child refused	Child not available	Other	Total	Number of selected children age 7-14 years	For whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	With insufficient number recognition skill for testing	Number of children age 7-14 years with completed FL module	Percentage of children who did not complete reading and comprehension practise	Number of children age 7-9 years with completed FL module
Total	**96.0**	**0.9**	**0.2**	**1.6**	**1.3**	**100.0**	**1,384**	**0.9**	**2.4**	**1,329**	**35.1**	**489**
Area												
Urban	97.8	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.5	100.0	232	1.8	1.8	227	34.5	71
Rural	95.6	1.0	0.2	1.7	1.4	100.0	1,152	0.8	2.5	1,102	35.2	418
Region												
Apia Urban Area	97.8	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.5	100.0	232	1.8	1.8	227	34.5	71
North West of Upolu	94.1	2.0	0.3	2.0	1.7	100.0	479	1.2	2.4	451	41.3	163
Rest of Upolu	94.1	0.6	0.3	2.5	2.5	100.0	343	0.7	3.0	323	38.9	134
Savaii	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	330	0.3	2.3	328	22.8	121
Age												
7	96.4	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.3	100.0	184	1.9	10.3	178	43.7	178
8	96.5	0.8	0.0	1.4	1.3	100.0	163	0.9	2.4	157	28.4	157
9	95.8	0.8	0.0	1.2	2.2	100.0	160	0.4	1.8	153	32.1	153
10	96.9	0.8	0.0	0.8	1.4	100.0	166	0.4	1.9	161	na	0
11	94.9	0.0	0.8	2.4	1.9	100.0	171	0.9	1.4	162	na	0
12	96.8	1.3	0.0	0.8	1.2	100.0	210	0.5	0.0	203	na	0
13	95.1	0.7	0.0	3.6	0.6	100.0	183	1.2	0.6	174	na	0
14	95.5	1.5	0.0	1.5	1.6	100.0	147	1.4	0.6	140	na	0

na: not applicable

Table DQ.3.4: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Weight for age (children under 5)

Percent (unweighted) distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and weight, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

		Reason for exclusion from analysis						
	Valid weight and date of birth	Weight not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured and incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)	Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
Total	**98.8**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.7**	**100.0**	**1.2**	**2,344**
Age (in months)								
<6	98.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	1.8	228
6-11	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	0.6	181
12-23	99.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	0.8	478
24-35	99.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	0.9	459
36-47	99.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	1.0	518
48-59	97.7	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.6	100.0	2.3	480

Table DQ.3.5: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Height for age (children under 5)

Percent (unweighted) distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and length or height, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

		Reason for exclusion from analysis						
	Valid length/height and date of birth	Length/Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Length/Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)	Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
Total	**97.2**	**1.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**1.7**	**100.0**	**2.8**	**2,344**
Age (in months)								
<6	93.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	4.8	100.0	6.6	228
6-11	96.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	100.0	3.3	181
12-23	97.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	2.1	478
24-35	96.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	3.3	459
36-47	98.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	1.7	518
48-59	97.7	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.6	100.0	2.3	480

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Table DQ.3.6: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Weight for height (children under 5)

Percent (unweighted) distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on weight and length or height, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

		Reason for exclusion from analysis						
	Valid weight and length/height	Weight not measured	Length/Height not measured	Weight and length/height not measured	Flagged cases (outliers)	Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
Total	**96.1**	**0.0**	**0.6**	**0.4**	**2.9**	**100.0**	**3.9**	**2,344**
Age (in months)								
<6	91.7	0.0	1.3	0.4	6.6	100.0	8.3	228
6-11	96.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	100.0	3.3	181
12-23	97.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.3	100.0	2.7	478
24-35	96.1	0.0	1.3	0.2	2.4	100.0	3.9	459
36-47	97.1	0.0	0.6	0.2	2.1	100.0	2.9	518
48-59	95.6	0.2	0.2	1.3	2.7	100.0	4.4	480

Table DQ.3.7: Heaping in anthropometric measurements (children under 5)

Percent (unweighted) distribution of decimal digit recorded in weight and height/length measurements of children under 5, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**2,333**	**100.0**	**2,320**	**100.0**
Digit				
0	263	11.3	319	13.8
1	214	9.2	183	7.9
2	239	10.2	229	9.9
3	222	9.5	224	9.7
4	274	11.7	213	9.2
5	231	9.9	380	16.4
6	236	10.1	222	9.6
7	215	9.2	172	7.4
8	206	8.8	181	7.8
9	233	10.0	197	8.5
Index of dissimilarity[A]	na	3.4	na	10.1

[A] A measure of digit preference calculated as half of the sum of the absolute differences to the expected 10%, that is, the percentage of all measurements that would need to be moved to achieve the expected 10% of measurements on each terminal digit.

na: not applicable

Table DQ.3.8: Interference in anthropometric measurements (children under 5)

Percentage (unweighted) of measured children under 5 for whom measurement of height/length were interfered with by braided or ornamented hair and (unweighted) percentage who wore more than very light clothing or only undergarments during weight measurement, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of children who wore braided or ornamented hair that interfered with height/length measurement	Number of children under 5 with height/length measurements	Percentage of children who wore more than very light clothing or only undergarments during weight measurement	Number of children under 5 with weight measurements
Total	**2.7**	**2,320**	**8.7**	**2,333**
Sex				
Male	2.3	1,202	7.8	1,207
Female	3.1	1,118	9.6	1,126
Age (in months)				
<6	2.2	224	9.3	227
6-11	2.8	181	9.4	181
11-23	3.2	476	6.7	477
24-35	2.0	452	11.1	458
36-47	3.1	514	7.7	517
48-59	2.7	473	8.7	473

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Table DQ.3.9: Standard deviation of z-scores (children under 5)

Standard deviation of z-scores (unweighted) of anthropometric measures of weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Weight for age SD of z-scores	Number of children under 5[A]	**Height for age** SD of z-scores	Number of children under 5[A]	**Weight for height** SD of z-scores	Number of children under 5[A]
Total	**1.2**	**2,315**	**1.4**	**2,278**	**1.2**	**2,278**
Sex						
Male	1.2	1,196	1.4	1,177	1.2	1,177
Female	1.1	1,119	1.4	1,101	1.2	1,101
Region						
Apia Urban Area	1.2	566	1.4	560	1.2	560
North West of Upolu	1.2	659	1.4	649	1.2	649
Rest of Upolu	1.2	552	1.4	545	1.2	545
Savaii	1.1	538	1.3	524	1.1	524
Age (in months)						
<6	1.2	224	1.6	213	1.4	213
6-11	1.2	180	1.2	175	1.1	175
11-23	1.2	474	1.5	468	1.2	468
24-35	1.1	455	1.5	444	1.1	444
36-47	1.1	513	1.2	509	1.2	509
48-59	1.1	469	1.2	469	1.1	469

[A] The number of children under age 5 in the three denominators can be different as they include only children with valid measurements for the particular index

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Table DQ.3.10: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Weight for age (children age 5-9 years)

Percent (unweighted) distribution of selected children age 5-9 years by completeness of information on date of birth and weight, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

		Reason for exclusion from analysis						
	Valid weight and date of birth	Weight not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured and incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)	Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of selected children age 5-9 years
Total	**96.0**	**1.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**2.7**	**100.0**	**4.0**	**911**
Age								
5	96.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	2.3	100.0	3.8	213
6	95.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	3.1	100.0	4.6	196
7	96.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	3.3	100.0	3.9	181
8	96.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.5	100.0	3.1	159
9	95.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	2.5	100.0	4.3	162

Table DQ.3.11: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Height for age (children age 5-9 years)

Percent (unweighted) distribution of selected children age 5-9 years by completeness of information on date of birth and length or height, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

		Reason for exclusion from analysis						
	Valid length/height and date of birth	Length/Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Length/Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)	Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of selected children age 5-9 years
Total	**98.2**	**1.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**1.2**	**100.0**	**2.2**	**911**
Age								
5	98.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	2.3	213
6	98.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	100.0	2.6	196
7	98.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	1.7	181
8	98.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	1.9	159
9	98.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	2.5	162

Table DQ.3.12: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: BMI for age (children age 5-9 years)

Percent (unweighted) distribution of selected children age 5-9 years by completeness of information on weight and length or height, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

		Reason for exclusion from analysis						
	Valid weight and length/height	Weight not measured	Length/Height not measured	Weight and length/height not measured	Flagged cases (outliers)	Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of selected children age 5-9 years
Total	**94.6**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**1.0**	**4.2**	**100.0**	**5.4**	**911**
Age								
5	94.4	0.5	0.0	0.9	4.2	100.0	5.6	213
6	93.4	0.5	0.0	1.0	5.1	100.0	6.6	196
7	93.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	5.5	100.0	6.1	181
8	96.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.5	100.0	3.1	159
9	95.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	3.1	100.0	4.9	162

Table DQ.3.13: Heaping in anthropometric measurements (children age 5-9 years)

Percent (unweighted) distribution of decimal digit recorded in weight and height/length measurements of selected children age 5-9 years, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**900**	**100.0**	**902**	**100.0**
Digit				
0	95	10.6	84	9.3
1	85	9.4	82	9.1
2	100	11.1	81	9.0
3	98	10.9	86	9.5
4	96	10.7	93	10.3
5	101	11.2	133	14.7
6	76	8.4	84	9.3
7	90	10.0	81	9.0
8	68	7.6	101	11.2
9	91	10.1	77	8.5
Index of dissimilarity[A]	na	9.1	na	12.5

[A] A measure of digit preference calculated as half of the sum of the absolute differences to the expected 10%, that is, the percentage of all measurements that would need to be moved to achieve the expected 10% of measurements. On each terminal digit.

na: not applicable

Table DQ.3.14: Interference in anthropometric measurements (children age 5-9 years)

Percentage (unweighted) of selected and measured children age 5-9 years for whom measurement of height/length were interfered with by braided or ornamented hair and percentage (unweighted) who wore more than very light clothing or only undergarments during weight measurement, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage of children who wore braided or ornamented hair that interfered with height/ length measurement	Number of selected children age 5-9 years with height/length measurements	Percentage of children who wore more than very light clothing or only undergarments during weight measurement	Number of selected children age 5-9 years with weight measurements
Total	**2.3**	**902**	**10.0**	**900**
Sex				
Male	2.3	484	8.3	483
Female	2.4	418	12.0	417
Age				
5	0.9	211	8.1	210
6	3.1	194	9.3	193
7	2.2	180	11.7	180
8	2.5	158	12.7	158
9	3.1	159	8.8	159

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Table DQ.3.15: Standard deviation of z-scores (children age 5-9 years)

Standard deviation of z-scores (unweighted) of anthropometric measures of weight for age, height for age, and BMI for age, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Weight for age	Number of selected children age 5-9 years[A]	Height for age	Number of selected children age 5-9 years[A]	BMI for age	Number of selected children age 5-9 years[A]
	SD of z-scores		SD of z-scores		SD of z-scores	
Total	**1.34**	**875**	**1.30**	**891**	**1.28**	**862**
Sex						
Male	1.35	467	1.29	480	1.31	456
Female	1.34	408	1.31	411	1.25	406
Region						
Apia Urban Area	1.44	209	1.49	214	1.46	205
North West of Upolu	1.42	231	1.33	236	1.27	229
Rest of Upolu	1.21	218	1.14	220	1.23	214
Savaii	1.25	217	1.19	221	1.12	214
Age						
5	1.26	205	1.28	208	1.22	201
6	1.38	187	1.34	191	1.26	183
7	1.27	174	1.26	178	1.23	170
8	1.43	154	1.25	156	1.33	154
9	1.38	155	1.35	158	1.38	154

[A] The number of selected children age 5-9 years in the three denominators can be different as they include only children with valid measurements for the particular index

D4. OBSERVATIONS

Table DQ.4.1: Observation of handwashing facility

Percent distribution of handwashing facility observed by the interviewers, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Handwashing facility						
	Observed		Not observed				
	Fixed facility	Mobile object	Not in the dwelling, plot or yard	No permission to see	Other reason	Total	Number of households
Total	**92.4**	**4.2**	**3.2**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**3,253**
Area							
Urban	95.4	2.4	1.8	0.2	0.1	100.0	610
Rural	91.7	4.6	3.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	2,643
Region							
Apia Urban Area	95.4	2.4	1.8	0.2	0.1	100.0	610
North West of Upolu	91.5	2.8	5.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,222
Rest of Upolu	91.8	5.4	2.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	715
Savaii	91.8	7.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	705
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	77.4	15.0	7.4	0.1	0.2	100.0	615
Second	90.9	5.0	3.9	0.0	0.2	100.0	607
Middle	94.2	1.8	3.4	0.0	0.5	100.0	603
Fourth	97.4	0.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	662
Richest	99.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	765

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Table DQ.4.2: 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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Child does not have vaccination records		Child has vaccination records					
	Had vaccination records previously	Never had vaccination records	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)	DK/ Missing	Total	Percentage of vaccination records seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children age 0-35 months
Total	**14.4**	**3.2**	**73.4**	**8.9**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**89.2**	**1,344**
Area								
Urban	11.6	1.9	72.3	14.2	0.0	100.0	83.5	203
Rural	14.8	3.4	73.7	8.0	0.1	100.0	90.2	1,142
Region								
Apia Urban Area	11.6	1.9	72.3	14.2	0.0	100.0	83.5	203
North West of Upolu	14.2	5.0	69.8	11.0	0.0	100.0	86.4	510
Rest of Upolu	18.8	1.5	73.1	6.5	0.0	100.0	91.9	336
Savaii	11.5	2.9	80.8	4.5	0.3	100.0	94.8	296
Age (in months)								
0-5	4.7	3.0	87.8	4.6	0.0	100.0	95.1	227
6-11	11.4	2.9	80.4	5.3	0.0	100.0	93.8	177
12-23	17.2	2.4	71.8	8.6	0.0	100.0	89.3	477
24-35	17.3	4.3	65.4	12.8	0.2	100.0	83.6	462

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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Child has birth certificate						
	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)	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
Total	**47.6**	**22.9**	**29.2**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**67.5**	**2,344**
Area							
Urban	38.7	30.8	30.5	0.0	100.0	55.6	355
Rural	49.2	21.5	29.0	0.3	100.0	69.6	1,989
Region							
Apia Urban Area	38.7	30.8	30.5	0.0	100.0	55.6	355
North West of Upolu	48.5	18.7	32.3	0.4	100.0	72.1	899
Rest of Upolu	57.3	16.4	26.3	0.0	100.0	77.8	576
Savaii	41.4	32.0	26.3	0.4	100.0	56.4	514
Age (in months)							
0-5	27.9	12.2	59.8	0.0	100.0	69.6	227
6-11	44.6	17.8	37.1	0.5	100.0	71.5	177
12-23	44.3	20.9	34.8	0.0	100.0	67.9	477
24-35	48.6	20.0	30.9	0.5	100.0	70.8	462
36-47	51.6	27.8	20.4	0.3	100.0	65.0	522
48-59	56.2	29.3	14.3	0.3	100.0	65.7	478

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D5. SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Table DQ.5.1: School attendance by single age

Distribution of household population age 3-24 years by educational level and grade attended in the current school year, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

		Currently attending																						
			Primary school Year									Secondary school Grade					Higher education Year							
	Not attending school	Early childhood education	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Missing/DK	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	Special needs education	Total	Number of household members age 3-24 years
Age at beginning of school year																								
3	69.5	30.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	543
4	45.6	40.0	14.1	0.2	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	548
5	19.8	9.9	57.2	12.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	576
6	9.3	0.4	24.2	53.8	10.8	0.8	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	0.0	0.5	100.0	554
7	7.6	0.2	1.6	24.4	57.1	8.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	557
8	6.3	0.0	0.2	5.3	22.6	53.0	12.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	516
9	5.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	4.1	24.8	49.2	14.9	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	535
10	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	3.4	26.5	51.5	13.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	555
11	4.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	4.3	23.6	52.7	13.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	529
12	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	4.4	24.1	50.8	0.2	11.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	606
13	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	4.8	23.9	0.0	51.8	10.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	553
14	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	2.9	0.0	26.4	46.6	7.9	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	471
15	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.1	18.4	43.4	10.1	0.0	1.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	432
16	28.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	3.9	18.3	36.9	2.2	8.4	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	478
17	47.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	1.6	14.8	1.7	30.8	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	398
18	63.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.6	0.7	24.6	6.0	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.7	100.0	404
19	72.0	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	0.6	0.4	7.7	15.4	2.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	350
20	80.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.3	7.4	8.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	311
21	90.1	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	0.0	0.4	1.5	1.6	4.1	1.7	0.0	0.2	100.0	333
22	94.7	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	0.8	0.2	1.7	1.6	0.6	0.4	100.0	253
23	92.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	1.8	1.6	0.5	0.0	100.0	246
24[A]	96.8	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	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	186

[A] Those age 25 at the time of interview who were age 24 at beginning of school year are excluded as current attendance was only collected for those age 3-24 years at the time of interview

D6. 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, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Children Ever Born			Children Living			Children Deceased			
	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio at birth	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	Number of women
Total	**4,938**	**4,528**	**1.09**	**4,825**	**4,456**	**1.08**	**113**	**73**	**1.55**	**4,263**
Age										
15-19	27	26	1.03	27	26	1.03	0	0	-	913
20-24	230	233	0.99	226	231	0.98	4	2	1.88	677
25-29	631	578	1.09	616	573	1.08	15	5	3.00	615
30-34	1,009	922	1.09	989	910	1.09	20	12	1.64	647
35-39	1,007	947	1.06	985	927	1.06	22	20	1.09	502
40-44	1,016	894	1.14	986	878	1.12	30	16	1.90	464
45-49	1,019	929	1.10	996	911	1.09	23	18	1.28	445

"-" null denominator

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Table DQ.6.2: Births by periods preceding the survey

Number of births, sex ratio at birth, and period ratio, by survival status of children, as reported in the (imputed) birth histories of women age 15-49 years, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	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	**9,280**	**186**	**9,466**	**99.7**	**97.0**	**99.6**	**108.3**	**155.2**	**109.0**	**na**	**na**	**na**
Years preceding survey												
0	386	7	393	100.0	100.0	100.0	108.2	91.4	107.9	na	na	na
1	481	7	488	100.0	100.0	100.0	84.6	152.1	85.3	116.9	97.8	116.6
2	437	8	445	100.0	100.0	100.0	103.4	244.6	104.9	89.7	115.1	90.1
3	493	7	499	99.6	100.0	99.6	111.6	964.2	113.9	110.2	57.1	108.9
4	457	15	472	99.6	100.0	99.6	132.5	1,275.2	138.8	92.3	199.7	93.9
5	498	9	507	99.0	100.0	99.0	110.8	125.2	111.1	106.6	82.4	106.1
6	478	6	483	98.6	100.0	98.7	116.5	170.2	117.0	94.6	77.2	94.3
7	512	6	518	99.4	100.0	99.4	113.8	48.2	112.7	108.9	82.9	108.5
8	463	9	472	99.7	100.0	99.7	107.7	106.7	107.7	99.6	106.5	99.8
9	417	11	428	100.0	89.8	99.7	122.8	29.4	118.8	16.3	19.3	16.4
10+	4,658	102	4,760	99.7	95.7	99.7	106.2	157.3	107.1	na	na	na
Five-year periods preceding survey												
0-4	2,254	43	2,297	99.8	100.0	99.8	106.7	318.3	108.7	na	na	na
5-9	2,368	40	2,408	99.3	97.3	99.3	114.0	76.6	113.3	na	na	na
10-14	2,162	45	2,207	99.8	97.0	99.7	102.6	210.4	104.0	na	na	na
15-19	1,375	33	1,408	99.6	94.9	99.5	108.7	95.9	108.4	na	na	na
20+	1,122	24	1,145	99.9	94.3	99.8	110.6	190.4	111.8	na	na	na

[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

na: not applicable

Table DQ.6.3: Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of deaths under age one month in reported age of death in days, and the percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at ages 0–6 days, by 5-year periods preceding the survey, as reported in the (imputed) birth histories of women age 15-49 years, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total for the 20 years preceding the survey
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	
Percent early neonatal[A]	84.9	100.0	100.0	89.3	93.2
Age at death (in days)					
0	8	5	6	6	26
1	3	3	5	4	15
2	1	2	0	0	2
3	1	2	0	1	4
4	0	0	0	0	0
5	1	1	3	0	6
6	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0
12	1	0	0	0	1
13	0	0	0	0	0
14	1	0	0	1	2
15	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0
23	1	0	0	0	1
24	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	0	0
26	0	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	0	0	0
28	0	0	0	0	0
29	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0	0
Total 0–30 days	17	13	14	13	57

[A] Deaths during the first 7 days (0-6), divided by deaths during the first month (0-30 days)

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Table DQ.6.4: Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under age 2 years in age at death in months and the percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at age under one month, by 5-year periods preceding the survey, as reported in the (imputed) birth histories of women age 15-49 years, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total for the 20 years preceding the survey
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	
Percent neonatal[A]	42	52	39	58	46
Age at death (in months)					
0[B]	17	13	14	13	57
1	1	0	2	1	4
2	2	1	3	0	6
3	4	0	0	2	7
4	0	1	3	0	4
5	4	0	2	1	7
6	1	4	2	1	8
7	1	2	3	1	7
8	0	0	3	0	3
9	1	1	2	2	7
10	3	0	0	0	3
11	5	4	3	0	11
12	0	1	0	0	1
13	1	1	0	1	3
14	1	1	0	0	2
15	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	1	0	1	2
19	0	1	0	0	1
20	0	0	1	0	1
21	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0
23	1	0	0	0	1
Total 0–11 months	39	25	37	22	123
NO RESPONSE					

[A] Deaths under one month, divided by deaths under one year

[B] Includes deaths under one month reported in days

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D7. INTERVIEW METADATA

Table DQ.8.1: Interview languages

Percentage of interviews in languages of questionnaires, interviews, and native language of the respondent, use of translator, percentage of interviews with language consistency, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Questionnaire				
	Household	Women 15-49	Men 15-49	Children Under 5	Children and adolescents 5-17
Percentage of interviews with language consistency[A]	97.6	98.5	93.9	98.5	96.5
Language of the questionnaire					
English	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.2	1.0
Samoan	98.9	99.2	98.9	99.8	99.0
Language of the interview					
English	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.2	1.2
Samoan	98.9	99.2	98.9	99.8	98.8
Other language	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Native language of the respondent					
English	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.3	1.4
Samoan	98.9	99.2	99.0	99.7	98.5
Chinese	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other language	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Use of translator					
Entire questionnaire	2.0	1.2	5.8	1.1	1.8
Part of questionnaire	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.6
Not used	97.9	98.7	94.2	98.7	97.7
Number of completed interviews	3,253	4,263	1,833	2,344	6,528

[A] A language consistent interview is with matching language of interview, questionnaire, and native language of respondent, as well with no use of translator.

na: Not applicable

Table DQ.8.2: Interview privacy

Percentage of questionnaires and sensitive modules conducted in privacy, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percentage by questionnaire	
	Women 15-49	Men 15-49
Privacy during entire individual interview		
Entirely in private	99.4	99.7
Part in private	0.4	0.3
Not in private	0.2	0.0
Number of completed interviews	4,263	1,833
Violence against women module (age 18-49 years)		
Privacy obtained	98.9	na
Privacy not possible, module skipped	1.1	na
Number of women selected for the violence against women module with completed interviews	1,202	na

na: not applicable

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Table DQ.8.3: Interview durations

Measures of interview duration by questionnaire (excluding time spent between interviews and on measurements), Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Questionnaire					Total for all interviews in household
	Household	Women 15-49	Men 15-49[A]	Children Under 5	Children and adolescents 5-17	
Average number of questionnaires completed per household	1.0	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.7	4.3
Average duration of interview (in minutes)	48	82	132	56	105	253
Median duration of interview (in minutes)	22.0	27.0	22.0	14.0	11.0	75.0
Percentage of questionnaires excluded from duration analysis						
Percentage of questionnaires excluded due to inconsistent information [B]	1.5	2.3	4.9	1.6	4.6	2.7
Percentage of questionnaires excluded due to out of range [C]	2	1	2	2	10	3
Percentage of questionnaires excluded due to missing data	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of completed questionnaires	3,253	4,263	1,833	2,344	2,303	13,996

[A] The Questionnaire for Men age 15-49 was administered to all men in every second household. The number of questionnaires completed are in selected households only.

[B] Inconsistent is defined as interviews with end time before start time

[C] Out of range is defined as interviews longer than 3 hours

D8. CONSENT FOR FOLLOW-UP

Table DQ.9.1: Telephone availability and consent for potential follow-up survey

Percent distribution of households by availability of telephone and consent for follow-up survey and percentage of households with at least one respondent consenting for follow-up survey and providing a phone number, Samoa DHS-MICS, 2025

	Percent distribution of households with members reporting:						Percentage of households with at least one respondent:		
	Telephone in household		No telephone in household						
			Consent for follow-up						
	Consent for follow-up	No consent for follow-up	Confirming no phone number	Providing a phone number	No consent for follow-up	Total	consenting for follow-up	consenting for follow-up and providing a phone number	Number of households
Total	**88.3**	**4.3**	**1.6**	**5.3**	**0.9**	100.0	**6.8**	**92.6**	**3,253**
Area									
Urban	80.6	12.4	0.5	5.3	1.4	100.0	4.6	84.3	610
Rural	90.1	2.4	1.8	5.3	0.8	100.0	7.3	94.5	2,643
Region									
Apia Urban Area	80.6	12.4	0.5	5.3	1.4	100.0	4.6	84.3	610
North West of Upolu	91.3	3.6	1.4	3.1	0.8	100.0	10.0	93.3	1,222
Rest of Upolu	92.4	1.0	1.6	4.6	0.4	100.0	4.3	96.3	715
Savaii	85.8	1.8	2.7	9.8	1.3	100.0	5.5	94.9	705
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	82.6	2.6	4.4	8.7	2.3	100.0	10.6	89.0	615
Second	89.8	3.3	0.9	5.7	1.0	100.0	6.3	94.9	607
Middle	91.8	2.7	0.8	4.4	0.5	100.0	7.7	95.4	603
Fourth	87.8	4.2	1.6	6.1	0.6	100.0	5.9	93.5	662
Richest	89.4	8.0	0.3	2.2	0.3	100.0	4.0	90.8	765

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APPENDIX E
SAMOA DHS-MICS 2025 QUESTIONNAIRES

DHSMICS 2025 Paper Questionnaire Training.

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The questionnaires of the Samoa DHS-MICS 2025 are presented in Samoan and English:

- Household Questionnaire

  Water Quality Testing Form

- Questionnaire for Women Age 15-49
- Questionnaire for Men Age 15-49
- Questionnaire for Children Under Five

  Facility-Based Records of Vaccinations Form

- Questionnaire for Children and Adolescents Age 5-17

  Reading & Numbers Book for Foundational Learning Skills module

To reduce printing cost, both Samoan and English are presented in one single print.

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MICS

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE
Samoa DHS-MICS 2025 – v6 23.04.2025

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL **HH**

HH1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**HH2**. *Household number:* ___ ___
HH3. *Interviewer name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___	**HH4**. *Supervisor name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___
HH5. *Day / Month / Year of interview:* ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 2 ___	**HH6**. *Area:* URBAN ..... 1 RURAL 2
HH7. *Region name and number:* APIA URBAN AREA ..... 1 NORTH WEST UPOLU ..... 2 REST OF UPOLU ..... 3 SAVAII 4	**HH7A**. *District name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___
HH8. *Is the household selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MEN?* YES ..... 1 NO 2	HH10. Is the household selected for blank testing? YES ..... 1 NO 2
HH9. *Is the household selected for WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE?* YES ..... 1 NO 2	**HH10A**. *Is the household selected for DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE?* 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 Samoa Bureau of Statistics. We are conducting a survey to better understand the health, well-being, and overall situation of children and families.
Talofa! O lo'u igoa o (***your name***). Ou te sau mai le Ofisa o Fuainumera Fa'amauina. O lo'o fa'atinoina le matou su'esu'ega ina ia maua se malamalama'aga tele ile tulaga o le soifua mālōlōina o tamaiti ma 'āiga fa'apea matā'upu lautele o le soifuaga nei o lo'o a'afia ai 'āiga o le tatou atunu'u.

This interview usually takes about 45 minutes.
O lenei faatalanoaga e na o le 45 minute e faatino ai.

Participation in this survey is voluntary. No payment or incentive will be given to you or your family members for answering these questions. However, the information gathered will be very helpful for the government and the general public to better understand the situation and needs of the population.
Mo lou silafia, e lē fa'amalosia lou auai i lenei su'esu'ega. Ae e taua tele lou sao ma ou manatu faaalia i lenei galuega e ui i e leai se taui. Peita'i, o lenei su'esu'ega, o le ā matuā fesoasoani tele ile malamalama'aga ma fa'ai'uga fai a le tatou Mālō aemaise o le silafia o tagata lautele i tulaga ma mana'oga o le tagata o si o tatou atunuu.

Please know that all the information you share during the interview will remain strictly confidential and anonymous under the Statistics Act 2015. No information about you or your household will be made publicly available.
Mo lou silafia foi, o nei fa'amaumauga uma o le ā ē tu'uina mai, o le ā malu puipuia i lalo o le tulafono a le Ofisa o Fuainumera 2015 ma e le mafai ona faailoa atu i se tasi.

Should you feel uncomfortable about any questions and not wish to answer, just let me know and we can skip the question. Also, if you wish to stop the interview at any point just let me know.
Fa'amolemole fa'ailoa mai pe afai e iai lava (se/ni) fesili e te lē fia taliina. Fa'ailoa mai foi pe afai ua e finagalo i so'o se taimi e taofi/ fa'amuta le ta fa'atalatalanoaga.

May I start the interview?
Pe te finagalo o le ā amata loa le ta fa'atalatalanoaga?

YES ..... 1 NO / NOT ASKED 2	1 ⇨ *LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS* 2 ⇨ *HH46*

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LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

HL

First complete HL2-HL4 vertically for all household members, starting with the head of the household. Once HL2-HL4 are complete for all members, make sure to probe for additional members: Those that are not currently at home, any infants or small children and any others who may not be family (such as servants, friends) but who usually live in the household.

Then, ask questions HL5-HL20 for each member one at a time. If additional questionnaires are used, indicate by ticking this box:..... ☐

HL1. *Line number*	**HL2**. First, please tell me the name of each person who usually lives here, starting with the head of the household. E mafai ona faailoa uma mai tagata e masani ona nonofo i le tou auaiga amata mai le ulu o le aiga. *Probe for additional household members.*	**HL3**. What is the relationship of (***name***) to (***name of the head of household***)? O le a le faiā a (***name***) ia (***name of the head of household***)?	**HL4**. Is (***name***) male or female? O (***name***) o se tama po'o se teine? 1 MALE 2 FEMALE	**HL5**. What is (***name***)'s date of birth? O le a le masina ma le tausaga fanau o (***name***)? 98 DK 9998 DK		**HL6**. How old is (***name***)? E fia tausaga o (***name***)? *Record in completed years.* *If age is 95 or above, record '95'.*	**HL8**. *Record line number if woman and age 15-49.*	**HL9**. *Record line number if man, age 15-49 and HH8 is yes.*	**HL10**. *Record line number if age 0-4.*	**HL11**. *Age 0-17?* 1 YES 2 NO ✩ *Next Line*	**HL12**. Is (***name***)'s natural mother alive? O soifua le tinā moni o (***name***)? 1 YES 2 NO ✩ *HL16* 8 DK ✩ *HL16*	**HL13**. Does (***name***)'s natural mother live in this household? O nofo i le aiga nei le tinā moni o (***name***)? 1 YES 2 NO ✩ *HL15*	**HL14**. *Record the line number of mother and go to HL16.*	**HL15**. Where does (***name***)'s natural mother live? O fea o lo'o nofo ai le tinā moni o (***name***)? 1 ABROAD 2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THE SAME REGION 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER REGION 4 INSTITUTION IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK	**HL16**. Is (***name***)'s natural father alive? O soifua le tamā moni o (***name***)? 1 YES 2 NO ✩ *HL20* 8 DK ✩ *HL20*	**HL17**. Does (***name***)'s natural father live in this household? O nofo i le aiga nei le tamā moni o (***name***)? 1 YES 2 NO ✩ *HL19*	**HL18**. *Record the line number of father and go to HL20.*	**HL19**. Where does (***name***)'s natural father live? O fea olo'o nofo ai le tamā moni o (***name***)? 1 ABROAD 2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THE SAME REGION 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER REGION 4 INSTITUTION IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK	**HL20**. *Copy the line number of mother from HL14. If blank, ask:* Who is the primary caregiver of (***name***)? O ai o loo vaaia ia (***name***)? *If 'No one' for a child age 15-17, record '90'.*
LINE	NAME	RELATION*	M F	MONTH	YEAR	AGE	W 15-49	M 15-49	0-4	Y N	Y N DK	Y N	MOTHER		Y N DK	Y N	FATHER		
01		0 1	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	01	01	01	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __
02		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	02	02	02	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __
03		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	03	03	03	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __
04		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	04	04	04	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __
05		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	05	05	05	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __
06		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	06	06	06	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __
07		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	07	07	07	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __
08		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	08	08	08	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __
09		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	09	09	09	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __
10		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	10	10	10	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __

** Codes for **HL3**: Relationship to head of household:*

01 HEAD
02 SPOUSE / PARTNER
03 SON / DAUGHTER
04 SON-IN-LAW / DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
05 GRANDCHILD
06 PARENT
07 PARENT-IN-LAW
08 BROTHER / SISTER
09 BROTHER-IN-LAW / SISTER-IN-LAW
10 UNCLE/AUNT
11 NIECE / NEPHEW
12 OTHER RELATIVE
13 ADOPTED / FOSTER / STEPCHILD
14 SERVANT (LIVE-IN)
96 OTHER (NOT RELATED)
98 DK

EDUCATION: ATTAINMENT

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 ✩ *Next Line*		**ED4**. Has (***name***) ever attended school or any Early Childhood Education programme? Na 'auai (***name***) i se aoga poo se Aaoga Amata? 1 YES 2 NO ✩ *Next Line*		**ED5**. What is the highest level and year of school (***name***) has ever attended? O le a le maualuga o le aoga ma le vasega(tausaga) na oo iai (***name***)? LEVEL: 0 ECE ✩ *ED7* 1 PRIMARY 2 SECONDARY 4 HIGHER 5 SPECIAL NEEDS EDUCATION 8 DK						YEAR: 98 DK ✩ *ED7*	**ED6**. Did (***name***) ever complete that (year)? Na maea lelei le vasega(tausaga) lea na oo iai (***name***)? 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK			**ED7**. *Age 3-24?* 1 YES 2 NO ✩ *Next Line*		**ED8**. *Check ED4: Ever attended school or ECE?* 1 YES 2 NO ✩ *Next Line*	
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES	NO	YES	NO	LEVEL						YEAR	Y	N	DK	YES	NO	YES	NO
01		__ __	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	4	5	8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
02		__ __	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	4	5	8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
03		__ __	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	4	5	8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
04		__ __	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	4	5	8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
05		__ __	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	4	5	8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
06		__ __	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	4	5	8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
07		__ __	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	4	5	8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
08		__ __	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	4	5	8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
09		__ __	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	4	5	8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
10		__ __	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	4	5	8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2

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EDUCATION: ATTENDANCE (ST P.1) **ED**

ED1. *Line number*	**ED2**. *Name and age.*		**ED9**. At any time during the 2025 school year did (***name***) attend school or any Early Childhood Education programme? Sa iai se taimi o le tausaga 2025 sa auai ai (***name***) i se aoga poo se Aoga Amata? 1 YES 2 NO ⇨ *ED15*		**ED10**. During this 2025 school year, which level and year is (***name***) attending? I le tausaga lenei 2025, o le a le aoga ma le vasega(tausaga) o loo iai (***name***)?		**ED10C.** *Check ED10: Currently attending ECE, primary or secondary?* 1 YES 2 NO ⇨ *ED10H*	**ED10D**. What is the name of the school or any Early childhood programme (***name***) is attending? O le a le igoa o le aoga poo le Aoga Amata lea e aoga ai (***name***)?		**ED10E**. What village in which (***name***) school is located? O le a le igoa o le nuu o loo tu ai le aoga a (***name***)?	**ED10F.** *District in which (**name**)'s school is located.*	**ED10G.** *Region in which (**name**)'s school is located.*
					LEVEL: 0 ECE ⇨ *ED10C* 1 PRIMARY 2 SECONDARY. 4 HIGHER 5 SPECIAL NEEDS EDUCATION 8 DK	YEAR: 98 DK		NAME OF SCHOOL *Remind the respondent that this information will not be shared with anyone else other than for purposes of the survey, especially if they seem uneasy with the question.*	SCHOOL CODE *Use the name of school to search school code from the manual.* *If school is not found on the list record '000'.*	*Use the village name to search village code from manual.*	*Use the first two digits of village code to fill in district.*	1 APIA URBAN AREA 2 NORTH WEST UPOLU 3 REST OF UPOLU 4 SAVAII
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES	NO	LEVEL	YEAR	YES NO	NAME OF SCHOOL	SCHOOL CODE	VILLAGE	DISTRICT	REGION
01		__ __	1	2	0 1 2 4 5 8	__ __	1 2			__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2 3 4
02		__ __	1	2	0 1 2 4 5 8	__ __	1 2			__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2 3 4
03		__ __	1	2	0 1 2 4 5 8	__ __	1 2			__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2 3 4
04		__ __	1	2	0 1 2 4 5 8	__ __	1 2			__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2 3 4
05		__ __	1	2	0 1 2 4 5 8	__ __	1 2			__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2 3 4
06		__ __	1	2	0 1 2 4 5 8	__ __	1 2			__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2 3 4
07		__ __	1	2	0 1 2 4 5 8	__ __	1 2			__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2 3 4
08		__ __	1	2	0 1 2 4 5 8	__ __	1 2			__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2 3 4
09		__ __	1	2	0 1 2 4 5 8	__ __	1 2			__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2 3 4
10		__ __	1	2	0 1 2 4 5 8	__ __	1 2			__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2 3 4

EDUCATION: ATTENDANCE (ST P.1)

ED

ED1. *Line number*	**ED2**. *Name and age.*	**ED10H.** *Check ED10: Currently attending ECE?*	**ED11**. Is (***he/she***) attending a public school? O se aoga a le malo o loo aoga ai (***name***)? *If "Yes", record '1'. If "No", probe to code who controls and manages the school.*	**ED12**. In the 2025 school year, has (***name***) received any school tuition support? I le tausaga lenei 2025, na maua se fesoasoani mo le totogiina o le pili aoga o (***name***)?	**ED12A.** Do you think this tuition support is sufficient for paying the costs of (***name***)'s tuition? E te manatu e lava le fesoasoani lea mo le totogiina o pili aoga o (***name***)?	**ED13**. Who provided the tuition support? O ai na maua ai le fesoasoani mo le totogiina o le pili aoga? *Record all mentioned.*
		1 YES ⇨*ED15* 2 NO	1 GOVT./ PUBLIC 2 RELIGIOUS / FAITH ORG. 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 ✩ *ED14* 8 DK ✩ *ED14*	1 YES 2 NO 8 DK	A GOVT. / PUBLIC B RELIGIOUS/ FAITH ORG. C PRIVATE. X OTHER Z DK

LINE	NAME	AGE	YES	NO	AUTHORITY					YES	NO	DK	YES	NO	DK	TUITION
01		___ ___	1	2	1	2	3	6	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	A B C X Z
02		___ ___	1	2	1	2	3	6	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	A B C X Z
03		___ ___	1	2	1	2	3	6	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	A B C X Z
04		___ ___	1	2	1	2	3	6	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	A B C X Z
05		___ ___	1	2	1	2	3	6	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	A B C X Z
06		___ ___	1	2	1	2	3	6	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	A B C X Z
07		___ ___	1	2	1	2	3	6	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	A B C X Z
08		___ ___	1	2	1	2	3	6	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	A B C X Z
09		___ ___	1	2	1	2	3	6	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	A B C X Z
10		___ ___	1	2	1	2	3	6	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	A B C X Z

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EDUCATION: ATTENDANCE (ST P.2) — ED

ED1. *Line number*	**ED2**. *Name and age.*		**ED14**. For the 2025 school year, has (***name***) received any material support or cash to buy shoes, exercise books, notebooks, school uniforms or other school supplies? I le tausaga 2025, na maua se fesoasoani/tupe e faatau ai ofuaoga, meaaoga ma nisi lava mea mo le aoga a (***name***)? *If "Yes", probe to ensure that support was not received from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours.* 1 YES, CASH ONLY 2 YES, IN KIND ONLY 3 YES, BOTH 4 NO ⇨ *ED15* 8 DK ⇨ *ED15*					**ED14A**. Do you think this support is sufficient for the school supplies (***name***) needed? E te manatu o lava le fesoasoani lea mo le sapalai o mea manaonia ile aoga a (***name***)? 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK			**ED15**. At any time during the 2024 school year did (***name***) attend school or any Early Childhood Education programme? Sa iai se taimi o le tausaga 2024, na auai ai (***name***) i se aoga poo se aoga faataitai? 1 YES 2 NO ✩ *Next Line* 8 DK ✩ *Next Line*			**ED16**. During that 2024 school year, which level and year did (***name***) attend? I le tausaga 2024, o le a le aoga ma le tausaga/ vasega na iai (***name***)? LEVEL: 0 ECE ✩ *Next Line* 1 PRIMARY 2 SECONDARY. 4 HIGHER 5 SPECIAL NEEDS EDUCATION 8 DK		YEAR: 98 DK
LINE	NAME	AGE	CASH	KIND	BOTH	NO	DK	YES	NO	DK	YES	NO	DK	LEVEL						YEAR
01		__ __	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	4	5	8	__ __
02		__ __	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	4	5	8	__ __
03		__ __	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	4	5	8	__ __
04		__ __	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	4	5	8	__ __
05		__ __	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	4	5	8	__ __
06		__ __	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	4	5	8	__ __
07		__ __	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	4	5	8	__ __
08		__ __	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	4	5	8	__ __
09		__ __	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	4	5	8	__ __
10		__ __	1	2	3	4	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	0	1	2	4	5	8	__ __

NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES — NCD'S

NCD1. *Line number*	**NCD2**. *Name and age*		**NCD3**. *Age 20 or above?* 1 YES 2 NO ➘ *Next line*		*Read the introductory statement first before asking each question:* Now I would like to ask you about some diseases that you or any other member of your household may have. Ou te fia fesiligia oe i nisi o fa'ama'i sa aafia ai oe poo nisi o lou aiga.																	
					NCD4. Has (***name***) ever been diagnosed with **diabetes** by a medicaldoctor? Sa siaki e se fomai (***name***) ma faamaonia ma faailoa iai ua aafia po ua maua i le ma'i suka? 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK			**NCD5.** Has (***name***) ever been diagnosed with **hypertension** by a medical doctor? Sa siaki e se fomai (***name***) ma faamaoniama faailoa iai ua aafia po ua maua i le toto maualuga? 1 YES 2 NO 8DK			**NCD6.** Has (***name***) ever been diagnosed with **cardiovascular disease** by a medical doctor? Sa siaki ese fomai (***name***) ma faamaonia ma faailoa iai ua aafia po ua maua i le ma'i fatu? 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK			**NCD7**. Has (***name***) ever been diagnosed with **rheumatic heart disease** by a medical doctor? Sa siaki ese fomai (***name***) ma faamaoniama faailoa iai ua aafia po ua maua i le ma'i fatu ona o le Rumatika? 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK			**NCD8**. Has (***name***) ever been diagnosed with **cancer** by a medicaldoctor? Sa siaki ese fomai (***name***) ma faamaonia ma faailoa iai ua aafiapo ua maua i le ma'i o le kanesa? 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK			**NCD9.** Has (***name)*** ever been diagnosed with **anemia** by a medical doctor? Sa siaki ese fomai (***name***) ma faamaonia ma faailoa iai ua aafiapo ua maua i le toto vaivai? 3 YES 4 NO 8 DK		
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES	NO	Y	N	DK	Y	N	DK	Y	N	DK	Y	N	DK	Y	N	DK	Y	N	DK
01		___ ___	1	2	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8
02		___ ___	1	2	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8
03		___ ___	1	2	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8
04		___ ___	1	2	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8
05		___ ___	1	2	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8
06		___ ___	1	2	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8
07		___ ___	1	2	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8
08		___ ___	1	2	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8
09		___ ___	1	2	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8
10		___ ___	1	2	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8

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HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		HC
HC1A. What is the religion of (***name of the head of the household from HL2***)? O le a le tapuaiga a (***name of the head of the household from HL2***)?	CONGREGATIONAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH / EFKS ..... 1 ROMAN CATHOLIC ..... 2 LATTER DAY SAINTS / AUPAIA O ASO E GATA AI ..... 3 METHODIST ..... 4 ASSEMBLY OF GOD ..... 5 OTHER RELIGION (*specify*) _____ 6 NO RELIGION 7	
HC1B. What is the mother tongue of (***name of the head of the household from HL2***)? O le a le gagana tautala a (***name of the head of the household from HL2***)?	SAMOAN ..... 1 ENGLISH ..... 2 CHINESE ..... 3 TOKELAUAN ..... 4 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 6	
HC2. To what ethnic group does (***name of the head of the household from HL2***) belong? O le a le tupu'aga/tagata nu'u a (***name of the head of the household from HL2***)?	SAMOAN ..... 1 SAMOAN/ CHINESE ..... 2 SAMOAN/ GERMAN ..... 3 SAMOAN/ TOKELAUAN ..... 4 SAMOAN MIX ..... 5 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6	
HC2A. *Type of house of the main house.* *Record observation.* *If observation is not possible, ask the respondent to determine the type of house of the main house.*	**OPEN SAMOAN FALE** WITH EXTENSION ..... 11 WITHOUT EXTENSION ..... 12 **CLOSE SAMOAN FALE** WITH EXTENSION ..... 21 WITHOUT EXTENSION ..... 22 **OPEN EUROPEAN HOUSE** WITH EXTENSION ..... 31 WITHOUT EXTENSION ..... 32 **CLOSE EUROPEAN HOUSE** WITH EXTENSION ..... 41 WITHOUT EXTENSION ..... 42 **2+ STOREY BUILDING** EUROPEAN HOUSE ..... 51 SAMOAN FALE ..... 52 FALEOO (LIKE BEACH FALE) ..... 61 INCOMPLETE SMALL EURO ..... 71 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	
HC3. How many rooms do members of this household usually use for sleeping? E fia potu o le fale o lo'o fa'aaogaina e le aiga e momoe ai?	NUMBER OF ROOMS ..... __ __	

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HC4. *Main material of the dwelling floor.* *Record observation.* *If observation is not possible, ask the respondent to determine the material of the dwelling floor.*	**NATURAL FLOOR** EARTH / SAND ..... 11 **RUDIMENTARY FLOOR** WOOD PLANKS ..... 21 COCONUT MIDRIBS ..... 23 **FINISHED FLOOR** PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD ..... 31 VINYL OR ASPHALT STRIPS ..... 32 CERAMIC TILES ..... 33 CEMENT ..... 34 CARPET ..... 35 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	
HC5. *Main material of the roof.* *Record observation.*	**NATURAL ROOFING** THATCH / PALM LEAF ..... 12 **RUDIMENTARY ROOFING** WOOD PLANKS ..... 23 TARPAULIN ..... 25 **FINISHED ROOFING** METAL / TIN ..... 31 CALAMINE / CEMENT FIBRE ..... 33 CERAMIC TILES ..... 34 CEMENT ..... 35 ROOFING SHINGLES ..... 36 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	
HC6. *Main material of the exterior walls.* *Record observation.*	NO WALLS ..... 11 **NATURAL WALLS** WOOD TRUNKS ..... 12 COCONUT MIDRIBS ..... 14 **RUDIMENTARY WALLS** PLYWOOD ..... 24 CARDBOARD ..... 25 REUSED WOOD ..... 26 **FINISHED WALLS** CEMENT ..... 31 STONE WITH LIME / CEMENT ..... 32 BRICKS ..... 33 CEMENT BLOCKS ..... 34 WOOD PLANKS / SHINGLES / TIMBER ..... 36 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	
HC7. Does your household have: E iai se _____ a le tou aiga? [A] A fixed telephone line? / Telefoni fale [B] A radio? / Leitio [C] A table? / Laulau [D] A bed? / Moega [E] A sofa? / Sofa [F] A chair? / Nofoa [G] A food safe? / Sefe teu ai meaai [H] A cupboard? / Kapoti	YES NO FIXED TELEPHONE LINE ..... 1 2 RADIO ..... 1 2 TABLE ..... 1 2 BED ..... 1 2 SOFA ..... 1 2 CHAIR ..... 1 2 FOOD SAFE ..... 1 2 CUPBOARD 1 2	
HC8. Does your household have electricity? O ola/koneti le tou aiga i le eletise?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *HC10*

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HC8A. What source of electricity is used in this household? O a auala o loo maua ai le eletise o loo fa'aogaina e le aiga? *Record all mentioned.*	NATIONAL / INTERCONNECTED GRID ..... A **OFF GRID** SOLAR HOME SYSTEM ..... C SOLAR LANTERN ..... D ELECTRIC GENERATOR ..... E RECHARGEABLE BATTERY ..... F DRY CELL BATTERY / TORCH ..... G OTHER (*specify*) _____ X DK ..... Z	
HC8B. What source of electricity is used most of the time in this household? O le a le auala o le eletise o loo faaaogaina i le tele o taimi e le aiga? *Only a source recorded in HC8A can be recorded here.*	NATIONAL / INTERCONNECTED GRID ..... 11 **OFF GRID** SOLAR HOME SYSTEM ..... 31 SOLAR LANTERN ..... 32 ELECTRIC GENERATOR ..... 41 RECHARGEABLE BATTERY ..... 51 DRY CELL BATTERY / TORCH ..... 52 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96 DK 98	
HC9. Does your household have: E iai se _____ a le tou aiga?	YES NO	
[A] A television? / Televise/TV	TELEVISION 1 2	
[B] A refrigerator? / Pusa aisa tu	REFRIGERATOR 1 2	
[C] A washing machine? / Masini ta-lavalava	WASHING MACHINE 1 2	
[D] An electric kettle? / Tipoti uila	ELECTRIC KETTLE 1 2	
[E] An electric iron? / Auli uila	ELECTRIC IRON 1 2	
[F] An electric fan? / Ili uila?	ELECTRIC FAN 1 2	
[G] A Freezer? / Pusa aisa taatia(Fulisa)	FREEZER 1 2	
HC10. Does any member of your household own: E umia e se tasi o le aiga meatotino nei:	YES NO	
[A] A wristwatch? / Uati taulima?	WRISTWATCH 1 2	
[B] A bicycle? / Uila vilivae?	BICYCLE 1 2	
[C] A motorcycle or scooter? / Pasika poo le uilaafi?	MOTORCYCLE / SCOOTER 1 2	
[D] An animal-drawn cart? / Taavale toso e le manu (solofanua poo povi)?	ANIMAL-DRAWN CART 1 2	
[E] A car, truck, or van? / Taavale, loli/pikiapu poo veni?	CAR / TRUCK / VAN 1 2	
[F] A boat with a motor? / Vaa afi?	BOAT WITH MOTOR 1 2	
[G] A canoe? / Paopao?	CANOE 1 2	
[H] A fishing line? / Ofe fagota?	FISHING LINE 1 2	
[I] A fishing net? / Upega poo se kili?	FISHING NET 1 2	
[J] A fishing spear? / Matatao?	FISHING SPEAR 1 2	
HC11. Does any member of your household have a desktop, laptop, tablet, or similar computer? E iai se isi o le aiga e iai se komipiuta, laptop poo se tablet?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
HC12. Does any member of your household have a mobile telephone? E iai se isi o le aiga e iai se telefoni feave'ai?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2⇨*HC13*

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HC12A. Does any member of your household have a smartphone? E iai se isi o le aiga e iai se telefoni atamai (smartphone)?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
HC13. Does your household have access to internet at home? O faaaogaina e le aiga se initaneti i le fale?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1⇨*HC14*
HC13A. *Check HC12A. Any smartphone?*	YES, HC12A=1 ..... 1 NO, HC12A=2 2	2⇨*HC14*
HC13B. You mentioned that a member of your household has a smartphone and that you do not have access to internet at home. Just to confirm, can the smartphone access the internet while being used at home? O lea na e taua e iai le tagata o le aiga e iai lana telefoni atamai (smartphone) ae le'o faaaogaina foi le initaneti ile fale. Na o le fia faamautinoa lava, e mafai e le smartphone lea ona koneti ile initaneti pe a faaaoga ile fale?	YES, SMARTPHONE CAN ACCESS INTERNET AT HOME ..... 1 NO, SMARTPHONE CANNOT ACCESS INTERNET AT HOME ..... 2 DK IF SMARTPHONE CAN ACCESS INTERNET AT HOME 8	
HC14. Do you or someone living in this household own this dwelling? O le fale lenei, o se fale e patino ia te oe po'o se isi o le tou aiga? *If 'No', ask:* Do you rent this dwelling from someone not living in this household? Pe o loo outou nofo totogi i le fale lea o loo umia e se isi tagata tou te le o nonofo faatasi? *If 'Rented from someone else', record '2'. For other responses, record '6' and specify.*	OWN ..... 1 RENT ..... 2 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6	
HC15. Does any member of this household own any land that can be used for agriculture? E iai se isi o le tou aiga e umia se fanua e mafai ona fai ai se fa'atoaga?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2⇨*HC17*
HC16. How many acres of agricultural land do members of this household own? E fia ni eka o (le) fanua o lo'o umia e le tou aiga e mafai ona fai ai se fa'atoaga? *If less than 1, record '00'.*	ACRES ..... ___ ___ 95 OR MORE ..... 95 DK 98	
HC17. Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry? E iai se lafu manu a le aiga (lafu povi, lafu moa, lafu puaa ma isi)?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2⇨*HC19*
HC18. How many of the following animals does this household have? E fia le aofaiga o manu nei o loo iai? [A] Milk cows or bulls? / Povi taususu poo pulu? [B] Other cattle? / Isi ituaiga povi? [C] Horses, donkeys, or mules? / Solofanua, asini? [D] Goats? / Oti? [E] Sheep? / Mamoe? [F] Chickens? / Moa? [G] Pigs? / Puaa? [H] Ducks? / Pato? *If none, record '00'. If 95 or more, record '95'. If unknown, record '98'.*	MILK COWS OR BULLS ..... ___ ___ OTHER CATTLE ..... ___ ___ HORSES, DONKEYS OR MULES ..... ___ ___ GOATS ..... ___ ___ SHEEP ..... ___ ___ CHICKENS ..... ___ ___ PIGS ..... ___ ___ DUCKS ..... ___ ___	
HC19. Does any member of this household have an account in a bank or other financial institution? E iai se isi o le aiga e iai se tusitupe/teugatupe' i se Faletupe?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	

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HC20. Does any member of this household use a mobile phone to make financial transactions such as sending or receiving money, paying bills, purchasing goods or services, or receiving wages, either through their bank or through a mobile service, such as M-Tala, My Cash and E-Banking? E faaaoga e se isi o le aiga se telefoni feaveai e fai ai fefa'ataua'iga e pei o le lafo poo le mauaina o tupe, totogiina o pili, faatau o oloa poo auaunaga, poo le mauaina o totogi o tagata faigaluega, e ala i a latou faletupe poo auaunaga telefoni feaveai e pei o le M-Tala, My Cash ma le E-Banking?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	

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HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE		EU
EU1. What does this household use for cooking most of the time, including cooking food, making tea or coffee, boiling drinking water? O le ā le ogaumu e faaaoga e le aiga mo kuka ile tele o taimi, e aofia ai le kukaina o meaai, tunuina o ti poo le faapunaina o vai taumafa?	ELECTRIC STOVE ..... 02 BIOGAS STOVE ..... 04 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/ COOKING GAS STOVE ..... 05 TRADITIONAL SOLID FUEL STOVE (NON-MANUFACTURED) ..... 07 LIQUID FUEL STOVE ..... 08 MOVEABLE FIREPAN ..... 09 THREE STONE STOVE / OPEN FIRE ..... 10 ELECTRIC APPLIANCES (FRYING PAN, KETTLE, RICE COOKER, ETC) ..... 11 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96 NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD 97	02 ⇨ *EU9* 04 ⇨ *EU9* 05 ⇨ *EU9* 11 ⇨ *EU9* 97 ⇨ *EU9*
EU4. What type of fuel or energy source is used in this cookstove? O le a le ituaiga suau'u poo meatafu afi olo'o fa'aaogaina i le ogaumu lea? *If more than one, record the main energy source for this cookstove.*	KEROSENE ..... 03 CHARCOAL UNPROCESSED ..... 06 CHARCOAL BRIQUETTES / PELLETS ..... 07 WOOD ..... 08 WOODCHIPS ..... 12 SAWDUST ..... 14 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	
EU9. What does this household use most of the time as energy for lighting, or as a light source? O le a le malosiaga e faaaoga e le aiga e ola ai le moli i le tele o taimi?	ELECTRICITY (INCLUDING SOLAR PANELS) ..... 01 SOLAR-POWERED LANTERN OR FLASHLIGHT ..... 02 RECHARGEABLE FLASHLIGHT, MOBILE, TORCH OR LANTERN ..... 03 BATTERY POWERED FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN ..... 04 GASOLINE LAMP ..... 07 KEROSENE / PARAFFIN LAMP ..... 08 CANDLE ..... 10 OPEN FIRE ..... 11 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96 NO LIGHTING IN HOUSEHOLD 97	

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SOCIAL TRANSFERS — ST

ST1. I would like to ask you about various external economic assistance programmes provided to households. By external assistance I mean support that comes from the government or from non-governmental organizations such as religious, charitable, or community-based organisations. This excludes support from family, other relatives, friends, or neighbours.

Ou te fia fesiligia oe i polokalame o loo mafai ona maua mai ai se fesoasoani tau tamaoaiga/ tupe mo lo outou aiga. O nei polokalame e aofia ai fesoasoani tauala mai le mālō poo nisi faalapotopotoga tutoatasi e pei o ekalesia, faapea fesoasoani maua fua mai i nisi faalapotopotoga i totonu o le nuu ma e le aofia ai fesoasoani maua mai aiga, uo ma e masani faapea aiga tuaoi.

	[A] SENIOR CITIZENS BENEFIT/PUBLIC HEALH CARE	[B] ONE GOVERNMENT GRANT	[C] DISABILITY BENEFIT SCHEME	[D] ANY RETIREMENT PENSION	[E] ONE MILLION PROJECT	[X] ANY OTHER EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME
ST2. Are you aware of (***name of programme***)? E te silafia le (***name of programme***)?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ✩ *[B]*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ✩ *[C]*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ✩ *[D]*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ✩ *[E]*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ✩ *[X]*	YES (*specify*)_____ 1 NO ..... 2 ✩ *End*
ST3. Has your household or anyone in your household received assistance through (***name of programme***)? E iai se tasi o le aiga sa maua se fesoasoani mai le *(name of programme)?*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ✩ *[B]* DK ..... 8 ✩ *[B]*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ✩ *[C]* DK ..... 8 ✩ *[C]*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ✩ *[D]* DK ..... 8 ✩ *[D]*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ✩ *[E]* DK ..... 8 ✩ *[E]*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ✩ *[X]* DK ..... 8 ✩ *[X]*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ✩ *End* DK ..... 8 ✩ *End*

ST4. Who in your household is the assistance intended or meant for? O ai o lou aiga e alu iai le fesoasoani? *Probe:* Anyone else? E iai se isi? *Record the line numbers from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS Module of all beneficiaries of this assistance in the household.* *If all members are beneficiaries, record '95'.* *If "Don't Know" the household member the assistance intended or meant for, record "98"*	NAME #1 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #2 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #3 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #4 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #5 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ ALL MEMBERS ..... 95 DK 98	NAME #1 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #2 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #3 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #4 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #5 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ ALL MEMBERS ..... 95 DK 98	NAME #1 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #2 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #3 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #4 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #5 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ ALL MEMBERS ..... 95 DK 98	NAME #1 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #2 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #3 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #4 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #5 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ ALL MEMBERS ..... 95 DK 98	NAME #1 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #2 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #3 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #4 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #5 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ ALL MEMBERS ..... 95 DK 98

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ST5. Who in your household is authorised to receive or collect the assistance? O ai o lou aiga e iai le faatagana na te talaina pe mauaina le fesoasoani? *Probe:* Anyone else? E iai se isi? *Record the line numbers from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS Module of all who are authorised to receive or collect the assistance.* *If all members are authorized, record '95'.* *If "Don't Know" the household member(s) authorised, record "98"* *If "No one in this household is authorised to receive or collect the assistance, record '00'*	NAME #1 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #2 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #3 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #4 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #5 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ ALL MEMBERS ..... 95 DK..... 98 NO ONE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD 00	NAME #1 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #2 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #3 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #4 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #5 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ ALL MEMBERS ..... 95 DK..... 98 NO ONE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD 00	NAME #1 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #2 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #3 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #4 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #5 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ ALL MEMBERS ..... 95 DK..... 98 NO ONE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD 00		NAME #1 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #2 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #3 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #4 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #5 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ ALL MEMBERS ..... 95 DK..... 98 NO ONE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD 00	NAME #1 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #2 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #3 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #4 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #5 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ ALL MEMBERS ..... 95 DK..... 98 NO ONE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD 00

ST6. When was the last time your household or anyone in your household received assistance through (***name of programme***)? O le a le taimi mulimuli na maua ai e lou aiga poo se isi foi o lou aiga le fesoasoani lea mai (***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** __ __ ➪ *[B]* YEARS AGO ..... **2** __ __ ➪ *[B]* DK ..... 998 ➪ *[B]*	MONTHS AGO ..... **1** __ __ ➪ *[C]* YEARS AGO ..... **2** __ __ ➪ *[C]* DK ..... 998 ➪ *[C]*	MONTHS AGO ..... **1** __ __ ➪ *[D]* YEARS AGO ..... **2** __ __ ➪ *[D]* DK ..... 998 ➪ *[D]*	MONTHS AGO ..... **1** __ __ ➪ *[E]* YEARS AGO ..... **2** __ __ ➪ *[E]* DK ..... 998 ➪ *[E]*	MONTHS AGO ..... **1** __ __ ➪ *[X]* YEARS AGO ..... **2** __ __ ➪ *[X]* DK ..... 998 ➪ *[X]*	MONTHS AGO ..... **1** __ __ ➪ *End* YEARS AGO ..... **2** __ __ ➪ *End* DK ..... 998 ➪ *End*

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WATER		WS
WS1. What is the main source of drinking water used by members of your household? O le a le auala autū o loo maua ai le suavai taumafa a le aiga? *If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect drinking water (collection point).*	**PIPED WATER** PIPED INTO DWELLING .....11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT .....12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR .....13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE .....14 TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE .....21 **DUG WELL** PROTECTED WELL .....31 UNPROTECTED WELL .....32 **SPRING** PROTECTED SPRING .....41 UNPROTECTED SPRING .....42 RAINWATER .....51 **DELIVERED WATER** TANKER-TRUCK .....61 WATER KIOSK .....72 SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) .....81 **PACKAGED WATER** BOTTLED WATER .....91 LARGE BOTTLE / DISPENSER REFILL .....93 OTHER (*specify*) _____96	11 ⇨ *WS7* 12 ⇨ *WS7* 13 ⇨ *WS4* 14 ⇨ *WS4* 21 ⇨ *WS3* 31 ⇨ *WS3* 32 ⇨ *WS3* 41 ⇨ *WS3* 42 ⇨ *WS3* 51 ⇨ *WS3* 61 ⇨ *WS4* 72 ⇨ *WS4* 81 ⇨ *WS3* 96 ⇨ *WS3*
WS2. What is the main source of water used by members of your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing? O le a le auala autū olo'o maua ai le suavai mo gasesega ma isi galuega faatino a le aiga?. *If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect water for other purposes.*	**PIPED WATER** PIPED INTO DWELLING .....11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT .....12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR .....13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE .....14 TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE .....21 **DUG WELL** PROTECTED WELL .....31 UNPROTECTED WELL .....32 **SPRING** PROTECTED SPRING .....41 UNPROTECTED SPRING .....42 RAINWATER .....51 **DELIVERED WATER** TANKER-TRUCK .....61 WATER KIOSK .....72 SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) .....81 OTHER (*specify*) _____96	11 ⇨ *WS7* 12 ⇨ *WS7* 13 ⇨ *WS4* 14 ⇨ *WS4* 61 ⇨ *WS4* 72 ⇨ *WS4*
WS3. Where is that water source located? O fea le nofoaga o loo maua mai ai le suavai lea?	IN OWN DWELLING .....1 IN OWN YARD / PLOT .....2 ELSEWHERE 3	1 ⇨ *WS7* 2 ⇨ *WS7*

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WS4. How long does it take for members of your household to go there, get water, and come back? O le a le umi (minute) e agai ai se isi o le aiga i le nofoaga e maua ai le suavai ma toe foi mai?	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? O ai o le aiga e masani ona alu i le nofoaga e la'u mai vai e fa'aaoga e le aiga? *Record the name of the person and copy the line number of this person from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS Module.*	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER .....__ __	
WS6. Since last (***day of the week***), how many times has this person collected water? Talu mai le (***day of the week***) o le vaiaso ua te'a, e faafia ona alu le tagata lea e la'u vai?	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? I le masina ua tuanai na iai se taimi na utiuti ai le suavai maua mo le fofoga taumafa?	YES, AT LEAST ONCE .....1 NO, ALWAYS SUFFICIENT .....2 DK.....8	1 ⇨*WS8*
WS7A. In the last 12 months, has there been any time when your household did not have sufficient drinking water? I le 12 masina talu ai, na iai se taimi na utiuti ai le suavai maua mo le fofoga taumafa?	YES, AT LEAST ONCE .....1 NO, ALWAYS SUFFICIENT .....2 DK.....8	2 ⇨*WS9* 8 ⇨*WS9*
WS8. The last time this happened, what was the main reason that your household was not able to access sufficient drinking water? I le taimi mulimuli na tupu ai lea tulaga, o le a le mafuaaga tonu na utiuti ai le mauaina o le suavai mo le fofoga taumafa?	WATER SOURCE NOT FUNCTIONAL.....1 WATER NOT AVAILABLE .....2 WATER TOO EXPENSIVE .....3 WATER SOURCE NOT ACCESSIBLE .....4 OTHER (*specify*) _____6 DK.....8	
WS9. Do you or any other member of this household do anything to the water to make it safer to drink? E iai se isi galuega e faia i le suavai ina ia mautinoa ai le saogalemu mo le fofoga taumafa?	YES .....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	2 ⇨*WS10A* 8 ⇨*WS10A*
WS10. What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink? O le a la le galuega e masani ona fai e faamama ai le suavai mo le fofoga taumafa? *Probe:* Anything else? E iai se isi galuega? *Record all methods mentioned.*	BOIL .....A ADD BLEACH / CHLORINE .....B STRAIN IT THROUGH A CLOTH .....C USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC, SAND, COMPOSITE, ETC.) .....D SOLAR DISINFECTION.....E LET IT STAND AND SETTLE.....F OTHER (*specify*) _____ X DK.....Z	
WS10A. Is your water supply managed by your own household, by a local or community organisation, or by a public water utility? O le sapalai o le suavai mo le fofoga taumafa e pulea lava e le tou aiga, poo le nuu poo le malo?	OWN HOUSEHOLD .....1 LOCAL OR COMMUNITY ORGANISATION .....2 A PUBLIC UTILITY.....3 DK.....8	

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WS10B. Is your main source of drinking water the same in the wet/dry season? E tutusa le auala autu o le suavai mo le fofoga taumafa ile vaitau o timuga/mugala?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	1 ⇨*End* 8 ⇨*End*
WS10C. What is your main source of drinking water in the wet season? O le a le auala autū e maua ai le suavai taumafa ale aiga i vaitau timuga?	**PIPED WATER** PIPED INTO DWELLING ..... 11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT ..... 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR ..... 13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE ..... 14 TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE ..... 21 **DUG WELL** PROTECTED WELL ..... 31 UNPROTECTED WELL ..... 32 **SPRING** PROTECTED SPRING ..... 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING ..... 42 RAINWATER ..... 51 **DELIVERED WATER** TANKER-TRUCK ..... 61 WATER KIOSK ..... 72 SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) ..... 81 **PACKAGED WATER** BOTTLED WATER ..... 91 LARGE BOTTLE / DISPENSER REFILL ..... 93 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	 11 ⇨*End* 12 ⇨*End* 13 ⇨*WS10E* 14 ⇨*WS10E* 61 ⇨*WS10E* 72 ⇨*WS10E*
WS10D. Where is that water source located? O fea le nofoaga o loo maua mai ai le suavai lea?	IN OWN DWELLING ..... 1 IN OWN YARD / PLOT ..... 2 ELSEWHERE 3	1 ⇨*End* 2 ⇨*End*
WS10E. How long does it take for members of your household to go there, get water, and come back? O le a le umi (minute) e agai ai se isi o le aiga i le nofoaga e maua ai le suavai ma toe foi mai?	MEMBERS DO NOT COLLECT ..... 000 NUMBER OF MINUTES ..... __ __ __ DK 998	

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SANITATION		WS
WS11. What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use? O le a le ituaiga faleui e masani ona faaaogaina e le aiga? *If 'Flush' or 'Pour flush', probe:* Where does it flush to? O fea e faaalu ai? *If not possible to determine, ask permission to observe the facility.* *If answer "No Facility/ Bush/ Field (95)" probe to reconfirm.*	**FLUSH / POUR FLUSH** SEPTIC TANK ..... 12 PIT/CESSPOOL ..... 13 DK WHERE ..... 18 **PIT LATRINE** VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE (WITH SLAB) ..... 21 SINGLE PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB ..... 22 PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB / OPEN PIT ..... 23 NO FACILITY / BUSH / FIELD ..... 95 OTHER (*specify*) 96	 18 ⇨*WS11D* 21 ⇨*WS11D* 22 ⇨*WS11D* 23 ⇨*WS11D* 95 ⇨*End* 96 ⇨*WS14*
WS11B. Does your (***answer from WS11***) have an outlet pipe for liquid waste? E iai se paipa faapitoa mai le tane (septic) o loo iai otaota e faaalu ai le suavai lafoai? *If there is infiltration underground from the base or sides of the tank or pit, select "No"* *If the tank or pit containing wastes has a pipe which discharges liquid wastes, select "Yes"*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*WS11D* 8 ⇨*WS11D*
WS11C. Where does this pipe go? O fea lea e alu iai le paipa lea?	TO A LEACH FIELD, SOAK PIT ..... 11 A WATERBODY (NOT CONNECTED TO WWTP) ..... 22 DON'T KNOW WHERE ..... 23 TO AN OPEN DRAIN ..... 31 TO A WATERBODY/SURFACE ..... 32 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 96 DK 98	

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WS11D. In the last year, have excreta from your (***answer from WS11***) been released to the surface and surroundings due to any of the following events? I le tausaga ua tea, sa iai se taimi na pa/liki ese ai le otaota o le faleui ona o nisi o mafuaaga nei?		YES	NO	DK	
[A] Overflowed? / Tumu le tane	OVERFLOWED	1	2	8	
[B] Flooded? / Lolo vaia ona o lologa	FLOODED	1	2	8	
[C] Containment collapsed? / Ta'e ma solo le tane?	CONTAINMENT COLLAPSED	1	2	8	
[D] Other event releasing excreta to the surface and surroundings? / Nisi mafuaaga	OTHER EVENT.....	1	2 ⇨ *WS12*	8 ⇨ *WS12*	
[D1] *Specify the other event mentioned*	(*specify*) _____				
WS12. Has your (***answer from WS11***) ever been emptied? Na iai se taimi na pamu ese ai le otaota o le faleui?	YES, EMPTIED .....1 NO, NEVER EMPTIED .....4 NO, NOT EMPTIED BUT COVERED AND LEFT UNDISTURBED WHEN FULL .....5 DK 8				 4⇨*WS14* 5⇨*WS14* 8⇨*WS14*
WS12A. The last time it was emptied, who emptied the (***answer from WS11***)? I le taimi mulimuli lea na pamu ai le faleui, o ai na pamuina?	**SERVICE PROVIDER** PRIVATE COMPANY/NGO .....12 **NOT SERVICE PROVIDER** SELF EMPTIED .....21 NEIGHBOUR, FAMILY MEMBER, FRIEND .....22 OTHER (*specify*)_____96 DK 98				
WS13. The last time it was emptied, where were the contents emptied to? I le taimi mulimuli na pamu ese ai le otaota o le faleui, o fea na lafoai ai?	REMOVED OFF-SITE (TO TREATMENT / UNKNOWN).....1 REMOVED TO A WATERBODY, OPEN GROUND, FIELD OR ELSEWHERE .....2 BURIED IN A COVERED PIT AT OR NEAR HOUSEHOLD (IN-SITU) .....3 BURIED IN A COVERED PIT/TRENCH ELSEWHERE (OFF-SITE) .....4 EMPTIED INTO AN UNCOVERED PIT .....5 OTHER (*specify*) _____6 DK.....8				
WS14. Where is this toilet facility located? O fea o loo iai le faleui?	IN OWN DWELLING .....1 IN OWN YARD / PLOT.....2 ELSEWHERE 3				

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WS15. Do you share this facility with others who are not members of your household? E iai nisi tagata e ese mai tagata o le tou aiga o loo outou faaaogaina le faleui lea?	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? E na o tagata mai aiga masani o loo outou faaaogaina le faleui lea pe tatala mo tagata lautele?	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? E toafia aiga o loo outou faaaogaina le faleui lea?	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (IF LESS THAN 10).....0 __ TEN OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS .....10 DK 98	

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HYGIENE		HW
HW1. We would like to learn about where members of this household wash their hands. Matou te fia iloa poo fea o loo fufulu ai lima o tagata o le tou aiga? Can you please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands? E mafai ona faailoa mai poo fea e masani ona fufulu ai lima o le tou aiga? *If the respondent indicates that there is no fixed place for handwashing, probe:* What do members of your household most often use to wash their hands? O fea e masani ona faaaoga e tagata o le auaiga e fufulu ai o latou lima? *Record result and observation.*	**OBSERVED** FIXED FACILITY OBSERVED (SINK / TAP) IN DWELLING .....1 IN YARD /PLOT .....2 MOBILE OBJECT OBSERVED (BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE/GALLON).....3 **NOT OBSERVED** NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING / YARD / PLOT .....4 NO PERMISSION TO SEE .....5 OTHER REASON (*specify*)_____6	 4⇨*HW4A* 5⇨*HW4A* 6⇨*HW4A*
HW2. *Observe presence of water at the place for handwashing.* *Verify by checking the tap/pump, or basin, bucket, water container or similar objects for presence of water.*	WATER IS AVAILABLE .....1 WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE 2	
HW3. *Observe presence of soap and detergent at the place for handwashing.* *Record all that apply.*	BAR OR LIQUID SOAP .....A DETERGENT (POWDER / LIQUID / PASTE).....B NONE OF THESE PRESENT .....Y	
HW4A. Do you have a bath or shower in your dwelling, yard, or plot? E iai se faletaele i totonu o le fale, tua o le fale poo le fanua?	YES, IN THE DWELLING .....1 YES, IN THE YARD OR PLOT.....2 NO, ELSEWHERE.....3 NO, NONE 4	 4⇨*End*
HW5A. Do you have water available there? O ola ai se vai? *If there is running water from a tap or water stored in a tank, bucket, jug, etc., record 'Yes'.*	YES.....1 NO 2	

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HH13. *Record the time.*	HOUR AND MINUTES ..... __ __ : __ __	
HH14. *Language of the Questionnaire.*	ENGLISH ..... 1 SAMOAN 2	
HH15. *Language of the Interview.*	ENGLISH ..... 1 SAMOAN ..... 2 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 6	
HH16. *Native language of the Respondent.*	ENGLISH ..... 1 SAMOAN ..... 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	___ ___

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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.*

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.*

RANK NUMBER ..... __

LINE NUMBER ..... __ __

NAME_____

AGE ..... __ __

HH28. *Issue a QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AGE 5-17 to be administered to the mother/caregiver 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 WOMEN for each woman age 15-49 years.*

Selection of Woman for Violence Against Women Module

HH30A. *Check HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any women age 15-49?*	NO, THERE IS NO WOMAN AGE 15-49 ..... 0 YES, AT LEAST ONE WOMAN AGE 15-49 ..... 1 2 OR MORE WOMEN (NUMBER)..... __	0 ⇨ *HH31* 1 ⇨ *HH30I*

HH30B. *List each of the women age 15-49 years below in the order they appear in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. Do not include women outside of the age range 15-49 years. Record the line number, name, and age for each woman.*

HH30C *Rank number*	**HH30D** *Line number from HL1*	**HH30E** *Name from HL2*	**HH30F** *Age from HL6*
RANK	LINE	NAME	AGE
1	__ __		___ ___
2	__ __		___ ___
3	__ __		___ ___
4	__ __		___ ___
5	__ __		___ ___
6	__ __		___ ___
7	__ __		___ ___
8	__ __		___ ___

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HH30G. *Check the last digit of the household number (HH2) from the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL. This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below.*

Check the total number of women age 15-49 years in HH30A above. This is the number of the column you should go to in the table below.

Find the box where the row and the column meet and record the number that appears in the box. This is the rank number (HH30C) of the selected woman for Violence Against Women module.

LAST DIGIT OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER (FROM HH2)	TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN THE HOUSEHOLD (FROM HH30A)						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

HH30H. *Record the rank number (HH30C), line number (HH30D), name (HH30E) and age (HH30F) of the selected woman.*	RANK NUMBER ..... __ LINE NUMBER ..... __ __
HH30I. *(When HH30A=1 or when there is a single woman age 15-49 in the household): Record the rank number as '1' and record the line number (HL1), the name (HL2) and age (HL6) of this woman from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.*	NAME _____ AGE _____ __ __

HH30J. *Administer Violence Against Women Module to this woman while interviewing for Questionnaire for Individual Woman*

HH31. *Check HL6 and HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any girls age 15-17?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-17 ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨ *HH34*
HH32. *Check HL20 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Is consent required for interviewing at least one girl age 15-17?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-17 WITH HL20≠90 ..... 1 NO, HL20=90 FOR ALL GIRLS AGE 15-17 2	 2 ⇨ *HH34*

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 (***name(s) of female member(s) age 15-17***) later?

O se vaega o le su'esu'ega, matou fa'atalanoaina fo'i tama'ita'i 15-49 tausaga. Matou te tāpā foi le faatanaga a tamaitai ta'i tasi, ma o tamaitai ofisa foi latou te faatautaia faatalanoaga ia.

Mo tamaitai 15-17 tausaga e tatau foi ona maua se faatagaga mai se tagata matua e faatalanoa ai i latou. E pei ona taua muamua, o faamaumauga uma e faalilolilo ma malu puipuia, e le faailoaina i se isi.

E mafai ona faatalanoa (***name(s) of female member(s) age 15-17***) pe a maea?

- ☐ *'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 for whom 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.*

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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 ⇨*HH38A*
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 MEN for each man age 15-49 years.*		
HH37. *Check HL6 and HL9 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any boys age 15-17?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE BOY AGE 15-17 ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*HH40*
HH38. *Check HL20 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Is consent required for interviewing at least one boy age 15-17?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE BOY AGE 15-17 IS NOT EMANCIPATED (HL20≠90)..... 1 NO, ALL BOYS AGE 15-17 ARE EMANCIPATED (HL20=90) 2	1 ⇨*HH39* 2 ⇨*HH40*
HH38A. *Check HL20 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Is a boy age 15-17 recorded as caregiver of a child in the household?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*HH40*
HH38B. *Check HL20 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Is consent required for interviewing at least one boy age 15-17 recorded as a caregiver?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE BOY AGE 15-17 RECORDED AS A CAREGIVER IS NOT EMANCIPATED (HL20≠90)..... 1 NO, ALL BOYS AGE 15-17 RECORDED AS CAREGIVERS ARE EMANCIPATED (HL20=90) 2	1 ⇨*HH39A* 2 ⇨*HH40*

HH39. As part of the survey, we are also interviewing men age 15-49. We ask each person we interview for permission. A male interviewer conducts these interviews.

For boys age 15-17 we must also get permission from an adult to interview them. As mentioned before, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.

May we interview (***name(s) of male member(s) age 15-17***) later?

O se vaega o le su'esu'ega, matou fa'atalanoaina fo'i ali'i 15-49 tausaga. Matou te tāpā foi le faatanaga a ali'i ta'i tasi, ma o ali'i ofisa foi latou te faatautaia faatalanoaga ia.

Mo ali'i 15-17 tausaga e tatau foi ona maua se faatagaga mai se tagata matua e faatalanoa ai i latou. E pei ona taua muamua, o faamaumauga uma e faalilolilo ma malu puipuia, e le faailoaina i se isi.

E mafai ona faatalanoa (***name(s) of male member(s) age 15-17***) pe a maea?

- ☐ *'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 for whom 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.*

HH39A. As part of the survey, we are also interviewing men about the children in their care. We ask each person we interview for permission.

For boys age 15-17 we must also get permission from an adult to interview them. As mentioned before, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.

May we interview (***name(s) of male caregiver(s) age 15-17***) later?

O se vaega o le su'esu'ega e faatalanoaina ai ali'i e uiga i tamaiti o loo latou tausi/vaaia. E tāpā la latou faatagana e faatalanoa ai. Mo ali'i 15-17 tausaga e tatau foi ona maua se faatagaga mai se tagata matua e faatalanoa ai i latou. E pei ona taua muamua, o faamaumauga uma e faalilolilo ma malu puipuia, e le faailoaina i se isi.

E mafai ona faatalanoa (***name(s) of male member(s) age 15-17***) pe a maea?

- ☐ *'Yes' for all male caregivers age 15-17 ⇨ Continue with HH40.*
- ☐ *'No' for at least one male caregiver age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one male caregiver age 15-17 ⇨ Record '06' in UF17 and/or FS17, as applicable, on individual questionnaires for those for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.*
- ☐ *'No' for all male caregivers age 15-17 ⇨ Record '06' in UF17 and/or FS17, as 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*

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HH41. *Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for each child age 0-4 years.*		
HH42. *Check HH9 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL: Is the household selected for WATER QUALITY TESTING FORM?*	YES, HH9=1 ..... 1 NO, HH9=2 2	2 ⇨*HH44A*
HH43. *Issue a separate WATER QUALITY TESTING FORM 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? O le isi galuega o lenei suesuega, o le a faatinoina ai le sailiiliga o le suavai taumafa. O lea iai le sui o le ofisa e agai mai e faatino lea vaega o le suesuega. Pe ete finagalo e faatino lea vaega o le suesuega? *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.*	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN ..... 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN 2	2 ⇨*Record '02' in WQ31 on the WATER QUALITY TESTING FORM*
HH44A. *Check HC7[A] and HC12: Does this household have a fixed telephone line or does any member of the household have a mobile phone?*	YES, HC7[A]=1 OR HC12=1 ..... 1 NO, HC7[A]=2 AND HC12=2 2	2 ⇨*HH44C*

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HH44B. Thank you for your participation. The Samoa Bureau of Statistics will be conducting a phone survey about the situation of children, families, and households in the future. We may call a few times over a period of a few months, for about 15 minutes at a time. Participation is voluntary. If you agree to participate now, you can still withdraw later. It will not cost you anything to participate. Your phone number and all the information you share during these phone interviews will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate? Faafetai mo lou auai i lenei sailiiliga. Ae e iai le isi galuega e sosoo ai a le Ofisa o Fuainumera i se taimi o i luma, e faaaoga ai le telefoni. O lea galuega e fesiligia ai le tulaga o aiga ma fanau. Ma o le a fesootai mai lava le ofisa i le taimi e faatino ai. E lē faamalosia le auai i lea galuega, ae e taua tele ou manatu faaalia mo lea sailiiliga. O ou faamaumauga uma lava e aofia ai lau telefoni o le a malu puipuia lalo o le Tulafono a le ofisa o Fuainumera Faamauina 2015. Ma e na o le 15 minute lava le umi e faatino ai lea galuega. E te finagalo e te auai I lea saililiga?	YES..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*HH44E* 2 ⇨*HH46*
HH44C. Thank you for your participation. The Samoa Bureau of Statistics will be conducting a follow-up survey about the situation of children, families, and households in the future. We may contact you a few times over a period of a few months, for about 15 minutes at a time. Participation is voluntary. If you agree to participate now, you can still withdraw later. It will not cost you anything to participate. All the information you share during these interviews will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate? Faafetai mo lou auai i lenei sailiiliga. Ae e iai le isi galuega e sosoo ai a le Ofisa o Fuainumera i se taimi o i luma, e faaaoga ai le telefoni. O lea galuega e fesiligia ai le tulaga o aiga ma fanau. Ma o le a fesootai mai lava le ofisa i le taimi e faatino ai. E lē faamalosia le auai i lea galuega, ae e taua tele ou manatu faaalia mo lea sailiiliga. O ou faamaumauga uma lava e aofia ai lau telefoni o le a malu puipuia lalo o le Tulafono a le ofisa o Fuainumera Faamauina 2015. Ma e na o le 15 minute lava le umi e faatino ai lea galuega. E te finagalo e te auai i lea saililiga?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*HH46*
HH44D. You have told me that there are no phones in your household. Just to confirm, do you have a personal telephone number or is there a phone number for the household? O lea sa e taua e leai se telefoni a le tou aiga, na'o na fia faamautinoa lava e iai sau telefoni poo se isi o le tou aiga?	YES..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*HH44F* 2 ⇨*HH46*
HH44E. Do you have a personal phone number or is there a phone number for the household? E iai sau telefoni poo se isi o le tou aiga?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*HH46*

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HH44F. You may share your household's number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to other members of your household or to people outside your household. Please, tell me which phone number to call.
Faamolemole e mafai ona faailoa mai numera e fesootai mai ai?

	[P1] BEST NUMBER	[P2] 2ND NUMBER	[P3] 3RD NUMBER
HH44G. *Ask for and record phone number.*	__ __ __ __ __ __ __	__ __ __ __ __ __ __	__ __ __ __ __ __ __
HH44H. Just to confirm, the number is (***number recorded in HH44G***)? Na ona toe fia faamautinoa lava o le (***number recorded in HH44G***) le numera? *If no, return to HH44G and correct entry.*	YES .....1 NO .....2 ✩ *HH44G*	YES ..... 1 NO..... 2 ✩ *HH44G*	YES .....1 NO .....2 ✩ *HH44G*
HH44I. Remember, you may share your household's number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to other members of your household or to people outside your household. Do you have another personal or shared phone number where you can be reached? E iai se isi numera e mafai ona maua mai ai oe?	YES .....1 ✩ *[P2]* NO .....2 ✩ *HH46*	YES ..... 1 ✩ *[P3]* NO..... 2 ✩ *HH46*	YES .....1 ✩ *[P4]* NO .....2 ✩ *HH46*
			Tick here if additional questionnaire used: ..... ☐

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 _____ ___ ___	*To be filled after HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE is completed* TOTAL NUMBER		*To be filled after all the questionnaires are completed* COMPLETED NUMBER	
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	**HH48**	__ __		
WOMEN AGE 15-49	**HH49**	__ __	**HH53**	__ __
If household is selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MEN: MEN AGE 15-49	**HH50**	__ __	**HH54**	__ __
CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5	**HH51**	__ __	**HH55**	__ __
CHILDREN AGE 5-17	**HH52**	__ __	**HH56**	ZERO ..... 0 ONE..... 1

HH57. *Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and then proceed with the administration of the remaining individual questionnaire(s) in this household.*

If there is no individual questionnaire and no WATER QUALITY TESTING FORM to be completed in this household thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and move to the next household assigned to you by your supervisor.

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INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

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MICS

WATER QUALITY TESTING FORM
Samoa DHS-MICS 2025

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:* ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 2 ___	
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 FORM:* 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 FORM.* *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? Faamolemole, pe mafai ona aumai se ipuvai i le suavai lea e masani ona feuinu ai le tou aiga?	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	1⇨*WQ13* 2⇨*WQ13* 3⇨*WQ13*
WQ12A. From where did you pour this water? O fea lea sa aumai ai le vai lea? *Probe to understand if directly from the source or from a covered or uncovered container.*	DIRECT FROM SOURCE..... 1 COVERED CONTAINER ..... 2 UNCOVERED CONTAINER..... 3	
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? Na e fa'atinoina poo se isi tagata o le tou aiga se galuega mo le fa'amamaina o le suavai lea ina ia mautinoa le malu puipuia mo le fofoga taumafa?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	 2⇨*WQ17* 8⇨*WQ17*
WQ15. What has been done to the water to make it safer to drink? O le a le galuega sa fa'atinoina mo le malu puipuia o le suavai mo le fofoga taumafa? *Probe:* Anything else? E iai se isi auala? *Record all items mentioned.*	BOIL ..... A ADD BLEACH/CHLORINE .....B STRAIN IT THROUGH A CLOTH .....C USE A WATER FILTER (CERAMIC, SAND, COMPOSITE, OR MEMBRANE FILTRATION)..... D SOLAR DISINFECTION.....E LET IT STAND AND SETTLE.....F OTHER (*specify*) _____ X DK.....Z	

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WQ17. What source was this water collected from? O le a le auala autu lea e aumai ai le vai lea?	**PIPED WATER** PIPED INTO DWELLING ..... 11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT ..... 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR ..... 13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE ..... 14 TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE ..... 21 **DUG WELL** PROTECTED WELL ..... 31 UNPROTECTED WELL ..... 32 **SPRING** PROTECTED SPRING ..... 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING ..... 42 RAINWATER ..... 51 **DELIVERED WATER** TANKER-TRUCK ..... 61 WATER KIOSK ..... 72 SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) 81 **PACKAGED WATER** BOTTLED WATER ..... 91 LARGE BOTTLE / DISPENSER REFILL ..... 93 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	
WQ18. Can you please show or tell me the location of the source of the glass of drinking water? Faamolemole e mafai ona faailoa mai poo fea na aumai ai le ipuvai lea, sei aumai ai se sample?	YES, SHOWN OR TOLD ..... 1 NO, UNABLE TO SHOW OR TELL 2	2⇨*WQ20*
WQ19. *Record whether source water sample collected.* *Label sample **S-XXX-YY**, where **XXX** is the cluster number (WQ1) and **YY** is the household number (WQ2).*	SOURCE WATER COLLECTED ..... 1 **SOURCE WATER NOT COLLECTED** NO WATER AVAILABLE AT SOURCE ..... 2 WATER SOURCE TOO FAR ..... 3 UNABLE TO ACCESS SOURCE ..... 4 PERMISSION NOT GIVEN TO COLLECT SAMPLE 5	
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.* *Label **B-XXX-YY**, where **XXX** is the cluster number (WQ1) and **YY** is the household number (WQ2).* *Record whether the sample is available.*	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 24-36 hours of incubation.*		
WQ23. *Record the time.*	HOURS AND MINUTES ..... __ __ : __ __	
WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS		
Following 24-36 hours of incubation the results from the water quality tests should be recorded.		
WQ24. *Day / Month / Year of recording test results:*	___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 2 ___	

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WQ25. *Record the time:*	HOUR AND MINUTES..... ___ ___ : ___ ___	
WQ26. *Household water test (100ml)*: *Record 3-digit count of colonies.* *If 101 or more colonies are counted, record '101'* *If it is not possible to read results, record '991'* *If the results are lost, record '992'*	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES ___ ___ ___	
WQ26A. *Check WQ19: Was a source water sample collected?*	YES, WQ19=1 ..... 1 NO, WQ19=2 OR BLANK..... 2	2⇨*WQ28*
WQ27. *Source water test (100ml)*:	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES ___ ___ ___	
WQ28. *Check WQ21: Was a blank water sample available?*	YES, WQ21=1 ..... 1 NO, WQ21=2 OR BLANK..... 2	2⇨*WQ31*
WQ29. *Blank water test (100ml)*:	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES ___ ___ ___	⇨*WQ31*

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MEASURER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

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MICS

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49
Samoa DHS-MICS 2025-v7 31.03.2025

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 2 ___

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*

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WM9A. Hello, my name is (***your name***). We are from Samoa Bureau of Statistics. We are conducting a survey to better understand the health, well-being, and overall situation of children and families. I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics. We are also interviewing mothers about their children. Talofa! O lo'u igoa o (***your name***). Ou te sau mai le Ofisa o Fuainumera Fa'amauina. O lo'o fa'atinoina le matou su'esu'ega ina ia maua se malamalama'aga tele ile tulaga o le soifua mālōlōina o tamaiti ma 'āiga fa'apea matā'upu lautele o le soifuaga nei o lo'o a'afia ai 'āiga o le tatou atunu'u. Ou te fia fa'atalanoaina lau susuga ile tulaga o lou soifua mālōlōina ma le au'ili'iliina o nisi matā'upu lautele o lou soifua. O lo'o matou fa'atalanoaina fo'i tinā e uiga i ā latou fanau. This interview usually takes about 50 minutes. O lenei faatalanoaga e na o le 50 minute e faatino ai. Participation in this survey is voluntary. No payment or incentive will be given to you for answering these questions. However, this survey will help the government and the general public better understand the situation and needs of women. Mo lou silafia, e lē fa'amalosia lou auai i lenei su'esu'ega. Ae e taua tele lou sao ma ou manatu faaalia i lenei galuega e ui e leai se taui. Peita'i, o lenei su'esu'ega, o le ā matuā fesoasoani tele ile malamalama'aga ma fa'ai'uga fai a le tatou Mālō aemaise o le silafia o tagata lautele i tulaga ma mana'oga tau tama'ita'i/ fafine. Please know that all the information you share during the interview will remain strictly confidential and anonymous under the Statistics Act 2015. Mo lou silafia foi, o nei fa'amaumauga uma o le ā ē tu'uina mai, o le ā malu puipuia i lalo o le tulafono a le Ofisa o Fuainumera 2015 ma e le mafai ona faailoa atu i se tasi. Should you feel uncomfortable about any questions and not wish to answer, just let me know and we can skip the question. Also, if you wish to stop the interview at any point just let me know. Fa'amolemole fa'ailoa mai pe afai e iai lava (se/ni) fesili e te lē fia taliina. Fa'ailoa mai.foi pe afai ua e finagalo i so'o se taimi e taofi/ fa'amuta le ta fa'atalatalanoaga. May I start the interview? Pe te finagalo o le ā amata loa le ta fa'atalatalanoaga?	**WM9B**. Now I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics in more detail. O le taimi nei, ou te fia fa'atalanoaina lau susuga i le tulaga o lou soifua mālōlōina ma le au'ili'iliina o nisi matā'upu lautele o lou soifua. This interview will take about 50 minutes. O lenei fa'atalanoaga e na o le 50 minute e fa'atino ai. Again, participation in this survey is voluntary. No payment of incentive will be given to you for answering these questions. However, this survey will help the government and the general public better understand the situation and needs of women. Mo lou silafia, e lē fa'amalosia lou auai i lenei su'esu'ega. E leai fo'i se taui po'o se totogi e tu'uina atu i lau susuga mo le taliina o nei fesili. Peita'i, o lenei su'esu'ega, o le ā matuā fesoasoani tele ile malamalama'aga ma fa'ai'uga fai a le tatou Mālō aemaise o le silafia o tagata lautele i tulaga ma mana'oga tau tama'ita'i/ fafine. Please know that all the information you share during the interview will remain strictly confidential and anonymous under the Statistics Act 2015. Mo lou silafia foi, o nei fa'amaumauga uma o le ā ē tu'uina mai, o le ā malu puipuia i lalo o le tulafono a le Ofisa o Fuainumera 2015 ma e le mafai ona faailoa atu i se tasi. Again, should you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview at any point, please let me know. Pe afai lava e iai (se/ni) fesili e te lē fia taliina po'o ua e finagalo foi i soo se taimi e taofi/ fa'amuta le ta fa'atalatalanoaga, fa'amolemole fa'ailoa mai. May I start the interview? Pe te finagalo o le ā amata loa le ta fa'atalatalanoaga?
YES.....1 NO / NOT ASKED.....2	1 ⇨*WOMAN'S BACKGROUND Module* 2 ⇨*WM17*

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WOMAN'S BACKGROUND		WB
WB1. *Check the respondent's line number (WM3) in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE?*	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, WM3=HH47 ..... 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, WM3≠HH47 2	1 ⇨*WB5*
WB3. In what month and year were you born? O le a le masina ma le tausaga na e fanau ai?	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH ..... __ __ DK MONTH ..... 98 YEAR ..... __ __ __ __ DK YEAR 9998	
WB4. How old are you? Ua fia nei ou tausaga? *Probe:* How old were you at your last birthday? Ua fia nei ou tausaga talu mai lou aso fanau mulimuli? *If responses to WB3 and WB4 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.*	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) ..... __ __	
WB5. Where were you born? In Samoa or another country? O fea sa e fanau ai? O Samoa po'o se isi atunuu?	THIS COUNTRY ..... 1 OTHER COUNTRY ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*WB6* 8 ⇨*WB7*
WB5A. In which region were you born? O fea le vaega o le atunuu na e fanau ai? *Probe to determine the region according to present borders.* *<u>If unable to determine the region</u>, write the name of the village and the district and then temporarily record '7' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of Village)* _____ *(Name of District)*	APIA URBAN AREA ..... 1 NORTH WEST UPOLU ..... 2 REST OF UPOLU ..... 3 SAVAII ..... 4 UNABLE TO DETERMINE REGION 7	1 ⇨*WB7* 2 ⇨*WB7* 3 ⇨*WB7* 4 ⇨*WB7* 7 ⇨*WB7*
WB6. In which country were you born? O fea le atunuu na e fanau ai? *Probe to determine country according to present borders and record the code of the country.* *<u>If unable to find or determine the name of the country</u>, write the name of the place below and then temporarily record '976' until you learn the appropriate code.* _____ *(Name of country)*	COUNTRY ..... __ __ __ UNABLE TO DETERMINE COUNTRY 976	

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WB7. Do you have the citizenship of Samoa? E iai sou sitiseni Samoa?	YES, CITIZEN OF THIS COUNTRY .....1 NO, ANOTHER COUNTRY..... 2	 2 ⇨*WB7B*
WB7A. Do you have the citizenship of another country? E iai sou sitiseni o se isi atunuu?	YES .....1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*WB8*
WB7B. Which (other) country or countries do you have the citizenship of? O le a le atunuu poo atunuu o loo e umia sitiseni? *Probe to determine country according to present borders and record the code of the country.* *<u>If unable to find or determine the name of the country</u>, write the name of the place below and then temporarily record '976' until you learn the appropriate code.* _____ *(Name of country)*	NEW ZEALAND.....554 AUSTRALIA .....036 AMERICAN SAMOA .....016 UNABLE TO DETERMINE COUNTRY 976	
WB8. What is your religion? O le a lau Ekalesia/tapuaiga? *Probe:* *If the respondent mentions the name of the church*	CONGREGATIONAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH / EFKS..... 1 ROMAN CATHOLIC / KATOLIKO ..... 2 LATTER DAY SAINTS / EKALESIA O LE AU PAIA O ASO E GATA AI ..... 3 METHODIST / METOTISI ..... 4 ASSEMBLY OF GOD..... 5 OTHERS (*specify*)_____ 6 NO RELIGION 7	

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ECONOMIC ACTIVITY		EC
EC1. During the last seven days, what was your main activity? I le 7 aso talu ai, o le a lau galuega masani sa faatinoina? *If the respondent was absent from work in the last seven days: Probe:* Although you did not work in the last seven days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, maternity leave or any other such reason? Talu ai ona o lena e te le i auai i se galuega i le fitu aso talu ai, ae e iai sau galuega masani ona faatino o loo e malolo mai ai ona o loo ave ni ou livi, pe sa ma'i, pe alu foi sau tafaoga, pe ave foi livi mo tina failele poo nisi lava mafuaaga faapena? *If unable to determine the main activity, write the name of the activity in the space provided to determine the correct main activity and then temporarily record '97' until you learn the appropriate code.* _____ *(Main Activity)*	EMPLOYER ..... 01 EMPLOYEE ..... 02 SELF EMPLOYED ..... 03 SUBSISTENCE MAINLY FOR SALE ..... 04 SUBSISTENCE MAINLY FOR FAMILY USE ..... 05 LOOKING FOR A JOB ..... 06 DOMESTIC DUTIES ..... 07 ATTEND SCHOOL ..... 08 INCAPABLE ..... 09 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96 UNABLE TO DETERMINE MAIN ACTIVITY 97	06⇨*End* 07⇨*End* 08⇨*End* 09⇨*End*
EC2. What is your occupation, that is, what kind of work do you mainly do? O le a lau galuega faatino o loo e faigaluega ai? *If unable to determine the level of occupation, write the name of the occupation title in the space provided to determine the correct level of occupation and then temporarily record '97' until you learn the appropriate code.* _____ *(Occupation title)*	LEGISLATIVE & MANAGERS ..... 01 PROFESSIONALS ..... 02 TECHNICIANS & ASSOCIATES PROFESSIONALS ..... 03 CLERICAL ..... 04 SERVICE & SALES ..... 05 SKILLED AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK & FORESTRY & FISHERY ..... 06 CRAFT & RELATED TRADE WORKERS & FOOD ..... 07 PLANT, MACHINERY & ASSEMBLES ..... 08 ELEMANTRY OCCUPATION ..... 09 ARMFORCES ..... 10 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96 UNABLE TO DETERMINE OCCUPATION 97	
EC3. Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all? E totogi tupe lau galuega pe totogi i nisi ituaiga faamanuiaga (meaai), pe leai foi se totogi?	CASH ONLY ..... 1 CASH AND KIND ..... 2 IN KIND ONLY ..... 3 NOT PAID 4	

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ICT USE		IC
IC1. Do you own a mobile phone? E iai sau telefoni feaveai?	YES.....1 NO 2	 2⇨*IC3*
IC2. Do you own a smartphone? E iai sau telefoni feaveai atamai (smartphone)?	YES.....1 NO 2	
IC3. 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 le 3 masina talu ai, sa e faaaogaina se telefoni feaveai, pe faatasi ile vaiaso, pe seasea faaaogaina, pe ete le'i faaaogaina lava se telefoni feaveai? *Probe if necessary:* I mean have you communicated with someone using a mobile phone. Sa e fesoota'i i se tagata e faaaoga ai le telefoni feaveai? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? Faamata e toetiti lava aso uma e tupu ai lea tulaga? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL.....0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK .....1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK .....2 ALMOST EVERY DAY.....3	
IC4. Have you ever used a computer, such as a desktop, laptop, tablet, or similar? Sa e faaaogaina se komipiuta, laptop poo se tablet?	YES.....1 NO 2	 2⇨*IC6*
IC5. During the last 3 months, did you use a computer at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? I le 3 masina talu ai, sa e faaaogaina se komipiuta poo se tablet pe faatasi i le vaiaso, pe seasea e faaaogaina, pe ete lei faaaogaina lava? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happened almost every day? Faamata e toetiti lava aso uma e tupu ai lea tulaga? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL.....0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK .....1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK .....2 ALMOST EVERY DAY.....3	 1⇨*IC7* 2⇨*IC7* 3⇨*IC7*
IC6. *Check IC3: Is IC3=0?*	YES, IC3=0 .....1 NO, IC3=1, 2, OR 3.....2	1⇨*IC10*

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IC7. I will now ask you about activities that you may have done on a computer or phone during the last 3 months. Did you: O le a fesili atu ia oe i nisi o gaioiga pe na e faatinoina i luga o se komipiuta poo se telefoni i le 3 masina talu ai. Sa e:		YES	NO	
[B] Use a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move data, information, and content in digital environments, for example within a document, between devices, or on the cloud? Faaaoga le 'copy and paste' e kopi pe aveese ai ni faamaumauga, faamatalaga ma anotusi faatekonolosi?	USE COPY/PASTE	1	2	
[C] Send a message, for example by e-mail, messaging service, or SMS, with an attached file, for example a document, picture, or video? Lafo se feau tusitusia faataitaiga o se imeli, poo se feau tusitusi o loo faapipii ai se faila, pei o se ripoti, ata, poo se video?	SEND MESSAGE WITH ATTACHMENT	1	2	
[D] Use a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet? Faaaogaina le polokalame o le' excel' e fai ai ni vaevaega/faatelega ma nisi tulaga tau matematika?	USE BASIC SPREADSHEET FORMULA	1	2	
[E] Connect and install a new device, such as a modem, camera, or printer? Faapipii pe koneti se masini fou i lau komipiuta pei o le printer, camera pe o le faapipii foi o le masini mo le initaneti?	CONNECT DEVICE	1	2	
[F] Find, download, install, and configure software? Saili se polokalame i luga le initaneti, sefe mai ma faaaoga i luga o le komipiuta?	INSTALL SOFTWARE	1	2	
[G] Create an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video, or charts? Tuufaatasia se folasaga e faaaogaina ai le masini ma polokalame faa-komipiuta?	CREATE PRESENTATION	1	2	
[H] Transfer a file or application between a computer and other device? Sefe mai ni faila poo polokalame mai luga komipiuta ma ave e tuu i totonu o se isi masini komipiuta?	TRANSFER FILE	1	2	
[I] Set up effective security measures, for example strong passwords or log-in attempt notification, to protect devices and online accounts? Faatino ma fausia ni auala saogalemu e malu puipuia ai masini, faataitaiga fausia ni fuainumera loka ina ia saogalemu ai masini (password) e malu puipuia faamaumauga faalilolilo?	SET UP SECURITY MEASURES	1	2	
[J] Change privacy settings on your device, account, or app to limit the sharing of personal data and information, such as name, contact information, or photos? Sui polokalame i luga o lau masini, ina ia mautinoa le faalilolilo o faamaumauga e patino ia te oe, e pei o lou igoa, numera poo ni ata?	CHANGE PRIVACY SETTINGS	1	2	
[K] Verify the reliability of information found online? Fa'amaonia le moni ma le faatuatuaina o faamatalaga oloo maua i le initaneti?	VERIFY RELIABILITY OF INFO	1	2	
[L] Write a computer program using a specialised programming language, including programming or coding in digital environments, for example computer software or app development?	PROGRAMMING	1	2	

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Tusi se polokalame faakomipiuta e faaaoga ai ni gagana faapolokalame (faa-komipiuta), faataitaiga, soo se ituaiga software e pei o le faaogaina o le Java, C++, Python, STATA, SPSS, ma isi?		
IC8. *Check IC7[F]: Is 'Yes' recorded?*	YES, IC7[F]=1 ..... 1 NO, IC7[F]=2 2	1 ⇨*IC11*
IC9. *Check IC7[K]: Is 'Yes' recorded?*	YES, IC7[K]=1 ..... 1 NO, IC7[K]=2 2	1 ⇨*IC11*
IC10. Have you ever used the internet from any location and any device? Sa e faaaogaina le initaneti mai soo se nofoaga e faaaogaina ai soo se ituaiga auala o fesootaiga?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
IC11. 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 le 3 masina talu ai, sa e faaaogaina se initaneti pe faatasi i le vaiaso, sēasēa faaaoga, pe e te le faaaogaina lava? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? Faamata e toetiti lava aso uma e tupu ai lea tulaga? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	

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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? Ou te fia fesili atu i le tulaga i lou soifuaga fanau. Ua e fanauina se pepe i lou olaga atoa? *This module and the birth history should only include children born alive. Any stillbirths should not be included in response to any question.*	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? E iai sau fanau moni (tama/teine) o tou nonofo faatasi i le taimi nei?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*CM5*
CM3. How many sons live with you? E toafia lau fanau tama o tou nonofo faatasi? *If none, record '00'.*	SONS AT HOME ..... __ __	
CM4. How many daughters live with you? E toafia lau fanau teine o tou nonofo faatasi? *If none, record '00'.*	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? E iai nisi o ou alo o soifua pea tou te le'o nonofo faatasi?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*CM8*
CM6. How many sons are alive but do not live with you? E toa fia lau fanau tama o soifua pea tou te le o nonofo faatasi? *If none, record '00'.*	SONS ELSEWHERE ..... __ __	
CM7. How many daughters are alive but do not live with you? E toa fia lau fanau teine o soifua pea tou te le o nonofo faatasi? *If none, record '00'.*	DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE ..... __ __	
CM8. Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died? Na iai sou alo na fanau mai ola, ae toe maliu mulimuli ane ai? *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? O le uiga o la'u tala, o le pepe sa tagi pe sa lagona le leo, minoi, manava, pe sa iloa foi foliga ola tusa lava pe na o sina taimi puupuu na iloa ai?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*CM11*
CM9. How many boys have died? E toafia lau fanau tama ua maliliu? *If none, record '00'.*	BOYS DEAD ..... __ __	
CM10. How many girls have died? E toa fia lau fanau teine ua maliliu? *If none, record '00'.*	GIRLS DEAD ..... __ __	
CM11. *Sum answers to CM3, CM4, CM6, CM7, CM9 and CM10.*	SUM ..... __ __	
CM12. Just to make sure that I have this right, you have had in total (***total number in CM11***) births during your life. Is this correct? Na ona toe fia faamautinoa lava, e to'a (***total number in CM11***) le aofaiga o lau fanau i lou olaga atoa	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*CM14*

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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*

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FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY

BH

BH0. Now I would like to record the names of all of your births, whether still alive or not, starting with the first one you had. / Ou te fia faamauina suafa uma o lau fanau oloo soifua pea e aofia ai ma fanau ua maliliu, amata mai le ulumatua.

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? O ai le igoa o lau pepe/lou alo (muamua/e sosoo ai)?	**BH2**. Were any of these births twins? Se masaga le tamaititi lea? 1 SINGLE 2 MULTI.		**BH3**. Is (***name of birth***) a boy or a girl? O (***name of birth***) o se tama poo se teine? 1 BOY 2 GIRL		**BH4**. On what day, month and year was (***name of birth***) born? O le a le aso, masina ma le tausaga na fanau ai (***name of birth***)? *Probe*: What is (***his/her***) birthday? O lea lona aso fanau?			**BH5**. Is (***name of birth***) still alive? O soifua pea ia (***name of birth***)? 1 YES 2 NO		**BH6**. How old was (***name of birth***) at (***his/her***) last birthday? Ua fia nei tausaga o (***name of birth***) talu mai lona aso fanau mulimuli? *Record age in completed years.*	**BH7**. Is (***name of birth***) living with you? O nofo (***name of birth***) ia te oe? 1 YES 2 NO		**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? O le a le matua o (***name of birth***) ae maliu loa *If '1 year', probe:* How many months old was (***name of birth***)? E fia masina le matua o (***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? E iai se isi tamaititi sa fanau e i le va o (***name of previous birth***) ma (***name of birth***) e aofia ai ma tamaiti sa fanau, ola ae toe maliu mulimuli ane ai? 1 YES 2 NO	
		S	M	B	G	Day	Month	Year	Y	N	Age	Y	N	Line No	Unit	Number	Y	N
01		1	2	1	2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1	2 ✩ *BH9*	__ __	1	2	__ __ ⇨ *Next Birth*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS .....2 YEARS 3	__ __		
02		1	2	1	2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1	2 ✩ *BH9*	__ __	1	2	__ __ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS ..... 1 MONTHS ..... 2 YEARS 3	__ __	1 ✩ *Add Birth*	2 ✩ *Next Birth*
03		1	2	1	2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1	2 ✩ *BH9*	__ __	1	2	__ __ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS ..... 1 MONTHS ..... 2 YEARS 3	__ __	1 ✩ *Add Birth*	2 ✩ *Next Birth*
04		1	2	1	2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1	2 ✩ *BH9*	__ __	1	2	__ __ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS ..... 1 MONTHS ..... 2 YEARS 3	__ __	1 ✩ *Add Birth*	2 ✩ *Next Birth*
05		1	2	1	2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1	2 ✩ *BH9*	__ __	1	2	__ __ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS ..... 1 MONTHS ..... 2 YEARS 3	__ __	1 ✩ *Add Birth*	2 ✩ *Next Birth*
06		1	2	1	2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1	2 ✩ *BH9*	__ __	1	2	__ __ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS ..... 1 MONTHS ..... 2 YEARS 3	__ __	1 ✩ *Add Birth*	2 ✩ *Next Birth*

BH11. Have you had any live births since the birth of (***name of last birth listed***)?
E iai se isi tamaititi sa e fanauina talu mai le fãnauga o (***name of last birth listed***)

YES .....1 ⇨*Record birth(s) in Birth History*

NO 2

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.* *If the child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules.*	NAME OF LAST-BORN CHILD _____	

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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 (***name***), did you want to get pregnant at that time? I le taimi na e to ai ia (***name***), sa e manao e te to i le taimi lea?	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? Sa e manao e maua sau pepe i se isi taimi tua mai pe e te le'i manao i ni tamaiti? **DB4B**. Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any more children? Sa e manao e maua sau pepe i se isi taimi pe e te le'i toe manao i nisi tamaiti?	LATER ..... 1 NO MORE / NONE 2	

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ANTENATAL CARE		**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***)? Na e alu e fai ni au siaki i le taimi na e to ai ia (***name***)?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
MN3. Whom did you see? O ai na e alu e vaai? *Probe:* Anyone else? E iai se isi tagata *Probe for the type of person seen and record all answers given.*	**HEALTH PROFESSIONAL** DOCTOR ..... A NURSE / MIDWIFE ..... B **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT ..... F OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	
MN4. How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy? O lona fia o vaiaso poo masina o lau to, na fai ai lau siaki muamua? *Record the answer as stated by respondent. If "9 months" or later, record 9.*	WEEKS ..... **1** __ __ MONTHS ..... **2** __ __ DK 998	
MN5. How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy? E faa-fia ona fai au siaki i lau to lea? *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.*	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... __ __ DK 98	

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MN6. As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, did a healthcare provider do any of the following: I le taimi o au siaki, sa faatino nisi o vaega e pei?	YES NO	
[A] Measure your blood pressure? Sa siaki le maualuga o lou toto?	BLOOD PRESSURE 1 2	
[B] Take a urine sample? Sa ave ni au feau vai?	URINE SAMPLE 1 2	
[C] Take a blood sample? Sa tui lou toto mo suesuega?	BLOOD SAMPLE 1 2	
[D] Listen to your baby's heartbeat? Sa faalogo i le tātā o le fatu o le pepe?	HEARTBEAT 1 2	
[E] Talk with you about which foods or how much food you should eat? Talanoa atu ia te oe i meaai poo le a le telē o meaai e tatau ona e ai ai?	FOODS 1 2	
[F] Talk with you about breastfeeding? Talanoa atu ia te oe ile faasusuina o pepe i lou suasusu?	BREASTFEED 1 2	
[G] Ask if you had vaginal bleeding? Fesili atu ia te oe pe na e piliki?	BLEEDING 1 2	
[H] Was your height measured? Sa fua lou umī?	HEIGHT 1 2	
[I] Were you weighed? Sa fua lou mamafa?	WEIGHT 1 2	
MN8. When you were pregnant with (***name***), did you receive any injection in the arm or shoulder to prevent the baby from getting tetanus, that is, convulsions after birth? I le taimi o lou to ia (***name***) sa fai sou tui i lou tau'au e puipuia mai ai le pepe mai le 'ona (tetanus) poo le maua foi i le ma'i lili (convulsions) i le taimi e fanau ai?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*MN11* 8 ⇨*MN11*
MN9. How many times did you receive this tetanus injection during your pregnancy with (***name***)? E faa-fia ona fai lau tui 'ona (tetanus) i le taimi o lou tō ia (***name***)?	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... __ DK 8	 8 ⇨*MN11*
MN10. *Check MN9: How many tetanus injections during last pregnancy were reported?*	ONLY 1 INJECTION ..... 1 2 OR MORE INJECTIONS 2	 2 ⇨*MN14C*
MN11. At any time before your pregnancy with (***name***), did you receive any tetanus injection either to protect yourself or another baby? Ae e te le'i tō ia (***name***), sa iai se taimi sa fai ai sou tui 'ona muamua mo lou lava soifua maloloina, pe mo le puipuiga o se isi au pepe? *Include DTP (Tetanus) vaccinations received as a child if mentioned.*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*MN14C* 8 ⇨*MN14C*
MN12. Before your pregnancy with (***name***), how many times did you receive a tetanus injection? E faafia ona fai lou tui 'ona (tetanus) ae e te le'i tō ia (***name***)? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.* *Include DTP (Tetanus) vaccinations received as a child if mentioned.*	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*

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MN14A. How many years ago did you receive that tetanus injection? Ua fia nei tausaga talu ona fai lou tui ‘ona (tetanus) lenā? **MN14B**. How many years ago did you receive the last of those tetanus injections? Ua fia nei tausaga talu ona fai lou tui ‘ona (tetanus) mulimuli? *The reference is to the last injection received prior to this pregnancy, as recorded in MN12.* *If less than 1 year, record ‘00’*	YEARS AGO..... __ DK.....98	
MN14C. During this pregnancy, were you given or did you buy any iron tablets? I lau tō lea, sa tuuina atu ia te oe pe sa e faatauina ni fualaau faatupu toto (iron tablets)? *Show the tablets* *Iron Tablets: Pregamol and Fesolate*	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	2⇨*MN14E* 8⇨*MN14E*
MN14D. During the whole pregnancy, for how many days did you take the tablets? E fia ni aso sa e inuina ai fualaau faatupu toto? *Record ‘95’ for more than 90 days.*	NUMBER OF DAYS ..... __ DK.....98	
MN14E. During this pregnancy, did you take any drug for intestinal worms? I lau tō lea, sa e inuina ni fualaau/vai mo anufe i le manava?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
MN14F. During this pregnancy, did you have difficulty with your vision during day light? I lau tō lea, sa iai se faafaigata o lau vaai i le taimi o le ao/malamalama?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
MN14G. During this pregnancy, did you suffer from night blindness? I lau tō lea, sa iai se faafaigata o lau vaai pe a oo i le taimi o le po (pogisa)?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	

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DELIVERY CARE		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*
MN19. Who assisted with the delivery of (***name***)? O ai sa fesoasoani i le faa-fanauina o (***name***)? *Probe:* Anyone else? E iai se isi tagata *Probe for the type of person assisting and record all answers given.* *If respondent says no one assisted, probe to determine whether any adults were present at the delivery.*	**HEALTH PROFESSIONAL** DOCTOR ..... A NURSE / MIDWIFE ..... B **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT ..... F RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... H OTHER (*specify*) _____ X NO ONE ..... Y	
MN20. Where did you give birth to (***name***)? O fea sa fanau ai (***name***)? *Probe to identify the type of place.* *<u>If unable to determine whether public or private</u> write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**HOME** RESPONDENT'S HOME ..... 11 OTHER HOME/TBA HOME ..... 12 **PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** MAIN HOSPITAL ..... 21 DISTRICT HOSPITAL/HEALTH CENTER ..... 22 **OUTSIDE OF COUNTRY/SAMOA** HEALTH FACILITY ..... 51 HOME ..... 52 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 56 DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE ..... 76 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	 11 ⇨ *End* 12 ⇨ *End* 52 ⇨ *End* 96 ⇨ *End*
MN21. Was (***name***) delivered by caesarean section, that is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out? Sa e taoto/sisa i le faafanauina o (***name***). O le taotoga lena e tipi ai le manava o le tinā ae aumai fafo le pepe?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨ *End*
MN22. When was the decision made to have the caesarean section? O le a le taimi na fai ai le faaiuga e te taoto pe sisa? *Probe if necessary:* Was it before or after your labour pains started? Pe sa fai le faaiuga i le taimi e lei faatīgā fanau pe na faatino i le taimi ua maea na faatīgā fanau?	BEFORE LABOUR PAINS ..... 1 AFTER LABOUR PAINS 2	

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PN&NC: THERMAL CARE		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*
MN23. Immediately after the birth, was (***name***) put directly on the bare skin of your chest? I le taimi faatoa uma ai ona e fanau, sa faataoto (***name***) i lou fatafata? *If necessary, show the picture of skin-to-skin position.* 	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? Ao le'i faataoto pepe i lou fatafata, sa afifi/taai pepe i se ie?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER.....8	
MN25. Was (***name***) dried or wiped soon after birth? Sa solo (***name***) i le taimi faatoa fanau mai ai?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER.....8	
MN26. How long after the birth was (***name***) bathed for the first time? O le a le umi talu ona fanau (***name***) ae faataele mo le taimi muamua? *If "immediately" or less than 1 hour, record '000'.* *If less than 24 hours, record hours.* *If "1 day" or "next day", probe:* About how many hours after the delivery? Pe tusa ma le fia itula talu ona uma ona e fanau? *If "24 hours", probe to ensure best estimate of less than 24 hours or 1 day.* *If 24 hours or more, record days.*	IMMEDIATELY/LESS THAN 1 HOUR .....000 HOURS.....1 __ __ DAYS .....2 __ __ NEVER BATHED.....997 DK / DON'T REMEMBER.....998	

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PN&NC: CORD CARE		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*
MN27. *Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?*	YES, MN20=21- 22 OR 51 ..... 1 NO, MN20=11-12, 52, 56 OR 96 2	1 ⇨*MN30*
MN28. What was used to cut the cord? O le a le mea faigaluega sa faaaogaina e 'oti/tipi ai le pute o le pepe?	NEW BLADE ..... 1 BLADE USED FOR OTHER PURPOSES ..... 2 SCISSORS ..... 3 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6 DK 8	
MN29. Was the instrument used to cut the cord boiled or sterilised prior to use? Sa faavaivela ma fufulu mama meafaigaluega (ma'ai) sa faaaogaina e oti/tipi ai le pute o pepe?	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? Mai le taimi na maea ai ona oti/tipi le pute se'ia oo ina ua pa'ū, sa iai se mea na u'u ai?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	2 ⇨*End* 8 ⇨*End*
MN31. What was applied to the cord? O le a le mea sa u'u ai le pute o le pepe? *Probe:* Anything else? E iai se isi mea?	CHLORHEXIDINE ..... A OTHER ANTISEPTIC (ALCOHOL, SPIRIT, GENTIAN VIOLET) ..... B SAMOAN OIL ..... F OTHER (*specify*) _____ X DK / DON'T REMEMBER ..... Z	

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PN&NC: BIRTHWEIGHT		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*
MN32. When (***name***) was born, was (he/she) very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small? Ina ua fanau (***name***), o se pepe lapoa tele, lapoa feololo, lapoa masani, tino laititi, pe tino laititi tele?	VERY LARGE .....1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE .....2 AVERAGE .....3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE .....4 VERY SMALL.....5 DK.....8	
MN33. Was (***name***) weighed at birth? Sa fua le mamafa o (***name***) i le faatoa fanau mai?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	 2 ⇨*End* 8 ⇨*End*
MN34. How much did (***name***) weigh? E fia le mamafa o (***name***)? *If the child health book is available, record weight from book.*	**KILOGRAMS** FROM BOOK.....**1 (KG)** __ . __ __ __ FROM RECALL .....**2 (KG)** __ . __ __ __ **GRAMS** FROM BOOK.....**3 (G)** __ __ __ __ FROM RECALL .....**4 (G)** __ __ __ __ **POUNDS** FROM BOOK.....**5 (LB)** __ __ FROM RECALL .....**6 (LB)**__ __ DK.....99998	

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RC: PERIOD RETURN		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*
MN35. Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (***name***)? Na toe alu lou palapala masina talu ona fanau mai (***name***)?	YES.....1 NO.....2	

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IYCF: INITIAL BREASTFEEDING		**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*
MN36. Was (***name***) ever breastfed? Sa tuu (***name***) i le susu ma faasusu ai ?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2⇨*MN39B*
MN37. How long after birth was (***name***) first put to the breast? O le a le umi talu na fanau (***name***) ae amata ona faasusu? *If less than 1 hour, record '00' hours.* *If less than 24 hours, record hours.* *Otherwise, record days.*	IMMEDIATELY .....000 HOURS.....**1** __ __ DAYS .....**2** __ __ DK / DON'T REMEMBER.....998	
MN38. In the first two days after delivery, was (***name***) given anything at all other than breast milk to eat or drink, such as water, infant formula, or coconut juice? I le uluai lua aso talu ona fanau mai (***name***), sa fafaga i nisi mea e ese mai le suasusu e pei o le vai, susu apa poo se suāniu?	YES, SOMETHING OTHER THAN BREAST MILK .....1 NO, ONLY BREAST MILK.....2	2⇨*End*
MN39A. What was (***name***) given to drink? O le a le vai sa faainu ai (***name***)? *Probe:* Anything else? E iai se isi mea? *'Not given anything to drink' is not a valid response and response category Y cannot be recorded.* **MN39B**. In the first two days after delivery, what was (***name***) given to drink? I le uluai lua aso talu ona fanau mai (***name***) o le a le vai sa faainu ai? *Probe:* Anything else? E iai se isi mea? *'Not given anything to drink' (category Y) can only be recorded if no other response category is recorded.*	MILK (OTHER THAN BREAST MILK) .....A PLAIN WATER .....B SUGAR OR GLUCOSE WATER.....C GRIPE WATER.....D SUGAR-SALT-WATER SOLUTION.....E FRUIT JUICE.....F INFANT FORMULA .....G TEA / INFUSIONS / TRADITIONAL HERBAL PREPARATIONS.....H HONEY .....I PRESCRIBED MEDICINE.....J MAGNESIA .....K OTHER (*specify*) _____ X NOT GIVEN ANYTHING TO DRINK.....Y	

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PN&NC: PNC FOR NEWBORNS & MOTHERS		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- 22 OR 51 .....1 NO, MN20=11-12, 52, 56 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 (***name***). Ou te fia fesiligia oe i mea na tutupu i itula ma aso talu ona maea ona fanau mai o (***name***). You have said that you gave birth in (***name or type of facility in MN20***). How long did you stay there after the delivery? O lea sa e taua, sa e fanau i (***name or type of facility in MN20***). O le a le umi na e iai i le falemai ina ua uma ona e fanau? *If less than one day, record hours.* *If less than one week, record days.* *Otherwise, record weeks.*	HOURS.....**1** __ __ DAYS .....**2** __ __ WEEKS .....**3** __ __ DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	
PN4. I would like to talk to you about checks on (***name***)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (***name***), checking the cord, or seeing if (***name***) is ok. Ou te fia fesili atu i siaki sa faatinoina i le soifua maloloina o (***name***) ina ua uma ona fanau - faataitaiga siaki le pute o (***name***), siaki poo lelei mea uma i le soifua maloloina o (***name***). Before you left the (***name or type of facility in MN20***), did anyone check on (***name***)'s health? Ae ete le'i te'a i tua mai le (***name or type of facility in MN20***) sa iai se isi sa siakiina le soifua maloloina o (***name***)?	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? Ae a oe, sa iai se isi sa siakiina le tulaga o <u>lou</u> soifua maloloina – o le uiga o lau tala, pe sa iai se isi sa suesueina oe i le tulaga o lou soifua maloloina, faataitaiga pe sa fesiligia oe i le tulaga o lou soifua maloloina ia pe siaki foi oe? Did anyone check on <u>your</u> health before you left (***name or type or facility in MN20***)? Sa i ai se isi sa siakiina <u>lou</u> soifua maloloina ae e te le'i te'a i tua mai le (***name or type or facility in MN20***)?	YES.....1 NO 2	
PN6. Now I would like to talk to you about what happened after you left (***name or type of facility in MN20***). Ou te fia talanoa atu ia te oe i nisi o mea na tutupu ina ua e te'a i tua ma le (***name or type of facility in MN20***). Did anyone check on (***name***)'s health after you left (***name or type of facility in MN20***)? Sa i ai se isi sa siakiina le soifua maloloina o (***name***) ina ua e te'a i tua ma le (***name or type of facility in MN20***)?	YES.....1 NO 2	1⇨*PN12* 2⇨*PN17*
PN7. *Check MN19: Did a health professional, or traditional birth attendant assist with the delivery?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE OF THE CATEGORIES A, B, F RECORDED .....1 NO, NONE OF THE CATEGORIES A, B, F RECORDED 2	2⇨*PN11*

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PN8. You have already said that (***person or persons in MN19***) assisted with the birth. Now I would like to talk to you about checks on (***name***)'s health after delivery, for example examining (***name***), checking the cord, or seeing if (***name***) is ok. O lea sa e ta'ua o (***person or persons in MN 19***) sa fesoasoani i le faafanauina o pepe. Ou te fia fesiligia oe i siaki sa fai mo le soifua maloloina o (***name***) ina ua maea ona fanau, faataitaiga siaki le pute o (***name***), siaki poo lelei mea uma ma le soifua maloloina o (***name***). After the delivery was over and before (***person or persons in MN19***) left you, did (***person or persons in MN19***) check on (***name***)'s health? Ao lei tu'ua e (***person or persons in MN19***) oe ina ua uma ona e fanau, sa siaki e (***person or persons in MN19***) le soifua maloloina o (***name***).	YES.....1 NO 2	
PN9. And did (***person or persons in MN19***) check on <u>your</u> health before leaving, for example asking questions about your health or examining you? Aea oe, sa siaki e le (***person or persons in MN19***) <u>lou</u> soifua maloloina, faataitaiga fesiligia le tulaga o lou soifua maloloina pe siaki foi oe?	YES.....1 NO 2	
PN10. After the (***person or persons in MN19***) left you, did anyone check on the health of (***name***)? Ina ua tu'ua e le (***person or persons in MN19***) oe, sa iai se isi na toe siakiina le soifua maloloina o (***name***)?	YES.....1 NO 2	1⇨*PN12* 2⇨*PN19*
PN11. I would like to talk to you about checks on (***name***)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (***name***), checking the cord, or seeing if the baby is ok. Ou te fia talanoa atu ia te oe i siaki sa faatino mo le soifua maloloina o (***name***) ina ua uma ona fanau – faataitaiga, pe sa iai se tasi sa vaaia (***name***) ma siaki le pute pe siaki foi poo lelei mea uma i lona soifua maloloina. After (***name***) was delivered, did anyone check on (his/her) health? Ina ua uma ona fanau (***name***) sa iai se isi sa siakiina lona soifua maloloina?	YES.....1 NO 2	 2⇨*PN20*
PN12. Did such a check happen only once, or more than once? E tasi pe sili atu ona faia ia siaki?	ONCE .....1 MORE THAN ONCE.....2	1⇨*PN13A* 2⇨*PN13B*
PN13A. How long after delivery did that check happen? O le a le umi talu ona fanau ae fai loa le siaki lea? **PN13B**. How long after delivery did the first of these checks happen? O le a le umi talu ona fanau ae fai loa le siaki muamua? *If less than one day, record hours.* *If less than one week, record days.* *Otherwise, record weeks.*	HOURS.....**1** __ __ DAYS .....**2** __ __ WEEKS .....**3** __ __ DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	
PN14. Who checked on (***name***)'s health at that time? O ai sa siakiina (***name***) i lea taimi?	**HEALTH PROFESSIONAL** DOCTOR .....A NURSE / MIDWIFE.....B **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT ..... F RELATIVE / FRIEND .....H OTHER (*specify*)_____X	

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PN15. Where did this check take place? O fea sa faatino ai lea siaki? *Probe to identify the type of place.* *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.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**HOME** RESPONDENT'S HOME ..... 11 OTHER HOME/ TBA HOME ..... 12 **PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** MAIN HOSPITAL ..... 21 DISTRICT HOSPITAL/ HEALTH CENTER ..... 22 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE CLINIC ..... 32 PRIVATE PHYSICIAN ..... 33 **OUTSIDE OF COUNTRY/SAMOA** HEALTH FACILITY ..... 51 HOME ..... 52 OTHER (*specify*) ..... 56 DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE ..... 76 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	 52 ⇨*End*
PN16. *Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?*	YES, MN20=21- 22 OR 51 ..... 1 NO, MN20=11-12, 52, 56 OR 96 2	 2 ⇨*PN18*
PN17. After you left (***name or type of facility in MN20***), did anyone check on your health? Ina ua e te'a i tua ma le (***name or type of facility in MN20***), sa iai se tasi sa siakiina lou soifua maloloina?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*PN21* 2 ⇨*End*
PN18. *Check MN19: Did a health professional, or a traditional birth attendant assist with the delivery?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE OF THE CATEGORIES A B OR F RECORDED ..... 1 NO, NONE OF THE CATEGORIES A, B OR F RECORDED ... 2	 2 ⇨*PN20*
PN19. After the delivery was over and (***person or persons in MN19***) left, did anyone check on your health? Ina ua mae'a ona fanau pepe ma tu'ua e le (***person or persons in MN19***) oe, sa iai se isi na toe siakiina lou soifua maloloina?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*PN21* 2 ⇨*End*
PN20. After the birth of (***name***), did anyone check on your health, for example asking questions about your health or examining you? Ina ua mae'a ona fanau (***name***), sa iai se isi na siakiina lou soifua maloloina, faataitaiga toe siaki lou soifua maloloina poo lelei atoa?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*End*
PN21. Did such a check happen only once, or more than once? Pe faatasi pe sili atu i le tasi ona faia ia siaki?	ONCE ..... 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	1 ⇨*PN22A* 2 ⇨*PN22B*
PN22A. How long after delivery did that check happen? O le a le umi talu ona e fanau ae fai loa lea siaki? **PN22B**. How long after delivery did the first of these checks happen? O le a le umi talu ona fanau ae fai loa le siaki muamua? *If less than one day, record hours.* *If less than one week, record days.* *Otherwise, record weeks.*	HOURS ..... **1** __ __ DAYS ..... **2** __ __ WEEKS ..... **3** __ __ DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	
PN23. Who checked on your health at that time? O ai na siakiina lou soifua maloloina i lena taimi?	**HEALTH PROFESSIONAL** DOCTOR ..... A NURSE / MIDWIFE ..... B **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT ..... F RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... H OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	

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PN24. Where did this check take place? O fea sa faatino ai lea siaki? *Probe to identify the type of place.* *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.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**HOME** RESPONDENT'S HOME ..... 11 OTHER HOME/TBA HOME ..... 12 **PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** MAIN HOSPITAL ..... 21 DISRTICT HOSPITAL/ HEALTH CENTER ..... 22 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE CLINIC ..... 32 PRIVATE PHYSICIAN ..... 33 **OUTSIDE OF COUNTRY/SAMOA** HEALTH FACILITY ..... 51 HOME ..... 52 OTHER (*specify*) ..... 56 DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE ..... 76 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	

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PN&NC: SIGNAL CARE FUNCTIONS		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*
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: I le **ulua'i 2 aso** talu ona fanau pepe, sa faatinoina e se fomai poo se tausi soifua vaega nei i lou aiga poo se falemai foi [A] Examine (***name***)'s cord? Siaki le pute o (***name***)? [B] Take the temperature of (***name***)? Fua le vevela o (***name***)? [C] Counsel you on breastfeeding? Tuuina atu fautuaga mo le faasusuina o pepe i lou suasusu?	YES NO DK EXAMINE THE CORD ..... 1 2 8 TAKE TEMPERATURE ..... 1 2 8 COUNSEL ON BREASTFEEDING 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? Na vaai poo faasusu (***name***) ia te oe?	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 (***name***) was weighed at birth. After that, was (***name***) weighed again by a health care provider within two days? O lea sa e taua sa fua (***name***) ina ua uma ona fanau. Sa toe fua le mamafa o (***name***) i totonu o le 2 aso talu ona uma ona fanau? **PN29B**. You mentioned that (***name***) was not weighed at birth. Was (***name***) weighed at all by a health care provider within two days after birth? O lea sa e ta'ua e le'i fuaina (***name***) i le taimi na faatoa fanau ai. Sa fua ese fomai poo se tausi soifua (***name***) i totonu o le 2 aso talu ona uma ona fanau? **PN29C**. You mentioned that you do not know if (***name***) was weighed at birth. Was (***name***) weighed at all by a health care provider within two days after birth? O lea sa e ta'ua e te le o iloa pe sa fua (***name***) i le taimi na faatoa fanau ai. Sa fuaina ese fomai poo se tausi soifua (***name***) i totonu o le 2 aso talu ona uma ona fanau?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
PN30. During the first two days after (***name***)'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? I le ulua'i 2 aso talu ona fanau (***name***), sa tuuina atu e se fomai po o se tausi soifua ni faamatalaga o ni āuga poo ni foliga vaaia o ni ma'i e aafia ai pepe e ono tatau ai ia te oe ona ave lau tama i le falemai mo togafitiga?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	

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RC: CONTRACEPTION		CP
CP0. Now I would like to talk about family planning - the various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid pregnancy. O le a ou talanoa atu i le tulaga tau aiga fuafuaina - i metotia poo auala eseese e mafai ona faaaogaina e ulugalii e faavāvā pe puipuia/taofia mai ai tamaitai ma tina mai le to. Have you ever heard of (***name of method***)? Sa e faalogo i le metotia lea o le (***name of method***)?		
	YES NO	
[A] FEMALE STERILIZATION (Ligation) – Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children. This is also referred to as tying the Fallopian tubes, a tube tie, or tubal ligation. TAOTOGA MO TAMAITAI – E mafai ona fai le taotoga e faamuta ai le toe fanau o se tamaitai/tinā. O le taotoga lea e nonoa ai faaau tagata o le tinā.	FEMALE STERILIZATION 1 2	
[B] MALE STERILIZATION (Vasectomy) – Men can have an operation to avoid having more children. During the procedure, the male sperm duct are cut and tied or sealed so as to sperm from entering into the urethra.https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urethra TAOTOGA MO ALII – E mafai ona fai le taotoga e faamuta ai le toe maua o se fanau a le alii. O le taotoga lea e tipi ma nonoa ai le faaau suaola o le alii ina ia aua nei sau i fafo.	MALE STERILIZATION 1 2	
[C] IUCD – Women can have a loop or coil placed into uterine cavity by a doctor or nurse. LUPO – E mafai ona tuuina le lupo i totonu o le itutino sā o le tamaitai/tina e se fomai e taofi ai le to.	IUCD 1 2	
[D] INJECTABLES – Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months. TUI – E mafai ona fai le tui o le tamaitai/tina ese tausi soifua e taofia ai le to mo le tasi le masina pe sili atu foi.	INJECTABLES 1 2	
[E] IMPLANT (JADELLE) – Women can have several small rods placed in the skin of the upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years. FASILAAU SULU – O le fasilaau e suluina i lalo o le pa'u o le ogalima o le tamaitai/tinā e puipuia mai ai i le to.	IMPLANT 1 2	
[F] ORAL CONTRACEPTIVE PILL – Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant. FUALAAU – E mafai ona inuina e tamaitai/tinā fualaau i aso uma e puipuia mai ai i le to.	ORAL CONTRACEPTIVE PILL 1 2	
[G] MALE CONDOM – Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse. PA'U FEUSUA'I MO ALII – O pa'u feusua'i mo alii e mafai ona faamouluina e alii i lona itutino sā a'o lei faia se feusuaiga, e puipuia ai le tamaitai/tinā mai le to.	MALE CONDOM 1 2	
[H] FEMALE CONDOM – Women can place a sheath in their vagina before sexual intercourse. PA'U FEUSUA'I MO TAMAITAI – O pa'u feusua'i mo tamaitai e mafai ona tuu i totonu i lona itutino sā a'o lei faia se feusuaiga, e puipuia ai le tamaitai/tinā mai le to.	FEMALE CONDOM 1 2	
[K] LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD (LAM) FAASUSUINA O LE PEPE – E aoga le metotia lea pea fai e	LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD (LAM) ... 1 2	

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faasusu le pepe mo le ono masina nao le suasusu o le tina ae le fafagaina i nisi lava meaai/vaiinu. [L] RHYTHM/ CALENDAR METHOD/ OVULATION – Every month that a woman is sexually active she can avoid pregnancy by not having sexual intercourse on the days of the month she is most likely to get pregnant. KALENA – E mafai ona fuaina i le kalena aso e ono to ai le tamaitai/tinā na taumafai lea e aua nei faia se feusuaiga i aso ia, e ono maua ai le to. [M] WITHDRAWAL – Men can be careful and pull out before climax. TUUESE FAAMALOSI ALII – E mafai e alii ona tuuese faamalosi lona itutino sā pe a lata ina pa/lelei i le taimi o le feusuaiga. [N] EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION – As an emergency measure after unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills at any time within 72 hours (3 days) to prevent pregnancy. FUALAAU MO PUIPUIGA FAAVAVEVAVE – E iai fualaau e vave puipuia mai ai le tamaitai/tina mai se to i totonu o le 72 itula (3 aso) mai i se feusuaiga e le puipuia. [X] Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy? O e silafia nisi auala poo metotia e mafai ona faaaogaina e tamaitai/alii e puipuia mai ai se to.	RHYTHM/ CALENDAR METHOD/ OVULATION ..... 1 2 WITHDRAWAL ..... 1 2 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION ..... 1 2 YES, MODERN METHOD (*specify*) _____ A YES, TRADITIONAL METHOD (*specify*) _____ B NO ..... Z	
CP1. Are you pregnant now? O e to i le taimi nei?	YES, CURRENTLY PREGNANT ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK OR NOT SURE 8	1 ⇨*CP3*
CP2. Are you currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant? O e faaaogaina se metotia i le taimi nei e puipuia ai oe mai le to?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*CP4*
CP3. Have you ever done something or used any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant? E iai se auala poo se metotia sa e faaaogaina e faavāvā ai pe puipuia/taofia ai oe mai le to?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*End* 2 ⇨*End*
CP4. What are you doing to delay or avoid a pregnancy? O le a se metotia o loo e faaaogaina e faavāvā pe puipuia/taofia mai ai oe ile to? *Do not prompt.* *If more than one method is mentioned, record each one.*	FEMALE STERILIZATION ..... A MALE STERILIZATION ..... B IUCD ..... C INJECTABLES ..... D IMPLANTS ..... E PILL ..... F MALE CONDOM ..... G FEMALE CONDOM ..... H LACTATIONAL AMENORRHOEA METHOD (LAM) ..... K PERIODIC ABSTINENCE / RHYTHM / CALENDAR ..... L WITHDRAWAL ..... M EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION ..... N OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	

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CP9. *Check CP4: Sterilization (Female/Male) mentioned?*	YES, CP4=A OR B ..... 1 NO 2	2⇨ *CP13*
CP10. In what month and year was the sterilization performed? O le a le masina ma le tausaga na faia ai le taotoga faamuta fanau?	MONTH ..... _____ DK MONTH ..... 98 YEAR ..... _____ DK YEAR 9998	
CP11. In what facility did the sterilization take place? O fea le nofoaga sa faatino ai le taotoga faamuta fanau?	**PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** MAIN HOSPITAL ..... 21 **OUTSIDE OF COUNTRY/SAMOA** HEALTH FACILITY ..... 51 HOME ..... 52 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 56 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	
CP12. How much did you (your husband/partner) pay in total for the sterilization, including any consultation you (he) may have had? E fia le aofaiga atoa na e totogia (lou toalua/paaga) mo le taotoga faamuta fanau e aofia ai le tau o le faatalatalanoaga ma feutagaina ma le fomai?	COSTS ..... __ __ __. __ __ FREE ..... 99997 DK COST 99998	
CP13. *Check CP4: C or D or E or K-M mentioned?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2⇨ *End*
CP14. Since what month and year have you been using your current method continuously? O le a le masina ma le tausaga na e amata faaaogaina ai lea metotia se ia oo mai le taimi nei? *If it's more than 1 method mentioned in CP4, use the top method selected.* *Probe:* For how long have you been using (***top method selected as current method in CP4***) now without stopping? O le a le umi talu ona e faaaogaina le (***top method selected as current method in CP4***) e aunoa ma le toe aveeseina pe taofia?	MONTH ..... _____ DK MONTH ..... 98 YEAR ..... _____ DK YEAR 9998	

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MARRIAGE/UNION		MA
MA1. Are you currently married or living together with someone as if married? Ua e faaipoipo poo lua nonofo ma lau paaga i le taimi nei?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED ....1 YES, LIVING WITH A PARTNER ....2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3	 3 ⇨*MA5*
MA2. How old is your (***husband/partner***)? E fia tausaga o lou toalua/paaga? *Probe*: How old was your (***husband/partner***) on his last birthday? Ua fia nei tausaga o lou/lau (toalua/paaga) talu mai lona aso fanau mulimuli.	AGE IN YEARS....__ __ DK 98	⇨*MA7* 98 ⇨*MA7*
MA5. Have you ever been married or lived together with someone as if married? Sa fai muamua sou toalua faaipoipo pe sa lua nonofo faatasi ma seisi e pei o se ulugalii faaipoipo?	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? O le a le tulaga tau faaipoipoga o loo e iai i le taimi nei: maliu le toalua, tete'a faale-tulafono, poo le nonofo eseese?	WIDOWED ....1 DIVORCED ....2 SEPARATED 3	
MA7. Have you been married or lived with someone only once or more than once? E faafia ona e faaipoipo pe nonofo ma se isi paaga i lou olaga atoa?	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***)? O le a le masina ma le tausaga sa lua nonofo ai ma lou toalua/paaga? **MA8B**. In what month and year did you start living with your first husband or partner? O le a le masina ma le tausaga sa lua nonofo ai ma lou/lau (toalua/paaga) muamua?	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***)? O le fia o ou tausaga sa lua nonofo ai ma lou toalua? **MA11B**. How old were you when you started living with your first husband or partner? O le fia o ou tausaga sa lua nonofo ai ma lou/lau (toalua/paaga) muamua?	AGE IN YEARS....__ __	

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RC: 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? Ou te fia talanoa atu i lau to o loo iai le taimi nei. I le taimi na e to ai, sa e mana'o ai i lea taimi?	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? Sa e manao e maua sau pepe i se isi taimi pe e te le'i manao lava i se pepe? **UN4B**. Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any more children? Sa e manao e maua se isi pepe i se isi taimi pe e te le'i toe manao e maua se isi pepe?	LATER ....1 NONE / NO MORE 2	
UN5. Now I would like to ask some questions about the future. After the child you are now expecting, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children? I le aga'i atu i le lumana'i, a mae'a lau to lea, o e mafaufau e toe fai se isi tamaititi pe ua lava tamaiti ua i ai?	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 OR BLANK....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? I le aga'i atu i le lumana'i, o e mafaufau e fai (sau pepe/se isi pepe), pe e te le'o manao lava i se (isi) pepe?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD....1 NO MORE / NONE ....2 SAYS SHE CANNOT GET PREGNANT ....3 UNDECIDED / DK....8	 2⇨*UN8A* 3⇨*UN12* 8⇨*UN8A*
UN8. How long would you like to wait before the birth of (a/another) child? O le a se umi e te mana'o e te faatali ai se ia maua/fai ai (se/se isi) pepe? *Record the answer as stated by respondent.*	MONTHS ....**1** __ __ YEARS....**2** __ __ SAYS SHE CANNOT GET PREGNANT ....994 AFTER MARRIAGE....995 OTHER....996 DK 998	 994⇨*UN12*
UN8A. *Check CP1: Currently pregnant?*	YES, CP1=1 ....1 NO, DK OR NOT SURE, CP1=2 OR 8....2	1⇨ *UN8E*
UN8B. *Check CP2: Currently using a contraceptive method?*	YES, CP2=1....1 NO, CP2=2 2	1⇨ *UN8E*
UN8C. *Check UN8: Have a/another child in the future?*	00 – 23 MONTHS .... 1 24 OR MORE MONTHS, 02 OR MORE YEARS.... 2 BLANK 8	1⇨ *UN8E* *2⇨UN8D1* *8⇨ UN8D2*

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UN8D1. You have said that you want (a/another) child soon, but you are not using any method to avoid pregnancy. Can you tell me why you are not using a method? O lea na e taua e te manao i se (isi) pepe ae le'o le taimi nei, ae e te le'o faaogaina se metotia aiga fuafuaina e faavāvā pe puipuia/taofia ai mai le to. E mafai ona faailoa mai pe aisea ua e le faaogaina ai se metotia aiga fuafuaina? Probe: Any other reasons? E iai nisi mafuaaga? *Record all reasons mentioned.*	NOT MARRIED ..... A **FERTILITY-RELATED REASONS** INFREQUENT SEX/NO SEX ..... B MENOPAUSAL/HYSTERCTOMY ..... C SUBFECUND/INFECUND ..... D WANTS AS MANY CHILDREN AS POSSIBLE ..... E **OPPOSED TO USE** RESPONDENT OPPOSED ..... F HUSBAND/PARTNER OPPOSED ..... G OTHERS OPPOSED ..... H RELIGIOUS PROHIBITION I	
UN8D2. You have said that you do not want any (more) children/ undecided, but you are not using any method to avoid pregnancy. Can you tell me why you are not using a method? O lea na e taua e te lē toe manao i se (isi) pepe/ le'o mautonu, ae e te le'o faaogaina se metotia aiga fuafuaina e faavāvā pe puipuia/taofia ai mai le to. E mafai ona faailoa mai pe aisea ua e le faaogaina ai se metotia o le aiga fuafuaina? Probe: Any other reasons? E iai nisi mafuaaga? *Record all reasons mentioned.*	**LACK OF KNOWLEDGE** KNOWS NO METHOD ..... J KNOWS NO SOURCE ..... K **METHOD-RELATED REASONS** HEALTH CONCERNS ..... L FEAR OF SIDE EFFECTS ..... M LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR ..... N COSTS TOO MUCH ..... O INCONVINENT TO USE ..... P INTERFERES WITH BODY'S NORMAL PROCESS ..... Q OTHER (*specify*) _____ X DK ..... Z	
UN8E. Do you think you will use a contraceptive method to delay or avoid pregnancy at any time in the future? I sou manatu, e te ono faaaoga se metotia e faavāvā pe puipuia/taofia ai oe mai le to i le lumanai?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨*UN8G* 8⇨*UN8G*
UN8F. Which contraceptive method would you prefer to use? O le a se metotia e te filifilia e te faaaogaina? *Probe:* Anything else? E iai se isi mea? *Record all mentioned.*	FEMALE STERILIZATION ..... A MALE STERILIZATION ..... B IUCD ..... C INJECTABLES ..... D IMPLANTS ..... E PILL ..... F MALE CONDOM ..... G FEMALE CONDOM ..... H LACTATIONAL AMENORRHOEA METHOD (LAM) ..... K PERIODIC ABSTINENCE / RHYTHM / CALENDER ..... L WITHDRAWAL ..... M EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION ..... N OTHER (*specify*) _____ X UNSURE ..... Z	A⇨*UN8I* B⇨*UN8I* C⇨*UN8I* D⇨*UN8I* E⇨*UN8I* F⇨*UN8I* G⇨*UN8I* H⇨*UN8I* K⇨*UN8I* L⇨*UN8I* M⇨*UN8I* N⇨*UN8I* X⇨*UN8I* Z⇨*UN8I*

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UN8G. What is the main reason that you think you will not use/unsure to use a contraceptive method at any time in the future? O le a se mafuaaga autu, ua e mafaufau ai e te le (mautinoa le) faaaogaina ai se metotia o le aiga fuafuaina i se taimi i le lumanai?	NOT MARRIED.....11 **FERTILITY-RELATED REASONS** INFREQUENT SEX/NO SEX.....21 MENOPAUSAL/HYSTERCTOMY.....22 SUBFECUND/INFECUND.....23 WANTS AS MANY CHILDREN AS POSSIBLE.....24 **OPPOSED TO USE** RESPONDENT OPPOSED.....31 HUSBAND/PARTNER OPPOSED.....32 OTHERS OPPOSED.....33 RELIGIOUS PROHIBITION.....34 **LACK OF KNOWLEDGE** KNOWS NO METHOD.....41 KNOWS NO SOURCE.....42 **METHOD-RELATED REASONS** HEALTH CONCERNS.....51 FEAR OF SIDE EFFECTS.....52 LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR.....53 COST TOO MUCH.....54 INCONVINENT TO USE.....55 INTERFERES WITH BODY'S NORMAL PROCESS.....56 OTHER *(specify)* _____96 DK.....98	 21⇨*UN8I* 22⇨*UN8I* 23⇨*UN8I* 24⇨*UN8I* 31⇨*UN8I* 32⇨*UN8I* 33⇨*UN8I* 34⇨*UN8I* 41⇨*UN8I* 42⇨*UN8I* 51⇨*UN8I* 52⇨*UN8I* 53⇨*UN8I* 54⇨*UN8I* 55⇨*UN8I* 56⇨*UN8I* 96⇨*UN8I* 98⇨*UN8I*
UN8H. Would you ever use a contraceptive method if you were married? Ana faapea e fai sou toalua pe ua e faaipoipo foi, faamata e te faaaogaina se metotia o le aiga fuafuaina?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
UN8I. *Check CM11: How many live births?*	NO LIVE BIRTHS, CM11=00.....0 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS.....1	0⇨*UN8K* 1⇨*UN8J*
UN8J. If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? Pe ana mafai ona e toe fo'i i tua i le taimi lea e le'i iai sau fanau ma toe filifili le aofai o lau fanau e te manao iai, faamata e toafia se numera o tamaiti o le a e filifiliina? **UN8K**. If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? A faapea e te filifiliina se aofaiga o lau fanau i lou olaga atoa, faamata e toafia se numera o tamaiti e te manao ai? *Probe for a numeric response* *Put the number of children in the space provided otherwise record the correct code corresponding to the response given.*	NONE.....00 NUMBER.....__ __ OTHER (*specify*) _____96	00⇨*UN8M* 96⇨*UN8M*
UN8L. How many of these would you like to be boys, how many you like to be girls and for how many would the sex not matter? Mai le aofaiga o tamaiti lea na e taua, faamata e toafia tama, toafia teine, pe toafia foi e le afaina poo le a le ituaiga?	NUMBER OF BOYS.....__ __ NUMBER OF GIRLS.....__ __ EITHER.....__ __ OTHER (*specify*) _____96	

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UN8M. What sources of information that you have seen or heard health messages on about family planning in the last 3 months? O a ni auala na e maua ai ni faamatalaga e faatatau i mataupu tau aiga fuafuaina i le 3 masina talu ai? Probe:Any other source? E iai se isi auala?	IEC MATERIALS (POSTERS, BILLBOARDS, BROCHURES ..... A TV ..... B RADIO ..... C HEALTH FACILITY ..... D WORKSHOP/TRAINING ..... E HEALTH WORKER ..... F FAMILY OR FRIENDS ..... G SOCIAL MEDIA(FACEBOOK) ..... H SMS TEXT ..... I CALL IN ..... J VILLAGE SCREENING ..... K CHURCH ..... L OTHER (*specify*) _____ X NO MESSAGES SEEN OR HEARD IN THE LAST 3 MONTHS ..... Y	
UN8N.*Check MA1: Currently married or living with a partner?*	YES, MA1= 1 OR 2 ..... 1 NO, MA1 ≠ 1 OR 2 2	2⇨*UN9*
UN8O. *Check CP4: Method currently using?*	CODE **B, G**, OR **M** RECORDED ..... 1 NO CODE RECORDED OR BLANK ..... 2 OTHER CODES 3	1⇨*UN8R* 2⇨*UN8R*
UN8P. Does your husband/partner know that you are using a method of family planning? O iloa e lou toalua/paaga o loo e faaaogaina le metotia o aiga fuafuaina?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
UN8R. *Check CP4: Method currently using: Female or Male Sterilization mentioned?*	YES, CP4=A OR B ..... 1 NO 2	1⇨*UN9*
UN8S. Does your husband/partner want the same number of children that you want, or does he want more or fewer that you want? E tutusa le aofaiga o tamaiti na e manao ai ma le aofaiga o tamaiti na manao ai lou toalua/ paaga, pe e manao lou toalua/paaga ia sili atu pe laiti foi le aofaiga o tamaiti nai lo oe?	SAME ..... 1 MORE ..... 2 FEWER ..... 3 DK 8	
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? E te manatu o loo malosi atoatoa lou tino e mafai ai ona e to i le taimi nei?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	1⇨*UN14* 8⇨*UN14*
UN12. Why do you think you are not physically able to get pregnant? Aisea ua e manatu ai e le o atoatoa le malosi o lou tino ma lou soifua maloloina e mafai ai ona e to i le taimi nei?	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 / UP TO GOD ..... I OTHER (*specify*) _____ X DK ..... Z	
UN13. *Check UN12: 'Never menstruated' mentioned?*	MENTIONED, UN12=C ..... 1 NOT MENTIONED, UN12≠C 2	1⇨*End*

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UN14. When did your last menstrual period start? O anafea na amata alu ai lou palapala masina mulimuli? *Record the answer using the same unit stated by the respondent.* *If '1 year', probe:* How many months ago? E fia masina talu ai?	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	

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HPV		HP
HP1. *Check WB4: Age of respondent?*	AGE 15-17 YEARS ..... 1 AGE 18-49 YEARS 2	 2 ⇨*End*
HP2. Now I would like to ask some questions about human papillomavirus or HPV vaccinations. Ou te fia fesili atu ia te oe i nisi o fesili i le tui o le kanesa o le gutu o le toala fanau. Have you ever received a vaccination against HPV, that is, an injection in the left upper arm to protect against cervical cancer? Sa fai sou tui puipui o le HPV/kanesa, o le tui lea e fai i le pito i luga o lou ogalima agavale, e puipuia ai oe mai le kanesa o le gutu o le toala fanau?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	1 ⇨*HP4*
HP3. The HPV vaccine is also referred to as Cervarix and is commonly given at school/a medical facility to girls between the ages of 10 and 17. O le tui o le HPV e ta'ua foi ole tui ole gutu o le toala fanau, ma e tele ina faatino i totonu o aoga i tamaitai mai le 10 ile 17 tausaga. If you have received an HPV vaccination, you may have been given a vaccination card or have another document where the information is recorded. Afai o lea sa fai sou tui o le HPV, atonu na tu'uina atu ia te oe se pepa tui po'o se isi pepa e fa'amaumau ai fa'amatalaga. Just to confirm, have you ever received a vaccination against HPV? Na o le fia faamautinoa lava, sa fai sou tui e puipuia ai oe mai le kanesa o le gutu o le toala fanau?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*End* 8 ⇨*End*
HP4. Did you ever receive an HPV vaccination card? Na tuuina atu ia te oe se pepa tui o le HPV? *It is not necessary to see evidence of the vaccination(s), but if the respondent, for instance, cannot remember the number of doses it may be helpful to see the card or document.*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
HP5. Did you receive one or two doses of the HPV vaccine? Na fai sou tui e tasi pe lua o le HPV? *If more than 2 doses, record '2'.*	ONE DOSE ..... 1 TWO DOSES ..... 2 DK 8	
HP6. Where did you receive your most recent HPV vaccination? O fea lea na fai ai lou tui lata mai o le HPV?	**HEALTH FACILITY** MAIN HOSPITAL ..... 11 DISTRICT HOSPITAL/HEALTH CENTER ..... 12 SCHOOL ..... 21 **OUTSIDE OF COUNTRY/SAMOA** HEALTH FACILITY ..... 51 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96 DK 98	

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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: E iai nisi taimi e le fiafia/ita ai le tamaloa i mea e fai e lona toalua. I sou lava lagona, o se tulaga talafeagai le sauaina e le tamaloa o lona toalua ona o mafuaaga nei:	YES	NO	DK	
[A] If she goes out without telling him? Alu le tina i se mea ae le logoina ia?	GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING 1	2	8	
[B] If she neglects the children? Agai i se mea ae tuua na o tamaiti i le fale?	NEGLECTS CHILDREN....1	2	8	
[C] If she argues with him? Pe a finau ma lona toalua?	ARGUES WITH HIM 1	2	8	
[D] If she refuses to have sex with him? Pe a musu le tina e fai se feusuaiga?	REFUSES SEX....1	2	8	
[E] If she burns the food? Pe a mu le kukaina o meaai?	BURNS FOOD 1	2	8	
[F] Comes home late? Pe a tuai mai ile fale?	COMES HOME LATE....1	2	8	
[G] Spends too much time on phone? Pe a tele le taimi e faaalu i lana telefoni?	SPENDS TOO MUCH TIME ON PHONE....1	2	8	
[H] If she hangs out with friends? Pe a alu e tafao ma ana uo?	HANGS OUT WITH FRIENDS 1	2	8	
[I] Spends too much money on gambling (bingo, bonus, lotto, etc)? Pe a soona faaalu tupe i taaloga fai tupe (bingo, ponesi, lotto, ma isi)?	SPENDS TOO MUCH MONEY ON GAMBLING 1	2	8	

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SDG16: SAFETY		VT
VT20. Now I would like to ask you about how safe you feel in certain situations. Ou te fesili atu ia te oe poo le a sou lagona saogalemu i nisi o tulaga nei. How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark? E te lagona lou saogalemu pe a e savali i le po i totonu o lou nuu?	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? E te lagona lou saogalemu pe a e nofo na o oe i le fale i le po?	VERY SAFE ..... 1 SAFE ..... 2 UNSAFE ..... 3 VERY UNSAFE ..... 4 NEVER ALONE AFTER DARK 7	

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DISCRIMINATION					**VT**
VT23. I will now ask you about discrimination. Discrimination happens when you are treated less favourably compared to others or harassed because of the way you look, where you come from, what you believe, or for other reasons. O le a ou fesiliga oe i ni fesili e faatatau i le faailoga tagata poo ni mataupu sa faapena ona faalumaina ma amusia ai lou tagata. E mafua le faailoga tagata poo le faifai foi o tagata ia te oe, ona o le vaai maualalo, pe a faatusatusa i isi tagata. E mafua mai ona o ou foliga vaaia, o le aiga poo le nuu ete sau ai, o ou talitonuga ma isi lava mafuaaga.					
In Samoa, do you feel that you personally experienced any form of discrimination or harassment during the last 3 years, that is, since (***year of interview minus 3***), based on any of the following grounds? I totonu o Samoa, e te lagona o loo amusia, faalumaluma ma faifai tagata ia te oe, i totonu o le 3 tausaga talu ai, talu mai (***year of interview minus 3***), ona o mafuaaga nei? *Questions refer to the last 3 years. If yes, an additional question referring to the last 1 year will be asked and the CAPI application will add a sentence to the beginning of the next item to remind the respondent of the return to the 3-year reference period.*		YES	NO	DK	
[A] Your sex, such as you are a man or a woman? Ona o lou ituaiga, pei o oe o le alii poo le tamaitai?	SEX	1	2 ✩ *VT23[B]*	8 ✩ *VT23[B]*	
[A1] How about since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)? Ae a talu mai (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)?	SEX	1	2	8	
[B] (***Coming back to your experience since (year of interview minus 3), how about on grounds of***) Your age, such as you are perceived to be too young or too old? Ae a le tulaga o ou tausaga, na amusia pe faifai nisi ia te oe faapea ua e matua pe ete laititi, talu mai ***(year of interview minus 3)***?	AGE.....	1	2 ✩ *VT23[C]*	8 ✩ *VT23[C]*	
[B1] How about since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)? Ae a talu mai (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)?	AGE	1	2	8	
[C] (***Coming back to your experience since (year of interview minus 3), how about on grounds of***) Your disability or health status, such as having difficulty in seeing, hearing, walking or moving, concentrating, or communicating, or having a disease or other health conditions and no reasonable accommodation provided for it? Ae a tulaga o le iai o ni aafiaga tumau o le soifua poo le tulaga o lou soifua maloloina, e pei o le faafaigata i le vaai, faalogo, savali, gaioi, mafaufau totoa, poo le fesootai ma isi tagata, poo le maua i se faama'i poo se isi tulaga faa-le-soifua maloloina. Na amusia pe faifai nisi ia te oe i ia vaega na taua talu mai ***(year of interview minus 3)***?	DISABILITY OR HEALTH STATUS	1	2 ✩ *VT23[D]*	8 ✩ *VT23[D]*	
[C1] How about since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)? Ae a talu mai (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)?	DISABILITY OR HEALTH STATUS	1	2	8	

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[D] (***Coming back to your experience since (year of interview minus 3), how about on grounds of***) Your ethnicity, colour, or language, such as skin colour or physical appearance, ethnic origin or way of dressing, culture, traditions, native language or accent, indigenous status, or being of African descent? Ae a le tulaga o lou tupuaga, e aofia ai lau gagana, lanu o lou pa'u, ma ou foliga vaaia, o lau aganuu, tu ma aga. Na amusia pe faifai nisi ia te oe i ia vaega na taua talu mai ***(year of interview minus 3)***?	ETHNICITY, COLOUR, OR LANGUAGE	1	2 ✩ *VT23[E]*	8 ✩ *VT23[E]*	
[D1] How about since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)? Ae a talu mai (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)?	ETHNICITY, COLOUR, OR LANGUAGE	1	2	8	
[E] (***Coming back to your experience since (year of interview minus 3), how about on grounds of***) Your migration status, such as nationality or national origin, country of birth, migrant status, being an undocumented migrant, or stateless person? Ae a le tulaga o lou tagatanuu, faataitaiga e lē o oe ose tagatanuu o le atunuu lea ete faamautu/nofo ai,poo le ese o le atunuu sa e fanau ai, pe e le'i mautū foi ni pepa aloaia e avea oe o se tagatanuu o se atunuu. Na amusia pe faifai nisi ia te oe i ia vaega na taua talu mai ***(year of interview minus 3)***?	MIGRATION STATUS	1	2 ✩ *VT23[F]*	8 ✩ *VT23[F]*	
[E1] How about since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)? Ae a talu mai (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)?	MIGRATION STATUS	1	2	8	
[F] (***Coming back to your experience since (year of interview minus 3), how about on grounds of***) Your socio-economic status, such as wealth or education level, being perceived to be from a lower or different social or economic group or class, or owning land or home or not? Ae a lou tulaga i le itu tau tamaoaiga, maualuga o le aoaoga, i le vaaiga lautele faapea o oe ete sau mai i se aiga maualalo pe lima vaivai, poo le tulaga o lou umiaina o se fale poo o se fanua pe leai foi. Na amusia pe faifai nisi ia te oe i ia vaega na taua talu mai ***(year of interview minus 3)***?	SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS	1	2 ✩ *VT23[G]*	8 ✩ *VT23[G]*	
[F1] How about since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)? Ae a talu mai (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)?	SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS	1	2	8	
[G] (***Coming back to your experience since (year of interview minus 3), how about on grounds of***) Your geographic location or place of residence, such as living in urban or rural areas, and formal or informal settlements? Ae a le tulaga o le vaega o le atunuu o loo e nofo ai, pei o le nofo ile talafatai i le taulaga poo le nofo i nuu i tuā. Na amusia pe faifai nisi ia te oe i ia vaega na taua talu mai ***(year of interview minus 3)***?	LOCATION OR RESIDENCE.....	1	2 ✩ *VT23[H]*	8 ✩ *VT23[H]*	
[G1] How about since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)? Ae a talu mai (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)?	LOCATION OR RESIDENCE.....	1	2	8	
[H] (***Coming back to your experience since (year of interview minus 3), how about on grounds of***) Your religion, such as having or not having a religion or religious beliefs? Ae a le tulaga o lau talitonuga faa-le-lotu, e pei o le ituaiga ekalesia o loo e auai ai poo lou le alu foi i se lotu. Na amusia pe faifai nisi ia te oe i ia vaega na taua talu mai ***(year of interview minus 3)***?	RELIGION	1	2 ✩ *VT23[I]*	8 ✩ *VT23[I]*	

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[H1] How about since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)? Ae a talu mai (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)?	RELIGION	1	2	8	
[I] (***Coming back to your experience since (year of interview minus 3), how about on grounds of***) Your marital and family status, such as being single, married, divorced, widowed, pregnant, with or without children, orphan or born from unmarried parents, or having children outside a wedlock? Ae a le tulaga tau faaipoipoga, pei o le leai o se toalua, tetea ma le toalua, maliu le toalua, e aofia ai ma le tulaga o lou aiga o loo iai ile taimi nei, e pei o le iai o se fanau, poo le leai o se fanau, leai o ni matua, poo le fanau mai matua e le'i faaipoipo, poo le fai o le fanau ae le'i faaipoipo. Na amusia pe faifai nisi ia te oe i ia vaega na taua talu mai ***(year of interview minus 3)***?	MARITAL AND FAMILY STATUS	1	2 ✩ *VT23[J]*	8 ✩ *VT23[J]*	
[I1] How about since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)? Ae a talu mai (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)?	MARITAL AND FAMILY STATUS	1	2	8	
[J] (***Coming back to your experience since (year of interview minus 3), how about on grounds of***) Your sexual orientation or gender identity, such as being attracted to a person of the same sex, self-identifying differently from sex assigned at birth or as being sexually, bodily, or gender diverse? Ae a le tulaga o oe i au tu ma au aga e masani ai e atagia ai lou ituaiga tagata o loo iai, e pei o le alii, tamaitai, faafafine poo le faatama, e aofia ai le ituaiga tagata o loo tosina ai lou loto, e pei o le tama ile teine, tama ile tama ma le teine ile teine. Na amusia pe faifai nisi ia te oe i ia vaega na taua talu mai (***year of interview minus 3***)?	SEXUAL ORIENTATION OR GENDER IDENTITY.....	1	2 ✩ *VT23[K]*	8 ✩ *VT23[K]*	
[J1] How about since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)? Ae a talu mai (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)?	SEXUAL ORIENTATION OR GENDER IDENTITY.....	1	2	8	
[K] (***Coming back to your experience since (year of interview minus 3), how about on grounds of***) Your political opinion, such as expressing political views, defending the rights of others, being a member or not of a political party or trade union? Ae a le tulaga o ou manatu faapolokiki, e pei o le faailoaina o ou manatu i mataupu faapolokiki, e aofia ai lou tetee i manatu o isi tagata poo le avea o oe o se sui o se vaega faaupufai. Na amusia pe faifai nisi ia te oe i ia vaega na taua talu mai ***(year of interview minus 3)***?	POLITICAL OPINION.....	1	2 ✩ *VT23[X]*	8 ✩ *VT23[X]*	
[K1] How about since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)? Ae a talu mai (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)?	POLITICAL OPINION.....	1	2	8	
[X] Since (***year of interview minus 3***) do you feel that you personally experienced any other form of discrimination or harassment in Samoa? Ese mai i mataupu uma ia na ta talanoa ai pe na amusia ai oe, e iai se isi mataupu ete silafia na amusia pe faifai ai nisi tagata ia te oe i totonu o Samoa talu mai (***year of interview minus 3***)?	OTHER REASON.....	1	2 ✩ *End*	8 ✩ *End*	
[X1] On what ground? O le a lea mafuaaga? *Recode if possible.*	(*Specify*)_____				

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[X2] Based on the ground(s) that you just specified, have you experienced this since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)? I le mafuaga lea ua e taua, sa tupu lea tulaga talu mai (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)?	OTHER REASON.....	1	2	8	

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ADULT FUNCTIONING		**AF**
AF1. *Check WB4: Age of respondent?*	AGE 15-17 YEARS ..... 1 AGE 18-49 YEARS 2	1 ⇨*End*
AF2. Do you use glasses or contact lenses? O e faaaogaina se vaaiga poo contact lenses? *Include the use of glasses for reading.*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
AF3. Do you use a hearing aid? O e faaaogaina se mea faalogo?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
AF4. I will now ask you about difficulties you may have doing a number of different activities. For each activity there are four possible answers. You may say that you have 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty or 4) that you cannot do the activity at all. Ou te fia fesiligia oe i le tulaga i le faafaigata ona e faatinoina o nisi o vaega/gaioiga. O vaega/gaioiga taitasi nei, e 4 tali e mafai ona e tali mai ai, 1) Leai se faafaigata, 2) E iai nai faafaigata laiti, 3) Faafaigata tele, 4) Matua le mafai ona faatino. *Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:* 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. Manatua, o tali nei e fa e tatau ona e tali mai ai: 1) Leai se faafaigata, 2) E iai nai faafaigata laiti, 3) Faafaigata tele, 4) Matua le mafai ona faatino.		
AF5. *Check AF2: Respondent uses glasses or contact lenses?*	YES, AF2=1 ..... 1 NO, AF2=2 2	1 ⇨*AF6A* 2 ⇨*AF6B*
AF6A. When using your glasses or contact lenses, do you have difficulty seeing? Would you say..[*Read the response categories*] E iai se faafaigata i lau vaai tusa lava pe faaaoga se vaaiga/mata faitautusi poo contact lenses? E te faapea mai..[*Read the response categories*] **AF6B**. Do you have difficulty seeing? Would you say..[*Read the response categories*] E iai se faafaigata i lau vaai? E te faapea mai..[*Read the response categories*]	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
AF7. *Check AF3: Respondent uses a hearing aid?*	YES, AF3=1 ..... 1 NO, AF3=2 2	1 ⇨*AF8A* 2 ⇨*AF8B*
AF8A. When using your hearing aid(s), do you have difficulty hearing? Would you say..[*Read the response categories*] E iai se faafaigata i lau faalogo poo le lagonaina o ni leo tusa lava pe a fai lau mea faalogo? E te faapea mai..[*Read the response categories*] **AF8B**. Do you have difficulty hearing? Would you say..[*Read the response categories*] E iai se faafaigata i lau faalogo poo le lagonaina o ni leo? E te faapea mai..[*Read the response categories*]	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4	
AF9. Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps? Would you say..[*Read the response categories*] E iai se faafaigata i lau savali pe a'e foi i se fasitepu? E te faapea mai..[*Read the response categories*]	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK/ CLIMB STEPS AT ALL 4	
AF10. Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating? Would you say..[*Read the response categories*] E iai se faafaigata i lou manatuaina o mea na tutupu poo le mafaufau totoa foi i se mea? E te faapea mai..[*Read the response categories*]	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT REMEMBER/ CONCENTRATE AT ALL 4	

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AF11. Do you have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing? Would you say..[*Read the response categories*] E iai se faafaigata ia te oe ona tausi lou lava tagata, faataitaiga: faigata ona fai lava e oe ou laei pe taele? E te faapea mai..[*Read the response categories*]	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL 4	
AF12. Using your usual language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood? Would you say..[*Read the response categories*] E iai se faafaigata ona e fesoota'i i isi tagata, faataitaiga ole malamalama o tagata i au tala pe a e tautala? E te faapea mai..[*Read the response categories*]	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3	
AF13. Do you have difficulty raising a 2-litre bottle of water or soda from waist to eye level? Would you say..[*Read the response categories*] E iai se faafaigata ia te oe ona si'i se faguvai poo se faguina 2-lita mai le puimanava i le maualuga o mata? E te faapea mai..[*Read the response categories*]	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT RAISE AT ALL 4	
AF14. Do you have difficulty using your hands and fingers, such as picking up small objects, for example, a button or pencil, or opening or closing containers or bottles? Would you say..[*Read the response categories*] E iai se faafaigata ia te oe ona faaaoga ou lima ma tamatamailima, e pei o le pikiina i luga o mea faitino laiti, faataitaiga, faamau, penitala, tatala pe tapuni ni pusa poo ni fagu.. E te faapea mai..[*Read the response categories*]	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT USE AT ALL 4	
AF15. The next questions have different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after each question. O isi fesili o le a ta faagasolo atu ai, e ese foi tali e te ono tali mai ai, ma o le a ou tolaulauina atu ile maea ai o fesili taitasi. How often do you feel worried, nervous or anxious? Would you say daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year, or never? E masani ona maua oe i lagona popole, lē mautonu poo le atuatuvale? E te faapea mai ete maua i lagona nei i aso uma, ta'i vaiaso, ta'i masina, seāseā tupu i le tausaga pe lē tupu lava? *If respondent asks whether to answer about emotional states <u>after</u> taking mood-regulating medications, say:* Please answer according to whatever medication you were taking. Faamolemole tali mai e tusa ma fualaau o loo e inuina.	DAILY ..... 1 WEEKLY ..... 2 MONTHLY ..... 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR ..... 4 NEVER 5	5 ⇨*AF17*
AF16. Thinking about the last time you felt worried, nervous or anxious, how would you describe the level of these feelings? Would you say a little, a lot, or somewhere in between a little and a lot? Pe a mafaufau i le taimi mulimuli na e maua ai i lagona popole ma lē mautonu, e faapefea ona e faamatalaina le tulaga o na oo iai ou lagona? E te faapea mai na itiiti lou lagona popole, pe na matuā ova lou lagona popole, poo le va o le itiiti ma le matuā ova? *If respondent asks whether to answer about emotional states <u>after</u> taking mood-regulating medications, say:* Please answer according to whatever medication you were taking. Faamolemole tali mai e tusa ma fualaau o loo e inuina.	A LITTLE ..... 1 A LOT ..... 2 SOMEWHERE IN BETWEEN A LITTLE AND A LOT 3	

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AF17. How often do you feel depressed? Would you say daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year, or never? E faafia ona maua oe i lagona atuatuvale? E te faapea mai ete maua i lagona nei i aso uma, ta'i vaiaso, ta'i masina, seāseā tupu i le tausaga pe lē tupu lava? *If respondent asks whether to answer about emotional states after taking mood-regulating medications, say:* Please answer according to whatever medication you were taking. Faamolemole tali mai e tusa ma fualaau o loo e inuina.	DAILY ..... 1 WEEKLY ..... 2 MONTHLY ..... 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR ..... 4 NEVER 5	5 ⇨*End*
AF18. Thinking about the last time you felt depressed, how depressed did you feel? Would you say a little, a lot, or somewhere in between a little and a lot? Pe a e mafaufau i le taimi mulimuli na e maua ai ile lagona atuatuvale, e faapefea ona e faamatalaina le tulaga o ou lagona? E te faapea mai na itiiti lou lagona atuatuvale, pe na matuā ova lou lagona atuatuvale, poo le va o le itiiti ma le matuā ova? *If respondent asks whether to answer about emotional states after taking mood-regulating medications, say:* Please answer according to whatever medication you were taking. Faamolemole tali mai e tusa ma fualaau o loo e inuina.	A LITTLE ..... 1 A LOT ..... 2 SOMEWHERE IN BETWEEN A LITTLE AND A LOT 3	

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SEXUAL ACTIVITY		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. Ou te fia fesiligia oe i ni fesili e faatatau i feusuaiga ina ia mafai ona maua se malamalamaga atili i nisi o faafitauli taua o le olaga 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. Ou te fia faailoa atu o faamaumauga uma o le a e tuuina mai o le a malu puipuia ma e le faailoa i se isi. Afai e iai se fesili o le a ta fasolo atu ai e te le fia taliina, ona faailoa mai lea ae ta faasolo i le isi fesili e sosoo ai. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time? O le fia o ou tausaga sa e faia ai se feusuaiga mo le taimi muamua o lou olaga?	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. Ou te fia fesiligia le taimi lata mai sa e faia ai se feusuaiga. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? O le a le taimi mulimuli sa e faia ai se feusuaiga? *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.*	DAYS AGO ..... **1** __ __ WEEKS AGO ..... **2** __ __ MONTHS AGO ..... **3** __ __ YEARS AGO ..... **4** __ __	

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HIV/AIDS		HA
HA24. I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV? Ou te le o fia iloa le i'uga o lau siaki, ae na iai se taimi sa fai ai sau siaki o le HIV?	YES.....1 NO 2	2⇨*HA27*
HA25. How many months ago was your most recent HIV test? Ua fia nei masina talu ona fai lau siaki mulimuli o le HIV?	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? Ou te le o fia iloa le i'uga o lau siaki, na maua se tali o lau siaki lea?	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? E te silafia se nofoaga e o ai tagata e fai ni a latou siaki mo le HIV?	YES.....1 NO 2	
HA28. Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV? Sa e faalogo muamua i meafaigaluega faapitoa o le HIV e mafai ona faatino ai lava e le tagata lana ia siaki o le HIV?	YES.....1 NO 2	2⇨*End*
HA29. Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit? Sa e faia muamua sau siaki mo le HIV e faaaoga ai meafaigaluega faapitoa lea (self test kit)?	YES.....1 NO 2	

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RC: DECISION-MAKING ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		DM
DM1. *Check MA1: Is woman currently married or living together with someone as if married?*	YES, MA1=1 OR 2 ..... 1 NO, MA1=3 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨ *End*
DM3. Now, I would like to ask you some questions about health care. Ou te fia fesili atu ia te oe i nai fesili e faatatau i lou soifua maloloina. Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your (***husband/partner***), you and your (***husband/partner***) jointly, or someone else? O ai e faia faaiuga mo lou ola soifua maloloina: o oe lava, lou (***toalua/paaga***), oulua uma poo nisi? *If someone else or together, probe:* Could you tell me (with) who(m)? E mafai ona e ta'u mai poo ai?	RESPONDENT ..... 1 HUSBAND / PARTNER ..... 2 JOINT DECISION ..... 3 SOMEONE ELSE ..... 4 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6	
DM4. Can you also please tell me, who makes the decision on when you can go to seek reproductive health care; for example, if you experience a painful or burning sensation when urinating? E mafai ona e ta'u mai poo ai e faia le faaiuga i taimi e te agai ai e saili togafiti ma fautuaga i mataupu faatatau i lou soifuaga fanau; faataitaiga, pe a lagona le tigā pe mu pe a fai se feau vai? *If someone else or together, probe:* Could you tell me (with) who(m)? E mafai ona e ta'u mai poo ai?	MAINLY RESPONDENT ..... 1 MAINLY HUSBAND / PARTNER ..... 2 JOINT DECISION OF RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND / PARTNER ..... 3 SOMEONE ELSE ..... 4 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6	
DM4A. Can you say no to your (***husband/partner***) if you do not want to have sexual intercourse? E mafai ona e fai i lou (***toalua/paaga***) e leai, pe a e lē mana'o e fai se feusuaiga?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
DM5A. *Check CP1: Currently pregnant?*	YES, CP1=1 ..... 1 NO, NOT SURE, CP1=2 OR 8 2	1 ⇨ *End*
DM5B. *Check CP2: Is woman currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?*	YES, CP2=1 ..... 1 NO, CP2=2 2	1 ⇨ *DM6A* 2 ⇨ *DM6B*
DM6A. You mentioned that you currently use contraception. Na e ta'ua o lea e te faaaogaina metotia o le aiga fuafuaina. Would you say that using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your (***husband/partner***)'s decision, did you both decide together, or it is the decision of a health care worker? I sou lagona, o le faaaogaina o metotia o le aiga fuafuaina o lau oe lea faaiuga, pe fai e lou (***toalua/paaga***) le faaiuga, o oulua uma e faia le faaiuga poo se faaiuga na fai e se tagata faigaluega tausi soifua? **DM6B**. You have mentioned that you currently do not use contraception. Na e ta'ua e te le'o faaaogaina se metotia o le aiga fuafuaina. Would you say that not using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your (***husband/partner***)'s decision, or did you both decide together, or it is the decision of a health care worker? I sou lagona, o lou lē faaaogaina o metotia o le aiga fuafuaina o lau oe lea faaiuga, pe fai e lou (***toalua/paaga***) le faaiuga, o oulua uma e faia le faaiuga poo se faaiuga na fai e se tagata faigaluega tausi soifua?	MAINLY RESPONDENT ..... 1 MAINLY HUSBAND / PARTNER ..... 2 JOINT DECISION OF RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND / PARTNER ..... 3 HEALTH CARE WORKER ..... 4 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6	

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WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT		WE
WE0. Now I would like to ask you questions about some other important aspects of a woman in life. You may find some of these questions very personal. However, your answers are crucial for helping to understand the condition of women's empowerment in Samoa. 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. Ou te fia fesiligia oe i nisi o matupu taua i le olaga o soo se tamaitai. Ma e iai fesili o le a fesiligia ai oe i se tulaga maaleale ae peitai, e taua lou faasoa mai i nei fesili ina ia mafai ona maua ai se malamalamaaga atili i le tulaga o le faataua ma le una'ia o le itupa o tamaitai e ala i faaiuga fai i totonu o aiga taitasi. O faamaumauga uma o le a e tuuina mai o le a malu puipuia ma e le faailoaina i se tasi poo se isi foi o lou aiga.		
WE1. *Check MA1: Currently married or living with a partner?*	YES, MA1=1 OR 2 ..... 1 NO, MA1=3 2	2⇨*End*
WE2. *Check EC3: Paid in Cash and Kind*	YES, EC3=1 OR 2 ..... 1 NO, EC3=3 OR 4 OR BLANK 2	2⇨*WE5*
WE3. Who usually decides how the money that you earn will be used: you, your husband/ partner, or you and your husband/ partner jointly or someone else? O ai e masani ona faasoaina lau tupe maua: o oe, poo lou toalua/ paaga, poo oulua uma, poo se isi tagata?	RESPONDENT ..... 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER ..... 2 RESPONDENT & HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY ..... 3 SOMEONE ELSE ..... 4 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6	
WE4. Would you say that the money that you earn is more than what your husband/partner earns or less than what he earns, or about the same or husband/partner doesn't bring in any money? Faamata e te faapea mai, e telē atu lau tupe maua nai lo le tupe maua a lou toalua/paaga, tutusa lava lua tupe maua, sili atu tupe maua a lou toalua/paaga nai lo oe pe matuā leai lava se tupe maua mai e lou toalua/paaga?	MORE THAN HIM ..... 1 LESS THAN HIM ..... 2 ABOUT THE SAME ..... 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER DOESN'T BRING IN ANY MONEY ..... 4 DK 8	
WE5. Who usually decides how your husband's/partner's earnings will be used: you, your husband/partner, or you and your husband/partner jointly or someone else? O ai e masani ona faasoaina le tupe maua a lou toalua/paaga: o oe, poo lou toalua/ paaga, poo oulua uma poo se isi tagata?	RESPONDENT ..... 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER ..... 2 RESPONDENT & HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY ..... 3 SOMEONE ELSE ..... 4 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6	
WE6. Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases; you, your husband/partner, or you and your husband/partner jointly or someone else? O ai e faia faaiuga o faatauga lapopoa (moega, nofoa, taavale ma isi) mo le aiga: o oe, toalua/paaga, poo oulua uma poo se isi tagata?	RESPONDENT ..... 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER ..... 2 RESPONDENT & HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY ..... 3 SOMEONE ELSE ..... 4 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6	
WE7. Who usually makes decisions about making purchases for daily household needs; you, your husband/partner, or you and your husband/partner jointly or someone else? O ai e faia faaiuga o faatauga masani o aso uma (fasimoli, suka, masima ma isi) mo le aiga: o oe, poo lou toalua/paaga, poo oulua uma poo se isi tagata?	RESPONDENT ..... 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER ..... 2 RESPONDENT & HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY ..... 3 SOMEONE ELSE ..... 4 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6	
WE8. Who usually makes decisions about visits to your family or relatives; you, your husband/partner, or you and your husband/partner jointly or someone else? O ai e faia faaiuga mo le asiasiga i ou aiga: o oe, poo lou toalua/paaga, poo oulua uma poo se isi tagata?	RESPONDENT ..... 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER ..... 2 RESPONDENT & HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY ..... 3 SOMEONE ELSE ..... 4 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6	

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TOBACCO USE		TO
TO1. The following questions are about the use of different types of tobacco products. I would first like to ask you some questions about cigarettes, both manufactured and hand rolled. O fesili nei o le a fesiligia ai oe e faatatau i le faaaogaina o ituaiga tapaa eseese. Ou te fia fesiligia muamua oe i fesili e faatatau i sikareti, e aofia ai le sikareti gaosi ma sikareti taai. Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs? Sa iai se taimi o lou olaga sa e faataitai ulaina ai se sikareti, e tusa lava pe tasi pe lua mimiti?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*TO6*
TO2. How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time? O le fia o ou tausaga sa e ulaina ai se sikareti atoa mo le taimi muamua?	NEVER SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE ..... 00 AGE..... ___ ___	00 ⇨*TO6*
TO3. Do you currently smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all? O e ulaula sikareti i le taimi nei i aso uma, nai aso, pe ete le'o toe ulaula lava?	EVERY DAY ..... 1 SOME DAYS ..... 2 NOT AT ALL..... 3	 2 ⇨*TO5* 3 ⇨*TO6*
TO4. On average, how many cigarettes do you smoke each day? I sau fua faa-le-mafaufau iai, e fia ni sikareti e masani ona e ulaina i aso taitasi?	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES ..... ___ ___	
TO5. Have you smoked at least one cigarette in the last month, that is, since (***date of survey minus one month***)? Sa e ulaina se sikareti i le masina talu ai, mai le masina o (***date of survey minus one month)***?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
TO6. Now I would like to ask about electronic cigarettes, which are also called e-cigarettes or vaping devices. These devices are battery powered and heat a liquid to produce vapor or aerosol instead of smoke. Examples of these products include Aspire, Vaporesso, Innokin, Geekvape, and Unwell. Ou te fia fesiligia oe e uiga i sikareti e alu ile maa poo le vape, lea foi e ta'ua o sikareti eletise poo masini vape. O masini ia e ola i le maa ma e iai le vai faapitoa e faaaoga e maua ai le aūsa. Have you ever heard of electronic cigarettes or vaping devices? Ua e faalogo i sikareti e alu ile maa poo le vape?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*TO9*
TO7. Do you currently use electronic cigarettes or any other vaping device every day, some days, or not at all? I le taimi nei o e faaaogaina sikareti e alu ile maa poo le vape i aso uma, nai aso, pe ete le'i ulaina lava?	EVERY DAY ..... 1 SOME DAYS ..... 2 NOT AT ALL..... 3	 3 ⇨*TO9*
TO8. Have you used electronic cigarettes or any other vaping device at least once in the last month, that is, since (***date of survey minus one month***)? Na e ulaina le sikareti vape i le masina talu ai, mai le masina o (***date of survey minus one month)***?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
TO9. Now I would like to ask about use of tobacco-smoking other than cigarettes and electronic cigarettes. Ou te fia fesiligia oe i isi ituaiga tapaa e ese mai sikareti, ma sikareti e alu i le maa poo vapes? By other smoked tobacco I mean cigars, pipes, water pipe with tobacco, tapaa samoa/tipi or any other form of tobacco that is burned as you smoke it. O isi ituaiga tapaa e aofia ai, sikā, paipa, tapaa samoa/tipi. Do you currently smoke other smoked tobacco every day, some days, or not at all? I le taimi nei o e ulaina isi ituaiga tapaa ia i aso uma, nai aso, pe ete le ulaula lava?	EVERY DAY ..... 1 SOME DAYS ..... 2 NOT AT ALL..... 3	1 ⇨*TO12A* 3 ⇨*TO12A*

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TO10. Have you smoked other tobacco at least once in the last month, that is, since (***date of survey minus one month***)? Na e ulaina isi ituaiga tapaa ia ile masina talu ai, mai le masina o (***date of survey minus one month***)?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
TO12A. What sources of information that you have seen or heard health messages on about tobacco in the last 3 months? O a ni auala na e maua ai ni faamatalaga e faatatau i mataupu tau taumafa tapaa i le 3 masina talu ai? *Probe*:Any other source? E iai se isi auala?	IEC MATERIALS (POSTERS, BILLBOARDS, BROCHURES ..... A TV ..... B RADIO ..... C HEALTH FACILITY ..... D WORKSHOP/TRAINNING ..... E HEALTH WORKER ..... F FAMILY OR FRIENDS ..... G SOCIAL MEDIA(FACEBOOK) ..... H SMS TEXT ..... I CALL IN ..... J VILLAGE SCREENING ..... K CHURCH ..... L OTHER (*specify*) _____ X NO MESSAGES SEEN OR HEARD IN THE LAST 3 MONTHS ..... Y	

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ALCOHOL		AL
AL1. Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol, even taking one or two sips? O le a faasolo atu i fesili i tulaga tau ava malosi. Have you ever drunk alcohol, even taking one or two sips? Sa e taumafaina se ava malosi, tusa lava pe tasi pe lua au miti?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*AL4A*
AL2. We count one drink of alcohol as one can or bottle of beer or one cup of draft beer, one glass of wine, or one shot of cognac, vodka, whiskey or rum. E faitauina le tasi le ipu pia, i le 1 apa pia, fagu pia, ipu uaina, 1 measui ma nisi. How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol, other than a few sips? I le fia o ou tausaga sa e inuina ai se ipu pia/ava malosi i le taimi muamua, e ese mai ile taimi sa e tofoina ai?	NEVER HAD ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL ..... 00 AGE ..... ___ ___ DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 8	00 ⇨*AL4A*
AL3. Do you currently drink alcohol every day, some days, or not at all? I le taimi nei o e taumafa ava malosi i aso uma, nai aso pe ete le'o toe taumafa ava malosi lava?	EVERY DAY ..... 1 SOME DAYS ..... 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
AL4A. What sources of information that you have seen or heard health messages on about alcohol in the last 3 months? O a ni auala na e maua ai ni faamatalaga e faatatau i mataupu tau taumafa ava malosi i le 3 masina talu ai? *Probe*:Any other source? E iai se isi auala?	IEC MATERIALS (POSTERS, BILLBOARDS, BROCHURES ..... A TV ..... B RADIO ..... C HEALTH FACILITY ..... D WORKSHOP/TRAINNING ..... E HEALTH WORKER ..... F FAMILY OR FRIENDS ..... G SOCIAL MEDIA(FACEBOOK) ..... H SMS TEXT ..... I CALL IN ..... J VILLAGE SCREENING ..... K CHURCH ..... L OTHER (*specify*) _____ X NO MESSAGES SEEN OR HEARD IN THE LAST 3 MONTHS ..... Y	

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VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN		VW
VW0. *Check HH30A and WM3: Is this woman selected for VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN module?*	YES, WOMEN SELECTED FOR VW MODULE .....1 NO, WOMEN NOT SELECTED 2	 2⇨*End*
VW1. *Check for presence of others: Do no continue until privacy is ensured.*	PRIVACY OBTAINED.....1 PRIVACY NOT POSSIBLE.....2	 2⇨*VW37*
VW2. 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 Samoa. 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. O lea o le ā ta faasolo atu i nisi o fesili e faatatau i nisi o mataupu taua e tutupu i soifuaga o tamaitai Samoa. Ma o nei fesili e fai si ma'aleale ae taua tele ou manatu ma lau faasoa i nei mataupu, ina ia mafai ona maua ai ni faamaumauga tonu ma sa'o e fesoasoani ai ile tatou Mālō e fausia ni auala ma ni faiga faavae e fesoasoani ai i faafitauli o loo feagai ma tina ma tamaitai Samoa. Mo lou silafia o fa'amaumauga uma o le a tuuina mai o le a malu puipuia ma e le faailoaina i se tasi, e aofia ai ma tagata o lou aiga. A iai se fesili e te le fia taliina ona faailoa mai lea ae ta faasolo.		
VW3. *Check MA1 and MA5: What is her marital status?*	NEVER MARRIED / LIVED WITH A MAN .....1 CURRENTLY MARRIED / LIVING WITH A MAN .....2 FORMERLY MARRIED / LIVED WITH A MAN 3	 2⇨*VW6* 3⇨*VW6*
VW4. You have said that you are not married and are not living with a man as if married. Are you currently in an intimate relationship with a man even if you are not living with him? O lea na e taua e te le'o faaipoipo ma e te lua le'o nonofo faatasi foi ma se alii e pei o se ulugalii faaipoipo. O e iai i se mafutaga faa-le-uō ma se alii i le taimi nei tusa lava pe ete lua le'o nonofo faatasi?	YES .....1 NO 2	1⇨*VW6*
VW5. Have you ever been in an intimate relationship with a man even if you did not ever live with him? Sa iai se taimi o lou olaga na fai ai se lua faigauo ma se alii tusa lava pe ete lua le'i nonofo faatasi?	YES .....1 NO 2	 2⇨*VW19*
VW6. Now, I am going to ask you about some situations that can happen between some women and their (husband/male partner). O le a ou fesiligia oe e uiga i nisi o tulaga e mafai ona tupu i va o nisi o tamaita'i ma o latou (toalua/paaga). Please tell me if these descriptions apply to your relationship with your (last) (husband/male partner). Faamolemole ta'u mai pe sa tupu tulaga nei i le lua mafutaga ma lou (toalua/paaga) (talu ai). *If formerly married / lived with a man / been in an intimate relationship with a man, read in past tense.*		
VW6A1. He (is/was) jealous or angry if you (talk/talked) to other men? (E/sa) fuā pe ita pe a e talanoa i isi alii?	YES .....1 NO 2	 2⇨*VW6B1*
VW6A2. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all? E fa'afia ona tupu lea tulaga i totonu o le 12 masina talu ai, faamata e/na tupu i le tele o taimi, nai taimi, pe le'i tupu lava?	OFTEN.....1 SOMETIMES.....2 NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS 3	
VW6B1. He wrongly (accuses/accused) you of being unfaithful? (E/sa) tu'uaia sese oe i lou lē faamaoni i le lua va?	YES .....1 NO 2	 2⇨*VW6C1*
VW6B2. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all? E fa'afia ona tupu lea tulaga i totonu o le 12 masina talu ai, faamata e/na tupu i le tele o taimi, nai taimi, pe le'i tupu lava?	OFTEN.....1 SOMETIMES.....2 NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS 3	
VW6C1. He (does/did) not permit you to meet your female friends? (E/sa) faasa ona e feiloai pe mafuta atu i au uō teine?	YES .....1 NO 2	 2⇨*VW6D1*
VW6C2. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all? E fa'afia ona tupu lea tulaga i totonu o le 12 masina talu ai, faamata e/na tupu i le tele o taimi, nai taimi, pe le'i tupu lava?	OFTEN.....1 SOMETIMES.....2 NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS 3	
VW6D1. He (tries/tried) to limit your contact with your family? (E/sa) taumafai e faasa oe mai lou fesootai i lou aiga?	YES .....1 NO 2	 2⇨*VW6E1*

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VW6D2. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all? E fa'afia ona tupu lea tulaga i totonu o le 12 masina talu ai, faamata e/na tupu i le tele o taimi, nai taimi, pe le'i tupu lava?	OFTEN ..... 1 SOMETIMES ..... 2 NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS 3	
VW6E1. He (insists/insisted) on knowing where you (are/were) at all times? (E/sa) manao e tatau lava ona ia iloa mea ete alu ai?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *VW7*
VW6E2. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all? E fa'afia ona tupu lea tulaga i totonu o le 12 masina talu ai, faamata e/na tupu i le tele o taimi, nai taimi, pe le'i tupu lava?	OFTEN ..... 1 SOMETIMES ..... 2 NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS 3	
VW7. Now I need to ask some more questions about your relationship with your (last) (husband/male partner). Did your (last) (husband/male partner) ever: Ou te fia fesili atu i nisi o fesili e uiga i le lua mafutaga ma lou (toalua/paaga) (talu ai): Sa faatinoina e lou (toalua/paaga) (talu ai) nisi o vaega nei ia te oe?		
VW7A1. Say or do something to humiliate you in front of others? Lafo ni upu matuiā pe faia se mea e fa'alumaina/faamā ai oe i luma o tagata?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *VW7B1*
VW7A2. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all? E fa'afia ona tupu lea tulaga i totonu o le 12 masina talu ai, faamata e/na tupu i le tele o taimi, nai taimi, pe le'i tupu lava?	OFTEN ..... 1 SOMETIMES ..... 2 NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS 3	
VW7B1. Threaten to hurt or harm you or someone you care about? Fa'afefe oe e na te faaoo lima pe faamanualia oe poo se isi e pele ia oe?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *VW7C1*
VW7B2. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all? E fa'afia ona tupu lea tulaga i totonu o le 12 masina talu ai, faamata e/na tupu i le tele o taimi, nai taimi, pe le'i tupu lava?	OFTEN ..... 1 SOMETIMES ..... 2 NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS 3	
VW7C1. Insult you or make you feel bad about yourself? Faalumaina ma faamaina lou tagata ina ia e lagonaina ai lou faatauvaa?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *VW8*
VW7C2. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all? E fa'afia ona tupu lea tulaga i totonu o le 12 masina talu ai, faamata e/na tupu i le tele o taimi, nai taimi, pe le'i tupu lava?	OFTEN ..... 1 SOMETIMES ..... 2 NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS 3	
VW8. (Does/did) your (last) (husband/male partner) ever do any of the following things to you: Sa faatinoina e lou (toalua/paaga) (talu ai) nisi o vaega nei ia te oe?		
VW8A1. Push you, shake you, or throw something at you? Tulei oe, lūlū oe, pe tauai/togi foi oe i se mea faitino?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *VW8B1*
VW8A2. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all? E fa'afia ona tupu lea tulaga i totonu o le 12 masina talu ai, faamata e/na tupu i le tele o taimi, nai taimi, pe le'i tupu lava?	OFTEN ..... 1 SOMETIMES ..... 2 NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS 3	
VW8B1. Slap you? Po oe?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *VW8C1*
VW8B2. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all? E fa'afia ona tupu lea tulaga i totonu o le 12 masina talu ai, faamata e/na tupu i le tele o taimi, nai taimi, pe le'i tupu lava?	OFTEN ..... 1 SOMETIMES ..... 2 NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS 3	
VW8C1. Twist your arm or pull your hair? Mimilo lou lima pe futi lou ulu?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *VW8D1*
VW8C2. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all? E fa'afia ona tupu lea tulaga i totonu o le 12 masina talu ai, faamata e/na tupu i le tele o taimi, nai taimi, pe le'i tupu lava?	OFTEN ..... 1 SOMETIMES ..... 2 NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS 3	

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VW8D1. Punch you with his fist or hit you with something that could hurt you? Tu'i oe i ona lima poo le faaaoga o se mea faitino e te faamanu'alia ai?	YES .....1 NO 2	2⇨*VW8E1*
VW8D2. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all? E fa'afia ona tupu lea tulaga i totonu o le 12 masina talu ai, faamata e/na tupu i le tele o taimi, nai taimi, pe le'i tupu lava?	OFTEN.....1 SOMETIMES.....2 NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS 3	
VW8E1. Kick you, drag you, or beat you up? Kiki oe, toso fa'atātā oe, pe fasi foi oe?	YES .....1 NO 2	2⇨*VW8F1*
VW8E2. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all? E fa'afia ona tupu lea tulaga i totonu o le 12 masina talu ai, faamata e/na tupu i le tele o taimi, nai taimi, pe le'i tupu lava?	OFTEN.....1 SOMETIMES.....2 NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS 3	
VW8F1. Try to or actually choke you or burn you on purpose? Titina pe taumafai e titina oe pe susunu/faamu oe?	YES .....1 NO 2	2⇨*VW8G1*
VW8F2. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all? E fa'afia ona tupu lea tulaga i totonu o le 12 masina talu ai, faamata e/na tupu i le tele o taimi, nai taimi, pe le'i tupu lava?	OFTEN.....1 SOMETIMES.....2 NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS 3	
VW8G1. Threaten or attack you with a knife, gun, or other weapon? Faamata'u pe sa osofa'i oe i se naifi, fana poo se isi 'aupega?	YES .....1 NO 2	2⇨*VW8H1*
VW8G2. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all? E fa'afia ona tupu lea tulaga i totonu o le 12 masina talu ai, faamata e/na tupu i le tele o taimi, nai taimi, pe le'i tupu lava?	OFTEN.....1 SOMETIMES.....2 NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS 3	
VW8H1. Physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him when you did not want to? Taofiofi ma fosi oe ina ia faia ni feusuaiga ae e te le'o mana'o ai?	YES .....1 NO 2	2⇨*VW8I1*
VW8H2. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all? E fa'afia ona tupu lea tulaga i totonu o le 12 masina talu ai, faamata e/na tupu i le tele o taimi, nai taimi, pe le'i tupu lava?	OFTEN.....1 SOMETIMES.....2 NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS 3	
VW8I1. Physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to? Taofiofi ma fosi oe e faatino nisi ituaiga feusuaiga e te le'i mana'o ai?	YES .....1 NO 2	2⇨*VW8J1*
VW8I2. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all? E fa'afia ona tupu lea tulaga i totonu o le 12 masina talu ai, faamata e/na tupu i le tele o taimi, nai taimi, pe le'i tupu lava?	OFTEN.....1 SOMETIMES.....2 NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS 3	
VW8J1. Force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to? Fosi oe e faatino isi ituaiga feusuaiga e ala i le taufaamata'u ma faafefe?	YES .....1 NO 2	2⇨*VW9*
VW8J2. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all? E fa'afia ona tupu lea tulaga i totonu o le 12 masina talu ai, faamata e/na tupu i le tele o taimi, nai taimi, pe le'i tupu lava?	OFTEN.....1 SOMETIMES.....2 NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS 3	
VW9. *Check VW8 (A-J): Is there at least one Yes response?*	AT LEAST ONE YES .....1 NOT A SINGLE YES.....2	2⇨*VW11*
VW10. Did the following ever happen as a result of what your (last) (husband/male partner) did to you? Sa iai ni ou aafiaga ona o mea sa faia e lou (toalua/paaga) (talu ai) ia te oe e pei ona taua i lalo?		
VW10A. You had cuts, bruises, or aches? Iai ni ou manua'ga mitimiti, maosia, unooa poo ni vaega tīgā o lou tino?	YES .....1 NO 2	

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VW10B. You had eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns? Iai ni ou manuaga i ou mata, milosia pe se'e se ponaivi o lou tino poo ni ou mu foi?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
VW10C. You had deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury? Iai ni ou manuaga tūgā pei o le gau o se ponaivi olou tino, taei ou nifo poo nisi lava manuaga tuga?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
VW11. Have you ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt your (last) (husband/male partner) at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting you? Sa iai se taimi sa e tu'ia, po, kiki poo le faatino foi o nisi sauaga e faamanu'alia ai lou (toalua/paaga) (talu ai) i taimi na te le'o sauaina/fasi ai oe?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *VW13*
VW12. In the last 12 months, how often have you done this to your (last) (husband/male partner): often, only sometimes, or not at all? E fa'afia ona tupu lea tulaga i totonu o le 12 masina talu ai, faamata e/na tupu i le tele o taimi, nai taimi, pe le'i tupu lava?	OFTEN ..... 1 SOMETIMES ..... 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
VW13. Does (did) your (last) (husband/male partner) drink alcohol? E inu pia lou (toalua/paaga) (talu ai)?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *VW15*
VW14. How often does (did) he get drunk: often, only sometimes, or never? E faafia ona 'onā tau ile ua lou toalua/paaga, faamata e/na tupu i le tele o taimi, seāseā pe lē'i 'onā e tau ile ua?	OFTEN ..... 1 SOMETIMES ..... 2 NEVER 3	
VW15. Are (Were) you afraid of your (last) (husband/male partner): most of the time, sometimes, or never? E te lagona lou fefe i lou (toalua/paaga) (talu ai), faamata e/na tupu i le tele o taimi, nisi o taimi pe e te lē fefe lava?	MOST OF THE TIME AFRAID ..... 1 SOMETIMES AFRAID ..... 2 NEVER AFRAID 3	
VW16. So far we have been talking about the behaviour of your (current/last) (husband/male partner). Now I want to ask you about the behaviour of any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner that you may have ever had. O lea ua maea ona ta talanoa i uiga ma amioga a lou (toalua/paaga) (o loo lua nonofo nei/sa lua nonofo mulimuli). Oute fia fesiligia oe i uiga ma amioga a nisi o ou toalua/paaga sa oulua nonofo muamua.		
VW16A1. Did any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner ever hit, slap, kick, or do anything else to hurt you physically? Sa iai se taimi sa fasi, po, kiki pe faatino foi se isi gaioiga e se isi o ou toalua/paaga muamua e faamanu'alia ai oe?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 HAS NEVER HAD ANOTHER HUSBAND / MALE PARTNER .. 3	2 ⇨ *VW16B1* 3 ⇨ *VW17*
VW16A2. How long ago did this last happen? O le a le taimi mulimuli na tupu ai lea tulaga?	0-11 MONTHS AGO ..... 1 12+ MONTHS AGO ..... 2 DON'T REMEMBER 3	
VW16B1. Did any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner physically force you to have intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to? Sa iai se taimi sa faamalosi ai oe e ala ile taofiofi o oe ae faatino se feusuaiga poo isi ituaiga feusuagia ete le'i manao ai e lou/sou toalua/paaga muamua?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *VW16C1*
VW16B2. How long ago did this last happen? O le a le taimi mulimuli na tupu ai lea tulaga?	0-11 MONTHS AGO ..... 1 12+ MONTHS AGO ..... 2 DON'T REMEMBER 3	
VW16C1. Did any previous husband or any other current or previous male 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? Sa iai se taimi sa faatino ai e se isi ou toalua/paaga muamua tulaga nei, e pei o le fa'amaasiasi lea o oe i luma o tagata, fa'afefe oe e na te faaoo lima pe faamanualia oe poo se isi e pele ia oe, pe faalumaina ma faamaina oe ina ia e lagona ai lou faatauvaa?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *VW17*
VW16C2. How long ago did this last happen? O le a le taimi mulimuli na tupu ai lea tulaga?	0-11 MONTHS AGO ..... 1 12+ MONTHS AGO ..... 2 DON'T REMEMBER 3	

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VW17. *Check VW8 (H-J) and VW16 (B): Is there at least one Yes response?*	AT LEAST ONE YES ....1 NOT A SINGLE YES 2	 2⇨*VW19*
VW18. How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to by any current or previous husband or male partner? O le fia o ou tausaga na faamalosi muamua ai lava oe e fai se feusuaiga poo nisi ituaiga feusuaiga e te le'i manao ai e lou toalua/paaga o iai nei poo lou toalua/paaga muamua?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS ....__ __ DON'T KNOW 98	
VW19. *Check CP1 and CM11: Currently pregnant or ever had a live birth?*	CURRENTLY PREGNANT (CP1=1) OR HAD ONE LIVE BIRTH (CM11>0) ....1 NOT PREGNANT (CP1=2) AND NO PAST PREGNANCIES (CM11=0) 2	 2⇨*VW22*
VW20. Has anyone ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to hurt you physically while you were pregnant? Sa iai se tagata na faaoolima, po, kiki poo le faatino foi o nisi tulaga e faamanu'alia ai oe a'o e to?	YES ....1 NO 2	 2⇨*VW22*
VW21. Who has done any of these things to physically hurt you while you were pregnant? O ai sa faia nei sauaga ia te oe a'o e to? Anyone else? E iai se isi? *Record all mentioned*	CURRENT HUSBAND / PARTNER ....A FORMER HUSBAND / PARTNER ....B MOTHER / STEP-MOTHER ....C MOTHER-IN-LAW ....D FATHER / STEP-FATHER ....E FATHER-IN-LAW ....F SISTER / STEP-SISTER ....G SISTER-IN-LAW ....H BROTHER / STEP-BROTHER ....I BROTHER-IN-LAW ....J CURRENT BOYFRIEND ....K FORMER BOYFRIEND ....L OTHER RELATIVE ....M OTHER IN-LAW ....N TEACHER ....O SCHOOLMATE / CLASSMATE ....P EMPLOYER / SOMEONE AT WORK ....Q POLICE / MILITARY ....R RELIGIOUS LEADER ....S VILLAGE LEADER / MATAI ....T COMMUNITY MEMBER ....U HEALTH PRACTIONER ....V STRANGER ....W OTHER (*specify*)_____ X	
VW22. *Check MA1, MA5, VW4 and VW5: Is she ever married/ever lived with a man/ever had a male partner?*	EVER MARRIED / EVER LIVED WITH A MAN / EVER HAD A MALE PARTNER, MA1=1,2 OR MA5=1,2 OR VW4=1 OR VW5=1 ....1 NEVER MARRIED / NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN / NEVER HAD A MALE PARTNER, MA5=3 AND VW4=2 AND VW5=22 2	1⇨*VW22A* 2⇨*VW22B*
VW22A. From the time you were 15 years old has anyone other than a husband or male partner, hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically? Remember, I do not want you to include any husband or any other male partner. I le taimi a'o 15 ou tausaga, sa iai se tagata e ese mai lou toalua/paaga tama sa faatinoina tulaga nei pei o le fasi oe, po oe, kiki oe, poo le faatino foi o nisi tulaga e faamanu'alia ai oe? Manatua, e le aofia ai lou toalua/paaga. **VW22B.** From the time you were 15 years old has anyone hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically? I le taimi a'o 15 ou tausaga, sa iai se isi tagata sa fasia oe, po oe, kiki oe poo le faatino foi o nisi tulaga e faamanu'alia ai oe?	YES ....1 NO ....2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/NO ANSWER 3	 2⇨*VW25* 3⇨*VW25*

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VW23. Who has hurt you in this way? O ai sa faia nei sauaga ia te oe? Anyone else? E iai se isi? *Record all mentioned*	MOTHER / STEP-MOTHER ..... A MOTHER-IN-LAW ..... B FATHER / STEP-FATHER ..... C FATHER-IN-LAW ..... D SISTER / STEP-SISTER ..... E SISTER-IN-LAW ..... F BROTHER / STEP-BROTHER ..... G BROTHER-IN-LAW ..... H OTHER RELATIVE ..... I OTHER IN-LAW ..... J TEACHER ..... K SCHOOLMATE / CLASSMATE ..... L EMPLOYER / SOMEONE AT WORK ..... M POLICE / MILITARY ..... N RELIGIOUS LEADER ..... O VILLAGE LEADER / MATAI ..... P COMMUNITY MEMBER ..... Q HEALTH PRACTIONER ..... R STRANGER ..... S OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	
VW24. In the last 12 months, how often (has this person/have these persons) physically hurt you: often, only sometimes, or not at all? I le 12 masina talu ai, e faafia ona faamanu'alia oe e i latou sa e taua i luga: faamata sa tupu i le tele o taimi, nisi o taimi pe le'i tupu le'i lava?	OFTEN ..... 1 SOMETIMES ..... 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
VW25. *Check MA1, MA5, VW4 and VW5: Is she ever married/ever lived with a man/ever had a male partner?*	EVER MARRIED / EVER LIVED WITH A MAN / EVER HAD A MALE PARTNER, MA1=1,2 OR MA5=1,2 OR VW4=1 OR VW5=1 ..... 1 NEVER MARRIED / NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN / NEVER HAD A MALE .PARTNER, MA5=3 AND VW4=2 AND VW5=2 2	2 ⇨ *VW27*
VW26. At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone other than any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to? Remember I do not want you to include any husband or male partner. Mai lava i le taimi a'o e laititi se'i oo mai ile taimi nei, sa iai se taimi na faamalosi ai oe e faatino se feusuaiga poo nisi lava ituaiga feusuaiga e te le'i manao ai e se tagata e ese mai lou toalua/paaga talu ai, poo lou toalua/paaga o iai nei? Manatua, e le aofia lou toalua/paaga.	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/NO ANSWER 3	1 ⇨ *VW28* 2 ⇨ *VW31* 3 ⇨ *VW31*
VW27. 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? Mai lava i le taimi a'o e laititi se'i oo mai ile taimi nei, sa iai se taimi na faamalosi ai oe e se tagata e faatino se feusuaiga poo nisi lava ituaiga feusuaiga e te le'i manao ai?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/NO ANSWER 3	2 ⇨ *VW31* 3 ⇨ *VW31*
VW28. *Check MA1, MA5, VW4 and VW5: Is she ever married/ever lived with a man/ever had a male partner?*	EVER MARRIED / EVER LIVED WITH A MAN / EVER HAD A MALE PARTNER, MA1=1,2 OR MA5=1,2 OR VW4=1 OR VW5=1 ..... 1 NEVER MARRIED / NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN / NEVER HAD A MALE PARTNER, MA5=3 AND VW4=2 AND VW5=2 2	1 ⇨ *VW28A* 2 ⇨ *VW28B*

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VW28A. How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to by anyone, not including any husband or any other male partner? O le fia o ou tausaga na faamalosi muamua ai oe e se tagata e ese mai i lou toalua/paaga e faatino se feusuaiga poo nisi lava feusuaiga e te le'i manao ai? **VW28B.** How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to? O le fia o ou tausaga na faamalosi muamua ai oe e se tagata e faatino se feusuaiga poo nisi lava ituaiga feusuaiga e te le'i manao ai?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS ..... __ __ DON'T KNOW 98	
VW29. Who has forced you to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to? O ai na faamalosia oe e faatino se feusuaiga poo nisi ituaiga feusuaiga e te le'i manao ai? *Probe:* Anyone else? E iai se isi *Record all mentioned.*	MOTHER / STEP-MOTHER ..... A MOTHER-IN-LAW ..... B FATHER / STEP-FATHER ..... C FATHER-IN-LAW ..... D SISTER / STEP-SISTER ..... E SISTER-IN-LAW ..... F BROTHER / STEP-BROTHER ..... G BROTHER-IN-LAW ..... H CURRENT BOYFRIEND ..... I FORMER BOYFRIEND ..... J OTHER RELATIVE ..... K OTHER IN-LAW ..... L TEACHER ..... M SCHOOLMATE / CLASSMATE ..... N EMPLOYER / SOMEONE AT WORK ..... O POLICE / MILITARY ..... P RELIGIOUS LEADER ..... Q VILLAGE LEADER / MATAI ..... R COMMUNITY MEMBER ..... S HEALTH PRACTIONER ..... T STRANGER ..... U OTHER (*specify*)_____ X	
VW30. *Check MA1, MA5, VW4 and VW5: Is she ever married/ever lived with a man/ever had a male partner?*	EVER MARRIED / EVER LIVED WITH A MAN / EVER HAD A MALE PARTNER, MA1=1,2 OR MA5=1,2 OR VW4=1 OR VW5=1 ..... 1 NEVER MARRIED / NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN / NEVER HAD A MALE .PARTNER, MA5=3 AND VW4=2 AND VW5=2 2	1 ⇨ *VW30A* 2 ⇨ *VW30B*
VW30A. In the last 12 months, has anyone other than any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner forced you to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to? I le 12 masina talu ai, sa iai se isi tagata e ese mai lou toalua/paaga talu ai, poo lou toalua/paaga o iai ile taimi nei, na faamalosi oe e faatino se feusuaiga poo nisi ituaiga feusuaiga e te le'i manao ai? **VW30B.** In the last 12 months, has anyone forced you to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to? I le 12 masina talu ai, sa iai se tagata sa faamalosia oe efaatino se feusuaiga e te le'i mana'o ai?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
VW31. *Check VW8 (A-J), VW16 (A1, B1), VW20, VW22, VW26, and VW27: Is there at least one Yes response?*	AT LEAST ONE YES ..... 1 NOT A SINGLE YES 2	2 ⇨ *VW35*

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VW32. Thinking about what you yourself have experienced among the different things we have been talking about, have you ever tried to seek help? *This includes the situation where someone has come to her and offered to help her and she has talked with them.* A e toe to manatu i mea na tutupu i lou olaga ma mataupu ia sa ta talanoa ai na e a'afia ai, sa e taumafai e saili se fesoasoani?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *VW34*
VW33. From whom have you sought help? O ai sa e saili fesoasoani ai? *Probe:* Anyone else? E iai se isi? *Record all mentioned.*	CURRENT HUSBAND / PARTNER ..... A FORMER HUSBAND / PARTNER ..... B MOTHER / STEP-MOTHER ..... C FATHER / STEP-FATHER ..... D FATHER-IN-LAW / MOTHER-IN-LAW ..... E SISTER / STEP-SISTER ..... F BROTHER / STEP-BROTHER ..... G BROTHER-IN-LAW / SISTER-IN-LAW ..... H OTHER RELATIVE ..... I OTHER IN-LAW ..... J CURRENT BOYFRIEND ..... K FORMER BOYFRIEND ..... L TEACHER ..... M SCHOOLMATE / CLASSMATE ..... N EMPLOYER / SOMEONE AT WORK ..... O RELIGIOUS LEADER ..... P VILLAGE LEADER / MATAI ..... Q COMMUNITY MEMBER ..... R HEALTH PRACTIONER ..... S POLICE / MILITARY ..... T OMBUDSMAN OFFICE ..... U COURT ..... V STRANGER ..... W OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	
VW33A. *Continue with VW35*		
VW34. Have you ever told anyone about this? Sa e tauina/faamatalaina nei mea i se isi tagata?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ *VW35*
VW34A. What is the main reason you have never sought help or told anyone? O le a le mafuaaga autu na e lē sailia ai se fesoasoani pe faailoa i sē tasi?	DON'T KNOW WHO TO GO TO ..... 01 NO USE ..... 02 PART OF LIFE ..... 03 AFRAID OF DIVORCE/DESERTION ..... 04 AFRAID OF FURTHER BEATING ..... 05 AFRAID OF GETTING PERSON BEATING HER INTO TROUBLE ..... 06 EMBARRASSED ..... 07 DON'T WANT TO DISGRACE FAMILY ..... 08 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	
VW35. As far as you know, did your father ever beat your mother? I lou iloa na e iai, sa iai se taimi na fasi ai e lou tamā lou tinā?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
VW35A. *Check if VW7(A-C)2=1 or VW8(A-J)2=1 or VW15=1 or VW16A2=1 or VW16B2=1 or VW24=1 or VW24=2 or VW30(A-B)=1?*	YES, VW7(A-C)2=1 OR VW8(A-J)2=1 OR VW15=1 OR VW16A2=1 OR VW16B2=1 OR VW24=1 OR VW24=2 OR VW30(A-B) =1 ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *VW35E*

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VW35B. *Initiate Referral Protocol triggered by screening algorithm.*

Thank you very much for helping me with this survey. I appreciate the time you have taken to respond to these questions. I realise that some of the questions may have been difficult for you to answer. It is only by listening to strong women like you that we can understand the health and life experiences of women here in Samoa.

Faafetai tele lava mo lau fesoasoani i lenei galuega, aemaise o le faaavanoaina o lou taimi mo le taliina o fesili e ui ina iai nisi fesili sa faafaigata ona e taliina. E le au maua uma ni tina ma tamaitai e mafai ona faasoa i mataupu faapenei, e maua ai se malamalamaaga i le soifua maloloina ma le soifuaga o loo soifua ai tinā ma tamaitai o Samoa.

From what you have shared with me, I can see that you have experienced some painful and difficult times in your life. No one deserves to be treated this way. However, I can see also that you are strong.

E tusa ai ma lau faasoa mai ua mafai ai ona ou lagona nisi o tiga ma mafatiaga tūgā sa e aafia ai i taimi faigata o lou olaga.

You have the right to receive protection and support and to know that you are not alone. There may be a time when you might like to speak with someone about your experience. This might be now or at any time in the future.

E tele lau aia e tatau ai ona e maua le puipuiga ma le lagolagoasua, ina ia e silafia ai e leo tuulafoaina oe. Masalo sa iai se taimi na e fia maua ai se isi e te talanoa ai e tusa ai o vaega sa e aafia ai, e le gata o le taimi nei ae faapea foi le lumanai.

I have a calendar here with a list of organisations that provide support, legal advice and counselling support for women in Samoa. Please do contact them if you would like to talk about your situation. Their services are free, and they will keep anything that you say confidential. You can go whenever you feel ready to, either soon or later on.

Mo lou silafia e iai nisi o faalapotopotoga i Samoa e mafai ona latou tuuina mai le fesoasoani e ala i galuega faa-faufautua mo mataupu faapenei, ma o lea o loo lisiina i le kalena lea o lea tuuina atu mo oe. E mafai ona e fesootai iai pea e manaomia se fesoasoani i le tulaga o loo aafia ai oe. E leai se totogi o le latou auaunaga ma e latou te malu puipuia foi vaega uma e faatatau ia te oe. E mafai ona e asia latou i soo se taimi lava e te finagalo iai.

Point to SVSG and Soul Talk as the services providing counselling support

I also understand that it can be difficult to ask for help when you need it. If you would like me to, I can put you in contact with the Ministry of Women Community and Social Development Support with whom you can discuss anything you are worried about. They can put you in touch with a women's counsellor who is specially trained to listen and support people who have faced issues like the ones you have told me about.

Ou te talitonu foi e ono faigata ona e mauaina se fesoasoani pe a e moomia. Ae afai e te finagalo ou te faafesootaia se sui o le Matagaulega o Tina ma Tamaitai mo ni vaega o loo e popole ai, e mafai ona latou faafesootaia nisi o Auaunaga Faafaufauta faapitoa ua maea aoaoina lelei mo le fesoasoani ai i tagata o loo iai faafitauli e pei o loo feagai ma oe lea na e faasoa mai ai.

I will only share with that person the information they need to contact you. As I explained at the beginning, your answers to my questions are confidential.

E na'o lau numera lava lea o lea ou tuuina iai e fesootai mai ai. E pei ona faailoa atu i le amataga o faamaumauga uma o le ta faatalanoaga e faalilolilo.

Would you like me to put you in touch with someone to talk with?

E te finagalo ou te faafesootaia se isi e te talanoa iai?

They can contact you any way which is safe for you. They can meet you somewhere that is safe, or they can contact you through a phone number that you trust.

E mafai ona latou faafesootaia mai oe i se auala e saogalemu, poo se nofoaga foi e sefe ma fesootai mai oe i se telefoni e te faatuatuaina.

YES, PERMISSION FOR REFERRAL *1*	*1 ⇨ VW35C*
NO PERMISSION FOR REFERRAL *2*	*2 ⇨ VW35D*

VW35C. Okay, I need you to tell me how you prefer to be contacted. If you wish, you can give me a safe phone number where they can reach you. You can also tell me a place where they can safely meet you. Please be assured that we will not share any of the information from the interview with them. The only information that will be shared are your contact details. They will contact you directly within 3-5 days.

Ok, ou te manao e te saunoa mai pe faafefea ona fesootai mai oe. Afai e te finagalo iai ona aumai lea o se numera o se telefoni e te silafia e sefe pea fesootai mai oe. E mafai foi ona e saunoa mai i se nofoaga e te silafia e sefe, e tou te feiloai ai mo se faatalanoaga. Ae mo lou silafia e le mafai ona matou faailoaina ni faamatalaga e uiga i le faatalanoaga. Na pau lava faamatalaga o le a matou faasoaina o faamaumauga e fesootai mai ai ia oe. O lea fesootai mai foi latou i totonu o le 3-5 aso.

The respondent can provide a phone number if she feels comfortable, or indicate a place where she can be safely reached (e.g. her home, a relative's or neighbour's home, a local church,

INFORMATION FOR REFERRAL TO SUPPORT SERVICE PROVIDER

CASE ID..... __ __ __ __ __ __

REFERRAL TYPE
RESPONDENT SCREENED POSITIVE..... 1
RESPONDENT REQUESTED..... 2

NAME
_____

AGE ..... __ __

BEST AND SAFEST WAY FOR COUNSELOR TO FIND RESPONDENT (E.G. BY PHONE, IN PERSON AT HOME/ANOTHER LOCATION):
BY PHONE .....A
IN PERSON .....B
OTHER.....X

PHONE NUMBER (IF APPLICABLE):
__ __ __ __ __ __ __

MEET UP LOCATION (IF APPLICABLE)

⇨ VW35I

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health care or community center). If she prefers to be met in person, ask her to provide the address and other details that will allow the counsellor to find the location. Record all this information and reassure her that this information will be kept confidential and only used for the purpose of the referral.	REGION NAME AND NUMBER _____ __ __ DISTRICT NAME AND NUMBER _____ __ __ NAME OF VILLAGE/TOWN DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION NEARBY LANDMARK (E.G. CHURCH, SCHOOL, CLINIC) **TIME TO CONTACT (IF APPLICABLE)** BEST WEEKDAY AND TIME OF DAY FOR COUNSELLOR TO CONTACT RESPONDENT _____	

VW35D. I understand. Let me give you some information about counselling and support services available. ⇨*VW35I*
O lea ua ou malamalama, ae o le a ou faailoaina atu faamatalaga e uiga I auaunaga faafaufautua ma fesoasoani o loo mafai ona avanoa.

There may be a time when you might like to speak with someone about your experience. This might be now or at any time in the future.
Ou te iloa e iai nisi o taimi e te fia talanoa ai i se isi tagata e uiga i lou silafia ma aafiaga ua iai I le taimi nei poo se taimi oi luma.

I have a calendar here with a list of organisatons that provide support, legal advice and counselling support for women in Samoa. Please do contact them if you would like to talk about your situation. Their services are free, and they will keep anything that you say confidential.
E iai le Kalena lea o loo lisiina ai nisi o faalapotopotoga i Samoa e mafai ona latou tuuina mai le fesoasoani e ala i galuega faa-faufautua mo mataupu faapenei aua lava le lagolagosua i tina ma tamaitai o Samoa. E leai se totogi o le latou auaunaga ma e latou te malu puipuia foi vaega uma e faatatau ia te oe.

Point to SVSG and Soul Talk as the services providing counselling support

Although the respondent has not given permission to contact a counsellor, you must leave the information card and contact details for the nearest support services available in the area as provided to you by your supervisor.

VW35E. *Did respondent ask for help or to be referred at any time during the survey?*	YES .....1 NO 2	2⇨*VW35H*

VW35F. *Initiate Referral Protocol requested by respondent.*

You have mentioned that you would like help. If you want to talk about what you have told me, there are confidential support services that are available to help you.
O lea na e taua e te manaomia se fesoasoani. Afai e te finagalo e faatalanoa mataupu ia na e faailoa mai, e iai auaunaga faalilolilo e mafai ona fesoasoani ia te oe.
My supervisor can call a professional counsellor registered under the Ministry of Women Community and Social Development with whom you can talk about anything that worries you, and who will be able to contact or visit you as soon as possible. Counsellors help people in situations like yours and the conversation with them is always confidential. This counselling service is free of charge.
E mafai e lo'u ta'ita'i ona valaau se faufautua o loo resitala i le Matagaluega o Tina ma Tamaitai, e mafai ona e talanoa iai i soo se mea o e popole ai ma mafai ona fesootai atu ia te oe pe asiasi mai ia te oe i se taimi vave. O lenei auaunaga e ofo fua e leai se totogi.

Would you like us to contact a counsellor? E te manao matou te faafesootaia se faufautua mo oe?

YES, PERMISSION FOR REFERRAL .....*1* *NO PERMISSION FOR REFERRAL* *2*	*1⇨ VW35G* *2⇨ VW35H*

VW35G. Okay, I need you to tell me how you prefer the counsellor to contact you. If you wish, you can give me a phone number where the counsellor can reach you. You can also tell me a place where the counsellor can safely meet you. Please be assured that we will not share any of the information you have shared with me during the interview with the counsellor. The only information that will be shared with the counsellor are your contact details. We will provide your contact information to the	**INFORMATION FOR REFERRAL TO SUPPORT SERVICE PROVIDER** CASE ID..... __ __ __ __ __ __ REFERRAL TYPE RESPONDENT SCREENED POSITIVE..... 1 RESPONDENT REQUESTED..... 2 NAME _____	⇨ *VW35I*

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counsellor and she or he will contact you directly. Expect to hear from the counsellor within a few days.

Oute manao e te faailoa mai pe faapefea ona faafesootai mai oe e le faufautua. E mafai foi ona e faailoa mai se nofoaga e te silafia e malupuipuia/sefe ete lua feiloai ai. E pau le faamaumauga o le a faailoa ile faufautua o lau numera, e mafai ai ona fesootai sa'o mai ia te oe. Ma e ono fesootai mai le faufautua i se aso lata mai.

The respondent can provide a phone number if she feels comfortable, or indicate a place where she can be safely reached (e.g. her home, a relative's or neighbour's home, a local church, health care or community center). If she prefers to be met in person, ask her to provide the address and other details that will allow the counsellor to find the location. Record all this information and reassure her that this information will be kept confidential and only used for the purpose of the referral.

AGE ..... __ __

BEST AND SAFEST WAY FOR COUNSELOR TO FIND RESPONDENT (E.G. BY PHONE, IN PERSON AT HOME/ANOTHER LOCATION):

BY PHONE .....A
IN PERSON .....B
OTHER.....X

PHONE NUMBER (IF APPLICABLE):

__ __ __ __ __ __ __

MEET UP LOCATION (IF APPLICABLE)

REGION NAME AND NUMBER

_____ __ __

DISTRICT NAME AND NUMBER

_____ __ __

NAME OF VILLAGE/TOWN

DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION

NEARBY LANDMARK (E.G. CHURCH, SCHOOL, CLINIC)

TIME TO CONTACT (IF APPLICABLE)

BEST WEEKDAY AND TIME OF DAY FOR COUNSELLOR TO CONTACT RESPONDENT _____

VW35H. Thank you for your time and cooperation.

I realize that these questions may have been difficult for you to answer, but it is only by hearing from women themselves that we can understand women's health and experiences in life.

Faafetai tele lava mo lou taimi ma le lagolago mai i lenei galuega, ou te iloa o nisi fesili sa faafaigata ona e taliina ae ua mafai ona maua se atoaga ma se malamalamaaga i vaega o loo aafia ai le soifua maloloina ma le soifuaga o loo aafia ai tina ma tamaitai, i le faasoa mai o i latou o loo aafia i nei vaega.

In case you ever hear of another woman who needs help, here is a list of organizations that provide support, legal advice and counselling services to women in STUDY LOCATION. Please do contact them if you or any of your friends or relatives need help. Their services are free, and they will keep anything that anyone says to them confidential.

Ne'i e faalogo pe silafia foi se isi tina o manaomia se fesoasoani i mataupu lava nei, o le lisi lea o faalapotopotoga ma auaunaga e mafai ona fesoasoani ma tuuina mai auaunaga faa-faufautua mo tinā ma tamaitai. Fesootai iai pe a e silafia se isi o au uo poo se isi o lou aiga o moomia se fesoasoani. E ofo fua le auaunaga ma e malu puipuia vaega uma e faasoa ai soo se tasi.

Point to SVSG and Soul Talk as the services providing counselling support

Leave the information card and contact details for the nearest support services available in the area as provided to you by your supervisor.

VW35I. *After thanking the respondent for her cooperation, reassure her about the confidentiality of her answers. Fill out question VW36 below with reference to the Violence Against Women module only.*

VW36. *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?*

	YES, ONCE	YES, MORE THAN ONCE	NO
A. Husband	HUSBAND 1	2	3
B. Other male adult	OTHER MALE ADULT..... 1	2	3
C. Female adult	FEMALE..... 1	2	3

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VW36A. *Interviewer's observations about the administration of the Violence Against Women module (e.g. any emotional reactions by respondent that made it difficult or impossible to answer any questions, etc).*	_____ _____	
VW37. *Interviewer's comments / explanation for not completing the Violence Against Women module*	_____ _____ _____	

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 SAMOAN.....2	
WM13. *Language of the Interview.*	ENGLISH.....1 SAMOAN.....2 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 6	
WM14. *Native language of the Respondent.*	ENGLISH.....1 SAMOAN.....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	
WM15A. *Check WB4: Respondent's age?*	AGE 15-17 .....1 AGE 18 OR ABOVE.....2	1 ⇨*WM16*
WM15B. *Check the respondent's line number (WM3) in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE?*	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, WM3=HH47 ..... 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, WM3≠HH47 2	1 ⇨*WM16*
WM15C. *Has this respondent already been interviewed with any individual questionnaires?*	YES, ALREADY INTERVIEWED .....1 NO, NOT ALREADY INTERVIEWED.....2	1 ⇨*WM16*
WM15D. *Check IC1, and check HC7[A] and HC12 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Does this respondent have a mobile phone, or does the household have a fixed telephone line or any member of the household have a mobile phone?*	YES, IC1 = 1 OR HC7[A]=1 OR HC12=1 .....1 NO, IC1 = 2 AND HC7[A]=2 AND HC12=2.....2	2 ⇨*WM15F*

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WM15E. Thank you for your participation. The Samoa Bureau of Statistics will be conducting a phone survey about the situation of children, families, and households in the future. We may call a few times over a period of a few months, for about 15 minutes at a time. Participation is voluntary. If you agree to participate now, you can still withdraw later. It will not cost you anything to participate. Your phone number and all the information you share during these phone interviews will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate? Faafetai mo lou auai i lenei sailiiliga. Ae e iai le isi galuega e sosoo ai a le Ofisa o Fuainumera i se taimi o i luma, e faaaoga ai le telefoni. O lea galuega e fesiligia ai le tulaga o aiga ma fanau. Ma o le a fesootai mai lava le ofisa i le taimi e faatino ai. E le faamalosia le auai i lea galuega, ae e taua tele ou manatu faaalia mo lea sailiiliga. O ou faamaumauga uma lava e aofia ai lau telefoni o le a malu puipuia lalo o le Tulafono a le ofisa o Fuainumera Faamauina 2015. Ma e na o le 15 minute lava le umi e faatino ai lea galuega. E te finagalo e te auai i lea saililiga?	YES.....1 NO 2	1 ⇨*WM15H* 2 ⇨*WM16*
WM15F. Thank you for your participation. The Samoa Bureau of Statistics will be conducting a follow-up survey about the situation of children, families, and households in the future. We may contact you a few times over a period of a few months, for about 15 minutes at a time. Participation is voluntary. If you agree to participate now, you can still withdraw later. It will not cost you anything to participate. All the information you share during these interviews will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate? Faafetai mo lou auai i lenei sailiiliga. Ae e iai le isi galuega e sosoo ai a le Ofisa o Fuainumera i se taimi o i luma, e faaaoga ai le telefoni. O lea galuega e fesiligia ai le tulaga o aiga ma fanau. Ma o le a fesootai mai lava le ofisa i le taimi e faatino ai. E le faamalosia le auai i lea galuega, ae e taua tele ou manatu faaalia mo lea sailiiliga. O ou faamaumauga uma lava e aofia ai lau telefoni o le a malu puipuia lalo o le Tulafono a le ofisa o Fuainumera Faamauina 2015. Ma e na o le 15 minute lava le umi e faatino ai lea galuega. E te finagalo e te auai i lea sailiiliga?	YES.....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*WM16*
WM15G. I have previously recorded that there are no phones in your household. Just to confirm, do you have a personal telephone number or is there a phone number for the household? O lea sa e taua e leai se telefoni a le tou aiga, nao na fia faamautinoa lava e iai sau telefoni poo se isi o le tou aiga?	YES.....1 NO 2	1 ⇨*WM15I* 2 ⇨*WM16*
WM15H. Do you have a personal phone number or is there a phone number for the household? E iai sau telefoni poo se isi o le tou aiga?	YES.....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*WM16*

WM15I. You may share your household's number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to other members of your household or to people outside your household. Please, tell me which phone number to call.
Faamolemole e mafai ona faailoa mai numera e fesootai mai ai?

	[P1] BEST NUMBER	[P2] 2ND NUMBER	[P3] 3RD NUMBER
WM15J. *Ask for and record phone number.*	— — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — —
WM15K. Just to confirm, the number is (***number recorded in WM15J***)? Na o le fia faamautinoa lava o le (***number recorded in WM15J***) le numera? *If no, return to WM15J and correct entry.*	YES.....1 NO..... 2 ✩ *WM15J*	YES ..... 1 NO..... 2 ✩ *WM15J*	YES .....1 NO .....2 ✩ *WM15J*

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WM15L. Remember, you may share your household's number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to other members of your household or to people outside your household. Do you have another personal or shared phone number where you can be reached? E iai se isi numera e mafai ona maua mai ai oe?	YES ..... 1 ⇨ *[P2]* NO ..... 2 ⇨ *WM16*	YES ..... 1 ⇨ *[P3]* NO ..... 2 ⇨ *WM16*	YES ..... 1 ⇨ *[P4]* NO ..... 2 ⇨ *WM16*

Tick here if additional questionnaire used: ..... ☐

WM16. *Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caregiver of any child age 0-4 living in this household?*

☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Proceed to WM17 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 AND ADOLESCENTSAGE 5-17?*

☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Check column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caregiver of the child selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AGE 5-17 in this household?*

☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Proceed to WM17 and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AGE 5-17 for that child and start the interview with this respondent.*

☐ *No* ⇨ *Proceed to WM17 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* ⇨ *Proceed to WM17 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.*

WM17. *Result of woman's interview.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED ..... 01 NOT AT HOME ..... 02 REFUSED ..... 03 PARTLY COMPLETED ..... 04 INCAPACITATED (*specify*) _____ 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT AGE 15-17 ..... 06 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96

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INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

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MICS

ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS FORM
WOMEN 15 - 49
Samoa DHS-MICS 2025

ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS FORM INFORMATION PANEL	**AN**
WAN1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**WAN2**. *Household number:* ___ ___
WAN3. *Woman's name and line number:* NAME_____ ___ ___	**WAN4**. *Woman's age from WB4:* AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS)..... __
WAN5. *Mother's / Caregiver's name and line number:* *(Women 15 – 17 years only)* NAME_____ ___ ___	**WAN6**. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME_____ ___ ___ ___

ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS		
WAN7. *Measurer's name and number:*	NAME_____ ___ ___ ___	
WAN8. *Record the result of weight measurement as read out by the Measurer:* *Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.* *If the woman's weight is more than or equal to 145kg, record **145.0** in the space provided.*	KILOGRAMS (KG).....___ ___ ___ . ___ WOMAN NOT PRESENT .....999.3 WOMAN REFUSED .....999.4 MOTHER/CARE TAKER REFUSED .....999.5 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 999.6	 999.3 ⇨*WAN10* 999.4 ⇨*WAN10* 999.5 ⇨*WAN10* 999.6 ⇨*AN10*
WAN9. *Record the result of height measurement as read out by the measurer?* *Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.*	HEIGHT (CM) .....___ ___ ___ . ___ WOMAN NOT PRESENT .....999.3 WOMAN REFUSED .....999.4 MOTHER/CARE TAKER REFUSED .....999.5 OTHER (*specify*).....999.6	
WAN10. *Day / Month / Year of measurement:* ___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 2 ___		
WAN11. *Is there another woman age 15 - 49 in the household who has not yet been measured?*	YES .....1 NO 2	1 ⇨*Next Woman*
WAN12. *Thank the respondent for her cooperation and inform your Supervisor that the Measurer and you have completed all the measurements in this household.*		

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MICS

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MEN AGE 15-49
Samoa DHS-MICS 2025 v7 31.03.2025

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 2 ___

Check man'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 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 ALREADY .....1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	1 ⇨*MWM9B* 2 ⇨*MWM9A*

MWM9A. Hello, my name is (***your name***). We are from Samoa Bureau of Statistics. We are conducting a survey to better understand the health, well-being, and overall situation of children and families. I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics. We are also interviewing mothers about their children.
Talofa! O lo'u igoa o (***your name***). Ou te sau mai le Ofisa o Fuainumera Fa'amauina. O lo'o fa'atinoina le matou su'esu'ega ina ia maua se malamalama'aga tele ile tulaga o le soifua mālōlōina o tamaiti ma 'āiga fa'apea matā'upu lautele o le soifuaga nei o lo'o a'afia ai 'āiga o le tatou atunu'u. Ou te fia fa'atalanoaina lau susuga ile tulaga o lou soifua mālōlōina ma le au'ili'iliina o nisi matā'upu lautele o lou soifua. O lo'o matou fa'atalanoaina fo'i tinā e uiga i ā latou fanau.

This interview usually takes about 30 minutes.
E na'o le 30 minute le umi o lenei fa'atalatalanoaga

Participation in this survey is voluntary. No payment or incentive will be given to you for answering these questions. However, this survey will help the government and the general public better understand the situation and needs of men.
Mo lou silafia, e lē fa'amalosia lou auai i lenei su'esu'ega. Ae e taua tele lou sao ma ou manatu faaalia i lenei galuega e ui le leai se taui. Peita'i, o lenei su'esu'ega, o le ā matuā fesoasoani tele ile malamalama'aga ma fa'ai'uga fai a le tatou Mālō aemaise o le silafia o tagata lautele i tulaga ma mana'oga tau tama'ita'i/ fafine.

Please know that all the information you share during the interview will remain strictly confidential and anonymous under the Statistics Act 2015.
Mo lou silafia foi, o nei fa'amaumauga uma o le ā ē tu'uina mai, o le ā malu puipuia i lalo o le tulafono a le Ofisa o Fuainumera 2015 ma e le mafai ona faailoa atu i se tasi.

Should you feel uncomfortable about any questions and not wish to answer, just let me know and we can skip the question. Also, if you wish to stop the interview at any point just let me know.
Fa'amolemole fa'ailoa mai pe afai e iai lava (se/ni) fesili e te lē fia taliina. Fa'ailoa mai.foi pe afai ua e finagalo i so'o se taimi e taofi/ fa'amuta le ta fa'atalatalanoaga,

May I start the interview?
Pe te finagalo o le ā amata loa le ta fa'atalatalanoaga?

MWM9B. Now I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics in more detail.
O le taimi nei, ou te fia fa'atalanoaina lau susuga i le tulaga o lou soifua mālōlōina ma le au'ili'iliina o nisi matā'upu lautele o lou soifua.

This interview will take about 30 minutes.
E na'o le 30 minute le umi o lenei fa'atalatalanoaga

Again, participation in this survey is voluntary. No payment of incentive will be given to you for answering these questions. However, this survey will help the government and the general public better understand the situation and needs of men.
Mo lou silafia, e lē fa'amalosia lou auai i lenei su'esu'ega. E leai fo'i se taui po'o se totogi e tu'uina atu i lau susuga mo le taliina o nei fesili. Peita'i, o lenei su'esu'ega, o le ā matuā fesoasoani tele ile malamalama'aga ma fa'ai'uga fai a le tatou Mālō aemaise o le silafia o tagata lautele i tulaga ma mana'oga tau tama/ tamaloloa.

Please know that all the information you share during the interview will remain strictly confidential and anonymous under the Statistics Act 2015.
Mo lou silafia foi, o nei fa'amaumauga uma o le ā ē tu'uina mai, o le ā malu puipuia i lalo o le tulafono a le Ofisa o Fuainumera 2015 ma e le mafai ona faailoa atu i se tasi.

Again, should you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview at any point, please let me know.
Pe afai lava e iai (se/ni) fesili e te lē fia taliina po'o ua e finagalo foi i soo se taimi e taofi/ fa'amuta le ta fa'atalatalanoaga, fa'amolemole fa'ailoa mai.

May I start the interview?
Pe te finagalo o le ā amata loa le ta fa'atalatalanoaga?

YES ..... 1 NO / NOT ASKED 2	1 ⇨*MAN'S BACKGROUND Module* 2 ⇨*MWM17*

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MAN'S BACKGROUND		MWB
MWB1. *Check the respondent's line number (MWM3) in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE?*	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, MWM3=HH47 ..... 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, MWM3≠HH47 2	1 ⇨*MWB5*
MWB3. In what month and year were you born? O le a le masina ma le tausaga na e fanau ai?	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH ..... __ __ DK MONTH ..... 98 YEAR ..... __ __ __ __ DK YEAR 9998	
MWB4. How old are you? Ua fia nei ou tausaga? *Probe:* How old were you at your last birthday? Ua fia nei ou tausaga talu mai lou aso fanau mulimuli? *If responses to MWB3 and MWB4 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.*	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) ..... __ __	
MWB5. Where were you born? In Samoa or another country? O fea sa e fanau ai? O Samoa po'o se isi atunuu?	THIS COUNTRY ..... 1 OTHER COUNTRY ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*MWB6* 8 ⇨*MWB7*
MWB5A. In which region were you born? O fea le vaega o le atunuu na e fanau ai? *Probe to determine the region according to present borders.* *<u>If unable to determine the region</u>, write the name of the village and the district and then temporarily record '7' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of Village)* _____ *(Name of District)*	APIA URBAN AREA ..... 1 NORTH WEST UPOLU ..... 2 REST OF UPOLU ..... 3 SAVAII ..... 4 UNABLE TO DETERMINE REGION 7	1 ⇨*MWB7* 2 ⇨*MWB7* 3 ⇨*MWB7* 4 ⇨*MWB7* 7 ⇨*MWB7*
MWB6. In which country were you born? O fea le atunuu na e fanau ai? *Probe to determine country according to present borders and record the code of the country.* *<u>If unable to find or determine the name of the country</u>, write the name of the place below and then temporarily record '976' until you learn the appropriate code.* _____ *(Name of country)*	COUNTRY ..... __ __ __ UNABLE TO DETERMINE COUNTRY 976	
MWB7. Do you have the citizenship of Samoa? E iai sou sitiseni Samoa?	YES, CITIZEN OF THIS COUNTRY ..... 1 NO, ANOTHER COUNTRY 2	 2 ⇨*MWB7B*
MWB7A. Do you have the citizenship of another country? E iai sou sitiseni o se isi atunuu?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*MWB8*

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MWB7B. Which (other) country or countries do you have the citizenship of? O le a le atunuu poo atunuu o loo e umia sitiseni? *Probe to determine country according to present borders and record the code of the country.* *If unable to find or determine the name of the country, write the name of the place below and then temporarily record '976' until you learn the appropriate code.* _____ *(Name of country)*	NEW ZEALAND ..... 554 AUSTRALIA ..... 036 AMERICAN SAMOA ..... 016 UNABLE TO DETERMINE COUNTRY 976	
MWB8. What is your religion? O le a lau Ekalesia/tapuaiga? *Probe:* *If the respondent mentions the name of the church*	CONGREGATIONAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH / EFKS ..... 1 ROMAN CATHOLIC / KATOLIKO ..... 2 LATTER DAY SAINTS / EKALESIA O LE AU PAI O ASO E GATA AI ..... 3 METHODIST / METOTISI ..... 4 ASSEMBLY OF GOD ..... 5 OTHERS (*specify*)_____ 6 NO RELIGION 7	

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ECONOMIC ACTIVITY		MEC
MEC1. During the last seven days, what was your main activity? I le 7 aso talu ai, o le a lau galuega masani sa faatinoina? *If the respondent was absent from work in the last seven days: Probe:* Although you did not work in the last seven days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, maternity leave or any other such reason? Talu ai ona o lena e te le i auai i se galuega i le fitu aso talu ai, ae e iai sau galuega masani ona faatino o loo e malolo mai ai ona o loo ave ni ou livi, pe sa ma'i, pe alu foi sau tafaoga, pe ave foi livi mo tina failele poo nisi lava mafuaaga faapena? *If unable to determine the main activity, write the name of the activity in the space provided to determine the correct main activity and then temporarily record '97' until you learn the appropriate code.* _____ *(Main Activity)*	EMPLOYER ..... 01 EMPLOYEE ..... 02 SELF EMPLOYED ..... 03 SUBSISTENCE MAINLY FOR SALE ..... 04 SUBSISTENCE MAINLY FOR FAMILY USE ..... 05 LOOKING FOR A JOB ..... 06 DOMESTIC DUTIES ..... 07 ATTEND SCHOOL ..... 08 INCAPABLE ..... 09 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 96 UNABLE TO DETERMINE MAIN ACTIVITY 97	06⇨*End* 07⇨*End* 08⇨*End* 09⇨*End*
MEC2. What is your occupation, that is, what kind of work do you mainly do? O le a lau galuega faatino o loo e faigaluega ai? *If unable to determine the level of occupation, write the name of the occupation title in the space provided to determine the correct level of occupation and then temporarily record '97' until you learn the appropriate code.* _____ *(Occupation Title)*	LEGISLATIVE & MANAGERS ..... 01 PROFESSIONALS ..... 02 TECHNICIANS & ASSOCIATES PROFESSIONALS ..... 03 CLERICAL ..... 04 SERVICE & SALES ..... 05 SKILLED AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK & FORESTRY & FISHERY ..... 06 CRAFT & RELATED TRADE WORKERS & FOOD ..... 07 PLANT, MACHINERY & ASSEMBLES ..... 08 ELEMANTRY OCCUPATION ..... 09 ARMFORCES ..... 10 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 96 UNABLE TO DETERMINE OCCUPATION 97	
MEC3. Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all? E totogi tupe lau galuega pe totogi i nisi ituaiga faamanuiaga (meaai), pe leai foi se totogi?	CASH ONLY ..... 1 CASH AND KIND ..... 2 IN KIND ONLY ..... 3 NOT PAID 4	

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ICT USE		MIC
MIC1. Do you own a mobile phone? E iai sau telefoni feaveai?	YES.....1 NO.....2	 2⇨*MIC3*
MIC2. Do you own a smartphone? E iai sau telefoni feaveai atamai (smartphone)?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
MIC3. 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 le 3 masina talu ai, sa e faaaogaina se telefoni feaveai, pe faatasi ile vaisaso, pe seasea faaaogaina, pe ete le'i faaaogaina lava se telefoni feaveai? *Probe if necessary:* I mean have you communicated with someone using a mobile phone. Sa e fesoota'i i se tagata e faaaoga ai le telefoni feaveai? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? Faamata e toetiti lava aso uma e tupu ai lea tulaga? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL.....0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK.....1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK.....2 ALMOST EVERY DAY.....3	
MIC4. Have you ever used a computer, such as a desktop, laptop, tablet, or similar? Sa e faaaogaina se komipiuta, laptop poo se tablet?	YES.....1 NO.....2	 2⇨*MIC6*
MIC5. During the last 3 months, did you use a computer at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? I le 3 masina talu ai, sa e faaaogaina se komipiuta poo se tablet pe faatasi i le vaiaso, pe seasea e faaaogaina, pe ete lei faaaogaina lava? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happened almost every day? Faamata e toeitiiti lava aso uma e tupu ai lea tulaga? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL.....0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK.....1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK.....2 ALMOST EVERY DAY.....3	 1⇨*MIC7* 2⇨*MIC7* 3⇨*MIC7*
MIC6. *Check MIC3: Is MIC3=0?*	YES, MIC3=0.....1 NO, MIC3=1, 2, OR 3.....2	1⇨*MIC10*

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MIC7. I will now ask you about activities that you may have done on a computer or phone during the last 3 months. Did you: O le a fesili atu ia oe i nisi o gaioiga pe ma e faatinoina i luga o se komipiuta poo se telefoni i le 3 masina talu ai. Sa e:		YES NO	
[B] Use a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move data, information, and content in digital environments, for example within a document, between devices, or on the cloud? Faaaoga le 'copy and paste' e kopi pe aveese ai ni faamaumauga, faamatalaga ma anotusi faatekonolosi.	USE COPY/PASTE	1 2	
[C] Send a message, for example by e-mail, messaging service, or SMS, with an attached file, for example a document, picture, or video? Lafo se feau tusitusia faataitaiga o se imeli, poo se feau tusitusi o loo faapipii ai se faila, pei o se ripoti, ata, poo se video.	SEND MESSAGE WITH ATTACHMENT	1 2	
[D] Use a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet? Faaaogaina le polokalame o le' excel' e fai ai ni vaevaega/faatelega ma nisi tulaga tau matematika?	USE BASIC SPREADSHEET FORMULA	1 2	
[E] Connect and install a new device, such as a modem, camera, or printer? Faapipii pe koneti se masini fou i lau komipiuta pei o le printer, camera pe o le faapipii foi o le masini mo le initaneti?	CONNECT DEVICE	1 2	
[F] Find, download, install, and configure software? Saili se polokalame i luga le initaneti, sefe mai ma faaaoga i luga o le komipiuta?	INSTALL SOFTWARE	1 2	
[G] Create an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video, or charts? Tuufaatasia se folasaga e faaaogaina ai le masini ma polokalame faa-komipiuta?	CREATE PRESENTATION	1 2	
[H] Transfer a file or application between a computer and other device? Sefe mai ni faila poo polokalame mai luga komipiuta ma ave e tuu i totonu o se isi masini komipiuta?	TRANSFER FILE	1 2	
[I] Set up effective security measures, for example strong passwords or log-in attempt notification, to protect devices and online accounts? Faatino ma fausia ni auala saogalemu e malu puipuia ai masini, faataitaiga fausia ni fuainumera loka ina ia saogalemu ai masini (password) e malu puipuia faamaumauga faalilolilo?	SET UP SECURITY MEASURES	1 2	
[J] Change privacy settings on your device, account, or app to limit the sharing of personal data and information, such as name, contact information, or photos? Sui polokalame i luga o lau masini, ina ia mautinoa le faalilolilo o faamaumauga e patino ia te oe, e pei o lou igoa, numera poo ni ata?	CHANGE PRIVACY SETTINGS	1 2	
[K] Verify the reliability of information found online? Fa'amaonia le fa'amaoni o fa'amatalaga o lo'o maua ile initaneti?	VERIFY RELIABILITY OF INFO	1 2	
[L] Write a computer program using a specialised programming language, including programming or coding in digital environments, for example computer software or app development? Tusi se polokalame faakomipiuta e faaaoga ai ni gagana faapolokalame (faa-komipiuta), faataitaiga, soo se ituaiga software e pei o le faaogaina o le Java, C++, Python, STATA, SPSS, ma isi?	PROGRAMMING	1 2	
MIC8. *Check MIC7[F]: Is 'Yes' recorded?*	YES, MIC7[F]=1 NO, MIC7[F]=2	1 2	1 ⇨*MIC11*

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MIC9. *Check MIC7[K]: Is 'Yes' recorded?*	YES, MIC7[K]=1 .....1 NO, MIC7[K]=2 2	1⇨*MIC11*
MIC10. Have you ever used the internet from any location and any device? Sa e faaaogaina le initaneti mai soo se nofoaga e faaaogaina ai soo se ituaiga auala o fesootaiga?	YES .....1 NO 2	2⇨*End*
MIC11. 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 le 3 masina talu ai, sa e faaaogaina se initaneti pe faatasi i le vaiaso, seāseā faaaoga, pe e te le faaaogaina lava? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? Faamata e toeitiiti lava aso uma e tupu ai lea tulaga? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL .....0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK .....1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK .....2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	

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REPRODUCTION		MCM
MCM1. Now I would like to ask about all the childrenyou 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. Ou te fia fesili atu ia te oe i tamaiti sa e fanauina i lou olaga atoa ma e na o tamaiti lava o oe o le tama moni e aofia ai ma lau fanau moni ua uma ona vaetama faa-le-tulafono ma e le'o toe faaiu foi tamaiti ia te oe. Have you ever fathered any children with any woman? Ua iai sau oe lava fanau moni? *This module should only include children born alive.Any stillbirths should not be included in response to any question.*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	2⇨*MCM8* 8⇨*MCM8*
MCM2. Do you have any sons or daughters that youhave fathered who is now living with you? E iai sau fanau moni (tama/teine) o tou nonofo faatasi i le taimi nei?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2⇨*MCM5*
MCM3. How many sons live with you? E toafia lau fanau tama o tou nonofo faatasi? *If none, record '00'.*	SONS AT HOME ..... __ __	
MCM4. How many daughters live with you? E toafia lau fanau teine o tou nonofo faatasi? *If none, record '00'.*	DAUGHTERS AT HOME ..... __ __	
MCM5. Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are alive but do not live with you? E iai nisi o ou alo o soifua pea tou te le'o nonofo faatasi?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2⇨*MCM8*
MCM6. How many sons are alive but do not live with you? E toa fia lau fanau tama o soifua pea tou te le o nonofo faatasi? *If none, record '00'.*	SONS ELSEWHERE ..... __ __	
MCM7. How many daughters are alive but do not live with you? E toa fia lau fanau teine o soifua pea tou te le o nonofo faatasi? *If none, record '00'.*	DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE ..... __ __	
MCM8. Have you ever fathered a son or daughter who was born alive but later died? Na iai sou alo na fanau mai ola, ae toe maliu mulimuli ane ai?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2⇨*MCM11*
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? O le uiga o lau tala, e aofia ai pepe sa tagi pe sa lagona le leo, minoi, manava, pe sa iloa foi foliga ola tusa lava pe na o sina taimi puupuu na iloa ai?	DK 8	8⇨*MCM11*
MCM9. How many boys have died? E toa fia lau fanau tama ua maliliu? *If none, record '00'.*	BOYS DEAD ..... __ __	

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MCM10. How many girls have died? E toa fia lau fanau teine ua maliliu? *If none, record '00'.*	GIRLS DEAD ..... __ __	
MCM11. *Sum answers to MCM3, MCM4, MCM6, MCM7, MCM9 and MCM10.*	SUM ..... __ __	
MCM12. Just to make sure that I have this right, you have fathered (***total number in MCM11***) live births during your life. Is this correct? Na ona fia faamautinoa lava, e to'a (***total number in MCM11***) le aofaiga o lau fanau.	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1⇨*MCM14*
MCM13. *Check responses to MCM1-MCM10 andmake 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? Mai lau fanau uma lava, e tasi lava le latou tinā?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1⇨*MCM17*
MCM16. In all, how many women have you fathered children with? I lau fanau atoa, e toafia tina/tamaitai sa maua ai?	NUMBER OF WOMEN ..... __ __	
MCM17. How old were you when your first child wasborn? O le fia o ou tausaga sa fanau ai lau pepe muamua/ulumatua?	AGE IN YEARS ..... __ __	⇨ *MCM18B*
MCM18A. In what month and year was the child youhave fathered born? O le a le masina ma le tausaga na fanau ai lou alo lea? **MCM18B**. In what month and year was the last of these (***total number in MCM11***) children you havefathered born even if he or she has died? O le a le masina ma le tausaga na fanau ai lou alo mulimuli/uii o le (***total number in MCM11***), tusa pe ua maliu? *Month and year must be recorded.*	DATE OF LAST BIRTH MONTH ..... __ __ YEAR ..... __ __ __ __	

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CONTRACEPTION — MCP

MCP0. Now I would like to talk about family planning - the various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid pregnancy.
O le a ou talanoa atu i le tulaga tau aiga fuafuaina - i metotia poo auala eseese e mafai ona faaaogaina e ulugalii e faavāvā pe puipuia/taofia mai ai tamaitai ma tina mai le to.

Have you ever heard of (***name of method***)?
Sa e faalogo i le metotia lea o le (***name of method***)?

		YES	NO
[A] FEMALE STERILIZATION (Ligation) – Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children. This is also referred to as tying the Fallopian tubes, a tube tie, or tubal ligation. TAOTOGA MO TAMAITAI – E mafai ona fai le taotoga e faamuta ai le toe fanau o se tamaitai/tinā. O le taotoga lea e nonoa ai faaau tagata o le tinā.	FEMALE STERILIZATION	1	2
[B] MALE STERILIZATION (Vasectomy) – Men can have an operation to avoid having more children. During the procedure, the male sperm ducthttps://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vas_deferens are cut and tied or sealed so as to prevent spermhttps://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sperm from entering into the urethra.https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urethra TAOTOGA MO ALII – E mafai ona fai le taotoga e faamuta ai le toe maua o se fanau a le alii. O le taotoga lea e tipi ma nonoa ai le faaau suaola o le alii ina ia aua nei sau i fafo.	MALE STERILIZATION	1	2
[C] IUCD – Women can have a loop or coil placed into uterine cavity by a doctor or nurse. LUPO – E mafai ona tuuina le lupo i totonu o le itutino sā o le tamaitai/tinā e se fomai e taofi ai le to.	IUCD	1	2
[D] INJECTABLES – Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months. TUI – E mafai ona fai le tui o le tamaitai/tinā e se tausi soifua e taofia ai le to mo le tasi le masina pe sili atu foi.	INJECTABLES	1	2
[E] IMPLANT (JADELLE) – Women can have several small rods placed in the skin of the upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years. FASILAAU SULU – O le fasilaau e suluina i lalo o le pa'u o le ogalima o le tamaitai/tinā e puipuia mai ai i le to.	IMPLANT	1	2
[F] ORAL CONTRACEPTIVE PILL – Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant. FUALAAU – E mafai ona inuina e tamaitai/tinā fualaau i aso uma e puipuia mai ai i le to.	ORAL CONTRACEPTIVE PILL	1	2
[G] MALE CONDOM – Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse. PA'U FEUSUA'I MO ALII – O pa'u feusua'i mo alii e mafai ona faamouluina e alii i lona itutino sā a'o lei faia se feusuaiga, e puipuia ai le tina mai le to.	MALE CONDOM	1	2
[H] FEMALE CONDOM – Women can place a sheath in their vagina before sexual intercourse. PA'U FEUSUA'I MO TAMAITAI – O pa'u feusua'i mo tamaitai/tinā e mafai ona tuu i totonnu i lona itutino sā a'o lei faia se feusuaiga, e puipuia ai le tina mai le to.	FEMALE CONDOM	1	2
[K] LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD (LAM) FAASUSUINA O LE PEPE – E aoga le metotia lea pea fai e faasusu le pepe mo le ono masina nao le suasusu o le tinā ae le fafagaina i nisi lava meaai/vaiinu.	LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD (LAM)	1	2

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[L] RHYTHM/ CALENDAR METHOD/ OVULATION – Every month that a woman is sexually active she can avoid pregnancy by not having sexual intercourse on the days of the month she is most likely to get pregnant. KALENA – E mafai ona fuaina i le kalena aso e ono to ai le tina, ona taumafai lea e aua nei faia se feusuaiga i aso ia, e ono maua ai le to.	RHYTHM/ CALENDAR METHOD/ OVULATION 1 2	
[M] WITHDRAWAL – Men can be careful and pull out before climax. TUUESE FAAMALOSI ALII – E mafai e alii ona tuuese faamalosi lona itutino sā pe a lata ina pa/lelei i le taimi o le feusuaiga.	WITHDRAWAL 1 2	
[N] EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION – As an emergency measure after unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills at any time within 72 hours (3 days) to prevent pregnancy. FUALAAU MO PUIPUIGA FAAVAVEVAVE – E iai fualaau e vave puipuia mai ai le tamaitai/tina mai se to i totonu o le 72 itula (3 aso) mai i se feusuaiga e le puipuia.	EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION 1 2	
X] Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy? O e silafia nisi auala poo metotia e mafai ona faaaogaina e tamaitai/alii e puipuia mai ai se to.	YES, MODERN METHOD (*specify*) _____ A YES, TRADITIONAL METHOD (*specify*)_____ B NO ..... Z	
MCP1. What sources of information that you have seen or heard health messages on about family planning in the last 3 months? Oa ni auala na e maua ai ni faamatalaga e faatatau i mataupu tau aiga fuafuaina i le 3 masina talu ai? *Probe*:Any other source? E iai se isi auala?	IEC MATERIALS (POSTERS, BILLBOARDS, BROCHURES ..... A TV ..... B RADIO ..... C HEALTH FACILITY ..... D WORKSHOP/TRAINNING ..... E HEALTH WORKER ..... F FAMILY OR FRIENDS ..... G SOCIAL MEDIA(FACEBOOK) ..... H SMS TEXT ..... I CALL IN ..... J VILLAGE SCREENING ..... K CHURCH ..... L OTHER (*specify*)_____ X NO MESSAGES SEEN OR HEARD IN THE LAST 3 MONTHS ..... Y	
MCP2. In the last 3 months, have you discussed the practice of family planning with the health worker orhealth professional? I le 3 masina talu ai, sa e talatalanoa i metotia o le aiga fuafuaina i se tagata o loo galue i lea matafaioi?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
MCP3. Now I would like to ask you about a woman'srisk of pregnancy. Oute fia fesiligia oe i sou malamalamaaga i aafiaga oletamaitai/tinā i se to. From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant if she has sexual relation? Mai i le isi palapala masina i le isi palapala masina, e iai se vaitami o le taamilosaga lea e ono maua ai le tina/tamaitai i se to pe a fai se feusuaiga?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	2⇨*MCP6* 8⇨*MCP6*

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MCP4. Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended,or halfway between two periods? Faamata o le taimi la e ono to ai le tamaitai, o le taimi o le a alu/faia ai le palapala masina, taimi o loo fai/alu ai le palapala masina, taimi faatoa uma ai le palapala masina poo le ogatotonu o palapala masina e lua?	JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS ..... 1 DURING HER PERIOD ..... 2 RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED ..... 3 HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS ..... 4 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 6 DK 8	
MCP6. Do you think that a woman who is breastfeeding her baby can become pregnant? I sou manatu, e ono to se tina o loo faasusu lana pepe i ona suasusu?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
MCP7. I will now read you some statements aboutcontraception. Please tell me if you agree or disagree O le a sou lagona i fuaitau nei? E te lagolagoina pe leai, pe e te le mautinoa foi?	AGREE DISAGREE DK	
[A] Contraception is women's business and a manshould not have to worry about it. O metotia o le aiga fuafuaina, o le tiute patino lava lena o le tina ma e le popole fua i ai tama.	Contraception woman's business……1 2 8	
[B] Women who use contraception may become promiscuous. O tina/tamaitai e faaaogaina nei metotia e ono avea i latou ma fafine talitane.	Woman may become Promiscuous……1 2 8	
MCP8.*Check MCP0[G]: Male condom mentioned*	YES, MCP0[G]=1 ..... 1 NO, MCP0[G]=2 2	2⇨*MCP12*
MCP9. Do you know of a place where a person can get male condoms? O e silafia se nofoaga e maua ai pa'u feusua'i mo alii?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
MCP10. Where is that place? O fea lena nofoaga? Anywhere else? E iai se isi nofoaga? *Probe to identify each type of source and record theappropriate code.*	**PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** MAIN HOSPITAL ..... A DISTRICT HOSPITAL/HEALTH CENTER ..... B **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE CLINIC ..... C PRIVATE PHARMACY ..... D PEER TRAINER ..... E **OTHER SOURCES** HOTELS/NIGHT CLUB ..... F FRIEND/RELATIVE ..... G NUS ..... H OVERSEAS ..... I OTHER (*specify*)_____ X	
MCP11. If you wanted to, could you yourself get a male condom? E mafai ona e alu lava oe e aumai se pa'u feusua'i mo alii pe afai e te manao iai?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
MCP12.*Check MCP0[H]: Female condom mentioned*	YES, MCP0[H]=1 ..... 1 NO, MCP0[H]=2 2	2⇨*End*
MCP13. Do you know of a place where a person can get female condoms? O e silafia se nofoaga e maua ai pa'u feusua'i mo tamaitai?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2⇨*End*

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MCP14. Where is that place? O fea lena nofoaga? *Probe*: Anywhere else?E iai se isi nofoaga? *Probe to identify each type of source and record theappropriate code*	**PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** MAIN HOSPITAL ..... A DISTRICT HOSPITAL/HEALTH CENTER ..... B **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE CLINIC ..... C PRIVATE PHARMACY ..... D PEER TRAINER ..... E **OTHER SOURCES** HOTELS/NIGHT CLUB ..... F FRIEND/RELATIVE ..... G NUS ..... H OVERSEAS ..... I OTHER (*specify*)_____X	
MCP15. If you wanted to, could you yourself get a female condom? E mafai ona e alu lava oe e aumai se pa'u feusua'i mo tamaitai pe afai e te manao ai?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	

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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: E iai nisi taimi e le fiafia/ita ai le tamaloa i mea e fai e lona toalua. I sou lava lagona, o se tulaga talafeagai le sauaina e le tamaloa o lona toalua ona o mafuaaga nei:	YES	NO	DK	
[A] If she goes out without telling him? Alu le tinā i se mea ae le logoina o ia?	GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING 1	2	8	
[B] If she neglects the children? Agai i se mea ae tu'u na o tamaiti i le fale?	NEGLECTS CHILDREN 1	2	8	
[C] If she argues with him? Pe a finau ma lona toalua?	ARGUES WITH HIM 1	2	8	
[D] If she refuses to have sex with him? Pe a musu le tinā e fai se feusuaiga?	REFUSES SEX 1	2	8	
[E] If she burns the food? Pe a mu le kukaina o meaai?	BURNS FOOD 1	2	8	
[F] Comes home late? Pe a tuai mai ile fale?	COMES HOME LATE 1	2	8	
[G] Spends too much time on phone? Pe a tele le taimi e faaalu i lana telefoni?	SPENDS TOO MUCH TIME ON PHONE 1	2	8	
[H] If she hangs out with friends? Pe a alu e tafao ma ana uo?	HANGS OUT WITH FRIENDS 1	2	8	
[I] Spends too much money on gambling (bingo, bonus, lotto, etc)? Pe a soona faaalu tupe i taaloga fai tupe (bingo, ponesi, lotto ma isi)?	SPENDS TOO MUCH MONEY ON GAMBLING 1	2	8	

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SDG16: SAFETY		MVT
MVT20. Now I would like to ask you about how safe you feel in certain situations. Ou te fia fesiligia oe poo le a sou lagona i lou saogalemu i nisi o tulaga nei. How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark? E te lagona lou saogalemu pe a e savali i le po i totonu o lou nuu?	VERY SAFE ..... 1 SAFE ..... 2 UNSAFE ..... 3 VERY UNSAFE ..... 4 NEVER WALK ALONE AFTER DARK 7	
MVT21. How safe do you feel when you are at home alone after dark? E te lagona lou saogalemu pe a e nofo na o oe i le fale i le po?	VERY SAFE ..... 1 SAFE ..... 2 UNSAFE ..... 3 VERY UNSAFE ..... 4 NEVER ALONE AFTER DARK 7	

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DISCRIMINATION					**MVT**
MVT23. I will now ask you about discrimination. Discrimination happens when you are treated less favourably compared to others or harassed because of the way you look, where you come from, what you believe, or for other reasons. O le a ou fesiliga oe i ni fesili e faatatau i le faailoga tagata poo ni mataupu sa faapena ona faalumaina ma amusia ai lou tagata. E mafua le faailoga tagata poo le faifai foi o tagata ia te oe, ona o le vaai maualalo, pe a faatusatusa i isi tagata. E mafua mai ona o ou foliga vaaia, o le aiga poo le nuu e te sau ai, o ou talitonuga ma isi lava mafuaaga.					
In Samoa, do you feel that you personally experienced any form of discrimination or harassment during the last 3 years, that is, since (***year of interview minus 3***), based on any of the following grounds? I totonu o Samoa, e te lagona o loo amusia, faalumaluma ma faifai tagata ia te oe, i totonu o le 3 tausaga talu ai, talu mai (***year of interview minus 3***), ona o mafuaaga nei? *Questions refer to the last 3 years. If yes, an additional question referring to the last 1 year will be asked and the CAPI application will add a sentence to the beginning of the next item to remind the respondent of the return to the 3-year reference period.*		YES	NO	DK	
[A] Your sex, such as you are a man or a woman? Ona o lou ituaiga, pei o oe o le alii poo le tamaitai?	SEX	1	2 ✩ *MVT23[B]*	8 ✩ *MVT23[B]*	
[A1] How about since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)? Ae a talu mai (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)?	SEX	1	2	8	
[B] (***Coming back to your experience since (year of interview minus 3), how about on grounds of***) Your age, such as you are perceived to be too young or too old? Ae a le tulaga o ou tausaga, na amusia pe faifai nisi ia te oe faapea ua e matua pe e te laititi, talu mai ***(year of interview minus 3)***?	AGE.....	1	2 ✩ *MVT23[C]*	8 ✩ *MVT23[C]*	
[B1] How about since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)? Ae a talu mai (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)?	AGE	1	2	8	
[C] (***Coming back to your experience since (year of interview minus 3), how about on grounds of***) Your disability or health status, such as having difficulty in seeing, hearing, walking or moving, concentrating, or communicating, or having a disease or other health conditions and no reasonable accommodation provided for it? Ae a tulaga o le iai o ni aafiaga tumau o le soifua poo le tulaga o lou soifua maloloina, e pei o le faafaigata i le vaai, faalogo, savali, gaioi, mafaufau totoa, poo le fesootai ma isi tagata, poo le maua i se faama'i poo se isi tulaga faa-le-soifua maloloina. Na amusia pe faifai nisi ia te oe i ia vaega na taua talu mai ***(year of interview minus 3)***?	DISABILITY OR HEALTH STATUS	1	2 ✩ *MVT23[D]*	8 ✩ *MVT23[D]*	
[C1] How about since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)? Ae a talu mai (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)?	DISABILITY OR HEALTH STATUS	1	2	8	

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[D] (***Coming back to your experience since (year of interview minus 3), how about on grounds of***) Your ethnicity, colour, or language, such as skin colour or physical appearance, ethnic origin or way of dressing, culture, traditions, native language or accent, indigenous status, or being of African descent? Aea le tulaga o lou tupuaga, e aofia ai lau gagana, lanu o lou pa'u, ma ou foliga vaaia, o lau aganuu, tu ma aga. Na amusia pe faifai nisi ia te oe i ia vaega na taua talu mai ***(year of interview minus 3)***?	ETHNICITY, COLOUR, OR LANGUAGE	1	2 ✩ *MVT23[E]*	8 ✩ *MVT23[E]*	
[D1] How about since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)? Ae a talu mai (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)?	ETHNICITY, COLOUR, OR LANGUAGE	1	2	8	
[E] (***Coming back to your experience since (year of interview minus 3), how about on grounds of***) Your migration status, such as nationality or national origin, country of birth, migrant status, being an undocumented migrant, or stateless person? Ae a le tulaga o lou tagatanuu, faataitaiga e lē o oe o se tagatanuu o le atunuu lea ete faamautu/nofo ai, poo le ese o le atunuu sa e fanau ai, pe e le'i mautū foi ni pepa aloaia e avea ai oe o se tagatanuu o se atunuu. Na amusia pe faifai nisi ia te oe i ia vaega na taua talu mai ***(year of interview minus 3)***?	MIGRATION STATUS	1	2 ✩ *MVT23[F]*	8 ✩ *MVT23[F]*	
[E1] How about since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)? Ae a talu mai (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)?	MIGRATION STATUS	1	2	8	
[F] (***Coming back to your experience since (year of interview minus 3), how about on grounds of***) Your socio-economic status, such as wealth or education level, being perceived to be from a lower or different social or economic group or class, or owning land or home or not? Aea lou tulaga i le itu tau tamaoaiga, maualuga o le aoaoga, i le vaaiga lautele faapea o oe e te sau mai i se aiga maualalo pe lima vaivai, poo le tulaga o lou umiaina o se fale poo o se fanua pe leai foi. Na amusia pe faifai nisi ia te oe i ia vaega na taua talu mai ***(year of interview minus 3)***?	SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS	1	2 ✩ *MVT23[G]*	8 ✩ *MVT23[G]*	
[F1] How about since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)? Ae a talu mai (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)?	SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS	1	2	8	
[G] (***Coming back to your experience since (year of interview minus 3), how about on grounds of***) Your geographic location or place of residence, such as living in urban or rural areas, and formal or informal settlements? Ae a le tulaga o le vaega o le atunuu o loo nofo ai, pei o le nofo ile talafatai i le taulaga poo le nofo i nuu i tuā. Na amusia pe faifai nisi ia te oe i ia vaega na taua talu mai ***(year of interview minus 3)***?	LOCATION OR RESIDENCE	1	2 ✩ *MVT23[H]*	8 ✩ *MVT23[H]*	
[G1] How about since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)? Ae a talu mai (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)?	LOCATION OR RESIDENCE	1	2	8	
[H] (***Coming back to your experience since (year of interview minus 3), how about on grounds of***) Your religion, such as having or not having a religion or religious beliefs? Ae a le tulaga o lau talitonuga faa-le-lotu, e pei o le ituaiga ekalesia o loo e auai ai poo lou le alu foi i se lotu. Na amusia pe faifai nisi ia te oe i ia vaega na taua talu mai ***(year of interview minus 3)***?	RELIGION	1	2 ✩ *MVT23[I]*	8 ✩ *MVT23[I]*	

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[H1] How about since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)? Ae a talu mai (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)?	RELIGION	1	2	8	
[I] (***Coming back to your experience since (year of interview minus 3), how about on grounds of***) Your marital and family status, such as being single, married, divorced, widowed, pregnant, with or without children, orphan or born from unmarried parents, or having children outside a wedlock? Ae a le tulaga tau faaipoipoga, pei o le leai o se toalua, tetea ma le toalua, maliu le toalua, e aofia ai ma le tulaga o lou aiga o loo iai ile taimi nei, e pei o le iai o se fanau, poo le leai o se fanau, leai o ni matua, poo le fanau mai matua e le'i faaipoipo, poo le fai o le fanau ae le'i faaipoipo. Na amusia pe faifai nisi ia te oe i ia vaega na taua talu mai ***(year of interview minus 3)***?	MARITAL AND FAMILY STATUS	1	2 ✩ *MVT23[J]*	8 ✩ *MVT23[J]*	
[I1] How about since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)? Ae a talu mai (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)?	MARITAL AND FAMILY STATUS	1	2	8	
[J] (***Coming back to your experience since (year of interview minus 3), how about on grounds of***) Your sexual orientation or gender identity, such as being attracted to a person of the same sex, self-identifying differently from sex assigned at birth or as being sexually, bodily, or gender diverse? Aea le tulaga o oe i au tu ma au aga e masani ai e atagia ai lou ituaiga tagata o loo iai, e pei o le alii, tamaitai, faafafine poo le faatama, e aofia ai le ituaiga tagata o loo tosina ai lou loto, e pei o le tama ile teine, tama ile tama ma le teine ile teine. Na amusia pe faifai nisi ia te oe i ia vaega na taua talu mai ***(year of interview minus 3)***?	SEXUAL ORIENTATION OR GENDER IDENTITY	1	2 ✩ *MVT23[K]*	8 ✩ *MVT23[K]*	
[J1] How about since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)? Ae a talu mai (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)?	SEXUAL ORIENTATION OR GENDER IDENTITY	1	2	8	
[K] (***Coming back to your experience since (year of interview minus 3), how about on grounds of***) Your political opinion, such as expressing political views, defending the rights of others, being a member or not of a political party or trade union? Ae a le tulaga o ou manatu faapolokiki, e pei o le faailoaina o ou manatu i mataupu faapolokiki, e aofia ai lou tete'e i manatu o isi tagata poo le avea o oe o se sui o se vaega faaupufai. Na amusia pe faifai nisi ia te oe i ia vaega na taua talu mai ***(year of interview minus 3)***?	POLITICAL OPINION.....	1	2 ✩ *MVT23[X]*	8 ✩ *MVT23[X]*	
[K1] How about since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)? Ae a talu mai (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)?	POLITICAL OPINION.....	1	2	8	
[X] Since (***year of interview minus 3***) do you feel that you personally experienced any other form of discrimination or harassment in Samoa? Ese mai i mataupu uma ia na ta talanoa ai pe na amusia ai oe, e iai se isi mataupu ete silafia na amusia pe faifai ai nisi tagata ia te oe i totonu o Samoa talu mai (***year of interview minus 3***)?	OTHER REASON.....	1	2 ✩ *End*	8 ✩ *End*	
[X1] On what ground? O le a lea mafuaaga? *Recode if possible.*	(*Specify*)_____				

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[X2] Based on the ground(s) that you just specified, have you experienced this since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)? I le mafuaga lea ua e taua, sa tupu lea tulaga talu mai (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)?	OTHER REASON.....	1	2	8	

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MARRIAGE/UNION		MMA
MMA1. Are you currently married or living together with someone as if married? Ua e faaipoipo poo lua nonofo ma lau paaga i le taimi nei?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED .....1 YES, LIVING WITH A PARTNER .....2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3	1 ⇨*MMA7* 2 ⇨*MMA7*
MMA5. Have you ever been married or lived together with someone as if married? Sa fai muamua sou toalua faaipoipo pe sa lua nonofo faatasi ma se isi e pei o se ulugalii faaipoipo?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED.....1 YES, FORMERLY LIVED WITH A PARTNER .....2 NO.....3	3 ⇨*End*
MMA6. What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated? O le a le tulaga tau faaipoipoga o loo e iai i le taimi nei: maliu le toalua, tete'a faale-tulafono, poo le nonofo eseese.	WIDOWED .....1 DIVORCED.....2 SEPARATED 3	
MMA7. Have you been married or lived with someone only once or more than once? E faafia ona e faaipoipo pe nonofo ma se isi paaga i lou olaga atoa?	ONLY ONCE .....1 MORE THAN ONCE.....2	1 ⇨*MMA8A* 2 ⇨*MMA8B*
MMA8A. In what month and year did you start living with your (***wife/partner***)? O le a le masina ma le tausaga sa lua nonofo ai ma lou toalua/paaga? **MMA8B**. In what month and year did you start living with your first wife or partner? O le a le masina ma le tausaga sa lua nonofo ai ma lou/lau (toalua/paaga) muamua?	DATE OF (FIRST) UNION MONTH .....__ __ DK MONTH .....98 YEAR.....__ __ __ __ DK YEAR 9998	
MMA9. *Check MMA8A/B: Is 'DK YEAR' recorded?*	YES, MMA8A/B=9998.....1 NO, MMA8A/B≠9998.....2	2 ⇨*End*
MMA10. *Check MMA7: In union only once?*	YES, MMA7=1 .....1 NO, MMA7=2 2	1 ⇨*MMA11A* 2 ⇨*MMA11B*
MMA11A. How old were you when you started living with your (***wife/partner***)? **A.** O le fia o ou tausaga sa lua nonofo ai ma lou (***toalua/paaga***)? **MMA11B**. How old were you when you started living with your first wife or partner? O le fia o ou tausaga sa lua nonofo ai ma lou/lau (toalua/paaga) muamua?	AGE IN YEARS.....__ __	

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ADULT FUNCTIONING		**MAF**
MAF1. *Check MWB4: Age of respondent?*	AGE 15-17 YEARS.....1 AGE 18-49 YEARS.....2	1 ⇨*End*
MAF2. Do you use glasses or contact lenses? O e faaaogaina se vaaiga poo contact lenses? *Include the use of glasses for reading.*	YES.....1 NO 2	
MAF3. Do you use a hearing aid? O e faaaogaina se mea faalogo?	YES.....1 NO 2	
MAF4. I will now ask you about difficulties you may have doing a number of different activities. For each activity there are four possible answers. You may say that you have 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty or 4) that you cannot do the activity at all. Ou te fia fesiligia oe i le tulaga i le faafaigata ona e faatinoina o nisi o vaega/gaioiga. O vaega/gaioiga taitasi nei, e 4 tali e mafai ona e tali mai ai, 1) Leai se faafaigata, 2) E iai nai faafaigata laiti, 3) Faafaigata tele, 4) Matua le mafai ona faatino. *Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:* 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. Manatua, o tali nei e fa e tatau ona e tali mai ai: 1) Leai se faafaigata, 2) E iai nai faafaigata laiti, 3) Faafaigata tele, 4) Matua le mafai ona faatino.		
MAF5. *Check MAF2: Respondent uses glasses or contact lenses?*	YES, MAF2=1.....1 NO, MAF2=2 2	1 ⇨*MAF6A* 2 ⇨*MAF6B*
MAF6A. When using your glasses or contact lenses, do you have difficulty seeing? Would you say..[*Read the response categories*] E iai se faafaigata i lau vaai tusa lava pe faaaoga se vaaiga/mata faitautusi poo contact lenses? E te faapea mai..[*Read the response categories*] **MAF6B**. Do you have difficulty seeing? Would you say..[*Read the response categories*] E iai se faafaigata i lau vaai? E te faapea mai..[*Read the response categories*]	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
MAF7. *Check MAF3: Respondent uses a hearing aid?*	YES, MAF3=1.....1 NO, MAF3=2 2	1 ⇨*MAF8A* 2 ⇨*MAF8B*
MAF8A. When using your hearing aid(s), do you have difficulty hearing? Would you say..[*Read the response categories*] E iai se faafaigata i lau faalogo poo le lagonaina o ni leo tusa lava pe a fai lau mea faalogo? E te faapea mai..[*Read the response categories*] **MAF8B**. Do you have difficulty hearing? Would you say..[*Read the response categories*] E iai se faafaigata i lau faalogo poo le lagonaina o ni leo? E te faapea mai..[*Read the response categories*]	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL.....4	
MAF9. Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps? Would you say..[*Read the response categories*] E iai se faafaigata i lau savali pe a'e foi i se fasitepu? E te faapea mai..[*Read the response categories*]	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT WALK/ CLIMB STEPS AT ALL 4	
MAF10. Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating? Would you say..[*Read the response categories*] E iai se faafaigata i lou manatuaina o mea na tutupu poo le mafaufau totoa foi i se mea? E te faapea mai..[*Read the response categories*]	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT REMEMBER/ CONCENTRATE AT ALL 4	
MAF11. Do you have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing? Would you say..[*Read the response categories*] E iai se faafaigata ia te oe ona tausi lou lava tagata, faataitaiga: faigata ona fai lava e oe ou laei pe taele? E te faapea mai..[*Read the response categories*]	NO DIFFICULTY .....1 SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY .....3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL.....4	

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MAF12. Using your usual language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood? Would you say..[*Read the response categories*] E iai se faafaigata ona e fesoota'i i isi tagata, faataitaiga ole malamalama o tagata i au tala pe a e tautala? E te faapea mai..[*Read the response categories*]	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3	
MAF13. Do you have difficulty raising a 2-litre bottle of water or soda from waist to eye level? Would you say..[*Read the response categories*] E iai se faafaigata ia te oe ona si'i se faguvai poo se faguinu 2-lita mai le puimanava i le maualuga o mata? E te faapea mai..[*Read the response categories*]	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT RAISE AT ALL 4	
MAF14. Do you have difficulty using your hands and fingers, such as picking up small objects, for example, a button or pencil, or opening or closing containers or bottles? Would you say..[*Read the response categories*] E iai se faafaigata ia te oe ona faaaoga ou lima ma tamatamailima, e pei o le pikiina i luga o mea faitino laiti, faataitaiga, faamau, penitala, tatala pe tapuni ni pusa poo ni fagu. E te faapea mai..[*Read the response categories*]	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT USE AT ALL 4	
MAF15. The next questions have different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after each question. O isi fesili o le a ta faagasolo atu ai, e ese foi tali e te ono tali mai ai, ma o le a ou tolaulauina atu ile maea ai o fesili taitasi. How often do you feel worried, nervous or anxious? Would you say daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year, or never? E masani ona maua oe i lagona popole, lē mautonu poo le atuatuvale? E te faapea mai ete maua i lagona nei i aso uma, ta'i vaiaso, ta'i masina, seāseā tupu i le tausaga pe lē tupu lava? *If respondent asks whether to answer about emotional states <u>after</u> taking mood-regulating medications, say:* Please answer according to whatever medication you were taking. Faamolemole tali mai e tusa ma fualaau o loo e inuina.	DAILY ..... 1 WEEKLY ..... 2 MONTHLY ..... 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR ..... 4 NEVER 5	5⇨*MAF17*
MAF16. Thinking about the last time you felt worried, nervous or anxious, how would you describe the level of these feelings? Would you say a little, a lot, or somewhere in between a little and a lot? Pe a mafaufau i le taimi mulimuli na e maua ai i lagona popole ma lē mautonu, e faapefea ona e faamatalaina le tulaga na oo iai ou lagona? E te faapea mai na itiiti lou lagona popole, pe na matuā ova lou lagona popole, poo le va o le itiiti ma le matuā ova? *If respondent asks whether to answer about emotional states <u>after</u> taking mood-regulating medications, say:* Please answer according to whatever medication you were taking. Faamolemole tali mai e tusa ma fualaau o loo e inuina.	A LITTLE ..... 1 A LOT ..... 2 SOMEWHERE IN BETWEEN A LITTLE AND A LOT 3	
MAF17. How often do you feel depressed? Would you say daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year, or never? E faafia ona maua oe i lagona atuatuvale? E te faapea mai ete maua i lagona nei i aso uma, ta'i vaiaso, ta'i masina, seāseā tupu i le tausaga pe lē tupu lava? *If respondent asks whether to answer about emotional states <u>after</u> taking mood-regulating medications, say:* Please answer according to whatever medication you were taking. Faamolemole tali mai e tusa ma fualaau o loo e inuina.	DAILY ..... 1 WEEKLY ..... 2 MONTHLY ..... 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR ..... 4 NEVER 5	5⇨*End*

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MAF18. Thinking about the last time you felt depressed, how depressed did you feel? Would you say a little, a lot, or somewhere in between a little and a lot? Pe a e mafaufau i le taimi mulimuli na e maua ai ile lagona atuatuvale, e faapefea ona e faamatalaina le tulaga o ou lagona? E te faapea mai na itiiti lou lagona atuatuvale, pe na matuā ova lou lagona atuatuvale, poo le va o le itiiti ma le matuā ova? *If respondent asks whether to answer about emotional states after taking mood-regulating medications, say:* Please answer according to whatever medication you were taking. Faamolemole tali mai e tusa ma fualaau o loo e inuina.	A LITTLE.....1 A LOT.....2 SOMEWHERE IN BETWEEN A LITTLE AND A LOT 3	

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FERTILITY PREFERENCES		MFP
MFP1.*Check MMA1: CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A PARTNER?*	YES, MMA1 = 1 OR 2 ..... 1 NO, MMA1 ≠ 1 OR 2 2	 2⇨*MFP6*
MFP2. Is your wife / partner currently pregnant? O to lou toalua/paaga i le taimi nei?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	1⇨*MFP3A* 2⇨*MFP3B* 8⇨*MFP3B*
MFP3A. Now I have some questions about the future. After the child (ren) you and your (wife/partner) are expecting now, would you liketo have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children? A mae'a le to lea a lou toalua, o e mafaufau e toe fai se isi tamaititi pe ua lava lau fanau ua iai? **MFP3B**. Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children? O e mafaufau e (fai se/toe fai se isi) tamaititi, pe ete leo manao i (se/se isi) tamaititi?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD ..... 1 NO MORE/NONE ..... 2 COUPLE INFECUND ..... 3 WIFE/PARTNER STERILIZED ..... 4 UNDECIDED ..... 5 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 6 DON'T KNOW 8	 2⇨*MFP6* 3⇨*MFP6* 4⇨*MFP6* 5⇨*MFP6* 6⇨*MFP6* 8⇨*MFP6*
MFP4.*Check MFP2: Is wife/ partner currently pregnant?*	YES, MFP2 = 1 ..... 1 NO, MFP2 ≠ 1 2	1⇨*MFP5A* 2⇨*MFP5B*
MFP5A.After the birth of the child, you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child? Pe a maea le fanauina o le pepe o loo tauaveina e (lou/ lau) toalua/paaga i le taimi nei, o le a le umi e te mana'o ai e te faatali ai i le fanau mai o se isi tamaititi? **MFP5B**.How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of (a/another) child? O le a le umi e te mana'o e te faatali ai mai le taimi nei se'ia fanau (se/ se isi) tamaititi?	MONTHS ..... **1** __ __ YEARS ..... **2** __ __ DOES NOT WANT TO WAIT (SOON/NOW) ..... 993 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 996 DK 998	
MFP6.*Check MCM11: How many live birthsfathered?*	NO LIVE BIRTHS, MCM11=00 ..... 0 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS 1	0⇨*MFP7A* 1⇨*MFP7B*
MFP7A. If you could choose exactly the number ofchildren to have in your whole life, how many would that be? A faapea e te filifiliina se aofaiga o lau fanau i lou olaga atoa, faamata e toafia se numera o tamaiti e te manao ai? **MFP7B**. If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? Ana mafai ona e toe fo'i i tua i le taimi lea e lei i ai sau fanau ma toe filifili le aofai o lau fanau e te manao iai, faamata e toafia se numera o tamaiti o le a e filifiliina? *Probe for a numeric response*	NONE ..... 00 NUMBER ..... __ __ OTHER (*specify*)_____ 96	00⇨ *End* *96⇨ End*
MFP8. How many of these would you like to be boys, how many you like to be girls and for how many would the sex not matter? Mai le aofaiga tamaiti lea na e taua, faamata e toafia tama, toafia teine, pe toafia foi e le afaina poo le a le ituaiga? *If responses to MFP7A/MFP7B and MFP8 areinconsistent, probe further and correct.*	NUMBER OF BOYS ..... __ __ NUMBER OF GIRLS ..... __ __ EITHER ..... __ __ OTHER (*specify*)_____ 96	

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SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR	MSB	
MSB1. *Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, make every effort to ensure privacy.* NowI would like to ask you some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. Ou te fia fesiligia oe i ni fesili e faatatau i feusuaiga ina ia mafai ona maua se malamalamaga atili i nisi o mataupu taua o le olaga		
	NEVER HAD INTERCOURSE 00	00⇨*End*
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. Ou te fia faailoa atu o faamaumauga uma o le a e tuuina mai o le a malu puipuia ma e le faailoa i se isi.Afai e iai se fesili o le a ta fasolo atu ai e te le fia taliina, ona faailoa mai lea ae ta faasolo i le isi fesili e sosoo ai.	AGE IN YEARS ..... __ __ FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH (FIRST) WIFE/PARTNER.....95	
How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time? O le fia o ou tausaga na e faatinoina ai se feusuaiga mo le taimi muamua i lou olaga?		
MSB2. I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. Ou te fia fesiligia le taimi lata mai sa e faia ai se feusuaiga? When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? O le a le taimi mulimuli sa e faia ai se feusuaiga? *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.*	DAYS AGO.....**1** __ __ WEEKS AGO.....**2** __ __ MONTHS AGO.....**3** __ __ YEARS AGO.....**4** __ __	4⇨*End*

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HIV/AIDS		MHA
MHA24. I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV? Ou te le'o fia iloa le iuga o lau siaki ae sa iai se taimi safai ai sau siaki o le HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2⇨*MHA27*
MHA25. How many months ago was your most recentHIV test? Ua fia nei masina talu ona fai lau siaki mulimuli o leHIV?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO ..... 1 12-23 MONTHS AGO ..... 2 2 OR MORE YEARS AGO 3	
MHA26. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test? Ou te le fia iloa le iuga o lau siaki, na maua se tali o lau siaki lea?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	**B.** 1⇨*MHA28* 2⇨*MHA28* 8⇨*MHA28*
MHA27. Do you know of a place where people can go to get a HIV test? E te silafia se nofoaga e o ai tagata e fai ni a latou siaki mo le HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
MHA28. Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV? Sa e faalogo muamua i meafaigaluega faapitoa o le HIV e mafai ona faatino ai lava e le tagata lana ia siaki o le HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2⇨*End*
MHA29. Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-testkit? Sa e faia muamua sau siaki mo le HIV e faaaoga ai mea faigaluega faapitoa nei?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	

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TOBACCO USE	MTO	
MTO1. The following questions are about the use of different types of tobacco products. I would first like to ask you some questions about cigarettes, both manufactured and hand rolled. O fesili nei o le a fesiligia ai oe e faatatau i le faaaogaina o ituaiga tapaa eseese. Ou te fia fesiligia muamua oe i fesili e faatatau i sikareti, e aofia ai le sikareti gaosi ma sikareti taai. Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs? Sa iai se taimi o lou olaga sa e faataitai ona e ulaina ai se sikareti, e tusa lava pe tasi pe lua mimiti?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MTO6*
MTO2. How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time? O le fia o ou tausaga sa e ulaina ai se sikareti atoa mo le taimi muamua?	NEVER SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE ..... 00 AGE..... ___ ___	00 ⇨*MTO6*
MTO3. Do you currently smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all? O e ulaula sikareti i le taimi nei i aso uma, nai aso, pe ete le'o toe ulaula lava?	EVERY DAY ..... 1 SOME DAYS ..... 2 NOT AT ALL..... 3	2 ⇨*MTO5* 3 ⇨*MTO6*
MTO4. On average, how many cigarettes do you smoke each day? I sau fua faa-le-mafaufau iai, e fia ni sikareti e masani ona e ulaina i aso taitasi?	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES ..... ___ ___	
MTO5. Have you smoked at least one cigarette in the last month, that is, since (***date of survey minus one month***)? Sa e ulaina se sikareti i le masina talu ai, mai le masina o (***date of survey minus one month)***?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
MTO6. Now I would like to ask about electronic cigarettes, which are also called e-cigarettes or vaping devices. These devices are battery powered and heat a liquid to produce vapor or aerosol instead of smoke. Examples of these products include Aspire, Vaporesso, Innokin, Geekvape, and Unwell. Ou te fia fesiligia oe e uiga i sikareti e alu ile maa poo le vape, lea foi e ta'ua o le sikareti eletise poo masini vape. O masini ia e ola i le maa ma e iai le vai faapitoa e faaaoga e maua ai le aūsa. Have you ever heard of electronic cigarettes or vaping devices? Ua e faalogo i sikareti e alu i le maa poo vape?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MTO9*
MTO7. Do you currently use electronic cigarettes or any other vaping device every day, some days, or not at all? I le taimi nei o e faaaogaina sikareti e alu ile maa poo le vape i aso uma, nai aso, pe ete le'i ulaina lava?	EVERY DAY ..... 1 SOME DAYS ..... 2 NOT AT ALL..... 3	3 ⇨*MTO9*
MTO8. Have you used electronic cigarettes or any other vaping device at least once in the last month, that is, since (***date of survey minus one month***)? Na ulaina sikareti vape i le masina talu ai, mai le masina o (***date of survey minus one month)***?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
MTO9. Now I would like to ask about use of tobacco-smoking other than cigarettes and electronic cigarettes. Ou te fia fesiligia oe i isi ituaiga tapaa e ese mai sikareti poo vapes? By other smoked tobacco I mean cigars, pipes, water pipe with tobacco, tapaa Samoa/tipi or any other form of tobacco that is burned as you smoke it. O isi ituaiga tapaa e aofia ai, sikā, paipa, tapaa samoa/tipi. Do you currently smoke other smoked tobacco every day, some days, or not at all? I le taimi nei o e ulaina isi ituaiga tapaa ia i aso uma, nai aso, pe e te lei ulaina lava?	EVERY DAY ..... 1 SOME DAYS ..... 2 NOT AT ALL..... 3	1 ⇨ *MTO12A* 3 ⇨*MTO12A*
MTO10. Have you smoked other tobacco at least once in the last month, that is, since (***date of survey minus one month***)? Na e ulaina isi ituaiga tapaa ia ile masina talu ai, mai le masina o (***date of survey minus one month)***?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	

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MTO12A. What sources of information that you have seen or heard health messages on about tobacco in the last 3 months? O a ni auala na e maua ai ni faamatalaga e faatatau i mataupu tau taumafa tapaa i le 3 masina talu ai? *Probe*:Any other source? E iai se isi auala?	IEC MATERIALS (POSTERS, BILLBOARDS, BROCHURES ..... A TV ..... B RADIO ..... C HEALTH FACILITY ..... D WORKSHOP/TRAINNING ..... E HEALTH WORKER ..... F FAMILY OR FRIENDS ..... G SOCIAL MEDIA(FACEBOOK) ..... H SMS TEXT ..... I CALL IN ..... J VILLAGE SCREENING ..... K CHURCH ..... L OTHER(*specify*)_____ X NO MESSAGES SEEN OR HEARD IN THE LAST 3 MONTHS ..... Y	

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ALCOHOL		AL
MAL1. Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol. O le a faasolo atu i fesili i tulaga tau ava malosi. Have you ever drunk alcohol? Sa e taumafaina se ava malosi, tusa lava pe tasi pe lua au miti?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2⇨*End*
MAL2. We count one drink of alcohol as one can or bottle of beer or one cup of draft beer, one glass of wine, or one shot of cognac, vodka, whiskey or rum. E faitauina le tasi le ipu pia i le 1 apa pia, fagu pia, ipu uaina, 1 measui ma nisi. How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol, other than a few sips? I le fia o ou tausaga sa e inuina ai se ipu pia/ava malosi i le taimi muamua, e ese mai ile taimi sa e tofoina ai?	NEVER HAD ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL ..... 00 AGE ..... ___ ___ DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 8	00⇨*End*
MAL3. Do you currently drink alcohol every day, some days, or not at all? I le taimi nei o e taumafa ava malosi i aso uma, nai aso pe ete le'o toe taumafa ava malosi lava?	EVERY DAY ..... 1 SOME DAYS ..... 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
MAL4. What sources of information that you have seen or heard health messages on about alcohol in the last 3 months? O a ni auala na e maua ai ni faamatalaga e faatatau i mataupu tau taumafa ava i le 3 masina talu ai? *Probe*:Any other source? E iai se isi auala?	IEC MATERIALS (POSTERS, BILLBOARDS, BROCHURES ..... A TV ..... B RADIO ..... C HEALTH FACILITY ..... D WORKSHOP/TRAINNING ..... E HEALTH WORKER ..... F FAMILY OR FRIENDS ..... G SOCIAL MEDIA(FACEBOOK) ..... H SMS TEXT ..... I CALL IN ..... J VILLAGE SCREENING ..... K CHURCH ..... L OTHER(*specify*)_____ X NO MESSAGES SEEN OR HEARD IN THE LAST 3 MONTHS ..... Y	

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WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT		MWE
MWE0. Now I would like to ask you questions about some other important aspects of a woman in life. You may find some of these questions very personal. However, your answers are crucial for helping to understand the condition of women's empowerment in Samoa. Let me assure you that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone and noone else in your household will know that you were asked these questions. Ou te fia fesiligia oe i nisi o matupu taua i le olaga o soo se tamaitai. Ma e iai fesili o le a fesiligia ai oe i se tulaga maaleale ae peitai, e taua lou faasoa mai i nei fesili ina ia mafai ona maua ai se malamalamaaga atili i le tulaga o le faatauaina ma le una'ia o le itupa o tamaitai e ala i faaiuga fai i totonu o aiga taitasi. O faamaumauga uma o le a e tuuina mai o le a malu puipuia ma e le faailoaina i se tasi poo se isi foi o lou aiga.		
MWE1. *Check MMA1: Currently married or living witha partner?*	YES, MMA1=1 OR 2 ..... 1 NO, MMA1=3 2	2 ⇨*End*
MWE2. *Check EC3: Paid Cash and Kind*	YES, EC3=1 OR 2 ..... 1 NO, EC3=3 OR 4 2	2 ⇨*MWE5*
MWE3. Who usually decides how the money that you earn will be used: you, your husband/ partner, or you and your husband/ partner jointly or someone else? O ai e masani ona faasoaina lau tupe maua; o oe, poo lou toalua/ paaga, poo oulua uma, poo se isi tagata?	RESPONDENT ..... 1 WIFE/PARTNER ..... 2 RESPONDENT &WIFE/PARTNER JOINTLY ..... 3 SOMEONE ELSE ..... 4 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 6	
MWE4. Would you say that the money that you earn ismore than what your wife/partner earns less than whatshe earns, or about the same or husband/partner doesn't bring in any money? Faamata e te faapea mai, e telē atu lau tupe maua nai lo le tupe maua a lou toalua/paaga, tutusa lava lua tupe maua, sili atu tupe maua a lou toalua/paaga nai lo oe pe matuā leai lava se tupe maua mai e lou toalua/paaga?	MORE THAN HER ..... 1 LESS THAN HER ..... 2 ABOUT THE SAME ..... 3 WIFE/PARTNER DOESN'T BRING IN ANY MONEY ..... 4 DK 8	
MWE5. Who usually decides how your wife's/partner'searnings will be used: you, your wife/partner, or you and your wife/partner jointly? O ai e masani ona faasoaina le tupe maua a lou toalua/paaga: o oe, poo lou toalua/paaga, poo ouluauma?	RESPONDENT ..... 1 WIFE/PARTNER ..... 2 RESPONDENT &WIFE/PARTNER JOINTLY ..... 3 NO EARNINGS ..... 4 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 6	
MWE6. Who usually makes decisions about health carefor yourself: you, your wife/partner, you and your wife/partner jointly, or someone else? O ai e faia faaiuga mo lou ola soifua maloloina: o oe, toalua/paaga, oulua uma poo se isi tagata?	RESPONDENT ..... 1 WIFE/PARTNER ..... 2 RESPONDENT &WIFE/PARTNER JOINTLY ..... 3 SOMEONE ELSE ..... 4 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 6	
MWE7. Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases; you, your husband/partner, or you and your husband/partner jointly or someone else? O ai e faia faaiuga o faatauga lapopoa (moega, nofoa, taavale) mo le aiga: o oe, toalua/paaga, oulua uma poo se isi tagata?	RESPONDENT ..... 1 WIFE/PARTNER ..... 2 RESPONDENT &WIFE/PARTNER JOINTLY ..... 3 SOMEONE ELSE ..... 4 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 6	

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MWE8. Who usually makes decisions about making purchases for daily household needs; you, your husband/partner, or you and your husband/partner jointly or someone else? O ai e faia faaiuga o faatauga masani o aso uma (fasimoli, suka, masima ma isi) mo le aiga: o oe, toalua/paaga, oulua uma poo se isi tagata?	RESPONDENT ..... 1 WIFE/PARTNER ..... 2 RESPONDENT &WIFE/PARTNER JOINTLY ..... 3 SOMEONE ELSE ..... 4 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 6	
MWE9. Who usually makes decisions about visits toyour family or relatives; you, your husband/partner, or you and your husband/partner jointly or someone else? O ai e faia faaiuga mo le asiasi atu i ou aiga: o oe,toalua/paaga, oulua uma poo se isi tagata?	RESPONDENT ..... 1 WIFE/PARTNER ..... 2 RESPONDENT &WIFE/PARTNER JOINTLY ..... 3 SOMEONE ELSE ..... 4 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 6	
MWE10. I will now read you some statements about pregnancy. Please tell me if you agree or disagree withthem. O le a faitau atu manatu nei i mataupu e faatatau i le soifuaga fanau o tinā. Faamolemole faailoa mai pe e te lagolagoina manatu neipe leai? [A] Childbearing is a woman concern and there is noneed for the father to get involved O le fanauina ma le fuafuaina o tamaiti o le matafaioi lena o tina, e le popole fua iai le tama. [B] It is crucial for the mothers and child's health that a woman has assistance from a doctor or nurse duringdelivery. Ina ia saogalemu ma soifua maloloina lelei le tina ma le pepe fou i le taimi faatoa fanau ai, e tatau lava ona iai se fomai poo se tausi soifua e faa-fanauina.	AGREE DISAGREE DK CHILDBEARING…….1 2 8 WOMAN'S CONCERN DOCTOR / NURSES…….....1 2 8 ASSISTANT CRUCIAL	
MWE11. Do you think that if a woman refuses to have sex with her husband when he wants her to, he has the right to: I le va o se ulugalii, afai ua i ai ni lagona o le alii e fai se feusuaiga ae le'o tutusa ma lagona o le tina, i sou manatu e talafeagai i le tamā ona: [A] Get angry and reprimand her Ita ma tau faamata'u le tina? B] Refuse to give her money or other means of support Musu e ave se tupe i le fafine poo se isi lava fesoasoani? [C] Use force and have sex with her even if she does not want to? Fai faamalosi le feusuaiga ma le tina tusa lava pe musu? [D] Go ahead and have sex with another woman Alu e faatino se feusuaiga i se isi fafine?	YES NO DK [A]..... 1 2 8 [B]..... 1 2 8 [C]..... 1 2 8 [D]..... 1 2 8	

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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 SAMOAN 2	
MWM13. *Language of the Interview.*	ENGLISH..... 1 SAMOAN ..... 2 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 6	
MWM14. *Native language of the Respondent.*	ENGLISH..... 1 SAMOAN ..... 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	
MWM15A. *Check MWB4: Respondent's age?*	AGE 15-17 .....1 AGE 18 OR ABOVE 2	1⇨*MWM16*
MWB15B. *Check the respondent's line number (MWM3) in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE?*	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, MWM3=HH47 .....1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, MWM3≠HH47 2	1⇨*MWM16*
MWM15C. *Has this respondent already been interviewed with any individual questionnaires?*	YES, ALREADY INTERVIEWED.....1 NO, NOT ALREADY INTERVIEWED 2	1⇨*MWM16*

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MWM15D. *Check MIC1, and check HC7[A] and HC12 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Does this respondent have a mobile phone, or does the household have a fixed telephone line or any member of the household have a mobile phone?*	YES, MIC1=1 OR HC7[A]=1 OR HC12=1 ..... 1 NO, MIC1=2 AND HC7[A]=2 AND HC12=2 2	2 ⇨ *MWM15F*
MWM15E. Thank you for your participation. The Samoa Bureau of Statistics will be conducting a phone survey about the situation of children, families, and households in the future. We may call a few times over a period of a few months, for about 15 minutes at a time. Participation is voluntary. If you agree to participate now, you can still withdraw later. It will not cost you anything to participate. Your phone number and all the information you share during these phone interviews will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate? Faafetai mo lou auai i lenei sailiiliga. Ae e iai le isi galuega e sosoo ai a le Ofisa o Fuainumera i se taimi oi luma, e faaaoga ai le telefoni. O lea galuega e fesiligia ai le tulaga o aiga ma fanau. Ma o le a fesootai mai lava le ofisa i le taimi e faatino ai. E lē faamalosia le auai i lea galuega, ae e taua tele ou manatu faaalia mo lea sailiiliga. O ou faamaumauga uma lava e aofia ai lau telefoni o le a malu puipuia lalo o le Tulafono a le ofisa o Fuainumera Faamauina 2015. Ma e na o le 15 minute lava le umi e faatino ai lea galuega. E te finagalo e te auai i lea saililiga?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ *MWM15H* 2 ⇨ *MWM16*
MWM15F. Thank you for your participation. The Samoa Bureau of Statistics will be conducting a follow-up survey about the situation of children, families, and households in the future. We may contact you a few times over a period of a few months, for about 15 minutes at a time. Participation is voluntary. If you agree to participate now, you can still withdraw later. It will not cost you anything to participate. All the information you share during these interviews will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate? Faafetai mo lou auai i lenei sailiiliga. Ae e iai le isi galuega e sosoo ai a le Ofisa o Fuainumera i se taimi oi luma, e faaaoga ai le telefoni. O lea galuega e fesiligia ai le tulaga o aiga ma fanau. Ma o le a fesootai mai lava le ofisa i le taimi e faatino ai. E lē faamalosia le auai i lea galuega, ae e taua tele ou manatu faaalia mo lea sailiiliga. O ou faamaumauga uma lava e aofia ai lau telefoni o le a malu puipuia lalo o le Tulafono a le ofisa o Fuainumera Faamauina 2015. Ma e na o le 15 minute lava le umi e faatino ai lea galuega. E te finagalo e te auai i lea saililiga?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *MWM16*
MWM15G. I have previously recorded that there are no phones in your household. Just to confirm, do you have a personal telephone number or is there a phone number for the household? O lea sa e taua e leai se telefoni a le tou aiga, na ona fia faamautinoa lava e iai sau telefoni poo se isi o le tou aiga?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ *MWM15I* 2 ⇨ *MWM16*
MWM15H. Do you have a personal phone number or is there a phone number for the household? E iai sau telefoni poo se isi o le tou aiga?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *MWM16*

MWM15I. You may share your household's number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to other members of your household or to people outside your household. Please, tell me which phone number to call.
Faamolemole e mafai ona faailoa mai numera e fesootai mai aí?

	[P1] BEST NUMBER	[P2] 2ND NUMBER	[P3] 3RD NUMBER
MWM15J. *Ask for and record phone number.*	___ ____	___ ____	___ ____

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MWM15K. Just to confirm, the number is (***number recorded in MWM15J***)? Na o le fia faamautinoa lava o le (***number recorded in MWM15J***) le numera? *If no, return to MWM15J and correct entry.*	YES.....1 NO .....2 ⇨ *MWM15J*	YES.....1 NO.....2 ⇨ *MWM15J*	YES .....1 NO .....2 ⇨ *MWM15J*
MWM15L. Remember, you may share your household's number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to other members of your household or to people outside your household. Do you have another personal or shared phone number where you can be reached? E iai se isi numera e mafai ona maua mai ai oe?	YES.....1 ⇨ *[P2]* NO .....2 ⇨ *MWM16*	YES.....1 ⇨ *[P3]* NO.....2 ⇨ *MWM16*	YES .....1 ⇨ *[P4]* NO .....2 ⇨ *MWM16*
			Tick here if additional questionnaire used: ..... ☐

MWM16. *Check column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the caregiver of any child age 0-4 living in this household?*

☐ *Yes ⇨ Proceed to MWM17 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 AND ADOLESCENTS AGE 5-17?*

☐ *Yes ⇨ Check column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the caregiver of the child selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AGE 5-17 in this household?*

☐ *Yes ⇨ Proceed to MWM17 and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AGE 5-17 for that child and start the interview with this respondent.*

☐ *No ⇨ Proceed to MWM17 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 ⇨ Proceed to MWM17 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.*

MWM17. *Result of man's interview.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED .....01 NOT AT HOME .....02 REFUSED .....03 PARTLY COMPLETED.....04 INCAPACITATED (*specify*) _____05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT AGE 15-17 .....06 OTHER (*specify*) _____96

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INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

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MICS

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE

Samoa DHS-MICS 2025-v8 10.04.2025

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		**UF**
UF1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**UF2**. *Household number:* ___ ___	
UF3. *Child's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**UF4**. *Mother's / Caregiver'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:* ___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 2 ___	**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/HH39A) 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*

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UF10A. Hello, my name is (***your name***). We are from Samoa Bureau of Statistics. We are conducting a survey to better understand the health, well-being, and overall situation of children and families. I would like to talk to you about (***child's name from UF3***)'s health and well-being. Talofa, o lo'u igoa o (***your name***). Matou te omai i le Ofisa o Fuainumera Fa'amauina. O loo faatinoina le matou suesuega ina ia maua se malamalamaaga tele i le tulaga o le soifua maloloina o tamaiti ma aiga. E fia faatalanoaina lau susuga i le soifua maloloina ma le ola tuputupu a'e o (***child's name from UF3***). This interview usually takes about 30 minutes. O lenei faatalanoaga e na o le 30 minute e faatino ai. Participation in this survey is voluntary. No payment or incentive will be given to you for answering these questions. However, this survey will help the government and the general public better understand the situation and needs of young children. Mo lou silafia, e lē fa'amalosia lou auai i lenei su'esu'ega. Ae e taua tele lou sao ma ou manatu faaalia i lenei galuega e ui le leai se taui. Peita'i, o lenei su'esu'ega, o le ā matuā fesoasoani tele ile malamalama'aga ma fa'ai'uga fai a le tatou Mālō aemaise o le silafia o tagata lautele i tulaga ma mana'oga o le fanau laiti. Please know that all the information you share during the interview will remain strictly confidential and anonymous under the Statistics Act 2015. Mo lou silafia foi, o nei fa'amaumauga uma o le ā ē tu'uina mai, o le ā malu puipuia i lalo o le tulafono a le Ofisa o Fuainumera 2015 ma e le mafai ona faailoa atu i se tasi. Should you feel uncomfortable about any questions and not wish to answer, just let me know and we can skip the question. Also, if you wish to stop the interview at any point just let me know. Fa'amolemole fa'ailoa mai pe afai e iai lava (se/ni) fesili e te lē fia taliina. Fa'ailoa mai foi pe afai ua e finagalo i so'o se taimi e taofi/ fa'amuta le ta fa'atalatalanoaga. May I start the interview? Pe te finagalo o le ā amata loa le ta fa'atalatalanoaga?	**UF10B**. Now I would like to talk to you about (***child's name from UF3***)'s health and well-being in more detail. O le taimi nei, oute fia fa'atalanoaina oe i le soifua maloloina o (***child's name from UF3***) ia ma isi mataupu. This interview usually takes about 30 minutes. O lenei faatalanoaga e na o le 30 minute e faatino ai Again, participation in this survey is voluntary. No payment of incentive will be given to you for answering these questions. However, this survey will help the government and the general public better understand the situation and needs of young children. Mo lou silafia, e lē fa'amalosia lou auai i lenei su'esu'ega. Ae e taua tele lou sao ma ou manatu faaalia i lenei galuega e ui le leai se taui. Peita'i, o lenei su'esu'ega, o le ā matuā fesoasoani tele ile malamalama'aga ma fa'ai'uga fai a le tatou Mālō aemaise o le silafia o tagata lautele i tulaga ma mana'oga o le fanau laiti. Please know that all the information you share during the interview will remain strictly confidential and anonymous under the Statistics Act 2015. Mo lou silafia foi, o nei fa'amaumauga uma o le ā ē tu'uina mai, o le ā malu puipuia i lalo o le tulafono a le Ofisa o Fuainumera 2015 ma e le mafai ona faailoa atu i se tasi. Again, should you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview at any point, please let me know. Pe afai lava e iai (se/ni) fesili e te lē fia taliina po'o ua e finagalo foi i soo se taimi e taofi/ fa'amuta le ta fa'atalatalanoaga, fa'amolemole fa'ailoa mai. May I start the interview? Pe te finagalo o le ā amata loa le ta fa'atalatalanoaga?
YES.....1 NO / NOT ASKED.....2	1 ⇨*UNDER FIVE'S BACKGROUND Module* 2 ⇨*UF17*

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UNDER-FIVE'S BACKGROUND		UB
UB0. Before I begin the interview, could you please bring (***name***)'s Birth Certificate, Child Health Book, and any immunisation record from a private health provider? We will need to refer to those documents. A'o lei amataina le ta faatalatalanoaga, pe mafai ona aumai le Pepa Fanau ma le Pepa Tui a (***name***) faatasi ai ma nisi faamaumauga mai se foma'i tumaoti? E moomia nei faamaumauga mo le toe faamautuina o nisi o faamatalaga.		
UB0A. *Check relationship of respondent to child in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE.*	BIOLOGICAL MOTHER (HL20 = HL14) .....1 BIOLOGICAL FATHER (HL20 = HL18).....2 OTHER.....6	1 ⇨*UB1* 2 ⇨*UB1*
UB0B. What is your relationship to (***name***)? O le a lou faiã ia (***name***)?	GRANDPARENT .....01 AUNT/UNCLE.....02 BROTHER/SISTER .....03 OTHER RELATIVE OF CHILD.....06 STEPMOTHER/FATHER .....11 STEPSISTER/BROTHER.....12 OTHER RELATIVE OF STEPPARENT .....16 FORMAL FOSTER/ADOPTED PARENT .....21 FRIEND.....31 OTHER (*specify*) _____96	
UB1. On what day, month and year was (***name***) born? O le a le aso, masina ma le tausaga sa fanau ai (***name***)? *Probe:* What is (***his/her***) birthday? O le a lona aso fanau? *If the mother/caregiver knows the exact date of birth, also record the day; otherwise, record '98' for day.* *Month and year must be recorded.*	DATE OF BIRTH DAY .....__ __ DK DAY .....98 MONTH.....__ __ YEAR.....2 0 __ __	
UB2. How old is (***name***)? Ua fia nei tausaga o (***name***)? *Probe*: How old was (***name***) at (***his/her***) last birthday? Ua fia nei tausaga o (***name***) i lona aso fanau mulimuli? *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 ⇨*End*
UB4. *Check the respondent's line number (UF4) in UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE?*	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, UF4=HH47 .....1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, UF4≠HH47 2	 2 ⇨*UB6A*
UB5. *Check ED10 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Did the child attend ECE in the current school year?*	YES, ED10=0 .....1 NO, ED10≠0 OR BLANK.....2	1 ⇨*UB8B* 2 ⇨*End*
UB6A. *Check ED10 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Did the child attend ECE in the current school year?*	YES, ED10=0 .....1 NO, ED10≠0 OR BLANK.....2	1 ⇨*UB8A* 2 ⇨*End*

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UB8A. I have earlier recorded that (***name***) has attended an Early Childhood Education programme this school year. Does (***he/she***) currently attend this programme? O lea sa ou faamauina ile taimi muamua o (***name***) sa auai ile Aoga Amata i le tausaga nei. O auai a la (***name***) i le aoga i le taimi nei? **UB8B**. You have mentioned that (***name***) has attended an Early Childhood Education programme this school year. Does (***he/she***) currently attend this programme? O lea sa e taua sa alu ***(name)*** i le Aoga Amata i le tausaga nei. O auai a la (***name***) i le aoga i le taimi nei?	YES.....1 NO.....2	

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BIRTH REGISTRATION		**BR**
BR1. Does ***(name)*** have a birth certificate? E iai se Pepa Fanau a (***name***)? *If yes, ask:* May I see it? E mafai na ou vaai i le pepa fanau?	YES, SEEN ..... 1 YES, NOT SEEN ..... 2 NO ..... 3 DK 8	1 ⇨*BR3A* 2 ⇨*BR3A*
BR2. Has (***name***)'s birth been registered with *the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Office (BDM)***?** Ua uma ona resitala (***name***) i le Ofisa Resitala o Pepe Fananau, Tagata Maliliu ma Faaipoipoga?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	1 ⇨*BR3A*
BR3. Do you know how to register (***name***)'s birth? O e silafia pe faapefea ona resitala le fanau mai o (***name***)?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
BR3A. Do you know that the registration of new born babies during their first 3 months after birth is free of cost? E te silafia e leai se tupe e totogia mo le resitalaina o le pepe faatoa fanau mai ae lei atoa le 3 masina?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	

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EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT		EC
EC1. How many children's books or picture books do you have for (***name***)? E fia ni tusi faitau po'o ni tusi ata mo tamaiti o loo iai mo (***name)?***	NONE ..... 00 NUMBER OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS ..... 0 __ TEN OR MORE BOOKS 10	
EC2. I am interested in learning about the things that (***name***) plays with when (***he/she***) is at home. Ou te fia iloa poo a meataalo o lo'o ta'alo ai (***name***) i le fale Does (***he/she***) play with: E ta'alo ia (***name***) i mea nei: [A] Homemade toys, such as dolls, cars, or other toys made at home? Mea taalo e fau/gaosia i le fale e pei o le, taavale atigiapa, va'a laau, ma isi? [B] Toys from a shop or manufactured toys? Mea ta'alo e faatau mai i le faleoloa? [C] Household objects, such as bowls or pots, or objects found outside, such as sticks, rocks, animal shells or leaves? Meaafale e pei o, tipoti, faapea ma'a, la'au, atigi popo/figota po'o lau laau?	Y N DK 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. E iai taimi e tuua ai e tagata matutua poo tagata o loo vaaia tamaiti le fale aua faatinoina o tiute ma galuega masani e pei o le faia o faatauga, tāgāmea, alu i le bingo poo nisi foi mafuaaga ae tuu ai na o tamaiti i le fale. On how many days in the past week, that is, since last (***day of the week***) was (***name***): E fia aso o le vaiaso lea na te'a, talu mai (***day of the week***) sa : [A] Left alone for more than an hour? Tuu ai na o (***name***) i le fale e sili atu ma le itula? [B] Left in the care of another child, that is, someone less than 10 years old, for more than an hour? Sa tuua ai (***name***) e vaai e se isi tamaititi e lalo ifo o le 10 tausaga e sili atu ma le itula? *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 1 ..... 1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4 2	1⇨*End*

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EC5. Since last (***day of interview minus 3***), did you or any household member age 15 or over engage in any of the following activities with (***name***): Talu mai le (***day of ineterview minus 3***) sa faatinoina e oe poo se isi tagata o le tou aiga e 15 tausaga ma luga atu vaega nei ma (***name***)? *A foster/stepmother or father living in the household who engaged with the child should be coded as mother or father.*		
[A] Reading books or looking at picture books with (***name***)? Faitau tusi ma matamata i tusi ata ma (***name***)?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	 2⇨*EC5[B]* 8⇨*EC5[B]*
[A1] Who in the household engaged in this activity with (***name***)? O ai sa faatinoina ma (***name***) ia vaega nei? Probe: Anyone else? / E iai se isi?	MOTHER .....A FATHER.....B OTHER.....X	
[B] Telling stories to (***name***)? Faamatala tala/fagogo ia (***name***)?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	 2⇨*EC5[C]* 8⇨*EC5[C]*
[B1] Who in the household engaged in this activity with (***name***)? O ai sa faatinoina ma (***name***) ia vaega nei? *Probe:* Anyone else? / E iai se isi?	MOTHER .....A FATHER.....B OTHER.....X	
[C] Singing songs to or with (***name***), including lullabies? Usuusu pese ma (***name***)?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	 2⇨*EC5[D]* 8⇨*EC5[D]*
[C1] Who in the household engaged in this activity with (***name***)? O ai sa faatinoina ma (***name***) ia vaega nei? *Probe:* Anyone else? / E iai se isi?	MOTHER .....A FATHER.....B OTHER.....X	
[D] Taking (***name***) outside the home? Sa ave (***name***) i fafo ma le fale (ave faatafao i fafo ma le fale)?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	 2⇨*EC5[E]* 8⇨*EC5[E]*
[D1] Who in the household engaged in this activity with (***name***)? O ai sa faatinoina ma (***name***) ia vaega nei? *Probe:* Anyone else? / E iai se isi?	MOTHER .....A FATHER.....B OTHER.....X	
[E] Playing with (***name***)? Ta'aalo ma (***name***)?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	 2⇨*EC5[F]* 8⇨*EC5[F]*
[E1] Who in the household engaged in this activity with (***name***)? O ai sa faatinoina ma (***name***) ia vaega nei? *Probe:* Anyone else? / E iai se isi?	MOTHER .....A FATHER.....B OTHER.....X	
[F] Naming, counting, or drawing things for or with (***name***)? Faaigoa ata, faitau le aofa'i/fuainumera, tusi ata pe tusi mata'itusi ma (***name***)?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	 2⇨*EC6* 8⇨*EC6*
[F1] Who in the household engaged in this activity with (***name***)? O ai sa faatinoina ma (***name***) ia vaega nei? *Probe:* Anyone else? / E iai se isi?	MOTHER .....A FATHER.....B OTHER.....X	
EC6. I would like to ask you about certain things (***name***) is currently able to do. Please keep in mind that children can develop and learn at a different pace. For example, some start talking earlier than others, or they might already say some words but not yet form sentences. So, it is fine if your child is not able to do all the things I am going to ask about. You can let me know if you have any doubts about what answer to give. Ou te fia fesili atu i nisi o mea o mafai ona faia e (***name***) i le taimi nei. E le tutusa uma tamaiti i le ola a'oa'oina ma le tuputupu a'e. Faataitaiga, e iai tamaiti e vave vave ona tautatala nai lo isi tamaiti. O fesili nei e fesoota'i i nisi vaega mo le ola tuputupu a'e o (***name***). Can (***name***) walk on an uneven surface, for example a bumpy or steep road, without falling? E mafai e (***name***) ona savali i luga o se fogaeleele e le o gatusa, pei o auala gaoa pe faaifo agai lalo e aunoa ma se pa'ū?	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	

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EC7. Can (***name***) jump up with both feet leaving the ground? E mafai e ***(name)*** ona oso i luga/puna vaelua i luga?	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	
EC8. Can (***name***) dress (***him/herself***), that is, put on pants and a shirt without help? E mafai e ***(name)*** ona fai e ia ona lavalava e aunoa ma se isi e fesoasoani ai?	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	
EC9. Can (***name***) fasten and unfasten buttons without help? E mafai e ***(name)*** ona faamau ma tatala faamau e aunoa ma se fesoasoani?	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	
EC10. Can (***name***) say 10 or more words like "mama" or "ball"? E mafai e ***(name)*** ona ta'u ni upu se 10 pe sili atu pei o le "mama" poo le "polo"?	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	
EC11. Can (***name***) speak using sentences of 3 or more words that go together, for example "I want water" or "The house is big"? E mafai e ***(name)*** ona fai se fuaiupu e faaaoga ai ni upu se 3 pe sili atu, faataitaiga, "Ua ou fia inu" poo le "E telē le fale"?	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*EC13* 8 ⇨*EC13*
EC12. Can (***name***) speak using sentences of 5 or more words that go together, for example "The house is very big"? E mafai e ***(name)*** ona fai se fuaiupu e faaaoga ai ni upu se 5 pe sili atu, faataitaiga, "E telē tele le fale"?	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	
EC13. Can (***name***) correctly use any of the words "I," "you," "she," or "he," for example "I want water," or "He eats rice"? E mafai e ***(name)*** ona faaaoga sa'o nisi o upu pei o le "a'u/oute", "oe", faataitaiga "Ou te fia inu"?	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	
EC14. If you show (***name***) an object (***he/she***) knows well, such as a cup or animal, can (***he/she***) consistently name it? A e faaali ia ***(name)*** se mea faitino na te iloa, e pei o le ipu, poo se manu, e na te mafai ona ia faaigoaina? *Probe:* By consistently I mean that (***he/she***) uses the same word to refer to the same object, even if the word used is not fully correct. O le uiga o le tala, e mafai e ia ona faaaoga le igoa e masani ona ia faaigoa ai le mea faitino, tusa lava pe le o sa'o lelei le faaaogaina o le upu.	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	
EC15. Can (***name***) recognise at least 5 letters of the alphabet? E mafai e ***(name)*** ona maitau ni mataitusi se 5?	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	
EC16. Can (***name***) write (***his/her***) own name? E mafai e ***(name)*** ona tusi lona ia igoa?	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	
EC17. Does (***name***) recognise all numbers from 1 to 5? E mafai e ***(name)*** ona maitau uma numera mai le 1 i le 5?	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	
EC18. If you ask (***name***) to give you 3 objects, such as 3 stones or 3 lollies, does (***he/she***) give you the correct amount? A e fai ia ***(name)*** e avatu ia te oe ni mea faitino se 3 pei o le 3 maa poo ni lole se 3, e na te mafai ona avatu ia te oe le aofaiga sa'o?	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	
EC19. Can (***name***) count 10 objects, for example 10 fingers or 10 blocks, without mistakes? E mafai e ***(name)*** ona faitau ni mea faitino se 10, faataitaiga o le faitau o tamatamailima e 10 poo ni poloka se 10 e aunoa ma le sēsē?	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	

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EC20. Can (***name***) do an activity, such as colouring or playing with building blocks, without repeatedly asking for help or giving up too quickly? E mafai e ***(name)*** ona faatino se faatinoga e pei o le valivali o se ata poo le taalo e faatulaga poloka, e aunoa ma le faiatu i se fesoasoani poo le vave foi ona fiu ae le'i uma ona faatino?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC21. Does (***name***) ask about familiar people other than parents when they are not there, for example "Where is Mama?"? E fesili ***(name)*** e uiga i tagata masani e ese mai ona matua pe a leai ma le fale, faataitaiga, "O fea Mama?"?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC22. Does (***name***) offer to help someone who seems to need help? E fesoasoani (***name***) i se tagata e foliga o manaomia se fesoasoani?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC23. Does (***name***) get along well with other children? E faigofie ia (***name***) ona faamasani atu i nisi tamaiti?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC24. The next two questions have five different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after each question. How often does (***name***) seem to be very sad or depressed? Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year, or never? I fesili o le a ta faasolo atu i ai, e lima ituaiga tali e tatau ona e tali mai ai. O le a tolaulauina atu tali nei pe a maea ona lauina atu le fesili. E faafia ona maua (***name***) i lagona faanoanoa pe atuatuvale? Faamata, o aso uma, tai vaiaso, tai masina, nai taimi o le tausaga poo le le tupu lava o lea tulaga?	DAILY ..... 1 WEEKLY ..... 2 MONTHLY ..... 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR ..... 4 NEVER ..... 5 DK 8	
EC25. 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? Pe a faatusatusa (***name***) i tamaiti o le vaitausaga lava lea, e iai ni ona uiga e pei o le kiki, taufeū o isi tamaiti poo le fasi o isi tamaiti/tagata? Faamata, e leai ni ona uiga faapea, e itiiti ifo, e tutusa, sili atu pe matua sili atu?	NOT AT ALL ..... 1 LESS ..... 2 THE SAME ..... 3 MORE ..... 4 A LOT MORE ..... 5 DK 8	

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CHILD DISCIPLINE		UCD
UCD1. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0 ..... 1 AGE 1, 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇨*End*
CD2. Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behaviour or to address a behaviour problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if you or any other adult in your household has used this method with ***(name)*** in the past month. E eseese auala e a'oa'oina ai e matua/tagata matutua a latou fanau i amioga e tatau ona fai ma auala e faatalatalanoa ai le faafitauli pe a alia'e mai. Faamolemole faailoa mai, pe na e faaaogaina poo se isi lava tagata matua o le tou aiga metotia nei e a'oa'i ma faatonu ai (***name***) i le masina talu ai.	YES NO	
[A] Took away privileges, forbade something ***(name)*** liked or did not allow (***him/her***) to leave the house. Faasā pe taofi mai (***name***) i mea o loo ia fiafia ai pe faasā ona alu ese ma le fale.	TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES 1 2	
[B] Explained why ***(name)***'s behaviour was wrong. Faamatala/faamalamalama ia (***name***) le mafuaaga o le sese o lana amioga na fai.	EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOUR 1 2	
[C] Shook (***him/her***). U'u ma lūlū o ia.	SHOOK HIM/HER 1 2	
[D] Shouted, yelled at, or screamed at (***him/her***). E'ē ma otegia o ia.	SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED 1 2	
[E] Gave (***him/her***) something else to do. Tuu iai se isi galuega poo se feau e alu e fai.	GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO 1 2	
[F] Spanked, hit, or slapped (***him/her***) on the bottom with bare hand. Po pe sasa lona nofoaga/ no'o.	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. Sasa ia te ia i se fusipa'u, selu, salu, laau poo se isi mea malō.	HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT 1 2	
[H] Called (***him/her***) dumb, lazy or another name like that. Faaigoa ia te ia i isi igoa/upu e pei o le valea, paiē poo le augata.	CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME 1 2	
[I] Hit or slapped (***him/her***) on the face, head, or ears. Po pe tu'i ona foliga, ulu poo taliga.	HIT / SLAPPED ON FACE, HEAD OR EARS 1 2	
[J] Hit or slapped (***him/her***) on the hand, arm, or leg. Po, tu'i pe kiki ona lima, tauau poo vae.	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. Fasi pe fue ia te ia ia tigaina.	BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD 1 2	
UCD3. *Check UF4: Is this respondent the mother or caregiver of any other children under age 5 or a child age 5-14 selected for the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS 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? I lou talitonuga mo le a'oa'oina o le ola tuputupua'e o le tamaititi, e tatau ona sasa?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NO OPINION 8	

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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 (***name***) may have. Oute fia fesili atu ia te oe i se faafaigata o feagai ma (***name***) i le faatinoga o nisi o tulaga nei: Does (***name***) wear glasses? E fai se vaaiga a (***name***)?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
UCF3. Does (***name***) use a hearing aid? E faaaoga e (***name***) se mea faalogo?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
UCF4. Does (***name***) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking? E faaaoga e (***name***) se tootoo/walker pe fesoasoani foi se isi ia te ia pe a savali?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
UCF5. In the following questions, I will ask you to answer by selecting one of four possible answers. For each question, would you say that (***name***) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (***he/she***) cannot at all. I fesili o le a ta faasolo atu i ai, e manaomia ai lou tali mai i se tasi o tali nei e fa. Mo fesili taitasi, e mafai ona e faapea mai o (***name***) e: 1) Leai se faafaigata, 2) E i ai nai faafaigata laiti, 3) Faafaigata tele, 4) Matuā le mafai (***ia***) ona faatino. *Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:* Remember the four possible answers: Would you say that (***name***) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (***he/she***) cannot at all? Manatua, o tali nei e fa e tatau ona e tali mai ai: 1) Leai se faafaigata, 2) E iai nai faafaigata laiti, 3) Faafaigata tele, 4) Matuā le mafai ona (***ia***) faatino.		
UCF6. *Check UCF2: Child wears glasses?*	YES, UCF2=1 ..... 1 NO, UCF2=2 2	1 ⇨*UCF7A* 2 ⇨*UCF7B*
UCF7A. When wearing (***his/her***) glasses, does (***name***) have difficulty seeing? Would you say..[*Read the response categories*] Pe a fai le vaaiga a (***name***), e iai se faafaigata i lana vaai? E te faapea mai..[*Read the response categories*] **UCF7B**. Does (***name***) have difficulty seeing? Would you say..[*Read the response categories*] E iai se faafaigata i le vaai a (***name***)? E te faapea mai..[*Read the response categories*]	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
UCF8. *Check UCF3: Child uses a hearing aid?*	YES, UCF3=1 ..... 1 NO, UCF3=2 2	1 ⇨*UCF9A* 2 ⇨*UCF9B*
UCF9A. When using (***his/her***) hearing aid(s), does (***name***) have difficulty hearing sounds like people's voices or music? Would you say..[*Read the response categories*] Pe a faaaoga lana mea faalogo, e iai se faafaigata i le faalogo a (***name***), pei o le lagonaina o leo o tagata ma musika? E te faapea mai..[*Read the response categories*] **UCF9B**. Does (***name***) have difficulty hearing sounds like people's voices or music? Would you say..[*Read the response categories*] E i ai se faafaigata i le faalogo a (***name***), pei o le lagonaina o leo o tagata poo musika? E te faapea mai..[*Read the response categories*]	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*

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UCF11. Without (***his/her***) equipment or assistance, does (***name***) have difficulty walking? Would you say..[*Read the response categories*] E iai se faafaigata ia (***name***) ona savali e aunoa ma le faaaogaina o lana walker poo se isi e fesoasoani ia te ia? E te faapea mai..[*Read the response categories*]	SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL 4	
UCF12. With (***his/her***) equipment or assistance, does (***name***) have difficulty walking? Would you say..[*Read the response categories*] E iai se faafaigata ia (***name***) ona savali tusa lava pe a faaaoga lana walker pe fesoasoani ai foi se isi? E te faapea mai..[*Read the response categories*]	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? Would you say..[*Read the response categories*] Pe a faatusatusa (***name***) i tamaiti o le vaitausaga lava lea, e i ai se faafaigata o lana savali? E te faapea mai..[*Read the response categories*]	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? Would you say..[*Read the response categories*] Pe a faatusatusa (***name***) i tamaiti o le vaitausaga lava lea, e iai se faafaigata i le taumafai lea e piki i luga ni meafaitino laiti i lona lima? E te faapea mai..[*Read the response categories*]	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT PICK UP AT ALL 4	
UCF15. Does (***name***) have difficulty understanding you? Would you say..[*Read the response categories*] E faafaigata ia (***name***) ona malamalama ia te oe? E te faapea mai..[*Read the response categories*]	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***)? Would you say..[*Read the response categories*] A tautala (***name***), e faafaigata ia te oe ona e malamalama ai? E te faapea mai..[*Read the response categories*]	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? Would you say..[*Read the response categories*] Pe a faatusatusa (name) i tamaiti o le vaitausaga lava lea, e faafaigata ia te ia ona iloa/aoaoina ni upu? E te faapea mai..[*Read the response categories*]	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? Would you say..[*Read the response categories*] Pe a faatusatusa (***name***) i tamaiti o le vaitausaga lava lea, e faafaigata ia te ia ona taalo? E te faapea mai..[*Read the response categories*]	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT PLAY AT ALL 4	

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IYCF: BREASTFEEDING AND DIETARY INTAKE		BD
BD1. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0 OR 1 ..... 1 AGE 2, 3, OR 4 2	 2 ⇨ *End*
BD2. Has (***name***) ever been breastfed? Sa faasusu (***name***) ia te oe?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨ *BD4* 8 ⇨ *BD4*
BD3. Yesterday, during the day or at night, was (***name***) breastfed? Sa faasusu (***name***) ia te oe ananafi i le ao poo le po?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
BD4. Yesterday, during the day or at night, did (***name***) drink anything from a bottle with a nipple? Sa faaaoga e (***name***) se fagu e iai se matāsusu (fagususu) e inu ai ananafi i le ao poo le po?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
BD5. Yesterday, during the day or at night, did (***name***) drink Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS)? Sa faainu (***name***) i se vai pauta (ORS) ananafi i le ao poo le po?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
BD6. Yesterday, during the day or at night, did (***name***) drink or eat vitamin or mineral supplements or any medicines? Sa faainu (***name***) ise vai e aofia ai ma vai mai le falemai pe fafaga foi i ni meaai e maua ai le vaitamini ma le minerale ananafi i le ao poo le po?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	

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BD7. Now I would like to ask you about all other liquids that (***name***) may have had yesterday during the day or at night. Ou te fia fesili atu i isi ituaiga vaiinu na ave ia (***name***) ananafi i le taimi o le aso ma anapo. Please tell me about all drinks, whether (***name***) had them at home, or somewhere else. Faamolemole faailoa uma mai vaiinu sa faainu ai (***name***) i fafo atu ma le fale. Yesterday, during the day or at night, did (***name***) drink (***name of item***): Sa faainu (***name***) ananafi i le taimi o le ao poo le po i se (***name of item***):		YES	NO	DK	
[A] Plain water? Vaiauli/Vaipuna?	PLAIN WATER	1	2	8	
[B] Infant formula, such as Golden, S26 or Enfamil? Apa Susu pauta e pei o le Golden, S26 poo le Enfamil?	INFANT FORMULA	1	2 ✩ *BD7[C]*	8 ✩ *BD7[C]*	
[B1] How many times did (***name***) drink formula? E faafia ona faasusu (***name***) i le apa susu? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.*	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK FORMULA ..... __ DK..... 8				
[C] Milk from animals, such as fresh, tinned, or powdered milk? Susu mai manu (povi), apa susu poo isi susu pauta?	MILK	1	2 ✩ *BD7[D]*	8 ✩ *BD7[D]*	
[C1] How many times did (***name***) drink milk? E faafia ona faainu (***name***) i ituaiga susu ia? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.*	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK MILK..... __ DK..... 8				
[C2] (***Was the milk/Were any of the milk drinks***) a sweet or flavoured type of milk? Susu ia o ni ituaiga susu suamalie (flavour)?	SWEET MILK	1	2	8	
[D] Yogurt drinks such as Meadow Fresh? Vaiinu o le yogurt?	YOGURT DRINKS	1	2 ✩ *BD7[E]*	8 ✩ *BD7[E]*	
[D1] How many times did (***name***) drink yogurt drinks? E faafia ona faainu (***name***) i vaiinu o le yogurt? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.*	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK YOGURT ..... __ DK..... 8				
[E] Chocolate-flavoured drinks including those made from syrups or powders? Vaiinu suamalie e fai mai ile sukalati?	CHOCOLATE DRINKS	1	2	8	
[F] Fruit juice or fruit-flavoured drinks including those made from syrups or powders? Vaiinu suamalie e fai mai fualaau aina e aofia ai ma vai e fai i pauta?	FRUIT JUICE, JUICE DRINKS	1	2	8	
[G] Sodas, malt drinks, sports drinks, or energy drinks? Faguinu, vaiinu mo tagata taaalo poo vaiinu e maua ai le malosi?	SODA, MALT, SPORTS, ENERGY DRINKS	1	2	8	
[H] Tea, coffee, or herbal drinks? Ti, kofe poo laumoli?	TEA, COFFEE, HERBAL DRINKS	1	2 ✩ *BD7[I]*	8 ✩ *BD7[I]*	
[H1] (Was the drink/Were any of these drinks) sweetened? Sa faasuamalie le vai poo ti nei?	SWEET TEA, COFFEE, HERBAL DRINKS	1	2	8	
[I] Clear broth or clear soup? Suavai supo?	CLEAR BROTH	1	2	8	
[X] Any other liquids? E iai nisi vaiinu?	OTHER LIQUIDS	1	2 ✩ *BD8*	8 ✩ *BD8*	
[X1] *Record all other liquids mentioned. Recode if possible.*	(*Specify*) _____				
[X2] (Was the drink/Were any of these drinks) sweetened? Sa faasuamalie le vaiinu lea?	SWEET OTHER LIQUIDS	1	2	8	

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BD8. Now I would like to ask you about everything that (***name***) ate yesterday during the day or at night. I am interested in all foods (***name***) ate whether at home or somewhere else.
Ou te fia fesili atu i isi meaai uma na ai (***name***) ananafi i le taimi o le ao ma le po. Faamolemole faailoa uma mai ituaiga meaai e aofia ai ma meaai na ai i isi nofoaga e ese mai ma le aiga.

Think about when (***name***) woke up yesterday. Did (he/she) eat anything at that time?
Mafaufau i le taimi na ala mai ai (***name***) ananafi. Sa ai sana meaai i lea taimi?

If 'Yes', ask: Please tell me everything (***name***) ate at that time. *Probe:* Anything else?
Faailoa uma mai poo a uma meaai sa ai/fafaga ai (***name***) i lea taimi.

Record answers using the food groups below.
What did (***name***) do after that? Did (he/she) eat anything at that time?
O le a le mea a (***name***) na fai ina ua uma ona fafaga? Sa toe fafaga i se isi meaai?

Repeat and record with these questions, until reaching when the child woke up this morning.
For any mixed dish, including those commercially packaged, probe: What were the main ingredients in (*mixed dish*)? *Record main ingredients in appropriate food groups.*

For each food group not mentioned after completing the above ask:
Just to make sure, did (***name***) eat (***food group items***) yesterday during the day or at night?
Na ona toe fia faamautu lava pe sa ai (***name***) i (***food group items***) ananafi i le taimi o le ao poo le po?

		YES	NO	DK
[A] Yogurt, other than yogurt drinks? Yogurt ese mai le yogurt lea inu? *Note that liquid/drinking yogurt should be captured in BD7[D].*	YOGURT	1	2 ✩ *BD8[B]*	8 ✩ *BD8[B]*
[A1] How many times did (***name***) eat yogurt? E faafia ona fafaga (***name***) i le yogurt? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.*	NUMBER OF TIMES ATE YOGURT ..... __ DK..... 8			
[B] Porridge, bread, rice, noodles, pasta, or WeetBix, cornflakes? Polesi, falaoa, araisa, saimini, pasta poo Weetbix ma cornflakes?	FOODS MADE FROM GRAINS	1	2	8
[C] Pumpkin, carrots, sweet red peppers, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside? Maukeni, kaloti, pepa mumu suamalie, squash poo umala lanu samasama pe lanu moli totonu?	PUMPKIN, CARROTS, SQUASH, ETC.	1	2	8
[D] Plantains, white potatoes, white yams, manioc, cassava, taro, or taamu? Fa'i, pateta pa'epa'e, ufi, manioka, talo poo taamu?	FOODS MADE FROM ROOTS	1	2	8
[E] Dark green, leafy vegetables, such as laupele, Chinese cabbage, pumpkin baby leaves or kang kong? Nisi lau laau faisua pei o le laupele, kapisi saina, tumutumu maukeni, laupolo, kang kong.	DARK GREEN, LEAFY VEGETABLES	1	2	8
[F] Any other vegetables, such as cucumber, eggplant or tomatoes? Nisi fualaau faisua e pei o kukama, isalaelu ma tamato?	OTHER VEGETABLES	1	2	8
[G] Ripe mangoes, ripe papayas, or passion fruit? Mago pula, esi pula poo pasio?	RIPE MANGO, RIPE PAPAYA	1	2	8
[H] Any other fruits such as star fruit, vi, soursop, or apiu? Nisi fualaau aina ai mata e pei o vineta, vi, sasalapa poo apiu?	OTHER FRUITS	1	2	8
[I] Liver, kidney, heart, or organ meats? Totoga o manu pei o fatu moa, ma isi	ORGAN MEATS	1	2	8
[J] Sausages, hot dogs, ham, bacon, salami, canned meat, or chicken franks? Sosisi, ham, bacon, aano o manufasi tuuapa e pei o apa maligi poo sosisi chicken franks?	PROCESSED MEATS	1	2	8
[K] Any other meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, or duck? Aano o manu fasi e pei o povi, puaa, mamoe, oti, moa ma pato?	OTHER MEATS	1	2	8

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[L] Eggs? Fuāmoa/Fuāpato?	EGGS	1	2	8	
[M] Fresh fish, dried fish, or shellfish? I'a poo ni faisua fou pe faamago?	FRESH OR DRIED FISH	1	2	8	
[N] Beans, peas, lentils, nuts, seeds, or any food made from these? Meaai e maua mai fatu laau, pi, lopa, pinati ma isi?	FOODS MADE FROM BEANS, PEAS, NUTS, ETC.	1	2	8	
[O] Hard or soft cheese such as cream cheese, parmesan cheese, cheddar cheese? Soo se ituaiga sisi?	CHEESE	1	2	8	
[P] Sweet foods such as chocolates, candies, pastries, cakes, biscuits, or frozen treats like ice cream and popsicles, cream buns or chilli chocs? Meaai suamalie e pei o sukalati, lole, keke, masi poo aisakulimi, aisapoloka, cream buns poo chilli chocs?	SWEET FOODS	1	2	8	
[Q] Chips, crisps, puffs, French fries, fried dough, instant noodles, bongos, twisties, or peanut ruffs? Chips, fries, saimini, bongos, tuisi ma peanut ruffs?	SALTY FOODS	1	2	8	
[X] Other solid, semi-solid, or soft food? Nisi lava meaai malō pe palu?	OTHER SOLID, SEMI-SOLID, OR SOFT FOOD	1	2 ✩ *BD9*	8 ✩ *BD9*	
[X1] *Record all other foods mentioned. Recode if possible.*	(*specify*) _____				
BD9. Yesterday during the day or at night, how many times did (***name***) eat any solid, semi-solid, or soft foods? E faafia ona fafaga (***name***) i meaai malo, po ni meaai palu i le aso ananafi i le taeao ma le po? *If BD8[A] is 'Yes', ensure that the response here includes the number of times recorded for yogurt in BD8[A1].* *If 7 or more times, record '7'.*	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... __ DK 8				

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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 Child Health Book, immunisation records from a private health provider or any other document where (***name***)'s vaccinations are written down? O ia te oe se pepa mo tuiga o (***name***) o loo faamauina ai ona tui puipui?	YES, HAS ONLY CARD(S)/BOOK ..... 1 YES, HAS ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT ..... 2 YES, HAS CARD(S)/BOOK AND OTHER DOCUMENT ..... 3 NO, HAS NO CARD(S)/BOOK AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT 4	1 ⇨*IM5* 3 ⇨*IM5*
IM3. Did you ever have a Child Health Book or immunisation records from a private health provider for (***name***)? Sa iai muamua se Pepa Tui a (***name***) poo ni faamaumauga o tuiga mai se auaunaga faasoifua maloloina tumaoti?	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 ⇨*IM14*
IM5. May I see the card(s)/book (and/or) other document? E mafai ona ou vaai i le Pepa Tui (ma/poo) isi faamaumauga?	YES, ONLY CARD(S)/BOOK SEEN ..... 1 YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN ..... 2 YES, CARD(S)/BOOK AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN ..... 3 NO CARD(S)/BOOK AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN 4	 4 ⇨*IM14*
IM5A. *Record date of birth from the card and/or other document.* *Record '98' for any missing or illegible information.*	DATE OF BIRTH DAY ..... __ __ MONTH ..... __ __ YEAR ..... 2 0 __ __	

IM6.
(a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the documents.
(b) Write '44' in day column if documents show that vaccination was given but no date recorded.

		DATE OF IMMUNISATION							
		DAY		MONTH		YEAR			
BCG (at birth)	BCG					2	0		
HepB (at birth)	HepB0					2	0		
Polio (OPV) 1 (6 weeks)	OPV1					2	0		
Rotavirus 1 (6 weeks)	Rota1					2	0		
Pentavalent (DTPHibHepB) 1 (6 weeks)	Penta1					2	0		
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 1 (6 weeks)	PCV1					2	0		
Polio (OPV) 2 (10 weeks)	OPV2					2	0		
Rotavirus 2 (10 weeks)	Rota2					2	0		
Pentavalent (DTPHibHepB) 2 (10 weeks)	Penta2					2	0		
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 2 (10 weeks)	PCV2					2	0		
Polio (OPV) 3 (14 weeks)	OPV3					2	0		
Pentavalent (DTPHibHepB) 3 (14 weeks)	Penta3					2	0		
Polio (IPV) (14 weeks)	IPV					2	0		
MMR 1 (9 months)	MMR1					2	0		

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Typhoid (9months)	TCV					2	0			
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 3 (9 months)	PCV3					2	0			
MMR 2 (15 months)	MMR 2					2	0			
DPT-Booster (15 months)	DPT					2	0			
OPV-Booster (15 months)	OPV4					2	0			

IM7. *Check IM6: Are all vaccines (BCG to OPV4) recorded?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*End*
IM10. *Go back to IM6 and probe for these vaccinations.* *Record '66' in the corresponding day column for each additional vaccine received. For each vaccination not received record '00' in day column.* *When finished, go to next module.*		⇨*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? Sa fai se tui puipui o le BCG a (***name***) mo le fatafata vaivai - o le tui lea e masani ona ta'ua o le tui faagata lea e i ai le māila i le tauau?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
IM15. At or soon after birth, did (***name***) receive a Hepatitis B vaccination, that is, an injection on the outside of the thigh to prevent Hepatitis B? Sa fai se tui puipui o le ma'i ate o (***name***), lea e fai i le ogāvae?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨*IM16* 8 ⇨*IM16*
IM15A. Did (***name***) receive it within 24 hours of birth? Sa fai le tui lea o (***name***) i totonu o le 24 itula talu ona fanau mai?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
IM16. Has (***name***) ever received oral polio vaccine, that is, about two drops in the mouth to prevent polio? Sa iai se taimi na faainu ai se vai polio pe ā mase lua ni faatulutulu i le gutu o (***name***), e puipui mai ai o ia mai le faama'i pipili? *Probe by indicating that this vaccine is often called OPV, and that the first dose can be given at six weeks after birth or later at the same time as injections to prevent other diseases.*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨*IM19* 8 ⇨*IM19*
IM17. Did (***name***) receive the first oral polio vaccine at 6 weeks after birth or later? Sa faainu le vai polio muamua a (***name***) ile 6 vaiaso talu ona fanau mai poo tua atu?	AT FIRST SIX WEEKS ..... 1 LATER ..... 2 DK 8	
IM18. How many times was the oral polio vaccine received? Na faafia ona faainu le vai polio?	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... __ DK 8	
IM19. Has (***name***) ever received an injected polio vaccine, that is, an injection in the arm to protect against polio? Sa iai se taimi na fai ai se tui o (***name***), lea e fai i lona oga lima e puipuia mai ai le faama'i pipili? *Probe by indicating that this vaccine is often called IPV, and that the injection can be given at the same time as the oral polio vaccine and/or other injections.*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	

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IM20. Has (***name***) ever received a Pentavalent vaccination, that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent (***him/her***) from getting tetanus, whooping cough, diphtheria, Hepatitis B disease, and Haemophilus influenzae type b? Sa fai se tui puipui o (***name***) i le ogavae e puipui mai faama'i nei, 'ona, tale vivini, lipi, ma'i ate, Haemophilus influenza type b (HIB) – tua'ula, nimonia, fiva faiai ma tiga soona o ponaivi? *Probe by indicating that the Pentavalent vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the polio drops.*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*IM22* 8 ⇨*IM22*
IM21. How many times was the Pentavalent vaccine received? Na faafia ona fai le tui lea?	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... __ DK 8	
IM22. Has (***name***) ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent pneumonia? Sa fai se tui puipui o (***name***) i lona ogavae e puipui mai ai le nimonia? *Probe by indicating that pneumococcal vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the Pentavalent vaccination.*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*IM24* 8 ⇨*IM24*
IM23. How many times was the pneumococcal vaccine received? Na faafia na fai le tui puipui lea o le nimonia?	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... __ DK 8	
IM24. Has (***name***) ever received a rotavirus vaccination, that is, liquid in the mouth to prevent diarrhoea? Sa iai se taimi na faainu ai se vai a (***name***) e puipui mai ai le manava tatā? *Probe by indicating that rotavirus vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the Pentavalent-1 and Pentavalent-2 vaccination.*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*IM26* 8 ⇨*IM26*
IM25. How many times was the rotavirus vaccine received? Na faafia ona faainu le vai lea mo le manava tatā?	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... __ DK 8	
IM26. Has (***name***) ever received a MMR vaccine, that is, an injection in the arm to prevent (***him/her***) from getting measles, mumps, and rubella? Sa fai se tui puipui o (***name***) e puipui mai ai le mami, misela ma le rupela?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*IM26B* 8 ⇨*IM26B*
IM26A. How many times was the MMR vaccine received? Na faafia ona fai le tui puipui lea?	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... __ DK 8	
IM26B. Has (***name***) ever received a Typhoid vaccine, that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent (***him/her***) from infection that causes typhiod fever? Sa fai se tui puipui o (***name***) e puipui mai ai le aafiaga o le fiva taifoi?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
IM26C. Has (***name***) ever received a TDP Booster vaccine, that is, an injection in the thigh at 15 months to boost (***him/her***) immunity against tetanus, diphtheria and pertussis commonly known as whooping cough? Sa fai se tui puipui o (***name***) i le ogavae e faamalosia ai le puipui mai faama'i nei, 'ona, lipi ma le tale vivini?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
IM28. *Issue a FACILITY BASED RECORDS OF VACCINATIONS FORM for this child.* *Complete the UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL on that Form.*		

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CARE-SEEKING AND TREATMENT OF DIARRHOEA		DA
DA1. In the last two weeks, has (***name***) had diarrhoea? Sa aafia (***name***) i le manava tatā i le lua vaiaso talu ai?	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	 2⇨*End* 8⇨*End*
DA2. *Check BD3: Is child still breastfeeding?*	YES, OR BLANK, BD3=1 OR BLANK .....1 NO OR DK, BD3=2 OR 8.....2	1⇨*DA3A* 2⇨*DA3B*
DA3A. I would like to know how much (***name***) was given to drink during the diarrhoea, including breastmilk. Was (he/she) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink? Ou te fia fesili atu pe o le a le telē o le vaiinu na faainu ai (***name***) i le taimi na maua ai ile manava tatā e aofia ai le suāsusu. O le a le tele o le vaiinu poo le suasusu sa faainu ai? Sa faaitiitia tele mai le telē masani, faaitiitia feololo mai le telē masani, telē masani, faateleina pe e le'i toe avea ai se vaiinu/suāsusu? *If 'less', probe*: Was (he/she) given much less than usual to drink, or somewhat less? Na faaitiitia tele pe na faaitiitia feololo mai le telē masani? **DA3B**. I would like to know how much (***name***) was given to drink during the diarrhoea. Was (he/she) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink? Ou te fia fesili atu pe o le a le tele o le vaiinu na faainu ai i le taimi lea na manava tatā ai. Sa faaitiitia tele mai le telē masani, faaitiitia feololo mai le telē masani, telē masani, faateleina pe e le'i toe avea ai se vaiinu/suasusu? *If 'less', probe*: Was (he/she) given much less than usual to drink, or somewhat less? Na faaitiitia tele pe na faaitiitia feololo mai le telē masani?	MUCH LESS.....1 SOMEWHAT LESS.....2 ABOUT THE SAME.....3 MORE.....4 NOTHING TO DRINK .....5 DK 8	
DA4. During the time (***name***) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat? Ina ua manava tatā (***name***) o le a le telē o le meaai sa fafaga ai: sa faaitiitia tele mai le telē masani, faaitiitia feololo mai le telē masani, telē masani, faateleina pe e le'i toe avea ai se mea e ai? *If 'less', probe:* Was (he/she) given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less? Na faaitiitia tele pe na faaitiitia feololo mai le telē masani?	MUCH LESS.....1 SOMEWHAT LESS.....2 ABOUT THE SAME.....3 MORE.....4 STOPPED FOOD.....5 NEVER GAVE FOOD.....7 DK 8	
DA5. Did you seek any advice or treatment for the diarrhoea from any source? Sa saili se fautuaga/togafitiga o le manava tatā?	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	 2⇨*DA9* 8⇨*DA9*

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DA6. Where did you seek advice or treatment? O fea sa e saili fautuaga/togafiti iai? *Probe:* Anywhere else? E iai se isi nofoaga? *Record all providers mentioned, but do not prompt with any suggestions.* *Probe to identify each type of provider.* *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** MAIN HOSPITAL ..... A DISTRICT HOSPITAL/HEALTH CENTER ..... B **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE CLINIC ..... H PRIVATE PHYSICIAN ..... I PRIVATE PHARMACY ..... J **OTHER SOURCE** RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... S SHOP ..... T TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER ..... U DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE ..... W OTHER (*specify*) _____ X DK / DON'T REMEMBER ..... Z	
DA7. *Check DA6: More than one source recorded?*	YES, MULTIPLE SOURCES RECORDED ..... 1 NO, ONLY ONE SOURCE RECORDED 2	2 ⇨ *DA9*
DA8. Where did you first seek advice or treatment? O fea na e su'e muamua ai fautuaga po'o togafitiga? *If unable to determine whether public or private in DA6, temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.*	**PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** MAIN HOSPITAL ..... 11 DISTRICT HOSPITAL/ HEALTH CENTER ..... 12 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE CLINIC ..... 21 PRIVATE PHYSICIAN ..... 22 PRIVATE PHARMACY ..... 23 **OTHER SOURCE** RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... 61 SHOP ..... 62 TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER ..... 63 DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE ..... 76 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 98	
DA9. Was (***name***) given any of the following at any time since (he/she) started having diarrhoea: I le taimi na manava tatā ai (***name***) sa ave iai: [A] A fluid made from a special packet called ORS? Vai na fai ile pepa pauta o le ORS? [B] A pre-packed ORS fluid or other pre-packaged ORS liquid? Vai o le ORS [C] Zinc tablets or syrup? Fualaau ma vai mo le manava tatā [D] Home-made sugar and salt solution? Vaimasima ma le suka e mafai ona fai i le fale? [E] Coconut juice? Sua o le niu	Y N DK FLUID FROM ORS PACKET ..... 1 2 8 ORS LIQUID ..... 1 2 8 ZINC TABLETS OR SYRUP ..... 1 2 8 SUGAR AND SALT SOLUTION ..... 1 2 8 COCONUT JUICE 1 2 8	
DA10. Was anything else given to treat the diarrhoea? Sa iai se isi mea na ave iai e togafiti ai le manava tatā?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ *End* 8 ⇨ *End*

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DA11. What else was given to treat the diarrhoea? O le a le isi mea na fai e foia ai le manava tatā? *Probe*: Anything else? E iai se isi mea? *Record all treatments given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.* _____ *(Name of brand)* _____ *(Name of brand)*	**PILL OR SYRUP** ANTIBIOTIC ..... A ANTIMOTILITY (ANTI-DIARRHOEA) ..... B OTHER PILL OR SYRUP ..... G UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP ..... H **INJECTION** ANTIBIOTIC ..... L NON-ANTIBIOTIC ..... M UNKNOWN INJECTION ..... N INTRAVENOUS (IV) ..... O HOME REMEDY / HERBAL MEDICINE ..... Q OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	

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CARE-SEEKING AND TREATMENT OF SYMPTOMS OF ARI		AR
AR1. At any time in the last two weeks, has (***name***) had an illness with a cough? Sa maua (***name***) i se ma'i e aofia ai ma le tale i le lua vaiaso ua te'a?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
AR2. At any time in the last two weeks, has (***name***) had fast, short, rapid breaths or difficulty breathing? Sa faatopetope ma pupuu le manava/ga'e po'o le faafaigata foi ona manava (***name***) i se taimi o le lua vaiaso talu ai?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*End* 8 ⇨*End*
AR3. Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or a blocked or runny nose? Sa faafaigata ona manava ona o le faafitauli i lona fatafata pe o le mamafa/tafe fo'i o le isu?	PROBLEM IN CHEST ONLY ..... 1 BLOCKED OR RUNNY NOSE ONLY ..... 2 BOTH ..... 3 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6 DK 8	
AR4. Did you seek any advice or treatment for the illness from any source? Sa e saili ni fautuaga poo ni togafitiga o lona ma'i?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*AR9* 8 ⇨*AR9*
AR5. Where did you seek advice or treatment? O fea sa e saili fautuaga/togafiti iai? *Probe:* Anywhere else? E iai se isi nofoaga? *Record all providers mentioned, but do not prompt with any suggestions.* *Probe to identify each type of provider.* *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** MAIN HOSPITAL ..... A DISTRICT HOSPITAL/HEALTH CENTER ..... B **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE CLINIC ..... H PRIVATE PHYSICIAN ..... I PRIVATE PHARMACY ..... J **OTHER SOURCE** RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... S SHOP ..... T TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER ..... U DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE ..... W OTHER (*specify*) _____ X DK / DON'T REMEMBER ..... Z	
AR6. *Check AR5: More than one source recorded?*	YES, MULTIPLE SOURCES RECORDED ..... 1 NO, ONLY ONE SOURCE RECORDED 2	 2 ⇨*AR8*
AR7. Where did you first seek advice or treatment? O fea na e su'e muamua ai fautuaga po'o togafitiga? *If unable to determine whether public or private in AR5, temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.*	**PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** MAIN HOSPITAL ..... 11 DISTRICT HOSPITAL/ HEALTH CENTER ..... 12 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE CLINIC ..... 21 PRIVATE PHYSICIAN ..... 22 PRIVATE PHARMACY ..... 23 **OTHER SOURCE** RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... 61 SHOP ..... 62 TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER ..... 63 DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE ..... 76 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 98	

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AR8. How many days after the illness began did you first seek advice or treatment for (***name***)? E fia ni aso talu ona ma'i ae amata su'e togafitiga mo (***name***)? *If immediately or same day, record '00'. Record '01' if next day, otherwise record the number of days.* *Record '95' if 95 or more days, or more than three months, after the illness began.*	SAME DAY ..... 00 NEXT DAY ..... 01 NUMBER OF DAYS ..... ___ ___ DK 98	
AR9. At any time during the illness, did (***name***) take any medicine for the illness? I le taimi na ma'i ai (***name***) sa ave ai vai poo fualaau mo lona ma'i?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*End* 8 ⇨*End*
AR10. What medicine did (***name***) take? O a vai poo fualaau na ave ia (***name***)? *Probe:* Any other medicine? E iai se isi vai poo fualaau *Record all medicines given.* *<u>If unable to determine type of medicine</u>, write the brand name(s) 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(S) RECORDED ..... W OTHER (*specify*) _____ X DK / DON'T REMEMBER ..... Z	

UF11. *Record the time.*	HOURS AND MINUTES ..... __ __ : __ __	
UF12. *Language of the Questionnaire.*	ENGLISH ..... 1 SAMOAN 2	
UF13. *Language of the Interview.*	ENGLISH ..... 1 SAMOAN ..... 2 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 6	
UF14. *Native language of the Respondent.*	ENGLISH ..... 1 SAMOAN ..... 2 CHINESE ..... 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 6	
UF15. *Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?*	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE ..... 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE ..... 2 NO, NOT USED 3	
UF15A. *Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Respondent's age is 15-17 years?*	AGE 15-17 ..... 1 AGE 18 OR ABOVE 2	1 ⇨*UF16*
UF15B. *Check the respondent's line number (UF4) in UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE?*	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, UF4=HH47 ..... 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, UF4≠HH47 2	1 ⇨*UF16*
UF15C. *Has this respondent already been interviewed with any individual questionnaires?*	YES, ALREADY INTERVIEWED ..... 1 NO, NOT ALREADY INTERVIEWED 2	1 ⇨*UF16*

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UF15D. *Check HC7[A] and HC12: Does this household have a fixed telephone line or does any member of the household have a mobile phone?*	YES, HC7[A]=1 OR HC12=1 ..... 1 NO, HC7[A]=2 AND HC12=2 2	2 ⇨ *UF15F*
UF15E. Thank you for your participation. The Samoa Bureau of Statistics will be conducting a phone survey about the situation of children, families, and households in the future. We may call a few times over a period of a few months, for about 15 minutes at a time. Participation is voluntary. If you agree to participate now, you can still withdraw later. It will not cost you anything to participate. Your phone number and all the information you share during these phone interviews will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate? Faafetai mo lou auai i lenei sailiiliga. Ae e iai le isi galuega e sosoo ai a le Ofisa o Fuainumera i se taimi o i luma, e faaaoga ai le telefoni. O lea galuega e fesiligia ai le tulaga o aiga ma fanau. Ma o le a fesootai mai lava le ofisa i le taimi e faatino ai. E le faamalosia le auai i lea galuega, ae e taua tele ou manatu faaalia mo lea sailiiliga. O ou faamaumauga uma lava e aofia ai lau telefoni o le a malu puipuia lalo o le Tulafono a le ofisa o Fuainumera Faamauina 2015. Ma e nao le 15 minute lava le umi e faatino ai lea galuega. E te finagalo e te auai i lea sailiiliga?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ *UF15H* 2 ⇨ *UF16*
UF15F. Thank you for your participation. The Samoa Bureau of Statistics will be conducting a follow-up survey about the situation of children, families, and households in the future. We may contact you a few times over a period of a few months, for about 15 minutes at a time. Participation is voluntary. If you agree to participate now, you can still withdraw later. It will not cost you anything to participate. All the information you share during these interviews will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate? Faafetai mo lou auai i lenei sailiiliga. Ae e iai le isi galuega e sosoo ai a le Ofisa o Fuainumera i se taimi o i luma, e faaaoga ai le telefoni. O lea galuega e fesiligia ai le tulaga o aiga ma fanau. Ma o le a fesootai mai lava le ofisa i le taimi e faatino ai. E le faamalosia le auai i lea galuega, ae e taua tele ou manatu faaalia mo lea sailiiliga. O ou faamaumauga uma lava e aofia ai lau telefoni o le a malu puipuia lalo o le Tulafono a le ofisa o Fuainumera Faamauina 2015. Ma e nao le 15 minute lava le umi e faatino ai lea galuega. E te finagalo e te auai i lea sailiiliga?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *UF16*
UF15G. You have told me that there are no phones in your household. Just to confirm, do you have a personal telephone number or is there a phone number for the household? O lea sa e taua e leai se telefoni a le tou aiga, nao na fia faamautinoa lava e iai sau telefoni poo se isi o le tou aiga?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ *UF15I* 2 ⇨ *UF16*
UF15H. Do you have a personal phone number or is there a phone number for the household? E iai sau telefoni poo se isi o le tou aiga?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *UF16*

UF15I. You may share your household's number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to other members of your household or to people outside your household. Please, tell me which phone number to call.
Faamolemole e mafai ona faailoa mai numera e fesootai mai ai?

	[P1] BEST NUMBER	[P2] 2ND NUMBER	[P3] 3RD NUMBER
UF15J. *Ask for and record phone number.*	___ ____	___ ____	___ ____

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UF15K. Just to confirm, the number is (***number recorded in UF15J***)? Na o le fia faamautinoa lava o le (***number recorded in UF15J***) le numera? *If no, return to UF15J and correct entry.*	YES .....1 NO .....2 ✩ *UF15J*	YES .....1 NO .....2 ✩ *UF15J*	YES .....1 NO .....2 ✩ *UF15J*
UF15L. Remember, you may share your household's number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to other members of your household or to people outside your household. Do you have another personal or shared phone number where you can be reached? E iai se isi numera e mafai ona maua mai ai oe?	YES .....1 ✩ *[P2]* NO .....2 ✩ *UF16*	YES .....1 ✩ *[P3]* NO .....2 ✩ *UF16*	YES .....1 ✩ *[P4]* NO .....2 ✩ *UF16*
			Tick here if additional questionnaire used: ..... ☐

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 ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS FORM for this child and complete the ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS FORM INFORMATION PANEL on that Form.*

Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caregiver of another child age 0-4 living in this household?

☐ *Yes ⇨ Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the next QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE to be administered to the same respondent.*
☐ *No ⇨ Check HL6 and column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caregiver of a child age 5-17 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS 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 AND ADOLESCENTS 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.*

UF17. *Result of interview for children under 5* *Codes refer to mother/caregiver.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED .....01 NOT AT HOME .....02 REFUSED .....03 PARTLY COMPLETED .....04 INCAPACITATED (*specify*) _____ 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CAREGIVER AGE 15-17 .....06 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96

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INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

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MICS

ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS FORM
CHILDREN UNDER FIVE
Samoa DHS-MICS 2025

ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS FORM 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 / Caregiver's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**AN6**. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___

ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS		
AN7. *Measurer's name and number:*	NAME_____ ___ ___ ___	
AN8. *Record the result of weight measurement as read out by the Measurer:* *Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.* *Later, when recording paper form in CAPI, also ensure that records are verified by Measurer.*	KILOGRAMS (KG) ..... ___ ___ . ___ CHILD NOT PRESENT AFTER REVISITS .....99.3 CHILD REFUSED .....99.4 RESPONDENT REFUSED.....99.5 OTHER (*specify*) _____99.6	 99.3 ⇨*AN14* 99.4 ⇨*AN10* 99.5 ⇨*AN10* 99.6 ⇨*AN10*
AN9. *Was the child undressed to the minimum, that is, no more than very light clothing or undergarments only?*	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:* *Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.* *Later, when recording paper form in CAPI, also ensure that records are verified by Measurer.* **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:* *Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.* *Later, when recording paper form in CAPI, also ensure that records are verified by Measurer.*	LENGTH / HEIGHT (CM) ..... ___ ___ ___ . ___ CHILD REFUSED .....999.4 RESPONDENT REFUSED.....999.5 OTHER (*specify*) _____999.6	 999.4 ⇨*AN14* 999.5 ⇨*AN14* 999.6 ⇨*AN14*
AN12. *How was the child actually measured? Lying down or standing up?*	LYING DOWN .....1 STANDING UP.....2	
AN13. *Was the recorded measurement interfered with by braided or ornamented hair?*	YES, HAIR INTERFERED WITH MEASUREMENT.....1 NO.....2	
AN14. *Day / Month / Year of measurement:* ___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 2 ___		
AN15. *Is there another child under age 5* or a child age 5-9 years selected *in the household who has not yet been measured?*	YES.....1 NO.....2	1 ⇨*Next Child*
AN16. *Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and inform your Supervisor that the Measurer and you have completed all the measurements in this household.*		

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INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS FORM

MEASURER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS FORM

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS FORM

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MICS

FACILITY-BASED RECORDS OF VACCINATIONS FORM
Samoa DHS-MICS 2025

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL	**HF**
This form must be appended to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for each child.	
HF1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**HF1A.** *Village name and number* VILLAGE _____ ___ ___
HF2. *Household number:* ___ ___	**HF2A**. *Phone number:* PHONE NUMBER 1 ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ PHONE NUMBER 2 ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
HF3. *Child's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**HF3A**. *Child's Sex* MALE ..... 1 FEMALE 2
HF4. *Mother's / Caregiver's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**HF5**. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___
HF6. *Write the name of health facility:* NAME _____	
HF7A. *Child's day, month, and year of birth: Copy from UB1 in the UNDER-FIVE'S BACKGROUND Module of the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE* ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 ___ ___	**HF7B**. *Child's day, month, and year of birth: Copy from IM5A in the IMMUNISATION Module of the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE. Leave blank if IM5A is blank.* ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 ___ ___

HF8. *Name and number of field staff recording at facility:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___		**HF9**. *Day / Month / Year of facility visit:* ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 2 ___
HF10. *Record the time:*	HOURS : MINUTES __ __ : __ __	⇨*HF11*

HF15. *Result of health facility visit:*	RECORDS AVAILABLE AT FACILITY COPIED ..... 1 NOT COPIED (*specify*) _____ 2 RECORDS NOT AVAILABLE AT FACILITY (*specify*) _____ 3 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6

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FACILITY-BASED RECORDS OF VACCINATIONS										HF
HF11. *Record day, month and year of birth as written on vaccination record/card in facility*:		___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 ___ ___								
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				
BCG (at birth)	BCG					2	0			
HepB (at birth)	HepB0					2	0			
Polio (OPV) 1 (6 weeks)	OPV1					2	0			
Rotavirus 1 (6 weeks)	Rota1					2	0			
Pentavalent (DTPHibHepB) 1 (6 weeks)	Penta1					2	0			
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 1 (6 weeks)	PCV1					2	0			
Polio (OPV) 2 (10 weeks)	OPV2					2	0			
Rotavirus 2 (10 weeks)	Rota2					2	0			
Pentavalent (DTPHibHepB) 2 (10 weeks)	Penta2					2	0			
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 2 (10 weeks)	PCV2					2	0			
Polio (OPV) 3 (14 weeks)	OPV3					2	0			
Pentavalent (DTPHibHepB) 3 (14 weeks)	Penta3					2	0			
Polio (IPV) (14 weeks)	IPV					2	0			
MMR 1 (9 months)	MMR1					2	0			
Typhoid (9 months)	TCV					2	0			
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 3 (9 months)	PCV3					2	0			
MMR 2 (15 months)	MMR 2					2	0			
DPT-Booster (15 months)	DPT					2	0			
OPV-Booster (15 months)	OPV4					2	0			
HF13. *For each vaccination not 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

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MICS

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AGE 5-17
Samoa DHS-MICS 2025-v7 09.04.2025

5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		**FS**
FS1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**FS2**. *Household number:* ___ ___	
FS3. *Child's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**FS4**. *Mother's / Caregiver'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:* ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 2 ___	**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/HH39A) 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 caregiver 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 (***your name***). We are from Samoa Bureau of Statistics. We are conducting a survey to better understand the health, well-being, and overall situation of children and families. I would like to talk to you about (***child's name from FS3***)'s health and well-being.
Talofa! O lo'u igoa o ***(your name)***. Ou te sau mai le Ofisa o Fuainumera Fa'amauina. O lo'o fa'atinoina le matou su'esu'ega ina ia maua se malamalama'aga tele ile tulaga o le soifua mālōlōina o tamaiti ma 'āiga. E fia faatalanoaina lau susuga i le soifua maloloina ma le ola tuputupu a'e o (***child's name from FS3***).

This interview usually takes about 35 minutes.
O lenei faatalanoaga e na o le 35 minute e faatino ai.

Participation in this survey is voluntary. No payment or incentive will be given to you or your family members for answering these questions. However, the information gathered will be very helpful for the government and the general public to better understand the situation and needs of children and adolescents.
Mo lou silafia, e lē fa'amalosia lou auai i lenei su'esu'ega. Ae e taua tele lou sao ma ou manatu faaalia i lenei galuega e ui le leai se taui. Peita'i, o lenei su'esu'ega, o le ā matuā fesoasoani tele ile malamalama'aga ma fa'ai'uga fai a le tatou Mālō aemaise o le silafia o tagata lautele i tulaga ma mana'oga o le fanau laiti ma le fanau talavou.

Please know that all the information you share during the interview will remain strictly confidential and anonymous under the Statistics Act 2015.
Mo lou silafia foi, o nei fa'amaumauga uma o le ā ē tu'uina mai, o le ā malu puipuia i lalo o le tulafono a le Ofisa o Fuainumera 2015 ma e le mafai ona faailoa atu i se tasi.

Should you feel uncomfortable about any questions and not wish to answer, just let me know and we can skip the question. Also, if you wish to stop the interview at any point just let me know.
Fa'amolemole fa'ailoa mai pe afai e iai lava (se/ni) fesili e te lē fia taliina. Fa'ailoa mai foi pe afai ua e finagalo i so'o se taimi e taofi/ fa'amuta le ta fa'atalatalanoaga.

May I start the interview?
Pe te finagalo o le ā amata loa le ta fa'atalatalanoaga?

YES 1
NO / NOT ASKED 2

FS10B. Now I would like to talk to you about (***child's name from FS3***)'s health and well-being in more detail.
O le taimi nei, oute fia fa'atalanoaina oe i le soifua maloloina o ***(child's name from FS3)*** ia ma isi mataupu.

This interview usually takes about 35 minutes.
O lenei faatalanoaga e na o le035 minute e faatino ai.

Again, participation in this survey is voluntary. No payment of incentive will be given to you for answering these questions. However, this survey will help the government and the general public better understand the situation and needs of children and adolescents.
Mo lou silafia, e lē fa'amalosia lou auai i lenei su'esu'ega. Ae e taua tele lou sao ma ou manatu faaalia i lenei galuega e ui le leai se taui. Peita'i, o lenei su'esu'ega, o le ā matuā fesoasoani tele ile malamalama'aga ma fa'ai'uga fai a le tatou Mālō aemaise o le silafia o tagata lautele i tulaga ma mana'oga o le fanau laiti ma le fanau talavou.

Please know that all the information you share during the interview will remain strictly confidential and anonymous under the Statistics Act 2015.

Mo lou silafia foi, o nei fa'amaumauga uma o le ā ē tu'uina mai, o le ā malu puipuia i lalo o le tulafono a le Ofisa o Fuainumera 2015 ma e le mafai ona faailoa atu i se tasi.

Again, should you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview at any point, please let me know.
Pe afai lava e iai (se/ni) fesili e te lē fia taliina po'o ua e finagalo foi i soo se taimi e taofi/ fa'amuta le ta fa'atalatalanoaga, fa'amolemole fa'ailoa mai.

May I start the interview?
Pe te finagalo o le ā amata loa le ta fa'atalatalanoaga?

1 ⇨*CHILD'S BACKGROUND Module*
2 ⇨*FS17*

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CHILD'S BACKGROUND		CB
CB0A. *Check relationship of respondent to child in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE.*	BIOLOGICAL MOTHER (HL20 = HL14) ..... 1 BIOLOGICAL FATHER (HL20 = HL18) ..... 2 CHILD IS RESPONDENT (HL20 = 90) ..... 3 OTHER 6	1 ⇨*CB2* 2 ⇨*CB2* 3 ⇨*CB2*
CB0B. What is your relationship to (***name***)? O le a lou faiā ia (***name***)?	GRANDPARENT ..... 01 AUNT/UNCLE ..... 02 BROTHER/SISTER ..... 03 OTHER RELATIVE OF CHILD ..... 06 STEPMOTHER/FATHER ..... 11 STEPSISTER/BROTHER ..... 12 OTHER RELATIVE OF STEPPARENT ..... 16 FORMAL FOSTER/ADOPTED PARENT ..... 21 FRIEND ..... 31 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	
CB2. On what day, month and year was (***name***) born? O le a le masina ma le tausaga na fanau ai (***name***)? *Probe:* What is (***his/her***) birthday? O le a lona asofanau? *If the mother/caregiver knows the exact date of birth, also record the day; otherwise, record '98' for day.* *Month and year must be recorded.*	DATE OF BIRTH DAY ..... __ __ DK DAY ..... 98 MONTH ..... __ __ YEAR ..... 2 0 __ __	
CB3. How old is (***name***)? Ua fia nei tausaga o (***name***)? *Probe*: How old was (***name***) at (***his/her***) last birthday? Ua fia nei tausaga o (***name***) i lona aso fanau mulimuli? *Record age in completed years.* *If responses to CB2 and CB3 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.*	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) ..... __ __	
CB4. *Check ED5 (LEVEL) in the EDUCATION MODULE in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Has child ever attended primary school or higher (ED5, LEVEL=1, 2, 4, or 5)?*	YES, ED5, LEVEL=1, 2, 4 OR 5 ..... 1 NO, ED5, LEVEL=0 OR BLANK ..... 2 DK, ED5, LEVEL=8 3	1 ⇨*CB5B* 2 ⇨*End* 3 ⇨*CB5A*
CB5A. Did (***name***) ever attend any Early Childhood Education programme? Sa auai (***name***) i se aoga amata? **CB5B**. According to the information I have, the highest level of education (***name***) has ever attended is (***information from ED5, LEVEL***). Did (***name***) ever attend any Early Childhood Education programme? E tusa ai ma faamaumauga ia e ia te a'u, o le maualuga o le aoga na oo iai (***name***) o le (***information from ED5, LEVEL***). Na auai (***name***) i se aoga amata?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	

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CHILD LABOUR		CL
CL1. Now I would like to ask about any work (***name***) may do. Ou te fia fesiligia ni galuega o loo faatinoina e (***name***). Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) do any of the following activities, even for only one hour? Talu mai le (***day of the week***) o le vaiaso ua te'a, na faatinoina e (***name***) nisi o galuega nei, tusa lava pe na o le 1 le itula sa faatino ai? [A] Did (***name***) do any work or help on (***his/her***) own or the household's plot, farm, food garden or looked after animals? For example, growing farm produce, harvesting, or feeding, grazing, or milking animals? Na faatino pe na fesoasoani (***name***) i le faatoaga a le aiga e pei o le totoina o soo se ituaiga togalaau aina/faatoaga, poo le fafai ina o fua o faaleeleaga faapea le fafagaina o lafumanu e pei o puaa, moa ma isi [B] Did (***name***) help in a family business or a relative's business with or without pay, or run (***his/her***) own business? Na fesoasoani (***name***) i se pisinisia le aiga mo se totogi pe le totogia foi pe faatinoina foi sana ia pisinisi. [C] Did (***name***) produce or sell articles, handicrafts, clothes, food, or agricultural products? Na gaosia pe na faatauina e (***name***) ni mea taulima, fua o faaleeleaga poo meaai, faataitaiga vaisalo, kokoesi ma isi? [X] Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) engage in any other activity in return for income in cash or in kind, even for only one hour? Talu mai le (***day of the week***) o le vaiaso ua te'a, na faatino e (***name***) se isi lava galuega e totogi i tupe po'o oloa e maua faameaalofa tusa pe na o le tasi le itula sa faatino ai?	YES NO WORKED ON PLOT, FARM, FOOD GARDEN, LOOKED AFTER ANIMALS ..... 1 2 HELPED IN FAMILY / RELATIVE'S BUSINESS / RAN OWN BUSINESS ..... 1 2 PRODUCE / SELL ARTICLES / HANDICRAFTS / CLOTHES / FOOD OR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS ..... 1 2 ANY OTHER ACTIVITY 1 2	
CL2. *Check CL1, [A]-[X]:*	AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ..... 1 ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO' 2	2⇨*CL7*
CL3. Since last (***day of the week***) about how many hours did (***name***) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total? Talu mai le (***day of the week***) o le vaiaso ua te'a, e fia le aofaiga atoa o itula na faatino ai e (***name***) ia galuega? *If less than one hour, record '00'.*	NUMBER OF HOURS ..... __ __	
CL4. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require carrying heavy loads? I le faatinoina o (lenei/nei) galuega, e moomia le alu e la'u ni uta mamafa?	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? I le faatinoina o (lenei/nei) galuega, e moomia le faaaogaina o ni mea faigaluega e ono lamatia ai le soifua e pei o mea faigaluega maai e aofia ai naifi, to'i, ili ma isi faapea le faaaogaina o masini tetele?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	

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CL6. How would you describe the work environment of (***name***)? E faapefea ona e faamatalaina le siosiomaga faigaluega o (***name***)?	YES NO	
[A] Is (***he/she***) exposed to dust, fumes, or gas? I le siosiomaga sa galue/faigaluega ai (***name***) e pefua, asu ma manogi kasa oona?	DUST, FUMES OR GAS 1 2	
[B] Is (***he/she***) exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity? I le siosiomaga sa galue/faigaluega ai (***name***), e malūlū, susū pe vevela tele?	EXTREME COLD, HEAT OR HUMIDITY..... 1 2	
[C] Is (***he/she***) exposed to loud noise or vibration? I le siosiomaga sa galue/faigaluega ai (***name***), e ova le pa'ō ma gatete/galulu?	LOUD NOISE OR VIBRATION 1 2	
[D] Is (***he/she***) required to work at heights? I le siosiomaga sa galue/faigaluega ai (***name***) e manaomia le faigaluega i vaega maualuluga?	HEIGHTS..... 1 2	
[E] Is (***he/she***) required to work with chemicals, such as pesticides, glues and similar, or explosives? I le siosiomaga sa galue/faigaluega ai (***name***) e faaaogaina ai ni vailaau oona e pei o vailaau fagavao ma isi ituaiga vailaau oona poo mea faigaluega/mea faitino e ono pāpā gofie?	CHEMICALS OR EXPLOSIVES 1 2	
[X] Is (***name***) exposed to other things, processes, or conditions bad for (***his/her***) health or safety? I le siosiomaga faigaluega sa galue/faigaluega ai (***name***), o iai nisi vaega e ono lamatia ai lona soifua maloloina ma lona saogalemu?	OTHER BAD FOR HEALTH/SAFETY 1 2	
CL7. Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) fetch water for household use? Talu mai le(***day of the week***) o le vaiaso ua te'a, na alu (***name***) e la'u vai mo le faaaogaina e le aiga?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *CL9*
CL8. In total, how many hours did (***name***) spend on fetching water for household use, since last (***day of the week***)? Talu mai le(***day of the week***) o le vaiaso ua te'a, e fia le aofaiga atoa o itula na alu ai (***name***) e la'u vai mo le faaaogaina e le aiga? *If less than one hour, record '00'.*	NUMBER OF HOURS ..... __ __	
CL9. Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) collect firewood for household use? Talu mai le (***day of the week***) o le vaiaso ua te'a, na alu (***name***) e fai fafie/alala mo le faaaogaina e le aiga?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *CL11*
CL10. In total, how many hours did (***name***) spend on collecting firewood for household use, since last (***day of the week***)? Talu mai le (***day of the week***) o le vaiaso ua te'a, e fia le aofaiga atoa o itula na alu ai (***name***) e fai fafie/alala mo le faaaogaina e le aiga? *If less than one hour, record '00'.*	NUMBER OF HOURS ..... __ __	

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CL11. Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) do any of the following for this household? Talu mai le (***day of the week***) o le vaiaso ua te'a, na faatinoina e (***name***) nisi o galuega nei mo le tou aiga?	YES NO	
[A] Shopping for the household? / Faatauga mo le aiga	SHOPPING FOR HOUSEHOLD 1 2	
[B] Cooking? / Kuka/saka/umu?	COOKING 1 2	
[C] Washing dishes or cleaning around the house? / Fufulu ipu ma tapena le fale?	WASHING DISHES / CLEANING HOUSE 1 2	
[D] Washing clothes? / Fai tagamea?	WASHING CLOTHES 1 2	
[E] Caring for children? / Vaaiga o tamaiti?	CARING FOR CHILDREN 1 2	
[F] Caring for someone old or sick? / Vaaiga o matua tausi ma le au mama'i?	CARING FOR OLD / SICK 1 2	
[X] Other household tasks? / Isi matafaioi o le aiga?	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 (***day of the week***), about how many hours did (***name***) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total? Talu mai le(***day of the week***) o le vaiaso ua te'a, e fia le aofaiga atoa o itula na faatino ai e (***name***) (lenei/nei) galuega? *If less than one hour, record '00'*	NUMBER OF HOURS ..... __ __	

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CHILD DISCIPLINE		FCD
FCD1. *Check CB3: Child's age?*	AGE 5-14 YEARS ..... 1 AGE 15-17 YEARS 2	2 ⇨*End*
FCD2. Now I'd like to talk to you about something else. Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behaviour or to address a behaviour problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if you or any other adult in your household has used this method with ***(name)*** in the past month.	Ou te fia talanoa atu i se isi mataupu. E eseese auala e a'oa'oina ai e matua/tagata matutua a latou fanau i amioga e tatau ona fai ma auala e faatalatalanoa ai le faafitauli pe a alia'e mai. Faamolemole faailoa mai, pe na e faaaogaina poo se isi lava tagata matua o le tou aiga metotia nei e a'oa'i ma faatonu ai (***name***) i le masina talu ai. YES NO	
[A] Took away privileges, forbade something ***(name)*** liked or did not allow (***him/her***) to leave the house. / Faasā pe taofi mai (***name***) i mea o loo ia fiafia ai pe faasā ona alu ese ma le fale.	TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES 1 2	
[B] Explained why ***(name)***'s behaviour was wrong. / Faamatala/faamalamalama ia (***name***) le mafuaaga o le sese o lana amioga na fai.	EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOUR 1 2	
[C] Shook (***him/her***). / U'u ma lūlū o ia.	SHOOK HIM/HER 1 2	
[D] Shouted, yelled at, or screamed at (***him/her***). / E'ē ma otegia o ia.	SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED 1 2	
[E] Gave (***him/her***) something else to do. / Tuu iai se isi galuega poo se feau e alu e fai.	GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO 1 2	
[F] Spanked, hit, or slapped (***him/her***) on the bottom with bare hand. / Po pe sasa lona nofoaga/no'o.	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. / Sasaina ia te ia i se fusipa'u, selu, salu, laau poo se isi mea malō.	HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT 1 2	
[H] Called (***him/her***) dumb, lazy or another name like that. / Faaigoa ia te ia i isi igoa/upu e pei o le valea, paiē poo le augata.	CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME 1 2	
[I] Hit or slapped (***him/her***) on the face, head, or ears. / Po pe tu'i ona foliga, ulu poo taliga.	HIT / SLAPPED ON FACE, HEAD OR EARS 1 2	
[J] Hit or slapped (***him/her***) on the hand, arm, or leg. / Po pe tu'i ona lima, tauau poo vae	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. / Fasi pe fue ia te ia ia tigaina.	BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD 1 2	
FCD3. *Check FS4: Is this respondent the mother or caregiver 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*
FCD5. Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished? I lou talitonuga mo le a'oa'oina o le ola tuputupu a'e o le tamaititi, e tatau ona sasa?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NO OPINION 8	

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CHILD FUNCTIONING		**FCF**
FCF1. I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties (***name***) may have. Oute fia fesili atu ia te oe i se faafaigata o feagai ma (***name***). Does (***name***) wear glasses or contact lenses? E fai se vaaiga poo ni contact lenses a (***name***)?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
FCF2. Does (***name***) use a hearing aid? E faaaoga e (***name***) se mea faalogo?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
FCF3. Does (***name***) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking? E faaaoga e (***name***) se tootoo/walker pe fesoasoani foi se isi ia te ia pe a savali?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
FCF4. In the following questions, I will ask you to answer by selecting one of four possible answers. For each question, would you say that (***name***) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (***he/she***) cannot at all. I fesili o le a ta faasolo atu i ai, e manaomia lou tali mai i se tasi o tali nei e fa. Mo fesili taitasi, e mafai ona e tali mai o (***name***) e: 1) Leai se faafaigata, 2) E i ai nai faafaigata laiti, 3) Faigata tele, 4) Matuā le mafai ona faatino. *Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:* Remember the four possible answers: Would you say that (***name***) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (***he/she***) cannot at all? Manatua, o tali nei e fa e tatau ona e tali mai ai: 1) Leai se faafaigata, 2) E iai nai faafaigata laiti, 3) Faigata tele, 4) Matuā le mafai ona (***ia***) faatino.		
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 (***name***) have difficulty seeing? Would you say..[*Read the response categories*] Pe a fai le vaaiga a (***name***), e iai se faafaigata i lana vaai? E te faapea mai..[*Read the response categories*] **FCF6B**. Does (***name***) have difficulty seeing? Would you say..[*Read the response categories*] E i ai se faafaigata i le vaai a (***name***)? E te faapea mai..[*Read the response categories*]	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
FCF7. *Check FCF2: Child uses a hearing aid?*	YES, FCF2=1 ..... 1 NO, FCF2=2 2	1 ⇨*FCF8A* 2 ⇨*FCF8B*
FCF8A. When using (***his/her***) hearing aid(s), does (***name***) have difficulty hearing sounds like people's voices or music? Would you say..[*Read the response categories*] Pe a faaaoga (***ana***) mea faalogo, e iai se faafaigata i le faalogo a (***name***), pei o le lagonaina o leo o tagata ma musika? E te faapea mai..[*Read the response categories*] **FCF8B**. Does (***name***) have difficulty hearing sounds like people's voices or music? Would you say..[*Read the response categories*] E iai se faafaigata i le faalogo a (***name***), pei o le lagonaina o leo o tagata poo musika? E te faapea mai..[*Read the response categories*]	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*

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FCF10. Without (***his/her***) equipment or assistance, does (***name***) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground? Would you say..[*Read the response categories*] E iai se faafaigata ia (***name***) ona savali mo le 100 mita le mamao i le laugatasi e aunoa ma le faaaoagina o lona tootoo/walker pe aunoa foi ma se isi e fesoasoani ia te ia? E te faapea mai..[*Read the response categories*] *Probe:* That would be about the length of 1 rugby field. 100 mita pe tusa lea ma le umi o le malae lakapi e 1. *Note that category 'No difficulty' is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.*	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 (***name***) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground? Would you say..[*Read the response categories*] E iai se faafaigata ia (***name***) ona savali mo le 500 mita le mamao i le laugatasi e aunoa ma le faaaogaina o lona tootoo/walker pe aunoa foi ma se isi e fesoasoani ia te ia? E te faapea mai..[*Read the response categories*] *Probe:* That would be about the length of 5 rugby fields. 500 mita pe tusa lea ma le 5 malae lakapi *Note that category 'No difficulty' is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.*	SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY..... 3 CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL 4	
FCF12. With (***his/her***) equipment or assistance, does (***name***) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground? Would you say..[*Read the response categories*] E iai se faafaigata ia (***name***) ona savali mo le 100 mita le mamao i le laugatasi tusa lava pe a faaaogaina lona tootoo/walker pe fesoasoani ai foi se isi? E te faapea mai..[*Read the response categories*] *Probe:* That would be about the length of 1 rugby field. 100 mita pe tusa lea ma le umi o le malae lakapi e 1	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 (***name***) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground? Would you say..[*Read the response categories*] E iai se faafaigata ia (***name***) ona savali mo le 500 mita le mamao i le laugatasi tusa lava pe a faaaogaina lona tootoo/walker pe fesoasoani ai foi se isi? E te faapea mai..[*Read the response categories*] *Probe:* That would be about the length of 5 rugby fields. 500 mita pe tusa lea ma le 5 malae lakapi.	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 (***name***) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground? Would you say..[*Read the response categories*] Pe a faatusatusa (***name***) i isi tamaiti o le vaitausaga lava lea, e i ai se faafaigata o lana savali i le 100 mita? E te faapea mai..[*Read the response categories*] *Probe:* That would be about the length of 1 rugby field. 100 mita pe tusa lea ma le umi o le malae lakapi e 1.	NO DIFFICULTY..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY..... 3 CANNOT WALK 100 M AT ALL 4	 3 ⇨*FCF16* 4 ⇨*FCF16*

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FCF15. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground? Would you say..[*Read the response categories*] Pe a faatusatusa (***name***) i isi tamaiti o le vaitausaga lava lea, e i ai se faafaigata o lana savali i le 500 mita? E te faapea mai..[*Read the response categories*] *Probe:* That would be about the length of 5 rugby fields. 500 mita pe tusa lea ma le 5 malae lakapi.	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL 4	
FCF16. Does (***name***) have difficulty with self-care such as feeding or dressing (***himself/herself***)? Would you say..[*Read the response categories*] E faafaigata ia (***name***) ona faatinoina mea nei e pei o le ai lava o ia poo le faiga/faamouluina e ia o ona lava ofu? E te faapea mai..[*Read the response categories*]	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL 4	
FCF17. When (***name***) speaks, does (***he/she***) have difficulty being understood by people inside of this household? Would you say..[*Read the response categories*] A tautala (***name***), e faafaigata i tagata o le tou aiga ona malamalama i ana tala? E te faapea mai..[*Read the response categories*]	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL 4	
FCF18. When (***name***) speaks, does (***he/she***) have difficulty being understood by people outside of this household? Would you say..[*Read the response categories*] A tautala (***name***), e faafaigata i tagata e ese mai i le tou aiga ona malamalama i ana tala? E te faapea mai..[*Read the response categories*]	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 (***name***) have difficulty learning things? Would you say..[*Read the response categories*] Pe a faatusatusa (***name***) i isi tamaiti o le vaitausaga lava lea, e iai ni faafaigata i lona mafaufau e pei o le aoaoina ma le maitauina o ni mea? E te faapea mai..[*Read the response categories*]	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 (***name***) have difficulty remembering things? Would you say..[*Read the response categories*] Pe a faatusatusa (***name***) i isi tamaiti o le vaitausaga lava lea e faigata ia te ia ona manatua ni mea e pei o faatonuga ma isi? E te faapea mai..[*Read the response categories*]	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT REMEMBER THINGS AT ALL 4	
FCF21. Does (***name***) have difficulty concentrating on an activity that (***he/she***) enjoys doing? Would you say..[*Read the response categories*] E iai se faafaigata ia (***name***) ona mafaufau toto'a i galuega faatino e fiafia e fai? E te faapea mai..[*Read the response categories*]	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT CONCENTRATE AT ALL 4	
FCF22. Does (***name***) have difficulty accepting changes in (***his/her***) routine? Would you say..[*Read the response categories*] E iai se faafaigata ia (***name***) ona talia ni suiga i mea ua masani ai pei o le matamata tv pe a tuua le aoga? E te faapea mai..[*Read the response categories*]	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT ACCEPT CHANGES AT ALL 4	

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FCF23. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty controlling (***his/her***) behaviour? Would you say..[*Read the response categories*] Pe a faatusatusa (***name***) i isi tamaiti o le vaitausaga lava lea, e faafaigata ia te ia ona ia pulea lana amio? E te faapea mai..[*Read the response categories*]	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT CONTROL BEHAVIOUR AT ALL 4	
FCF24. Does (***name***) have difficulty making friends? Would you say..[*Read the response categories*] E iai se faafaigata ia (***name***) ona faamasani/faauo atu i isi tamaiti? E te faapea mai..[*Read the response categories*]	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. O isi fesili o le a ta faagasolo atu ai, e ese foi tali e te ono tali mai ai, ma o le a ou tolaulauina atu ile maea ai o fesili taitasi. I would like to know how often (***name***) seems very anxious, nervous or worried. Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never? Ou te fia iloa pe masani ona maua (***name***) i lagona popole, lē mautonu poo le atuatuvale? E te faapea mai e maua i lagona nei i aso uma, ta'i vaiaso, ta'i masina, seāseā tupu i le tausaga pe lē tupu lava?	DAILY ..... 1 WEEKLY ..... 2 MONTHLY ..... 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR ..... 4 NEVER 5	
FCF26. I would also like to know how often (***name***) seems very sad or depressed. Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never? Ou te fia iloa pe masani ona maua (***name***) i le lagona faanoanoa pe mafatia. E te faapea mai e maua o ia i lagona nei i aso uma, ta'i vaiaso, ta'i masina, seāseā tupu i le tausaga pe lē tupu lava?	DAILY ..... 1 WEEKLY ..... 2 MONTHLY ..... 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR ..... 4 NEVER 5	

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USEHOLD INVOLVEMENT IN EDUCATION		**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. Now I am going to ask you a few more questions about (***name***)'s school and homework. O le a ou fesiligia oe i nai fesili e uiga i le aoga a (***name***) ma ana meaaoga. Once you have answered those questions, I would like to speak to (***name***). If (***he/she***) is at home right now, can you please ask (***him/her***) to stay around? If (***he/she***) is not at home right now, could you please arrange for (***him/her***) to return home now? If it is not possible for (***him/her***) to return home, please let me know when a convenient time for me would be to come back and talk to (***name***). A maea le ta faatalatalanoaga, ou te fia talanoa ia (***name***). Afai o lea e ii ile fale, e mafai ona faailoa iai e faatali mai e fia faatalanoa i le vaega mulimuli o le pepa fesili. A leai, e mafai ona iai se isi taimi talafeagai e faatalatalanoa ai ia (***name***). We can discuss this at the end of the interview. E mafai ona ta toe talanoa ai pe a maea le faatalanoaga.		
PR3. Excluding school textbooks and holy books, how many books do you have for (***name***) to read at home? E ese mai i tusi aoga ma Tusi Pa'ia, e fia ni tusi faitau o loo i le fale mo (***name***) e faitauina?	NONE ..... 00 NUMBER OF BOOKS ..... 0 __ TEN OR MORE BOOKS 10	
PR4. *Check ED9: In the current school year, did the child attend school or any Early Childhood Education programme?*	YES, ED9=1 ..... 1 NO, ED9=2 OR BLANK 2	 2 ⇨*End*
PR5. Does (***name***) ever have homework? E iai ni meaaoga e aumai e fai i le fale a (***name***)?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*PR7* 8 ⇨*PR7*
PR6. Does anyone help (***name***) with homework? E iai se isi e fesoasoani i meaaoga a (***name***) lea e aumai e fai i le fale?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
PR7. In the last 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household received a student report card for (***name***)? I le 12 masina talu ai, na e taulimaina pe na tuuina i se isi o le tou aiga se ripoti a (***name***) mai le aoga?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
PR8. In the last 12 months, have you or any adult from your household discussed (***name***)'s progress with (***his/her***) teachers? I le 12 masina talu ai, sa e faatalanoaina pe sa faatalanoaina e se isi tagata matua o le tou aiga ma le faiaoga le tulaga o le taumafai a (***name***) i le aoga?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
PR9. Does (***name***)'s school have a school governing body in which parents can participate such as parent teacher association (PTA)? E iai se komiti a le aoga a (***name***) e mafai e matua ona auai ai e pei o le PTA (Parent Teacher Association) poo se isi ituaiga komiti?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨ *End* 8 ⇨ *End*

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PR10. In the last 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household attended a meeting called by this school governing body? I le 12 masina talu ai, sa e auai pe sa auai se isi tagata matua o le tou aiga i se fonotaga sa taloina e le komiti lea?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS		**FL**
FL0. *Check CB3: Child's age?*	AGE 5-6 YEARS ..... 1 AGE 7-14 YEARS ..... 2 AGE 15-17 YEARS 3	1 ⇨*End* 3 ⇨*End*

FL1. Thank you very much for answering my questions. As I mentioned earlier in this interview, now I would like to talk to (***name***). I will ask (***him/her***) a few questions about (***himself/herself***), (***his/her***) reading habits, and the language (***his/her***) teachers' use at school. Then, I will ask (***name***) if (***he/she***) wants to complete a few reading and number activities.

Faafetai lava mo le taliina o fesili. Ae pei na ou taua muamua, ou te fia talanoa ia (***name***). E iai nai fesili e fia fesiligia ai o ia e faatatau i le tulaga o lana faitau tusi, ma le gagana e faaaogaina e lana faiaoga i le aoga. O le a iai foi nai tala ma galuega faa- fuainumera e na te faatinoina pe a manao ai.

This will take about 20 minutes.

E na o le 20 minute e faatino ai lenei vaega.

If you agree, I will ask (***name***) if (***he/she***) wants to participate. Participation in this activity is voluntary, and there will be no payment or incentive given to you or to your child for answering these questions. However, we are interviewing many children as part of this survey, and (***name***)'s participation and that of other children like (***him/her***) will help us understand how well children in this country are learning to read and to use numbers. This will help the government improve education.

A e malie iai, o le a fesiligia foi (***name***) pe manao e auai i le faatalatalanoaga. O loo matou faatalatalanoaina le tele o fanau aoga i lenei suesuega ma o le auai ai o (***name***) i lenei galuega o le a fesoasoani i le Matagaluega o Aoga e mataitu ai ma iloa lelei ai vaega o loo manaomia le toe faaleleia i tulaga tau aoaoga i Samoa.

Please know that this is not a school test and I am not trained to tell you or your child how well (***he/she***) did.

O nei fesili e le o ni su'ega a le aoga, ae o nei fesili e le mafai ona iloa ai poo le a le lelei o le tulaga o loo iai (***name***).

All the information your child shares with us during the interview will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. No information about your child will be made publicly available. The results will not be shared with anyone, including other parents or (***his/her***) school.

O faamatalaga uma o le a tuuina mai o le a malu puipuia i lalo o le Tulafono a le Ofisa o Fuainumera Faamauina 2015.

May I talk to (***name***)? E mafai ona ou talanoa ia (***name***)?	YES, CONSENT IS GIVEN ..... 1 NO, CONSENT IS NOT GIVEN 2	 2 ⇨*FL28*

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FL2. *Record the time.*	HOURS AND MINUTES ..... __ __ : __ __	

FL3. My name is (***your name***). I would like to tell you a bit about myself.
O lo'u igoa o (***your name***). Ou te fia faailoa atu lo'u nei tagata.

Tell something about yourself.

Could you tell me a little bit about yourself?
E mafai ona e faamatala mai ia te a'u sina tala e uiga ia te oe.

When the child is comfortable, continue with the verbal assent:

Let me tell you why I am here today.
O le a faailoa atu le mafuaaga o lou o'o mai i lenei aso.

I am from Samoa Bureau of Statistics. We are talking to children like you across Samoa to find out how children learn to read and to use numbers.
Ou te sau mai i le Ofisa o Fuainumera Faamauina. O loo matou faatalanoaina tamaiti pei o oe, ina ia mafai ai ona iloa ai le tulaga o le faitau tusi ma le numera a tamaiti.

We have spoken to (Your mother/***Name of caregiver***) and (***she/he***) says you can participate in this activity. So, you get to decide if you want to help us. If you wish to help us, I will ask you some questions and give you some reading and number activities to do. I will explain each activity, and you can ask me questions any time.
Ua uma ona matou talanoa ma (Your mother/ ***Name of caretaker)*** ma tuuina mai lana maliega e faatalanoa ai oe i lea vaega. O le a iai ni fesili e fesiligia ai oe ma tuuina atu ni tala pupu'u e te faitauina faapea ma galuega faafuainumera.

We hope that your participation and the participation of other children like you will help the government improve education in Samoa.
O lou auai ma le auai o isi tamaiti i lenei faatalanoaga o le a fesoasoani i le malo mo le faaleleia atili o aoaoga i totonu o Samoa.

After we begin, if you do not want to answer a question or activity, or you do not want to continue, that is alright. No one will be upset.
A iai se fesili e te le fia taliina, pe ua e le manao foi e faaauau, faailoa mai.

Would you like to participate? A amata loa le ta faatalanoaga?	YES..... 1 NO / NOT ASKED..... 2	 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 he/she is 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. O le a ta talanoa muamua i le faitau tusi.	YES NO	
[A] Do you read books at home? E te faitau tusi i le fale?	READS BOOKS AT HOME..... 1 2	
[B] Does someone read to you at home? E faitau atu e se isi se tusi ia te oe i le fale?	READ TO AT HOME..... 1 2	
FL7. Which language do you speak most of the time at home? O le a le gagana e masani ona e tautala ai i le fale? *Probe if necessary and read the listed languages.*	**READING TEST AVAILABLE** ENGLISH ..... 11 SAMOAN ..... 12 **READING TEST NOT AVAILABLE** CHINESE..... 21 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96 DK 98	
FL8. *Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: In the current school year, did the child attend school or any early childhood education programme?*	YES, ED9=1 ..... 1 NO, ED9=2 OR BLANK 2	1⇨*FL9A*

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FL8A. *Check ED4 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Did the child ever attend school or any early childhood education programmes?*	YES, ED4=1 ..... 1 NO, 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? O le a le gagana e masani ona faaaogaina e lou faiaoga e aoaoina ai oe i lau vasega i le aoga? **FL9B**. When you were in school, what language did your teachers use most of the time when teaching you in class? I le taimi a'o e aoga, o le a le gagana e masani lava ona faaaoga e lou faiaoga e aoao ai oe i lau vasega? *Probe if necessary and read the listed languages.*	**READING TEST AVAILABLE** ENGLISH ..... 11 SAMOAN ..... 12 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96 DK 98	11 ⇨*FL10A* 12 ⇨*FL10A*
FL9C. *Check FL7: Is READING & NUMBERS BOOK available in the language spoken at home?*	YES, FL7=11 OR 12 ..... 1 NO, FL7=21, 96 OR 98 2	1 ⇨*FL10B* 2 ⇨*FL10C*
FL10A. Now I am going to give you a short story to read in (***Language recorded in FL9A/B***). Would you like to start reading the story? O le a ou tuuina atu ia te oe le tala pu'upu'u e faitau mai (***Language recorded in FL9A/B***). E te manao e faitau le tala pu'upu'u lea? **FL10B**. Now I am going to give you a short story to read in (***Language recorded in FL7***). Would you like to start reading the story? O le a ou tuuina atu ia te oe le tala pu'upu'u e faitau mai (***Language recorded in FL7***). E te manao e faitau le tala pu'upu'u lea?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*FL11*
FL10C. I have short stories in English and Samoan. The stories are almost the same. Would you like to try to read one of them? O loo i ai tala pupu'u i le Gagana Faaperetania ma le Faasamoa. E tai tutusa uma ia tala pupu'u. E te mana'o e faitau se tasi o nei tala pupu'u?	ENGLISH ..... 11 SAMOAN ..... 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 ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: In the current school year, did the child attend school or any early childhood education programme?*	YES, ED9=1 ..... 1 NO, 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. *Point to the sentence.* I would like you to read this aloud. Then I may ask you a question.
O le a faia le ta faitauga tusi. *Point to the sentence*. Ou te mana'o e te faitau leotele, ma e i ai a'u fesili o le a fesiligia ai oe.

English: Sam is a boy. Sina is a girl. Sam is 5. Sina is 6.
Samoan: O Samu o le tama. O Sina o le teine. O Samu ua 5. O Sina ua 6.

FL14. *Did the child read every word in the practice correctly?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*FL21D*

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FL15. *Once the reading is done, ask:* How old is Sam? O le a le matua o Samu?	CORRECT (SAM IS 5 YEARS OLD/ SAMU UA 5 TAUSAGA LE MATUA) ..... 1 OTHER ANSWERS ..... 2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS 3	1 ⇨*FL17*
FL16. *Say:* Sam is 5 years old. Samu ua 5 tausaga le matua		⇨*FL21D*
FL17. Here is another question: Who is older: Sam or Sina? O le isi fesili lea: O ai e matua: Samu poo Sina?	CORRECT (SINA IS OLDER (THAN SAM) / E MATUA SINA IA SAMU) ..... 1 OTHER ANSWERS ..... 2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS 3	1 ⇨*FL18A*
FL18. *Say:* Sina is older than Sam. Sina is 6 and Sam is 5. Sina e matua ia Samu. Sina ua 6 ma Samu ua 5.		⇨*FL21D*
FL18A. *Turn the page to reveal the reading passage. Say:* Thank you. Now I want you to try this. Faafetai. Ia ou te manao e te faataitai i le isi tala pu'upu'u lea.		⇨*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.*		

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FL19. Here is a story. I want you to read it aloud as carefully as you can.
O le tala lea.Ou te manao ia te oe ete faitauina le tala pu'upu'u lea ma faitau leotele ma manino.

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)*. / Ta te amata i i *(point to the first word on the first line)* ma ia e faitau le laina lea sosoo atu ai ma le isi laina *(point to the direction for reading each line)*

When you finish, I will ask you some questions about what you have read. / A ma'ea, o le a ou fesiligia oe i ni fesili faatatau i le tala pu'upu'u sa e faitauina.

If you come to a word you do not know, go on to the next word./ A i ai se upu e te leiloa, ona faasolo lea i le isi upu.

Put your finger on the first word. Ready? Begin. /
Ua e sauni? Faitau loa.

Paul	is	in	class	two.	One	day,
E	vasega	lua	Paulo.	I	se	tasi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Paul	was	going	home	from	school.	He
aso,	na	āga'i	Paulo	i	le	fale
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
saw	some	red	flowers	on	the	way.
mai	le	ā'oga.	Na	ia	va'aia	ni
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
The	flowers	were	near	a	tomato	farm.
fugalaau	mūmū.	Na	mana'o	Paulo	e	ave
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Paul	wanted	to	get	some	flowers	for
ni	fugalaau	mo	lona	tinā.	Na	tamo'e
29	30	31	32	33	34	35
his	mother.	Paul	ran	fast	across	the
saoasaoa	Paulo	i	le	fa'atoaga	e	aumai
36	37	38	39	40	41	42
farm	to	get	the	flowers.	He	fell
ni	fugalaau.	Sa	ia	pa'ū	latalata	i
43	44	45	46	47	48	49
down	near	a	banana	tree.	Paul	started
le	fa'i.	Sa	vaaia	e	le	faifa'ato aga
50	51	52	53	54	55	56
crying.	The	farmer	saw	him	and	came.
Paulo	ua	tagi,	ona	ia	savali	lea
57	58	59	60	61	62	63
He	gave	Paul	many	flowers.	Paul	was
i	ai,	ma	avatu	ia	te	ia
64	65	66	67	68	69	70
very	happy.					
fugalaau	e	tele.	Sa	fiafia	Paulo.	
71	72	73	74	75	76	

FL20. *Results of the child's reading.* *Incorrect or missed words (B) are those marked incorrect while reading plus the difference between the number of the last word in the story (**English:72/ Samoan:76**) and the last word attempted (A).* *If the child did not try to read the story, record '00' as the last word attempted (A).*	LAST WORD ATTEMPTED (A) .....NUMBER __ __ TOTAL NUMBER OF WORDS INCORRECT OR MISSED (B).....NUMBER __ __	

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FL21A. *Check FL20(B): Did the child incorrectly read or miss (**English:8/Samoan:8**) or more words?*	YES, AT LEAST (**ENGLISH:8/SAMOAN:8**) INCORRECT WORDS ..... 1 NO, LESS THAN (**ENGLISH:8/SAMOAN:8**) INCORRECT WORDS 2	1 ⇨*FL21D*
FL21B. Now I am going to ask you a few questions about what you have read. O le a ou fesiligia oe i nai fesili e fa'atatau i le tala pu'upu'u sa e faitauina. *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. Faafetai lava. O le a ta fa'asolo pea. *Make sure the child can still see the passage and ask:*		
[A] What class is Paul in? O le a le vasega o loo i ai Paulo?	CORRECT (**TWO/PAUL IS IN YEAR TWO/ PAULO O LOO I LE VASEGA LUA**) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3	
[B] What did Paul see on the way home? O le a le mea sa vaai ai Paulo ina ua aga'i i le fale?	CORRECT (**FLOWERS/HE SAW SOME FLOWERS/ NA VAAIA E PAULO IA NI FUGALAAU**) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3	
[C] Why did Paul start crying? Aisea na tagi ai Paulo?	CORRECT (**BECAUSE HE FELL/ ONA UA PA'Ū**) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3	
[D] Where did Paul fall (down)? O fea na sulu/pa'ū ai Paulo?	CORRECT (**PAUL FELL DOWN) NEAR A BANANA TREE/ NA PA'Ū PAULO LATALATA I LE FA'I**) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3	
[E] Why was Paul happy? Aisea na toe fiafia ai Paulo?	CORRECT (**BECAUSE THE FARMER GAVE HIM MANY FLOWERS OR BECAUSE HE HAD FLOWERS TO GIVE TO HIS MOTHER/ INA UA TUUINA ATU AI E LE FAIFAATOAGA FUGALAAU E TELE / INA UA MAUA FUGALAAU E AVE MO LONA TINA**) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3	
FL21C. *Check FL21B[A-E]: Did the child answer all questions correctly?*	YES, ALL FL21B[A-E]=1 ..... 1 NO, AT LEAST ONE FL21B[A-E]=2 OR 3 2	1 ⇨*FL23*
FL21D. I have another story in (***list languages not yet attempted***). Would you like to try to read it? O loo i ai le isi tala pu'upu'u i le (***list languages not yet attempted***). E te mana'o e faitau? *The child cannot pick the same language as already attempted.*	ENGLISH ..... 11 SAMOAN ..... 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*

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FL21F. *Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: In the current school year, did the child attend school or any early childhood education programme?*	YES, ED9=1 ..... 1 NO, ED9=2 OR BLANK..... 2	1 ⇨*FL21N*
FL21G. *Give the child the READING & NUMBERS BOOK in the language recorded in FL21D.* *Open the page showing the reading practice item, point to the sentence and say:* Just as before I would like you to read this aloud. Then I may ask you a question. E pei a le ta faitauga tala lea na fai muamua, ou te mana'o e te faitau leotele ma faitau lēmū, a maea ona fai atu foi lea o fesili. ***English: John is a boy. Rose is a girl. John has 2 eggs. Rose has 3 eggs.*** ***Samoan: O Ioane o le tama. O Rosa o le teine. O Ioane e 2 ana fuamoa. O Rosa e 3 ana fuamoa.***		
FL21H. *Did the child read every word in the practice correctly?*	YES ..... 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇨*FL23*
FL21I. *Once the reading is done, ask:* How many eggs does John have? E fia fuamoa a Ioane o loo i ai?	CORRECT (**JOHN HAS 2 EGGS/** **O IOANE E 2 ANA FUAMOA**)..... 1 OTHER ANSWERS ..... 2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS 3	1 ⇨*FL21K*
FL21J. *Say:* John has 2 eggs. Ioane e 2 ana fuamoa		⇨*FL23*
FL21K. Here is another question: Who has more eggs: John or Rose? O le isi fesili lea: O ai e tele ana fuamoa: Ioane poo Rosa?	CORRECT (**ROSE HAS MORE EGGS (THAN JOHN)/** **E TELE ATU FUAMOA A ROSA IA IOANE**) ..... 1 OTHER ANSWERS ..... 2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS 3	1 ⇨*FL21M*
FL21L. *Say:* Rose has more eggs. John has 2 eggs Rose has 3 eggs. E tele atu fuamoa a Rosa. O Ioane e 2 ana fuamoa. Rosa e 3 ana fuamoa.		⇨*FL23*
FL21M. *Turn the page to reveal the reading passage. Say:* Thank you. Now I want you to try this. Faafetai. Ia ou te manao ete faataitai i le isi tala pu'upu'u lea.		⇨*FL21O*
FL21N. *Give the child the READING & NUMBERS BOOK in the language recorded in FL21D.* *Open the book on the page of the reading passage.*		

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FL21O. Here is a story. I want you to read it aloud as carefully as you can.
O le tala lea. Ou te manao ia te oe ete faitauina le tala pu'upu'u lea ma faitau leotele ma manino.

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)*. / Ta te amata i i *(point to the first word on the first line)* ma ia e faitau le laina lea sosoo atu ai ma le isi laina *(point to the direction for reading each line)*.

When you finish, I will ask you some questions about what you have read. / A ma'ea, o le a ou fesiligia oe i ni fesili faatatau i le tala pu'upu'u sa e faitauina.

If you come to a word you do not know, go on to the next word. / A i ai se upu e te leiloa, ona faasolo lea i le isi upu.

Put your finger on the first word. Ready? Begin. / Ua e sauni? Faitau loa.

Jane	is	seven	years	old.	One	morning,
E	fitu	tausaga	o	Sieni.	I	le
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
her	grandmother	sent	her	to	the	market
tasi	taeao,	na	tuli	o	ia	e
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
to	buy	tomatoes.	She	gave	Jane	some
le	tinā	o	lona	tinā	e	faatau
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
money.	Jane	put	it	in	her	bag.
tamato.	Na	tuu	e	Sieni	le	tupe
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
The	bag	had	a	big	hole.	On
i	lana	ato	o	loo	iai	le
29	30	31	32	33	34	35
the	way,	Jane	lost	the	money.	Mary
pu.	Na	leiloa	le	tupe	a'o	alu
36	37	38	39	40	41	42
saw	the	money	and	gave	it	to
e	faatau.	Sa	iloa	e	Maria	le
43	44	45	46	47	48	49
Jane.	She	was	happy.	Jane	thanked	Mary
tupe	ma	toe	avatu	ia	Sieni.	Sa
50	51	52	53	54	55	56
and	walked	to	the	market.		
fiafia	Sieni	ma	faafetai	ia	Maria.	
57	58	59	60	61	62	

FL21P. *Results of the child's reading.* *Incorrect or missed words (B) are those marked incorrect while reading plus the difference between the number of the last word in the story (**English:61/Samoan:62**) and the last word attempted (A).* *If the child did not try to read the story, record '00' as the last word attempted (A).*	LAST WORD ATTEMPTED (A) .....NUMBER __ __ TOTAL NUMBER OF WORDS INCORRECT OR MISSED (B) .....NUMBER __ __	
FL21Q. *Check FL21P(B): Did the child incorrectly read or miss (**English:7/Samoan:7**) or more words?*	YES, AT LEAST (**ENGLISH:7/SAMOAN:7**) INCORRECT WORDS .....1 NO, LESS THAN (**ENGLISH:7/SAMOAN: 7**/) INCORRECT WORDS 2	1 ⇨*FL23*

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FL22. Now I am going to ask you a few questions about what you have read. O le a ou fesiligia oe i nai fesili e fa'atatau i le tala pu'upu'u sa e faitauina. *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. Faafetai lava. O le a ta fa'asolo pea. *Make sure the child can still see the passage and ask:*		
[A] How old is Jane? O le a le matua o Sieni?	CORRECT (**SEVEN/JANE IS SEVEN/** **E FITU TAUSAGA O SIENI**) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3	
[B] Who sent Jane to the shop/ O ai na tulia Sieni i le faleoloa?	CORRECT (**HER GRANDMOTHER/** **O LE TINĀ O LONA TINĀ / TINĀ O LONA TAMA**)..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3	
[C] What was Jane asked to buy? O le a le faatau na alu Sieni e fai?	CORRECT (**TOMATOES OR SHE WAS SENT TO BUY SOME TOMATOES/** **TAMATO OR SA TULI E FAATAU MAI NI TAMATO**) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3	
[D] Why did Jane lose the money? Aisea na leiloa ai le tupe?	CORRECT (**BECAUSE IT FELL THROUGH THE HOLE IN THE BAG OR BECAUSE THE BAG HAD A HOLE/** **NA PAU I LE PU O LANA ATO PE NA PAU ONA O LE PU O LANA ATO**)..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3	
[E] Why was Jane happy? Aisea na fiafia ai Sieni?	CORRECT (**BECAUSE MARY GAVE HER THE MONEY OR BECAUSE MARY FOUND THE MONEY/** **INA UA TUUINA ATU AI E MARIA LE TUPE**) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3	

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FL23. *Turn the page in the READING & NUMBERS BOOK 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. O fuainumera ia. Ou te manao e faasino lou lima i le fuainumera ma ta'u mai ia te a'u poo le a lea fuainumera *Point to the first number and say:* Start here. Amata i i. *If the child stops on a number for a while, tell the child what the number is, record '3', No attempt, point to the next number and say:* What is this number? O le a le fuainumera lea? *If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive numbers, record '3', No attempt, for remaining numbers and say:* Thank you. That is ok. Faafetai lava.	**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 ⇨ *FL27A*
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. Vaai mai i fuainumera nei. Ta'u mai poo le a le fuainumera lapo'a. *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. Faafetai. O le a ta faagasolo atu i isi fuainumera.	**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	

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FL25. *Give the child a pencil and paper. Turn the page so the child is looking at the first addition. Make sure the child is looking at this page. Say:* Look at this sum. How much is (***number plus number***)? Tell me the answer. You can use the pencil and paper if it helps you. Vaai mai i le faaopoopoga lea. E fia le tali pe a faaopopo le (***number plus number***)? E mafai ona e faaaogaina le peni ma le pepa e fai ai lau faaopopo. *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. Faafetai. O le a ta faagasolo atu i isi fuainumera.	**3 + 2** CORRECT (5) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 **8 + 6** CORRECT (14) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 **7 + 3** CORRECT (10) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 **13 + 6** CORRECT (19) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 **12 + 24** CORRECT (36) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT 3	
FL26. *Turn to the first practice sheet for pattern recognition. Say:* Here are some numbers. 1, 2, __, and 4. O fuainumera nei 1, 2, __, ma le 4. *Point to each number and blank space and say:* What number goes here? O le a le numera e tu'u i le va o le 2 ma le 4?	CORRECT (3) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT 3	 2 ⇨*FL26B* 3 ⇨*FL26B*
FL26A. That's correct, 3. Let's do another one. Sa'o lelei, o le 3. O le a ta faasolo atu i le isi fuainumera.		⇨*FL26C*
FL26B. *Do not explain how to get the correct answer. Just say:* The number 3 goes here. Say the numbers with me. *(Point to each number)* 1, 2, 3, 4. 3 goes here. Let's do another one. O le numera 3 e tuu i i. Ia ta faitauina faatasi fuainumera ia. *(Point to each number)* 1, 2, 3, 4. O le 3 le fuainumera o loo misi i i. O le a ta faasolo atu i le isi fuainumera.		
FL26C. Here are some more numbers. 5, 10, 15 and __. O fuainumera nei 5, 10, 15 ma le ___. *Point to each number and blank space and say:* What number goes here? O le a le numera e tu'u i le avanoa/vase lea?	CORRECT (20) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT 3	 2 ⇨*FL26E* 3 ⇨*FL26E*
FL26D. That's correct, 20. / Sa'o lelei, o le 20		⇨*FL27*
FL26E. *Do not explain how to get the correct answer. Just say:* The number 20 goes here. Say the numbers with me. *(Point to each number)* 5, 10, 15, 20. 20 goes here. O le numera 20 e tuu i le vase lea. Ta'u le fuainumera o loo ou faitauina *(Point to each number)* 5, 10, 15, 20, o le 20 le fuainumera o loo misi i i. Ou te mana'o la ete faia le ta galuega		
FL26F. *Check FL26: Was the answer correct?*	YES, FL26=1 ..... 1 NO, FL26=2 OR 3 2	 2 ⇨*FL27A*

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FL27. Now I want you to try this on your own. Ou te mana'o e te taumafai e faatino le ta galuega lea. Here are some more numbers. Tell me what number goes here (*pointing to the missing number*). O fuainumera nei. Ta'u mai ia te a'u poo a numera o loo misi atu i i (*pointing to the missing number*). *Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question.* *If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, record '3', No attempt, for the appropriate question, turn the page and show the child the next question.* *If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive patterns, record '3', No attempt, for remaining patterns. and say:* Thank you. That is ok. / Faafetai lava.	**5, 6, 7, __** CORRECT (8) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 **14, 15, __, 17** CORRECT (16) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 **20, __, 40, 50** CORRECT (30) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 **2, 4, 6, __** CORRECT (8) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT ..... 3 **5, 8, 11, __** CORRECT (14) ..... 1 INCORRECT ..... 2 NO ATTEMPT 3	
FL27A. That was my last question. I really enjoyed talking to you. It was very nice of you to help us out. Thank you very much. O le fesili mulimuli lena ma ua maea ai le ta faatalatalanoaga. Faafetai lava. *If you are asked by the child or the mother/caregiver how well the child has done, praise the child for effort but do not comment on performance. You may say:* I am not trained to tell you how (you have/your child has) performed but (your/his/her) participation will help the authorities understand how much children are learning in Samoa. E le'i a'oa'oina a'u e ta'u atu pe na faapefea lou taliina o fesili ae o lou sao o le a fesoasoani i le matagaluega ia malamalama ai ile tulaga o aoaoga a tamaiti i Samoa.		

FL28. *Result of interview with child.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED ..... 01 NOT AT HOME ..... 02 MOTHER / CAREGIVER REFUSED ..... 03 CHILD REFUSED ..... 04 PARTLY COMPLETED ..... 05 INCAPACITATED ..... 06 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	

FS11. *Record the time.*	HOURS AND MINUTES ..... __ __ : __ __	
FS12. *Language of the Questionnaire.*	ENGLISH ..... 1 SAMOAN 2	
FS13. *Language of the Interview.*	ENGLISH ..... 1 SAMOAN ..... 2 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 6	

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FS14. *Native language of the Respondent.*	ENGLISH ..... 1 SAMOAN ..... 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	
FS15A. *Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Respondent's age is 15-17 years?*	AGE 15-17 ..... 1 AGE 18 OR ABOVE 2	1 ⇨*FS16*
FS15B. *Check the respondent's line number (FS4) in 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE?*	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, FS4=HH47 ..... 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, FS4≠HH47 2	1 ⇨*FS16*
FS15C. *Has this respondent already been interviewed with any individual questionnaires?*	YES, ALREADY INTERVIEWED ..... 1 NO, NOT ALREADY INTERVIEWED 2	1 ⇨*FS16*
FS15D. *Check HC7[A] and HC12: Does this household have a fixed telephone line or does any member of the household have a mobile phone?*	YES, HC7[A]=1 OR HC12=1 ..... 1 NO, HC7[A]=2 AND HC12=2 2	2 ⇨*FS15F*
FS15E. Thank you for your participation. The Samoa Bureau of Statistics will be conducting a phone survey about the situation of children, families, and households in the future. We may call a few times over a period of a few months, for about 15 minutes at a time. Participation is voluntary. If you agree to participate now, you can still withdraw later. It will not cost you anything to participate. Your phone number and all the information you share during these phone interviews will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate? Faafetai mo lou auai i lenei sailiiliga. Ae e iai le isi galuega e sosoo ai a le Ofisa o Fuainumera i se taimi o i luma, e faaaoga ai le telefoni. O lea galuega e fesiligia ai le tulaga o aiga ma fanau. Ma o le a fesootai mai lava le ofisa i le taimi e faatino ai. E le faamalosia le auai o lea galuega, ae e taua tele ou manatu faaalia mo lea sailiiliga. O ou faamaumauga uma lava e aofia ai lau telefoni o le a malu puipuia lalo o le Tulafono a le ofisa o Fuainumera Faamauina 2015. Ma e na o le 15 minute lava le umi e faatino ai lea galuega. E te finagalo e te auai i lea saililiga?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*FS15H* 2 ⇨*FS16*
FS15F. Thank you for your participation. The Samoa Bureau of Statistics will be conducting a follow-up survey about the situation of children, families, and households in the future. We may contact you a few times over a period of a few months, for about 15 minutes at a time. Participation is voluntary. If you agree to participate now, you can still withdraw later. It will not cost you anything to participate. All the information you share during these interviews will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate? Faafetai mo lou auai i lenei sailiiliga. Ae e iai le isi galuega e sosoo ai a le Ofisa o Fuainumera i se taimi o i luma, e faaaoga ai le telefoni. O lea galuega e fesiligia ai le tulaga o aiga ma fanau. Ma o le a fesootai mai lava le ofisa i le taimi e faatino ai. E le faamalosia le auai o lea galuega, ae e taua tele ou manatu faaalia mo lea sailiiliga. O ou faamaumauga uma lava e aofia ai lau telefoni o le a malu puipuia lalo o le Tulafono a le ofisa o Fuainumera Faamauina 2015. Ma e na o le 15 minute lava le umi e faatino ai lea galuega. E te finagalo e te auai i lea saililiga?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*FS16*

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FS15G. You have told me that there are no phones in your household. Just to confirm, do you have a personal telephone number or is there a phone number for the household? O lea sa e taua e leai se telefoni a le tou aiga, nao na fia faamautinoa lava e iai sau telefoni poo se isi o le tou aiga?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*FS15I* 2 ⇨*FS16*
FS15H. Do you have a personal phone number or is there a phone number for the household? E iai sau telefoni poo se isi o le tou aiga?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*FS16*

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FS15I. You may share your household's number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to other members of your household or to people outside your household. Please, tell me which phone number to call.
Faamolemole e mafai ona faailoa mai numera e fesootai mai ai?

	[P1] BEST NUMBER	[P2] 2ND NUMBER	[P3] 3RD NUMBER
FS15J. *Ask for and record phone number.*	___ ____	___ ____	___ ____
FS15K. Just to confirm, the number is (***number recorded in FS15J***)? Na o le fia faamautinoa lava o le (***number recorded in FS15J***) le numera? *If no, return to FS15J and correct entry.*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ⇨ *FS15J*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ⇨ *FS15J*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ⇨ *FS15J*
FS15L. Remember, you may share your household's number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to other members of your household or to people outside your household. Do you have another personal or shared phone number where you can be reached? E iai se isi numera e mafai ona maua mai ai oe?	YES ..... 1 ⇨ *[P2]* NO ..... 2 ⇨ *FS16A*	YES ..... 1 ⇨ *[P3]* NO ..... 2 ⇨ *FS16A*	YES ..... 1 ⇨ *[P4]* NO ..... 2 ⇨ *FS16A*

Tick here if additional questionnaire used: ..... ☐

FS16A. *Check CB3: Child's age?*	AGE 5-9 YEARS ..... 1 AGE 10-17 YEARS 2	1 ⇨ *FS16B* 2 ⇨ *FS16C*

FS16B. *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 ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS FORM CHILDREN AGE 5-9 YEARS for this child and complete the ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS FORM INFORMATION PANEL on that Form.*

Thank the respondent for her/his cooperation. Proceed to complete the result in FS17 in the 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and then go to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE and complete HH56.

Make arrangements for the administration of the remaining questionnaire(s) in this household.

FS16C. *Thank the respondent for her/his cooperation. Proceed to complete the result in FS17 in the 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and then go to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE and complete HH56.*

Make arrangements for the administration of the remaining questionnaire(s) in this household.

FS17. *Result of interview for child age 5-17 years* *Codes refer to the respondent.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED ..... 01 NOT AT HOME ..... 02 REFUSED ..... 03 PARTLY COMPLETED ..... 04 INCAPACITATED (*specify*) _____ 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CAREGIVER AGE 15-17 ..... 06 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96

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INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

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MICS

ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS FORM
CHILDREN AGE 5-9 YEARS
Samoa DHS-MICS 2025

ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS FORM INFORMATION PANEL	**FA**
FA1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**FA2**. *Household number:* ___ ___
FA3. *Child's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**FA4**. *Child's age from CB3:* AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) ..... __
FA5. *Mother's / Caregiver's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**FA6**. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___

ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS		**FA**
FA7. *Measurer's name and number:*	NAME_____ ___ ___ ___	
FA8. *Record the result of weight measurement as read out by the Measurer:* *Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.* *Later, when recording paper form in CAPI, also ensure that records are verified by Measurer.*	KILOGRAMS (KG) ..... ___ ___ . ___ CHILD NOT PRESENT AFTER REVISITS ..... 99.3 CHILD REFUSED ..... 99.4 RESPONDENT REFUSED ..... 99.5 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 99.6	99.3 ⇨*FA14* 99.4 ⇨*FA11* 99.5 ⇨*FA11* 99.6 ⇨*FA11*
FA9. *Was the child undressed to the minimum, that is, no more than very light clothing or undergarments only?*	YES ..... 1 NO, THE CHILD COULD NOT BE UNDRESSED TO THE MINIMUM 2	
FA11. *Record the result of height measurement as read out by the Measurer:* *Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.* *Later, when recording paper form in CAPI, also ensure that records are verified by Measurer.*	HEIGHT (CM) ..... ___ ___ ___ . ___ CHILD REFUSED ..... 999.4 RESPONDENT REFUSED ..... 999.5 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 999.6	999.4 ⇨*FA14* 999.5 ⇨*FA14* 999.6 ⇨*FA14*
FA13. *Was the recorded measurement interfered with by braided or ornamented hair?*	YES, HAIR INTERFERED WITH MEASUREMENT ..... 1 NO 2	
FA14. *Day / Month / Year of measurement:* ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 2 ___		
FA15. *Is there a child age 5 – 9 in the household who has not yet been measured?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*Next Child*
FA16. *Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and inform your Supervisor that the Measurer and you have completed all the measurements in this household.*		

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Reading and Numeracy Booklet

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English Story 1

Samoa MICS SFR 260916.indd 731 17/9/26 09:46

ENGLISH (READING PRACTICE)

i. Sam is a boy. Sina is a girl. Sam is 5. Sina is 6.

ENGLISH (MAIN PASSAGE)

ii. Paul is in class two. One day, Paul was going home from school. He saw some red flowers on the way. The flowers were near a tomato farm. Paul wanted to get some flowers for his mother. Paul ran fast across the farm to get the flowers. He fell down near a banana tree. Paul started crying. The farmer saw him and came. He gave Paul many flowers. Paul was very happy.

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Samoan Story 1

Samoa MICS SFR 260916.indd 733 17/9/26 09:46

SAMOAN (TALA PUUPUU FAATAITAI)

i. O Samu o le tama. O Sina o le teine. O Samu ua 5. O Sina ua 6

SAMOAN (TALA PUUPUU AUTU)

ii. E vasega lua Paulo. I se tasi aso, na aga'i Paulo i le fale mai le ā'oga. Na ia va'aia ni fugalaau mūmū. Na mana'o Paulo e ave ni fugalaau mo lona tinā. Na tamo'e saoasaoa Paulo i le fa'atoaga e aumai ni fugalaau. Sa ia pa'ū latalata i le fa'i. Sa vaaia e le faifa'atoaga Paulo ua tagi, ona ia savali lea i ai, ma avatu ia te ia fugalaau e tele. Sa fiafia Paulo.

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English Story 2

Samoa MICS SFR 260916.indd 735 17/9/26 09:46

ENGLISH (READING PRACTICE)

i. John is a boy. Rose is a girl. John has 2 eggs. Rose has 3 eggs.

ENGLISH (MAIN PASSAGE)

ii. Jane is seven years old. One morning, her grandmother sent her to the market to buy tomatoes. She gave Jane some money. Jane put it in her bag. The bag had a big hole. On the way, Jane lost the money. Mary saw the money and gave it to Jane. She was happy. Jane thanked Mary and walked to the market.

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Samoan Story 2

Samoa MICS SFR 260916.indd 737 17/9/26 09:46

SAMOAN (TALA PUUPUU FAATAITAI)

i. O Ioane o le tama. O Rosa o le teine. O Ioane e 2 ana fuamoa. O Rosa e 3 ana fuamoa.

SAMOAN (TALA PUUPUU AUTU)

ii. E fitu tausaga o Sieni. I le tasi taeao, na tuli o ia e le tinā o lona tinā e faatau tamato. Na tuu e Sieni le tupe i lana ato o loo iai le pu. Na leiloa le tupe a'o alu e faatau. Sa iloa e Maria le tupe ma toe avatu ia Sieni. Sa fiafia Sieni ma faafetai ia Maria.

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Numeracy

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a. 9
12
30
48
74
731
Q1

b. 7 5

c. 11 24

d. 58 49

e. 65 67

f. 146 154

g. 3 + 2 = ☐

h. 8 + 6 = ☐

i. 7 + 3 = ☐

j. 13 + 6 = ☐

k. 12 + 24 = ☐

l. 12 4 ☐

m. 5 10 15 ☐

n. 5 6 7 ☐

o. 14 15 17 ☐

p. 20 40 50 ☐

q. 2 4 6 ☐

r. 5 8 11 ☐

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