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NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE



DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY



2006 NATIONAL REPORT

NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

PORT MORESBY
OCTOBER 2009



PAPUA NEW GUINEA
**DEMOGRAPHIC
AND HEALTH
SURVEY**

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PUBLISHED BY NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

PORT MORESBY
Papua New Guinea
2009

ISBN: 9980-59-205-2

Consulting Designer: John Kipong – *Kipong Graphic Designers*

Photos: John Kipong

Additional Photos by: Rocky Roe

Photographs Courtesy of *Rotary Against Malaria*

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THE 2006 DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY (DHS) is the second in a series of this type of survey conducted successfully in Papua New Guinea since 1996. The survey was conducted by the Population and Social Statistics Division (PSSD) of the National Statistical Office (NSO). Technical assistance for the survey was sought from International Consultants. The survey was jointly funded by the Government of Papua New Guinea (GoPNG) and Development partners with funding from Asian Development Bank (ADB), Australian Aid for International Development (AusAID), New Zealand Aid (NZAID), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

The 2006 DHS National report presents the findings on the household and respondents characteristics, family planning, fertility, maternal and child health, infant, child and maternal mortality and other health related indicators such as antenatal care, breastfeeding, child vaccination, childhood diseases and HIV/AIDS. The 2006 DHS for the first time included a male questionnaire and questions on well being and sexual risk behaviour. As well as providing the national estimates, the survey also provides data disaggregated at the regional level. The three questionnaires used in this survey were specifically designed to capture data for monitoring and evaluation purposes for the performance of health and family planning programme in PNG. Furthermore, the results will assist in the monitoring of the progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Medium Term Development Strategy (MTDS) 2006-2010.

The successful conduct and completion of this survey is a result of the combined effort of individuals and institutions particularly in their participation and cooperation in the Users Advisory Committee (UAC) and the National Steering Committee (NSC) in the different phases of the survey, their contribution is greatly appreciated.

We would like to thank the Government of PNG and our Development partners: ADB, AusAID, NZAID, UNFPA and UNICEF for funding this survey and the International Consultants for providing technical assistance.

We also would like to extend our sincere thanks to all persons who participated at various phases of this survey especially the respondents, interviewers, supervisors, quality controllers and staff of NSO PNG for their tireless efforts and dedication in the successful completion of the 2006 DHS.

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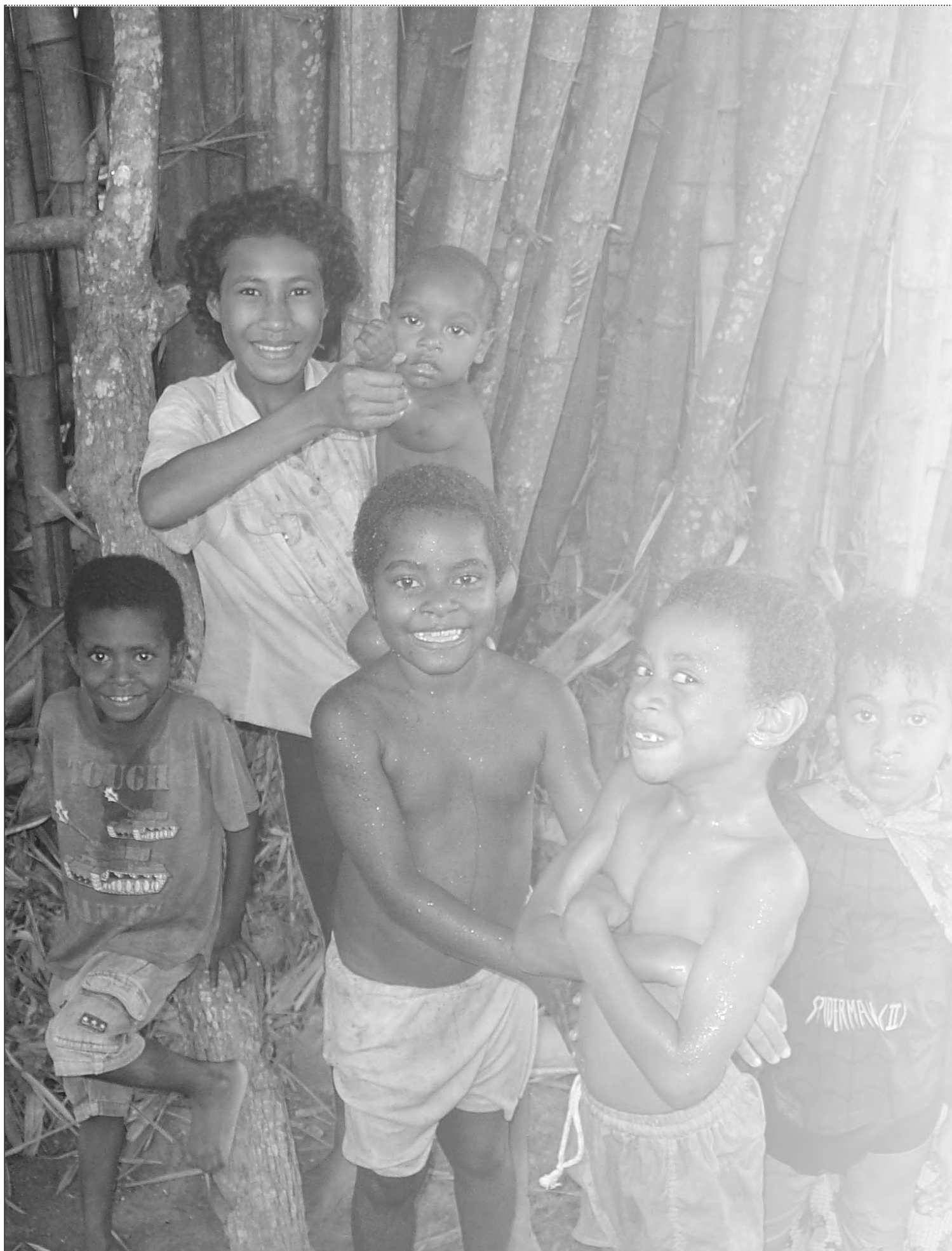


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THE 2006 DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY (DHS) is the result of the combined effort of individuals and various institutions. The survey was conducted by the Population and Social Statistics Division (PSSD) of the National Statistical Office (NSO). The 2006 DHS was jointly funded by the GoPNG and Development Partners through ADB while technical assistance was provided by International Consultants.

I acknowledge with gratitude the support from the Department of National Planning and Monitoring Secretary, Mr. Valentine Kambori and Project Officer, Mrs. Yasap Popoitai for the effort in support of funding for the 2006 DHS project. Also the full support from all Provincial Government and Administration is highly valued in assisting NSO to complete the survey.

I also acknowledge with gratitude the technical experts in the different fields of population and health for their valuable inputs in questionnaire design, development of field manuals, training of field personnel, tabulation plan, and review of drafts towards finalizing the report. The contributions of the Users Advisory Committee (UAC) and National Steering Committee (NSC) are also appreciated.

I would like to extend my appreciation to Mr. John Palmer, sampling expert, for his input in the sampling design for the survey, Mr. Alex McNaughton for his advice on the Survey Field Operations and Questionnaire Design. Substantial technical support throughout the survey from Dr Socorro Abejo, Demographer and Mr. Noel Perez, Data Processing Specialist is acknowledged with gratitude.

I also extend my thanks to the DHS Project Director, Mr. Bernard Kiele for his overall advice and management of this survey, who was also supported by the Field Operations Branch Head, Mr. Alohai Pochapon and Research and Development Branch Head, Mrs. Hajily Kele.

The advice and support from our local consultants Mr. Francis Kupe on data processing, Mr. Kit Ronga and Mr. Homolpi Warom on report writing is also acknowledged.

I would like to thank the PSSD staff, the provincial staff, all field personnel, data processing staff and respondents who assisted at various levels to the successful completion of this survey. Acknowledgment is also due to all the authors of various chapters of this report for their tireless efforts and the core staff of NSO PNG, Mrs. Hajily Kele and Mrs. Francesca Tinabar for reviewing and compiling the final report. The amount of work and effort by Mrs. Hajily Kele to manage and finalize this report is fully acknowledged.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

| | |
|--------|-------------------------------------------------|
| ABC | Abstinence, Being faithful and Use of Condom |
| ADB | Asian Development Bank |
| AIDS | Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome |
| ANC | Antenatal Care |
| ARB | Autonomous Region of Bougainville |
| ARI | Acute Respiratory Infection |
| ASFR | Age Specific Fertility Rate |
| AusAID | Australian Aid for International Development |
| BCG | Bacille Calmette Guerin |
| CBR | Crude Birth Rate |
| CEB | Children Ever born |
| CMR | Child Mortality Rate |
| CSPPro | Census and Survey Programming |
| CU | Census Unit |
| DAL | Department of Agriculture and Livestock |
| DHS | Demographic and Health Survey |
| DNPM | Department of National Planning and Monitoring |
| DOE | Department of Education |
| DOH | Department of Health |
| DOLE | Department of Labour and Employment |
| DPT | Diphtheria, Pertusis, Tetanus |
| EPI | Expanded Programme on Immunization |
| FIQ | Female Individual Questionnaire |
| FPA | Family Planning Association |
| GFR | General Fertility Rate |
| GoPNG | Government of Papua New Guinea |
| HAMP | HIV/AIDS Management and Prevention |
| HHQ | Household Questionnaire |
| HIV | Human Immuno Virus |
| IMR | Infant Mortality Rate |
| LLG | Local Level Government |
| MCH | Maternal and Child Health |
| MDG | Millennium Development Goals |
| MIQ | Male Individual Questionnaire |
| MMR | Maternal Mortality Rate |
| MNCEB | Mean Number of Children Ever Born |
| MNCEBS | Mean Number of Children Ever Born and Surviving |
| MTDS | Medium Term Development Strategy |
| NACS | National Aids Council Secretariat |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| NHP | National Health Plan |
| NPP | National Population Policy |

| | |
|--------|-----------------------------------------------|
| NRI | National Research Institute |
| NSC | National Steering Committee |
| NSO | National Statistical Office |
| NZAID | New Zealand Aid for International Development |
| ORS | Oral Rehydration Solution |
| ORT | Oral Rehydration Therapy |
| PNG | Papua New Guinea |
| PSSD | Population and Social Statistics Division |
| RHS | Recommended Home Solution |
| SMEC | Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation Ltd |
| STIs | Sexually Transmitted Infections |
| TBA | Traditional Birth Attendant |
| TFR | Total Fertility Rate |
| UAC | Users Advisory Committee |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| UPNG | University of Papua New Guinea |
| VHV | Village Health Volunteer |
| WHO | World Health Organization |

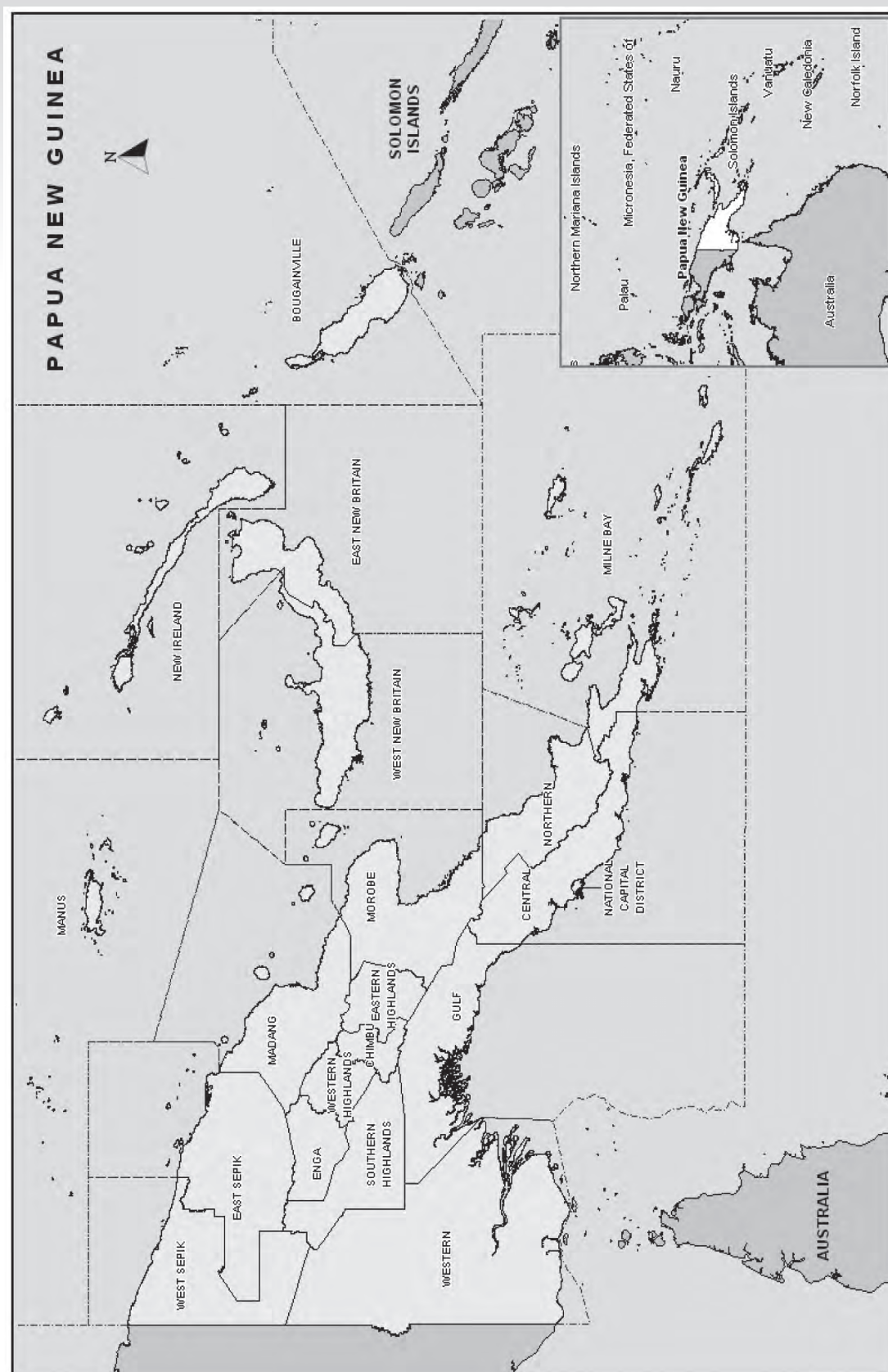
| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Adolescent fertility | Includes births and pregnancies to women under 20 years of age. |
| Age at death | The age at which an infant or child dies. |
| Age at first birth | The age at which women start childbearing. |
| Age at first marriage | The age at which respondents started living with their (first) wife, husband or partner |
| Age at first sexual intercourse | The age at which the respondent had first sexual intercourse |
| Age heaping | The misreporting or recording of ages at certain digits like '0' and '5'. |
| Age specific fertility rates | The number of live births to women in a particular age group divided by the number of women-years in that age group during a specified period. |
| Age-sex distribution | Distribution of the population by respondents' age and sex. |
| BCG | Is a vaccine for Tuberculosis or TB |
| Birth interval | The period of time after the birth of a previous sibling. |
| Child mortality | The probability of a child dying between first and fifth birthday. |
| Cohabiting partner | Refers to regular sexual partner (wife/husband/partner). |
| Contraceptive methods | See family planning methods. |
| Contraceptive prevalence rate | The proportion of currently married women age 15-49 who are currently using any method of family planning. |
| Crude birth rate | The number of live births per 1,000 population in a given year. |
| De-facto | Selection of respondents including household members and visitors who stayed in the household the night before the interview. |
| Dehydration | Is the loosing of body fluids mainly from diarrhoea and vomiting and the patient is diagnosed by sunken eyes and loss of skin elasticity and very dry lips. |
| Dependency ratio | The number of persons in the 'dependent ages' (less than 15 years and 65 years and over) divided by the 'economically active' persons in the population (aged 15-64) multiplied by 100. |
| Diaphragm, foam and jelly | Contraceptive methods that are used by females in the vaginal area to prevent pregnancy. |
| DPT | Is a vaccine for Diptheria, Pertusis and Tetanus |
| Early childhood mortality | Deaths occurring to children under 6 years. |
| Ever user | Refers to a person who have used a family planning method in the past and those who are currently using it. |

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Exclusive breastfeeding | Child receives milk from breast only |
| Family planning methods | These are contraceptive methods which couples may use in order to prevent or delay pregnancies. |
| Family planning | The process of which couples can plan on the number of children they want to have and when they plan to have them. |
| Female condom | A contraceptive method (thin synthetic lubricated rubber) worn by females in the vaginal area to prevent pregnancies. |
| Female sterilization | This is a minor operation done on women for contraceptive purposes. It is also known as tubal ligation (TL). |
| Fertility preference | Respondents' preference on family size and sex of children. |
| Fertility | The actual reproductive performance of an individual, a couple, a group, or a population. |
| Full breastfeeding | Child receives breast milk and plain water. |
| General fertility rate | The number of births occurring during a specific period of time divided by the number of women in the reproductive ages 15-44 years, expressed per 1,000 women. |
| Head of household | A person regarded as head by members of the household. |
| High birth parity | A child is of 'high parity' if the mother had previously given birth to three or more living children where this child is of birth order 4 or higher. |
| High-risk fertility behavior | This is when mothers and infants are exposed to the risk of dying when, the mother is too young or too old, birth intervals are shorter or the child is of birth order 4 or higher. |
| Household durable goods | Includes household goods such as; radio television, refrigerator, motor vehicle and telephone. |
| Infant mortality | The probability of dying between birth and the first birthday. |
| Infertility | When a woman is unable to bear a child (or children). Information on infertility is usually obtained from the proportion of currently married women age 40-49 who have had no children. |
| Injection | An injection (Depo-Provera or Noristerat) normally given every three or six months to women to prevent pregnancy. |
| Male condom | A contraceptive method (thin synthetic lubricated rubber) worn by males over the penis to prevent pregnancies. |
| Male sterilization | This is a minor operation done on men for contraceptive purposes. It is also known as vasectomy. |
| Marital status | The personal status of individuals in relation to the marriage laws or customs of PNG. Indicates whether a person is never married, married, separated, divorced or widowed. |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Maternal mortality | Maternal death is defined as any death that occurred during pregnancy, childbirth, or within six (6) weeks after the end of a pregnancy. |
| Mean number of children ever born | This is the average number of births to women age 40-49 and represents the average completed fertility of women who began child bearing in the last 20-25 years. |
| Mean size of the household | The average number of persons per household. |
| Median age at first birth | The average age at which women start childbearing. |
| Modern method | Such methods includes; pills, injection, male and female condom, male and female sterilization. |
| Mortality | Deaths as per a component of population change. |
| Neonatal mortality | This is the probability of babies dying within the first month of life. |
| Never user | Refers to a person who has never used a family planning method. |
| Non-cohabiting partner | Refers to a non-regular sexual partner. |
| Non-sampling errors | Occurrences due to mistakes made in carrying out field activities such as failure to locate and interview the correct households, errors in the way questions are asked, misunderstanding on the part of interviewers or respondents, data entry errors etc. |
| Periodic abstinence | Also known as the safe period, rhythm, calendar or the ovulation method. This is based on the principle that by not having sexual intercourse on certain days of her monthly cycle, a woman can avoid becoming pregnant. |
| Pills | A small ball of medicine a woman takes daily to prevent a pregnancy. |
| Polygyny | Having more than one wife, husband or partner. |
| Population density | Population divided by the land area multiplied by 100. |
| Postneonatal mortality | The probability of infant deaths between exact age 1 month and exact age 1 year. |
| Postpartum amenorrhea | When a woman does not have menstruation (monthly periods) after delivery of a child usually up to 6 weeks. |
| Sex ratio | The number of males per 100 females. |
| Short birth interval | Defined by a birth occurring less than 24 months after the previous birth. |
| Sisterhood method | Method used to calculate maternal mortality ratio using information collected by asking a series of questions to female on the causes of death for their sisters. The method is further defined |

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | into two commonly used methods which are the direct and indirect sisterhood methods. |
| Sterilized | Respondents who have had a surgical operation (male sterilization or vasectomy for men and female sterilization or tubal ligation for women) to prevent further pregnancy. |
| Tetanus toxoid | An injection given to women during pregnancy to prevent new born babies from neonatal tetanus. |
| Total fertility rate | The average number of children that would be born alive to a woman (or a group of women) during her lifetime if she were to pass through her child bearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year. |
| Traditional method | Traditional methods includes periodic abstinence, withdrawal and other traditional or customary way of avoiding pregnancy (use of leaves, herbs etc.). |
| Under-five mortality | The probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday. |
| Unmet need | Currently married women who say they want no more children, or are unsure, but are not using any method of family planning. |
| Unwanted fertility | The unplanned or unwanted number of children by unmarried and married respondents (before marriage). If these respondents have heard more children than they anticipated before or during marriage, this can be referred to as unwanted fertility. |
| Wanted fertility | The planned or wanted number of children by unmarried and married respondents (before marriage). |
| Withdrawal | This is when a man ejaculates outside the vagina to avoid the woman getting pregnant. |

MAP OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA



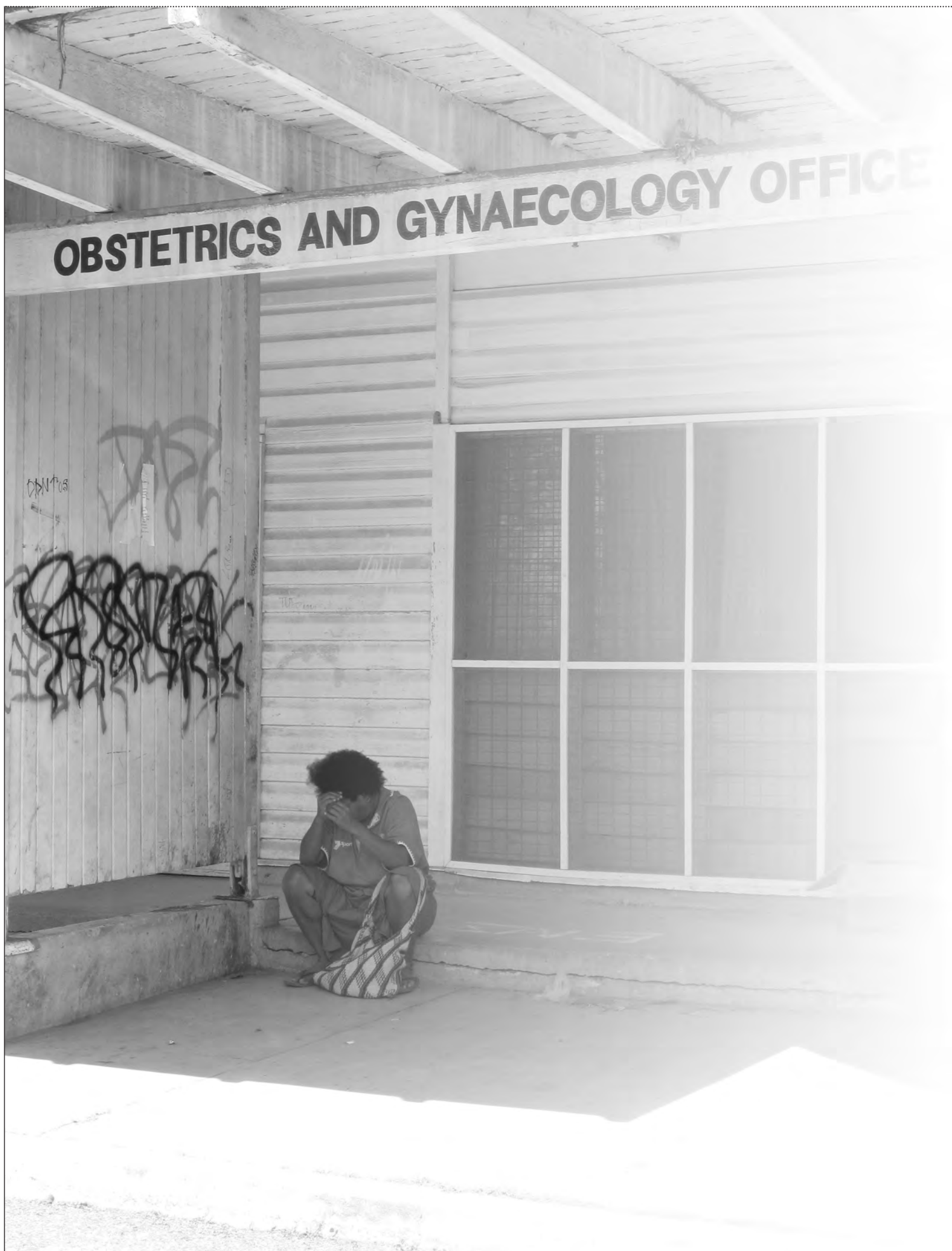


Photo © John Kipong

SUMMARY OF KEY INDICATORS

FERTILITY AND FAMILY PLANNING

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in the 5 Years preceding the Survey | 4.4 children |
| Awareness of any modern methods of contraception, all women 15-49 | 77.3% |
| Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR), all methods, all women 15-49 | 24.1% |
| CPR, all methods, currently married women 15-49 | 32.4% |
| Average desired family size, all women 15-49 | 3.6 children |
| Unmet need for family planning among currently married women | 29.8% |
| Median age at first birth | 20.8 years |
| Women age 15-19 old who have begun childbearing | 12.9% |

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) per 1,000 Live Births (1q0) | 58 deaths |
| Under 5-Year Mortality (5q0) | 74 deaths |
| Maternal Mortality Rate per 100,000 Deliveries (centred 1994) | 733 deaths |
| Mother received tetanus-toxoid vaccination during pregnancy | 69.6% |
| Mother received professional (doctor, nurse, midwife) antenatal care | 78.8% |
| Baby delivered with professional assistance | 53.0% |
| Baby delivered by mother alone (with no assistance) | 7.3% |
| Mothers who experienced no delivery complications | 56.7% |
| Median duration of breastfeeding | 26 months |
| Children 12-23 months old with BCG vaccination | 89.5% |
| Children 12-23 months old fully vaccinated | 52.1% |
| Children under 3 years with Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) in past 2 weeks | 2.5% |
| Children under 3 years with ARI who were treated in a Health Facility | 62.9% |
| Children under 3 years with Diarrhoea in past 2 weeks | 4.5% |
| Those with diarrhoea who were not given increased fluids | 85.8% |

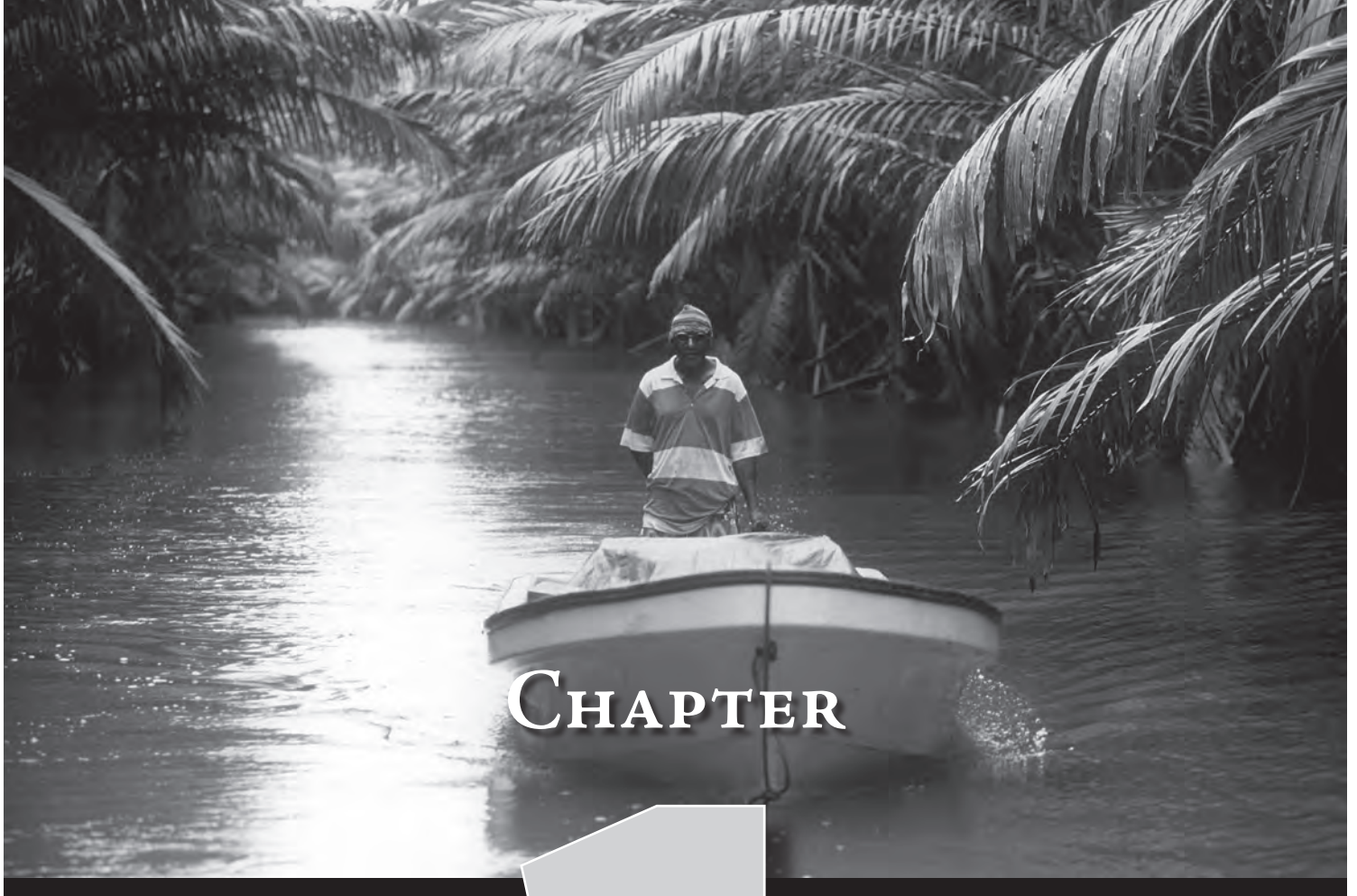
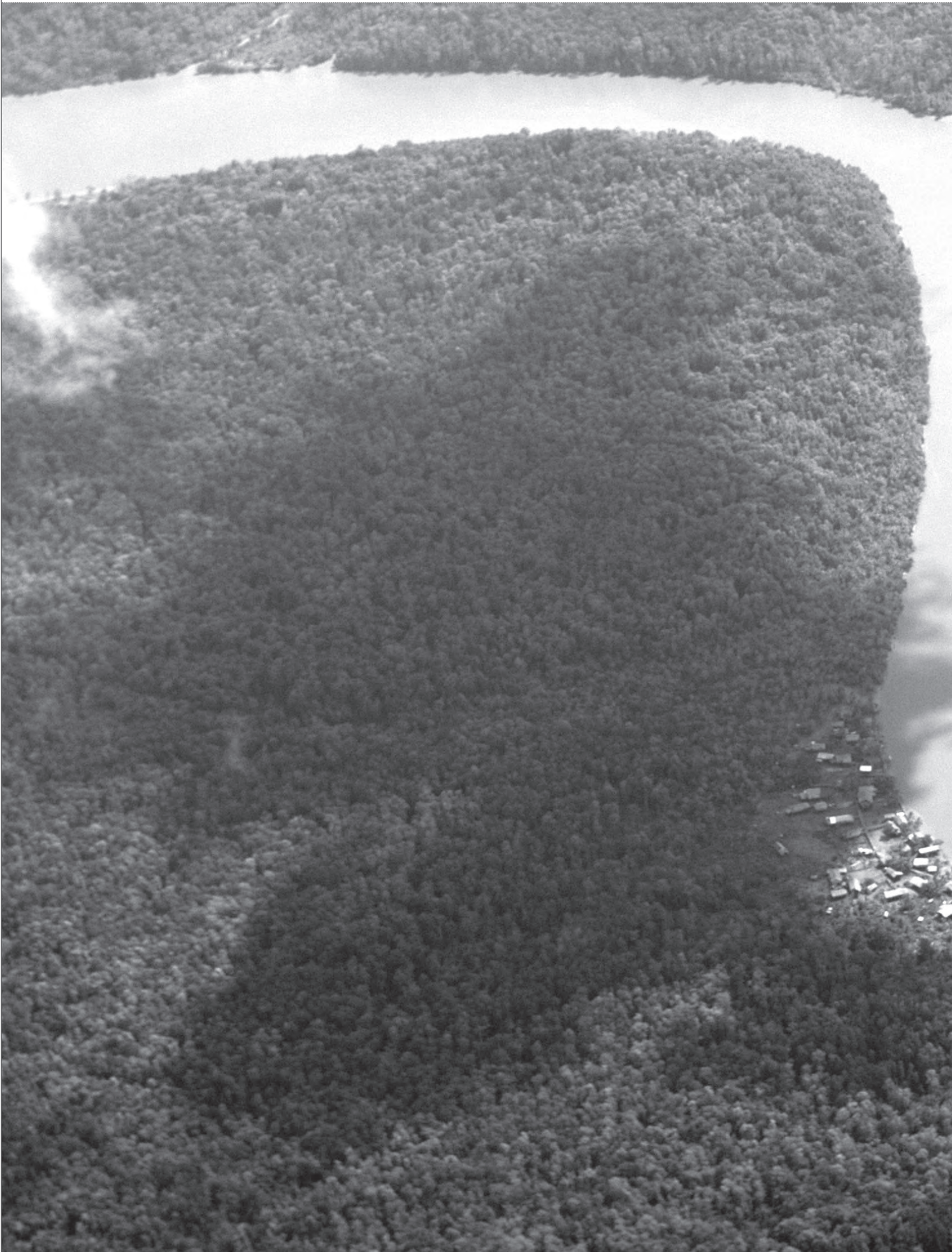


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CHAPTER

1

INTRODUCTION



THIS chapter presents a short overview of the geography, history and demographic background of Papua New Guinea (PNG). This chapter also provides a description of the organization of the 2006 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) and the implementation schedule of the different phases of the survey.

1.1 GEOGRAPHY

PNG and its 600 associated islands, is the largest nation in the South Pacific, both in land area and population. It has a total land area of 462,840 square kilometers and occupies the eastern half of mainland New Guinea.¹ The country's geographical features are dominated by extensive mountain ranges, rainforests, coral atolls and river systems. About 50 per cent of the total land area is mountainous, and as a result many areas of the country are still inaccessible by road.

PNG gained independence from Australia on September 16th 1975. Administratively, PNG is divided into 20 provinces, spreading among four geographical regions; Southern Region comprise of Western, Gulf, Central, Milne Bay, Oro and National Capital District. Highlands Region comprise of Southern Highlands, Enga, Western Highlands, Chimbu, and Eastern Highlands, Momase region comprise of Morobe, Madang, East Sepik and West Sepik. Islands Region comprise of four maritime provinces; Manus, New Ireland, East New Britain, West New Britain and Autonomous Region of Bougainville. Each of these provinces is further divided into districts, local level government areas and council wards.

Existing cultural traditions are closely aligned to about 830 languages (Lewis, P., 2009) spoken in the country. The two main lingua franca; Tok Pisin and Motu are mostly used in daily life while English remains the main medium for administration, commerce and education. The traditional economy through subsistence farming supports about 80 per cent of the population.

1.2 DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH INDICATORS

POPULATION SIZE, DENSITY AND DISTRIBUTION

PNG's population reached 5.2 million according to the 2000 National Census. PNG has been experiencing population change and this change is measured by the average annual growth rate. Between the 1980 and 2000 Censuses, the average annual growth for the 20 year period was 2.7 per cent. There are more males than females in the population with a sex ratio of 108 males to every 100 females (NSO, 2003). The total population of PNG has doubled over the last 30 years and with the current high growth rate, population could double in the next 30 years. Present population projections indicate a population of around 10 million by 2030 (DNPM, 2008).

PNG's population is unevenly distributed among the four regions. Almost 40 per cent of the population lives in the Highlands regions followed by Momase region with 28 per cent and Southern region with 20 per cent. Islands region is the least populated with 14 per cent. Population densities range from two persons per square kilometers in Western province to over 1,000 persons per square kilometers in the National Capital District. The crude population density for PNG according to the 2000 Census is 11 persons per square kilometers. About 87 per cent of PNG citizen population lives in the rural areas while 13 per cent lives in the urban areas (NSO, 2003). Key indicators in Table 1.1 show the rate of progress of PNG's demographic profile in the last 20 years.

¹ The western part of the island is West Papua (formerly Irian Jaya), a province of Indonesia.

Table 1.1
Summary of
key population
indicators;
1980-2000, PNG.

| Table 1.1 Summary of key population indicators, 1980-2000, PNG | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Indicators | 1980 | 1996 | 2000 |
| Population (in millions) | 3.01 | 4.35 | 5.2 |
| Rate of natural increase (%) | 2.1 | - | 2.7 |
| Population under 15 years (%) | 43.1 | 43.8 | 40.0 |
| Urban population (%) | 13.1 | - | 13.2 |
| Total fertility rate (child per woman) | 5.4 | 4.8 | 4.6 |
| Crude birth rate (per 1,000 popn) | 34.0 | - | 35.0 |
| Mean age at child bearing | 28.9 | - | 28.8 |
| Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 72.0 | 73.0 | 64.0 |
| Child mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 42.0 | 24.0 | 25.0 |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) | - | 370 | - |
| Life expectancy at birth | 49.6 | 54.0 | 54.2 |

Source: NSO, 2003

FERTILITY

In the 2000 census, the crude birth rate (CBR) for PNG was 35 per 1,000 population which is about 1.0 higher than the 1980 estimate. The total fertility rate (TFR) was estimated to be 4.6 children per woman in 2000, a decline from 4.8 in 1996 (NSO, 2003). However, TFR in PNG is still considered among the highest in the South Pacific region.

MORTALITY

Infant and child mortality represent the majority of deaths in PNG. As shown in Table 1.1, infant mortality rate (IMR) has declined from 72 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1980 to 64 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2000. Child mortality has also declined from 42 deaths per 1,000 live births to 25 deaths per 1,000 live births in the same period. Life expectancy at birth improved from 50 years in 1980 to 54 years in 2000 (NSO, 2003).

1.3 POPULATION POLICY AND HEALTH PROGRAMS

The National Population Policy (NPP) 2000-2010 is the second population policy to be produced for the country (DNPM, 1999). The policy aims to improve the quality of life and raise the standard of living for the citizens

of PNG. The population policy targets the country's growth rate, trends and patterns that slow down or weaken the pace of social and economic development. The main policy objectives and strategies are based on these broad areas as follows:

- Population growth and population data;
- Fertility and reproductive health;
- Mortality and morbidity;
- Migration and urbanization;
- General and population education;
- Opportunities for women;
- Support for family; and
- Absorption of labor force growth.

In order for the policies to work effectively, a number of projects have been undertaken by the Government of Papua New Guinea (GoPNG) and Development partners. The 2006 DHS is one such project responsible for data collection that can provide the basis for monitoring the achievements of the NPP 2000-2010 objectives and also for assessing the progress made towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Medium Term Development Strategy (MTDS) 2006-2010.

The main objective of the National Health Plan (NHP) 2001-2010 is to improve the health

of all Papua New Guineans through a health system that is effective, responsive, affordable and accessible to the majority of the people. The focus is on health promotion, information, education and communication, preventive health, and curative health services. Under the current NHP 2001-2010, the following focus areas are identified as priority. These are:

- Health promotion;
- Family health (focus on women and children);
- Elimination, eradication and control of priority diseases;
- Health protection;
- Human resource management;
- Strengthening district health and hospital services;
- Improving access to medicines and medical supplies; and
- Strengthening partnerships with stakeholders (GoPNG and Development partners).

The allocation of resources (both staff and budget) and daily activities within the 10-year period is programmed to support the above priorities.

1.4 OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY

The 2006 PNG DHS is part of the world wide DHS which are designed to collect, analyze, and disseminate data on fertility, family planning, maternal and child health, HIV/AIDS and other health related issues using internationally recognized sets of questionnaires and sampling procedures.

The primary objective of the 2006 DHS is to provide to the Department of Health (DOH), Department of National Planning and Monitoring (DNPM) and other relevant institutions and users with updated and reliable data on infant and child mortality, fertility preferences, family planning behavior, maternal mortality, utilization of maternal and child health services, knowledge of HIV/AIDS and behavior,

sexually risk behavior and information on the general household amenities. This information contributes to policy planning, monitoring, and program evaluation for development at all levels of government particularly at the national and provincial levels. The information will also be used to assess the performance of government development interventions aimed at addressing the targets set out under the MDG and MTDS. The long-term objective of the survey is to technically strengthen the capacity of the NSO in conducting and analyzing the results of future surveys.

1.5 ORGANIZATION OF THE SURVEY

The 2006 DHS is the second of its kind to be conducted in PNG by the NSO. The planning and implementation of the 2006 DHS preparations and fieldwork were carried out in close consultations and collaboration with the 20 provincial administrations. Interviewers were trained to collect data from the field using the DHS questionnaires. Each team had a supervisor to provide leadership for the team and a quality controller to ensure that high quality data was maintained during fieldwork by checking the questionnaires.

The survey was co-funded by the GoPNG and Development partners namely Asian Development Bank (ADB), Australian Aid for International Development (AusAID), New Zealand Aid (NZAID), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation Ltd (SMEC) was contracted at the initial stage of the project to provide short term technical assistance on project managerial support. The NSO Philippines was also engaged to provide short-term technical assistance on data processing and analysis.

The 2006 DHS National Steering Committee (NSC) and Users Advisory Committee (UAC) were established to provide leadership and technical oversight to assist NSO throughout the duration of the implementation of the project.

These committees consisted of representatives from government departments, institutions and Development partners.

1.6 SAMPLE DESIGN

The primary focus of the 2006 DHS is to provide estimates of key population and health indicators at the national level. A secondary but important priority is to also provide estimates at the regional level, and for urban and rural areas respectively. The 2006 DHS employed the same survey methodology used in the 1996 DHS. The 2006 DHS sample was a two stage self-weighting systematic cluster sample of regions with the first stage being at the census unit level and the second stage at the household level. The 2000 Census frame comprised of a list of census units was used to select the sample of 10,000 households for the 2006 DHS

A total of 667 clusters were selected from the four regions. All census units were listed in a geographic order within their districts, and districts within each province and the sample was selected accordingly through the use of appropriate sampling fraction. The distribution of households according to urban-rural sectors was as follows;

- 8,000 households were allocated to the rural areas of PNG. The proportional allocation was used to allocate the first 4,000 households to regions based on projected citizen household population in 2006. The other 4,000 households were allocated equally across all four regions to ensure that each region have sufficient sample for regional level analysis.
- 2,000 households were allocated to the urban areas of PNG using proportional allocation based on the 2006 projected urban citizen population. This allocation was to ensure that the most accurate estimates for urban areas are obtained at the national level.

All households in the selected census units were listed in a separate field operation from June to July 2006. From the list of households, 16

households were selected in the rural census units and 12 in the urban census units using systematic sampling. All women and men age 15-50 years who were either usual residents of the selected households or visitors present in the household on the night before the survey were eligible to be interviewed. Further information on the survey design is contained in Appendix A.

1.7 QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN AND PRE-TEST

Three questionnaires were used in the 2006 DHS namely; the Household Questionnaire (HHQ), the Female Individual Questionnaire (FIQ) and the Male Individual Questionnaire (MIQ). The planning and development of these questionnaires involved close consultation with the UAC members comprising of the following line departments and agencies namely; Department of Health (DOH), Department of Education (DOE), Department of National Planning and Monitoring (DNPM), National Aids Council Secretariat (NACS), Department of Agriculture and Livestock (DAL), Department of Labour and Employment (DLE), University of Papua New Guinea (UPNG), National Research Institute (NRI) and representatives from Development partners.

The HHQ was designed to collect background information for all members of the selected households. This information was used to identify eligible female and male respondents for the respective individual questionnaires. Additional information on household amenities and services, and malaria prevention was also collected.

The FIQ contains questions on respondents background, including marriage and polygyny; birth history, maternal and child health, knowledge and use of contraception, fertility preferences, HIV/AIDS including new modules on sexual risk behaviour and attitudes to issues of well being. All females age 15-50 years identified from the HHQ were eligible for interview using this questionnaire.

The MIQ collected almost the same information as in the FIQ except for birth history. All males age 15-50 years identified from the HHQ were eligible to be interviewed using the MIQ.

Two pre-tests were carried out aimed at testing the flow of the existing and new questions and the administering of the MIQ between March and April 2006. The final questionnaires contained all the modules used in the 1996 DHS including new modules on malaria prevention, sexual risk behaviour and attitudes to issues of well being.

1.8 TRAINING AND FIELDWORK

Training for the 2006 DHS was conducted in two phases. The first phase involved the training of master trainers from NSO in Port Moresby in August 2006. The second phase involved training of interviewers, supervisors and quality controllers in the four regional training centres in September 2006.

Data collection began simultaneously in all the provinces in October 2006 and was completed in January 2007. In total, there were more than 230 people involved in the data collection phase. Field monitoring visits were conducted through field visits to the teams by the NSO Senior Management Team. Regular communication was maintained with the teams throughout the duration of the survey.

1.9 DATA PROCESSING

All questionnaires from the field were sent to the NSO headquarters in Port Moresby in February 2007 for editing and coding, data entry and data cleaning. Editing was done in 3 stages to enable the creation of clean data files for each province from which the tabulations were generated. Data entry and processing were done using the CPro software and was completed by October 2008.

Technical assistance missions engaged by ADB was undertaken by Dr. Socorro Abejo and Mr. Noel Perez of NSO Philippines in November 2007 and in April 2008 on data processing and analysis. Review of the draft 2006 DHS report by Dr. Socorro Abejo and members of the UAC was completed in May 2009.

1.10 RESULTS OF THE INTERVIEWS

The information presented in Table 1.2 shows the results of the household and individual interviews response rates for the 2006 DHS. A total of 10,004 households were selected for the survey, of which 9,278 were identified as occupied. Among these households, 9,017 were actually interviewed yielding a response rate of 97.2 per cent. Approximately 3 per cent of households could not be contacted due to prolonged absence, or because their dwellings were vacant or had been destroyed. The response rate for urban households was 95.6 per cent while the rural area had a response rate of 97.6 per cent.

Among the households successfully interviewed a total of 11,456 women age 15 to 50 were identified as eligible for the FIQ. Among these women, 10,353 women were successfully interviewed yielding a response rate of 90.4 per cent. A total of 11,463 men were identified as eligible for the MIQ. Of these, 10,077 men were successfully interviewed giving a response rate of 87.9 per cent.

Table 1.2
Results of Household
and Individual
Interviews, PNG 2006

| Table 1.2 Results of Household and Individual Interviews, PNG 2006 | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-------|--------|
| Interview status | Place of residence | | Total |
| | Urban | Rural | |
| Household selected | 2,016 | 7,984 | 10,004 |
| Households occupied | 1,964 | 7,314 | 9,278 |
| Households interviewed | 1,877 | 7,140 | 9,017 |
| Household response rate | 95.6 | 97.6 | 97.2 |
| Eligible women | 3,263 | 8,193 | 11,456 |
| Eligible women interviewed | 2,955 | 7,398 | 10,353 |
| Eligible women response rate | 90.6 | 90.3 | 90.4 |
| Eligible men | 3,505 | 7,958 | 11,463 |
| Eligible men interviewed | 2,921 | 7,156 | 10,077 |
| Eligible men response rate | 83.3 | 89.9 | 87.9 |

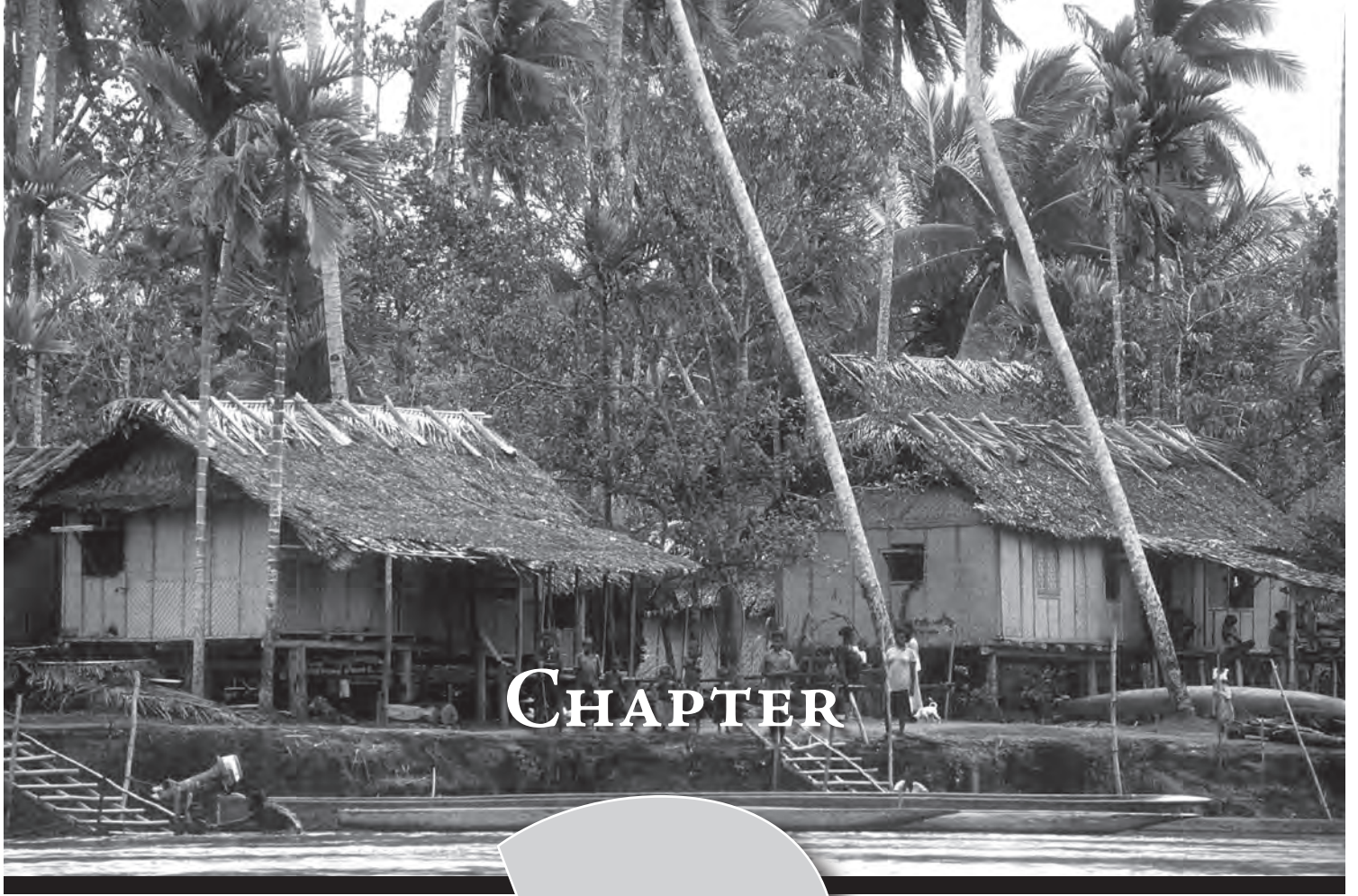


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CHAPTER 2 HOUSEHOLD AND RESPONDENTS CHARACTERISTICS



THIS chapter provides a summary of the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the sample households and respondents. Data on household composition and housing characteristics were collected in the survey to provide information on social and economic status of household members. Characteristics of female respondents were also collected as these are vital for the understanding of the survey findings. For the first time, selected information was collected from male respondents.

The chapter provides information about the characteristics of the household population such as age and sex distribution, educational level and school attendance, and household composition in terms of sex of household head, household size and relationship structure. The chapter also presents housing characteristics including ownership of durable goods by sample households, and the characteristics of women and men respondents. It concludes with the presentation of findings on household possession and use of mosquito nets.

2.1 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

The information on demographic and social characteristics was gathered from selected households using the Household Questionnaire (HHQ). Information was collected for all persons including visitors in selected households who stayed in the households the night (de-facto) before the interview. A household in this survey is defined as a person or group of related and unrelated persons who live together and have a common cooking and eating arrangements. While, a visitor is not a usual member of the household but was in the household the night before the interview. The percentage distribution of the household population by age and sex according to place of residence is presented in Table 2.1.

The 2006 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) enumerated a total of 46,666 persons, with about 24,000 males and 23,000 females.

The overall sex ratio is 104 males per 100 females. The age-sex distribution of the population shows a young population composing of more persons in the younger age groups compared to the older age groups. Results show that there is a large proportion of young persons below age 15 years in both the urban and rural areas (38 per cent and 44 per cent). The proportion of children under age 10 years in urban areas is slightly less than in rural areas suggesting that recent declines in fertility are more evident in urban areas than rural areas.

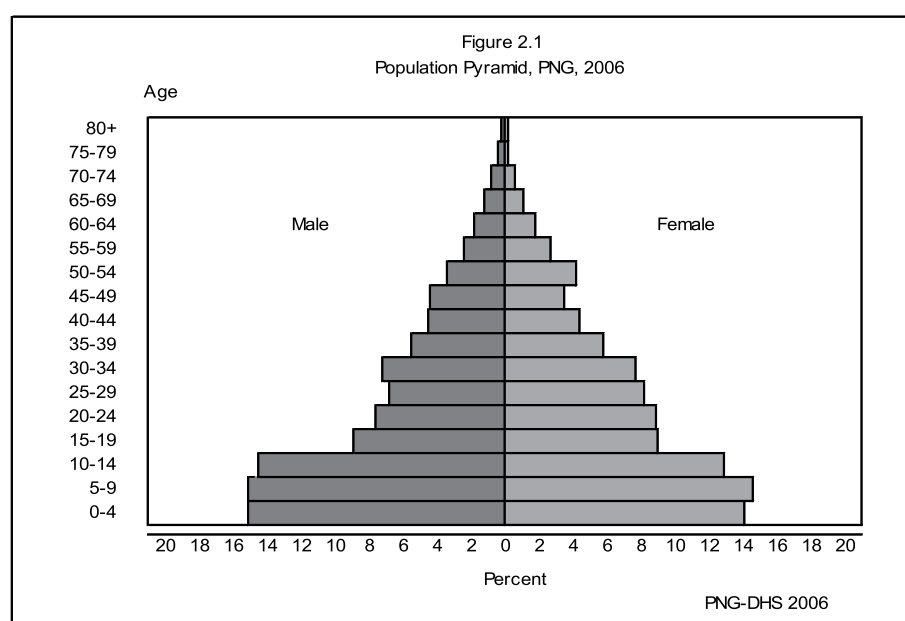
Table 2.1
Household
population by Age
and Sex

| Table 2.1 Household Population by Age and Sex | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Percentage distribution of the de-facto household population by five year age groups, according to urban-rural residence and sex, PNG 2006 | | | | | | | | | |
| Age group | Urban | | | Rural | | | Total | | |
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 0-4 | 13.8 | 14.2 | 14.0 | 15.4 | 14.0 | 14.7 | 15.1 | 14.1 | 14.6 |
| 5-9 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 11.9 | 15.7 | 15.0 | 15.3 | 15.1 | 14.6 | 14.9 |
| 10-14 | 12.4 | 10.7 | 11.6 | 14.9 | 13.3 | 14.1 | 14.5 | 12.9 | 13.7 |
| 15-19 | 9.8 | 10.0 | 9.9 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 8.9 |
| 20-24 | 10.5 | 11.5 | 11.0 | 7.1 | 8.5 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 8.9 | 8.3 |
| 25-29 | 8.9 | 10.0 | 9.4 | 6.5 | 8.0 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 8.2 | 7.5 |
| 30-34 | 7.3 | 8.3 | 7.8 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 7.7 | 7.4 |
| 35-39 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 5.7 |
| 40-44 | 5.0 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.4 |
| 45-49 | 4.3 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 3.5 | 3.9 |
| 50-54 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 3.3 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 3.8 |
| 55-59 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.6 |
| 60-64 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| 65-69 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| 70-74 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| 75-79 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| 80+ | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Dont know | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Number | 3,485 | 3,087 | 6,572 | 20,362 | 19,732 | 40,095 | 23,847 | 22,819 | 46,666 |

Note: A dash or '-' means that the figure is less than 0.05 per cent

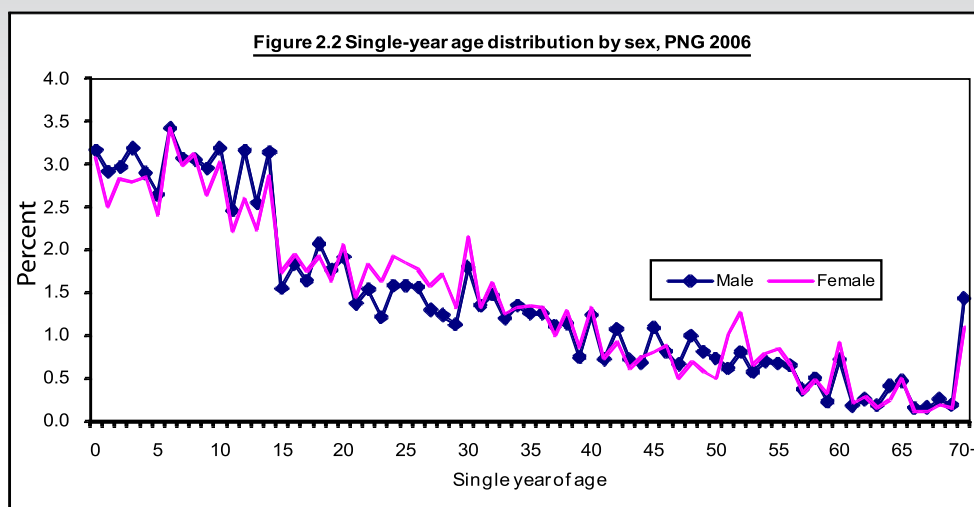
Figure 2.1
Population
Pyramid,
PNG 2006

The age and sex distribution of the population is also presented as a population pyramid in Figure 2.1. As shown in Figure 2.1, the age structure of the household population of PNG is typical of a society with a youthful population and recently declining fertility.



There is a bulge in the age group 50-54 particularly for females which indicates a displacement of females from age group 45-49 to 50-54. This pattern is also obvious in the age group 10-14 as well. This seems to indicate that there was displacement of males and females from age group 15-19 to age group 10-14 and from age group 45-49 to 50-54 by the interviewers to reduce their workloads because the eligible respondents for the survey were females and males age 15 to 50 years.

Figure 2.2
Single-year Age
Distribution by
Sex, PNG 2006



The distribution of the male and female population by single year of age is presented in Figure 2.2 and in Appendix Table C.1. Collecting good data on age continues to be difficult in PNG as observed in Figure 2.2. The data shows evidence of digit preference of numbers that end with zero (0) and to some extent five (5). During the fieldwork, women and men age 50 years were eligible to be interviewed because women and men often round their ages upwards. When processing the data from the Individual Questionnaire (IQ), women and men who were determined to be actually older than 49 years old were excluded. Therefore, the subsequent rise at 51 and peak at 52 illustrates this displacement of ages for females especially. Similar pattern was also observed in 1996.

Population according to broad age groups from different censuses and surveys is presented in Table 2.2. The proportion of population less than 15 years tends to fluctuate between 40 and 44 per cent since the 1980 census. Similarly, population age 65 years and over has fluctuated between 1.5 and 2.4 per cent over the same period. Dependency ratio is defined as the ratio of the persons in the 'dependent ages' (under 15 and 65 and over) to those who are in the 'economically active' ages (15-64). Dependency ratio has remained fairly constant at around 80 per 100 over the same period. The median age has increased by nearly 3 years since 1996. It is noteworthy that the 2006 DHS, the 1996 DHS and the 2000 Census shows fairly similar distributions by age supporting the reliability of the 2006 DHS.

Table 2.2 Population by Age from Selected Sources

| Percent distribution of population by age group at different censuses and surveys, PNG 2006 | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Age group | Sample Surveys | | Population Censuses | | |
| | 2006 DHS | 1996 DHS | 2000 Census | 1990 Census | 1980 Census |
| Less than 15 | 43.2 | 43.8 | 40.0 | 41.9 | 43.0 |
| 15-64 | 54.4 | 54.5 | 57.7 | 55.6 | 55.3 |
| 65+ | 2.4 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 1.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Median Age | 21.2 | 18.3 | 19.6 | 18.7 | 18.4 |
| Dependency ratio per 100 | 83.9 | 83.0 | 73.6 | 80.0 | 80.0 |

Table 2.2
Population by Age
from Selected
Sources

2.2 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Information on distribution of sample households by sex of head of household, household size, kinship structure and place of residence is presented in Table 2.3. The size and composition of households influence the allocation of their resources thus affecting living conditions of individuals in these households. Information on overcrowding can also be generated using data on household size and composition.

Eighty-three percent of heads of households are males. The proportion is slightly higher in the urban areas (85 per cent) than in the rural areas (83 per cent). Generally, there has been a decline in the proportion of male-headed households and an increase in proportion of female-headed households both by 8 per cent respectively since 1996. The average household size is 5.2 persons which is a decline from 5.7 persons in 1996. There is a substantially higher average household size in the urban areas (6.8 persons) than in the rural areas (5.0 persons). In terms of the distribution of households by composition of adult members, 47 per cent of the households have 3 or more related adults. The proportion is higher in the urban areas (64 per cent) than in the rural areas (45 per cent).

Table 2.3
Household
Composition

| Table 2.3 Household Composition | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-------|-------|
| Percent distribution of households by sex of head of household, household size and kinship structure, according to urban-rural residence, PNG 2006 | | | |
| Characteristics | Place of residence | | |
| | Urban | Rural | Total |
| Sex of head of household | | | |
| Male | 85.4 | 83.1 | 83.3 |
| Female | 14.6 | 16.9 | 16.7 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Household members | | | |
| 1 | 4.3 | 7.1 | 6.8 |
| 2 | 5.2 | 9.7 | 9.2 |
| 3 | 8.7 | 12.8 | 12.3 |
| 4 | 10.0 | 15.8 | 15.2 |
| 5 | 11.8 | 15.8 | 15.4 |
| 6 | 13.2 | 14.2 | 14.1 |
| 7 | 12.0 | 10.0 | 10.2 |
| 8 | 8.8 | 5.9 | 6.3 |
| 9+ | 25.7 | 8.5 | 10.4 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Mean size of household | 6.8 | 5.0 | 5.2 |
| Relationship structure | | | |
| One adult | 6.5 | 13.9 | 13.1 |
| Two related opposite sex | 18.8 | 36.1 | 34.3 |
| Two related same sex | 3.2 | 4.1 | 4.0 |
| 3+ related adults | 63.8 | 44.5 | 46.6 |
| Other | 7.8 | 1.4 | 2.1 |

2.3 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Information on the highest level of education attained by the population according to age, sex, place of residence and region are presented in Table 2.4.1, 2.4.2 and 2.4.3. Under the UN Convention on the rights of children, every child has the right to go to school. This is also reflected in the country's national constitution which states education as a basic right of all children. However, in PNG not all children have the opportunity to go to school. Furthermore, even if they go to school, not all of them will be able to complete grade 7 or higher levels of education.

Almost 40 per cent of the household population age 5 years and above have no education or have not completed grade 1 at the time of the survey. The same proportion of the population have completed at most grades 1 to 6 while 20 per cent have completed grade 7 or higher levels of education.

The proportion of household population with no education² has declined from 46 per cent in 1996 to 40 per cent in 2006.

The proportion of the urban population who have completed grade 7 or higher levels of education is almost 3 times that for the rural population. In terms of the regional comparison, there is a high proportion of population with some education in the Islands region at 75 per cent and Southern region at 71 per cent, while lower proportions were recorded in the Momase region with 58 per cent and the Highlands region with 51 per cent. The median number of years in school for the household population has increased from 2 to 3 years since 1996.

Twenty-three per cent of males age 5 years and older have completed grade 7 or higher levels of education, 15 per cent have completed grade 6, 28 per cent have completed grades 1-5, while 35 per cent have no education or have not completed grade 1 at the time of the survey. Urban males are more likely to complete grade 7 or higher levels of education than rural males (46 per cent and 19 per cent, respectively).

Table 2.4.1 Education Level of Household Population

Percent distribution of the household population age 5 and over by highest education level attained, according to background characteristics, PNG 2006

| Background characteristics | Level of education | | | | Total | Number | Median no. of years |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------|---------|----------|-------|--------|---------------------|
| | No education ¹ | Grades 1-5 | Grade 6 | Grade 7+ | | | |
| Age group | | | | | | | |
| 5-9 | 82.8 | 17.2 | - | 0.0 | 100 | 6,712 | 0.6 |
| 10-14 | 26.3 | 64.0 | 6.2 | 3.6 | 100 | 6,336 | 2.9 |
| 15-19 | 15.0 | 29.9 | 14.1 | 41.0 | 100 | 4,136 | 6.4 |
| 20-24 | 17.7 | 20.7 | 17.3 | 44.3 | 100 | 3,809 | 6.7 |
| 25-29 | 23.1 | 18.5 | 25.0 | 33.4 | 100 | 3,465 | 6.3 |
| 30-34 | 23.8 | 18.1 | 30.4 | 27.7 | 100 | 3,416 | 6.3 |
| 35-39 | 31.1 | 15.2 | 28.9 | 24.8 | 100 | 2,616 | 6.1 |
| 40-44 | 33.8 | 15.5 | 25.3 | 25.3 | 100 | 2,036 | 6.0 |
| 45-49 | 45.3 | 13.7 | 21.3 | 19.7 | 100 | 1,814 | 2.7 |
| 50-54 | 52.6 | 17.1 | 14.5 | 15.8 | 100 | 1,739 | 0.9 |
| 55-59 | 61.2 | 15.4 | 8.9 | 14.6 | 100 | 1,172 | 0.8 |
| 60-64 | 71.3 | 15.3 | 5.0 | 8.5 | 100 | 815 | 0.7 |
| 65+ | 77.2 | 13.0 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 100 | 1,081 | 0.6 |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 23.1 | 20.1 | 14.3 | 42.5 | 100 | 5,492 | 6.5 |
| Rural | 42.3 | 27.0 | 14.5 | 16.2 | 100 | 33,664 | 2.4 |
| Region | | | | | | | |
| Southern | 29.4 | 26.7 | 18.2 | 25.8 | 100 | 7,890 | 4.9 |
| Highlands | 48.6 | 26.6 | 9.9 | 14.9 | 100 | 15,496 | 1.3 |
| Momase | 41.6 | 24.3 | 16.2 | 17.8 | 100 | 10,193 | 2.7 |
| Islands | 25.4 | 26.6 | 18.5 | 29.5 | 100 | 5,577 | 5.6 |
| Total | 39.6 | 26.0 | 14.4 | 19.9 | 100 | 39,156 | 3.0 |
| <i>Note: A dash or '-' means that the figure is less than 0.05 per cent</i> | | | | | | | |
| <i>¹ This includes school age children who are currently in school but did not complete grade 1 at the time of the survey</i> | | | | | | | |

Note: A dash or '-' means that the figure is less than 0.05 per cent

¹ This includes school age children who are currently in school but did not complete grade 1 at the time of the survey

Table 2.4.1
Education Level
of Household
Population

² Population with no education include those who are currently in school but have not completed Grade 1 at the time of the survey.

Table 2.4.2 Education Level of Male Household Population

Percent distribution of the male household population age 5 and over by highest education level attained, according to background characteristics, PNG 2006

| Background characteristics | Level of education | | | | Total | Number | Median no. of years |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|------------|---------|----------|-------|--------|---------------------|
| | No education ¹ | Grades 1-5 | Grade 6 | Grade 7+ | | | |
| Age group | | | | | | | |
| 5-9 | 82.4 | 17.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100 | 3,498 | 0.6 |
| 10-14 | 24.8 | 65.6 | 6.0 | 3.7 | 100 | 3,411 | 2.9 |
| 15-19 | 12.9 | 31.7 | 14.4 | 41.0 | 100 | 2,098 | 6.4 |
| 20-24 | 13.0 | 20.6 | 16.7 | 49.6 | 100 | 1,803 | 7.0 |
| 25-29 | 16.5 | 19.1 | 22.8 | 41.7 | 100 | 1,608 | 6.6 |
| 30-34 | 16.5 | 18.6 | 30.2 | 34.6 | 100 | 1,690 | 6.5 |
| 35-39 | 19.8 | 16.1 | 30.7 | 33.4 | 100 | 1,301 | 6.5 |
| 40-44 | 22.7 | 17.6 | 27.5 | 32.1 | 100 | 1,043 | 6.4 |
| 45-49 | 36.3 | 15.2 | 24.0 | 24.7 | 100 | 1,034 | 5.5 |
| 50-54 | 38.5 | 19.0 | 18.2 | 24.5 | 100 | 801 | 4.1 |
| 55-59 | 50.3 | 16.9 | 10.8 | 22.0 | 100 | 574 | 1.0 |
| 60-64 | 62.4 | 17.6 | 6.1 | 13.9 | 100 | 410 | 0.8 |
| 65+ | 70.8 | 15.9 | 6.0 | 7.5 | 100 | 617 | 0.7 |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 20.6 | 20.1 | 13.4 | 45.8 | 100 | 2,911 | 6.7 |
| Rural | 37.3 | 28.8 | 14.7 | 19.1 | 100 | 16,983 | 3.2 |
| Region | | | | | | | |
| Southern | 26.9 | 26.8 | 17.5 | 28.7 | 100 | 4,082 | 5.3 |
| Highlands | 41.1 | 30.1 | 10.8 | 17.9 | 100 | 7,855 | 2.5 |
| Momase | 36.7 | 24.9 | 17.0 | 21.4 | 100 | 5,163 | 3.7 |
| Islands | 25.5 | 26.4 | 15.9 | 32.1 | 100 | 2,795 | 5.6 |
| Total | 34.9 | 27.6 | 14.5 | 23.0 | 100 | 19,895 | 3.7 |

¹ This includes school age children who are currently in school but did not complete grade 1 at the time of the survey

¹ This includes school age children who are currently in school but did not complete grade 1 at the time of the survey

Males in Southern and Islands regions have higher educational attainments than males in other parts of the country, with 29 per cent and 32 per cent, respectively, completing grade 7 or higher levels of education. Over 41 per cent of males in the Highlands region have no education or have not completed grade 1 at the time of the survey. The proportions in the other regions range from 26 per cent to 37 per cent. The median number of years in school for males is 4 years.

Seventeen per cent of females have completed grade 7 or higher levels of education, 14 per cent have completed grade 6,

25 per cent have completed grade 1-5 while a high proportion of 45 per cent have no education or have not completed grade 1 at the time of the survey. The proportion of females in rural areas who have completed grade 7 or higher levels of education is 13 per cent, which is much lower compared to 39 per cent of the females in the urban areas. By regions, females in the Islands and Southern regions (27 per cent and 23 per cent, respectively) are more likely to complete grade 7 or higher levels of education than females in the other regions. There has been a decline in the proportion of females with no education from 50 per cent in 1996 to 45 per cent in 2006. On the other hand, there is an increase in the proportion of females who have completed grade 7 or higher levels of education from 10 per cent in 1996 to 17 per cent in 2006.

Overall, a higher proportion of males (23 per cent) have completed grade 7 or higher levels of education compared to females (17 per cent). Moreover, the median duration of schooling for males is approximately 2 years longer than for females.

Table 2.4.2
Education Level of Male
Household Population

| Table 2.4.3 Education Level of Female Household Population | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------|---------|----------|-------|--------|---------------------|
| Percent distribution of the female household population age 5 and over by highest education level attained, according to background characteristics, PNG 2006 | | | | | | | |
| Background characteristics | Level of education | | | | Total | Number | Median no. of years |
| | No education ¹ | Grades 1-5 | Grade 6 | Grade 7+ | | | |
| Age group | | | | | | | |
| 5-9 | 83.3 | 16.7 | - | 0.0 | 100 | 3,214 | 0.6 |
| 10-14 | 28.0 | 62.1 | 6.5 | 3.5 | 100 | 2,925 | 2.8 |
| 15-19 | 17.1 | 28.1 | 13.7 | 41.1 | 100 | 2,038 | 6.3 |
| 20-24 | 21.8 | 20.8 | 17.8 | 39.6 | 100 | 2,006 | 6.4 |
| 25-29 | 28.9 | 17.9 | 27.0 | 26.3 | 100 | 1,857 | 6.1 |
| 30-34 | 30.9 | 17.6 | 30.6 | 20.9 | 100 | 1,726 | 6.0 |
| 35-39 | 42.3 | 14.3 | 27.0 | 16.4 | 100 | 1,315 | 3.7 |
| 40-44 | 45.4 | 13.3 | 23.1 | 18.2 | 100 | 993 | 2.7 |
| 45-49 | 57.3 | 11.8 | 17.8 | 13.1 | 100 | 780 | 0.9 |
| 50-54 | 64.9 | 15.5 | 11.4 | 8.3 | 100 | 937 | 0.8 |
| 55-59 | 71.6 | 13.7 | 7.0 | 7.7 | 100 | 598 | 0.7 |
| 60-64 | 80.2 | 13.1 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 100 | 405 | 0.6 |
| 65+ | 85.7 | 9.3 | 3.5 | 1.5 | 100 | 463 | 0.6 |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 25.8 | 20.0 | 15.3 | 38.9 | 100 | 2,581 | 6.3 |
| Rural | 47.4 | 25.2 | 14.2 | 13.3 | 100 | 16,681 | 1.5 |
| Region | | | | | | | |
| Southern | 31.9 | 26.5 | 18.9 | 22.6 | 100 | 3,808 | 4.4 |
| Highlands | 56.2 | 23.1 | 8.9 | 11.8 | 100 | 7,641 | 0.9 |
| Momase | 46.8 | 23.8 | 15.4 | 14.1 | 100 | 5,030 | 1.7 |
| Islands | 25.3 | 26.7 | 21.1 | 26.9 | 100 | 2,783 | 5.6 |
| Total | 44.5 | 24.5 | 14.3 | 16.7 | 100 | 19,262 | 2.1 |
| <i>Note: A dash or '-' means that the figure is less than 0.05 per cent</i> | | | | | | | |
| ¹ This includes school age children who are currently in school but did not complete grade 1 at the time of the survey | | | | | | | |

Table 2.4.3
Education Level of
Female Household
Population

| Table 2.5 School Attendance | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Percentage of the household population 6-24 years of age attending school by age, sex and place of residence, PNG 2006 | | | | | | | | | |
| Age group | Males | | | Females | | | Total | | |
| | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total |
| 6-10 | 61.9 | 39.4 | 41.9 | 58.4 | 37.8 | 40.0 | 60.3 | 38.6 | 41.0 |
| 11-15 | 76.6 | 69.1 | 70.0 | 76.9 | 69.5 | 70.3 | 76.6 | 69.2 | 70.2 |
| 16-20 | 50.9 | 41.2 | 42.8 | 39.6 | 32.0 | 33.2 | 45.4 | 36.7 | 38.0 |
| 21-24 | 16.4 | 10.1 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 4.3 | 5.6 | 14.0 | 6.9 | 8.3 |
| Total | 54.2 | 45.1 | 46.4 | 48.0 | 40.2 | 41.3 | 51.3 | 42.7 | 43.9 |

Table 2.5
School Attendance

2.4 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

The information on school attendance of household population age 6-24 years is presented in Table 2.5. The survey data shows that 44 per cent of the population age 6-24 years are attending school. The highest proportion of population attending school is in the ages of 11-15 years at 70 per cent. The proportion of population attending school significantly drops after age 15. Only 38 per cent of the population age 16-20 years are in school.

As expected, a high proportion of population in the urban areas attend school than in the rural areas. In the urban areas, 60 per cent of population age 6-10 attend school compared with 39 per cent in the rural areas. The same pattern is observed for the other school age groups. There is a higher proportion of males attending school (46 per cent) compared to females (41 per cent). The proportion of population attending school is highest among age group 11-15 for both males and females and is higher for the urban population.

2.5 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Table 2.6 presents information on the distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, in urban and rural areas. Information on the source of electricity, water, type of sanitary facility, type of floor material and number of persons per

sleeping room provide important indicators of health and general socio-economic condition of households.

USE OF ELECTRICITY

Twelve per cent of the households have electricity in their home which is the same proportion reported in 1996. More than 61 per cent of households in the urban areas use electricity compared with 7 per cent in the rural areas. There has been an increase in the proportion of households in the rural areas using electricity from 3 per cent in 1996 to 7 per cent in 2006. A similar trend is noted for households in the urban areas with the proportion of households with electricity increasing from 59 per cent in 1996 to 61 per cent in 2006.

SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

The main sources of drinking water supply for households in urban areas are piped water into household (58 per cent), piped water into neighborhood and rain water (12 per cent each). In rural areas, the majority of the households depend on river / stream (43 per cent), spring (24 per cent), rainwater and piped water into neighborhood (7 per cent each). There has been no significant improvement in the source of water supply since 1996 as the majority of households (60 per cent) still depend on river/stream and spring water.

TYPE OF SANITATION FACILITY

Seventy percent of households in PNG use traditional pit latrines. This type of toilet facility is commonly used in the rural areas (74 per cent) than in the urban areas (35 per cent). The most common type of sanitation facility used in the urban areas is own flush toilets with 40 per cent of households using such type of toilet facility. Eighteen per cent of households in the rural areas and 5 per cent in the urban areas reported no sanitation facility. Overall, sanitation facility has not improved since 1996.

TYPE OF FLOOR MATERIAL

The common type of flooring material used by households in PNG is palm/bamboo with 46 per cent using this type of floor material. Polished wood (26 per cent), wood planks (24 per cent) and cement (15 per cent) are common in the urban areas. In the rural areas, 51 per cent of the households use palm/bamboo flooring while another 25 per cent use earth flooring.

PERSONS PER SLEEPING ROOM

For the estimation of overcrowding, information on the number of rooms that the households use were collected in this survey. Sixty-four per cent of all households have one or two persons per sleeping room while 23 per cent have three or four persons per sleeping room. The mean number of persons per sleeping room is 3.3 persons, an increase from 2.9 in 1996. The mean number of persons per sleeping room is the same for both the urban and rural areas (3 persons).

Table 2.6
Housing
Characteristics

| Table 2.6 Housing Characteristics | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-------|-------|
| Percent distribution of households by housing characteristics, according to urban-rural residence, PNG 2006 | | | |
| Household characteristics | Place of residence | | |
| | Urban | Rural | Total |
| Electricity | | | |
| Yes | 61.3 | 6.5 | 12.4 |
| No | 38.2 | 93.1 | 87.2 |
| Not reported | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Source of water | | | |
| Piped into household/yard | 57.7 | 3.2 | 9.1 |
| Piped into neighborhood | 12.3 | 6.7 | 7.3 |
| Water well in yard | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Public well | 3.9 | 5.5 | 5.4 |
| Spring | 4.3 | 24.0 | 21.9 |
| River/stream | 2.8 | 42.6 | 38.3 |
| Pond/lake/dam | 0.3 | 3.6 | 3.3 |
| Communal tank | 2.6 | 3.9 | 3.8 |
| Rain water | 11.7 | 7.0 | 7.6 |
| Tank truck | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Other | 1.6 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| Not reported | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Sanitation facility | | | |
| Own flush toilet | 39.5 | 1.1 | 5.3 |
| Shared flush toilet | 7.2 | 0.7 | 1.5 |
| Traditional pit latrine | 35.0 | 73.7 | 69.5 |
| Improved latrine | 8.2 | 2.9 | 3.4 |
| Bucket system | 1.0 | - | 0.1 |
| Closet over sea/river | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| No facility/bush/seashore | 4.8 | 17.7 | 16.3 |
| Not reported | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Floor material | | | |
| Earth floor | 5.2 | 24.8 | 22.6 |
| Sand | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Wood planks | 23.6 | 11.1 | 12.4 |
| Palm/bamboo | 6.1 | 51.1 | 46.2 |
| Polished wood | 26.3 | 2.9 | 5.4 |
| Vinyl/asphalt strips | 4.1 | 1.0 | 1.4 |
| Ceramic tiles | 3.7 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| Cement | 14.9 | 1.8 | 3.2 |
| Carpet | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Unpolished | 12.2 | 2.9 | 3.9 |
| Other | 1.8 | 2.9 | 2.8 |
| Not reported | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Person per sleeping room | | | |
| 1 - 2 | 54.7 | 64.5 | 63.5 |
| 3 - 4 | 31.1 | 22.0 | 23.0 |
| 5 - 6 | 8.5 | 8.1 | 8.1 |
| 7 + | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.6 |
| Missing / Dont know | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Mean persons per room | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 |
| Number of households | 974 | 8,043 | 9,017 |
| Note: A dash or '-' means that the figure is less than 0.05 percent | | | |

| Table 2.7 Household Durable Goods | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-------|-------|
| Percentage of households possessing various durable consumer goods, according to place of residence, PNG 2006 | | | |
| Household possession | Place of residence | | |
| | Urban | Rural | Total |
| Radio | 63.9 | 29.4 | 33.1 |
| Television | 46.2 | 4.3 | 8.8 |
| Refrigerator | 42.9 | 2.2 | 6.6 |
| Motor vehicle | 18.4 | 2.1 | 3.8 |
| Telephone | 26.3 | 1.2 | 3.9 |
| Number of households | 974 | 8,043 | 9,017 |

Table 2.7
Household
Durable Goods

2.6 HOUSEHOLD DURABLE CONSUMER GOODS

Table 2.7 presents the percentage of households possessing various durable goods by place of residence. Radio is the most common durable good, owned by 64 per cent of households in the urban areas and 29 per cent in the rural areas. Possession of other durable goods such as television, refrigerator, motor vehicle and telephone strongly favours households in the urban areas. For example, 46 per cent of urban households own television compared to 4 per cent of rural households, 43 per cent of urban households own a refrigerator compared to 2 per cent of rural households, and 18 per cent own a motor vehicle and 26 per cent own telephones, compared to 2 per cent and 1 per cent, respectively, of rural households. Generally, there has been an increase in the proportion of rural households in possession of durable goods since 1996. The significant increase in proportion of households having telephone, especially in the urban areas, during the last decade may be associated with the introduction of mobile phones.

2.7 CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND MEN RESPONDENTS

From the Household Questionnaire, eligible women and men age 15-49 were identified for interview using the Individual Questionnaire. A total of 10,353 eligible women and 10,077 eligible men were interviewed using the Individual Questionnaire. The percent distribution of eligible women and men by background characteristics is presented in Table 2.8.

A total of 20,430 persons age 15-49, were enumerated using the Individual Questionnaire. About 54 per cent of women age 15-49 and 50 per cent of men of the same ages who were interviewed are under the age of 30. The majority of the respondents are currently married with the proportion of women higher than men at 70 per cent and 59 per cent respectively. Twenty-eight per cent of women have completed grade 7 or higher levels of education compared to 38 per cent of men. The proportion of women with no education is almost twice that for men at 30 per cent and 18 per cent respectively.

Table 2.8 Respondents Background Characteristics

| Percent distribution of women and men by background characteristics, PNG 2006 | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Background characteristics | Women | | Men | | Total | |
| | Weighted percent | Weighted number | Weighted percent | Weighted number | Weighted percent | Weighted number |
| Age group | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 18.3 | 1,898 | 18.4 | 1,853 | 18.4 | 3,751 |
| 20-24 | 18.7 | 1,940 | 16.8 | 1,697 | 17.8 | 3,637 |
| 25-29 | 17.2 | 1,780 | 15.2 | 1,528 | 16.2 | 3,308 |
| 30-34 | 16.4 | 1,696 | 16.4 | 1,655 | 16.4 | 3,351 |
| 35-39 | 12.4 | 1,288 | 12.6 | 1,266 | 12.5 | 2,555 |
| 40-44 | 9.5 | 987 | 10.5 | 1,054 | 10.0 | 2,041 |
| 45-49 | 7.4 | 764 | 10.2 | 1,023 | 8.7 | 1,787 |
| Marital status | | | | | | |
| Never married | 23.8 | 2,463 | 36.6 | 3,692 | 30.1 | 6,155 |
| Married | 69.5 | 7,194 | 59.4 | 5,985 | 64.5 | 13,179 |
| Living together | 0.5 | 50 | 1.1 | 112 | 0.8 | 161 |
| Divorced | 1.6 | 162 | 1.0 | 104 | 1.3 | 266 |
| Separated | 3.0 | 306 | 1.0 | 99 | 2.0 | 406 |
| Widowed | 1.7 | 177 | 0.8 | 85 | 1.3 | 263 |
| Level of education | | | | | | |
| No education | 30.1 | 3,120 | 17.5 | 1,760 | 23.9 | 4,880 |
| Grade 1- 5 | 18.6 | 1,927 | 20.5 | 2,061 | 19.5 | 3,987 |
| Grade 6 | 22.5 | 2,330 | 23.1 | 2,326 | 22.8 | 4,656 |
| Grade 7+ | 27.8 | 2,875 | 38.1 | 3,836 | 32.8 | 6,711 |
| Place of residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 15.6 | 1,617 | 17.0 | 1,712 | 16.3 | 3,329 |
| Rural | 84.4 | 8,736 | 83.0 | 8,365 | 83.7 | 17,101 |
| Region | | | | | | |
| Southern | 20.1 | 2,085 | 21.6 | 2,178 | 20.9 | 4,263 |
| Highlands | 39.7 | 4,110 | 39.2 | 3,954 | 39.5 | 8,064 |
| Momase | 25.3 | 2,621 | 25.3 | 2,550 | 25.3 | 5,171 |
| Islands | 14.8 | 1,536 | 13.8 | 1,395 | 14.3 | 2,931 |
| Religion | | | | | | |
| Anglican | 2.2 | 228 | 2.9 | 288 | 2.5 | 516 |
| Evangelical Alliance | 3.1 | 317 | 3.5 | 348 | 3.3 | 665 |
| Pentecostal | 8.8 | 913 | 7.3 | 736 | 8.1 | 1,649 |
| Evangelical Lutheran | 15.5 | 1,605 | 16.4 | 1,655 | 16.0 | 3,260 |
| Roman Catholic | 26.3 | 2,727 | 26.6 | 2,677 | 26.5 | 5,405 |
| Salvation Army | 0.2 | 20 | 0.2 | 23 | 0.2 | 44 |
| Seventh Day Adventist | 12.0 | 1,243 | 11.6 | 1,164 | 11.8 | 2,407 |
| United Church | 12.7 | 1,315 | 12.6 | 1,272 | 12.7 | 2,587 |
| Other Christian Church | 17.3 | 1,794 | 16.7 | 1,686 | 17.0 | 3,480 |
| Non Christian | 1.2 | 127 | 1.4 | 137 | 1.3 | 264 |
| No religion | 0.6 | 61 | 0.9 | 90 | 0.7 | 151 |
| Total | 100 | 10,353 | 100 | 10,077 | 100 | 20,430 |
| <i>Note: Number of women and men in different levels of education do not sum up to total number of women and men because of non-response on education by some respondents.</i> | | | | | | |

Table 2.8

Respondents
Background
Characteristics

Over 80 per cent of women and men live in the rural areas. By regions, 40 per cent of all respondents are from the Highlands region, 25 per cent from the Momase region, and 21 per cent and 14 per cent from the Southern region and Islands region, respectively. The majority of respondents are Christians. More than 26 per cent are Roman Catholics, 16 per cent are Evangelical Lutherans, 13 per cent are United Church followers and 12 per cent are Seventh Day Adventists. Educational attainment to a large extent influences the decisions and choices a person makes in life. Table 2.9 presents the percent distribution of women and men by highest educational level attained according to their background characteristics. Twenty-eight per cent of women have completed grade 7 or higher levels of education while 30 per cent reported having no education. The result shows that women in the younger age groups have higher educational attainment than older women. Among women aged 15-19, 43 per cent have completed grade 7 or higher levels of education compared to 13 per cent of women age 45-49.

Women in the urban areas (55 per cent) are more likely to have completed grade 7 or higher levels of education than women in the rural areas (23 per cent). There has been an increase of over 10 per cent in the proportion of women completing grade 7 or higher levels of education in both the urban and rural areas since 1996. The proportion of women who have completed grade 7 or higher levels of education is higher for the Islands region (43 per cent) and the Southern region (37 per cent) compared with the Momase region (24 per cent) and the Highlands region (20 per cent). Overall, there has been an increase in the proportion of women with grade 7 or higher levels of education, from 17 per cent in 1996 to 28 per cent in 2006.

| Table 2.9 Respondents Level of Education | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------|---------|----------|-------|--------|
| Percent distribution of women and men by highest education level attained, according to background characteristics, PNG 2006 | | | | | | |
| Background characteristics | Level of education | | | | Total | Number |
| | No education ¹ | Grades 1-5 | Grade 6 | Grade 7+ | | |
| Women | | | | | | |
| Age group | 15.7 | 26.9 | 14.0 | 43.0 | 100 | 1,898 |
| 15-19 | 21.2 | 21.0 | 18.0 | 38.6 | 100 | 1,940 |
| 20-24 | 28.4 | 17.5 | 26.9 | 26.1 | 100 | 1,780 |
| 25-29 | 29.5 | 17.4 | 31.0 | 20.9 | 100 | 1,696 |
| 30-34 | 41.8 | 13.8 | 27.1 | 16.5 | 100 | 1,288 |
| 35-39 | 44.3 | 13.5 | 23.2 | 18.1 | 100 | 987 |
| 40-44 | 56.2 | 12.0 | 17.5 | 13.0 | 100 | 764 |
| 45-49 | | | | | | |
| Place of residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 13.4 | 10.6 | 18.9 | 55.4 | 100 | 1,617 |
| Rural | 33.2 | 20.1 | 23.2 | 22.7 | 100 | 8,736 |
| Region | | | | | | |
| Southern | 16.2 | 17.4 | 28.8 | 36.6 | 100 | 2,085 |
| Highlands | 46.0 | 19.2 | 13.9 | 19.9 | 100 | 4,110 |
| Momase | 29.6 | 18.9 | 26.1 | 24.3 | 100 | 2,621 |
| Islands | 7.7 | 18.1 | 30.8 | 42.7 | 100 | 1,536 |
| Total | 30.1 | 18.6 | 22.5 | 27.8 | 100 | 10,353 |
| Men | | | | | | |
| Age group | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 11.6 | 30.4 | 14.7 | 42.7 | 100 | 1,853 |
| 20-24 | 12.0 | 19.8 | 16.9 | 50.6 | 100 | 1,697 |
| 25-29 | 16.2 | 19.3 | 22.6 | 41.1 | 100 | 1,528 |
| 30-34 | 15.8 | 19.1 | 29.8 | 34.1 | 100 | 1,655 |
| 35-39 | 19.0 | 16.3 | 31.0 | 32.5 | 100 | 1,266 |
| 40-44 | 21.9 | 17.6 | 27.0 | 31.9 | 100 | 1,054 |
| 45-49 | 35.2 | 15.4 | 24.3 | 24.1 | 100 | 1,023 |
| Place of residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 7.4 | 9.5 | 16.6 | 64.6 | 100 | 1,712 |
| Rural | 19.5 | 22.7 | 24.4 | 32.6 | 100 | 8,365 |
| Region | | | | | | |
| Southern | 9.0 | 18.1 | 27.1 | 44.4 | 100 | 2,178 |
| Highlands | 27.0 | 24.0 | 17.1 | 30.9 | 100 | 3,956 |
| Momase | 15.6 | 18.6 | 28.7 | 36.4 | 100 | 2,549 |
| Islands | 7.0 | 17.3 | 23.5 | 51.5 | 100 | 1,395 |
| Total | 17.5 | 20.5 | 23.1 | 38.1 | 100 | 10,077 |
| Note: ¹ This includes school age children who are currently in school but did not complete grade 1 at the time of the survey | | | | | | |

Note: ¹ This includes school age children who are currently in school but did not complete grade 1 at the time of the survey

Table 2.9
Respondents
level of Education

The variation in educational attainment by characteristics of men is similar to that of women. Younger men age 15-29 and those in the urban areas are more likely to have completed grade 7 or higher levels of education than other men. Among regions, the Islands and Southern regions have higher proportions of men who have completed grade 7 or higher levels of education (52 per cent and 44 per cent respectively) than the other two regions. Generally, the proportion of men with some formal education is higher than that of women.

Table 2.10 shows the percentage of women and men age 15-49 by their exposure to the three types of mass media according to their background characteristics. Of the three types of mass media, radio is the most popular among women. Forty-eight per cent of women listen to radio at least once a week, 29 per cent indicated reading newspapers or magazines at least once a week and 22 per cent watch television, at least once a week. Women in the younger age groups 15-19 and 20-24, urban women and women who have completed grade 7 or higher levels of education are more likely to be exposed to the three types of mass media than other women.

There are significant differences in the exposure to the three types of mass media across regions, with the women in the Southern and Islands regions having better access than women in the other regions. Sixty per cent of women in the Southern region and 72 per cent of women in the Islands region usually listen to radio at least once a week. The corresponding proportions in Highlands and Momase regions are 34 per cent and 47 per cent respectively. Forty-seven per cent of women in the Southern region and 46 per cent in the Islands region usually read newspaper at least once a week, while 36 per cent and 35 per cent, respectively, usually watch television at least once a week. Significantly lower proportions are reported in the other regions. Overall, the pattern in terms of access to the three types of mass media is similar to that observed in 1996. Nonetheless, the proportions of women having access to the different types of mass media have generally increased since 1996.

The trend is similar for men. However, men have greater exposure to mass media compared to women. Forty-four per cent of men usually read newspapers at least once a week, 63 per cent usually listen to radio at least once a week, and 31 per cent usually watch television at least once a week. Disparities by region and education also hold for men.

Table 2.10 Access to Mass Media

Percent of women and men who usually read a newspaper, watch television or listen to radio once a week by background characteristics, PNG 2006

| Background characteristics | Read newspaper at least once a week | Listen to radio at least once a week | Watch television at least once a week | Number |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|
| Women | | | | |
| Age group | | | | |
| 15-19 | 40.0 | 55.2 | 29.2 | 1,898 |
| 20-24 | 33.8 | 53.8 | 24.9 | 1,940 |
| 25-29 | 26.9 | 47.9 | 20.9 | 1,780 |
| 30-34 | 28.7 | 47.5 | 21.2 | 1,696 |
| 35-39 | 22.2 | 41.4 | 18.2 | 1,288 |
| 40-44 | 24.6 | 44.3 | 20.5 | 987 |
| 45-49 | 16.2 | 35.5 | 15.4 | 764 |
| Level of education | | | | |
| No Education | 2.1 | 23.7 | 6.9 | 3,120 |
| Grades 1 - 5 | 13.0 | 41.2 | 13.5 | 1,927 |
| Grade 6 | 33.0 | 53.7 | 21.5 | 2,330 |
| Grade 7+ | 66.7 | 74.6 | 45.8 | 2,875 |
| Place of residence | | | | |
| Urban | 63.7 | 83.2 | 71.6 | 1,617 |
| Rural | 22.9 | 41.7 | 13.3 | 8,736 |
| Region | | | | |
| Southern | 47.0 | 59.8 | 35.5 | 2,085 |
| Highlands | 17.3 | 34.4 | 11.7 | 4,110 |
| Momase | 24.0 | 46.7 | 21.7 | 2,621 |
| Islands | 46.3 | 71.9 | 34.5 | 1,536 |
| Total | 29.3 | 48.2 | 22.4 | 10,353 |
| Men | | | | |
| Age group | | | | |
| 15-19 | 43.8 | 67.1 | 33.1 | 1,853 |
| 20-24 | 48.5 | 69.5 | 37.1 | 1,697 |
| 25-29 | 46.8 | 67.1 | 33.8 | 1,528 |
| 30-34 | 44.7 | 62.9 | 27.9 | 1,655 |
| 35-39 | 44.3 | 58.1 | 26.1 | 1,266 |
| 40-44 | 42.4 | 56.4 | 26.7 | 1,054 |
| 45-49 | 36.6 | 47.2 | 23.4 | 1,023 |
| Level of education | | | | |
| No Education | 6.4 | 34.8 | 12.6 | 1,760 |
| Grades 1 - 5 | 21.4 | 53.1 | 17.2 | 2,061 |
| Grade 6 | 44.2 | 61.1 | 25.0 | 2,326 |
| Grade 7+ | 74.0 | 80.8 | 48.9 | 3,836 |
| Place of residence | | | | |
| Urban | 82.3 | 92.3 | 81.1 | 1,712 |
| Rural | 36.6 | 56.4 | 20.1 | 8,365 |
| Region | | | | |
| Southern | 56.6 | 75.0 | 41.4 | 2,178 |
| Highlands | 33.4 | 52.3 | 22.0 | 3,954 |
| Momase | 46.0 | 59.8 | 26.6 | 2,550 |
| Islands | 53.3 | 76.9 | 44.7 | 1,395 |
| Total | 44.4 | 62.5 | 30.5 | 10,077 |
| <i>Note: Number of women and men in different levels of education do not sum up to total number of women and men because of non-response on education by some respondents.</i> | | | | |

Table 2.10
Access to
Mass Media

Table 2.11 Respondents Employment Status

Percent distribution of women by economic activity, according to background characteristics, PNG 2006

| Background characteristics | Non-farm work | Fish/farm money | Fish/farm subsistence | Student | Housework | Unemployed | Old/sick | Others | Don't know | Total | Number |
|----------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------------|---------|-----------|------------|----------|--------|------------|-------|--------|
| Age group | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 6.4 | 2.8 | 23.9 | 38.8 | 20.4 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 3.0 | 0.8 | 100 | 1,898 |
| 20-24 | 17.2 | 3.8 | 35.3 | 5.3 | 30.5 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 100 | 1,940 |
| 25-29 | 21.0 | 4.0 | 40.6 | 0.3 | 28.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 3.0 | 0.2 | 100 | 1,780 |
| 30-34 | 20.2 | 5.8 | 39.7 | 0.2 | 29.1 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 100 | 1,696 |
| 35-39 | 20.8 | 5.7 | 43.4 | 0.0 | 25.2 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 100 | 1,288 |
| 40-44 | 22.7 | 5.7 | 41.6 | 0.1 | 25.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 100 | 987 |
| 45-49 | 19.4 | 4.2 | 47.6 | 0.3 | 25.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 100 | 764 |
| Level of education | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 12.6 | 3.8 | 48.8 | 0.4 | 28.5 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 3.5 | 0.5 | 100 | 3,120 |
| Grades 1-5 | 11.1 | 5.5 | 40.8 | 8.3 | 28.7 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 100 | 1,927 |
| Grades 6 | 16.5 | 5.6 | 41.5 | 5.4 | 26.2 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 100 | 2,330 |
| Grades 7+ | 27.6 | 3.6 | 19.9 | 19.3 | 22.9 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 2.6 | - | 100 | 2,875 |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 41.5 | 1.3 | 6.3 | 11.2 | 33.1 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 100 | 1,617 |
| Rural | 13.0 | 5.0 | 43.1 | 7.7 | 25.3 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 100 | 8,736 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Southern | 21.6 | 3.0 | 31.4 | 8.5 | 29.0 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 3.5 | - | 100 | 2,085 |
| Highlands | 13.1 | 3.0 | 39.6 | 7.4 | 31.2 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 100 | 4,110 |
| Momase | 19.4 | 6.2 | 40.3 | 6.5 | 21.7 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 3.3 | - | 100 | 2,621 |
| Islands | 20.2 | 7.2 | 34.6 | 12.9 | 18.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 3.8 | 0.1 | 100 | 1,536 |
| Total | 17.5 | 4.4 | 37.4 | 8.2 | 26.5 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 2.9 | 0.2 | 100 | 10,353 |

Note: Number of women and men in different levels of education do not sum up to total number of women and men because of non-response on education by some respondents.
A dash or '-' means that the figure is less than 0.05 per cent.

All women and men age 15-49 years old were asked to provide information on the type of economic activity or activities they were engaged in during the last seven days before the interview. Table 2.11 presents the percent distribution of women and men by economic activity according to their background characteristics. Fish/farm for subsistence is the most common economic activity among women age 15-49 with 37 per cent of women engaging in it during the week preceding the survey. This is followed by non-farm work with 18 per cent and fish/farm for money with 4 per cent. Fish/farm for subsistence is the most common economic activity for women age 45-49 (48 per cent) and those in the rural areas (43 per cent).

There are large variations in economic activity by highest educational level attained. Forty-nine per cent of women with no education are engaged in fish/farm for subsistence while 28 per cent of women with grade 7 or higher levels of education are engaged in non-farm work. There are also regional variations in the types of economic activities women are engaged in. Fish/farm for subsistence is common in the Highlands and Momase regions (40 per cent each) while non-farm work is common in the Southern region (22 per cent) and Islands region (20 per cent). Overall, there has been an increase in the proportion of women doing non-farm work from 11 per cent to 18 per cent and a decrease in the proportion of those engaged in fish/farm for money from 16 per cent to 4 per cent since 1996.

Thirty-eight per cent of men in rural areas are engaged in fish/farm for subsistence

Table 2.11
Respondents
Employment Status

compared to 4 per cent of men in the urban areas. This activity is also common for men with no education at 49 per cent. Regional variations for men are similar to that of women where a high proportion of men in the Highlands and Momase regions are engaged in fish/farm for subsistence. Generally, more women (37 per cent) than men (32 per cent) are engaged in fish/farm for subsistence

Table 2.11 Continued...

while for non-farm work, a higher proportion is observed for men (25 per cent) than for women (18 per cent).

2.8 MALARIA PREVENTION

This section presents findings on malaria prevention which was collected for the first time in 2006 DHS. The reduction of the prevalence of malaria has been an important concern for the Department of Health (DOH) in evaluating the malaria control program currently implemented in the country. The program goal of the National Health Plan (NHP) 2001–2010 is to reduce illness, suffering and death through vector control, personal protection and availability of effective treatment. Other policies and plans, in particular Goal number 6 of the Millennium Development Goal (MDG), is aimed at combating malaria and HIV/AIDS which are the two leading causes of deaths in PNG. Target 11 of Goal number 6, is aimed at having in control, stabilizing or reversing these major diseases including malaria by 2015.

The malaria prevention module include specific questions on the ownership of mosquito nets, treatment status of mosquito nets, how mosquito nets are obtained and when, users of mosquito nets and frequency of use, place of repair and treatment of mosquito nets, accessibility and reason for use and non-use of mosquito nets.

...Cont

| Background characteristics | Non-farm work | Fish/farm money | Fish/farm subsistence | Student | Housework | Unemployed | Old/sick | Others | Don't know | Total | Number |
|----------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------------|---------|-----------|------------|----------|--------|------------|-------|--------|
| Age group | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 5.8 | 3.7 | 18.1 | 46.5 | 11.3 | 4.4 | 0.2 | 6.2 | 0.6 | 100 | 1,853 |
| 20-24 | 19.9 | 6.7 | 30.6 | 13.1 | 12.8 | 8.4 | 0.4 | 6.1 | 0.4 | 100 | 1,697 |
| 25-29 | 28.5 | 6.9 | 34.0 | 2.5 | 12.6 | 7.2 | 0.3 | 6.3 | 0.1 | 100 | 1,528 |
| 30-34 | 32.7 | 8.2 | 37.3 | 0.5 | 8.7 | 3.9 | 0.4 | 6.4 | 0.1 | 100 | 1,655 |
| 35-39 | 32.8 | 9.0 | 35.9 | 0.3 | 9.6 | 4.1 | 0.8 | 6.2 | 0.1 | 100 | 1,266 |
| 40-44 | 34.8 | 8.6 | 38.0 | 0.2 | 8.1 | 2.3 | 1.0 | 4.8 | 0.4 | 100 | 1,054 |
| 45-49 | 32.2 | 7.2 | 39.3 | 0.1 | 11.9 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 4.8 | 0.1 | 100 | 1,023 |
| Level of education | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 16.3 | 6.3 | 49.4 | 0.3 | 14.2 | 3.9 | 1.1 | 6.8 | 0.6 | 100 | 1,760 |
| Grades 1-5 | 17.2 | 7.9 | 35.1 | 11.8 | 13.4 | 3.9 | 0.7 | 7.4 | 0.3 | 100 | 2,061 |
| Grades 6 | 23.6 | 9.1 | 38.9 | 5.3 | 9.9 | 4.8 | 0.4 | 6.6 | 0.2 | 100 | 2,326 |
| Grades 7+ | 34.5 | 5.6 | 19.1 | 19.8 | 8.4 | 6.0 | 0.3 | 4.5 | 0.2 | 100 | 3,836 |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 51.1 | 1.9 | 3.7 | 14.8 | 9.8 | 9.0 | 0.8 | 5.3 | 0.4 | 100 | 1,712 |
| Rural | 19.8 | 8.0 | 38.1 | 10.6 | 11.1 | 4.1 | 0.5 | 6.1 | 0.3 | 100 | 8,365 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Southern | 31.3 | 6.7 | 28.6 | 9.6 | 9.7 | 4.1 | 0.7 | 6.7 | 0.2 | 100 | 2,178 |
| Highlands | 20.2 | 3.9 | 35.9 | 12.2 | 14.1 | 5.9 | 0.6 | 4.8 | 0.5 | 100 | 3,956 |
| Morobe | 25.7 | 8.4 | 34.5 | 9.1 | 8.0 | 4.8 | 0.4 | 7.7 | 0.2 | 100 | 2,549 |
| Islands | 28.2 | 13.6 | 23.3 | 15.4 | 9.0 | 3.5 | 0.4 | 5.2 | 0.2 | 100 | 1,395 |
| Total | 25.1 | 7.0 | 32.2 | 11.3 | 10.8 | 4.9 | 0.5 | 6.0 | 0.3 | 100 | 10,077 |

Note: Number of women and men in different levels of education do not sum up to total number of women and men because of non-response on education by some respondents.

Table 2.11

Respondents Employment Status

2.8.1 TREATMENT STATUS OF MOSQUITO NETS

The 2006 DHS collected information on the treatment status of mosquito nets in households according to place of residence and regions. All households were asked if they have any mosquito nets and if so, how many are chemically treated and how many are untreated.

As shown in Table 2.12, more than 32 per cent of households have treated mosquito nets, that is, 10 per cent of households have 1 treated mosquito net, 18 per cent with 2-3 treated mosquito nets, and 6 per cent with 4 or more. Households with untreated mosquito nets comprised 26 per cent of all households. The largest proportion of such households have 2-3 untreated mosquito nets, making up 12 per cent of all households. Possession of mosquito nets also varies substantially by region. The Islands region has the highest proportion of households with treated mosquito nets at 78 per cent while Momase region has the highest proportion of households with untreated mosquito nets at 51 per cent.

Forty-nine per cent of households in PNG do not have mosquito nets. One in two rural households reported not in possession of mosquito nets compared to 38 per cent of the urban households. The percentage of households without mosquito nets is considerably high in the Highlands region with 81 per cent compared to 31 per cent in the Momase region, 26 per cent in the Southern region and 17 per cent in the Islands region.

Table 2.12
Treatment Status
of Mosquito Nets

| Table 2.12 Treatment Status of Mosquito Nets | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|------|------|-------|-------------------------|------|------|-------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| Among all households, the percentage with mosquito nets by treatment status and number of mosquito nets and percentage without mosquito nets according to place of residence and region, PNG 2006 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Household characteristics | Treated mosquito nets | | | Total | Untreated mosquito nets | | | Total | Households without mosquito nets | Number of households |
| | 1 | 2-3 | 4+ | | 1 | 2-3 | 4+ | | | |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 9.7 | 19.2 | 8.4 | 37.3 | 12.1 | 16.6 | 5.7 | 34.5 | 37.5 | 974 |
| Rural | 9.6 | 17.5 | 5.4 | 32.4 | 9.0 | 11.2 | 4.3 | 24.5 | 50.4 | 8,043 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Southern | 11.3 | 25.5 | 11.1 | 48.0 | 12.0 | 18.6 | 7.4 | 38.0 | 26.4 | 1,590 |
| Highlands | 5.5 | 6.8 | 0.8 | 13.1 | 4.6 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 6.7 | 81.2 | 3,767 |
| Momase | 8.8 | 14.5 | 6.5 | 29.7 | 15.3 | 24.2 | 11.3 | 50.7 | 30.6 | 2,351 |
| Islands | 20.9 | 44.9 | 11.7 | 77.5 | 8.9 | 9.2 | 1.5 | 19.6 | 16.8 | 1,309 |
| Total | 9.6 | 17.7 | 5.7 | 32.9 | 9.3 | 11.8 | 4.5 | 25.5 | 49.0 | 9,017 |
| Note: Sum of percentages of households with treated mosquito nets and without nets do not add up to 100 because multiple response is allowed, that is a respondent can report ownership of both treated and untreated nets. | | | | | | | | | | |

2.8.2 REASONS FOR NOT HAVING MOSQUITO NETS

Table 2.13 presents the percent distribution of households without mosquito nets by reasons for not having mosquito nets. Thirty-one percent of households without mosquito nets cited the unavailability of mosquito nets in their locality² and 29 per cent reported unaffordability of mosquito nets as the main reasons for not having mosquito nets.

In the urban areas, having fly wires in the house (32 per cent) and the use of insecticide/coils/sprays (31 per cent) are the most common reasons for not having mosquito nets. In the rural areas, the most frequently cited reasons is the unavailability of mosquito nets in their locality (33 per cent) and the high costs of mosquito nets (31 per cent).

There are large regional variations in the reasons for not having mosquito nets. Forty-two per cent of households in the Momase region without mosquito nets cited high cost as the main reason, while 37 per cent of households in the Highlands region and 31 per cent in Islands region cited unavailability of nets as the main reason. A high proportion of households cited other reasons. This included responses such as, no mosquitoes in the area, it is not necessary or there is no need to have mosquito nets, and mosquito nets given away to family or friends.

| Table 2.13 Reasons for not having Mosquito Nets | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------|--------------|-------|----------------------|
| Percent distribution of households without mosquito nets by reasons for not having mosquito nets, according to place of residence and region, PNG 2006 | | | | | | | | |
| Household characteristics | Reasons for not having mosquito nets | | | | | | Total | Number of households |
| | Too costly | Not available in area | Have flywire in house | Use insecticide/ coils | Other | Not reported | | |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 12.1 | 4.4 | 31.5 | 31.2 | 21.1 | 0.0 | 100 | 365 |
| Rural | 30.6 | 33.0 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 32.3 | 0.2 | 100 | 4,052 |
| Region | | | | | | | | |
| Southern | 22.0 | 15.3 | 13.4 | 17.9 | 31.7 | 0.0 | 100 | 419 |
| Highlands | 28.2 | 36.7 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 30.9 | 0.2 | 100 | 3,059 |
| Momase | 42.1 | 13.9 | 7.8 | 6.4 | 29.9 | 0.0 | 100 | 720 |
| Islands | 12.7 | 30.5 | 9.1 | 5.5 | 42.3 | 0.5 | 100 | 220 |
| Total | 29.1 | 30.7 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 31.4 | 0.2 | 100 | 4,418 |

Table 2.13
Reasons for not
having Mosquito
Nets

² Locality refers to village, ward, local level government areas, town or district.

Table 2.14 Ways Mosquito Nets are Obtained or Purchased

| Table 2.14 Ways Mosquito Nets are Obtained or Purchased | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------|-------------------------|------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------|
| Among households with mosquito nets, the percentage with treated and/or untreated mosquito nets by ways they had obtained mosquito nets, according to place of residence and region, PNG 2006 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Household characteristics | Treated mosquito nets | | | | | | | Untreated mosquito nets | | | | | | |
| | Given by DOH | Bought DOH | Bought priv. dealer | Given by charity | Given by church | Given by relative | Other | Given by DOH | Bought DOH | Bought priv. dealer | Given by charity | Given by church | Given by relative | Other |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 20.6 | 9.9 | 19.1 | 7.6 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 4.6 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 42.6 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 2.5 | 3.6 |
| Rural | 45.1 | 7.5 | 6.5 | 4.4 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 3.5 | 38.2 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 2.3 | 1.4 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Southern | 37.2 | 9.2 | 10.4 | 7.5 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 5.6 | 36.0 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 2.6 |
| Highlands | 43.2 | 5.6 | 13.1 | 3.1 | 1.1 | 5.8 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 22.6 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 5.1 | 1.1 |
| Morobe | 15.1 | 11.6 | 8.5 | 4.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 4.7 | 0.9 | 4.0 | 61.7 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 2.4 | 2.0 |
| Islands | 86.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 3.6 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 18.0 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| Total | 41.9 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 4.8 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 3.3 | 38.8 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 2.4 | 1.7 |
| Note: Sum of percentages of households with treated mosquito nets and of households with untreated mosquito nets do not add up to 100 because multiple response is allowed, that is a respondent can report ownership of both treated and untreated nets. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Note: Sum of percentages of households with treated mosquito nets and of households with untreated mosquito nets do not add up to 100 because multiple response is allowed, that is a respondent can report ownership of both treated and untreated nets.

2.8.3 WAYS MOSQUITO NETS ARE OBTAINED OR PURCHASED

The survey also gathered information on ways households obtain their mosquito nets. Information was collected from households with mosquito nets only and the results are presented in Table 2.14. Data shows that 42 per cent of households have treated mosquito nets given to them by the DOH.

Forty-five per cent of rural households reported owning treated mosquito nets which were given to them by the DOH compared to 21 per cent of urban households. In the urban areas, private dealers are also a common source of treated mosquito nets apart from the DOH. Across regions, the Islands region reported the highest proportion of households (86 per cent) owning treated mosquito nets given to them by the DOH compared to the other regions. Table 2.14 also shows a high proportion of households with untreated mosquito nets bought from private dealers (39 per cent). Overall, the DOH is the main supplier of treated mosquito nets while private dealers are the main supplier for untreated mosquito nets.

Table 2.14
Ways Mosquito
Nets are
obtained or
Purchased

2.8.4 PERIOD OF DONATION OR PURCHASE OF MOSQUITO NETS

Additional questions were asked to households with mosquito nets as to how long ago they obtained their mosquito nets. As shown in Table 2.15, treated mosquito nets are more likely to be obtained through donation or purchased within the last 12 months before the survey. Twenty-nine per cent of the households have more than one treated mosquito net obtained through donation or purchased within the last 12 months before the survey while 12 per cent have one treated mosquito net obtained within the same period.

In the Islands region, the recorded proportions are considerably higher, with 59 per cent owning 2 or more treated mosquito nets obtained through donation or purchased within the last 12 months before the survey, and 21 per cent having one treated mosquito net obtained within the same period. By comparison, untreated mosquito nets are more likely to be obtained or purchased more than 24 months before the survey. Nineteen per cent of the households have 2 or more untreated mosquito nets obtained or purchased more than 24 months before the survey, while 10 per cent have one untreated mosquito net purchased or obtained within the same period.

Table 2.15
Period of Donation
or Purchase of
Mosquito Nets

| Table 2.15 Period of Donation or Purchase of Mosquito Nets | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| Among households with mosquito nets, the percentage with treated and/or untreated nets by number of months since the nets were purchased or obtained, by the number of mosquito nets, according to place of residence and region, PNG 2006 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Household characteristics | Treated mosquito nets | | | | | | Untreated mosquito nets | | | | | |
| | 0-12 months | | 13-24 months | | >24 months | | 0-12 months | | 13-24 months | | >24 months | |
| | One | More than 1 | One | More than 1 | One | More than 1 | One | More than 1 | One | More than 1 | One | More than 1 |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 9.1 | 27.6 | 5.4 | 8.7 | 3.5 | 8.9 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 5.3 | 10.2 | 7.8 | 16.3 |
| Rural | 12.9 | 29.6 | 4.9 | 11.3 | 3.1 | 5.3 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 5.6 | 8.0 | 10.4 | 19.1 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Southern | 6.9 | 21.1 | 8.2 | 20.6 | 2.6 | 7.8 | 4.0 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 10.6 | 7.9 | 20.0 |
| Highlands | 17.5 | 23.4 | 5.8 | 12.3 | 6.8 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 4.7 | 6.4 | 2.7 | 11.8 | 4.3 |
| Monase | 8.1 | 18.0 | 3.5 | 5.3 | 3.5 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 12.1 | 14.0 | 32.2 |
| Islands | 21.3 | 58.9 | 3.2 | 8.2 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 3.6 | 5.3 | 6.7 |
| Total | 12.4 | 29.4 | 5.0 | 11.0 | 3.2 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 8.3 | 10.0 | 18.7 |
| Number of households | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 606 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 3,973 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,169 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 702 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,620 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,088 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 4,579 |
| Note: Sum of percentages of households with treated mosquito nets and of households with untreated mosquito nets do not add up to 100 because multiple response is allowed that is a respondent can report ownership of both treated and untreated nets. | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Note: Sum of percentages of households with treated mosquito nets and of households with untreated mosquito nets do not add up to 100 because multiple response is allowed, that is a respondent can report ownership of both treated and untreated nets.

2.8.5 KNOWLEDGE OF PLACE OF TREATMENT OF MOSQUITO NETS

The 2006 DHS also collected data on knowledge of place of treatment of mosquito nets. As shown in Table 2.16, knowledge of place of treatment of mosquito nets is low. Of the households with mosquito nets, only 21 per cent have knowledge of place of treatment of mosquito nets. The DOH health centre and hospital are the commonly cited places of treatment. The other 79 per cent of households do not know the place of treatment for their mosquito nets. The proportion of households with no knowledge of place of treatment is consistently high for both urban and rural areas and for all the regions.

| Table 2.16 Knowledge of Place of Treatment of Mosquito Nets | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| Among households with mosquito nets, the percentage with knowledge of place of treatment of mosquito nets, and the percentage who do not know place of treatment, according to place of residence and region, PNG 2006 | | | | | | | | |
| Household characteristics | Know place of treatment | Place of treatment of mosquito nets | | | | | Do not know place of treatment | Number of households |
| | | DOH h/centre | DOH hospital | Church h/centre | Church hospital | Other | | |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 32.5 | 11.4 | 13.4 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 7.6 | 67.0 | 606 |
| Rural | 18.7 | 8.8 | 5.2 | 3.4 | 1.0 | 2.8 | 81.2 | 3,973 |
| Region | | | | | | | | |
| Southern | 16.9 | 7.9 | 4.1 | 2.7 | 0.7 | 2.9 | 83.0 | 1,169 |
| Highlands | 22.8 | 9.0 | 9.3 | 4.8 | 1.0 | 5.6 | 77.2 | 702 |
| Momase | 24.3 | 9.6 | 7.3 | 4.1 | 1.6 | 4.4 | 75.6 | 1,620 |
| Islands | 17.6 | 9.7 | 5.1 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 82.2 | 1,088 |
| Total | 20.6 | 9.1 | 6.3 | 3.3 | 1.0 | 3.5 | 79.3 | 4,579 |
| Note: Multiple response was allowed for place of treatment of mosquito nets | | | | | | | | |

Table 2.16
Knowledge of
Place of Treatment
of Mosquito Nets

2.8.6 WAYS TO REPLACE DAMAGED OR TORN MOSQUITO NETS

Information collected from households with damaged or torn mosquito nets on ways to replace or mend their damaged or torn mosquito nets is presented in Table 2.17. Results show that 46 per cent of households have damaged or torn mosquito nets. When asked of ways to replace the damaged or torn mosquito nets, 30 per cent of the households reported that they mend the nets themselves while 9 per cent reported discarding the nets. Mending of damaged or torn mosquito nets is common in both the rural and urban areas and even in the regions except for the Islands region. The Islands region has the lowest proportion of households with damaged or torn mosquito nets at 27 per cent compared to other regions.

Table 2.17 Ways to Replace Damaged or Torn Mosquito Nets

Among households with mosquito nets, the percentage with damaged or torn mosquito nets by ways damaged or torn mosquito nets are replaced, according to place of residence and region, PNG 2006

| Household characteristics | Households with damaged mosquito net | Ways to replace damaged or torn mosquito nets | | | | | | Number of households | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|-------|----------------------|--|
| | | Buy new one DOH | Buy new one priv. dealer | Replace by DOH | Mend it myself | Throw it away | Other | | |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 44.1 | 3.5 | 8.6 | 0.8 | 27.7 | 5.9 | 2.6 | 606 | |
| Rural | 45.9 | 2.6 | 4.8 | 1.0 | 30.1 | 9.0 | 3.8 | 3,973 | |
| Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Southern | 49.7 | 2.1 | 4.3 | 1.1 | 35.8 | 8.2 | 3.8 | 1,169 | |
| Highlands | 33.0 | 4.4 | 5.4 | 0.7 | 15.4 | 8.3 | 5.3 | 702 | |
| Momase | 60.7 | 2.8 | 7.7 | 0.6 | 45.7 | 8.7 | 2.6 | 1,620 | |
| Islands | 26.8 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 8.9 | 9.2 | 4.1 | 1,088 | |
| Total | 45.6 | 2.7 | 5.3 | 0.9 | 29.8 | 8.6 | 3.7 | 4,579 | |

Note: Multiple response was allowed for ways to replace damaged or torn mosquito nets

Table 2.17

Ways to Replace
Damaged or Torn
Mosquito Nets

2.8.7 USERS OF MOSQUITO NETS

Table 2.18 shows the percentage of households with mosquito nets according to persons using these mosquito nets. Among households with mosquito nets, 60 per cent reported that all household occupants use mosquito nets. This appears to be the most common practice in both urban and rural areas, and in the four regions of the country. Use of mosquito nets by mothers and children only is common in the Highlands and Islands regions (24 per cent and 21 per cent respectively) than in the other two regions. Both regions also reported the highest percentage of households with male members as the main users of mosquito nets (11 per cent and 12 per cent respectively).

Table 2.18

Users of
Mosquito Nets

Table 2.18 Users of Mosquito Nets

Percentage of households with mosquito nets by users of mosquito nets, according to place of residence and region, PNG 2006

| Household characteristics | User of mosquito nets | | | | | | | | Number of households |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------------|----------|-----------------|-------------------|-------|----------------------|
| | Everybody | Female members | Male members | Mother and children | Children | Pregnant mother | Father and mother | Other | |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 53.1 | 8.3 | 9.7 | 14.5 | 10.4 | 0.5 | 8.1 | 12.2 | 606 |
| Rural | 60.9 | 7.1 | 7.6 | 17.3 | 6.5 | 0.4 | 6.1 | 7.9 | 3,973 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Southern | 64.2 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 15.0 | 7.7 | 0.4 | 6.4 | 7.7 | 1,169 |
| Highlands | 41.5 | 8.5 | 11.4 | 23.9 | 9.4 | 1.1 | 12.4 | 10.4 | 702 |
| Momase | 71.9 | 6.3 | 5.1 | 12.7 | 3.9 | 0.2 | 3.9 | 5.5 | 1,620 |
| Islands | 49.3 | 10.1 | 12.0 | 20.9 | 9.2 | 0.4 | 6.3 | 12.5 | 1,088 |
| Total | 59.9 | 7.3 | 7.9 | 16.9 | 7.0 | 0.4 | 6.4 | 8.5 | 4,579 |

Note: Multiple response was allowed for users of mosquito nets therefore percentages do not sum to 100 percent

2.8.8 FREQUENCY OF USE OF MOSQUITO NETS

Information on the frequency of the use of mosquito nets by households is presented in Table 2.19. Among these households, 73 per cent reported the use of mosquito nets every night, while 15 per cent reported the use of mosquito nets during mosquito season only. The use of mosquito nets every night is common in the urban and rural areas and in the four regions with Momase region having the highest proportion of households using mosquito nets every night at 87 per cent. The use of mosquito nets during mosquito season is common in the Southern and Islands regions (23 per cent each). Two per cent of households with mosquito nets reported that they had never used their mosquito nets at all.

| Table 2.19 Frequency of Use of Mosquito Nets | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------|----------------------|
| Percentage of households with mosquito nets by frequency of the use of mosquito nets, according to place of residence and region, PNG 2006 | | | | | | | |
| Household characteristics | Frequency of the use of mosquito nets | | | | | | Number of households |
| | Every night | Some nights only | Every night except when hot | Mosquito season only | Never used at all | Other | |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 77.2 | 9.2 | 3.3 | 9.7 | 3.8 | 1.7 | 606 |
| Rural | 72.3 | 12.0 | 4.1 | 16.1 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 3,973 |
| Region | | | | | | | |
| Southern | 66.3 | 12.4 | 3.3 | 22.8 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 1,169 |
| Highlands | 79.1 | 12.7 | 5.1 | 9.3 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 702 |
| Momase | 87.3 | 4.7 | 1.5 | 7.4 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 1,620 |
| Islands | 55.1 | 20.5 | 7.6 | 22.7 | 5.1 | 1.0 | 1,088 |
| Total | 73.0 | 11.6 | 4.0 | 15.3 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 4,579 |
| <i>Note: Multiple response was allowed for users of mosquito nets therefore percentages do not sum to 100 percent</i> | | | | | | | |

Table 2.19
Frequency of Use
of Mosquito Nets

2.8.9 REASONS FOR USE OF MOSQUITO NETS

Reasons for use of mosquito nets were also collected in the survey from households with mosquito nets. The main objective of this question is to find out if respondents know the importance of using mosquito nets to prevent and protect them against mosquitoes and malaria. The survey data in Table 2.20 shows that the most common reasons for the use of mosquito nets are prevention of mosquito bites and protection against malaria (77 per cent and 68 per cent respectively). This finding is true for both urban and rural areas and for all the regions.

Table 2.20 Reasons for Use of Mosquito Nets

Percentage of households with mosquito nets by reason for use of mosquito nets, according to place of residence and region, PNG 2006

| Household characteristics | Reasons for use of mosquito nets | | | | | | Number of households |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|---------|----------|-------|----------------------|
| | Protection against malaria | Protect from flies and insects | Prevent mosquito bites | Privacy | Security | Other | |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 75.7 | 7.9 | 69.3 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 606 |
| Rural | 66.6 | 11.0 | 78.7 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 3,973 |
| Region | | | | | | | |
| Southern | 68.4 | 7.2 | 73.6 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 1,169 |
| Highlands | 68.8 | 20.4 | 73.8 | 0.9 | 3.1 | 0.7 | 702 |
| Momase | 74.8 | 6.0 | 79.6 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 1,620 |
| Islands | 56.1 | 14.8 | 80.8 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 1,088 |
| Total | 67.8 | 10.6 | 77.4 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 4,579 |

Note: Multiple response was allowed for reasons for use of mosquito nets therefore percentages do not sum to 100 percent

Table 2.20

Reasons for Use of Mosquito Nets

2.8.10 ACCESSIBILITY TO MOSQUITO NETS

Table 2.21 shows the percent distribution of households by whether mosquito nets are easy to acquire if wanted. Of the total households, 43 per cent reported that they can easily acquire a mosquito net if they want to. However, a slightly higher percentage of households (46 per cent) reported difficulty in acquiring a mosquito net if they want to. It is easier to acquire a mosquito net in the urban areas (78 per cent) than in the rural areas (39 per). Access to mosquito nets is high in all the regions except for the Highlands region.

Table 2.21

Accessibility to Mosquito Nets

Table 2.21 Accessibility to Mosquito Nets

Percent distribution of households by whether a mosquito net is easy to acquire if wanted, according to place of residence and region, PNG 2006

| Household characteristics | Easy to acquire a mosquito net: | | | | Total | Number of households |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|------|------------|--------------|-------|----------------------|
| | Yes | No | Don't know | Not reported | | |
| Place of residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 77.6 | 15.7 | 5.6 | 1.0 | 100 | 974 |
| Rural | 39.3 | 49.4 | 10.8 | 0.5 | 100 | 8,043 |
| Region | | | | | | |
| Southern | 51.9 | 42.3 | 5.0 | 0.8 | 100 | 1,590 |
| Highlands | 34.5 | 49.4 | 15.8 | 0.3 | 100 | 3,767 |
| Momase | 50.3 | 43.9 | 4.9 | 0.9 | 100 | 2,351 |
| Islands | 46.4 | 43.1 | 9.9 | 0.5 | 100 | 1,309 |
| Total | 43.4 | 45.8 | 10.2 | 0.6 | 100 | 9,017 |

Note: Multiple response was allowed therefore percentages do not sum to 100 percent

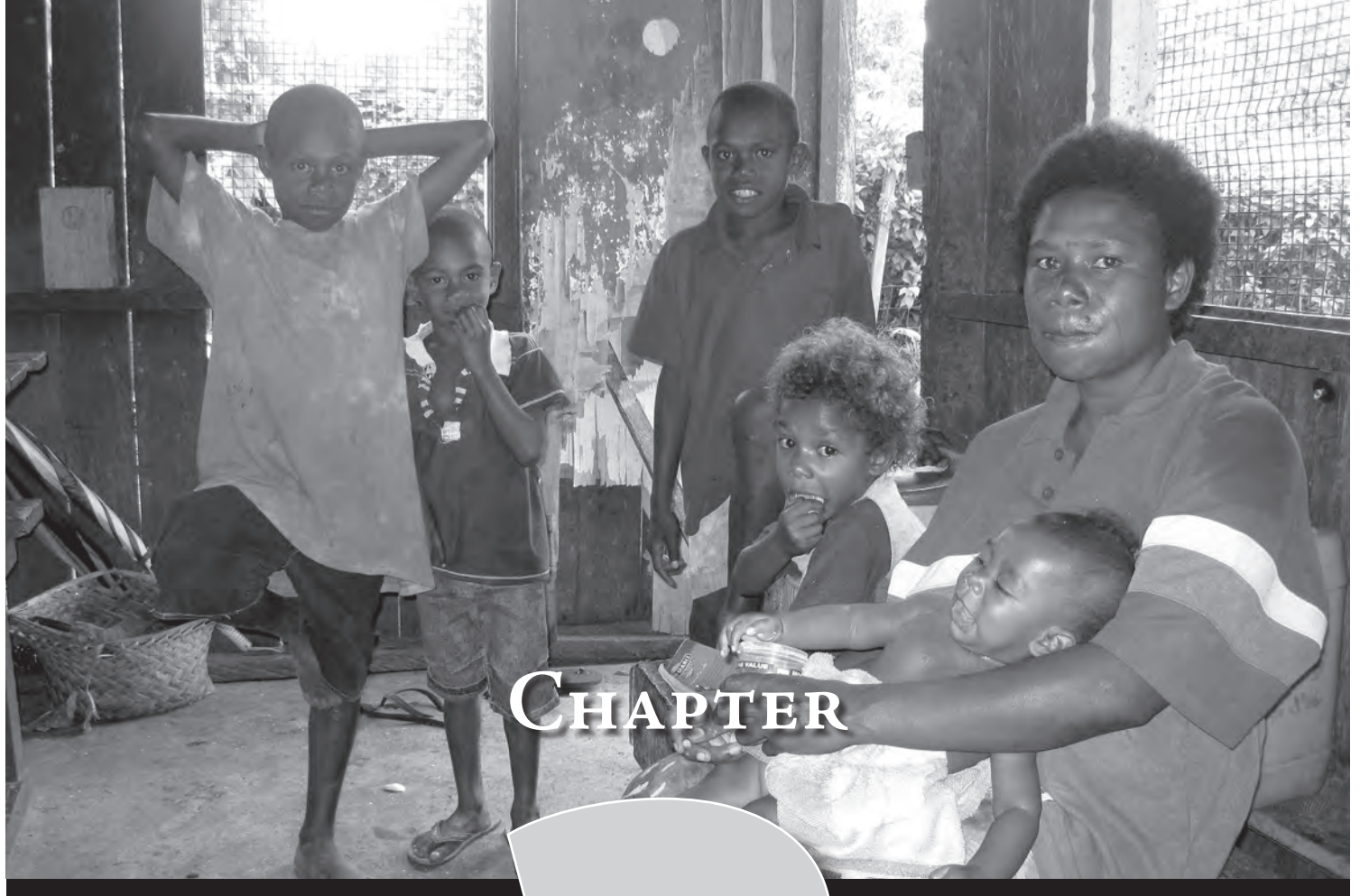


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CHAPTER

3

FERTILITY



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ONE of the objectives of the 2006 Demographic Health Survey (DHS) was to collect information to measure fertility levels, trends and differentials across the country. Information obtained from the survey particularly the measurement of the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is useful for planning intervention in the areas of reproductive health and family planning.

Information presented in this chapter is based on data from women age 15-49 who were interviewed using the Female Individual Questionnaire (FIQ). Women were asked to report on all their pregnancies that resulted in live births, miscarriages or still births. For each live birth, women were asked to report on the number of children living with them, the number living elsewhere and the number who had died. For those who had died, information on the age at death was also recorded.

Based on the information on pregnancy history of women, measures of completed fertility (mean number of children ever born) and current fertility (age-specific fertility rates) are examined according to the different background characteristics of women. Information on current fertility levels and trends, differentials in fertility, cumulative fertility, birth intervals, age at first birth and adolescent fertility are presented in the subsequent sections of this chapter.

3.1 CURRENT FERTILITY

AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES (ASFRs) AND TOTAL FERTILITY RATES (TFRs)

The age-specific fertility rate (ASFR) and the total fertility rate (TFR) are the two most commonly used measures of current fertility. The ASFR is defined as the number of live births to women in a particular age group divided by the number of women-years in that age group during a specific period. The ASFR measures the age pattern of childbearing. The TFR is defined as the average number of children a woman would have by the end of

her childbearing years if she passes through those years bearing children at the currently observed ASFRs.

Table 3.1 shows the different current fertility indicators by place of residence. In the rural areas of Papua New Guinea (PNG), ASFRs is highest among women age 20-24 years, while in urban areas, it is at its peak among women age 25-29 years. In general, it is higher among women younger than 40 years than women 40 years and above. The TFR for women in PNG is 4.4 children per woman age 15 to 49 years. In terms of urban-rural comparison, women in the rural areas tend to have higher TFR (4.5) than women in the urban areas (3.6).

Table 3.1 Current Fertility

Age-specific and cumulative fertility rates and crude birth rate for the five years preceding the survey, by place of residence, PNG 2006

| Age group | Place of residence | | Total |
|------------------|--------------------|-------|-------|
| | Urban | Rural | |
| 15-19 | 55 | 67 | 65 |
| 20-24 | 172 | 216 | 209 |
| 25-29 | 200 | 209 | 208 |
| 30-34 | 155 | 181 | 177 |
| 35-39 | 82 | 135 | 127 |
| 40-44 | 41 | 63 | 60 |
| 45-49 | 13 | 33 | 31 |
| <i>TFR 15-49</i> | 3.59 | 4.52 | 4.38 |
| <i>TFR 15-44</i> | 3.53 | 4.36 | 4.23 |
| <i>GFR</i> | 125 | 153 | 148 |
| <i>CBR</i> | 30.98 | 32.61 | 32.39 |

TFR: Total fertility rate expressed per woman
GFR: General fertility rate (births divided by number of women 15-44), expressed per 1,000 women
CBR: Crude birth rate, expressed per 1,000 population
Note: Rates are for the period 1-60 months preceeding the survey

Table 3.1
Current Fertility

GENERAL FERTILITY RATE (GFR)

The general fertility rate (GFR) is an important indicator in fertility analysis and is defined as the number of births occurring during a specific period of time divided by the number of women in the reproductive age 15–44 years. According to Table 3.1, the GFR for the five years preceding the survey is 148 births per 1,000 women, a decline from 166 births per 1,000 women reported in 1996 DHS. The observed GFR is higher in the rural areas (153) than in the urban areas (125).

CRUDE BIRTH RATE (CBR)

The crude birth rate (CBR) was calculated by summing the product of the ASFR and the proportion of women in each age group out of the total population at all ages. The proportion of women at each age group was calculated from the age-sex distribution of de-facto household population based on the 2006 DHS. In the five years preceding the survey, the CBR is estimated at 32 births per 1,000 population, a decline from 34 births per 1,000 population reported in the 1996 DHS. The CBR in the rural areas is slightly higher (33 births per 1,000) than in the urban areas (31 births per 1,000).

3.2 FERTILITY DIFFERENTIALS AND TRENDS

Table 3.2 shows TFR for the five years preceding the survey by place of residence, region and respondent's level of education. There are regional variations in TFR across regions. Women in Momase region tend to give birth to more children than women in the other regions. If ASFRs in Momase remain constant at currently observed levels, then a Momase woman would give birth to about five children (TFR of 4.97 or 5.0). Islands women have the second highest fertility with a TFR of 4.6 children per woman, followed by Southern women (4.5) and Highlands women (3.9). Level of education influences a woman's decision in regard to the number of children she wants. The survey indicated that women with grade 7 or higher levels of education have fewer children with TFR of 3.8 than those who have no education with TFR of 4.5.

Information on fertility trends is examined in the mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49 years as shown in Table 3.2. The figures represent the average completed fertility of women who began child bearing in the last 20-25 years. The mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49 is 4.8. With the exception of women age 40-49 in the Highlands region, the mean number of children recorded in other regions is about 5 children. At the national level, the TFR of 4.4 is slightly lower than the mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49 (4.8) suggesting fertility decline.

The age pattern of fertility or age differentials in fertility is illustrated in Figure 3.1, which shows the relationship between the number of births and the current age of mother across regions. Generally, ASFRs are low at age 15-19 years, peak at age 20-29 and start decreasing thereafter. Women in the Islands, Momase and Southern regions have a fertility peak at ages 25-29, while women in the Highlands region, at ages 20-24 years. Women in the Highlands region experience lower fertility levels in all the age groups. Women age 15-19 in the

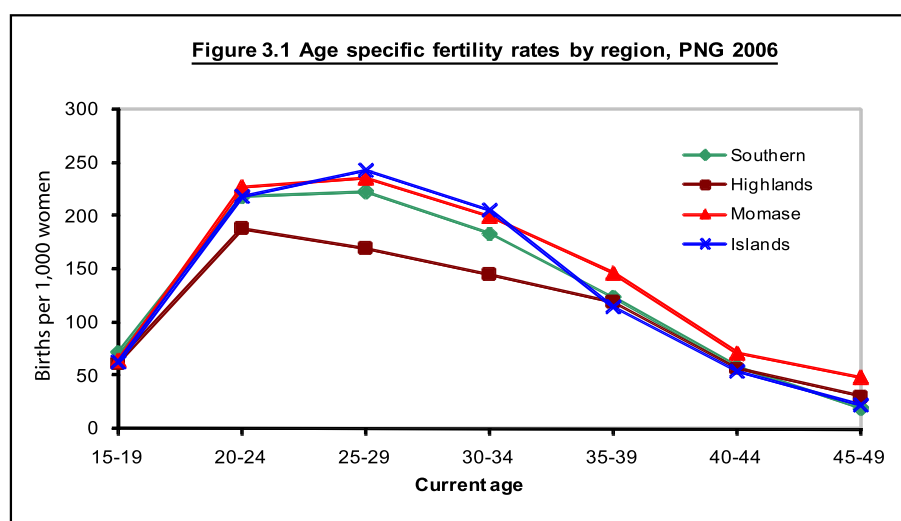
Table 3.2 Fertility by Background Characteristics

| Total fertility rate for the five years preceding the survey and the mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49, by selected background characteristics, PNG 2006 | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Background characteristics | Fertility rates | |
| | Total Fertility Rates ¹ | Mean No. of CEB age 40-49 |
| Place of residence | | |
| Urban | 3.59 | 4.15 |
| Rural | 4.52 | 4.91 |
| Region | | |
| Southern | 4.48 | 4.96 |
| Highlands | 3.87 | 4.41 |
| Momase | 4.97 | 5.05 |
| Islands | 4.59 | 5.17 |
| Level of education | | |
| No education | 4.45 | 4.65 |
| Grades 1-5 | 4.75 | 5.37 |
| Grades 6 | 4.67 | 5.13 |
| Grades 7+ | 3.81 | 4.38 |
| Total | 4.38 | 4.79 |

¹ Births per woman age 15-49

Table 3.2
Fertility by
Background
Characteristics

Figure 3.1
Age Specific
Fertility Rates by
Region,
PNG 2006



| Table 3.3 Fertility Trends | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Age-specific fertility rates for five-year periods preceding the survey, by age group, PNG 2006 | | | | |
| Age group | Five-year periods | | | |
| | 0 - 4 | 5 - 9 | 10-14 | 15-19 |
| 15-19 | 65 | 88 | 98 | 86 |
| 20-24 | 209 | 222 | 217 | 206 |
| 25-29 | 208 | 226 | 227 | 215 |
| 30-34 | 177 | 178 | 211 | 202 |
| 35-39 | 127 | 148 | 188 | - |
| 40-44 | 60 | 110 | - | - |
| 45-49 | 31 | - | - | - |

Table 3.3
Fertility Trends

Table 3.3. ASFRs calculated over time confirm the decline in fertility in all age groups. It is more substantial for women age 30 years and older than for women age 20-29 years. Generally, there has been a decline in TFR from 4.8 children in the nineties to 4.4 children in the five years preceding the 2006 DHS survey.

3.3 COMPLETED FERTILITY

CHILDREN EVER BORN AND LIVING

Information on the total number of children ever born was gathered by a sequence of questions asked to women age 15-49. This data may be subjected to some recall error typically from women age 40-49. Table 3.4 presents the distribution of all and currently married women by the number of children ever born. The results in Table 3.4 show that the mean number of children ever born to women increases as age increases. This means that on average, a woman in her early twenties (20-24) would have given birth to one child, 4 children in her late thirties and 5 children by the time she reaches the end of her childbearing years. The mean number of children for all women has slightly decreased from 2.7 in 1996 to 2.4 in 2006.

Childbearing amongst currently married women is also examined in Table 3.4 as married women are more likely to conceive than unmarried women. The mean number of children born to currently married women is 3.2 children. Overall, the mean number of children ever born for currently married women has slightly declined from 3.4 in 1996 to 3.2 in 2006.

Information on infertility is usually obtained from the proportion of currently married women age 40-49 who have had no children. The 2006 DHS results indicate that 5 per cent of currently married women age 40-49 are unable to bear children.

Southern Region tend to exhibit higher fertility compared to women in the same age group in other regions. The 2006 DHS shows that fertility has declined since 1996 in all age groups with larger declines in the older age groups.

Fertility trends are also investigated using retrospective data on birth histories. ASFRs for the past 20 years by five-year period based on the 2006 DHS are shown in

| Table 3.4 Children Ever Born and Living | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-------|------|-------|-----|
| Percent distribution of all women and currently married women by number of children ever born and mean number ever born and living, according to five year age groups, PNG 2006 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Age group | Number of children ever born | | | | | | | | | | Total | MCEB | MCEBS | |
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | | | | 10+ |
| All women | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 89.6 | 8.6 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | - | - | - | - | - | 100 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 20-24 | 44.3 | 29.5 | 15.6 | 7.3 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | - | - | - | 0.1 | 100 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| 25-29 | 18.6 | 19.4 | 21.1 | 20.9 | 12.8 | 4.7 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100 | 2.2 | 2.0 |
| 30-34 | 9.3 | 12.4 | 15.8 | 17.9 | 18.7 | 13.9 | 6.6 | 3.6 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 100 | 3.2 | 3.0 |
| 35-39 | 9.2 | 7.5 | 10.3 | 15.3 | 16.9 | 16.0 | 13.0 | 6.2 | 3.3 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 100 | 3.9 | 3.6 |
| 40-44 | 6.3 | 6.9 | 8.1 | 10.4 | 16.8 | 15.1 | 13.0 | 9.9 | 7.6 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 100 | 4.6 | 4.3 |
| 45-49 | 5.6 | 6.7 | 7.2 | 9.3 | 9.8 | 17.5 | 16.0 | 11.7 | 7.9 | 3.4 | 4.7 | 100 | 5.0 | 4.4 |
| 40-49 | 6.0 | 6.8 | 7.7 | 9.9 | 13.8 | 16.1 | 14.3 | 10.7 | 7.7 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 100 | 4.8 | 4.3 |
| All Ages | 31.6 | 14.6 | 12.0 | 11.6 | 10.2 | 7.9 | 5.5 | 3.2 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 100 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| Currently married women | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 45.4 | 45.0 | 6.7 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 0.7 | - | - | - | - | - | 100 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| 20-24 | 20.0 | 39.4 | 24.0 | 11.5 | 4.1 | 0.7 | 0.3 | - | - | - | 0.2 | 100 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| 25-29 | 11.9 | 19.2 | 22.5 | 23.5 | 14.7 | 5.3 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| 30-34 | 7.2 | 10.6 | 15.6 | 18.9 | 19.7 | 14.9 | 7.1 | 4.0 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 100 | 3.4 | 3.1 |
| 35-39 | 7.1 | 6.5 | 9.6 | 15.4 | 17.4 | 17.0 | 14.2 | 6.8 | 3.5 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 100 | 4.1 | 3.8 |
| 40-44 | 4.7 | 6.2 | 7.9 | 10.3 | 16.7 | 15.6 | 13.0 | 10.6 | 8.2 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 100 | 4.8 | 4.4 |
| 45-49 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 6.4 | 10.0 | 9.3 | 17.2 | 16.9 | 11.7 | 9.1 | 3.3 | 5.5 | 100 | 5.2 | 4.6 |
| 40-49 | 4.9 | 6.0 | 7.2 | 10.2 | 13.5 | 16.3 | 14.7 | 11.1 | 8.6 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 100 | 5.0 | 4.5 |
| All Ages | 11.3 | 16.9 | 15.4 | 15.6 | 13.6 | 10.6 | 7.4 | 4.4 | 2.7 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 100 | 3.2 | 2.9 |
| Note: MCEB: Mean number of children ever born | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MCEBS : Mean number of children ever born surviving | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A dash or (-) means figures in the cell is less than 0.05 per cent | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 3.4
Children Ever Born
and Living

3.4 BIRTH INTERVALS

Birth interval is defined as the period of time after the birth of a previous sibling to the current birth. Evidence from many countries have shown that the timing of births influence fertility and mortality. It has been shown that women with closely spaced births have higher fertility than women with longer birth intervals. Studies have also shown that short birth intervals of less than 24 months affect the health of mothers and the survival chances of children.

Table 3.5
Birth Interval

Table 3.5 shows the percent distribution of births in the five years preceding the survey by the number of months since a previous birth. The median length of birth interval in PNG is 29 months

| Table 3.5 Birth Interval | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|------|---------|------------------|--------|
| Percent distribution of births in the five years preceding the survey by interval since previous births, according to background characteristics, PNG 2006 | | | | | | | | |
| Background characteristics | Months since previous birth | | | | | Total | Number of births | Median |
| | 7-17 | 18-23 | 24-35 | 36-47 | 48+ | | | |
| Age group | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 20.0 | 15.0 | 38.3 | 20.0 | 6.7 | 100 | 60 | 25.3 |
| 20-29 | 14.3 | 15.7 | 40.5 | 20.2 | 9.3 | 100 | 2,872 | 27.3 |
| 30-39 | 12.5 | 13.6 | 38.7 | 23.0 | 12.2 | 100 | 6,622 | 29.1 |
| 40+ | 12.7 | 12.7 | 39.0 | 22.2 | 13.4 | 100 | 5,563 | 29.1 |
| Birth order of child | | | | | | | | |
| 2 - 3 | 13.1 | 14.8 | 38.7 | 21.7 | 11.8 | 100 | 8,610 | 28.4 |
| 4 - 6 | 13.0 | 11.8 | 39.1 | 22.9 | 13.2 | 100 | 5,440 | 29.3 |
| 7+ | 11.3 | 14.2 | 43.3 | 22.2 | 9.0 | 100 | 1,067 | 28.2 |
| Sex of prior birth | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 13.1 | 13.5 | 39.0 | 22.6 | 11.8 | 100 | 7,928 | 28.8 |
| Sex | 12.8 | 13.8 | 39.4 | 21.7 | 12.3 | 100 | 7,187 | 28.6 |
| Survival of prior birth | | | | | | | | |
| Still alive | 11.4 | 13.5 | 39.7 | 23.0 | 12.4 | 100.007 | 13,783 | 29.3 |
| Deceased | 28.9 | 15.2 | 33.9 | 13.2 | 8.7 | 100 | 1,326 | 23.6 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 15.2 | 16.5 | 34.5 | 20.5 | 13.2 | 100 | 1,749 | 28.2 |
| Rural | 12.6 | 13.3 | 39.8 | 22.4 | 11.9 | 100 | 13,369 | 28.8 |
| Regions | | | | | | | | |
| Southern | 13.4 | 15.6 | 38.0 | 21.0 | 12.0 | 100 | 3,015 | 28.7 |
| Highlands | 11.4 | 10.8 | 39.0 | 24.6 | 14.2 | 100 | 5,422 | 30.3 |
| Momase | 14.5 | 13.8 | 40.4 | 21.0 | 10.4 | 100 | 4,213 | 27.9 |
| Islands | 13.0 | 17.7 | 38.7 | 20.3 | 10.4 | 100 | 2,468 | 27.7 |
| Mother's educational level | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 12.8 | 11.5 | 39.8 | 23.3 | 12.6 | 100 | 6,089 | 28.8 |
| Grade 1- 5 | 14.1 | 13.7 | 39.3 | 21.0 | 11.8 | 100 | 2,563 | 28.5 |
| Grade 6 | 11.7 | 15.2 | 39.8 | 21.9 | 11.4 | 100 | 3,943 | 28.7 |
| Grade 7+ | 13.7 | 16.7 | 36.1 | 21.2 | 12.3 | 100 | 2,413 | 28.7 |
| Total | 12.9 | 13.7 | 39.1 | 22.2 | 12.1 | 100 | 15,117 | 28.7 |

compared to 32 months in 1996. About 27 per cent of births occurred within two years of a previous birth and 13 per cent of births occurred in less than 18 months after a previous birth. Over 12 per cent of the births occurred four or more years after a previous birth.

Results also show that birth intervals increases with age of women as older women tend to have longer birth intervals at 29 months than the younger women at 27 months. Birth intervals are also influenced by the survival status of a previous birth. As shown in Table 3.5, for births whose prior sibling is alive, the interval is 29 months and for those whose prior sibling died, the interval is 24 months. The Highlands region has a slightly longer median birth interval of 30 months compared with 29 months in the Southern region and 28 months in both Momase and Islands region respectively. Differences in median length of birth interval by place of residence and mother's education level are minimal.

3.5 BEGINNING OF WOMEN'S CHILDBEARING

AGE AT FIRST BIRTH

The age at which women start childbearing has important demographic and health consequences. Increase in the age at marriage and postponing of first births contributes to overall fertility decline. Table 3.6 presents the percent distribution of women by age at first birth according to their current age. Almost 16 per cent of women gave birth to their first child before reaching age 18. The median age at first birth for women is 20.5 years

| Table 3.6 Age at First Birth | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|--------|--------|
| Percent distribution of women by age at first birth, according to current age, PNG 2006 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Current age | No births | Age at first birth | | | | | | Total | Number | Median |
| | | <15 | 15-17 | 18-19 | 20-21 | 22-24 | 25+ | | | |
| 15-19 | 89.6 | 1.1 | na | na | na | na | na | 100 | 1,896 | - |
| 20-24 | 44.3 | 3.0 | 11.3 | 15.5 | na | na | na | 100 | 1,936 | 19.8 |
| 25-29 | 18.5 | 3.9 | 13.9 | 19.0 | 17.5 | 19.0 | 8.0 | 100 | 1,785 | 20.4 |
| 30-34 | 9.5 | 4.8 | 14.5 | 18.5 | 19.4 | 17.3 | 15.8 | 100 | 1,695 | 20.7 |
| 35-39 | 9.1 | 4.3 | 13.7 | 15.1 | 18.6 | 19.0 | 20.1 | 100 | 1,288 | 21.2 |
| 40-44 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 18.5 | 14.0 | 16.8 | 18.4 | 20.2 | 100 | 991 | 20.9 |
| 45-49 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 12.9 | 13.0 | 17.7 | 19.6 | 26.1 | 100 | 762 | 21.8 |
| Total | 31.6 | 3.7 | 12.2 | 14.1 | 14.7 | 13.3 | 10.3 | 100 | 10,353 | 20.5 |
| <i>Notes: Median for 15-19 is omitted because less than 50 percent of women had a first birth before age 15.</i> <i>Percentages are not calculated for age-at-first-birth categories for age cohort of women wherein the youngest member of the cohort has not yet completed the the oldest age of the category.</i> <i>na = not applicable</i> | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 3.6
Age at First Birth

| Table 3.7 Median Age at First Birth by Background Characteristics | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------|
| Median age at first birth among women age 25-49 years by current age and background characteristics, PNG 2006 | | | | | | |
| Background characteristics | Current age | | | | | Women age 25-49 |
| | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | |
| Place of residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 21.0 | 20.9 | 20.7 | 20.5 | 20.5 | 20.8 |
| Rural | 20.3 | 20.7 | 21.3 | 21.0 | 22.1 | 20.9 |
| Region | | | | | | |
| Southern | 20.6 | 20.6 | 20.7 | 20.6 | 20.3 | 20.6 |
| Highlands | 20.1 | 20.3 | 21.1 | 21.2 | 22.9 | 20.7 |
| Momase | 20.7 | 20.8 | 22.0 | 21.4 | 22.1 | 21.3 |
| Islands | 20.5 | 21.8 | 20.9 | 20.5 | 20.7 | 20.9 |
| Level of education | | | | | | |
| No education | 20.1 | 20.0 | 20.9 | 21.3 | 22.7 | 20.7 |
| Grades 1-5 | 20.1 | 20.6 | 20.6 | 20.5 | 21.8 | 20.5 |
| Grades 6 | 20.2 | 20.6 | 21.5 | 20.7 | 21.5 | 20.8 |
| Grades 7+ | 21.4 | 22.1 | 21.8 | 21.0 | 20.6 | 21.5 |
| Total | 20.4 | 20.7 | 21.2 | 20.9 | 21.8 | 20.8 |

Table 3.7
Median Age at First
Birth by Background
Characteristics

AGE AT FIRST BIRTH BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Table 3.7 presents data on differentials in median age at first birth among women age 25-49 by background characteristics. The median for women age 15-19 and 20-24 could not be determined because half the women in each age group have not yet given birth. The median age at first birth for women 25-49 years is 20.8 years compared with 21 years in the 1996 DHS. There is little variation in median age at first birth according to place of residence. Women in the Momase region have the highest median age at first birth (21.3 years) while women in the Southern region have the lowest median age at first birth (20.6 years). Women with grade 7 or higher levels of education have higher median age at first birth at 21.5 years than other women.

3.6 ADOLESCENT FERTILITY

TEENAGE PREGNANCY AND MOTHERHOOD

Adolescent fertility includes births and pregnancies to women under 20 years of age. Table 3.8 shows the percentage of women age 15-19 who are mothers or are pregnant with their first child according to their background characteristics. Almost 13 per cent of teenagers have begun child bearing before age 20. Proportion of teenagers who had begun child bearing increases with age from one per cent among women age 15 years to 31 per cent among women age 19 years. The proportion

Table 3.8Adolescent
Fertility

of teenagers in the rural areas who have begun childbearing is 14 per cent compared with 13 per cent in the urban areas.

The proportion of teenagers with no education who have begun childbearing is almost double that of teenagers who have completed grade 7 or higher levels of education (21 per cent and 11 per cent respectively). Across regions, teenage pregnancy is highest in the Southern region (17 per cent) and lowest in the Islands region (10 per cent). Overall, there is a slight decline in the proportion of teenagers who have begun childbearing from 14 per cent in 1996 to 13 per cent in 2006.

CHILDREN BORN TO ADOLESCENTS

The distribution of teenagers 15-19 by number of children ever born according to single years of age is presented in Table 3.9. Results show that close to 9 per cent of teenagers have had at least a child before the age of 20. Over 21 per cent of teenagers age 19 have had at least one child and 6 per cent have had two or more children.

Table 3.9
Children Born to
Adolescents

| Table 3.8 Adolescent Fertility | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Percentage of teenagers 15-19 who are mothers or are pregnant with their first child by background characteristics, PNG 2006 | | | | |
| Background characteristics | Percentage who are: | | Percentage who have begun child-bearing | Number of teenagers |
| | Mothers | Pregnant with 1st child | | |
| Age | | | | |
| 15 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 345 |
| 16 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 3.7 | 402 |
| 17 | 7.8 | 2.9 | 10.6 | 385 |
| 18 | 13.1 | 4.9 | 18.0 | 411 |
| 19 | 28.0 | 3.4 | 31.4 | 353 |
| Place of residence | | | | |
| Urban | 9.0 | 3.5 | 12.5 | 288 |
| Rural | 10.6 | 3.0 | 13.7 | 1,609 |
| Region | | | | |
| Southern | 12.7 | 4.1 | 16.8 | 393 |
| Highlands | 9.6 | 4.1 | 13.7 | 759 |
| Momase | 10.5 | 2.5 | 12.8 | 446 |
| Islands | 9.4 | 0.7 | 9.7 | 298 |
| Level of education | | | | |
| No education | 16.8 | 3.6 | 20.8 | 303 |
| Grades 1-5 | 9.6 | 3.3 | 13.0 | 508 |
| Grades 6 | 10.9 | 2.3 | 13.2 | 266 |
| Grades 7+ | 8.4 | 2.8 | 11.2 | 812 |
| Total | 10.4 | 2.5 | 12.9 | 1,897 |

across regions, teenage pregnancy is highest in the Southern region (17 per cent), and the Islands region (10 per cent). Overall, there is a slight decline in the proportion of teenagers who have begun childbearing from 14 per cent in 1996 to 13 per cent in 2006.

ADOLESCENTS

Table 3.8 shows the percentage of teenagers 15-19 who are mothers or are pregnant with their first child by single years of age, place of residence, region and level of education. Results show that close to 9 per cent of teenagers have had at least a child. Over 21 per cent of teenagers age 19 have had at least one child and 6 per cent have had more children.

| Table 3.9 Children Born to Adolescents | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Percent distribution of teenagers 15-19 by number of children ever born according to single years of age, PNG 2006 | | | | | | |
| Current age | Number of children ever born | | | Total | Mean CEB | Number of teenagers |
| | 0 | 1 | 2+ | | | |
| 15 | 99.1 | 1.2 | - | 100 | 0.01 | 345 |
| 16 | 97.5 | 2.5 | - | 100 | 0.03 | 402 |
| 17 | 91.9 | 7.3 | 0.8 | 100 | 0.09 | 385 |
| 18 | 86.9 | 11.2 | 1.9 | 100 | 0.15 | 411 |
| 19 | 72.2 | 21.5 | 6.2 | 100 | 0.37 | 353 |
| Total | 89.6 | 8.6 | 1.7 | 100 | 0.13 | 1,897 |

Note: A dash or (-) means figure in the cell is less than 0.05 percent

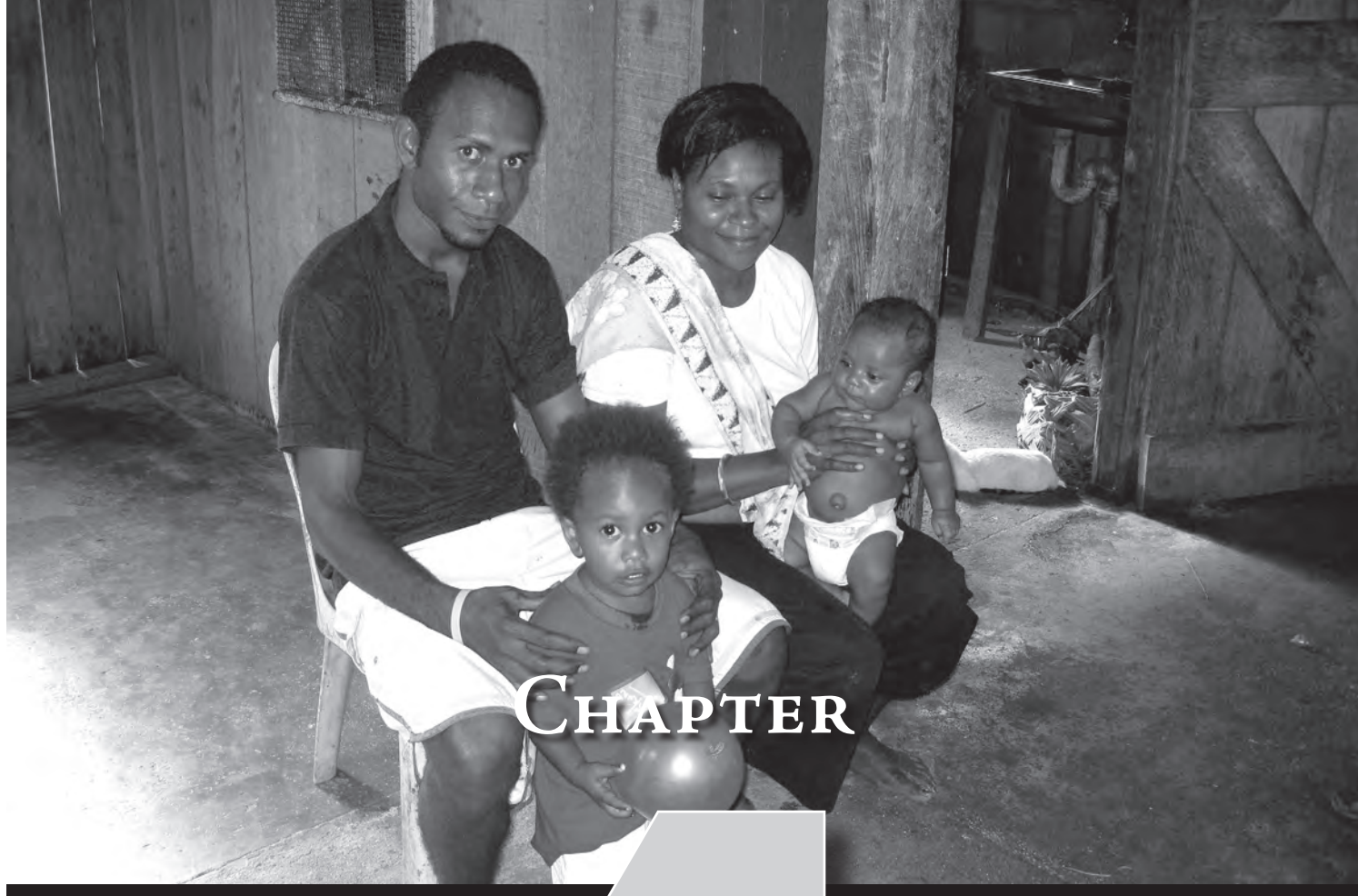


Photo © John Kipong

4

FAMILY PLANNING



Photo © Rotary Against Malaria – Photo by: Rocky Roe

KNOWLEDGE on family planning methods and their sources will enable individuals and couples use methods to plan for their families. Awareness on the use of family planning methods aimed at educating the general population towards the benefits of reducing family size leading to better family health and economic cost in raising children is one of the targets set by the government in its National Population Policy (NPP) 2000-2010 (DNPM, 1999). Individuals and couples can plan on the number of children they want to have and use appropriate and effective family planning methods to plan their ideal family size.

Like the 1996 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), information was collected from respondents age 15-49 years old on contraceptive methods ever heard of, the methods ever used and knowledge of their supply sources, using the Female Individual Questionnaire (FIQ) and Male Individual Questionnaires (MIQ). The family planning methods collected through the FIQ and MIQ included the pill, injection, intra-uterine device (IUD), diaphragm/foam/jelly, male and female condom, male and female sterilization, periodic abstinence and withdrawal. Other methods not provided in the questionnaire but mentioned spontaneously by the respondent were also recorded. For all methods mentioned or recognized, the respondent was asked if he/she or partner had ever used at least a specific contraceptive method and if he/she knew where a person could go to obtain the method.

4.1 KNOWLEDGE OF METHODS AND SOURCE

The survey findings about the family planning methods respondents know or ever heard of and their knowledge of the source of these methods are shown in Table 4.1. Men, especially married men, are more likely to know a family planning method than women. Table 4.1 shows that 87 per cent of married men have heard of one or more family planning methods compared to 83 per cent of married women. The edge of men over women

with regard to knowledge of any traditional family planning methods such as periodic abstinence and withdrawal (56 per cent of married men and 47 per cent of married women) explains mostly the higher over-all knowledge of any family planning method by men than women.

With regard to knowledge of any modern methods, a larger proportion of married men than married women have heard of at least one modern method (84 per cent and 81 per cent respectively). As to be expected, the male condom

| Table 4.1 Knowledge of Contraceptive Methods and Source | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|--------|-------------------|-------|-------------|--------|-------------------|-------|
| Percentage of all women and men and currently married women and men, knowing any contraceptive method and knowing a source by specific method, PNG 2006 | | | | | | | | |
| Contraceptive method | Know method | | | | Know source | | | |
| | All | | Currently married | | All | | Currently married | |
| | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| Know any method | 79.0 | 82.9 | 82.8 | 86.8 | 69.0 | 70.7 | 73.8 | 76.5 |
| Know any modern method | 77.3 | 80.9 | 80.8 | 84.0 | 68.1 | 68.6 | 72.9 | 73.4 |
| Pill | 62.4 | 43.1 | 67.6 | 51.8 | 53.6 | 33.7 | 59.3 | 41.7 |
| IUD | 16.3 | 14.4 | 17.7 | 16.5 | 13.4 | 10.8 | 14.5 | 12.6 |
| Injections | 63.1 | 43.6 | 68.3 | 52.0 | 54.7 | 34.5 | 60.3 | 42.3 |
| Diaphragm, foam, jelly | 6.8 | 7.9 | 7.2 | 8.3 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 6.4 |
| Male condom | 64.8 | 76.7 | 65.9 | 77.9 | 49.8 | 62.1 | 51.5 | 64.2 |
| Female condom | 40.1 | 46.1 | 39.5 | 46.1 | 30.2 | 34.4 | 30.3 | 35.4 |
| Female sterilisation | 59.0 | 48.6 | 63.0 | 55.3 | 49.7 | 38.0 | 54.0 | 44.2 |
| Male sterilisation | 32.7 | 34.3 | 35.9 | 38.4 | 27.1 | 26.4 | 30.1 | 30.1 |
| Know any traditional method | 43.3 | 48.7 | 46.5 | 56.3 | 23.5 | 26.3 | 25.2 | 32.6 |
| Periodic abstinence | 33.2 | 38.8 | 35.0 | 45.3 | 23.5 | 26.3 | 25.2 | 32.6 |
| Withdrawal | 21.9 | 31.1 | 25.3 | 35.3 | na | na | na | na |
| Other | 16.4 | 11.6 | 18.1 | 14.5 | na | na | na | na |
| Number of women / men | 10,353 | 10,077 | 7,214 | 6,082 | 10,353 | 10,077 | 7,214 | 6,082 |
| <i>Note: na = not applicable</i> | | | | | | | | |

Table 4.1
Knowledge of Contraceptive
Methods and Source

is the most commonly known contraceptive method among married men with 78 per cent reporting having heard of the method. The knowledge of male condom among married women is also high at 66 per cent.

The percentage of total men (34 per cent), and even among married men (38 per cent), who have heard of male sterilization is somewhat low when compared to the percentage among them who know female sterilization (49 per cent for total men and 55 per cent for married men). This reflects how less responsive men are to a family planning method which directly involves them especially if this requires visiting a health facility or seeing a health specialist.

Among married women, injections, pill, male condom, and female sterilization are more widely known than other modern methods. At least 60 per cent of married women reported having heard of each of these methods. Diaphragm, foam and jelly are the least known methods by both married men and women, with less than 10 per cent of them responding having heard of these methods.

Despite having consistently high proportions of knowledge on family planning methods by men and women, their knowledge on where to obtain any type of method is comparatively low. Overall, the edge of men over women with regard to knowledge of the sources of family planning methods is small with 77 per cent of married men and 74 per cent of married women reporting knowledge of a source of a family planning method. Among women, the sources of pill, injections, male condom and female sterilization are more widely known compared to those for other methods. The source of male condom is the most widely known among men.

4.2 KNOWLEDGE OF MODERN METHODS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Table 4.2 presents the percentage of currently married women and men who know of at least one modern method and source of modern method according to background characteristics. Over 80 per cent of married women in the age groups 25-29 to 40-44 know of at least one modern method of family planning with over 70 per cent knowing where to access them. Among younger married women, a lower proportion have heard of a modern method (65 per cent of age group 15-19, and 77 per cent of age group 20-24), or know where to obtain the method (54 per cent and 68 per cent, respectively).

Among married men, over 80 per cent have heard of at least one modern method except for men in the age group 45-49. Over 70 per cent of men age 20 to 44 years know a source of modern method while lower percentages are observed for younger and older men at 68 per cent each.

About 93 per cent and 85 per cent of married women in urban areas know a modern method and source of modern method compared to 79 per cent and 71 per cent of women respectively in rural areas. A similar pattern can be seen for married men.

Table 4.2
Knowledge
of Modern
Methods and
Source

| Table 4.2 Knowledge of Modern Methods and Source | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| Percentage of currently married women and men knowing at least one modern method and source, according to background characteristics, PNG 2006 | | | | | | | | |
| Background characteristics | Knowledge of contraceptives and source | | | | | | | |
| | Married women | | | | Married men | | | |
| | Any method | A modern method | A source of modern method | Number of women | Any method | A modern method | A source of modern method | Number of men |
| Age group | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 68.1 | 65.2 | 53.5 | 282 | 89.8 | 86.4 | 67.8 | 59 |
| 20-24 | 79.3 | 77.4 | 68.0 | 1,192 | 86.7 | 84.6 | 74.7 | 533 |
| 25-29 | 84.6 | 83.3 | 76.2 | 1,529 | 87.9 | 84.9 | 74.1 | 1,030 |
| 30-34 | 87.4 | 85.2 | 77.2 | 1,526 | 88.5 | 86.3 | 75.9 | 1,417 |
| 35-39 | 83.9 | 82.2 | 75.0 | 1,161 | 87.9 | 85.3 | 74.3 | 1,140 |
| 40-44 | 84.6 | 81.3 | 73.3 | 866 | 87.5 | 84.0 | 72.8 | 976 |
| 45-49 | 76.7 | 74.2 | 68.2 | 658 | 81.1 | 77.1 | 67.9 | 925 |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 94.1 | 93.3 | 84.5 | 1,028 | 96.7 | 95.8 | 89.0 | 911 |
| Rural | 80.9 | 78.7 | 71.0 | 6,187 | 85.1 | 81.9 | 70.6 | 5,170 |
| Region | | | | | | | | |
| Southern | 83.9 | 81.6 | 73.5 | 1,438 | 89.0 | 86.6 | 81.7 | 1,268 |
| Highlands | 80.4 | 79.7 | 73.2 | 2,952 | 82.2 | 79.4 | 71.0 | 2,417 |
| Momase | 78.9 | 75.2 | 67.3 | 1,827 | 87.3 | 83.1 | 68.6 | 1,605 |
| Islands | 95.5 | 92.9 | 81.5 | 998 | 96.6 | 95.3 | 77.0 | 791 |
| Level of education | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 72.9 | 69.9 | 62.4 | 2,535 | 69.6 | 63.8 | 51.8 | 1,217 |
| Grade 1- 5 | 82.2 | 80.0 | 71.8 | 1,272 | 85.5 | 81.5 | 69.8 | 1,136 |
| Grade 6 | 87.2 | 85.2 | 76.5 | 1,785 | 88.4 | 86.7 | 75.6 | 1,629 |
| Grade 7+ | 94.8 | 94.2 | 87.1 | 1,543 | 96.2 | 94.9 | 86.5 | 2,031 |
| Total | 82.8 | 80.8 | 72.9 | 7,214 | 86.8 | 84.0 | 73.4 | 6,082 |
| <i>Note: Number of women and men in different levels of education do not add up to totals because of non-response on education by some respondents</i> | | | | | | | | |

Married women from the Islands region have the highest level of knowledge of a modern method (93 per cent) and its source (82 per cent), while married women from Momase have the least knowledge of a modern method and a source at 75 per cent and 67 per cent, respectively. The 1996 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) revealed a similar finding. Married men from the Islands region have the highest level of knowledge of a modern method (95 per cent) while married men from Southern region have the highest level of knowledge of the source of modern method (82 per cent) compared to the other regions.

Generally, knowledge by both women and men of at least one modern method and also knowledge of its source is positively related with their educational level. Over 94 per cent of both married women and men with grade 7 or higher levels of education have knowledge of a modern method of family planning compared to those in other educational groups. A similar pattern is observed on knowledge of source of modern method. In contrast, a high percentage of married women and men with no education still lack knowledge on modern methods of family planning and its source.

4.3 EVER USE OF CONTRACEPTION

Women and men age 15-49 who reported to have heard of a family planning method were asked if they have ever used it. Table 4.3 shows the percentage of all women and men and currently married women and men who have ever used a method by specific method and age.

Table 4.3 reveals that ever use of a family planning method is lower among all women than men with 39 per cent and 43 per cent respectively. Among married women, 50 per cent have reported ever use of any method compared to 56 per cent of married men.

Generally, ever use of family planning methods is the highest among those age between 30 to 44 years, for both men and women. For married women, this is expected as most of these women would have reached their desired number of children. The two most ever used modern contraceptive methods by all women and currently married women are injection (15 per cent and 20 per cent, respectively), and pill (14 per cent and 19 per cent respectively). For men, ever use of male condom is high among all men and currently married men at 22 per cent and 23 per cent respectively. Significantly higher reporting by men than women of ever use of male and female condom, periodic abstinence and withdrawal is revealed by the current DHS. Meanwhile, higher reporting by women than men of ever use of injection is noted.

Ever use of traditional methods by all women (17 per cent) and by married women (21 per cent) may suggest a strong desire by some women to control their fertility such that they would even resort to using a less effective method.

Table 4.3
Ever Use of
Contraceptive

Table 4.3 Ever Use of Contraception

Percentage of all women and men and currently married women and men who have ever used any contraceptive method by method and age, PNG 2006

| Age group | Any method | Any modern method | Pill | IUD | Injection | Diaphragm, foam, jelly | Male condom | Female condom | Female sterilization | Male sterilization | Any traditional method | Periodic abstinence | Withdrawal | Other | Number of cases |
|--------------------------------|------------|-------------------|------|-----|-----------|------------------------|-------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------|-------|-----------------|
| All women | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 8.5 | 5.7 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 3.2 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 1,897 |
| 20-24 | 30.0 | 23.3 | 9.3 | 0.1 | 9.1 | 0.1 | 11.4 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 15.6 | 9.7 | 8.1 | 2.5 | 1,935 |
| 25-29 | 44.1 | 35.4 | 16.6 | 0.1 | 18.0 | 0.2 | 11.8 | 0.7 | 2.9 | 0.6 | 20.4 | 12.9 | 10.2 | 3.2 | 1,786 |
| 30-34 | 53.0 | 43.0 | 21.0 | 0.5 | 23.2 | 0.1 | 9.7 | 0.4 | 7.5 | 0.4 | 22.8 | 13.8 | 12.3 | 4.4 | 1,694 |
| 35-39 | 53.6 | 45.7 | 19.5 | 0.1 | 24.5 | 0.1 | 8.2 | 0.4 | 13.1 | 1.9 | 19.4 | 10.8 | 9.9 | 4.1 | 1,288 |
| 40-44 | 54.7 | 43.0 | 19.2 | 0.6 | 20.1 | 0.2 | 4.7 | 0.4 | 18.2 | 1.2 | 21.7 | 11.1 | 9.2 | 7.1 | 990 |
| 45-49 | 46.2 | 38.5 | 16.5 | 1.0 | 17.7 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 0.5 | 16.0 | 1.0 | 15.4 | 8.9 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 762 |
| All ages | 38.7 | 31.2 | 13.9 | 0.3 | 15.0 | 0.1 | 8.0 | 0.6 | 6.5 | 0.7 | 16.6 | 10.0 | 8.2 | 3.4 | 10,353 |
| Currently married women | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 29.1 | 20.2 | 10.6 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 9.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 16.3 | 10.3 | 9.9 | 1.8 | 282 |
| 20-24 | 40.6 | 32.0 | 13.6 | 0.2 | 13.6 | 0.2 | 14.3 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 21.1 | 13.1 | 11.5 | 3.1 | 1,192 |
| 25-29 | 47.7 | 38.5 | 18.6 | 0.1 | 19.9 | 0.2 | 11.8 | 0.6 | 3.1 | 0.7 | 21.6 | 13.7 | 10.9 | 3.5 | 1,529 |
| 30-34 | 54.8 | 44.7 | 22.1 | 0.5 | 24.2 | 0.1 | 9.6 | 0.5 | 8.2 | 0.5 | 23.3 | 13.8 | 12.8 | 4.5 | 1,526 |
| 35-39 | 56.1 | 48.3 | 20.7 | 0.1 | 25.7 | 0.0 | 8.5 | 0.4 | 14.0 | 2.1 | 20.0 | 11.1 | 10.9 | 4.0 | 1,161 |
| 40-44 | 56.5 | 44.2 | 20.1 | 0.7 | 20.2 | 0.1 | 5.0 | 0.5 | 19.3 | 1.4 | 22.6 | 11.4 | 9.6 | 7.6 | 866 |
| 45-49 | 47.7 | 40.4 | 16.7 | 1.1 | 18.2 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 0.5 | 17.2 | 1.2 | 14.6 | 8.4 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 658 |
| All ages | 49.7 | 40.4 | 18.5 | 0.3 | 20.0 | 0.1 | 9.5 | 0.7 | 8.8 | 0.9 | 20.9 | 12.3 | 10.7 | 4.2 | 7,214 |
| All men | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 12.6 | 11.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 10.9 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 2.1 | 3.4 | 0.4 | 1,853 |
| 20-24 | 37.3 | 33.6 | 3.5 | 0.2 | 2.9 | 0.3 | 30.6 | 2.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 16.0 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 1.4 | 1,691 |
| 25-29 | 48.0 | 38.2 | 10.2 | 0.5 | 7.7 | 0.4 | 29.5 | 2.9 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 26.3 | 18.3 | 15.6 | 2.9 | 1,530 |
| 30-34 | 56.4 | 43.8 | 16.4 | 0.2 | 12.8 | 0.4 | 27.9 | 2.4 | 3.4 | 0.5 | 30.9 | 22.9 | 15.2 | 3.3 | 1,654 |
| 35-39 | 58.4 | 43.0 | 16.3 | 0.2 | 14.4 | 0.1 | 23.4 | 2.5 | 7.3 | 1.5 | 30.5 | 23.4 | 14.8 | 4.1 | 1,267 |
| 40-44 | 57.3 | 44.8 | 17.1 | 0.3 | 14.9 | 0.3 | 17.2 | 1.5 | 13.0 | 1.6 | 27.3 | 19.7 | 11.0 | 4.6 | 1,053 |
| 45-49 | 45.6 | 34.1 | 14.2 | 0.6 | 11.7 | 0.4 | 11.6 | 1.3 | 11.4 | 1.6 | 23.6 | 17.2 | 8.9 | 5.0 | 1,028 |
| All ages | 42.9 | 34.3 | 10.2 | 0.3 | 8.4 | 0.3 | 22.1 | 2.1 | 4.2 | 0.6 | 21.7 | 15.5 | 11.2 | 2.8 | 10,077 |
| Currently married men | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 30.5 | 25.4 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 25.4 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 18.6 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 0.0 | 59 |
| 20-24 | 49.7 | 41.7 | 9.2 | 0.6 | 8.6 | 0.4 | 32.1 | 3.8 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 25.5 | 18.2 | 15.2 | 2.3 | 533 |
| 25-29 | 54.4 | 40.7 | 13.9 | 0.7 | 11.1 | 0.4 | 28.3 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 32.2 | 23.5 | 17.9 | 3.5 | 1,030 |
| 30-34 | 59.4 | 45.4 | 18.3 | 0.2 | 14.4 | 0.4 | 27.2 | 2.2 | 4.0 | 0.6 | 32.5 | 24.3 | 14.8 | 3.7 | 1,417 |
| 35-39 | 58.8 | 44.7 | 17.8 | 0.3 | 15.8 | 0.1 | 23.2 | 2.5 | 7.9 | 1.7 | 31.8 | 24.4 | 15.3 | 4.4 | 1,140 |
| 40-44 | 59.5 | 46.5 | 17.9 | 0.3 | 15.9 | 0.3 | 17.0 | 1.6 | 14.0 | 1.7 | 28.3 | 20.4 | 11.5 | 4.7 | 976 |
| 45-49 | 49.1 | 36.6 | 15.5 | 0.5 | 12.5 | 0.3 | 12.0 | 1.3 | 12.6 | 1.7 | 25.4 | 18.5 | 9.5 | 5.1 | 925 |
| All ages | 55.7 | 42.8 | 16.0 | 0.4 | 13.4 | 0.3 | 23.1 | 2.3 | 6.9 | 1.0 | 29.8 | 22.0 | 14.1 | 4.0 | 6,082 |

4.4 CURRENT METHODS USE

The most widely used indicator to assess the progress of a family planning program is the Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR), which is defined as the proportion of currently married women age 15 to 49 years who are currently using any method of family planning. Women and men age 15-49 years were asked what family planning methods they were currently using to prevent pregnancy. Table 4.4 shows information on the current use of family planning methods by all women and men and by currently married women and men by specific method and age.

The CPR based on the 2006 DHS is 32 per cent; the estimate from the 1996 DHS was 26 per cent, which is lower. For all women, the CPR for any method in 2006 is 24 per cent while it was 20 per cent in 1996. The 2006 DHS also revealed that a higher percentage of all men (28 per cent), compared to all women (24 per cent), are using any type of family planning method.

Moreover, in 2006, modern methods are used by 24 per cent of married women, and traditional methods, by 8 per cent. By comparison, modern methods are used by 26 per cent of married men, and traditional methods, by 13 per cent. There is a much higher use of traditional methods among married men than married women at 13 per cent and 8 per cent respectively.

Of the specific methods, injections and female sterilization are more widely used by married women than other methods. Each of these methods is being used by 9 per cent of married women. Pill was the next preferred method by married women, with 5 per cent using the method. For married men, the leading method is periodic abstinence (9 per cent), followed by injections (7 per cent), then by condom, female sterilization and pill at 6 per cent each.

The type of family planning method used by women tends to vary by their age. As expected, the use of female sterilization, which is a permanent method, is highest among women age 40 to 49. The use of injection is highest among married women age 25-39, and the pill, at age range 15 to 24. Among men, there is no clear age pattern with regard to the practice of family planning, except for condom use which appears to be more commonly practiced by men younger than 40 years than older men. Condom use is slightly higher among all men at 7 per cent compared to married men at 6 per cent, indicating widespread use of condom not only within marriage but also outside marriage.

Table 4.4
Current
Method Use

Table 4.4 Current Method Use

Percent distribution of all women and men and currently married women and men by contraceptive method currently used and age, PNG 2006

| Age group | Any method | Any modern method | Pill | IUD | Injection | Diaphragm, foam, jelly | Condom | Female sterilization | Male sterilization | Any traditional method | Periodic abstinence | Withdrawal | Other | Not currently using | Total | Number of cases |
|--------------------------------|------------|-------------------|------|-----|-----------|------------------------|--------|----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------|-------|---------------------|-------|-----------------|
| All women | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 4.3 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 95.7 | 100 | 1,897 |
| 20-24 | 17.3 | 12.4 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 4.9 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 82.7 | 100 | 1,935 |
| 25-29 | 26.8 | 19.6 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 9.6 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 0.1 | 7.2 | 3.9 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 73.2 | 100 | 1,786 |
| 30-34 | 33.3 | 24.1 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 9.9 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 7.4 | 0.4 | 9.2 | 4.7 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 66.6 | 100 | 1,694 |
| 35-39 | 35.9 | 28.3 | 3.7 | 0.1 | 9.9 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 13.0 | 0.9 | 7.6 | 3.6 | 1.3 | 2.7 | 64.3 | 100 | 1,288 |
| 40-44 | 37.4 | 28.2 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 6.5 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 18.2 | 0.8 | 9.2 | 3.0 | 1.6 | 4.5 | 62.7 | 100 | 990 |
| 45-49 | 27.8 | 22.3 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 15.9 | 0.5 | 5.5 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 2.5 | 72.3 | 100 | 762 |
| All ages | 24.1 | 17.9 | 3.3 | - | 6.6 | - | 1.3 | 6.4 | 0.3 | 6.2 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 75.9 | 100 | 10,353 |
| Currently married women | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 18.4 | 12.1 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.4 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 81.9 | 100 | 282 |
| 20-24 | 25.3 | 18.5 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 8.6 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 6.7 | 3.2 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 75.0 | 100 | 1,192 |
| 25-29 | 29.6 | 22.0 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 11.0 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 0.1 | 7.7 | 4.1 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 70.4 | 100 | 1,529 |
| 30-34 | 35.8 | 26.0 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 10.6 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 8.1 | 0.4 | 9.8 | 4.9 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 64.2 | 100 | 1,526 |
| 35-39 | 38.3 | 30.2 | 4.1 | 0.1 | 10.4 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 14.0 | 1.0 | 8.1 | 4.0 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 61.8 | 100 | 1,161 |
| 40-44 | 40.6 | 30.4 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 7.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 19.3 | 0.9 | 10.3 | 3.5 | 1.8 | 5.0 | 59.5 | 100 | 866 |
| 45-49 | 29.8 | 24.2 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 17.0 | 0.6 | 5.6 | 2.4 | 0.5 | 2.7 | 70.2 | 100 | 658 |
| All ages | 32.4 | 24.3 | 4.6 | - | 9.1 | - | 1.4 | 8.6 | 0.5 | 8.1 | 3.8 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 67.6 | 100 | 7,214 |
| All men | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 94.8 | 100 | 1,853 |
| 20-24 | 20.9 | 16.8 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 13.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 79.1 | 100 | 1,891 |
| 25-29 | 30.7 | 21.0 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 0.1 | 11.2 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 9.7 | 6.1 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 69.4 | 100 | 1,530 |
| 30-34 | 36.9 | 24.2 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 0.1 | 7.3 | 3.1 | 0.5 | 12.7 | 8.6 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 63.2 | 100 | 1,654 |
| 35-39 | 37.5 | 24.2 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 1.3 | 13.3 | 9.2 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 62.6 | 100 | 1,267 |
| 40-44 | 42.0 | 29.0 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 7.8 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 11.2 | 1.6 | 13.0 | 8.4 | 1.7 | 2.9 | 58.2 | 100 | 1,053 |
| 45-49 | 31.8 | 21.6 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 9.9 | 1.0 | 10.2 | 5.9 | 1.4 | 2.9 | 68.0 | 100 | 1,028 |
| All ages | 27.5 | 19.0 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 4.1 | - | 7.2 | 3.5 | 0.6 | 8.4 | 5.4 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 72.5 | 100 | 10,077 |
| Currently married men | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 18.6 | 16.9 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 8.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 83.1 | 100 | 59 |
| 20-24 | 31.0 | 22.3 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 11.3 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 8.6 | 6.0 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 69.2 | 100 | 533 |
| 25-29 | 36.4 | 23.1 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 8.8 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 13.3 | 8.8 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 63.7 | 100 | 1,030 |
| 30-34 | 40.6 | 26.3 | 8.2 | 0.0 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 6.7 | 3.7 | 0.6 | 14.3 | 9.8 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 59.5 | 100 | 1,417 |
| 35-39 | 40.6 | 26.0 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 1.5 | 14.6 | 10.3 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 59.4 | 100 | 1,140 |
| 40-44 | 44.5 | 30.5 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 8.4 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 12.1 | 1.7 | 13.9 | 9.0 | 1.7 | 3.2 | 55.6 | 100 | 976 |
| 45-49 | 35.1 | 23.9 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 11.0 | 1.1 | 11.2 | 6.5 | 1.5 | 3.2 | 64.8 | 100 | 925 |
| All ages | 38.5 | 25.5 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 0.9 | 13.0 | 8.7 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 61.4 | 100 | 6,082 |

Note: A dash '-' means that the figure in the cell is less than 0.05 percent

4.5 CURRENT METHOD USE BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Table 4.5 shows the percent distribution of currently married women and men currently using a contraceptive method by method used according to selected background characteristics. Among currently married women in urban areas, about 44 per cent are currently using some form of contraceptive method. In rural areas, the corresponding proportion is 31 per cent. Modern contraceptive use among married women is likewise higher in urban areas than in rural areas (37 per cent and 22 per cent), while use of traditional methods is almost the same for both urban and rural areas at 8 per cent each. Female sterilization is the leading family planning method in urban areas, while it is injection in rural areas. A similar trend is also showing for males, that is, the use of any family planning method is generally higher among urban married men than rural married men. Female sterilization, periodic abstinence and condom are the leading methods of family planning among urban married men, while periodic abstinence and injection are common among rural married men.

By region, there is a higher proportion of married women currently using contraceptive method in the Islands region at 45 per cent and Southern region at 43 per cent, than in Momase at 33 per cent and the Highlands at 23 per cent. It is noteworthy that the use of modern methods by married women is highest in Southern region at 35 per cent, with female sterilization and injection as the leading methods both registering 13 per cent each. In the Islands region, 26 per cent of married women are using modern methods, while a high 20 per cent are using traditional methods, mainly periodic abstinence (12 per cent) and withdrawal (5 per cent). A similar trend is noted for men in the regions. Contraceptive use among married men is highest in the Islands at 59 per cent, followed by Southern region at 49 per cent. However, the Islands region is only second to the Southern region in terms of modern contraceptive use at 31 per cent and 36 per cent respectively, but is ranked first in terms of current use of traditional methods (28 per cent).

By education level, the use of contraceptive methods increases with level of education, with married women of grade 7 or higher levels of education having the highest current use of any method (43 per cent), any modern method (32 per cent) and any traditional method (11 per cent) compared to women of other educational groups. A similar pattern is observed for men and that is contraceptive use by men increases as education level increases.

With regard to the pattern of contraceptive use by number of living children, women with high parity tend to have higher contraceptive use. The highest proportion of current contraceptive users is of women with four or more living children (44 per cent) and those using female sterilization (17 per cent).

Table 4.5
Current
Method Use
by Background
Characteristics

Table 4.5 Current Method Use by Background Characteristics
Percent distribution of currently married women and men by contraceptive method currently used, according to selected background characteristics, PNG 2006

| Background characteristics | Any method | Any modern method | Pill | IUD | Injection | Diaphragm, foam, jelly | Condom | Female sterilization | Male sterilization | Any traditional method | Periodic abstinence | Withdrawal | Other | Not currently using | Number of cases |
|----------------------------------|------------|-------------------|------|-----|-----------|------------------------|--------|----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------|-------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Currently married women | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 44.1 | 36.7 | 5.4 | 0.1 | 11.6 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 17.3 | 0.1 | 7.5 | 4.2 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 55.9 | 1,028 |
| Rural | 30.5 | 22.3 | 4.5 | - | 8.7 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 7.2 | 0.5 | 8.2 | 3.8 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 69.5 | 6,187 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Southern | 42.5 | 34.6 | 6.6 | 0.1 | 12.7 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 13.2 | 0.4 | 7.9 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 4.5 | 57.6 | 1,438 |
| Highlands | 22.9 | 18.8 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 7.7 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 5.7 | 0.5 | 4.1 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 77.1 | 2,952 |
| Momase | 32.9 | 24.4 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 9.6 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 7.9 | 0.8 | 8.5 | 3.7 | 1.4 | 3.4 | 67.1 | 1,827 |
| Islands | 45.3 | 25.9 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 7.7 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 12.2 | 0.1 | 19.6 | 11.7 | 5.0 | 2.9 | 54.5 | 998 |
| Level of education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 23.0 | 18.0 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 7.2 | 0.9 | 5.0 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 2.7 | 77.0 | 2,535 |
| Grades 1-5 | 32.0 | 23.3 | 5.3 | 0.1 | 9.2 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 7.5 | 0.2 | 8.7 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 3.2 | 67.9 | 1,272 |
| Grades 6 | 37.0 | 27.2 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 10.6 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 9.9 | 0.3 | 9.9 | 4.7 | 1.8 | 3.3 | 63.0 | 1,785 |
| Grades 7+ | 43.2 | 32.3 | 6.7 | 0.1 | 11.6 | 0.1 | 3.0 | 10.8 | 0.1 | 11.0 | 7.5 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 56.7 | 1,543 |
| Number of living children | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| None | 7.8 | 3.8 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 92.2 | 890 |
| 1 | 23.1 | 15.5 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 7.7 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 76.9 | 1,279 |
| 2 | 34.1 | 25.1 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 12.3 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 3.8 | 0.2 | 9.1 | 4.3 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 66.0 | 1,200 |
| 3 | 34.2 | 26.6 | 5.3 | 0.1 | 11.6 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 7.4 | 0.4 | 7.6 | 4.2 | 1.1 | 2.4 | 65.7 | 1,203 |
| 4+ | 43.7 | 34.2 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 11.0 | - | 0.9 | 17.4 | 1.0 | 9.5 | 4.2 | 1.9 | 3.4 | 56.3 | 2,643 |
| Total | 32.4 | 24.4 | 4.6 | - | 9.2 | - | 1.4 | 8.7 | 0.5 | 8.1 | 3.8 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 67.6 | 7,214 |
| Currently married men | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 49.8 | 35.3 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 9.0 | 11.4 | 0.5 | 14.6 | 9.2 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 50.1 | 911 |
| Rural | 36.5 | 23.8 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 5.6 | 4.9 | 1.0 | 12.8 | 8.5 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 63.4 | 5,170 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Southern | 49.1 | 36.2 | 9.5 | 0.0 | 8.8 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 9.1 | 0.6 | 13.0 | 6.9 | 2.2 | 3.9 | 50.8 | 1,268 |
| Highlands | 24.5 | 19.1 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 5.4 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 75.5 | 2,417 |
| Momase | 41.3 | 24.2 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 8.2 | 0.0 | 4.7 | 6.0 | 1.1 | 17.3 | 12.7 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 58.6 | 1,605 |
| Islands | 58.9 | 30.8 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 11.0 | 8.3 | 0.6 | 28.1 | 21.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 41.1 | 791 |
| Level of education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 23.3 | 14.5 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 4.0 | 0.7 | 8.6 | 4.9 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 76.7 | 1,217 |
| Grades 1-5 | 34.2 | 22.2 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 1.3 | 12.1 | 7.4 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 65.8 | 1,136 |
| Grades 6 | 40.1 | 28.1 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 1.2 | 12.2 | 8.0 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 59.8 | 1,629 |
| Grades 7+ | 49.0 | 32.2 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 8.4 | 0.0 | 8.6 | 7.4 | 0.6 | 16.9 | 12.2 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 51.0 | 2,031 |
| Total | 38.5 | 25.5 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 0.9 | 13.1 | 8.7 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 61.4 | 6,082 |

Note: Number of women and men in different levels of education do not add up to totals because of non-response on education by some respondents
A dash or '-' means that the figure in the cell is less than 0.05 percent

4.6 METHOD USED BY SOURCE OF SUPPLY

Table 4.6 presents the percent distribution of women and men who at the time of the survey were currently using modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of supply, according to specific method used. The main sources of supply of modern contraceptive methods for women are hospitals and health centres reported by 41 per cent and 21 per cent of women respectively. Specifically, of the women using female sterilization, close to 90 per cent mentioned that they had the operation in a hospital. Meanwhile, the health centre is the most commonly cited recent source of supply by women currently using pills (32 per cent), and also by women using injections (32 per cent).

Table 4.6

Source of
Supply

The survey showed similar findings for men. The main source for pills and injections is the health centre, with 29 per cent of men whose spouses or partners are using pills, and 37 per cent of men

| Table 4.6 Source of Supply | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|----------------------|--------------------|--------|-------|
| Percent distribution of current female and male users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of supply, according to specific method, PNG 2006 | | | | | | |
| Source of supply | Contraceptive methods | | | | | Total |
| | Pill | Injection | Female sterilization | Male sterilization | Condom | |
| Current female users | | | | | | |
| Family Planning Association (FPA) clinic | 17.8 | 15.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 13.2 | 9.9 |
| Aid post | 14.9 | 16.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 15.4 | 10.1 |
| Health sub centre | 11.1 | 16.2 | 0.9 | 14.3 | 11.8 | 9.4 |
| Health centre | 31.9 | 31.6 | 5.2 | 11.4 | 17.6 | 20.8 |
| Maternal Child Health (MCH) clinic | 3.5 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 2.4 |
| Hospital | 12.6 | 12.9 | 89.4 | 62.9 | 9.6 | 40.8 |
| Private doctor | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 |
| Community based distributor | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 0.4 |
| Pharmacy/chemist | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.9 | 0.6 |
| Shop | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 0.6 |
| Relative or friend | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.4 | 0.7 |
| Other | 3.5 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.9 | 6.6 | 2.2 |
| Not reported | 0.6 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 8.6 | 1.5 | 1.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Number | 342 | 680 | 660 | 35 | 136 | 1,855 |
| Current male users | | | | | | |
| Family Planning Association (FPA) clinic | 12.6 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 4.6 |
| Aid post | 15.3 | 16.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 20.6 | 14.3 |
| Health sub centre | 13.4 | 17.7 | 1.7 | 10.5 | 10.2 | 10.8 |
| Health centre | 28.8 | 36.8 | 5.0 | 28.1 | 19.6 | 22.5 |
| Maternal Child Health (MCH) clinic | 6.3 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 2.8 |
| Hospital | 17.8 | 13.3 | 90.2 | 54.4 | 13.2 | 29.6 |
| Private doctor | 0.8 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 1.1 |
| Community based distributor | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.9 | 2.7 |
| Pharmacy/chemist | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 1.9 |
| Shop | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 1.9 |
| Relative or friend | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.9 | 3.9 |
| Other | 3.0 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 3.2 |
| Not reported | 0.5 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Number | 365 | 413 | 357 | 57 | 729 | 1,924 |

whose spouses are using injections reporting such source. Aid posts, health sub centres, and hospitals are also popular sources for pills and injections. The hospital is the leading place for female and male sterilization as reported by 90 per cent and 54 per cent of men respectively.

4.7 FUTURE USE OF CONTRACEPTION

This section identifies all currently married women not using any contraceptive method, including those currently pregnant, past users and never users, and their intention to use contraceptives in the future and which method they prefer to use. The information will indicate possible future demand for family planning services and will guide policies and programs towards successful implementation of family planning activities.

As shown in Table 4.7, the current non-users of family planning methods who were previous users have a higher likelihood to practice family planning in the future than the never users. Of the currently married women who never used any family planning method before, 28 per cent intend to use a method in the future, 44 per cent have no intention of using any contraceptive method and 28 per cent are unsure of their intent. Of the previous users of family planning methods, those with intention to use a family planning method in the future comprised 57 per cent, those with no intention to use family planning in the future make up 30 per cent, and those unsure of their intent at 13 per cent.

The percentage distribution of currently married women not using contraceptive methods according to number of living children is also shown in Table 4.7. Generally, current non-users with no children are less likely to express an intention to use a family planning method in the future compared with those with at least one living child. Of all currently married women not using a family planning method and who have no children, 25 per cent intend to use a contraceptive method in the future while 43 percent do not intend to. By

comparison, among current non-users with at least one living child, over 30 per cent (34 per cent for those with four or more living children and 42 per cent for those with one living child) intend to use a contraceptive method in the future. It is noteworthy that intent to use is higher among current non-users with 1 to 3 living children than those with 4 or more living children.

Table 4.7
Future Use of
Contraception

| Table 4.7 Future Use of Contraception | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-----------------|------|------|-------|-------|
| Percent distribution of currently married women who are not currently using any contraceptive method by intention to use in the future, according to number of living children and whether ever used contraception, PNG 2006 | | | | | | |
| Intentions | None | Living children | | | | Total |
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4+ | |
| Never used before | | | | | | |
| Intends to use | 21.0 | 35.6 | 28.9 | 29.9 | 26.0 | 28.2 |
| Unsure as to intent | 34.8 | 27.0 | 28.9 | 28.4 | 22.9 | 27.9 |
| Does not intend to use | 44.2 | 37.4 | 42.2 | 41.7 | 51.1 | 43.9 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Number of cases | 701 | 778 | 578 | 545 | 987 | 3,589 |
| Previously used | | | | | | |
| Intends to use | 50.8 | 63.9 | 63.8 | 61.3 | 50.4 | 57.0 |
| Unsure as to intent | 12.5 | 11.5 | 10.1 | 15.1 | 13.7 | 12.8 |
| Does not intend to use | 36.7 | 25.0 | 26.1 | 23.5 | 36.1 | 30.2 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Number of cases | 120 | 208 | 207 | 238 | 466 | 1,239 |
| All non-users | | | | | | |
| Intends to use | 25.3 | 41.6 | 38.1 | 39.3 | 33.9 | 35.6 |
| Unsure as to intent | 31.5 | 23.7 | 23.9 | 24.4 | 19.9 | 24.0 |
| Does not intend to use | 43.1 | 34.8 | 38.0 | 36.1 | 46.2 | 40.4 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Number of cases | 821 | 986 | 785 | 783 | 1,453 | 4,828 |

4.8 REASONS FOR NON-USE OF CONTRACEPTION IN THE FUTURE

Currently married women and men not using any family planning method and have no intention of using it in the future were asked the main reason for not intending to use. Table 4.8 presents the percent distribution of women and men in age groups less than 30, and 30 years and over by reasons of not wanting to use family planning method in the future.

As shown in Table 4.8, lack of knowledge and want for children are the main reasons reported by both currently married women and men for having no intention of using any contraceptive method in the future. Lack of knowledge was cited by 35 per cent of married women and also 35 per cent of married men less than 30 years of age, and by 25 per cent of married women and 27 per cent of married men age 30 years and over. The other main reason being the want for more children reported by 32 per cent of married women and 45 per cent of married men age less than 30 years, and by 22 per cent of married women and 29 per cent of married men 30 years of age and over. The want for more children, as expected, is higher among the age group less than 30 years than the older

age group, which explains the higher percentage among women and men younger than 30 years, compared to those in the older age group. Other reasons for not intending to use contraceptives in the future including naturally sterilized and use of traditional herbs are also significant particularly for women and men age 30 years and over.

| Table 4.8 Reasons for Non-use | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------|-------|
| Percent distribution of currently married women and men who are not using any contraceptive method and who do not intend to use in the future by main reason for not intending to use, PNG 2006 | | | |
| Reasons | Respondents age | | Total |
| | <30 | 30+ | |
| Currently married women | | | |
| Lack of knowledge | 35.1 | 25.1 | 28.4 |
| Wants children | 32.4 | 22.3 | 25.7 |
| Partner opposed | 3.7 | 2.8 | 3.1 |
| Cost too much | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Side effects/health concern | 8.9 | 9.1 | 9.0 |
| Hard to get method | 5.2 | 4.2 | 4.5 |
| Religion | 5.2 | 6.3 | 6.0 |
| Fatalistic | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Menopausal/had hysterectomy | 0.6 | 12.3 | 8.4 |
| Not married | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Other | 5.0 | 13.3 | 10.6 |
| Don't know | 2.5 | 3.5 | 3.2 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Number | 518 | 1,056 | 1,574 |
| Currently married men | | | |
| Lack of knowledge | 34.9 | 27.0 | 28.6 |
| Wants children | 44.7 | 29.3 | 32.4 |
| Partner opposed | 1.4 | 2.0 | 1.9 |
| Cost too much | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Side effects/health concern | 1.9 | 6.5 | 5.6 |
| Hard to get method | 7.4 | 9.0 | 8.7 |
| Religion | 2.3 | 6.5 | 5.7 |
| Fatalistic | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Not married | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Other | 4.2 | 14.6 | 12.5 |
| Don't know | 2.3 | 3.4 | 3.2 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Number | 215 | 856 | 1,070 |

Table 4.8
Reasons for
Non-use

4.9 PREFERRED METHOD OF FAMILY PLANNING

Family planning decisions could change over time according to individuals' and couples' preferences. Married women and men who are not currently using any family planning method but are intending to use in the future were asked which method of family planning they prefer to use in future.

As shown in Table 4.9, the most preferred methods for future use are the pill with 32 percent of married women and 23 percent of married men citing the method, injection (38 per cent of women and 20 per cent of men), and female sterilization (15 per cent of women and 13 per cent of men). Condom is preferred by 20 per cent of men.

| Table 4.9 Preferred Method | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Percent distribution of currently married women and men who are not using contraceptive method but who intends to use in the future by preferred method, PNG 2006 | | | |
| Method | Women | Men | Total |
| Pill | 32.2 | 23.4 | 28.2 |
| IUD | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Injections | 38.1 | 20.0 | 30.0 |
| Diaphragm, foam, jelly | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Condom | 2.4 | 20.0 | 10.3 |
| Female sterilization | 14.6 | 12.7 | 13.8 |
| Male sterilization | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.4 |
| Periodic abstinence | 2.8 | 7.9 | 5.1 |
| Withdrawal | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Other | 4.6 | 6.7 | 5.5 |
| Don't know | 3 | 6.1 | 4.3 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Number | 1,711 | 1,393 | 3,104 |

Table 4.9

Preferred

Method

4.10 MEN'S ATTITUDE TO FAMILY PLANNING USE

Men's attitude towards use of family planning by their wife/partner, especially their expression of support to it, is expected to have an important impact on the family planning practice of their wife/partner. In the 2006 DHS, men were asked whether they want their wife/partner to be on family planning, and the reason for wanting/not wanting them practice family planning. Table 4.10 shows that the main reason men, regardless of background characteristics, want their wife/partner to use family planning is that they want to space their children. The next important reason is the cost of raising children.

Men below 40 years are more likely to want their wife/partner to practice family planning than men in the older age groups. It is important to note that 25 per cent of never married men and 21 per cent of married men want their wife/partner to use family planning. The proportion is much higher among those separated at 31 per cent. By place of residence, the difference is not significant. By region, Islands men tend to show lesser desire on the use of family planning by their wife/partner compared to men in the other regions. By men's educational background, men's level of acceptance for their wife's/partner's family planning practice increases as their educational level increases.

Table 4.10
Men's Attitude
to Family
Planning Use

Table 4.10 Mens' Attitude to Family Planning Use

Among men 15-49, the percentage who want their wife/partner to use family planning by reason and the percentage who do not want their wife/partner to use family planning, according to background characteristics, PNG 2006

| Background characteristics | Percentage who want their wife/partner to use FP | | | | | | Percentage who do not want wife/partner to use FP | Number of men |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|-------------|----------|-------|---------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| | Want to space children | Cannot afford to have children | No land | Not working | No house | Other | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 24.2 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 7.6 | 1,853 |
| 20-24 | 29.4 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 2.7 | 8.8 | 1,691 |
| 25-29 | 30.0 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 9.7 | 1,530 |
| 30-34 | 24.1 | 4.1 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 13.7 | 1,654 |
| 35-39 | 20.0 | 4.4 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 18.3 | 1,267 |
| 40-44 | 12.2 | 3.7 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 2.9 | 19.8 | 1,053 |
| 45-49 | 9.1 | 4.7 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 32.2 | 1,028 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 25.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 2.3 | 8.0 | 3,676 |
| Married/living together | 21.0 | 3.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 17.7 | 6,082 |
| Divorced | 22.1 | 3.5 | 0.9 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 20.4 | 113 |
| Separated | 30.8 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 10.8 | 120 |
| Widowed | 12.8 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 34.9 | 86 |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 24.2 | 3.0 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 3.9 | 10.3 | 1,712 |
| Rural | 22.3 | 2.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 15.1 | 8,365 |
| Region | | | | | | | | |
| Southern | 21.8 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 3.8 | 12.5 | 2,178 |
| Highlands | 24.6 | 3.4 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 17.8 | 3,954 |
| Momase | 22.0 | 3.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 14.2 | 2,550 |
| Islands | 19.4 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 2.8 | 7.1 | 1,395 |
| Level of education | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 17.4 | 2.7 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 22.2 | 1,760 |
| Grade 1-5 | 21.2 | 3.1 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 2.6 | 14.7 | 2,061 |
| Grade 6 | 22.4 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 14.5 | 2,324 |
| Grade 7+ | 26.0 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 10.3 | 3,836 |
| Total | 22.6 | 2.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 2.4 | 14.3 | 10,077 |

Note: Number of men in different levels of education do not add up to total number of men because of non-response on education by some respondents

4.11 REASON FOR NON-USE OF FAMILY PLANNING BY WIFE/PARTNER

Men's reason for not wanting their wife/partner to use family planning is important for identifying interventions to address their concern and enhance government's efforts in addressing high fertility and high population growth in the country.

From Table 4.11, the most commonly cited reason by men for not wanting their wife/partner to be on family planning is that they want to have more children. God's plan and methods are hard to get are the next important reasons reported by men. By age group, the older age groups have higher opposition to contraceptive use by their wife/partner. Compared to their younger counterpart, they are more likely to believe that the number of children they have is God's plan and they are more likely to report that family planning methods are hard to get.

It is important to note that 7 per cent each of divorced and separated men mentioned the attitudes or sex of health workers as being the reason why they do not want their wife/partner to use family planning, while the married men have not cited this as a deterrent factor.

By place of residence, men in urban areas have a higher acceptance of family planning use by their wife/partner compared to men in rural areas. Observing by region, the desire for more children is more apparent among Highlands region men than men in the other regions. This is the main reason for their objection to the practice of family planning by their wife/partner. By men's educational background, men with no education are less likely than those educated to want their wife/partner to use a family planning method, with want for more children as the major reason. Overall, only 30 per cent of men want their wife/partner to use a family planning method.

Table 4.11
Reasons for
Non-use of
Family Planning
by wife/partner

| Table 4.11 Reason for Non-use of Family Planning by wife/partner | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|------|--------------------|-----------------------------------------|------|---------------|
| Among men 15-49, the percentage who do not want their wife/partner to use family planning by reason and the percentage who want their wife/partner to use family planning, according to background characteristics, PNG 2006 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Background characteristics | Reason for not wanting wife/partner to use family planning | | | | | | | Percentage who want wife/partner use FP | | Number of men |
| | Extra-marital affair | Want more children | God's plan | Hard to get methods | Attitudes / Sex of health workers | | No stock available | Other | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 0.11 | 0.86 | 0.16 | 0.43 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 5.99 | 29.2 | 1,853 |
| 20-24 | 0.35 | 2.66 | 0.41 | 0.83 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.00 | 4.26 | 34.9 | 1,691 |
| 25-29 | 0.20 | 4.71 | 0.59 | 0.85 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 3.27 | 35.5 | 1,530 |
| 30-34 | 0.48 | 7.56 | 1.33 | 0.97 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.12 | 3.08 | 32.2 | 1,654 |
| 35-39 | 0.32 | 6.63 | 1.97 | 1.66 | 0.32 | 0.32 | 0.00 | 7.34 | 29.0 | 1,267 |
| 40-44 | 0.38 | 5.03 | 3.13 | 2.47 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.28 | 8.26 | 20.2 | 1,053 |
| 45-49 | 0.39 | 6.03 | 4.47 | 2.33 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.17 | 17.70 | 17.5 | 1,028 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 0.27 | 0.73 | 0.22 | 0.49 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 6.12 | 30.0 | 3,676 |
| Married/living together | 0.33 | 6.95 | 2.19 | 1.66 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.23 | 6.08 | 29.0 | 6,082 |
| Divorced | 0.88 | 4.42 | 3.54 | 0.00 | 7.08 | 7.08 | 0.00 | 11.50 | 31.9 | 113 |
| Separated | 0.00 | 1.67 | 0.00 | 0.83 | 6.67 | 6.67 | 2.50 | 5.83 | 38.3 | 120 |
| Widowed | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 34.88 | 18.6 | 86 |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.18 | 2.10 | 1.29 | 0.23 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.06 | 6.43 | 32.8 | 1,712 |
| Rural | 0.33 | 5.03 | 1.46 | 1.40 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.20 | 6.40 | 28.8 | 8,365 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Southern | 0.37 | 1.84 | 0.83 | 0.51 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.14 | 8.59 | 28.8 | 2,178 |
| Highlands | 0.33 | 8.57 | 2.12 | 1.04 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.33 | 4.98 | 32.0 | 3,954 |
| Monase | 0.20 | 2.00 | 1.37 | 2.35 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.04 | 8.20 | 28.1 | 2,550 |
| Islands | 0.36 | 1.86 | 0.43 | 0.65 | 0.29 | 0.29 | 0.07 | 3.80 | 25.7 | 1,395 |
| Level of education | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.34 | 8.01 | 1.93 | 2.73 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.57 | 8.30 | 24.2 | 1,760 |
| Grade 1-5 | 0.24 | 4.66 | 1.46 | 1.26 | 0.44 | 0.44 | 0.05 | 6.79 | 28.7 | 2,061 |
| Grade 6 | 0.26 | 4.39 | 1.64 | 1.12 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 6.71 | 30.1 | 2,324 |
| Grade 7+ | 0.34 | 2.89 | 1.09 | 0.57 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.10 | 5.19 | 31.9 | 3,836 |
| Total | 0.31 | 4.54 | 1.43 | 1.20 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.18 | 6.40 | 29.5 | 10,077 |

Note: Number of men in different levels of education do not add up to total number of men because of non-response on education by some respondents

4.12 KNOWLEDGE OF FAMILY PLANNING POLICIES

Awareness of the government's family planning policies is important in identifying the strength and weakness of information campaigns on family planning. Information about awareness of such policies enables planners to develop suitable program strategies in order to achieve the government's family planning program goals.

Table 4.12 presents the percentage of women and men age 15-49 who know of the government's family planning policies according to background characteristics. Overall, 22 per cent of women and 27 per cent of men reported that they know of the family planning policy that women 16 years and over can get family planning whenever they want to. Similarly, 22 per cent each of women and of men reported that they know of the policy that a wife/partner does not require a husband's consent to use family planning.

Table 4.12
Knowledge
on Family
Planning Policy

| Table 4.12 Knowledge on Family Planning Policy | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------|--|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Among women and men 15-49, the percentage who know about family planning policy that women age 16+yrs can get family planning if they want to, and the percentage who know of the policy that wife/partner does not require husband's consent to use family planning, according to background characteristics, PNG 2006 | | | | | | | |
| Background characteristics | Women | | | | Men | | |
| | Knowledge on FP Policy: | | | | Knowledge on FP Policy: | | |
| | Women 16+ yrs can get FP if they want to | Wife/partner does not require husband's consent to use FP | Number | | Women 16+ yrs can get FP if they want to | Wife/partner does not require husband's consent to use FP | Number |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 14.9 | 14.5 | 1,897 | | 17.7 | 13.9 | 1,853 |
| 20-24 | 24.0 | 24.1 | 1,935 | | 27.7 | 21.7 | 1,691 |
| 25-29 | 22.6 | 22.3 | 1,786 | | 29.3 | 25.2 | 1,530 |
| 30-34 | 25.7 | 26.2 | 1,694 | | 29.1 | 25.3 | 1,654 |
| 35-39 | 23.8 | 24.5 | 1,288 | | 29.8 | 23.6 | 1,267 |
| 40-44 | 24.2 | 25.4 | 990 | | 28.9 | 23.2 | 1,053 |
| 45-49 | 17.3 | 19.0 | 762 | | 31.1 | 25.9 | 1,028 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 17.0 | 16.3 | 2,453 | | 22.5 | 17.4 | 3,676 |
| Married/living together | 23.3 | 23.8 | 7,214 | | 29.7 | 25.1 | 6,082 |
| Divorced | 29.5 | 30.1 | 166 | | 24.8 | 17.7 | 113 |
| Separated | 26.7 | 28.5 | 333 | | 36.7 | 22.5 | 120 |
| Widowed | 15.1 | 19.9 | 186 | | 25.6 | 24.4 | 86 |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 35.2 | 30.4 | 1,617 | | 38.0 | 27.9 | 1,712 |
| Rural | 19.4 | 20.7 | 8,736 | | 24.9 | 21.0 | 8,365 |
| Region | | | | | | | |
| Southern | 27.0 | 24.5 | 2,085 | | 31.2 | 24.0 | 2,178 |
| Highlands | 17.3 | 19.1 | 4,110 | | 25.7 | 20.7 | 3,954 |
| Momase | 19.6 | 17.5 | 2,621 | | 23.8 | 21.2 | 2,550 |
| Islands | 31.1 | 35.5 | 1,536 | | 30.5 | 25.4 | 1,395 |
| Level of education | | | | | | | |
| No education | 13.2 | 13.9 | 3,120 | | 18.0 | 15.5 | 1,760 |
| Grade 1-5 | 16.5 | 18.7 | 1,927 | | 19.0 | 16.6 | 2,061 |
| Grade 6 | 22.5 | 23.3 | 2,330 | | 25.9 | 22.2 | 2,324 |
| Grade 7+ | 34.0 | 32.3 | 2,875 | | 36.3 | 28.3 | 3,836 |
| Total | 21.9 | 22.2 | 10,353 | | 27.1 | 22.2 | 10,077 |
| Note: Number of women and men in different levels of education do not add up to total number of women and men because of non-response on education by some respondents | | | | | | | |

Among women, awareness of such policies is the lowest at the age group 15-19, and also apparently very low for women in the age 45-49. Among men, it is likewise lowest in the age group 15-19. Of women in the age group 15-19, and of men in same age group, 15 per cent and 18 per cent, respectively, have knowledge of the policy that women can get family planning when they want to, while 15 per cent of women and 14 per cent of men are aware of the policy that a wife/partner does not require husband's consent to use family planning.

Unmarried women and men generally have lower knowledge of the policies compared to men and women in other marital status categories. By place of residence, as expected, urban women and men have higher knowledge of the policies. Also, these policies are better known in the Southern and Islands regions, by both women and men. Furthermore, as expected, knowledge of these policies increases with the level of education and is true for both women and men.

4.13 DECISION ON FUTURE USE OF FAMILY PLANNING

As shown in Table 4.13, 15 per cent of women 15-49 reported that they intend to use family planning in the future and that, together with their husbands, they decide on their future family planning use, while 9 per cent said they decide by themselves, and 3 per cent said that their husbands decide for them. About 28 per cent of women do not intend to use family planning in the future.

By age group, a larger proportion of women in the age groups 15-19 (17 per cent) and 20-24 (12 per cent), compared to older women, said that they intend to use family planning in the future and that they decide on their future family planning use by themselves. As expected, women 40 years or older are the least likely to practice family planning in the future, with more than 40 per cent of them expressing no intention to use family planning in the future.

Also, a larger proportion of never married women (17 per cent), divorced (15 per cent) and separated (16 per cent), compared to married women (5 per cent) and widowed (4 per cent), said that they intend to use family planning in the future and that they decide on their future family planning use by themselves. By place of residence, 12 per cent of women in urban areas intend to use family planning and decide on their future family planning use by themselves, while 14 per cent said that they decide together with their husbands on their future family planning use. The corresponding proportions for rural women are 8 per cent and 15 per cent, respectively. By regions, 12 per cent of Islands women intend to use family planning and decide on their future family planning use by themselves compared to less than 10 per cent of women in each of the other regions.

Women with no education are least likely to use family planning in the future, with 35 per cent reporting no intention to use family planning at any time in the future. The rise in educational level increases the likelihood for women to use family planning in the future. Women with grade 7 or higher levels of education are the most likely to use family planning in the future, with 20 per cent reporting no intention to use family planning in the future compared to other women. Women with lower levels of education who intend to use family planning in the future are more likely to decide on their future family planning use together with their husbands.

Table 4.13 Decision on Future Use of Family Planning

Among women 15-49, the percentage who intend to use family planning anytime in the future by person who decides for them on future use of family planning according to background characteristics, PNG 2006

| Background characteristics | Who decides on future use of FP for wife/partner | | | | | | Percentage who do not intend to use FP anytime in the future | Number of women |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| | Yourself | Husband | Together | Church Leaders | Health workers | Others | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 16.6 | 4.0 | 13.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 2.6 | 22.1 | 1,897 |
| 20-24 | 12.0 | 5.2 | 19.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 20.1 | 1,935 |
| 25-29 | 7.8 | 2.7 | 20.8 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 23.2 | 1,786 |
| 30-34 | 6.1 | 2.4 | 15.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 25.0 | 1,694 |
| 35-39 | 4.2 | 1.3 | 11.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 31.6 | 1,288 |
| 40-44 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 41.3 | 990 |
| 45-49 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 51.2 | 762 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 17.4 | 4.0 | 12.8 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 2.7 | 24.1 | 2,453 |
| Married/living together | 5.0 | 2.5 | 16.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 27.0 | 7,214 |
| Divorced | 14.5 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 42.2 | 166 |
| Seperated | 15.9 | 0.9 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 36.3 | 333 |
| Widowed | 4.3 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 62.9 | 186 |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 11.9 | 3.3 | 14.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 25.0 | 1,617 |
| Rural | 7.8 | 2.7 | 14.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 28.0 | 8,736 |
| Region | | | | | | | | |
| Southern | 8.9 | 2.7 | 14.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 25.2 | 2,085 |
| Highlands | 8.4 | 2.9 | 15.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 29.3 | 4,110 |
| Momase | 6.0 | 2.4 | 14.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 26.9 | 2,621 |
| Islands | 12.0 | 3.1 | 11.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 27.2 | 1,536 |
| Level of education | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 4.9 | 1.5 | 12.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 35.1 | 3,120 |
| Grade 1-5 | 7.8 | 3.3 | 13.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 27.5 | 1,927 |
| Grade 6 | 6.5 | 3.2 | 14.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 27.2 | 2,330 |
| Grade 7+ | 14.2 | 3.4 | 17.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 19.7 | 2,875 |
| Total | 8.5 | 2.8 | 14.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 27.5 | 10,353 |
| <i>Note: Number of women in different levels of education do not add up to total number of women because of non-response on education by some respondents</i> | | | | | | | | |

Note: Number of women in different levels of education do not add up to total number of women because of non-response on education by some respondents

Table 4.13
Decision on Future
Use of Family
Planning



Photo © Rotary Against Malaria – Photo by: Rocky Roe

CHAPTER

5

MARRIAGE AND POLYGyny



Photo © John Kipong

THIS chapter presents results on one of the main factors that affect population dynamics. Marriage, divorce and widowhood are demographic events that expose women to the risk of pregnancy thereby affecting fertility levels of a country. In Papua New Guinea (PNG), various forms of marriage exist ranging from customary, statutory, civil and religious to a variety of informal unions. Respondents were asked to report on their current marital status regardless of whether it was by custom, civil law or religion. Throughout the chapter, the term 'married' refers to either formal (customary, civil and religious) and informal unions (de-facto). The analysis of the 2006 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) data focuses on marriage which bears on the attributes of currently married women and men: polygyny, number of co-wives/co-husbands, age at first marriage and median age at first marriage.

5.1 CURRENT MARITAL STATUS

Table 5.1 presents the percentage distribution of respondents according to their current marital status and age. Marriage is universal as seen in the high proportion of women married (69 per cent) compared with the other marital categories. Almost 24 per cent of women interviewed are never married, 3 per cent separated, 2 per cent divorced or widowed and less than 1 per cent living together. There is a clear relationship between age and marital status. The proportion of currently married women increases from 61 per cent in the age group 20-24 to 88 per cent in the age group 40-44. Also expected, is the increase in the proportion of women widowed from less than 1 per cent in age group 20-24 to 6 per cent in age group 45-49. The proportion of women never married decreases from 84 per cent in the age group 15-19 to less than 1 per

cent in the age group 45-49. Overall, there has been a decrease in the proportion of women married from 72 per cent in 1996 to 69 per cent in 2006. The proportion of women never married increased from 21 per cent in 1996 to 24 per cent in 2006.

The 2006 DHS also collected information for the first time from men age 15-49 years and the results are also presented in Table 5.1. Thirty-seven per cent of men interviewed are never married while 59 per cent are married. Less than 1 per cent reported widowed and almost identical proportions reported living together, separated and divorced (1 per cent). A high proportion of men are never married compared to women (37 per cent and 24 per cent). On the contrary, a high proportion of women are married compared to men (69 per cent and 59 per cent).

| Table 5.1 Current Marital Status | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------|-----------------|----------|-----------|---------|-------|--------|
| Percent distribution of women and men by current marital status, according to age, PNG 2006 | | | | | | | | |
| Age group | Marital status | | | | | | Total | Number |
| | Never married | Married | Living together | Divorced | Separated | Widowed | | |
| Women | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 83.9 | 14.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 100 | 1,897 |
| 20-24 | 32.5 | 60.7 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 3.6 | 0.5 | 100 | 1,935 |
| 25-29 | 8.6 | 85.2 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 3.9 | 0.8 | 100 | 1,786 |
| 30-34 | 2.4 | 89.5 | 0.6 | 2.2 | 4.0 | 1.4 | 100 | 1,694 |
| 35-39 | 1.9 | 89.8 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 100 | 1,288 |
| 40-44 | 1.1 | 87.5 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 5.4 | 100 | 990 |
| 45-49 | 0.5 | 86.4 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 4.2 | 6.4 | 100 | 762 |
| Total | 23.7 | 69.2 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 3.2 | 1.8 | 100 | 10,353 |
| Men | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 96.6 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100 | 1,853 |
| 20-24 | 67.2 | 28.7 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 100 | 1,691 |
| 25-29 | 29.0 | 65.5 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 100 | 1,530 |
| 30-34 | 10.2 | 85.4 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 100 | 1,654 |
| 35-39 | 5.8 | 89.7 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 100 | 1,267 |
| 40-44 | 3.2 | 92.7 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 100 | 1,053 |
| 45-49 | 3.0 | 89.7 | 0.3 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 100 | 1,028 |
| Total | 36.5 | 59.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 100 | 10,077 |

Table 5.1
Current
Marital Status

5.2 POLYGyny

Information on polygyny was collected by asking currently married women and men including those in informal unions whether their spouse/partner have any other wives/husbands/partners besides themselves. If respondents' spouse/partner had other wives/husbands/partner, they were asked how many and the rank the respondents are in, that is, for instance whether first, second or third spouse/partner. Table 5.2 shows the percentage of currently married women and men in polygynous unions by age and background characteristics.

The 2006 DHS shows that 18 per cent of currently married women are in polygynous unions. Women in age groups 25 to 49 are more likely to be in polygynous unions than women in age groups 15 to 24. There is no marked difference in the proportion of women in polygynous unions in urban and rural areas. However, women age 15-19 in the urban areas are more likely to be in polygynous unions than women in the rural areas.

Polygynous unions is prevalent among women in the Highlands region where 29 per cent are in polygynous unions, followed by Momase region with 12 per cent, Islands region with 11 per cent and Southern region with 10 per cent. The data shows that at least 16 per cent of women age 15-19 in the Southern and Highlands regions are in polygynous unions compared to 12 per cent or less in the other regions.

Table 5.2 Polygyny

Percentage of currently married women and men in a polygynous union by age, according to background characteristics, PNG 2006

| Background characteristics | Age group | | | | | | Total | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | | 45-49 |
| Women | | | | | | | | |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 20.9 | 16.9 | 20.2 | 19.9 | 21.6 | 13.7 | 17.5 | 18.7 |
| Rural | 12.6 | 14.6 | 17.6 | 19.1 | 20.5 | 17.4 | 23.7 | 18.2 |
| Region | | | | | | | | |
| Southern | 16.7 | 6.8 | 10.9 | 9.4 | 12.9 | 7.4 | 16.0 | 10.4 |
| Highlands | 16.2 | 25.2 | 28.0 | 33.0 | 28.1 | 30.1 | 31.7 | 28.6 |
| Momase | 5.4 | 8.4 | 10.9 | 10.1 | 17.3 | 11.5 | 15.9 | 11.7 |
| Islands | 12.0 | 8.0 | 9.4 | 13.1 | 15.4 | 12.1 | 9.8 | 11.4 |
| Level of education | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 21.3 | 18.1 | 22.9 | 23.9 | 24.2 | 22.5 | 29.9 | 23.7 |
| Grade 1- 5 | 10.0 | 17.9 | 18.8 | 18.8 | 18.7 | 15.0 | 10.0 | 17.2 |
| Grade 6 | 13.2 | 11.5 | 16.7 | 15.3 | 15.2 | 11.0 | 13.5 | 14.5 |
| Grade 7+ | 12.0 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 18.2 | 21.1 | 11.2 | 12.5 | 14.4 |
| Total | 13.8 | 14.9 | 18.0 | 19.1 | 20.6 | 16.9 | 22.8 | 18.3 |
| Men | | | | | | | | |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | * | 5.2 | 6.9 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 2.6 | 4.5 | 5.5 |
| Rural | (1.9) | 3.2 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 5.7 | 3.5 |
| Region | | | | | | | | |
| Southern | * | 2.5 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 3.2 |
| Highlands | (2.7) | 3.1 | 2.8 | 4.7 | 2.9 | 4.4 | 6.9 | 4.2 |
| Momase | * | 5.6 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 4.8 | 2.2 | 4.5 | 3.7 |
| Islands | * | 4.8 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 3.5 |
| Level of education | | | | | | | | |
| No education | * | 0.0 | 4.2 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 4.3 | 5.7 | 4.9 |
| Grade 1- 5 | * | 6.3 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 4.1 | 8.4 | 3.8 |
| Grade 6 | * | 2.9 | 2.0 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 4.9 | 6.6 | 4.0 |
| Grade 7+ | * | 3.5 | 3.9 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 3.0 |
| Total | 5.1 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 5.6 | 3.8 |
| Note: Cells with * are based on less than 25 unweighted cases. Cells with parenthesis () are based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases | | | | | | | | |

Note: Cells with * are based on less than 25 unweighted cases. Cells with parenthesis () are based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases

The data also shows an inverse relationship between education and polygyny. The proportion of currently married women in polygynous unions decreases from 24 per cent for women with no education to 14 per cent for women with grade 7 or higher levels of education. In general, there has been an increase in the proportion of women in polygynous unions from 14 per cent in 1996 to 18 per cent in 2006.

Table 5.2 also shows that 4 per cent of currently married men are in polygynous unions. Men in age group 45-49 are more likely to be in polygynous unions than the other age groups. There is marked difference in the prevalence of polygynous unions in the different age groups between men in the

Table 5.2
Polygyny

urban areas and those in the rural areas. The proportion of urban men below 40 years old who are in polygynous unions is higher than that of their rural counterpart, while at older age groups, the proportion for urban men is lower than for rural men.

There is minimal variation in the prevalence of polygynous unions among regions with the Highlands region having the highest at 4.2 per cent. The data also shows that 5 per cent of men with no education are in polygynous union compared with 3 per cent of men who have grade 7 or higher levels of education. Overall, the prevalence of polygynous unions is high amongst women at 18 per cent than men at 4 per cent in 2006.

5.3 NUMBER OF CO-WIVES/CO-HUSBANDS

Information on the number of co-wives/co-husbands was gathered in the 2006 DHS by asking the respondents whether their spouse/partner have any other wives/ husbands/partners and if so, how many. Table 5.3 presents the percent distribution of currently married women and men by the number of co-wives/co-husbands according to their background characteristics. The data shows that 10 per cent of women are in a polygynous union with one co-wife and 8 per cent are in a polygynous union with more than one co-wife. Eleven per cent of women age 45-49 are in a polygynous union with one co-wife and with more than one co-wife respectively.

The proportion of women in polygynous unions with one co-wife in urban areas is higher at 11 per cent than women in the rural area at 9 per cent. The Highlands region has the highest prevalence of women in polygynous unions with more than one co- wife at 15 per cent compared with other regions. The proportion of women with no education in polygynous unions with one co- wife and more than one co wife is higher at 12 per cent each compared with women who have completed some levels of education.

Table 5.3 also presents the percent distribution of currently married men by the number of co-husbands according to background characteristics. The data shows that very minimal proportion of men in a polygynous union reported having one co-husband (2 per cent) and more than one co- husband (1 per cent). The variation by characteristics in the proportion of men who are in a polygynous union and with report on the number of co-husbands is minimal. It is invariably low compared to the proportion of men with no report on the number of co-husbands. On the other hand, the proportion of men without a co-husband is over 90 per cent, and tends to vary by characteristics of men. This is lower for urban men (91 per cent) than rural men (94 per cent), lower for men in the Highlands region (92 per cent) than in the other regions, and lower for men with no education (92 per cent) than men with some levels of education.

Table 5.3
Number of
Co-wives/co-
husbands

Table 5.3 Number of Co-wives/co-husbands

Percent distribution of currently married women and men by number of co-wives/co-husbands, according to background characteristics, PNG 2006

| Background characteristics | Number of co-wives/co-husbands | | | | Total | Number |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|-------|--------|
| | No other wives/husbands | One other wife/husband | More than one wife/husband | Missing/ don't know | | |
| Women | | | | | | |
| Age group | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 83.7 | 7.8 | 5.7 | 2.8 | 100 | 282 |
| 20-24 | 83.9 | 8.1 | 6.5 | 1.4 | 100 | 1,192 |
| 25-29 | 80.6 | 9.4 | 8.2 | 1.4 | 100 | 1,529 |
| 30-34 | 79.4 | 9.8 | 8.8 | 2.0 | 100 | 1,526 |
| 35-39 | 78.3 | 10.8 | 9.1 | 1.6 | 100 | 1,161 |
| 40-44 | 82.4 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 0.7 | 100 | 866 |
| 45-49 | 76.4 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 1.1 | 100 | 658 |
| Place of residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 79.0 | 11.2 | 6.4 | 3.2 | 100 | 1,028 |
| Rural | 80.7 | 9.2 | 8.7 | 1.2 | 100 | 6,187 |
| Region | | | | | | |
| Southern | 88.1 | 6.2 | 3.8 | 1.6 | 100 | 1,438 |
| Highlands | 70.4 | 13.3 | 14.8 | 1.4 | 100 | 2,952 |
| Momase | 86.8 | 7.2 | 4.0 | 1.9 | 100 | 1,827 |
| Islands | 87.8 | 6.9 | 4.2 | 0.9 | 100 | 998 |
| Level of education | | | | | | |
| No education | 75.5 | 11.5 | 11.8 | 1.1 | 100 | 2,535 |
| Grade 1- 5 | 81.3 | 9.0 | 7.9 | 1.7 | 100 | 1,272 |
| Grade 6 | 84.0 | 7.8 | 6.3 | 1.5 | 100 | 1,785 |
| Grade 7+ | 84.1 | 8.0 | 5.8 | 1.9 | 100 | 1,543 |
| Total | 80.5 | 9.5 | 8.4 | 1.5 | 100 | 7,214 |
| Men | | | | | | |
| Age group | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 52.5 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 40.7 | 100 | 59 |
| 20-24 | 89.1 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 7.7 | 100 | 533 |
| 25-29 | 93.5 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 3.9 | 100 | 1,030 |
| 30-34 | 94.8 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 100 | 1,417 |
| 35-39 | 94.9 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 2.1 | 100 | 1,140 |
| 40-44 | 94.2 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 100 | 976 |
| 45-49 | 93.0 | 3.7 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 100 | 925 |
| Place of residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 90.7 | 3.3 | 1.0 | 4.6 | 100 | 911 |
| Rural | 93.8 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 3.0 | 100 | 5,170 |
| Region | | | | | | |
| Southern | 95.7 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 100 | 1,268 |
| Highlands | 91.7 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 4.5 | 100 | 2,417 |
| Momase | 93.0 | 2.8 | 0.7 | 3.3 | 100 | 1,605 |
| Islands | 94.9 | 3.2 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 100 | 791 |
| Level of education | | | | | | |
| No education | 92.2 | 3.5 | 1.1 | 3.1 | 100 | 1,217 |
| Grade 1- 5 | 93.0 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 3.3 | 100 | 1,136 |
| Grade 6 | 93.7 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 2.4 | 100 | 1,629 |
| Grade 7+ | 93.7 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 3.6 | 100 | 2,031 |
| Total | 93.3 | 2.4 | 0.9 | 3.2 | 100 | 6,082 |

5.4 AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

Information on age at first marriage was obtained by asking the respondents how old they were when they started living with their (first) wife/husband/partner. Table 5.4 shows the percentage of ever married women and men by exact age and the median age at first marriage according to current age. Interpretation of data regarding the older respondents should be done with care because of recall lapse. The median age at first marriage for women in the age group 15-19 and for men 15-19 and 20-24 is not presented in Table 5.4 because less than 50 per cent of respondents marry for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group.

Overall, 84 per cent of women age 15-19 are never married and 33 per cent among women age 20-24. Examining the exact age at which women marry, 22 per cent of women marry for the first time by exact age 18, 43 per cent by exact age of 20 and 59 per cent by exact age 22. The median age at first marriage for ever married women has slightly declined from 19.9 years in 1996 to 19.5 years in 2006.

Age at first marriage for ever married men is also presented in Table 5.4. Almost 97 per cent of men age 15-19 are never married and the proportion decreases as age increases so that for the age group 45-49, only 3 per cent are never married. About 15 per cent of men marry for the first time by exact age 20 and 31 per cent marry by exact age 22. The proportion of men marrying at exact age 20 is low at 15 per cent compared to women at 43 per cent. The median age at first marriage for ever married men is 22.2 years compared to 19.5 years for ever married women. This means that men enter into first marital union about 3 years later than women.

Table 5.4 Age at First Marriage

Percentage of women and men ever married by exact ages and median age at first marriage, according to current age, PNG 2006

| | Exact age | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------|------|------|------|---------------|--------|------------|
| Age group | 15 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 25 | Never married | Number | Median Age |
| Women | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 1.5 | na | na | na | na | 83.9 | 1,897 | na |
| 20-24 | 2.1 | 21.3 | 43.5 | na | na | 32.5 | 1,935 | 19.0 |
| 25-29 | 2.2 | 24.6 | 49.8 | 69.1 | 84.9 | 8.6 | 1,786 | 19.6 |
| 30-34 | 3.0 | 25.5 | 49.9 | 70.1 | 84.7 | 2.4 | 1,694 | 19.9 |
| 35-39 | 1.8 | 27.2 | 52.4 | 73.4 | 85.2 | 1.9 | 1,288 | 19.7 |
| 40-44 | 2.2 | 28.0 | 50.0 | 73.7 | 87.1 | 1.1 | 990 | 19.9 |
| 45-49 | 1.7 | 27.6 | 49.3 | 74.5 | 88.2 | 0.5 | 762 | 20.0 |
| Total | 2.1 | 22.4 | 42.7 | 59.2 | 69.4 | 23.7 | 10,353 | 19.5 |
| Men | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 0.3 | na | na | na | na | 96.6 | 1,853 | na |
| 20-24 | 0.3 | 4.7 | 14.0 | na | na | 67.2 | 1,691 | na |
| 25-29 | 0.5 | 4.9 | 17.3 | 36.3 | 58.0 | 29.0 | 1,530 | 21.9 |
| 30-34 | 0.5 | 6.3 | 20.9 | 41.9 | 63.2 | 10.2 | 1,654 | 22.3 |
| 35-39 | 0.6 | 6.5 | 20.0 | 42.5 | 62.9 | 5.8 | 1,267 | 22.5 |
| 40-44 | 0.4 | 5.4 | 17.3 | 41.1 | 62.9 | 3.2 | 1,053 | 22.8 |
| 45-49 | 0.4 | 4.2 | 13.9 | 38.3 | 63.0 | 3.0 | 1,028 | 23.3 |
| Total | 0.4 | 4.8 | 14.7 | 30.6 | 46.0 | 36.5 | 10,077 | 22.2 |

Note: For women 15-19 and for men 15-19 and 20-24, median age is not calculated because less than 50 percent of the women/men married for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age category.

na = not applicable

Table 5.4

Age at First
Marriage

5.5 MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

The median age at first marriage for ever married women and men age 25-49 according to background characteristics is presented in Table 5.5. Because of the high number of cases of never married women age 20-24 in certain categories of background characteristics, the median age at first marriage presented in this table is confined to women age 25-49 only. The median age at first marriage for women in the urban areas is 20.5 years compared with 19.7 years for women in the rural areas.

There is little variation in the median age at first marriage between the regions except for the Highlands region. Women in the Highlands region tend to marry at an earlier age (18.9 years) than women in the other regions (20 years). The data also shows that median age at first marriage tends to increase as levels of education increase. The median age at first marriage for women with no education is 19.2 years compared with 20.9 years for women who have completed grade 7 or higher levels of education. Overall, the median age at first marriage for ever married women age 25-49 has not changed since 1996 (19.8 in 2006 and 19.9 in 1996).

The median age at first marriage for men in the urban areas is 23.5 years compared with 22.4 years for men in the rural areas. There are variations in the median age at first marriage for men across regions. Men in the Islands region tend to marry at a later age (24 years) than men in the other regions. The median age at first marriage for men with no education is 21.9 years compared with 23.3 years for men with grade 7 or higher levels of education.

Table 5.5 Median Age at First Marriage

Median age at first marriage among women and men age 25 - 49 years by current age, according to background characteristics, PNG 2006

| Background characteristics | Respondent's age | | | | | Median Age |
|----------------------------|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------|
| | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | 25-49 |
| Women | | | | | | |
| Place of residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 20.7 | 20.7 | 20.3 | 20.4 | 20.1 | 20.5 |
| Rural | 19.5 | 19.7 | 19.6 | 19.8 | 20.0 | 19.7 |
| Region | | | | | | |
| Southern | 20.3 | 20.2 | 20.2 | 20.0 | 19.5 | 20.1 |
| Highlands | 18.9 | 19.0 | 18.9 | 18.9 | 19.1 | 18.9 |
| Momase | 20.3 | 20.2 | 20.5 | 20.5 | 21.5 | 20.5 |
| Islands | 20.1 | 20.8 | 20.3 | 20.3 | 19.8 | 20.3 |
| Level of education | | | | | | |
| No education | 19.0 | 19.1 | 19.1 | 19.4 | 19.4 | 19.2 |
| Grade 1- 5 | 18.9 | 19.3 | 19.3 | 19.5 | 20.0 | 19.2 |
| Grade 6 | 19.7 | 19.8 | 20.1 | 20.2 | 20.6 | 20.0 |
| Grade 7+ | 21.0 | 21.4 | 21.0 | 20.7 | 20.2 | 20.9 |
| Total | 19.6 | 19.9 | 19.7 | 19.9 | 20.0 | 19.8 |
| Men | | | | | | |
| Place of residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 22.9 | 23.9 | 24.0 | 23.5 | 23.8 | 23.5 |
| Rural | 21.7 | 22.1 | 22.3 | 22.7 | 23.2 | 22.4 |
| Region | | | | | | |
| Southern | 22.4 | 22.9 | 22.8 | 22.7 | 23.3 | 22.8 |
| Highlands | 21.0 | 21.4 | 21.3 | 21.8 | 22.8 | 21.6 |
| Momase | 22.4 | 22.8 | 23.4 | 23.7 | 23.5 | 23.0 |
| Islands | 23.5 | 24.4 | 24.4 | 24.2 | 25.0 | 24.1 |
| Level of education | | | | | | |
| No education | 20.8 | 21.7 | 21.7 | 21.9 | 23.2 | 21.9 |
| Grade 1- 5 | 20.9 | 21.7 | 21.9 | 22.4 | 22.3 | 21.7 |
| Grade 6 | 22.2 | 22.0 | 22.7 | 23.2 | 23.4 | 22.6 |
| Grade 7+ | 22.9 | 23.6 | 23.1 | 23.3 | 23.9 | 23.3 |
| Total | 21.9 | 22.3 | 22.5 | 22.8 | 23.3 | 22.5 |

Table 5.5

Median
Age at First
Marriage



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CHAPTER

6

FERTILITY PREFERENCES



Photo © Rotary Against Malaria – Photo by: Rocky Roe

*I*N traditional Papua New Guinea (PNG) society, planning for an ideal family size, spacing of births, number of children, more specifically the number of male and female children, and most importantly making rational decisions regarding the health of mothers were never a concern. Regardless of their health, women had little choice nor incentive for the number of children they are to have as they are expected by the community to produce many children, as most PNG societies believe in large families for inheritance, tribal war and security.

The 2006 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) collected information on fertility preference on family size and sex of children from both women and men age 15-49 years old. For the first time, questions on fertility preference were asked to men. All currently married women and men age 15-49 were asked whether they want to have a child, or another child or prefer not to have any (more) children. Women who were pregnant were asked about their desire for another child after the one that is currently expected. Future child bearing desires were not asked to sterilized women or men whose spouses were sterilized.

The respondents were also asked about the preferred sex of their next child, the reasons for wanting another child, reasons for not wanting another child, the ideal number of children by sex and who decides on the number of children to have. The responses to these questions are useful as these can be used as the basis to predict fertility levels and also assess and plan for the provision of family planning services in PNG.

6.1 DESIRE FOR CHILDREN

Table 6.1 shows the percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15 – 49, by the desire for children according to the number of living children. Of the currently married women interviewed, 39 per cent want no more children, 34 per cent want more children while 9 per cent have been sterilized. Eight per cent of women are not sure whether they want another child. About 68 per cent of women with one child want more children

compared to 2 per cent of women who have 6 or more children. On the other hand, 70 per cent of women with 6 or more children want no more children compared to 14 per cent of women who have one child. There are also childless married women who do not want a child or who have not decided or not sure whether they want a child (6 per cent respectively). There is also a significant proportion (19 per cent) of married women who are childless who plainly answered “I do not know” when asked whether they want a child.

| Table 6.1 Fertility Preferences | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|----------------------|
| Percent distribution of currently married women by the number of living children and desire for children, and percent distribution of currently married men by desire for children, PNG 2006 | | | | | | | | | |
| Desire for children | Married women | | | | | | | Total | Married men Total |
| | Children (+ current pregnancy) | | | | | | | | |
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6+ | | |
| Want more | 61.7 | 68.4 | 43.9 | 31.7 | 14.5 | 6.5 | 2.1 | 34.4 | 44.3 |
| Not decided/not sure | 6.0 | 7.8 | 9.1 | 10.2 | 8.3 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 7.8 | 6.4 |
| Want no more | 6.0 | 13.6 | 32.6 | 40.4 | 53.2 | 61.3 | 69.8 | 38.7 | 33.9 |
| Sterilized | 1.8 | 2.1 | 4.0 | 8.1 | 16.5 | 19.7 | 17.0 | 9.3 | 7.6 |
| Don't know | 18.8 | 7.5 | 9.9 | 8.7 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 5.2 | 8.7 | 6.0 |
| Missing | 5.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 1.9 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Number | 729 | 1,301 | 1,236 | 1,201 | 1,031 | 757 | 959 | 7,214 | 6,082 |

Table 6.1 Forty-four per cent of currently married men want more children, 34 per cent want no more children, 8 per cent reported that they or their partner have been sterilized while 6 per cent are not sure whether they want another child. The proportion of men who want more children (44 per cent) is higher compared to that of women (34 per cent). Six per cent of currently married men are not sure whether they want another child compared to 8 per cent of currently married women. These results indicate marked differentials in fertility preferences between men and women in PNG.

| Table 6.2 Fertility Preferences and Age | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Percent distribution of currently married women and men by desire for children, according to age, PNG 2006 | | | | | | | | |
| Desire for children | Respondents age | | | | | | | Total |
| | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | |
| Women | | | | | | | | |
| Want more | 61.0 | 58.2 | 45.5 | 33.3 | 22.6 | 12.3 | 7.0 | 34.4 |
| Not decided/not sure | 6.9 | 9.9 | 9.2 | 9.5 | 6.5 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 7.8 |
| Want no more | 14.4 | 21.1 | 30.1 | 40.3 | 44.9 | 55.0 | 64.5 | 38.7 |
| Sterilized | 0.7 | 1.3 | 3.7 | 8.6 | 15.1 | 20.2 | 17.3 | 9.3 |
| Don't know | 13.7 | 8.5 | 10.3 | 7.1 | 9.3 | 8.0 | 6.2 | 8.6 |
| Missing | 3.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.2 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Number | 277 | 1,192 | 1,530 | 1,527 | 1,162 | 867 | 659 | 7,214 |
| Men | | | | | | | | |
| Want more | 45.8 | 66.2 | 65.1 | 52.5 | 39.0 | 26.3 | 21.2 | 44.3 |
| Not decided/not sure | 0.0 | 5.6 | 6.1 | 7.1 | 6.6 | 7.1 | 5.6 | 6.4 |
| Want no more | 6.8 | 13.3 | 19.8 | 28.2 | 38.9 | 44.5 | 54.6 | 33.9 |
| Sterilized | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 4.5 | 8.7 | 15.8 | 13.4 | 7.6 |
| Don't know | 8.5 | 8.4 | 5.2 | 7.2 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 4.1 | 6.0 |
| Missing | 39.0 | 6.0 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 1.9 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Number | 59 | 533 | 1,030 | 1,417 | 1,140 | 976 | 927 | 6,082 |

Table 6.2 shows the percent distribution of currently married women and men by their desire for children according to age. The desire for more children decreases as age of women increases. Women at younger age group 15 – 19 have a higher desire for more children at 61 per cent than women in age group 45-49 at 7 per cent. As expected, a higher proportion of women in the older age groups 40-44 and 45-49 are sterilized (20 per cent and 17 per cent respectively) compared to women in the younger age groups 15-19 and 20-24 (1 per cent each).

Among men, the proportion who wants more children is highest among men age 20-24 and 25-29 at 66 and 65 per cent respectively. Generally, men irrespective of age, tend to want a child or more children than women. For instance, the proportion of men in the younger age group 20-24 who want more children is higher (66 per cent) compared to women (58 per cent). Also, while 7 per cent of women age 45-49 want more children, among men of same age group, the proportion is much higher at 21 per cent. While women normally reach the end of their reproductive years at age 45-49, generally men are still very much able to have children at these ages and this is reflected in the high proportion of men age 45-49 who reported as wanting more children.

Table 6.3 shows the percentage of currently married women and men who want no more children by the number of living children and background characteristics. As shown in the table, 39 per cent of currently married women including those who have been sterilized want no more children. The proportion of women who desire for no more children increases substantially with the increase in the number of their living children, from 14 per cent for women with one child to 70 per cent for women with 6 or more children. The proportion of women who desire for no more children in the urban areas is 37 per cent which is lower than 39 per cent of women in the rural areas. A significant increase in this proportion is shown for women in the rural areas at parities 4 and above.

Table 6.3
Want No More
Children by
Background
Characteristics

| Table 6.3 Want No More Children by Background Characteristics | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Percentage of currently married women who want no more children by the number of living children and percentage of currently married men who want no more children, by background characteristics, PNG 2006 | | | | | | | | | |
| Background characteristics | Married women | | | | | | | Married men | |
| | Living children (+ current pregnancy) | | | | | | | Want no more children | Want no more children |
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6+ | Percent | Percent |
| Place of Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 8.7 | 15.6 | 42.8 | 47.5 | 49.7 | 46.5 | 54.5 | 37.0 | 32.7 |
| Rural | 5.6 | 13.2 | 30.9 | 39.1 | 53.9 | 63.7 | 71.2 | 39.0 | 34.2 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Southern | 10.6 | 17.2 | 36.3 | 45.6 | 54.6 | 58.2 | 67.2 | 41.9 | 39.7 |
| Highlands | 5.4 | 11.1 | 26.6 | 36.5 | 51.1 | 60.1 | 68.3 | 32.5 | 25.7 |
| Momase | 4.9 | 15.5 | 40.1 | 43.2 | 55.8 | 68.0 | 74.3 | 45.3 | 41.0 |
| Islands | 5.2 | 13.7 | 33.1 | 39.0 | 50.3 | 55.8 | 67.6 | 40.3 | 35.7 |
| Level of education | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 6.5 | 13.0 | 31.7 | 37.3 | 50.5 | 63.3 | 68.3 | 38.6 | 33.5 |
| Grade 1- 5 | 4.6 | 14.1 | 30.0 | 43.6 | 52.2 | 59.2 | 72.6 | 36.9 | 32.9 |
| Grade 6 | 9.4 | 15.0 | 35.1 | 42.7 | 56.4 | 63.2 | 73.6 | 43.4 | 36.8 |
| Grade 7+ | 2.2 | 12.6 | 36.6 | 41.1 | 57.5 | 48.1 | 54.9 | 31.3 | 30.9 |
| Total | 6.0 | 13.6 | 32.6 | 40.4 | 53.2 | 61.3 | 69.8 | 38.7 | 34.0 |

Forty-five per cent of women in the Momase region want no more children compared with 42 per cent of women in the Southern region, 40 per cent in the Islands region and 33 per cent in the Highlands region. Thirty-nine per cent of women with no education want no more children compared with 43 per cent of women who have completed at most grade 6. In general, the proportion of women wanting no more children has declined from 46 per cent in 1996 to 39 per cent in 2006.

The proportion of currently married men including those sterilized who want no more children is 34 per cent. The differentials by place of residence are minimal with 33 per cent of men in urban areas wanting no more children compared to 34 per cent of men in the rural areas. The proportion of men who want no more children in the Momase region is 41 per cent, while Southern region has 40 per cent, Islands region, 36 per cent and Highlands region, 26 per cent. The pattern by education level for men is similar to that reported for women. The proportion of men with no education who want no more children is 34 per cent, lower than of men who have completed at most grade 6 at 37 per cent. In general the proportion of men wanting no more children is lower at 34 per cent compared to 39 per cent of women.

6.2 CONTRACEPTIVE USE AND DESIRE FOR MORE CHILDREN

Fertility preferences and the decision to have less or more children require further assessment of the possibility of realizing these preferences and choices. The information about fertility preferences of women and men and their contraceptive use are useful for assessing the need for providing services and methods of family planning for women who want to space their next birth or stop child bearing altogether. There are women who are already using contraceptives because they want to space their next birth or do not want to have another child. These women are not exposed to the risk of pregnancy. On the other hand, there are women who are not using contraception because they want another child while other women are not using contraceptives yet want no more children and therefore are exposed to the risk of pregnancy. Women who have been sterilized are considered to want no more children.

The availability of health facilities providing services and supplies of family planning can influence a person's decision to use contraceptives. Many locations in PNG have no health staff or family planning supply, so for remote populations, the choices to space birth or avoid pregnancy could be limited to traditional practices. Another factor that affects decisions of people whether to use or not use contraception is the level of education of respondents. Women and men need to be educated more on the knowledge and practices of family planning.

Table 6.4 shows the percent distribution of currently married women and men according to use of contraceptives and desire for (more) children by background characteristics. Note that this table excludes women and men using female and male sterilization. The proportion of women who want no more children and using contraceptives is 13 per cent while those who also want no more children but not using contraceptives is 30 per cent. As age increases, the proportion of women using contraceptives who want no more children also increases. A similar pattern is observed for women who want no more children and not using contraceptives. The proportion of women who want no more children and not using contraceptives increases from 29 per cent in the age group 30-34 to 64 per cent in the age group 45-49. One would expect these women to use contraceptives but this is not the case. These women can be considered to have unmet need for contraception.

Overall, 30 per cent of currently married women age 15-49 have an unmet need for family planning.

The proportion of currently married women not using contraceptives and want no more children is almost the same in both the rural and urban areas. There are variations in unmet need for contraception across regions. The Momase region has the highest proportion of women with unmet need for contraception at 35 per cent, followed by Southern region with 32 per cent, Highlands and Islands region at 27 per cent respectively. Unmet need for contraception is highest among women with no education (34 per cent) compared to women with grade 7 or higher levels of education (22 per cent).

Table 6.4
Need for Family
Planning
Services

| Table 6.4 Need for Family Planning Services | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------|------------|-------------------------|--------------|-------------|------------|---------|-------|--------|
| Percent distribution of currently married women by use of contraception and desire for (more) children, by background characteristics, PNG | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Background characteristics | Using contraceptive | | | | Not using contraceptive | | | | Missing | Total | Number |
| | Want more | Want no more | Not decided | Don't know | Want more | Want no more | Not decided | Don't know | | | |
| Age group | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 9.9 | 2.9 | 1.5 | 3.3 | 0.4 | 51.5 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 274 |
| 20-24 | 13.7 | 6.6 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 45.4 | 14.9 | 7.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1,172 |
| 25-29 | 12.3 | 9.4 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 35.0 | 21.9 | 8.9 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 1,469 |
| 30-34 | 9.2 | 15.1 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 27.4 | 29.1 | 5.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,388 |
| 35-39 | 3.8 | 19.5 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 23.2 | 33.4 | 9.1 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 976 |
| 40-44 | 2.8 | 21.3 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 12.7 | 48.1 | 8.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 686 |
| 45-49 | 0.7 | 13.7 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 7.8 | 64.4 | 7.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 540 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 11.9 | 14.8 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 24.0 | 30.0 | 6.3 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 842 |
| Rural | 8.1 | 12.7 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 30.4 | 29.7 | 8.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 5,661 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Southern | 11.3 | 16.8 | 3.2 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 23.1 | 31.7 | 6.4 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 1,236 |
| Highlands | 6.7 | 8.0 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 40.2 | 26.8 | 7.7 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 2,751 |
| Momase | 6.7 | 15.2 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 21.5 | 34.5 | 10.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,654 |
| Islands | 14.3 | 18.9 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 20.3 | 27.4 | 6.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 862 |
| Level of education | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 3.9 | 9.4 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 31.3 | 34.4 | 9.5 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 2,318 |
| Grades 1-5 | 8.2 | 13.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 29.6 | 27.0 | 9.7 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 1,165 |
| Grades 6 | 9.3 | 16.8 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 24.5 | 32.1 | 6.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1,588 |
| Grades 7+ | 15.9 | 14.4 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 32.1 | 21.8 | 4.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,362 |
| Total | 8.6 | 12.9 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 29.6 | 29.8 | 7.8 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 6,504 |

Note: Excludes women using female sterilization or whose husband/partner is using male sterilization.

The proportion of currently married men who want no more children and who reported that they or their partner are using contraceptives is 15 per cent while those who also want no more children but not using contraceptives is 22 per cent. This proportion represents the percentage with unmet need among men. Unmet need for contraception is high for men in the rural areas at 22 per cent compared with 20 per cent in the urban areas. The variations in unmet need for men with respect to region

Table 6.4 Continued...

| Table 6.4 Need for Family Planning Services Percent distribution of currently married men by use of contraception and desire for (more) children, by background characteristics, PNG 2006 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------|------------|-------------------------|--------------|-------------|------------|-------|---------|--------|
| Background characteristics | Using contraceptive | | | | Not using contraceptive | | | | Total | Missing | Number |
| | Want more | Want no more | Not decided | Don't know | Want more | Want no more | Not decided | Don't know | | | |
| Age group | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 12.0 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 42.0 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 10.0 | 24.0 | 50 |
| 20-24 | 18.9 | 7.0 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 49.9 | 6.6 | 3.9 | 6.4 | 1.9 | 513 |
| 25-29 | 22.8 | 9.4 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 44.1 | 10.9 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 1003 |
| 30-34 | 19.1 | 13.2 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 0.1 | 35.9 | 16.3 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 0.3 | 1353 |
| 35-39 | 13.1 | 17.4 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 29.9 | 25.4 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 0.3 | 1040 |
| 40-44 | 9.1 | 22.6 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 22.2 | 30.5 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 0.2 | 820 |
| 45-49 | 4.3 | 19.8 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 20.3 | 43.8 | 5.0 | 3.4 | 0.4 | 800 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 20.7 | 18.4 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 26.6 | 20.4 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 1.7 | 768 |
| Rural | 14.1 | 14.5 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 34.4 | 22.3 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 0.6 | 4808 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Southern | 18.1 | 20.2 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 22.1 | 24.8 | 3.0 | 4.6 | 0.8 | 1120 |
| Highlands | 11.1 | 7.7 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 47.6 | 19.6 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 1.3 | 2279 |
| Momase | 13.3 | 18.6 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 26.0 | 26.0 | 6.8 | 3.7 | 0.2 | 1475 |
| Islands | 26.1 | 22.8 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 0.1 | 20.5 | 17.4 | 2.4 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 701 |
| Level of education | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 7.4 | 9.1 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 39.6 | 28.9 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 0.4 | 1148 |
| Grades 1-5 | 12.1 | 14.3 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 36.3 | 22.2 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 1.0 | 1051 |
| Grades 6 | 14.2 | 16.8 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 0.5 | 30.7 | 23.6 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 0.5 | 1491 |
| Grades 7+ | 22.3 | 17.6 | 3.4 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 29.8 | 16.5 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 1.0 | 1829 |
| Total | 14.4 | 15.0 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 33.7 | 22.3 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 0.5 | 4380 |

Note: Excludes men using male sterilization or whose wife/partner is using female sterilization.

Table 6.4
Need for Family
Planning
Services

and level of education are similar to those observed for women. Overall, the proportion of unmet need for contraception for men is lower at 22 per cent than for women at 30 per cent (Figure 6.1). There is a high proportion of unmet need for contraception for both men and women in the Momase region compared with the other regions (Figure 6.2).

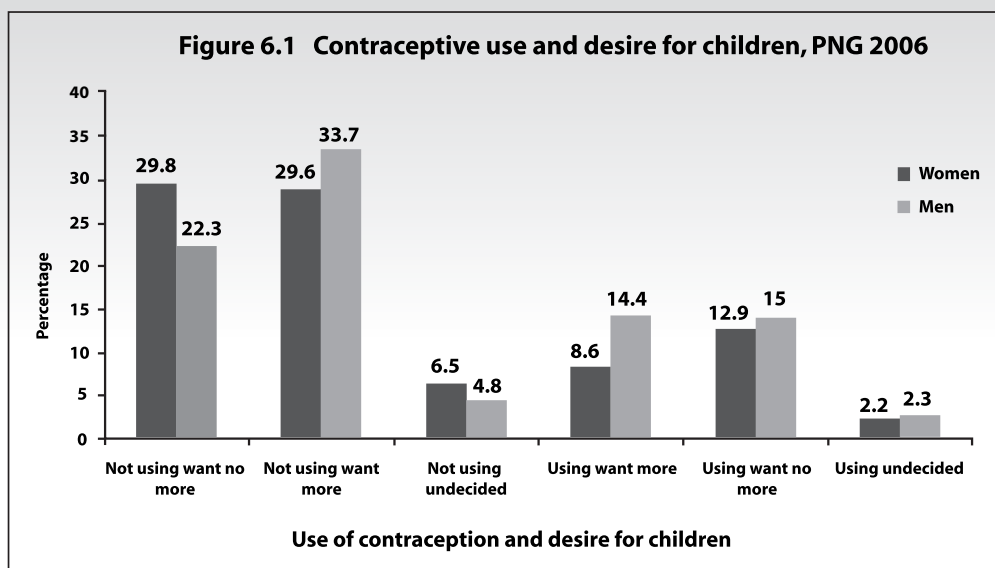


Figure 6.1
Contraceptive
Use and Desire
for Children,
PNG 2006

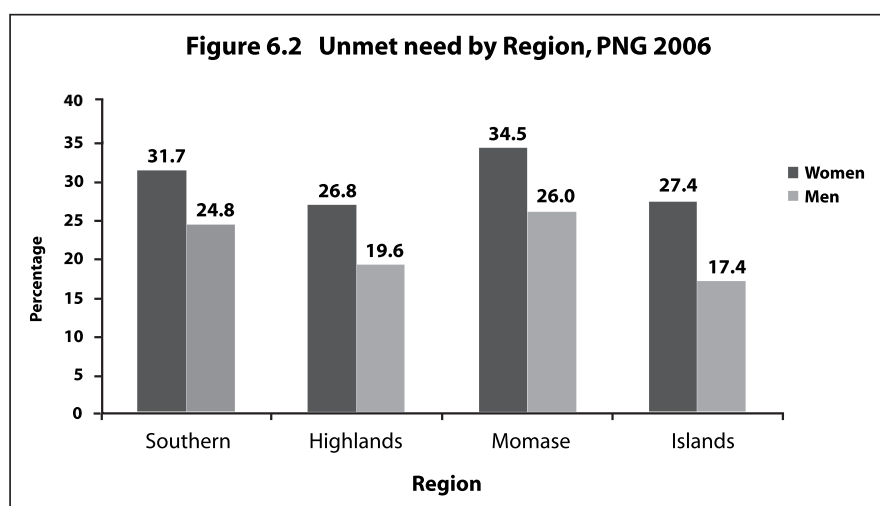


Figure 6.2
Unmet Need
by Region, PNG
2006

6.3 IDEAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN

Respondents who had no living children were asked how many children they would like to have if they could choose the number of children to have. Respondents with children were asked how many children they would like to have if they could go back to the time when they did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have. These findings provide information on the measure of an ideal family size and a measure of unwanted fertility. Table 6.5 shows the percent distribution of currently married women and men by ideal number of children according to the number of living children.

The mean ideal family size for all women and currently married women is approximately the same at 3.6 children and 3.8 children respectively. The proportion of women who were not able to give numeric response on their ideal family size has remained the same since 1996 (27 per cent). The data shows that 23 per cent of currently married women prefer four children as the ideal number of children, 17 per cent prefer two children while 14 per cent prefer three children as the ideal number. Over 15 per cent of women prefer 5 or more children. The mean ideal number of children for all women has slightly increased from 3.5 in 1996 to 3.6 in 2006, while that for currently married women remains at 3.8 children.

Table 6.5
Ideal and Actual
Number of
Children

| Table 6.5 Ideal and Actual Number of Children | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|--------|------------------|
| Percent distribution of all and currently married women and men by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children for all and currently married women according to the number of living children, PNG 2006 | | | | | | | | | |
| Ideal number of children | All women | | | | | | | Total | All men Total |
| | Living children (including current pregnancy) | | | | | | | | |
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6+ | | |
| Number | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| 1 | 2.4 | 8.9 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 2.7 | 2.0 |
| 2 | 21.2 | 25.6 | 29.5 | 9.3 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 2.5 | 16.9 | 13.9 |
| 3 | 13.0 | 17.0 | 18.4 | 26.3 | 9.5 | 7.1 | 4.7 | 14.4 | 18.3 |
| 4 | 14.9 | 19.8 | 27.2 | 31.8 | 42.6 | 20.1 | 20.5 | 23.3 | 27.0 |
| 5 | 3.3 | 4.4 | 7.3 | 10.2 | 14.0 | 30.5 | 9.6 | 8.7 | 13.5 |
| 6+ | 1.3 | 1.3 | 3.1 | 5.0 | 7.4 | 14.0 | 33.7 | 6.7 | 12.3 |
| Non-numeric response | 43.3 | 22.5 | 11.4 | 15.4 | 19.3 | 21.2 | 28.1 | 26.6 | 12.8 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Number | 3,190 | 1,601 | 1,381 | 1,273 | 1,098 | 816 | 993 | 10,353 | 10,077 |
| All women/men mean ideal | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 5.4 | 3.6 | 4.0 |
| All women/men | 1,808 | 1,240 | 1,223 | 1,076 | 887 | 643 | 714 | 7,591 | 8,782 |
| Currently married women/men mean ideal | 3.8 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 5.4 | 3.8 | 4.3 |
| Currently married women/men | 49 | 1,001 | 1,107 | 1,009 | 833 | 601 | 682 | 5,281 | 5,456 |

Men generally prefer a larger family size than women. The mean ideal number of children for all men and currently married men is 4.0 and 4.3 children respectively. This is slightly higher than what the women reported. The proportion of men giving non-numeric response is lower than for women (13 per cent and 27 per cent respectively). Twenty-seven per cent of men prefer four children while another 18 per cent prefer three children. Over 25 per cent of currently married men prefer 5 or more children compared to 15 per cent of women.

Table 6.6, shows the mean ideal number of children for all women and men according to their age and background characteristics. The mean ideal number of children for women increases as age increases from 2.9 children for women age 15-19 to 4.6 children for women age 45-49. Generally, the mean ideal number of children for women in the rural areas, women in Highlands region and those with no education are higher at 3.7, 3.8 and 4.0 children, respectively, than other women.

| Table 6.6 Ideal Number of Children by Background Characteristics | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Mean ideal number of children for all women and men by age and background characteristics, PNG 2006 | | | | | | | | |
| Background characteristics | Age group | | | | | | | Total |
| | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | |
| Women | | | | | | | | |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 2.6 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 3.2 |
| Rural | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 3.7 |
| Region | | | | | | | | |
| Southern | 2.7 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 3.5 |
| Highlands | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 3.8 |
| Momase | 2.6 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 3.4 |
| Islands | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 3.4 |
| Level of education | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.0 |
| Grade 1 - 5 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 3.5 |
| Grade 6 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 3.6 |
| Grade 7+ | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 3.2 |
| Total | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 3.6 |
| Men | | | | | | | | |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 3.5 |
| Rural | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 4.1 |
| Region | | | | | | | | |
| Southern | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 3.7 |
| Highlands | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.5 | 4.3 |
| Momase | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 3.9 |
| Islands | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 3.7 |
| Level of education | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 4.5 |
| Grade 1 - 5 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 4.0 |
| Grade 6 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 4.1 |
| Grade 7+ | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 3.7 |
| Total | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 4.0 |

Table 6.6
Ideal Number
of Children by
Background
Characteristics

The mean ideal number of children for men age 15-19 is 3.4 children and this increases to 5.1 children among men age 45-49. The mean ideal number of children for men is higher than for women in all the age groups. Differences according to place of residence and educational level are similar to the pattern observed for women. There is minimal variation across regions in the mean ideal number of children for men. The largest is in the Highlands region with 4.3 children, followed by Momase region with 3.9 children, Southern and Islands region with 3.7 children respectively.

6.4 FERTILITY PLANNING

The information on the ideal number of children (expressed desire) has the potential of being influenced by the interview environment and the social pressures on the women respondent. Comparing the actual total fertility rate with the total wanted fertility rate provides a significant insight on the demand for family planning and determines the direction for design of policies and interventions to support the country's ideal family size.

Table 6.7 presents the total wanted fertility rates with the actual total fertility rates (TFR) by place of residence, region and level of education of women for the five years preceding the survey. Wanted fertility rates are calculated using the same formula as the TFR but only wanted births are included in the numerator. A birth is considered wanted if the number of living children of the woman at the time of conception of the reference birth is less than or equal to the ideal number of children reported by the woman in the survey. Wanted fertility rate expresses in theory the level of fertility if all unwanted births were prevented.

The total wanted fertility rate is 3 children, 1.4 children lower than the actual fertility rate. This implies that the actual fertility rate is 47 per cent higher than it would be if unwanted births were avoided. Overall, there has been a decline in both the wanted fertility rate and actual fertility rate from 3.9 children and 4.8 children in 1996 to 3.0 children and 4.4 children respectively in 2006. The difference between wanted and actual fertility rates is smallest among women in the urban areas and those who have completed grade 7 or higher levels of education. There is a large difference between wanted and actual fertility rates in all regions with the Momase region having the largest difference of nearly 1.6 children compared to 1.4 children in Southern region and Islands region and 1.3 children in the Highlands region.

Table 6.7 Wanted Fertility Rates

Total wanted fertility rates and actual total fertility rates for the five years preceding the survey, by selected background characteristics, PNG 2006

| Background characteristics | Fertility Rates | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|------------|
| | Wanted TFR | Actual TFR |
| Place of residence | | |
| Urban | 2.6 | 3.6 |
| Rural | 3.1 | 4.5 |
| Region | | |
| Southern | 3.1 | 4.5 |
| Highlands | 2.6 | 3.9 |
| Momase | 3.4 | 5.0 |
| Islands | 3.2 | 4.6 |
| Level of education | | |
| No education | 2.9 | 4.4 |
| Grade 1 - 5 | 3.3 | 4.7 |
| Grade 6 | 3.1 | 4.7 |
| Grade 7+ | 2.8 | 3.8 |
| Total | 3.0 | 4.4 |

Table 6.7

Ideal Number
of Children by
Background
Characteristics

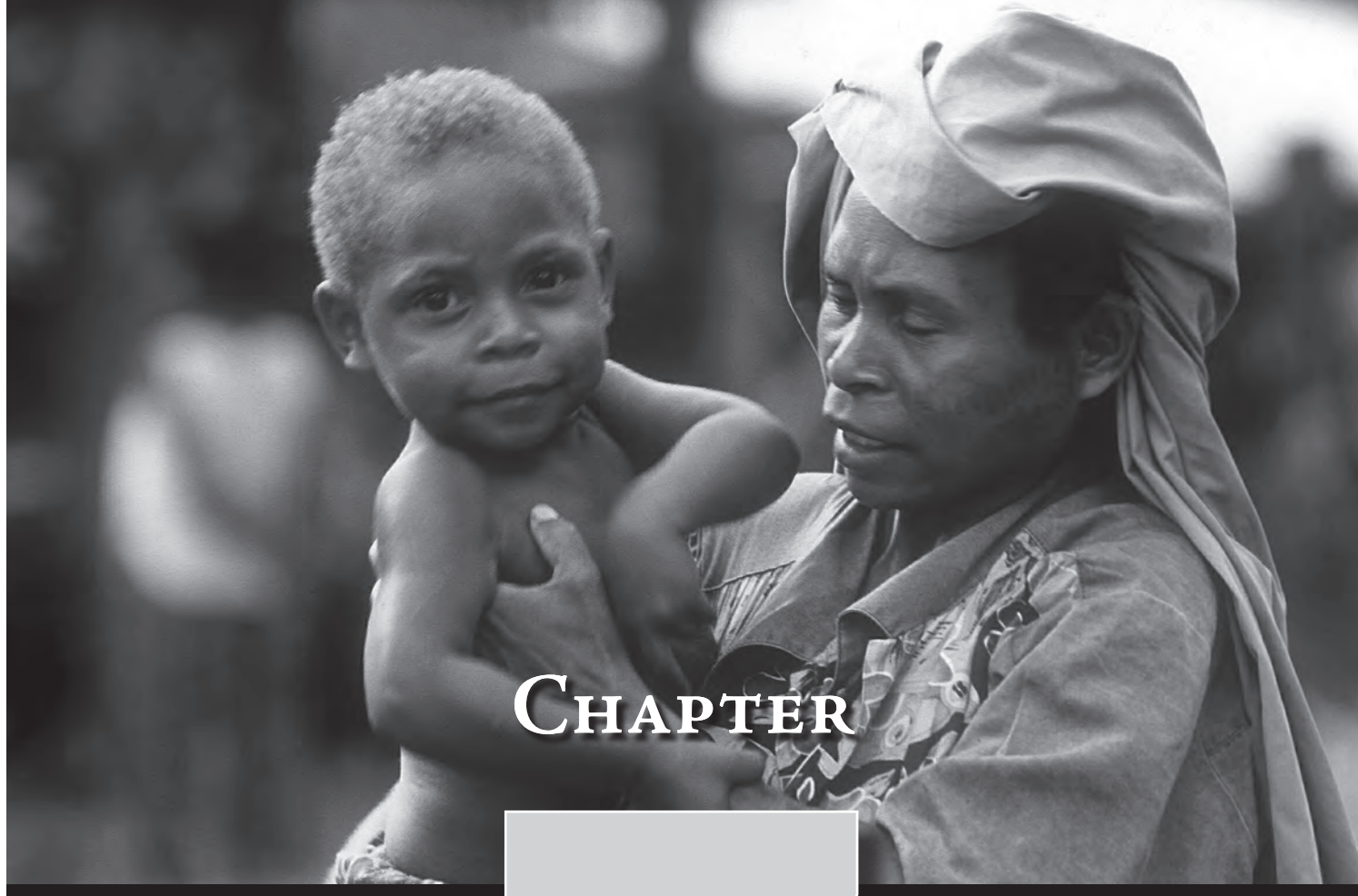


Photo © Rotary Against Malaria – Photo by: Rocky Roe

CHAPTER

7

INFANT, CHILD
AND MATERNAL
MORTALITY

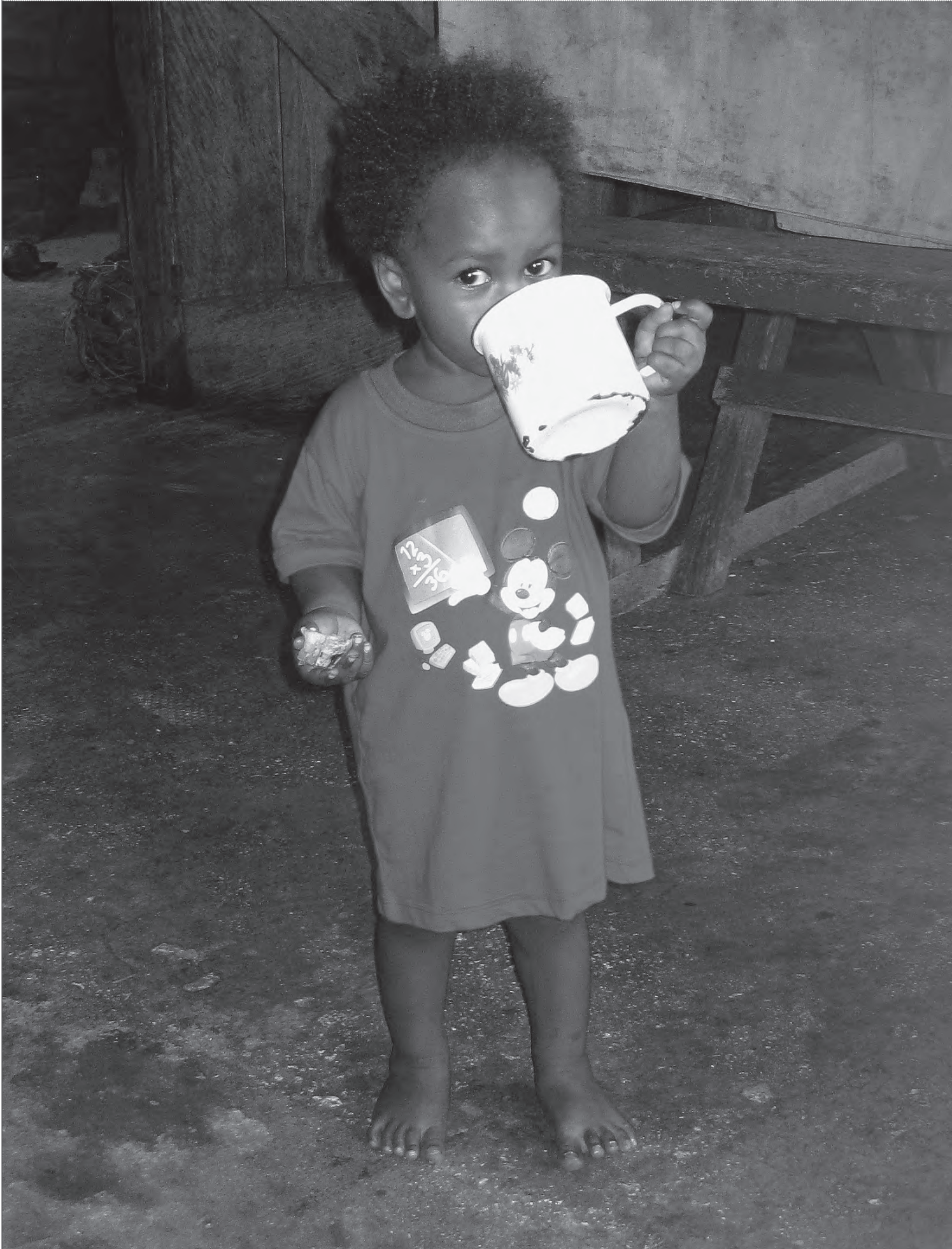


Photo © John Kipong

THIS chapter presents information on levels, trends and differentials in early childhood mortality and high-risk fertility behavior of women in Papua New Guinea (PNG). Information on infant and child mortality rates contributes to a better understanding and assessment of a country's socioeconomic situation and sheds light on the quality of life. This information is disaggregated by socioeconomic and demographic characteristics, which helps to identify subgroups that are at high risk. The planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of population, health, and other socioeconomic programs and policies depend to a large extent on identifying the target-population. The final part of this chapter presents the level of maternal mortality ratio (MMR) in the country.

The childhood mortality indicators, in particular the infant mortality rate (IMR) are commonly used as broad social development indicators or as specific indicators of health status for the country. Childhood mortality indicators are thus useful in the formulation of health programs and sector plans in advancing child survival efforts that contribute towards the achievement of development goals of the country. These results from the 2006 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) are timely in evaluating the impact of some of the major national policies, such as the National Population Policy (NPP) 2000-2010, the National Health Plan (NHP) 2001-2010, the Medium Term Development Strategy (MTDS) and for monitoring progress made in the achievement of the global Millennium Development Goals (MDG).

7.1 ASSESSMENT OF DATA QUALITY

The infant and child mortality rates presented in this chapter are computed from information in the birth history section of the Female Individual Questionnaire (FIQ). Women in the age group 15-49 were asked if they had ever given birth, and if they had, they were asked to report the number of sons and daughters living with them, the number living elsewhere,

and the number who have died. Women were also asked for the number of pregnancies they had, number of births that did not end in a live birth. Detailed histories of all pregnancies are gathered in chronological order starting with the first pregnancy. Women were asked whether a pregnancy was single or multiple; the sex of the child; the date of birth (month and year); survival status; age of the child on the date of the interview if alive; and if not alive, the

age at death of each child born alive. The information is then used to estimate childhood mortality rates. The five measures of childhood mortality are:

- ♦ **Neonatal mortality** - is the probability of dying within the first month of life;
- ♦ **Postneonatal mortality** - is the probability of dying between exact age 1 month and exact age 1 year;
- ♦ **Infant mortality** - is the probability of dying between birth and the first birthday;
- ♦ **Child mortality** - is the probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthday; and
- ♦ **Under-five mortality** - is the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday.

The reliability of childhood mortality estimates depends on the sampling variability of the

estimates. Table on estimates of sampling error of childhood mortality rates is presented in Appendix B. The accuracy of the childhood mortality estimates also depends on the completeness of reporting of all births by respondents, especially those who have died, and the extent to which the date of birth and age at death of children are accurately reported and recorded. Omission of births and deaths directly affect mortality estimates, displacement of dates of births and deaths has an impact on mortality trends, and misreporting of the age at death may distort the age pattern of mortality.

Table 7.1 Reporting of Age at Death in Days

Distribution of reported deaths under 1 month of age by age at death in days and the percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at ages 0-6 days for five-year periods of birth preceding the survey, PNG 2006

| Age at deaths in days | Number of years preceding the survey | | | | | Total 0 - 24 |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|
| | 0 - 4 | 5 - 9 | 10 - 14 | 15 - 19 | 20 - 24 | |
| Less than 1 | 30 | 29 | 24 | 10 | 9 | 101 |
| 1 | 77 | 72 | 64 | 28 | 28 | 270 |
| 2 | 22 | 16 | 11 | 4 | 8 | 61 |
| 3 | 13 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 31 |
| 4 | 11 | 10 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 31 |
| 5 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 10 |
| 6 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| 7 | 15 | 24 | 13 | 10 | 4 | 65 |
| 8 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| 11 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 12 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 13 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 14 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 24 |
| 15 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 21 | 6 | 12 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 26 |
| 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 27 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 28 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 30 (a) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total 0 - 30 | 193 | 192 | 136 | 65 | 64 | 650 |
| Percent of early neonatal (b) | 81 | 74 | 82 | 77 | 80 | 79 |

Note; a) deaths occurring on a day 30 are not really neonatal, and are not included in the first row of Table 7.2

b) (0 - 6 days/0 - 30 days) * 100

Table 7.1
Reporting of
Age at Death
in Days

The quality of data of the 2006 DHS is discussed with reference to Table C4 in Appendix C. Table C4 shows that there is significant heaping of births in the year 2000. This is due to the transference of births by interviewers from year 2001 to year 2000 to avoid the maternal and health section of the questionnaire. This also reflects digit preference, that is, preference for digit 0 or a number ending in 0, hence for year 2000. Substantial heaping of births in a particular year due to digit preference, and an intentional displacement of year of birth, result in a calendar ratio which differs substantially from 100 percent. The avoidance of year 2001 and preference for year 2000 is reflected in a calendar year ratio of 74 per cent for the year 2001 and 135 per cent for year 2000. The heaping of births in year 2000 also affected the calendar ratio for year 1999. Table C4 also shows that the reporting of date of birth is more complete for the 5 years prior to the survey than for earlier years and for living children than for deceased children.

The transference of births is likely to result in an understatement of the infant mortality rate (IMR) in the period 0-4 years preceding the survey and a corresponding overstatement for the period 5-9 years preceding the survey. Therefore, the most reliable estimates of current mortality levels in the country are based on figures for the period 0-9 year period preceding the survey; these are presented in Tables 7.4 and 7.5.

Under-reporting of deaths is assumed to be higher for deaths that occur very early in infancy. Table 7.1 examines the evidence of under-reporting of deaths particularly of those deaths which occur very early in infancy. If early neonatal deaths are selectively under-reported, the result would be an abnormally low ratio of deaths under seven days to all neonatal deaths. An examination of the ratios in Table 7.1 shows that the early infant deaths have not been severely under-reported in the 2006 DHS as suggested by the higher ratio of deaths in the first seven days to all neonatal deaths at 81 per cent in the five years preceding the survey.

Table 7.2
Reporting of
Age at Death
in Months

| Table 7.2 Reporting of Age at Death in Months | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------|
| Distribution of reported deaths under 2 years of age by age at death in months and the percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at ages under 1 month, for five-year periods of birth preceding the survey, PNG 2006 | | | | | | |
| Age at deaths in months | Number of years preceding the survey | | | | | Total 0 - 24 |
| | 0 - 4 | 5 - 9 | 10 - 14 | 15 - 19 | 20 - 24 | |
| Less than 1 (a) | 193 | 192 | 136 | 65 | 64 | 650 |
| 1 | 28 | 36 | 15 | 12 | 10 | 101 |
| 2 | 31 | 37 | 22 | 15 | 7 | 112 |
| 3 | 24 | 22 | 18 | 15 | 5 | 84 |
| 4 | 22 | 21 | 12 | 13 | 6 | 74 |
| 5 | 17 | 19 | 6 | 10 | 7 | 58 |
| 6 | 16 | 24 | 17 | 20 | 11 | 89 |
| 7 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 28 |
| 8 | 10 | 13 | 7 | 9 | 3 | 41 |
| 9 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 34 |
| 10 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 20 |
| 11 | 7 | 12 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 31 |
| 12 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| 13 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 14 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 15 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 18 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 5 |
| 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 21 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 24 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Total | 375 | 404 | 260 | 192 | 121 | 1,350 |
| Percent of neonatal (b) | 53 | 48 | 54 | 36 | 53 | 49 |
| Note: (a) Includes deaths at age 0 - 29 days | | | | | | |
| (b) (under 1 month/under 1 year)*100 | | | | | | |

Misreporting age at death, in particular the heaping of age at death at certain digits, can distort the age pattern of mortality so that some deaths which actually occur in the late infancy are reported as deaths in one year of age. With this anticipated problem, interviewers were specifically instructed to collect age at death data in terms of months of age for children that die after the first month of life but before two years of age. The assessment of age at death misreporting is done by inspecting the frequency distribution of age at death in months as shown in Table 7.2.

The distribution of deaths under two years during the past 25 years preceding the survey by month of deaths shows that there is evidence of age heaping at 6 and 11 months of age. The age heaping at 11 months of age tends to overestimate the IMR while it underestimates the child mortality rate (CMR). However, age heaping is less pronounced for deaths in the five years preceding the survey, for which the most recent rates are calculated.

7.2 LEVELS AND TRENDS IN INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The estimates of neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates are shown in Table 7.3 for successive five-year periods in the 25 years preceding the survey. The IMR for the most recent period (0-4 years before the survey) is 57 deaths per 1,000 live births. For the same period, neonatal mortality rate is 29 deaths per 1,000 live births and postneonatal mortality rate is 28 deaths per 1,000 live births. This means that for every 1,000 children born in PNG, 57 die before their first birthday; 29 of such deaths occur within the first month of life and the other 28, after the first month of life but before reaching the exact age of 1 year. The CMR is 19 deaths per 1,000 live births. Overall, the under-five mortality rate is 75 deaths per 1,000 live births, which means that roughly one in every 13 children born in PNG dies before reaching their fifth birthday.

The estimates of childhood mortality rates for the five year period preceding the 1996 DHS and 2006 DHS are compared and presented in Figure 7.1. There has been a decline in the IMR and in the under-five mortality rate in the five years preceding each survey. However, the decline in neonatal mortality rate from 32 deaths per 1,000 live births reported in 1996 to 29 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2006 is not significant.

Table 7.3
Neonatal, Postneonatal, Infant and
Child Mortality

| Table 7.3 Neonatal, Postneonatal, Infant and Child Mortality | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Neonatal, postneonatal, infant and child mortality for the five-year periods preceding the survey, PNG 2006 | | | | | |
| Five years periods of analysis | Mortality rate | | | | |
| | Neonatal mortality (NN) | Postneonatal mortality (PNN) | Infant mortality (${}_1q_0$) | Child mortality (${}_4q_1$) | Under-five mortality (${}_5q_0$) |
| 0 - 4 | 29.1 | 27.5 | 56.7 | 19.1 | 74.7 |
| 5 - 9 | 29.2 | 30.9 | 60.1 | 14.4 | 73.7 |
| 10 - 14 | 25.1 | 22.2 | 47.3 | 16.9 | 63.4 |
| 15 - 19 | 20.7 | 35.9 | 56.7 | 17.8 | 73.6 |
| 20 - 24 | 30.7 | 25.5 | 56.2 | 24.7 | 79.5 |
| <i>Note: This analysis excludes the month of the interview</i> | | | | | |

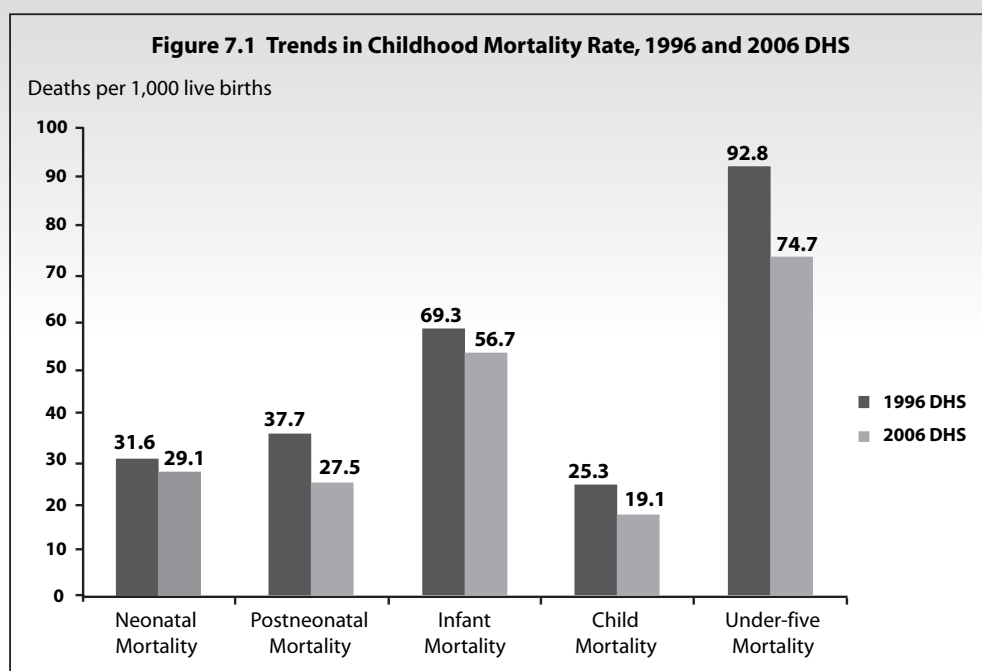


Figure 7.1
Trends in
Childhood
Mortality Rate,
1996 and 2006
DHS

7.3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC DIFFERENTIALS IN MORTALITY

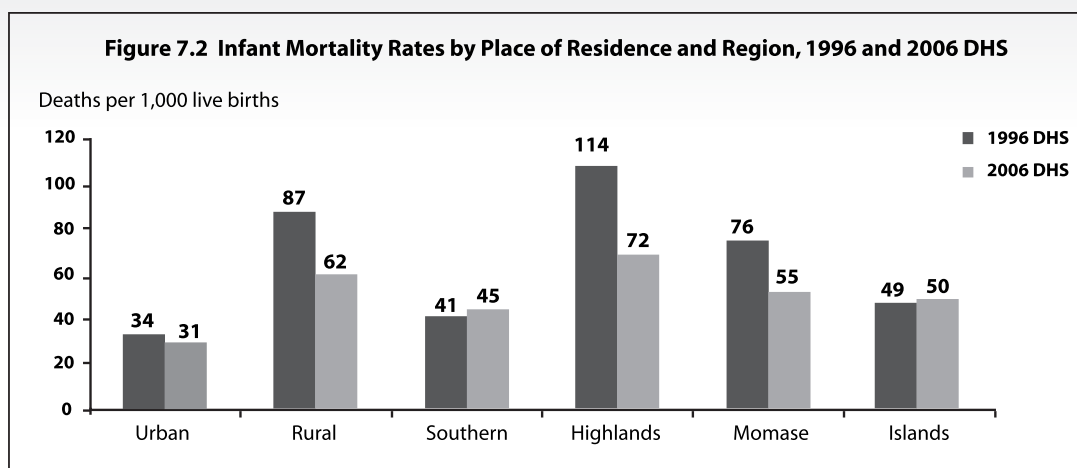
The 2006 DHS allows for the estimation of early childhood mortality rates by various selected background characteristics of the mother as presented in Table 7.4, such as her place of residence, region of residence and education level. To minimize the errors associated with mortality estimates and in order to have sufficient number of cases in each category, a ten-year reference period (1997-2006) is used to calculate the mortality rates.

The IMR in the urban areas is significantly lower than in the rural areas. As Table 7.4 shows, the IMR in urban areas is 31 deaths per 1,000 live births, which is one-half that of the rural areas with 62 deaths per 1,000 live births. The urban-rural differential in postneonatal mortality rate appears to be more pronounced compared to the differentials in neonatal mortality and child mortality rates. The urban-rural differences in neonatal mortality rate and child mortality rate are in fact not significant statistically at 95 percent confidence interval (see Appendix B). Moreover, not all of the observed differences in childhood mortality rates by region are significant. The differences in neonatal mortality rates are not significant. The IMR is higher in the Highlands region, with 72 infant deaths per 1,000 live births, compared to the other three regions. However, the apparent differences in the IMR of the other three regions are not significant statistically. The under-five mortality rate of the Highlands region, which is 90 deaths per 1,000 live births, is higher than that of the Southern region, but this is not significantly different from the corresponding rates of Momase and Island regions.

| Table 7.4 Early Childhood Mortality Rates by Socio-economic Characteristics | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, by socio-economic background characteristics, PNG 2006 | | | | | |
| Background characteristics | Neonatal mortality (NN) | Postneonatal mortality (PNN) ¹ | Infant mortality (IQ ₀) | Child mortality (4Q ₁) | Under-five mortality (5Q ₀) |
| Place of residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 20 | 11 | 31 | 12 | 42 |
| Rural | 31 | 32 | 62 | 18 | 79 |
| Region | | | | | |
| Southern | 25 | 20 | 45 | 13 | 58 |
| Highlands | 32 | 41 | 72 | 19 | 90 |
| Momase | 30 | 25 | 55 | 18 | 71 |
| Islands | 29 | 21 | 50 | 15 | 64 |
| Level of education | | | | | |
| No education | 32 | 41 | 74 | 23 | 95 |
| Grade 1-5 | 37 | 29 | 66 | 14 | 79 |
| Grade 6 | 25 | 24 | 49 | 14 | 63 |
| Grade 7+ | 21 | 13 | 34 | 11 | 45 |
| Total | 29 | 29 | 58 | 17 | 74 |
| ¹ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates | | | | | |

Table 7.4
Early Childhood Mortality Rates by Socio-economic Characteristics

The urban-rural and regional differences in early childhood mortality are further illustrated graphically in Figure 7.2 with comparison to 1996 DHS estimates. The reduction in IMR is more evident in rural areas than in urban areas. Among regions, the most significant reduction in IMR is seen in the Highlands and Momase regions.



The relationship between mother's education and child survival show that higher levels of education for mothers tend to be generally associated with lower mortality risks of children at early ages. As shown in Table 7.4, the IMR for children born to mothers with no education is 74 deaths per 1,000 live births compared to 34 deaths per 1,000 live births for children whose mothers completed grade 7 or higher levels of education.

Figure 7.2
Infant Mortality Rate by
Place of Residence and
Region, 1996 and 2006 DHS

Table 7.5 Early Childhood Mortality Rates by Demographic Characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, by demographic background characteristics, PNG 2006

| Demographic characteristics | Neonatal mortality (NN) | Postneonatal mortality (PNN) ¹ | Infant mortality (₁ q ₀) | Child mortality (₄ q ₁) | Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀) |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Sex of child | | | | | |
| Male | 29 | 30 | 60 | 18 | 77 |
| Female | 29 | 28 | 57 | 15 | 71 |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | |
| < 20 | 41 | 25 | 66 | 19 | 83 |
| 20 - 29 | 23 | 26 | 49 | 16 | 64 |
| 30 - 39 | 31 | 33 | 64 | 17 | 79 |
| 40 - 49 | 66 | 60 | 127 | 37 | 159 |
| Birth order | | | | | |
| '1 | 28 | 24 | 52 | 15 | 66 |
| '2 - 3 | 22 | 26 | 47 | 17 | 64 |
| '4 - 6 | 37 | 36 | 73 | 17 | 89 |
| 7+ | 66 | 40 | 77 | 21 | 97 |
| Previous birth interval² | | | | | |
| < 2 | 37 | 34 | 71 | 19 | 89 |
| 2 years | 27 | 31 | 58 | 16 | 73 |
| 3 years | 20 | 21 | 42 | 17 | 58 |
| 4 years or more | 22 | 23 | 44 | 13 | 56 |

¹ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

² Excludes first-order births

Table 7.5
Early Childhood
Mortality Rates
by Demographic
Characteristics

7.4 DEMOGRAPHIC DIFFERENTIALS IN MORTALITY

Infant and child mortality are also related to the demographic characteristics of the mother and the child. Table 7.5 presents the estimates of infant and child mortality rates according to the sex of the child, mother's age at birth of the child, birth order, and the length of the previous birth interval in the 10-year period preceding the survey.

The mother's age at birth is strongly associated with a child's chances of survival as presented in Table 7.5. Neonatal mortality tends to be higher among children whose mothers were less than 20 years of age or age 40 years and above at the time of the child's birth compared to children whose mothers were in the middle age groups. Postneonatal mortality and child mortality appear to be higher among children whose mothers were age 40 years and above at the time of birth of the child. Thus the relationship between mortality during the first 5 years of life and maternal age shows a typically U-shaped curve, with peaks for children of youngest and oldest mothers. This pattern is especially obvious in the case of infant mortality, particularly during the first month of life.

Mortality according to birth order shows the expected pattern of higher mortality associated with higher birth order, except for the first birth. Generally, the first births and births of order 7 or higher experience higher mortality than births of second and third order. High mortality rate shows strong association with the length of birth interval. Infant mortality is very high for children born following a short birth interval of less than two (2) years after a previous birth. It is 71 deaths per 1,000 live births compared with at least 42 deaths per 1,000 live births for children born three or more years after the previous birth. This implies the need to improve maternal and child health programs including family planning advocacy targeting married couples in all sectors of the community for both rural and urban areas.

7.5 HIGH-RISK FERTILITY BEHAVIOUR

The results in Table 7.6 emphasize the strong relationship between a woman's pattern of fertility and the survival of her children. Typically, infants and children have a greater probability of dying if they are born to mothers who are too young (under age 18) or too old (over age 34), if they are born after a short birth interval and if they are of high parity (birth order). A "short birth interval" is defined by a birth occurring less than 24 months after the previous birth. A child is of 'high birth parity' if the mother had previously given birth to three or more living children where this child is of birth order 4 or higher.

Table 7.6 presents the percent distribution of children born in the five years preceding the survey and of currently married women according to the different risk categories. It examines the relative risk of dying (risk ratio) for children by comparing the proportion dead in each high-risk category against the proportion dead among children not in any high-risk category.

Among the children born in the five years preceding the survey, 52 per cent are in at least one of the elevated risk categories and 48 per cent are in the 'risk free' category. For the births with risks, 33 per cent are in the single high-risk category and 19 per cent are in the multiple high-risk category. The most common single high-risk category is related to birth order higher than 3, while the multiple high-risk category with the largest percentage of births is that for births born to mothers older than 34 years, and with birth order higher than 3.

Table 7.6 High Risk Fertility Behaviour

Percent distribution of children born in the last five years preceding the survey who are at elevated risk of mortality, and percent distribution of currently married woman at risk of conceiving a child with an elevated risk of mortality, by category of increased risk, PNG 2006

| Risk category | Births in the 5 years preceding the survey | | Percentage of currently married women |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|
| | Percentage of births | Risk ratio | |
| Not in high-risk category | 48.0 | 1.0 | 25.4 |
| Single high-risk category | | | |
| Mother's age < 18 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 0.3 |
| Mother's age > 34 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 8.5 |
| Birth interval < 24 | 7.6 | 1.6 | 9.5 |
| Birth order > 3 | 20.9 | 1.3 | 15.2 |
| Sub total | 33.2 | 1.5 | 33.4 |
| Multiple high-risk | | | |
| Age < 18 and birth interval < 24 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 0.1 |
| Age > 34 and birth interval < 24 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 0.3 |
| Age > 34 and birth order > 3 | 11.7 | 1.9 | 27.2 |
| Age > 34 and birth interval < 24 and birth order > 3 | 1.7 | 4.1 | 4.7 |
| Birth interval < 24 and birth order > 3 | 4.9 | 2.4 | 8.8 |
| Sub total | 18.8 | 2.2 | 41.1 |
| In any high risk category | 52.0 | 1.7 | 74.5 |
| Total | 100 | - | 100 |
| Number | 6,754 | - | 7,214 |

Table 7.6 The risk ratios shown in Table 7.6, illustrate the relationship between the risk factors and mortality levels. The risk ratio is the proportion of deaths among births in a specific high risk category relative to the proportion of deaths among births not in any high risk category. Generally, the risk ratios for children in single high-risk categories are lower (average of 1.5) than the risk ratios for children in multiple high-risk categories (average of 2.2). Those who are most vulnerable are children of birth order higher than 3 who are born to mothers age more than 34 years in an interval of less than 24 months after a preceding birth. These children are 4 times as likely to die as the children with no elevated mortality risk.

The data presented in the last column of Table 7.6 addresses the question: what is the proportion of women who have the potential for having a high-risk birth if they were to conceive at the time of the survey. A woman's current age, time elapsed since last birth and parity were used to determine into which risk category the next birth would fall if a woman was to conceive at the time of the survey. Three in four currently married women (or 75 per cent of married women) are at risk of conceiving a child with an elevated mortality risk. Over 41 per cent are likely to be in the multi high risk category and 33 per cent in the single high risk category. The most common risk category among currently married women is births to women older than 34 years with birth order higher than 3 (27 per cent). However, the risk associated with births for all potential mothers still remain as one of the most difficult areas to manage despite the improved technology in health which is never available in most rural areas of PNG.

7.6 MATERNAL MORTALITY

Estimating maternal mortality requires a comprehensive and accurate reporting of maternal deaths. Maternal death is defined as any death that occurred during pregnancy, childbirth or within six (6) weeks after the end of a pregnancy. Data on maternal deaths can be obtained from three principal sources: vital registration systems, hospital records, and sample surveys (Abou Zahr and Royston, 1991). Unfortunately, vital registration systems on the causes of death in most developing countries including PNG are non-existent or if so provide a very low coverage for the required data. Statistics based on hospital records, while generally accurate, are not representative of the general population except for a sector of the population with access to health facilities. The third source of data on maternal mortality that is common in most developing countries is from household sample surveys. The DHS, a household based survey, basically collects maternal mortality data through a series of questions in which respondents are queried retrospectively on the causes of death of their sisters. These questions are designed to obtain an estimate of maternal mortality and were included in the first round of the DHS in 1996 and again in the 2006 DHS.

The sisterhood method was originally developed during the late 1980's to estimate maternal mortality. It was also designed to overcome the problem of large sample size requirements and thus, reduce cost (Graham, Brass and Snow, 1989). The sisterhood method is further defined into two commonly used methods which are the direct and indirect sisterhood methods. Both methods involve asking the respondents about the survivorship of their sisters. The direct method asks the respondents to provide detailed information about their sisters including the numbers reaching adulthood (age 12), the number who have died, the age at death, the year in which the death occurred, the number of years ago since the death occurred and whether the death occurred during pregnancy, childbirth or six weeks after end of her pregnancy. This method permits the direct estimation of the maternal mortality ratio (MMR) for various time periods, employing life table techniques. However, the direct method is much more data demanding, and of questionable accuracy, if used in societies where dates and ages are often not known as in the case of PNG. The questions themselves tend to be complex and time consuming to administer in the field.

The alternative to the direct method of estimation is the indirect sisterhood method, developed at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (Graham, Brass and Snow, 1989). The estimate of maternal mortality using the indirect method is based on information by the respondents covering a period of 35 years or more. Thus, the overall estimate is generated from data relating to a period centered around 10-12 years prior to the survey. The respondents are asked four simple questions about how many of their sisters reached adulthood (age 12), how many of these sisters are still living, how many of these sisters have died and how many of these dead sisters have died of maternal causes. The last question is further split into three specific questions on the causes of death for the dead sisters; how many died while pregnant, how many died during childbirth, and how many died during the six weeks after the end of a pregnancy. The administration of these questions requires only minimal time on the field. However, while the questions are relatively simple to administer and inexpensive, the overall results presents a retrospective situation centered around 12 years prior to the survey rather than the current estimate. However, the advantage far outweighs this as the ease of application in the field, and the possibility of providing yet another estimate of maternal mortality in PNG using the same indirect sisterhood method used in 1996.

The results of the application of the indirect sisterhood method in the calculation of the maternal mortality estimates are presented in Table 7.7. As in the 1996 DHS, the indirect method analyses data on respondent's sisters who had ever reached adulthood or 12 years. A value of 2.488 for the mean number of sisters of respondents 30 - 49 years was assigned to the two youngest age groups instead of using the actual number of sisters. This is because the younger age groups still have younger sisters who will reach age 12 in future. An adjustment factor (A_i) is used to convert the number of sisters reaching age 12 into 'sister units of risk'. Then the number of maternal deaths for each age group is divided by the sister units of risk to produce an estimate of the lifetime risk of maternal death. The values in Table 7.7 for the lifetime risk, as well as those showing the percentage of sisters dying of maternal causes, display no clear pattern by age except for an increase in the percentages of sisters dying of maternal causes in comparison to the 1996 DHS.

For the period about 12 years prior to the survey (approximately 1994), three indicators of maternal mortality: the proportion of maternal deaths among female deaths at reproductive age, the overall lifetime risk of maternal death and the maternal mortality ratio are calculated. Firstly, the proportion of maternal deaths (423 deaths) among female deaths at reproductive age (1,378 deaths) according to the 2006 DHS is 30.7 per cent. That is among the sisters of the respondents, who reached age 12 and no longer surviving at the time of the survey, the percentage who died during pregnancy, during childbirth or during the six (6) weeks after the end of pregnancy is about 31 per cent or 3 out of 10 deaths.

Table 7.7

Indirect Estimate of Mortality, circa 1994, PNG 2006

| Table 7.7 Indirect Estimate of Maternal Mortality, circa 1994, PNG 2006 | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| The basic calculations | | | | | | | | |
| | a | b | c | d | e | f (b*e) | g (d/h) | h (d/c) |
| Age group | No. of respondents | Sisters reaching age 12 | Sisters dead at age 12 or over | Number of maternal deaths | Adjustment factor (A_i) | Sister units of risk | Lifetime risk of maternal deaths | % dead sisters dying of maternal causes |
| 15-19 | 1,897 | 4,720 | 76 | 25 | 0.107 | 505.0 | 0.0495 | 32.9 |
| 20-24 | 1,935 | 4,815 | 171 | 58 | 0.206 | 991.9 | 0.0585 | 33.9 |
| 25-29 | 1,786 | 4,213 | 199 | 76 | 0.343 | 1,445.1 | 0.0526 | 38.2 |
| 30-34 | 1,694 | 4,303 | 253 | 83 | 0.503 | 2,164.4 | 0.0383 | 32.8 |
| 35-39 | 1,288 | 3,212 | 238 | 79 | 0.664 | 2,132.8 | 0.0370 | 33.2 |
| 40-44 | 991 | 2,498 | 256 | 59 | 0.802 | 2,003.4 | 0.0295 | 23.1 |
| 45-49 | 762 | 1,769 | 185 | 43 | 0.900 | 1,592.1 | 0.0270 | 23.2 |
| Total | 10,353 | 25,530 | 1,378 | 423 | | 10,834.7 | 0.039041 | 30.7 |
| Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) for PNG: $100\,000 [1 - (1 - 0.039041) \exp 1/5.4] = 733$ deaths per 100,000 live births | | | | | | | | |

Another important indicator is the overall life time risk of maternal deaths or an estimate of the lifetime risk of dying from maternal causes. The overall lifetime risk of maternal death (LTR) calculated from the 2006 DHS data for the period approximately twelve (12) years prior to the survey (around 1994) is 0.039. This means that around 12 years preceding the survey, approximately one out of every 25 women, once having reached the age of 12, dies of maternal related causes.

The overall lifetime risk is further converted into the risk per birth, or per 100,000 births, that is, the maternal mortality ratio (MMR), by applying the following formula:

$$\text{MMR} = 100,000 [1 - (1 - \text{LTR})^{\exp(1/\text{TFR})}]$$

The TFR refers to the period 10-14 years prior to the survey, which was calculated at 5.4 births per woman from the 2006 DHS data. Based on the fertility assumption and the lifetime risk, the maternal mortality for PNG about 12 years prior to the survey is 733 deaths per 100,000 live births.

The lifetime risk of maternal death for the urban women is estimated at 0.028, which means that approximately one out of every 35 women in the urban areas of PNG, once having reached the age of 12, will die of maternal causes. The estimate of MMR for the urban areas is 711 deaths per 100,000 live births. The lifetime risk for the rural women is calculated at 0.041, which is almost double the estimate for urban women. This means that approximately one out of every 25 women in the rural areas of PNG, once having reached age 12 years, will die of maternal causes. The resulting maternal mortality ratio for the rural areas is higher at 741 deaths per 100,000 live births than for the urban areas.

The accompanying maternal and child health indicators calculated from the 2006 DHS data show the known differentials in areas of concern to maternal health such as antenatal care, unattended births, and delivery complications. These indicators are further supported by very slight decreases in the childhood mortality rates over the 10 year period since the last survey. NSO is confident that the overall MMR of 733 deaths per 100,000 live births for PNG calculated from the 2006 DHS data is reasonable and NSO stands by the quality of data it collected in the 2006 DHS. This result is further supported by a much larger sample size than the 1996 DHS, thus, yielding reasonable estimate of the MMR.



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CHAPTER

8

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH CARE



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MATERNAL and child health care is an important part of the health system especially in reducing maternal and child mortality. The health care that a woman and her child receive during pregnancy, at the time of delivery, and soon after delivery is crucial for the survival and well being of both the mother and child. In the 2006 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), a series of questions pertaining to maternal and child health care were asked regarding any pregnancy and each of the live births that occurred during the five years preceding the survey. This chapter presents findings on several aspects of maternal and child health including; antenatal care, birth delivery characteristics, childhood vaccinations, common childhood diseases and their treatment. The findings could assist health planners in developing appropriate programs aimed at improving maternal and child health.

8.1 ANTENATAL CARE

Antenatal care (ANC) received by women during pregnancy can be assessed in terms of the type of ANC service provider, the number of ANC visits and the timing of the first ANC visit. In the 2006 DHS, women age 15-49 years who had one or more live births in the five years preceding the survey were asked whether they saw anyone for antenatal care during the pregnancy of these live births. The percent distribution of births by source of antenatal care received during pregnancy, according to selected background characteristics is shown in Table 8.1. Note that the births included in this table and the subsequent tables are those born 0-35 months prior to the date of interview.

Interviewers were instructed to record all

the ANC service providers mentioned by the respondents, however, for respondents who reported more than one ANC provider, only the one with the highest qualification is considered in Table 8.1. Almost 79 per cent of births in the three years preceding the survey are born to women who received ANC from health professionals (doctors, nurse and midwife). Sixteen per cent of births received no ANC at all. Overall, there has been a slight increase in the proportion of births to women who received ANC from a health professional since the last survey from 77 per cent in 1996 to 79 per cent in 2006. On the other hand, there is a decline in the proportion of births to women who received no ANC at all from 20 per cent in the 1996 DHS to 16 per cent in the 2006 DHS. Nurses remain as the most popular ANC provider.

Table 8.1
Antenatal
Care

| Table 8.1 Antenatal Care | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------|---------|-------------|----------|-----------------|-------|-----------------|-------|--------|--------------|
| Percent distribution of live births in the three years preceding the survey, by source of antenatal care (ANC) during pregnancy, according to maternal and selected background characteristics, PNG 2006 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maternal and selected background characteristics | Antenatal care provider | | | | | | | | Total | Number | |
| | Doctor | Nurse | Midwife | Trained VHV | Trad. BA | Female relative | Other | No one reported | | | Not reported |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 13.4 | 64.6 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 100 | 291 |
| 20-34 | 11.0 | 67.3 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 15.8 | 1.8 | 100 | 3,130 |
| 35+ | 8.1 | 65.9 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 18.6 | 2.5 | 100 | 689 |
| Birth order | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 13.6 | 67.8 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 12.0 | 1.4 | 100 | 1,012 |
| 2 - 3 | 11.3 | 68.3 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 14.7 | 1.7 | 100 | 1,483 |
| 4 - 5 | 10.0 | 65.2 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 18.2 | 2.0 | 100 | 1,037 |
| 6+ | 4.8 | 64.2 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 23.7 | 2.8 | 100 | 578 |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 36.7 | 56.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 3.4 | 2.0 | 100 | 561 |
| Rural | 6.5 | 68.4 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 18.2 | 1.8 | 100 | 3,549 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Southern | 20.5 | 62.0 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 11.3 | 1.4 | 100 | 878 |
| Highlands | 8.4 | 66.5 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 18.0 | 3.1 | 100 | 1,408 |
| Momase | 7.3 | 62.9 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 22.9 | 1.3 | 100 | 1,177 |
| Islands | 8.3 | 81.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 6.8 | 0.9 | 100 | 647 |
| Mother's educational level | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 5.8 | 56.5 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 29.8 | 2.2 | 100 | 1,172 |
| Grades 1-5 | 7.0 | 67.4 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 17.9 | 1.6 | 100 | 814 |
| Grades 6 | 10.0 | 73.1 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 11.5 | 1.7 | 100 | 1,053 |
| Grades 7+ | 19.9 | 71.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 4.5 | 1.7 | 100 | 1,020 |
| All Births | 10.7 | 66.8 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 16.2 | 1.8 | 100 | 4,111 |
| Note: Total births by level of education of mother do not add up to the overall total number of births because of non-response on education by a few respondents | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trained VHV - Trained village health volunteer and Trad.BA - Traditional birth attendant | | | | | | | | | | | |

Note: Total births by level of education of mother do not add up to the overall total number of births because of non-response on education by a few respondents

Trained VHV - Trained village health volunteer and Trad.BA - Traditional birth attendant

More than 13 per cent of births to women less than 20 years old received ANC from doctors compared with 11 per cent and 8 per cent of births to women in the age groups 20-34 and 35 and older, respectively. Mothers are more likely to seek ANC from a doctor during pregnancy with their first birth than for subsequent pregnancies. Table 8.1 shows that 14 per cent of first-order births are to women who sought ANC from a doctor compared with only 5 per cent of births of order 6 or higher. Women in the urban areas are more likely to see a doctor for ANC than women in rural areas. Thirty-seven per cent of births to women in urban areas received ANC from a doctor compared with 7 per cent of births in the rural areas.

There are significant variations in the distribution of births by source of ANC across regions. More than 70 per cent of births to women in each of the regions received ANC from health professionals. The highest proportion is of births to women in the Islands region with 90 per cent. The proportion of births to women who received no ANC at all remains the highest in Momase region at 23 per cent, a decline from 28 per cent recorded in 1996 DHS. The likelihood that a woman will consult a doctor during pregnancy increases as education increases. For example, only 6 per cent of births to women with no education received antenatal care from doctors compared with 20 per cent of births to women with grade 7 or higher levels of education. Conversely, women with no education are more likely to have no ANC at all than women with some education. Thirty per cent of births to women with no education received no ANC at all, compared with 5 per cent of births to women with grade 7 or higher levels of education.

8.2 ANTENATAL CARE VISITS

Antenatal care (ANC) is more effective when it is sought early in pregnancy and continues at regular intervals up to delivery. Regular visits allow proper monitoring of the prenatal conditions of both the mother and the child throughout the duration of pregnancy. The Department of Health (DOH) recommends that all pregnant women should have at least four ANC visits during each pregnancy. Information about the number of ANC visits by women during pregnancy is presented in Table 8.2.

The 2006 DHS data shows that 55 per cent of births in the three years preceding the survey are born to women who had 4 or more ANC visits during pregnancy. The median number of ANC visits is 4 which is still far less than the recommended number of 12. Overall, there has been an increase in the proportion of births to women who had 4 or more ANC visits since the 1996 DHS which posted 49 per cent.

Table 8.2
Number of
Antenatal Care
Visits

| Table 8.2 Number of Antenatal Care Visits | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Percent distribution of live births in the three years preceding the survey by the number of antenatal care visits, PNG 2006 | |
| Number of antenatal care visits | Percent |
| None | 16.2 |
| 1 | 3.8 |
| 2-3 | 15.3 |
| 4+ visits | 54.9 |
| Don't know/missing | 9.7 |
| Total | 100.0 |
| Median number of visits | 4.0 |
| Total live births | 4,111 |

8.3 TETANUS TOXOID VACCINATIONS

Tetanus toxoid injections are given to women during pregnancy to prevent new born babies from neonatal tetanus, which is a major cause of death among infants. For full protection, a pregnant woman should receive at least two doses during each pregnancy (WHO 1987). Women were asked if they had received tetanus toxoid for each of their child/children born in the five years preceding the survey.

Table 8.3 presents the data on tetanus toxoid coverage for all births in the three years preceding the survey. Seventy per cent of women with a birth in the three years preceding the survey received tetanus toxoid injection during pregnancy while 27 per cent of women with a birth in the same period did not receive tetanus toxoid injection. There are variations in tetanus toxoid coverage by mother's age at birth of the child, birth order, place of residence, region and mother's education. Women age less than 20 years with a birth are more likely to receive tetanus toxoid injection during pregnancy than women age 35 years and older. The 2006 DHS reveals that 70 per cent of

Table 8.3
Tetanus Toxoid
Vaccination

| Table 8.3 Tetanus Toxoid Vaccination | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|------|------------|--------------|-------|------------------|
| Percent distribution of live births in the three years preceding the survey, by whether or not mother received tetanus toxoid injection during pregnancy, according to maternal and other selected background characteristics, PNG 2006 | | | | | | |
| Maternal and selected background characteristics | Received tetanus toxoid | | | | Total | Number of births |
| | Yes | No | Don't know | Not reported | | |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | | |
| <20 | 70.1 | 28.5 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 100 | 291 |
| 20 - 34 | 70.2 | 26.5 | 0.9 | 2.5 | 100 | 3,130 |
| 35+ | 67.3 | 29.8 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 100 | 689 |
| Birth order | | | | | | |
| 1 | 73.8 | 23.3 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 100 | 1,012 |
| 2 - 3 | 71.0 | 25.8 | 0.8 | 2.4 | 100 | 1,483 |
| 4 - 5 | 68.6 | 27.7 | 1.0 | 2.8 | 100 | 1,037 |
| 6+ | 60.9 | 36.9 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 100 | 578 |
| Place of residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 83.1 | 13.9 | 0.9 | 2.1 | 100 | 561 |
| Rural | 67.6 | 29.3 | 0.8 | 2.4 | 100 | 3,549 |
| Region | | | | | | |
| Southern | 72.6 | 24.6 | 0.7 | 2.3 | 100 | 878 |
| Highlands | 67.0 | 28.3 | 1.1 | 3.5 | 100 | 1,408 |
| Momase | 64.8 | 32.5 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 100 | 1,177 |
| Islands | 80.2 | 18.2 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 100 | 647 |
| Mother's educational level | | | | | | |
| No education | 56.1 | 39.8 | 1.1 | 2.9 | 100 | 1,172 |
| Grades 1-5 | 67.2 | 29.6 | 0.6 | 2.7 | 100 | 814 |
| Grades 6 | 74.6 | 22.4 | 0.9 | 2.1 | 100 | 1,053 |
| Grades 7+ | 82.1 | 15.6 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 100 | 1,020 |
| All Births | 69.6 | 27.2 | 0.9 | 2.3 | 100 | 4,111 |

women age less than 20 years with a birth in the three years preceding the survey received tetanus toxoid injection compared to 67 per cent of women age 35 years and older.

The 2006 DHS also reveals that women with lower birth orders are more likely to receive tetanus toxoid injection during pregnancy than women with children of birth order 6 or higher (74 per cent and 61 per cent respectively). Similarly, women in urban areas (83 per cent) are more likely to receive tetanus toxoid injection than women in rural areas (68 per cent). Across regions, the Islands region has the highest proportion of women who received tetanus toxoid injection during pregnancy (80 per cent) while Momase region has the lowest proportion (65 per cent).

The data also shows that education has positive influence on the women's choice to receive tetanus toxoid injection. The proportion of women with a birth in the three years preceding the survey who received tetanus toxoid injection is significantly lower for women with no education than for women with grade 7 or higher levels of education (56 per cent and 82 per cent respectively). Overall, there has been no change on the level of tetanus toxoid vaccination coverage since the last survey (69 per cent in 1996 and 70 per cent in 2006).

8.4 PLACE OF DELIVERY

Proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risk of complications and infections that may cause death or serious illness to either the mother or the baby or both. Women were asked about the place of delivery for all births that occurred in the five years preceding the survey. Table 8.4 presents the distribution of live births in the three years preceding the survey by place of delivery and according to selected background characteristics.

The 2006 DHS shows that 52 per cent of births in the three years before the survey were delivered in a health facility and 46 per cent of births were delivered at own home or someone else's home. Almost 37 per cent of births in the cited period occurred in government health facilities and 15 per cent occurred in church or private health facilities. Young women are more likely to deliver in a health facility than older women. Sixty-one per cent of birth deliveries to women age less than 20 years occurred in health facilities compared with 45 per cent of births to women age 35 and older. First births are more likely to be delivered in a health facility (63 per cent) than at home (34 per cent). Delivery of births at home is more common in the rural areas at 51 per cent than in the urban areas at 10 per cent.

Over half of births in the regions were delivered in health facilities except for the Momase region with only 37 per cent of birth deliveries occurring in a health facility. The Islands region has 73 per cent of birth deliveries occurring in a health facility, while the Southern region has 58 per cent, and Highlands region, 51 per cent. The proportion of deliveries taking place in health facilities increases with mother's level of education. For example, of the births to women with no education, those delivered in a health facility is 32 per cent compared with 77 per cent of births to women with grade 7 or higher levels of education. Birth delivery in a health facility is also positively associated with the mother's number of ANC visits. About 67 per cent of births to women who had 4 or more ANC visits were delivered in a health facility compared with about 10 per cent of births to women who received no ANC. Generally, there is no significant change in the proportion of births delivered in health facility since the 1996 DHS which revealed a figure of 51 per cent.

Table 8.4
Place of Delivery

| Table 8.4 Place of Delivery | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|--------|--------------|------------------|
| Percent distribution of live births in the three years preceding the survey, by place of delivery, according to maternal and other selected background characteristics, PNG 2006 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maternal and selected background characteristics | Place of delivery | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Home | Other home | Gov't hospital | Gov't h/centre | Gov't a/post | Other gov't | Church hospital | Church h/centre | Church a/post | Other private | Others | Not reported | Number of births |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 34.0 | 2.7 | 33.0 | 12.0 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 9.3 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 291 |
| 20-34 | 43.9 | 1.4 | 26.1 | 10.8 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 9.9 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 3,130 |
| 35 + | 50.2 | 1.5 | 20.0 | 8.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 12.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 689 |
| Birth order | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 32.2 | 2.1 | 33.2 | 13.1 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 11.4 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1,012 |
| 2 - 3 | 42.9 | 0.9 | 27.2 | 10.3 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 9.9 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1,483 |
| 4 - 5 | 49.0 | 1.9 | 23.0 | 9.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 9.5 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 1,037 |
| 6 + | 60.2 | 1.2 | 12.5 | 8.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 10.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 578 |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 9.6 | 0.4 | 74.3 | 4.8 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 0.2 | 3.6 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 561 |
| Rural | 49.7 | 1.7 | 17.8 | 11.4 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 11.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 3,549 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Southern | 37.2 | 0.9 | 35.9 | 9.2 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 7.9 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 0.7 | 878 |
| Highlands | 44.3 | 1.7 | 23.8 | 9.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 11.5 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 2.5 | 1,408 |
| Morobe | 59.8 | 2.1 | 20.6 | 5.8 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 6.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1,177 |
| Islands | 25.3 | 0.8 | 24.3 | 22.4 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 5.9 | 18.1 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 647 |
| Mother's educational level | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 62.5 | 2.2 | 12.9 | 6.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 8.4 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1,172 |
| Grades 1-5 | 50.4 | 1.6 | 18.9 | 9.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 9.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 814 |
| Grades 6 | 42.5 | 1.1 | 24.5 | 12.8 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 12.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1,053 |
| Grades 7+ | 20.4 | 1.1 | 46.0 | 13.1 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 11.1 | 0.3 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 1,020 |
| No. of times received ANC | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| None | 86.9 | 2.0 | 4.2 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 665 |
| 1 visit | 58.9 | 1.3 | 18.4 | 9.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 158 |
| 2-3 visits | 49.8 | 1.4 | 23.3 | 8.2 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 10.0 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 631 |
| 4+ visits | 30.7 | 1.1 | 34.0 | 13.7 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 13.0 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 2,258 |
| Don't know / Missing | 35.2 | 3.8 | 19.3 | 10.6 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 11.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 13.1 | 386 |
| All Births | 44.2 | 1.5 | 25.5 | 10.5 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 10.3 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 4,111 |

8.5 ASSISTANCE DURING DELIVERY

Obstetric care by a health professional during delivery is recognized as critical for the reduction of maternal and neonatal mortality. The type of assistance a woman receives during the birth of her child, particularly the person providing assistance, depends on the place of delivery. Table 8.5 presents the percent distribution of live births in the three years preceding the survey by type of assistance during delivery, according to selected background characteristics. In the 2006 DHS, for women who reported that they were assisted during delivery by more than one person, the interviewer recorded all persons attending to the delivery. However, Table 8.5 presents only the most qualified attendant. Fifty-three per cent of births received delivery assistance from health professionals; 9 per cent from a doctor, 40 per cent from a nurse and 4 per cent from a midwife. Almost 29 per cent of births were assisted by a female relative while 7 per cent of births received no delivery assistance at all. This finding is expected given that almost half of the births in Papua New Guinea (PNG) are delivered at home.

There is a higher proportion of births to women who are less than 20 years of age (62 per cent), of first birth order (64 per cent), to women living in urban areas (88 per cent), to women with grade 7 or higher levels of education (79 per cent), and to women who had received 4 or more ANC visits (68 per cent) who received assistance from health professionals during delivery than births to other women. Moreover, in urban areas, three in every ten births in the three years preceding the survey were assisted by a doctor. Overall, there is almost no change in the proportion of births to women who received assistance from health professionals during delivery since the last DHS when it was recorded at 51 per cent. However, there is an increase in the proportion of births to women who were assisted by a female relative, from 26 per cent in 1996 DHS to 29 per cent in 2006 DHS. Of particular concern is the substantial proportion of births to women who received no ANC at all, at 55 per cent, who sought assistance from a female relative during delivery.

Table 8.5
Assistance
during Delivery

| Table 8.5 Assistance during Delivery | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------|---------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------|-------|------------------|-------|
| Percent distribution of live births in the three years preceding the survey, by type of assistance received during delivery, according to maternal and other selected background characteristics, PNG 2006 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maternal and selected background characteristics | Assistance during delivery | | | | | | | Total | Number of births | |
| | Doctor | Nurse | Midwife | Trained VHV | Trad. Birth Attendant | Female relative | Other | | | |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 11.0 | 44.7 | 6.2 | 1.4 | 3.1 | 29.2 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 100 | 291 |
| 20-34 | 8.8 | 40.9 | 3.7 | 1.0 | 4.0 | 28.0 | 4.8 | 7.2 | 100 | 3,130 |
| 35 + | 7.8 | 36.6 | 3.0 | 0.7 | 5.7 | 30.3 | 3.8 | 10.6 | 100 | 689 |
| Birth order | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 11.9 | 48.1 | 4.1 | 1.5 | 2.8 | 25.6 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 100 | 1,012 |
| 2 - 3 | 9.3 | 41.1 | 4.7 | 0.9 | 3.8 | 28.0 | 4.5 | 6.2 | 100 | 1,483 |
| 4 - 5 | 7.9 | 37.2 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 4.9 | 30.7 | 4.9 | 9.3 | 100 | 1,037 |
| 6 + | 3.8 | 31.0 | 3.1 | 0.9 | 6.7 | 31.0 | 6.1 | 15.9 | 100 | 578 |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 32.4 | 49.6 | 6.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 6.2 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 100 | 561 |
| Rural | 5.1 | 39.0 | 3.4 | 1.1 | 4.9 | 32.0 | 4.8 | 8.3 | 100 | 3,549 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Southern | 17.4 | 35.8 | 4.7 | 2.1 | 5.8 | 25.7 | 5.5 | 2.2 | 100 | 878 |
| Highlands | 7.2 | 40.8 | 3.5 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 26.8 | 4.2 | 12.4 | 100 | 1,408 |
| Monase | 6.2 | 27.9 | 4.8 | 1.0 | 6.6 | 39.0 | 5.4 | 8.0 | 100 | 1,177 |
| Islands | 5.1 | 68.8 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 2.8 | 16.4 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 100 | 647 |
| Mother's educational level | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 4.0 | 27.6 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 4.3 | 38.8 | 7.0 | 13.9 | 100 | 1,172 |
| Grades 1-5 | 5.4 | 36.2 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 5.2 | 36.0 | 6.1 | 5.3 | 100 | 814 |
| Grades 6 | 10.1 | 42.5 | 3.6 | 1.3 | 6.2 | 25.9 | 3.1 | 6.4 | 100 | 1,053 |
| Grades 7+ | 15.8 | 55.9 | 7.0 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 14.1 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 100 | 1,020 |
| No. of times received ANC | | | | | | | | | | |
| None | 1.7 | 7.7 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 6.9 | 54.7 | 6.5 | 20.2 | 100 | 665 |
| 1 visit | 4.4 | 29.7 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 3.2 | 41.1 | 8.2 | 8.9 | 100 | 158 |
| 2 -3 visits | 7.1 | 38.2 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 3.0 | 33.0 | 6.5 | 7.6 | 100 | 631 |
| 4+ visits | 11.6 | 52.0 | 4.7 | 1.0 | 3.6 | 19.4 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 100 | 2,258 |
| Dont Know / missing | 9.3 | 37.2 | 3.3 | 1.3 | 5.8 | 23.9 | 1.5 | 4.5 | 100 | 398 |
| All Births | 8.8 | 40.4 | 3.8 | 1.0 | 4.2 | 28.5 | 4.5 | 7.3 | 100 | 4,111 |

Note: Total births by level of education of mother do not add up to the overall total number of births because of non-response on education by a few respondents

Note: Total births by level of education of mother do not add up to the overall total number of births because of non-response on education by a few respondents

8.6 DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS

In every pregnancy, there is a risk of complications that could occur at the time of delivery. The types of complications vary according to women's socio-demographic background. Women who are educated and exposed to better antenatal care services in the urban areas are more likely to be at little risk during child delivery than those in the rural areas. Table 8.6 presents the percentage of live births in the three years preceding the survey with types of complication experienced by their mothers during delivery as reported by the respondents in the survey, according to antenatal care and delivery care, and early neonatal death status.

The results of the 2006 DHS show that there were no complications associated with 57 per cent of births born in the three years preceding the survey. The most common complications are excessive bleeding with 29 per cent and prolonged labour with 24 per cent. The proportion of deliveries with complications is higher for women who did not receive both antenatal care and delivery care than for women who received antenatal care only or both antenatal and delivery care. However, this proportion is not significantly different from that for births to women with delivery care but without antenatal care. For a specific complication like prolonged labor, the proportion is even higher for these births than for births to women who did not receive both antenatal care and delivery care. The survey findings indicate that women with delivery complications were more likely those without antenatal care who had sought for medical care of a doctor or a health professional during delivery.

The major delivery complications for children who died during the first month of life or neonatal deaths are prolonged labour and excessive bleeding. These are also the common delivery complications for surviving children and those who died at age one month or older. Prolonged labour was reported by respondents in the 2006 DHS for 30 per cent of the births which ended in neonatal deaths, and excessive bleeding for 31 per cent. Convulsion was reported for 14 per cent of such births,

Table 8.6
Delivery Complications

| Table 8.6 Delivery Complications | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------|------|----------------------|
| Percentage of live births in the three years preceding the survey by type of complications encountered at delivery, according to antenatal and delivery care received, and early neonatal death status, PNG 2006 | | | | | | |
| Antenatal and delivery care and early neonatal death status | Complication of delivery | | | | | Number of livebirths |
| | Prolonged labour | Excessive bleeding | Vaginal infection/fever | Convulsions | None | |
| Medical maternity care | | | | | | |
| None | 26.2 | 36.4 | 18.4 | 11.5 | 46.5 | 766 |
| Antenatal care only | 21.6 | 30.3 | 15.7 | 7.0 | 58.4 | 1,165 |
| Delivery care only | 30.8 | 33.7 | 18.3 | 9.6 | 49.0 | 104 |
| Both types of care | 23.5 | 24.6 | 11.6 | 6.8 | 59.9 | 2,075 |
| Early neonatal death status | | | | | | |
| Surviving at survey date | 23.2 | 26.2 | 12.6 | 6.8 | 60.2 | 1,014 |
| Dead at age 1+ months | 29.2 | 33.0 | 17.0 | 10.4 | 46.2 | 106 |
| Dead at age less one month (neonatal death) | 29.5 | 30.5 | 12.4 | 14.3 | 47.6 | 105 |
| All births | 23.7 | 28.7 | 14.2 | 7.8 | 56.7 | 4,111 |

Table 8.7 Vaccination by Source of Information

Among children 12 - 23 months of age, the percentage who received specific vaccination at any time before the interview, by whether the information was from the health card or from the mother, PNG 2006

| Source of information | BCG | | Polio vaccine | | | | DPT | | | Hepatitis vaccine | | | Anti measles | Total | | |
|-----------------------|------|------|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------------------|--------------|------|--------------|---------|-------|-------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | All vaccines | None | | Percent | Cases | |
| Health card | 66.7 | 64.9 | 60.1 | 54.6 | 49.8 | 66.5 | 60.4 | 53.7 | 64.8 | 59.3 | 53.3 | 61.6 | 45.3 | 1.4 | 70.4 | 883 |
| Mother's report | 23.0 | 22.5 | 18.7 | 13.7 | 8.4 | 21.4 | 17.6 | 13.1 | 21.6 | 17.2 | 11.2 | 19.9 | 6.8 | 5.4 | 29.6 | 371 |
| Either source | 89.6 | 87.4 | 78.9 | 68.3 | 58.2 | 87.9 | 78.1 | 66.8 | 86.4 | 76.6 | 64.6 | 81.6 | 52.1 | 6.9 | 100 | 1,254 |

8.7 VACCINATION BY SOURCE OF INFORMATION

In 2006 DHS, mothers were asked to show the interviewers the health cards of all children born during the three years preceding the survey. The interviewers recorded from the card each vaccination given to each child. If a mother never received a health card for her child, or she was unable to show the card to the interviewer, she was asked questions about the types of vaccinations her child received and the number of doses given to her child.

Information on vaccination coverage according to the source of information is presented in Table 8.7. The data on vaccination coverage were obtained from the health cards for 70 per cent of children. For the other 30 per cent of the children, the data came from the mothers' report. The data based on information recorded on the health card and mother's report shows that 52 per cent of children 12-23 months of age have received all the basic types of vaccines. The coverage rate is highest for BCG at 90 per cent, first dose of DPT at 88 per cent, first dose of polio at 87 per cent and first dose of hepatitis vaccine at 86 per cent. The proportion of children 12-23 months who have not received any of the basic type of vaccine has decreased slightly since the 1996 DHS, from 8 per cent to 7 per cent.

8.8 VACCINATION COVERAGE

Table 8.8 examines the level of vaccination coverage by selected background characteristics of the mother and the child. Vaccination coverage differ by sex of the child; birth order, place of residence, region and mother's education. Vaccination coverage is higher for female children at 55 per cent compared with 50 per cent of male children. Almost 55 per cent of first-order births and 56 per cent of children of birth order 2-3 have been completely immunized compared with 40 per cent of children of birth order 6 or higher. Children in urban areas have a distinct advantage in terms of accessibility to facilities for vaccination. The data indicates that 64 per cent of children in urban areas are completely immunized, compared to 50 per cent in the rural areas. Vaccination coverage is higher for children born to mothers with grade 7 or higher levels of education at 64 per cent than children born to mothers with no education at 38 per cent. Vaccination coverage is comparatively low at 42 per cent for children of mothers living in Momase region compared to the other regions. This figure is also below the national average of 52 per cent. The overall vaccination coverage, measured in terms of the proportion of children 12-23 months of age who have received all the required basic vaccines at anytime before the survey, has increased from 39 per cent in 1996 to 52 per cent in 2006.

Table 8.8
Vaccination
by Selected
Background
Characteristics

| Maternal and selected background characteristics | BCG | Polio vaccine | | | | DPT | | | | Hepatitis vaccine | | | Anti measles | Total | | |
|--------------------------------------------------|------|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--|-------------------|------|------|--------------|-------|------|-------|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | | All | None | Cases |
| Child's sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 89.0 | 87.7 | 78.6 | 66.8 | 56.1 | 87.7 | 77.2 | 64.6 | | 85.4 | 75.4 | 62.0 | 80.9 | 49.7 | 7.0 | 69.3 |
| Female | 90.1 | 86.9 | 79.3 | 70.2 | 61.0 | 88.1 | 79.3 | 69.3 | | 87.8 | 78.0 | 67.7 | 82.3 | 55.1 | 6.7 | 71.8 |
| Birth order | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 90.1 | 86.1 | 80.6 | 69.4 | 59.9 | 88.8 | 82.3 | 69.0 | | 85.7 | 78.6 | 65.6 | 84.0 | 54.8 | 7.8 | 71.8 |
| 2 - 3 | 90.8 | 90.4 | 81.2 | 74.4 | 62.4 | 90.2 | 80.3 | 72.0 | | 88.9 | 78.8 | 68.6 | 84.2 | 56.2 | 5.1 | 69.2 |
| 4 - 5 | 89.0 | 87.0 | 77.6 | 64.3 | 57.8 | 86.0 | 74.7 | 63.0 | | 85.4 | 75.3 | 61.7 | 79.2 | 50.3 | 7.1 | 70.5 |
| 6+ | 85.4 | 81.6 | 71.4 | 57.3 | 45.4 | 82.7 | 70.8 | 56.2 | | 82.2 | 69.2 | 57.3 | 75.1 | 40.0 | 9.7 | 70.3 |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 97.2 | 90.4 | 87.0 | 81.9 | 72.9 | 94.4 | 85.3 | 79.1 | | 90.4 | 83.1 | 73.4 | 88.7 | 63.8 | 1.1 | 76.3 |
| Rural | 88.3 | 86.9 | 77.4 | 66.0 | 55.8 | 86.8 | 76.9 | 64.8 | | 85.7 | 75.6 | 63.1 | 80.3 | 50.2 | 7.9 | 69.5 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Southern | 92.6 | 84.4 | 80.1 | 73.0 | 65.2 | 88.3 | 80.5 | 72.7 | | 87.9 | 81.2 | 74.1 | 83.0 | 61.3 | 4.3 | 80.1 |
| Highlands | 91.7 | 92.4 | 83.8 | 69.2 | 55.6 | 90.9 | 79.5 | 66.9 | | 90.9 | 80.6 | 65.2 | 85.1 | 50.8 | 4.3 | 63.1 |
| Momase | 82.2 | 80.3 | 67.3 | 57.0 | 49.2 | 80.0 | 67.8 | 55.4 | | 76.2 | 62.4 | 51.6 | 72.2 | 42.4 | 14.3 | 37.0 |
| Islands | 94.2 | 94.2 | 88.4 | 79.7 | 69.6 | 94.7 | 90.3 | 77.8 | | 93.7 | 87.0 | 73.9 | 88.9 | 59.4 | 1.9 | 74.4 |
| Mother's educational level | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 80.1 | 79.5 | 66.8 | 54.3 | 44.9 | 78.1 | 64.8 | 52.6 | | 76.5 | 62.0 | 49.6 | 70.9 | 37.7 | 16.3 | 65.7 |
| Grades 1-5 | 91.7 | 89.1 | 80.3 | 68.1 | 58.1 | 89.1 | 78.6 | 67.2 | | 88.2 | 77.7 | 64.2 | 79.9 | 53.7 | 5.7 | 67.7 |
| Grades 6 | 91.7 | 88.1 | 81.0 | 72.4 | 61.4 | 90.5 | 83.1 | 70.3 | | 89.0 | 80.7 | 69.4 | 85.8 | 55.2 | 3.3 | 79.5 |
| Grades 7+ | 96.2 | 94.2 | 89.1 | 79.6 | 70.3 | 94.9 | 87.2 | 78.6 | | 93.9 | 88.2 | 76.7 | 90.1 | 63.6 | 0.6 | 68.7 |
| Total children 12-23 months | 89.5 | 87.3 | 78.8 | 68.3 | 58.2 | 87.8 | 78.1 | 66.8 | | 86.3 | 76.5 | 64.5 | 81.5 | 52.0 | 6.9 | 70.4 |

Note: Number of children 12-23 months old by level of education of mother do not add up to overall number of children 12-23 months old because of non-response on education by some respondents

8.9 PREVALENCE OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION (ARI) AND OF FEVER

Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) is a leading cause of childhood morbidity and mortality throughout the world and PNG is no exception. Early diagnosis and treatment with antibiotics can prevent a large proportion of deaths caused by ARI. In the 2006 DHS, the prevalence of ARI was estimated using the mother's report on the symptoms of ARI; coughing accompanied by short, fast breathing in the last two weeks preceding the survey. It should be noted that the morbidity data collected are subjective that they are based on the mother's perception of illness with no validation from medical personnel and that the prevalence of ARI is subject to seasonality.

Table 8.9 shows the percentage of children below the age of three with symptoms of ARI during the two weeks preceding the survey according to maternal and child's background characteristics. Almost 3 per cent of children less than three years of age showed symptoms of ARI at some time in the two weeks preceding the survey. In addition, 7 per cent of children less than three years of age had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey. With the exception of those less than 6 months of age, prevalence of ARI decreases with increasing age of the child. Children age 6-11 months, children of first birth order, children in rural areas and children to mothers with grade 5 education and less have high prevalence of ARI.

There are variations across regions in the prevalence of ARI, ranging from a low of one per cent in Southern region to 3 per cent in the Momase and Highlands regions respectively. The importance of taking children to health facility for ARI treatment appears to be high for children age 6-11 months at 77 per cent, children of birth order 6 or higher at 71 per cent, for those living in urban areas at 73 per cent, and for children to mothers with some education. Generally the prevalence of ARI for the children less than three years of age has dramatically declined from 13 per cent in 1996 to 3 per cent in 2006.

Table 8.9 Prevalence of Acute Respiratory Infection and of Fever and Contact with a Health Facility

Among children under three years of age, the percentage who were ill with a cough accompanied by fast breathing, the percentage who were ill with fever during the two weeks before the survey, and the percentage among children with cough and fast breathing who were taken to health facility, by maternal and selected background characteristics, PNG 2006

| Maternal and selected background characteristics | Respiratory infection and fever | | | Number of children |
|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-------|--------------------|
| | Cough, fast breathing | Cough, fast breathing taken to health facility | Fever | |
| Child's sex | | | | |
| Male | 3.0 | 66.1 | 7.7 | 2,049 |
| Female | 1.9 | 57.1 | 6.2 | 1,845 |
| Child's age | | | | |
| Under 6 months | 3.1 | 52.4 | 4.5 | 684 |
| 6 - 11 months | 3.4 | 77.3 | 8.6 | 654 |
| 12 - 23 months | 3.1 | 70.0 | 8.4 | 1,281 |
| 24 - 35 months | 1.0 | 46.2 | 6.2 | 1,275 |
| Birth order | | | | |
| 1 | 3.2 | 64.5 | 8.4 | 967 |
| 2 - 3 | 2.0 | 57.1 | 6.2 | 1,411 |
| 4 - 5 | 2.5 | 62.5 | 7.1 | 971 |
| 6+ | 2.6 | 71.4 | 6.1 | 544 |
| Place of residence | | | | |
| Urban | 2.0 | 72.7 | 6.8 | 546 |
| Rural | 2.6 | 61.6 | 7.0 | 3,347 |
| Region | | | | |
| Southern | 1.4 | 83.3 | 4.7 | 846 |
| Highlands | 2.9 | 65.8 | 9.0 | 1,307 |
| Momase | 2.9 | 54.5 | 6.4 | 1,125 |
| Islands | 2.1 | 51.5 | 6.8 | 616 |
| Mother's educational level | | | | |
| No education | 3.1 | 50.0 | 8.1 | 1,102 |
| Grades 1-5 | 3.6 | 70.4 | 7.8 | 759 |
| Grades 6 | 1.5 | 66.7 | 6.1 | 1,002 |
| Grades 7+ | 2.1 | 71.4 | 6.2 | 984 |
| Total | 2.5 | 62.9 | 7.0 | 3,893 |

8.10 DIARRHOEA PREVALENCE

Dehydration caused by severe diarrhoea is a major cause of morbidity and mortality among young children although the condition can be easily treated with oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Table 8.10 shows the percentage of children below the age of three with diarrhoea in the past two weeks preceding the survey by selected background characteristics. Overall, 5 per cent of children less than three years of age had diarrhoea in the past two weeks and 2 per cent had diarrhoea in the past 24 hours before the interview, which indicates a decline from 17 per cent and 6 per cent respectively since 1996.

There are some variations in the prevalence of diarrhoea by child's age, birth order, place of residence, region and mother's education but these are not substantial as the prevalence of diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey was low. For instance, the proportion who had diarrhoea at anytime in the two weeks preceding the survey is higher among children 12-23 months old than among children in other age groups. Diarrhoeal diseases are least prevalent among children less than 6 months since more than half of these children are exclusively breastfeeding (Chapter 9) and hence are least exposed to the risk of such diseases. Children whose mothers have no education tend to be more susceptible to bouts of diarrhoea.

Table 8.10
Diarrhoea
Prevalence

| Table 8.10 Diarrhoea Prevalence | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| Percentage of children under three years of age with diarrhoea and diarrhoea with blood during the two weeks before the survey, and the percentage with diarrhoea in the 24 hours before the survey by maternal and selected background characteristics, PNG 2006 | | | | |
| Maternal and selected background characteristics | Diarrhoea prevalence | | | Number of children |
| | Diarrhoea in the past 2 weeks | Diarrhoea with blood in the past 2 weeks | Diarrhoea in the past 24 hours | |
| Child's sex | | | | |
| Male | 4.7 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 2,049 |
| Female | 4.3 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 1,845 |
| Child's age | | | | |
| Under 6 months | 2.8 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 684 |
| 6 - 11 months | 5.0 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 654 |
| 12 - 23 months | 6.5 | 0.3 | 3.0 | 1,281 |
| 24 - 35 months | 3.2 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1,275 |
| Birth order | | | | |
| 1 | 5.2 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 967 |
| 2 - 3 | 5.0 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 1,411 |
| 4 - 5 | 4.3 | 0.3 | 2.2 | 971 |
| 6+ | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 544 |
| Place of residence | | | | |
| Urban | 3.7 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 546 |
| Rural | 4.7 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 3,347 |
| Region | | | | |
| Southern | 2.8 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 846 |
| Highlands | 5.4 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 1,307 |
| Momase | 4.9 | 0.7 | 2.2 | 1,125 |
| Islands | 4.4 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 616 |
| Mother's educational level | | | | |
| No education | 6.1 | 0.7 | 2.8 | 1,102 |
| Grades 1-5 | 4.7 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 759 |
| Grades 6 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 1,002 |
| Grades 7+ | 4.6 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 984 |
| Total | 4.5 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 3,893 |
| <i>Note: Total births by level of education of mother do not add up to the overall total number of births because of non-response on education by some respondents</i> | | | | |

8.11 DIARRHOEA TREATMENT

The 2006 DHS asked mothers of children below the age of three who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey about the type of treatment received. Table 8.11 shows the percentage of children below the age of three with diarrhoea by the type of treatment according to maternal and child's background characteristics. Thirty per cent of children who were reported to have diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey were taken to a health facility, 8 per cent were given oral rehydration solution (ORS) and 7 per cent were given recommended home solution (RHS) for the treatment of diarrhoea. Almost 86 per cent of children with diarrhoea were not given ORS and RHS including fluids to treat diarrhoea. Other treatments for diarrhoea given include injection at 2 per cent and other home remedies at 22 per cent.

Almost 40 per cent of children were not treated for diarrhoea. The proportion is especially high for children whose mothers live in rural areas and whose mothers have no education. Notable differences in the proportion of children who were reported to have diarrhoea that were taken to a health facility also exist. There has been an overall decline in the proportion of children with diarrhoea who were given various diarrhoea treatments compared with the results of the 1996 DHS.

Table 8.11 Diarrhoea Treatment

Among children under three years of age who had diarrhoea in the past two weeks before the survey, the percentage taken for treatment to a health facility, the percentage who received oral rehydration (ORS) packet or a recommended home solution (RHS), the percentage who received neither ORS or RHS, the percentage given other treatment and the percentage given no treatment by maternal and selected background characteristics, PNG 2006

| Maternal and selected background characteristics | Diarrhoea treatment | | | | | | Children with diarrhoea | |
|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------|--------|--------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|-------------------------|------|
| | Health facility | ORS packet | RHS | No ORS or RHS including fluids | Injection | Other home remedies | | |
| Child's sex | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 29.9 | 7.2 | 4.1 | 87.6 | 3.1 | 19.6 | 43.3 | 97 |
| Female | 30.4 | 8.9 | 11.4 | 82.3 | 1.3 | 24.1 | 34.2 | 79 |
| Child's age | | | | | | | | |
| Under 6 months | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 19 |
| 6 - 11 months | (30.3) | (12.1) | (9.1) | (81.8) | (3.0) | (12.1) | (54.5) | (33) |
| 12 - 23 months | 33.7 | 9.6 | 7.2 | 81.9 | 1.2 | 26.5 | 32.5 | 83 |
| 24 - 35 months | (26.8) | (4.9) | (9.8) | (87.8) | (2.4) | (19.5) | 31.7) | (41) |
| Birth order | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | (34.0) | (8.0) | (6.0) | (88.0) | (2.0) | (22.0) | (46.0) | (50) |
| 2 - 3 | 25.7 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 80.0 | 1.4 | 21.4 | 32.9 | 70 |
| 4 - 5 | (26.2) | (7.1) | (2.4) | (92.9) | (4.8) | (23.8) | (42.9) | (42) |
| 6+ | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | (45.0) | (10.0) | (10.0) | (85.0) | (10.0) | (20.0) | (20.0) | (20) |
| Rural | 27.4 | 7.6 | 7.0 | 85.4 | 1.3 | 21.7 | 41.4 | 157 |
| Region | | | | | | | | |
| Southern | (37.5) | (8.3) | (8.3) | (83.3) | (0.0) | (16.7) | (33.3) | (24) |
| Highlands | 19.7 | 8.5 | 11.3 | 80.3 | 1.4 | 22.5 | 50.7 | 71 |
| Momase | 32.7 | 5.5 | 1.8 | 92.7 | 3.6 | 20.0 | 32.7 | 55 |
| Islands | (40.7) | (7.4) | (7.4) | (85.2) | (3.7) | (25.9) | (25.9) | (27) |
| Mother's educational level | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 17.9 | 6.0 | 4.5 | 91.0 | 3.0 | 19.4 | 53.7 | 67 |
| Grades 1-5 | (36.1) | (11.1) | (0.0) | (88.9) | (2.8) | (22.2) | (44.4) | (36) |
| Grades 6 | (46.2) | (7.7) | (26.9) | (73.1) | (0.0) | (23.1) | (15.4) | (26) |
| Grades 7+ | 31.1 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 82.2 | 0.0 | 24.4 | 26.7 | 45 |
| Total | 30.1 | 8.0 | 7.4 | 85.8 | 2.3 | 21.6 | 39.2 | 176 |

Note: Cells with * are based on less than 25 unweighted cases. Cells with () are based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

Note: Cells with * are based on less than 25 unweighted cases. Cells with () are based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

Table 8.11
Diarrhoea
Treatment



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CHAPTER

9

INFANT FEEDING PRACTICES



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BREASTFEEDING is important to both the mother and the child. Breastfeeding is the best source of nourishment for infants in the first six months of life. The frequency, duration and amount of feeding affect the child's nutritional status which in turn influences child survival. Infants who are not breastfed and who live in environments where adequate breast milk substitutes are not available are often at risk of malnutrition, diseases and even dying. The duration of breastfeeding also helps the mother to recover from child birth, prolonging the duration of postpartum amenorrhea, thereby widening the birth interval.

This chapter provides information on the breastfeeding practice in Papua New Guinea (PNG) based on the mothers' reports from this survey. It discusses various aspects of breastfeeding including prevalence, pattern, duration of breastfeeding and type of food supplements given to a child.

9.1 PREVALENCE OF EVER BREASTFEEDING

Table 9.1 shows the percentage of all children born in the three years preceding the survey, who were ever breastfed according to background characteristics. Breastfeeding in PNG is universal with 96 per cent of children born in the three years preceding the survey were ever breastfed. The prevalence of breastfeeding has remained the same since 1996. Breastfeeding of children according to different background characteristics of mothers shows very minimal variation.

Children born to mothers in urban and rural areas are both likely to be breastfed (94 per cent and 97 per cent, respectively), with

children in rural areas exhibiting a slightly higher likelihood to be breastfed. While breastfeeding is prevalent in all regions, it is most prevalent in the Highlands region with 98 per cent of children ever breastfed. The Islands and Momase regions have shown a decline in the proportion of children ever breastfed since 1996. The educational level of mothers does not appear to have a relation with their breastfeeding practices. Regardless of educational level of the mothers, the proportion of their children who were ever breastfed remains consistently above 95 per cent, a finding similar to that in 1996 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). There is also no relationship between breastfeeding and the type of delivery assistance or place of delivery.

| Table 9.1 Initial Breastfeeding | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Percentage of children born in the three years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, according to background characteristics, PNG 2006 | | | |
| Background characteristics | Breastfeeding status | | No. of cases |
| | Ever breastfed | Never breastfed | |
| Sex of child | | | |
| Male | 96.2 | 3.8 | 2,158 |
| Female | 96.1 | 3.8 | 1,935 |
| Place of residence | | | |
| Urban | 93.7 | 6.5 | 557 |
| Rural | 96.6 | 3.5 | 3,535 |
| Region | | | |
| Southern | 96.1 | 3.9 | 876 |
| Highlands | 97.8 | 2.2 | 1,396 |
| Momase | 95.2 | 4.7 | 1,174 |
| Islands | 94.4 | 5.7 | 646 |
| Mother's educational level | | | |
| No education | 96.4 | 3.6 | 1,170 |
| Grade 1- 5 | 97.0 | 3.0 | 810 |
| Grade 6 | 96.3 | 3.7 | 1,046 |
| Grade 7+ | 95.3 | 4.7 | 1,016 |
| Who assisted at delivery | | | |
| Health Personnel ¹ | 96.0 | 4.1 | 2,182 |
| Female relative | 96.8 | 3.2 | 1,173 |
| Other (including no one) | 94.7 | 5.3 | 397 |
| Place on delivery | | | |
| Home/Other home | 96.3 | 3.8 | 1,883 |
| Government health facility | 95.3 | 4.6 | 1,505 |
| Church health facility | 97.9 | 2.1 | 582 |
| Others | 97.8 | 2.2 | 90 |
| Total | 96.1 | 3.8 | 4,093 |
| <i>Note: Details on number of children by education of mother, assistance at delivery and place of delivery do not sum to total on such data items due to non-response by some respondents.</i> | | | |
| ¹ Includes doctors, nurses and midwives | | | |

Table 9.1
Initial
Breastfeeding

| Table 9.2 Breastfeeding Status by Child's Age | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------|-----------------|
| Percent distribution of living children under three years of age by breastfeeding status by child's age in months, PNG 2006 | | | | | | |
| Months since birth | Not breastfeeding | Exclusive breastfeeding | Breast and plain water | Breast and supplement | Total | Living children |
| 0 - 1 | 2.5 | 79.8 | 2.5 | 14.6 | 100 | 198 |
| 2 - 3 | 4.2 | 57.7 | 5.0 | 33.1 | 100 | 239 |
| 4 - 5 | 4.5 | 35.6 | 3.2 | 57.1 | 100 | 247 |
| 6 - 7 | 4.6 | 20.1 | 5.0 | 70.3 | 100 | 219 |
| 8 - 9 | 4.3 | 11.5 | 1.9 | 81.8 | 100 | 209 |
| 10-11 | 8.0 | 12.9 | 5.3 | 73.8 | 100 | 225 |
| 12-13 | 7.5 | 14.5 | 0.8 | 77.3 | 100 | 255 |
| 14-15 | 14.8 | 6.8 | 3.8 | 74.6 | 100 | 236 |
| 16-17 | 14.2 | 4.4 | 2.9 | 77.9 | 100 | 204 |
| 18-19 | 24.2 | 3.8 | 1.4 | 71.1 | 100 | 211 |
| 20-21 | 22.9 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 74.9 | 100 | 175 |
| 22-23 | 33.3 | 4.0 | 2.0 | 61.1 | 100 | 198 |
| 24-25 | 47.3 | 3.0 | 0.5 | 49.3 | 100 | 201 |
| 26-27 | 55.0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 42.4 | 100 | 229 |
| 28-29 | 50.5 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 46.3 | 100 | 214 |
| 30-31 | 61.3 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 34.7 | 100 | 199 |
| 32-33 | 65.4 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 32.2 | 100 | 205 |
| 34-35 | 58.9 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 40.2 | 100 | 224 |
| Total | 26.2 | 15.0 | 2.3 | 56.4 | 100 | 3,888 |

Table 9.2
Breastfeeding
Status by
Child's Age

9.2 CURRENT BREASTFEEDING STATUS

The percent distribution of children less than three years of age by breastfeeding status and age in months is shown in Table 9.2. This information is based on the mothers' report about the type of food and liquid their children received in the day and the night before the interview. The proportion among the children 0-1 month old who were exclusively breastfeeding at the time of survey is high at 80 per cent. However, this proportion is lower than the figure recorded in the 1996 DHS which is 87 per cent. The likelihood for a child to be exclusively breastfed decreases drastically within the first 6 months of life. The 2006 DHS reveals that from 8 in every 10 children age 0-1 month, the proportion who are exclusively breastfeeding decreases to 6 in every 10 children 2-3 months old, 36 per cent among children 4-5 months old, and 2 for every 10 children 6-7 months old.

Food supplementation is practiced even for infants as young as 0-3 months of age. Supplementary foods are also important for the nutritional well-being of growing children. However, early supplemental feeding exposes infants to pathogens, risks of infections and diarrhoeal diseases. Table 9.2 shows that the proportion of infants age 0-1 month who at the time of the interview were breastfeeding with supplements is high at 15 per cent. These proportion increases substantially to 33 per cent or one in every three by age 2-3 months and to 57 per cent by age 4-5 months.

The 1996 and 2006 DHS data reveal a somewhat worsening situation in last 10 years with regard to breastfeeding of children. The proportion not breastfeeding among infants is higher in the 2006 than in 1996. From 3 to 4 per cent of infants 0-3 months of age were reported as not breastfeeding at the time of 2006 DHS, while there was none reported in the 1996 DHS. Among infants age 10-11 months, 8 per cent were not breastfeeding in 2006 compared to 5 per cent reported in 1996.

9.3 MEDIAN DURATION OF BREASTFEEDING

Table 9.3 presents the median duration of breastfeeding for children under the age of three years at the time of the survey, according to some background characteristics. Longer breastfeeding duration enhances the child to build immunity against early infancy and childhood diseases. Moreover, breastfeeding prolongs the chances of women not getting pregnant and thus act as useful measure of family planning, in terms of increasing birth interval, hence, reducing fertility.

The median duration of exclusive breastfeeding for children in PNG is 3.2 months while that of full breastfeeding is 3.6 months, and the median duration of any type of breastfeeding is 26 months suggesting that children are given food supplements quite early. Women in rural areas practice exclusive breastfeeding slightly longer than urban women; median duration for children in rural areas is 3.3 months while for urban children, 2.8 months. The children of women in both the Highlands and Momase regions tend to have a slightly longer duration of any breastfeeding compared to children in the other two regions. However, women in the Southern and Islands regions practice exclusive breastfeeding longer than women in the Highlands and Momase regions.

Children of women with no education and of those who had completed grade 7 or higher levels of education are exclusively breastfed for a shorter duration than children born to women who

completed at most grades 1 to 6. Assistance by health personnel during birth delivery and delivery at a health facility has no impact on the duration of exclusive breastfeeding. There is a minimal difference in the median duration of exclusive breastfeeding for children whose mothers were assisted by health personnel during delivery and those whose mothers had not received such assistance.

Table 9.3
Median
Duration of
Breastfeeding

| Table 9.3 Median Duration of Breastfeeding | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------|
| Median duration of any, exclusive and full breastfeeding among children born in the three years preceding the survey, by background characteristics, PNG 2006 | | | | |
| Background characteristics | Median breastfeeding duration in months | | | Number |
| | Any breastfeeding | Exclusive breastfeeding | Full breastfeeding | |
| Sex of child | | | | |
| Male | 26.4 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 2,158 |
| Female | 25.5 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 1,935 |
| Place of residence | | | | |
| Urban | 23.5 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 557 |
| Rural | 26.6 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 3,535 |
| Region | | | | |
| Southern | 24.3 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 876 |
| Highlands | 29.6 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 1,396 |
| Momase | 27.4 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 1,174 |
| Islands | 22.7 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 646 |
| Mother's educational level | | | | |
| No education | 28.4 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 1,170 |
| Grade 1-5 | 27.5 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 810 |
| Grade 6 | 26.5 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 1,046 |
| Grade 7+ | 21.7 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 1,016 |
| Who assisted at delivery | | | | |
| Health Personnel ¹ | 25.8 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 2,182 |
| Female relative | 26.9 | 3.8 | 5.3 | 1,173 |
| Others (including no one) | 24.9 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 397 |
| Place on delivery | | | | |
| Home/Other home | 26.8 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 1,883 |
| Government health facility | 24.9 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 1,505 |
| Church health facility | 33.8 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 582 |
| Others (include. other private medical) | 21.5 | 2.8 | 4.5 | 90 |
| Total | 26.0 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 4,093 |

¹ Includes doctors, nurses and midwives

There is also a minimal variation in the median for children born in a health facility and those born at home. These findings are similar to those from the 1996 DHS. Overall, there has been minimal change in the median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding and full breastfeeding for children less than 3 years of age since the 1996 DHS, which recorded 25.4 months, 3.3 months and 3.7 months, respectively.

9.4 TYPE OF SUPPLEMENTATION BY CHILD'S AGE

Table 9.4 presents the type of supplementation given to breastfeeding children, according to their age in months. Breastfeeding children in PNG start to receive food supplementation early. Ten per cent of infants 0-1 month old are receiving solid mushy food, 8 per cent are receiving milk (additional to breast milk), and 4 per cent receive other liquids. These proportions increase to 55 per cent, 18 per cent and 23 per cent, respectively, by age 4-5 months. Upon reaching the age of 6-7 months, 72 per cent of breastfeeding children are receiving solid or mushy food, 22 per cent receiving milk (additional to breast milk), and 30 per cent receiving other liquids. Note that these are not additive figures, since a child may receive more than one type of supplement.

Breastfeeding in PNG remains nearly universal. Generally, children are breastfed for more than two years but supplementation with liquids and solids start early, a pattern similar to that observed in 1996.

Table 9.4
Type of Supplement by
Child's Age

| Table 9.4 Type of Supplementation by Child's Age | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|------|--------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Percent of breastfeeding children under three years of age by type of food supplementation, according to child's age in months, PNG 2006 | | | | | |
| Months since birth | Types of supplementation | | | | Breastfeeding children |
| | Plain water | Milk | Other liquid | Solid mushy food | |
| 0 - 1 | 10.4 | 7.8 | 4.2 | 9.9 | 192 |
| 2 - 3 | 23.9 | 10.9 | 11.7 | 27.0 | 230 |
| 4 - 5 | 43.6 | 18.2 | 23.3 | 55.1 | 236 |
| 6 - 7 | 62.1 | 22.3 | 30.3 | 71.6 | 211 |
| 8 - 9 | 71.5 | 19.5 | 34.0 | 84.5 | 200 |
| 10-11 | 78.9 | 20.6 | 33.5 | 78.5 | 209 |
| 12-13 | 75.8 | 23.3 | 35.2 | 81.4 | 236 |
| 14-15 | 84.7 | 21.2 | 44.8 | 86.2 | 203 |
| 16-17 | 85.7 | 19.4 | 42.9 | 90.9 | 175 |
| 18-19 | 85.7 | 24.8 | 50.9 | 91.9 | 161 |
| 20-21 | 89.7 | 35.3 | 47.1 | 94.9 | 136 |
| 22-23 | 88.8 | 24.6 | 38.8 | 91.0 | 134 |
| 24-25 | 90.6 | 34.0 | 52.8 | 92.5 | 106 |
| 26-27 | 97.1 | 30.1 | 54.4 | 95.1 | 103 |
| 28-29 | 90.6 | 32.1 | 43.4 | 93.4 | 106 |
| 30-31 | 87.0 | 35.1 | 48.1 | 89.6 | 77 |
| 32-33 | 90.3 | 23.6 | 56.9 | 91.7 | 72 |
| 34-35 | 96.7 | 26.1 | 34.8 | 95.7 | 92 |
| Total | 69.9 | 22.1 | 35.0 | 74.3 | 2,879 |

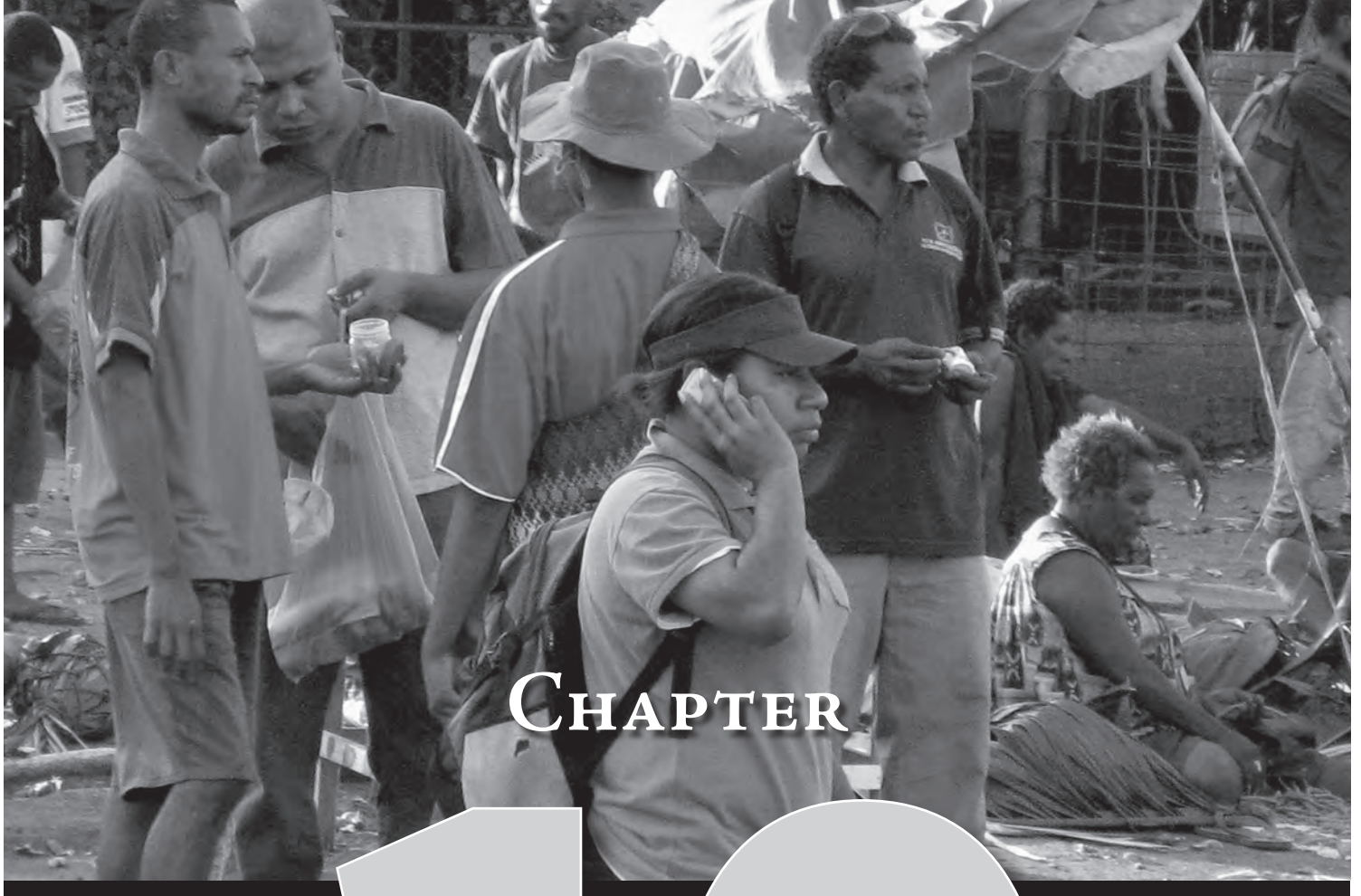


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CHAPTER

10

ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS) KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOUR



Photo © John Kipong

ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS) KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOR 10

ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS) is a disease caused by the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) through infection. HIV is transmitted mainly through sexual intercourse, blood transfusion and intravenous drug use. The growing concern about HIV/AIDS in Papua New Guinea (PNG) is the ease to contract it due to behavioral change and attitudes towards sex. Reports have indicated that the number of persons with HIV/AIDS have increased since the first reported case in 1987.

Acknowledging the risk of HIV/AIDS to the country, the Government established the National AIDS Council (NAC) and its Secretariat (NACS) by an Act of Parliament in December 1997. The role of the NAC is to implement and coordinate programs and policies relating to HIV/AIDS. Furthermore, Provincial AIDS Committees (PAC) have been established in each of the twenty provinces to coordinate HIV/AIDS programs.

OTHER IMPORTANT MILESTONES IN THE NATIONAL RESPONSE INCLUDE:

- ♦ establishment of the Special Parliamentary Committee on HIV/AIDS in 2002;
- ♦ appointment of a separate Minister for HIV/AIDS in 2005 to provide leadership at the parliamentary level;
- ♦ the National Government's endorsement of HIV/AIDS as a one of the four key priority areas in the Medium Term Development Strategy (MTDS) 2006 – 2010;
- ♦ establishment of an independent review group to provide independent and transparent assessment of performance of planned activities against the objectives in the National Strategic Plan (NSP) 2006-2010; and

- ♦ approval of HIV/AIDS Management and Prevention (HAMP) Act by the Parliament in 2003, establishing legal grounds by which to manage discrimination, stigmatization and mandatory screening.

The 2006 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) coverage of the questions relating to AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STI) is essential to monitor the situation. Women and men age 15-49 years were asked a series of questions to determine the extent of their awareness of AIDS, perceived risks, knowledge of preventive measures and their sexual behavior. This chapter covers information on knowledge of AIDS, knowledge of ways to avoid AIDS, perception of risk of AIDS, AIDS prevention behaviour and knowledge of other STIs.

10.1 KNOWLEDGE OF AIDS

The survey collected information on respondents' knowledge of AIDS. As shown in Table 10.1, the level of knowledge of AIDS is high for both women and men age 15-49 irrespective of their background characteristics. Eighty-seven per cent of women and 95 per cent of men have heard of AIDS. For women, there has been a significant improvement in the knowledge on AIDS since the 1996 DHS which was at 65 per cent. No data was collected for men in the 1996 DHS.

For both women and men, the most common sources of information on AIDS are health workers, friends and relatives, and radio. Persons with no education are least likely to report radio, TV, pamphlets, and school as source of knowledge on AIDS. It is worthy to note that there is a much higher percentage among men who reported that they learned about AIDS from the electronic and print media compared to women. In the Highlands region, friends and relatives and health workers appear to be the two most common sources of knowledge on AIDS for women (74 per cent and 65 per cent) and men (66 per cent and 68 per cent) respectively. On average, men learn about AIDS from 4 sources while women learn about AIDS from 3 sources.

Table 10.1 Knowledge of AIDS

Among women 15-49, the percentage who have heard of AIDS, percentage who learned about AIDS by source of knowledge and mean number of sources mentioned, according to background characteristics, PNG 2006

| Background characteristics | Knows AIDS | Sources of AIDS information | | | | | | | | | | No. of women | Mean |
|-------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|------|-----------|-----------|----------------|----------------|--------|----------------|--------------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| | | Radio | TV | Newspaper | Pamphlets | Health workers | Church/ mosque | School | Comm. meetings | Friends/ relatives | Work place | Other | |
| Age group | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 85.9 | 32.6 | 17.3 | 18.8 | 18.1 | 45.7 | 18.9 | 29.9 | 20.1 | 47.4 | 0.3 | 11.5 | 1,897 3.0 |
| 20-24 | 88.4 | 36.3 | 16.9 | 19.8 | 19.3 | 55.5 | 22.0 | 11.9 | 26.4 | 51.8 | 1.8 | 11.3 | 1,935 3.1 |
| 25-29 | 89.1 | 33.0 | 13.9 | 16.2 | 15.8 | 57.6 | 21.4 | 4.8 | 28.7 | 53.7 | 2.7 | 10.6 | 1,786 2.9 |
| 30-39 | 88.0 | 31.7 | 13.3 | 15.3 | 15.7 | 58.9 | 23.2 | 4.2 | 27.6 | 51.4 | 2.9 | 11.1 | 2,982 2.9 |
| 40-49 | 83.9 | 27.6 | 11.8 | 11.6 | 11.7 | 53.4 | 23.7 | 3.7 | 26.7 | 50.3 | 3.2 | 9.9 | 1,753 2.8 |
| Current marital status | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 86.5 | 35.8 | 20.2 | 22.5 | 18.6 | 45.2 | 18.7 | 29.5 | 21.5 | 46.6 | 1.3 | 11.8 | 2,453 3.1 |
| Currently married | 87.2 | 31.0 | 12.6 | 14.2 | 15.3 | 58.0 | 22.8 | 4.4 | 27.2 | 51.9 | 2.4 | 10.4 | 7,214 2.9 |
| Formerly married | 89.8 | 33.4 | 15.3 | 16.4 | 16.9 | 53.7 | 25.1 | 4.1 | 29.3 | 56.2 | 3.4 | 13.3 | 685 3.0 |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 96.2 | 55.2 | 48.3 | 38.9 | 25.8 | 50.0 | 16.4 | 15.3 | 18.9 | 40.8 | 7.3 | 14.3 | 1,617 3.4 |
| Rural | 85.5 | 28.0 | 8.3 | 12.1 | 14.4 | 55.5 | 23.0 | 9.4 | 27.4 | 52.8 | 1.3 | 10.3 | 8,736 2.8 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Southern | 81.6 | 33.5 | 23.1 | 24.5 | 19.3 | 49.3 | 13.6 | 12.6 | 21.6 | 28.1 | 2.9 | 11.1 | 2,085 2.9 |
| Highlands | 93.8 | 29.8 | 11.4 | 11.5 | 14.7 | 64.8 | 36.0 | 9.4 | 30.7 | 74.0 | 1.7 | 8.8 | 4,110 3.1 |
| Momase | 77.5 | 29.9 | 12.6 | 14.3 | 11.9 | 43.3 | 12.4 | 7.2 | 19.6 | 36.8 | 2.1 | 9.6 | 2,621 2.6 |
| Islands | 93.8 | 41.3 | 14.8 | 21.5 | 23.1 | 54.3 | 12.2 | 15.4 | 30.5 | 44.6 | 2.8 | 18.6 | 1,536 3.0 |
| Level of education | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 79.6 | 16.5 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 5.6 | 49.0 | 26.0 | 1.6 | 23.5 | 59.0 | 0.5 | 5.9 | 3,120 2.4 |
| Grade 1 - 5 | 83.1 | 25.2 | 6.5 | 5.7 | 10.2 | 51.1 | 20.8 | 6.9 | 24.8 | 52.7 | 0.3 | 9.4 | 1,927 2.6 |
| Grade 6 | 88.8 | 33.9 | 11.2 | 14.9 | 17.2 | 58.3 | 18.3 | 7.1 | 27.3 | 46.4 | 0.6 | 12.2 | 2,330 2.8 |
| Grade 7+ | 96.8 | 52.5 | 34.5 | 40.0 | 30.9 | 60.4 | 21.5 | 25.1 | 28.5 | 44.6 | 6.6 | 16.3 | 2,875 3.7 |
| Total | 87.2 | 32.3 | 14.6 | 16.3 | 16.2 | 54.7 | 22.0 | 10.4 | 26.0 | 51.0 | 2.2 | 10.9 | 10,353 2.9 |

Note: Number of women in different levels of education do not add up to the overall total number of women because of non-response on education by some respondents

Table 10.1
Knowledge of
AIDS

Table 10.1
Knowledge of
AIDS

Table 10.1 Continued...

...Can't

| Table 10.1 Knowledge of AIDS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|------|-----------|-----------|----------------|---------------|--------|----------------|-------------------|------------|-------|------------|------|--|
| Among men 15-49, the percentage who have heard of AIDS, percentage who learned about AIDS by source of knowledge and mean number of sources mentioned, according to background characteristics, PNG 2006 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Background characteristics | Knows AIDS | Sources of AIDS information | | | | | | | | | | | No. of men | Mean | |
| | | Radio | TV | Newspaper | Pamphlets | Health workers | Church/mosque | School | Comm. meetings | Friends/relatives | Work place | Other | | | |
| Age group | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 94.4 | 54.1 | 27.3 | 31.4 | 28.6 | 50.6 | 19.6 | 36.6 | 20.1 | 51.5 | 0.6 | 12.0 | 1,853 | 3.5 | |
| 20-24 | 95.9 | 61.9 | 33.1 | 38.7 | 32.0 | 56.2 | 20.4 | 20.2 | 24.2 | 54.6 | 2.7 | 14.5 | 1,691 | 3.7 | |
| 25-29 | 95.1 | 61.3 | 30.7 | 37.5 | 31.1 | 58.0 | 23.6 | 9.6 | 26.2 | 51.8 | 5.8 | 15.9 | 1,530 | 3.7 | |
| 30-39 | 94.9 | 58.8 | 24.8 | 38.7 | 30.1 | 61.3 | 23.8 | 6.7 | 26.3 | 50.2 | 7.2 | 13.8 | 2,921 | 3.6 | |
| 40-49 | 92.9 | 50.2 | 21.3 | 31.6 | 25.4 | 60.9 | 25.1 | 5.4 | 26.2 | 48.3 | 7.6 | 14.1 | 2,081 | 3.4 | |
| Current marital status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 95.0 | 58.7 | 30.7 | 35.9 | 30.6 | 52.7 | 20.3 | 27.8 | 22.5 | 52.3 | 2.0 | 13.0 | 3,676 | 3.6 | |
| Currently married | 94.3 | 56.1 | 24.4 | 35.7 | 28.7 | 61.0 | 24.1 | 7.0 | 26.1 | 50.0 | 7.1 | 14.7 | 6,082 | 3.5 | |
| Formerly married | 94.7 | 57.4 | 28.5 | 33.2 | 24.8 | 57.7 | 24.5 | 8.5 | 26.3 | 56.1 | 3.1 | 11.9 | 319 | 3.5 | |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 98.4 | 78.8 | 67.5 | 65.5 | 45.5 | 47.5 | 16.7 | 19.6 | 17.1 | 43.0 | 16.8 | 14.1 | 1,712 | 4.4 | |
| Rural | 93.8 | 52.6 | 18.5 | 29.6 | 26.0 | 60.0 | 23.9 | 13.6 | 26.3 | 52.7 | 2.7 | 14.0 | 8,365 | 3.4 | |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Southern | 93.0 | 52.5 | 34.9 | 38.2 | 34.6 | 54.2 | 14.1 | 12.5 | 13.3 | 37.3 | 8.2 | 11.8 | 2,178 | 3.3 | |
| Highlands | 97.8 | 56.0 | 25.6 | 32.5 | 27.2 | 67.6 | 33.2 | 16.0 | 32.2 | 66.4 | 2.8 | 13.3 | 3,954 | 3.8 | |
| Momase | 89.9 | 58.0 | 22.1 | 35.5 | 26.0 | 46.0 | 16.9 | 11.9 | 21.6 | 41.2 | 5.5 | 14.2 | 2,550 | 3.3 | |
| Islands | 96.7 | 65.6 | 26.2 | 41.2 | 33.2 | 57.8 | 17.1 | 18.9 | 27.4 | 46.8 | 6.0 | 19.0 | 1,395 | 3.7 | |
| Level of education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 86.9 | 36.1 | 10.7 | 9.5 | 11.3 | 53.5 | 23.1 | 3.2 | 27.0 | 57.2 | 1.7 | 8.9 | 1,760 | 2.8 | |
| Grade 1 - 5 | 92.1 | 49.2 | 15.9 | 19.9 | 19.8 | 55.0 | 22.1 | 10.9 | 24.6 | 55.5 | 2.1 | 12.3 | 2,061 | 3.1 | |
| Grade 6 | 95.2 | 55.6 | 19.4 | 31.2 | 28.8 | 60.0 | 22.6 | 9.5 | 24.8 | 49.0 | 3.3 | 13.7 | 2,324 | 3.3 | |
| Grade 7+ | 99.1 | 71.6 | 44.5 | 58.9 | 43.0 | 60.1 | 22.9 | 25.1 | 23.9 | 47.0 | 9.3 | 17.3 | 3,836 | 4.3 | |
| Total | 94.6 | 57.1 | 26.8 | 35.7 | 29.3 | 57.9 | 22.7 | 14.6 | 24.8 | 51.0 | 5.1 | 14.0 | 10,077 | 3.6 | |

Note: Number of men in different levels of education do not add up to the overall total number of men because of non-response on education by some respondents

Note: Number of men in different levels of education do not add up to the overall total number of men because of non-response on education by some respondents

10.2 KNOWLEDGE OF WAYS TO AVOID AIDS

Relevant questions were asked in the 2006 DHS to ascertain if respondents know of ways to avoid getting AIDS. Women and men age 15-49 were asked if AIDS can be avoided. Those who gave a positive response to this question were then asked to enumerate all the ways a person can do to avoid AIDS. The interviewer was instructed not to read out to the respondent the various ways and methods written in the questionnaire; he/she was instructed to tick the box corresponding to each of the respondent's answers as it is mentioned.

Table 10.2 presents information on women and men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS and who have knowledge of ways to avoid it. Almost 27 per cent of women and 19 per cent of men reported that they do not know of ways to avoid getting AIDS. There are notable differences in urban-rural areas where 28 per cent of women and 20 per cent of men in the rural areas do not know of ways to avoid getting AIDS, compared to 19 per cent of women and 12 per cent of men in urban areas. Comparing results by education, the percentage of women and men who do not know of ways to avoid AIDS is high for those with no education.

For those who know of ways to avoid AIDS, a similar pattern exists for both women and men. Having one sex partner (58 per cent for women and 63 per cent for men) and the use of condom (35 per cent for women and 49 per cent for men) are the most common prevention methods reported. Those who reported safe sex as a way to avoid AIDS comprise a smaller proportion, that is, 9 per cent of women and 14 per cent of men.

Women and men age 15-29, those living in the urban areas, and those who completed grade 7 or higher levels of education are more knowledgeable of the various ways to avoid AIDS than other respondents. The knowledge that limiting sex to one partner as a way to avoid AIDS is high in the Islands and Highlands regions. The perception that avoiding sex with prostitutes is a way to avoid AIDS is notably high in the Highlands region, particularly higher for men with 51 per cent than women at 43 per cent. Knowledge of using condom as a way to avoid AIDS has increased among women from 19 per cent in 1996 to 35 per cent in 2006.

Overall, in the last 10 years, knowledge about AIDS among women has improved. It is worth noting that after a decade of massive awareness campaign on the AIDS epidemic, the percentage of women who stated that they have heard of AIDS is 87 per cent compared to 65 per cent in 1996. However, the knowledge of ways to avoid AIDS has not improved. The proportion of women who do not know of ways to avoid AIDS has increased from 10 per cent in 1996 to 27 per cent in 2006.

Table 10.2
Knowledge of
Ways to Avoid
AIDS

| Table 10.2 Knowledge of Ways to Avoid AIDS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| Among women who have heard of AIDS, the percentage who know of ways to avoid AIDS and with misinformation, according to background characteristics, PNG 2006 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Background characteristics | No way to avoid AIDS | Ways to avoid AIDS | | | | | | | | | | | No. of cases | | |
| | | Safe sex | Abstain from sex | Use condom | One sex partner | Avoid sex with prostitutes | Avoid sex with homosexuals | Avoid blood transfusion | Avoid re-usable needles | Avoid kissing | Avoid mosquito bites | Traditional healer | | Other ways | Don't know |
| Age group | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 28.0 | 8.3 | 13.4 | 39.9 | 50.4 | 22.5 | 0.7 | 2.1 | 4.8 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 3.8 | 1.1 | 1,630 |
| 20-24 | 24.1 | 9.8 | 11.9 | 43.1 | 59.2 | 23.1 | 0.9 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 3.7 | 0.6 | 1,711 |
| 25-29 | 25.2 | 9.9 | 8.4 | 34.2 | 61.1 | 25.8 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 3.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 4.8 | 0.8 | 1,592 |
| 30-39 | 26.2 | 8.4 | 8.9 | 32.8 | 60.3 | 25.8 | 1.2 | 3.1 | 4.8 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 4.1 | 0.6 | 2,625 |
| 40-49 | 30.1 | 6.8 | 9.4 | 25.9 | 55.5 | 26.2 | 1.0 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 4.4 | 1.2 | 1,471 |
| Current marital status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 24.7 | 8.4 | 15.3 | 41.1 | 53.8 | 21.3 | 0.8 | 3.1 | 5.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 4.7 | 0.9 | 2,121 |
| Currently married | 27.6 | 8.6 | 8.3 | 32.8 | 58.8 | 25.7 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 3.8 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 3.8 | 0.7 | 6,293 |
| Formerly married | 23.3 | 9.8 | 13.3 | 38.7 | 58.5 | 27.3 | 1.0 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 5.9 | 1.5 | 615 |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 18.8 | 11.8 | 14.0 | 49.0 | 61.1 | 15.0 | 1.5 | 4.2 | 5.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 5.3 | 0.5 | 1,556 |
| Rural | 28.2 | 8.0 | 9.5 | 32.3 | 56.9 | 26.8 | 0.9 | 2.4 | 3.9 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 3.9 | 0.9 | 7,473 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Southern | 27.5 | 4.7 | 8.3 | 42.7 | 56.6 | 7.2 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 3.5 | 0.8 | 1,701 |
| Highlands | 24.4 | 13.9 | 14.3 | 29.5 | 58.8 | 43.2 | 0.8 | 2.7 | 5.3 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 5.9 | 0.7 | 3,857 |
| Morobe | 31.7 | 4.5 | 3.6 | 35.4 | 54.5 | 13.2 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 0.1 | - | 0.1 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 2,030 |
| Islands | 24.2 | 5.0 | 11.2 | 40.9 | 60.4 | 12.1 | 2.5 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 3.5 | 0.7 | 1,441 |
| Level of education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 36.6 | 7.9 | 8.9 | 19.5 | 49.9 | 32.1 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 3.9 | 2,483 |
| Grade 1 - 5 | 33.7 | 5.3 | 8.1 | 25.8 | 50.1 | 26.7 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 4.6 | 1,602 |
| Grade 6 | 28.3 | 7.1 | 7.7 | 35.3 | 55.6 | 19.3 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 3.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 3.9 | 2,068 |
| Grade 7+ | 12.3 | 12.3 | 14.8 | 54.1 | 70.5 | 21.0 | 1.5 | 4.9 | 7.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 4.3 | 2,783 |
| Total | 26.6 | 8.6 | 10.3 | 35.2 | 57.6 | 24.7 | 1.0 | 2.7 | 4.1 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 4.2 | 0.8 | 9,029 |
| Note: Number of women in different levels of education do not add up to the overall total number of women because of non-response on education by some respondents | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A dash or '-' means that the figure is less than 0.05 percent | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Note: Number of women in different levels of education do not add up to the overall total number of women because of non-response on education by some respondents

A dash or '-' means that the figure is less than 0.05 percent

Table 10.2 Continued...

| Table 10.2 Knowledge of Ways to Avoid AIDS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Among men who have heard of AIDS, the percentage who know of ways to avoid AIDS and with misinformation, according to background characteristics, PNG 2006 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Background characteristics | No way to avoid AIDS | Ways to avoid AIDS | | | | | | | | | | Other ways | No. of cases |
| | | Safe sex | Abstain from sex | Use condom | One sex partner | Avoid sex with prostitutes | Avoid sex with homosexuals | Avoid blood transfusion | Avoid re-usable needles | Avoid kissing | Avoid mosquito bites | Traditional healer | |
| Age group | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 20.8 | 13.6 | 11.8 | 58.3 | 53.7 | 28.2 | 2.1 | 4.8 | 9.0 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1,749 |
| 20-24 | 16.2 | 14.1 | 12.9 | 58.3 | 62.6 | 28.9 | 2.3 | 7.1 | 10.4 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 1,622 |
| 25-29 | 18.6 | 12.4 | 9.5 | 52.2 | 65.7 | 30.8 | 1.9 | 6.1 | 9.8 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1,455 |
| 30-39 | 17.6 | 14.8 | 9.0 | 44.8 | 68.0 | 33.3 | 2.2 | 6.0 | 9.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 2,772 |
| 40-49 | 21.1 | 12.7 | 9.4 | 36.5 | 64.3 | 34.1 | 1.9 | 5.2 | 7.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 1,933 |
| Current marital status | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 18.3 | 13.9 | 13.3 | 59.5 | 57.4 | 27.9 | 2.1 | 5.9 | 9.2 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 3,492 |
| Currently married | 19.2 | 13.4 | 8.4 | 42.4 | 67.1 | 33.2 | 2.0 | 5.8 | 9.2 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 5,737 |
| Formerly married | 18.2 | 14.9 | 12.6 | 55.3 | 61.3 | 36.4 | 2.6 | 6.0 | 7.6 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 302 |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 11.5 | 16.8 | 14.2 | 58.5 | 69.0 | 21.8 | 2.7 | 5.3 | 8.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 1,685 |
| Rural | 20.4 | 13.0 | 9.5 | 47.0 | 62.1 | 33.4 | 1.9 | 6.0 | 9.3 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 7,847 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Southern | 25.4 | 8.0 | 9.6 | 44.7 | 57.8 | 12.3 | 2.0 | 3.8 | 4.8 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 2,025 |
| Highlands | 13.3 | 19.5 | 12.8 | 54.4 | 68.5 | 50.7 | 2.9 | 9.4 | 15.5 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 3,866 |
| Momase | 25.9 | 12.2 | 6.3 | 38.9 | 55.1 | 19.9 | 0.9 | 3.0 | 4.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 2,292 |
| Islands | 12.8 | 7.7 | 11.4 | 57.2 | 70.8 | 24.2 | 1.7 | 3.5 | 5.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 1,349 |
| Level of education | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 28.4 | 13.3 | 8.4 | 36.0 | 54.5 | 37.6 | 1.3 | 3.7 | 5.7 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 1,529 |
| Grade 1 - 5 | 25.4 | 11.5 | 7.1 | 43.0 | 55.1 | 30.2 | 0.7 | 3.4 | 8.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 1,898 |
| Grade 6 | 22.7 | 10.9 | 6.9 | 44.4 | 60.7 | 29.5 | 1.3 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 2,213 |
| Grade 7+ | 9.5 | 16.4 | 14.8 | 59.9 | 72.5 | 30.5 | 3.4 | 8.2 | 12.8 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 3,802 |
| Total | 18.8 | 13.6 | 10.4 | 49.0 | 63.4 | 31.4 | 2.1 | 5.8 | 9.2 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 9,532 |

Note: Number of men in different levels of education do not add up to the overall total number of men because of non-response on education by some respondents

Table 10.2
Knowledge of
Ways to Avoid
AIDS

10.3 PERCEPTION OF RISKS OF AIDS

Perception of risks of AIDS is important in that it can influence people's knowledge, attitude and behavior towards the risks of AIDS. Table 10.3 presents information on respondents' perception on the risks of AIDS.

Women and men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS were asked if it is possible for a healthy person to have the AIDS virus. Seventy-eight per cent of women and 83 per cent of men who have heard of AIDS answered affirmatively. Women and men in urban areas (85 per cent for women and 91 per cent for men) and those with grade 7 or higher levels of education (87 per cent for women and 91 per cent for men) are most likely to have this perception. On the other hand, women in Momase region (69 per cent) and men in the Southern region (79 per cent) are the least likely to have such perception.

When asked if AIDS is a fatal disease, 84 per cent of women and 82 per cent of men mentioned that AIDS is almost always a fatal disease. The response to this question does not vary by background characteristics of women and men. About 62 per cent of women believed that they are not at risk of getting AIDS and this view is also shared by 58 per cent of men. Meanwhile, 16 per cent of women and 14 per cent of men felt there is a great chance of them getting AIDS.

Generally, womens' level of perception of risk of AIDS has increased in the last 10 years, especially among those who think that their chance of getting AIDS is great. Among women who have knowledge of AIDS, the proportion with this belief has doubled in 10 years, from 8 per cent in 1996 to 16 per cent in 2006.

Table 10.3 Perception of Risk of AIDS
Among women who have heard of AIDS, the percentage distribution of perception of risk of AIDS, according to background characteristics, PNG 2006

| Background characteristics | Can a healthy person have AIDS | | | | Is AIDS a fatal disease | | | | Chances of getting AIDS | | | | Number of cases |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|------|------------|--------------|-------------------------|---------------|------------|----------------|-------------------------|----------|-------|----------|-----------------|
| | Yes | No | Don't know | Almost never | Sometimes | Almost always | Don't know | No risk at all | Small | Moderate | Great | Has AIDS | |
| Age group | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 76.3 | 12.5 | 11.1 | 1.0 | 12.1 | 83.9 | 2.9 | 61.7 | 15.8 | 4.8 | 17.4 | 0.1 | 1,630 |
| 20-24 | 81.8 | 8.5 | 9.6 | 1.3 | 11.0 | 83.9 | 3.7 | 59.0 | 17.5 | 5.7 | 17.8 | 0.1 | 1,711 |
| 25-29 | 78.6 | 8.7 | 12.8 | 1.0 | 11.3 | 84.0 | 3.7 | 60.2 | 18.5 | 5.1 | 16.0 | 0.1 | 1,592 |
| 30-39 | 77.4 | 7.5 | 15.0 | 1.0 | 10.7 | 83.9 | 4.3 | 62.4 | 17.0 | 5.1 | 15.3 | - | 2,625 |
| 40-49 | 74.2 | 9.0 | 16.7 | 0.5 | 9.4 | 85.2 | 4.7 | 66.0 | 14.5 | 3.9 | 15.2 | 0.1 | 1,471 |
| Current marital status | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 79.2 | 10.8 | 9.9 | 1.2 | 12.2 | 83.8 | 2.7 | 60.6 | 15.9 | 5.3 | 18.1 | - | 2,121 |
| Currently married | 77.2 | 8.5 | 14.3 | 0.9 | 10.4 | 84.4 | 4.2 | 62.5 | 16.7 | 5.0 | 15.5 | 0.1 | 6,293 |
| Formerly married | 77.7 | 8.9 | 13.5 | 0.7 | 12.0 | 82.9 | 4.4 | 59.0 | 19.7 | 3.7 | 17.4 | - | 615 |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 84.5 | 7.3 | 8.0 | 2.3 | 15.9 | 79.0 | 2.6 | 61.1 | 21.0 | 7.9 | 10.0 | 0.4 | 1,556 |
| Rural | 76.3 | 9.4 | 14.3 | 0.7 | 9.9 | 85.2 | 4.1 | 62.0 | 15.9 | 4.3 | 17.6 | - | 7,473 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Southern | 78.6 | 9.0 | 12.4 | 1.5 | 17.7 | 76.8 | 4.0 | 69.8 | 16.5 | 7.2 | 6.3 | 0.4 | 1,701 |
| Highlands | 82.1 | 6.1 | 11.8 | 0.5 | 9.1 | 87.6 | 2.7 | 50.4 | 19.6 | 5.7 | 24.1 | - | 3,857 |
| Momase | 69.1 | 12.3 | 18.6 | 1.1 | 9.0 | 84.2 | 5.5 | 77.9 | 12.1 | 3.9 | 5.9 | 0.1 | 2,030 |
| Islands | 77.2 | 12.6 | 10.2 | 1.4 | 10.4 | 83.6 | 4.5 | 60.4 | 16.0 | 1.9 | 21.7 | 0.3 | 1,441 |
| Level of education | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 71.7 | 7.7 | 20.5 | 0.4 | 8.2 | 84.2 | 7.0 | 58.8 | 16.2 | 4.4 | 20.3 | 0.3 | 2,483 |
| Grades 1 - 5 | 73.0 | 11.1 | 15.8 | 1.0 | 11.1 | 83.3 | 4.6 | 61.6 | 16.4 | 5.4 | 16.4 | 0.1 | 1,602 |
| Grades 6 | 75.7 | 11.2 | 13.2 | 0.7 | 11.0 | 85.0 | 3.2 | 66.5 | 16.1 | 4.0 | 13.2 | 0.1 | 2,068 |
| Grades 7+ | 87.4 | 7.5 | 5.0 | 1.5 | 13.3 | 83.9 | 1.2 | 61.3 | 17.8 | 5.8 | 14.9 | - | 2,783 |
| Total | 77.7 | 9.1 | 13.2 | 1.0 | 10.9 | 84.2 | 3.9 | 61.8 | 16.7 | 5.0 | 16.3 | 0.1 | 9,029 |

Note: Number of women in different levels of education do not add up to the overall total number of women because of non-response on education by some respondents
A dash or '-' means that the figure is less than 0.05 percent

Table 10.3
Perception of
Risk of AIDS

Table 10.3
Perception of
Risk of AIDS

Table 10.3 Continued...

| Table 10.3 Perception of Risk of AIDS Among men who have heard of AIDS, the percentage distribution of perception of risk of AIDS, according to background characteristics, PNG 2006 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----|------------|--------------|-------------------------|---------------|------------|----------------|------------------------|----------|-------|-----------------|
| Background characteristics | Can a healthy person have AIDS | | | | Is AIDS a fatal disease | | | | Chance of getting AIDS | | | |
| | Yes | No | Don't know | Almost never | Sometimes | Almost always | Don't know | No risk at all | Small | Moderate | Great | Has AIDS |
| Age group | | | | | | | | | | | | Number of cases |
| 15-19 | 78.8 | 7.9 | 13.3 | 0.9 | 13.8 | 81.5 | 3.7 | 52.4 | 22.8 | 7.9 | 16.8 | - |
| 20-24 | 83.6 | 5.9 | 10.5 | 0.5 | 12.8 | 84.2 | 2.5 | 51.0 | 23.7 | 8.4 | 16.5 | 0.1 |
| 25-29 | 83.6 | 6.3 | 10.2 | 0.6 | 12.4 | 83.9 | 2.9 | 54.2 | 21.9 | 8.5 | 14.9 | 0.1 |
| 30-39 | 83.8 | 5.8 | 10.4 | 0.6 | 14.6 | 81.6 | 3.0 | 62.4 | 19.3 | 5.3 | 12.4 | 0.1 |
| 40-49 | 82.2 | 5.1 | 12.8 | 0.4 | 12.9 | 81.9 | 4.7 | 65.6 | 16.5 | 4.3 | 13.3 | 0.1 |
| Current marital status | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 81.1 | 7.1 | 11.9 | 0.7 | 13.9 | 82.1 | 3.3 | 51.8 | 22.7 | 8.8 | 16.4 | - |
| Currently married | 83.3 | 5.7 | 11.0 | 0.6 | 13.4 | 82.5 | 3.4 | 62.4 | 19.1 | 5.0 | 13.1 | 0.1 |
| Formerly married | 83.1 | 3.3 | 13.6 | 0.3 | 9.9 | 85.4 | 4.3 | 46.7 | 21.9 | 12.6 | 17.9 | 0.3 |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 90.8 | 3.9 | 5.3 | 0.8 | 14.4 | 82.4 | 2.4 | 60.5 | 21.6 | 6.6 | 10.9 | 0.1 |
| Rural | 80.7 | 6.6 | 12.7 | 0.6 | 13.3 | 82.5 | 3.6 | 57.5 | 20.3 | 6.6 | 15.2 | 0.1 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Southern | 79.4 | 9.4 | 11.2 | 0.8 | 13.7 | 82.2 | 3.3 | 61.7 | 21.2 | 7.1 | 8.9 | 0.1 |
| Highlands | 84.0 | 4.4 | 11.5 | 0.7 | 13.8 | 83.1 | 2.3 | 48.0 | 23.1 | 7.9 | 20.8 | 0.1 |
| Momase | 82.3 | 5.1 | 12.5 | 0.3 | 13.2 | 81.2 | 5.2 | 70.2 | 19.7 | 4.1 | 5.4 | - |
| Islands | 83.2 | 7.6 | 9.3 | 0.7 | 12.8 | 83.2 | 3.3 | 60.3 | 13.2 | 6.5 | 19.8 | 0.1 |
| Level of education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 73.4 | 6.4 | 20.1 | 0.2 | 14.5 | 78.9 | 6.3 | 54.8 | 20.0 | 6.6 | 18.2 | 0.1 |
| Grades 1 - 5 | 75.0 | 7.9 | 17.1 | 0.6 | 12.6 | 82.5 | 4.2 | 55.8 | 23.1 | 6.0 | 14.5 | 0.2 |
| Grades 6 | 80.6 | 7.8 | 11.6 | 0.5 | 12.1 | 83.9 | 3.4 | 64.5 | 18.0 | 4.8 | 12.2 | - |
| Grades 7+ | 90.9 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 0.8 | 14.3 | 83.0 | 1.8 | 56.9 | 20.8 | 7.9 | 14.1 | 0.1 |
| Total | 82.5 | 6.1 | 11.4 | 0.6 | 13.5 | 82.4 | 3.4 | 58.0 | 20.5 | 6.6 | 14.4 | 0.1 |
| Note: Number of men in different levels of education do not add up to the overall total number of men because of non-response on education by some respondents. A dash or "-" means that the figure is less than 0.05 percent | | | | | | | | | | | | |

10.4 AIDS PREVENTION BEHAVIOUR

Table 10.4 presents data on the various ways the respondents' knowledge of AIDS has influenced their sexual behaviour. Looking at the data on women and men who have heard about AIDS, 42 per cent of women and 28 per cent of men did not change their sexual behavior. Limiting sex to one partner was the most commonly cited change in sexual behaviour with 42 per cent of women and 48 per cent of men reporting such change.

By background characteristics, a higher percentage who have made changes in their sexual behaviour is noted of women and men who believe that their chance of getting AIDS is either moderate or great, more especially so among those who think that AIDS is always fatal. Restricting sex to one partner is a change in sexual behaviour that is more common among women age 20 and older and men age 25 and older. Such behaviour change is also common among currently married women and men than others.

Generally, in the last 10 years, the change in sexual behaviour among women because of their knowledge of AIDS has become more apparent. Restricting sex to one partner has become more widely practiced by women in 2006 than in 1996 (42 per cent and 33 per cent respectively). In addition, the proportion of women who reported that they and their partner started to use condom has likewise increased, from 4 per cent to 9 per cent. The percentage of men who reported they started using condom to avoid AIDS is much higher at 17 per cent. The percentage of women who reported no sex behaviour change has declined since 1996, from 55 per cent to 42 per cent.

Table 10.4
AIDS Prevention
Behaviour

| Table 10.4 AIDS Prevention Behaviour | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|----------------|--------|------------|-----------------|
| Among women who have heard of AIDS, the percentage who made changes in their behaviour in order to avoid AIDS, according to perception of AIDS risk and background characteristics, PNG 2006 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Background characteristics | No sex behaviour change | Kept virginity | Stopped sex | Changed sexual behaviour | | | | Fewer partners | Others | Don't know | Number of women |
| | | | | Began using condom | Restricted sex to one partner | | | | | | |
| AIDS always fatal | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No/small risk | 43.3 | 7.7 | 7.0 | 7.9 | 41.0 | | | 2.8 | 4.1 | 1.2 | 5,948 |
| Moderate/great/has AIDS | 27.1 | 8.8 | 17.3 | 15.7 | 54.7 | | | 5.6 | 4.6 | 1.5 | 1,645 |
| AIDS not always fatal or don't know | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No/small risk | 56.4 | 5.3 | 6.5 | 5.4 | 28.4 | | | 2.0 | 3.8 | 2.5 | 1,138 |
| Moderate/great/has AIDS | 37.3 | 6.1 | 10.4 | 9.3 | 42.7 | | | 4.3 | 4.3 | 2.5 | 279 |
| Age group | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 43.9 | 24.2 | 7.9 | 9.9 | 24.1 | | | 2.7 | 4.7 | 1.8 | 1,630 |
| 20-24 | 36.2 | 10.1 | 8.1 | 11.2 | 45.9 | | | 4.4 | 4.3 | 1.9 | 1,711 |
| 25-29 | 39.5 | 3.0 | 9.0 | 10.0 | 49.2 | | | 3.0 | 4.1 | 1.0 | 1,592 |
| 30-39 | 42.2 | 1.9 | 8.9 | 7.3 | 47.7 | | | 3.6 | 7.1 | 1.2 | 2,625 |
| 40-49 | 47.9 | 1.2 | 11.1 | 7.7 | 38.7 | | | 2.4 | 3.7 | 1.4 | 1,471 |
| Current marital status | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 42.4 | 26.6 | 8.0 | 9.3 | 22.1 | | | 3.0 | 5.8 | 2.2 | 2,121 |
| Currently married | 42.6 | 1.4 | 7.2 | 8.5 | 49.6 | | | 3.3 | 3.3 | 1.2 | 6,293 |
| Formerly married | 32.0 | 4.6 | 29.9 | 13.2 | 31.9 | | | 4.7 | 7.0 | 1.3 | 615 |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 45.6 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 9.3 | 36.2 | | | 2.8 | 5.7 | 1.6 | 1,556 |
| Rural | 41.0 | 7.8 | 9.5 | 9.0 | 43.1 | | | 3.4 | 3.8 | 1.4 | 7,473 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Southern | 53.8 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 6.2 | 33.3 | | | 1.5 | 4.1 | 1.2 | 1,701 |
| Highlands | 35.6 | 9.9 | 15.2 | 11.2 | 46.2 | | | 4.7 | 3.8 | 1.5 | 3,857 |
| Momase | 49.6 | 4.9 | 2.5 | 5.0 | 37.4 | | | 2.2 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 2,030 |
| Islands | 33.2 | 9.6 | 7.2 | 12.2 | 47.0 | | | 3.1 | 7.8 | 1.2 | 1,441 |
| Level of education | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 43.6 | 4.1 | 12.6 | 7.1 | 43.6 | | | 3.3 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 2,483 |
| Grades 1 - 5 | 45.1 | 10.0 | 7.6 | 7.2 | 38.3 | | | 2.9 | 4.1 | 1.8 | 1,602 |
| Grades 6 | 44.1 | 4.4 | 6.3 | 8.6 | 43.6 | | | 2.9 | 4.3 | 1.2 | 2,068 |
| Grades 7+ | 36.4 | 11.7 | 8.4 | 12.2 | 41.5 | | | 3.9 | 5.6 | 1.2 | 2,783 |
| Total | 41.8 | 7.6 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 41.9 | | | 3.3 | 4.1 | 1.4 | 9,029 |

Note: Number of women in different levels of education do not add up to the overall total number of women because of non-response on education by some respondents

Note: Number of women in different levels of education do not add up to the overall total number of women because of non-response on education by some respondents

Table 10.4 Continued...

...Cont

| Table 10.4 AIDS Prevention Behaviour | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|------------|---------------|-------|
| Among men who have heard of AIDS, the percentage who made changes in their behaviour in order to avoid AIDS, according to perception of AIDS risk and background characteristics, PNG 2006 | | | | | | | | | |
| Background characteristics | No sex behaviour change | Changed sexual behaviour | | | | | Don't know | Number of men | |
| | | Kept virginity | Stopped sex | Began using condom | Restricted sex to one partner | Fewer partners | | | |
| AIDS always fatal | | | | | | | | | |
| No/small risk | 30.3 | 7.2 | 11.0 | 15.3 | 46.7 | 8.5 | 5.4 | 0.5 | 6,120 |
| Moderate/great/has AIDS | 17.4 | 6.5 | 16.2 | 24.2 | 55.4 | 9.0 | 4.8 | 0.9 | 1,718 |
| AIDS not always fatal or don't know | | | | | | | | | |
| No/small risk | 35.0 | 7.2 | 9.3 | 13.3 | 42.9 | 7.9 | 6.5 | 0.6 | 1,360 |
| Moderate/great/has AIDS | 18.5 | 10.8 | 16.2 | 20.9 | 47.5 | 9.1 | 12.8 | 1.0 | 297 |
| Age group | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 38.3 | 21.4 | 12.1 | 17.4 | 20.1 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 1.4 | 1,749 |
| 20-24 | 25.5 | 9.9 | 13.6 | 25.2 | 39.7 | 9.3 | 5.5 | 0.5 | 1,622 |
| 25-29 | 22.2 | 4.2 | 14.1 | 19.5 | 55.3 | 10.6 | 6.7 | 0.7 | 1,455 |
| 30-39 | 25.1 | 2.2 | 10.1 | 13.9 | 60.7 | 9.1 | 5.4 | 0.4 | 2,772 |
| 40-49 | 30.7 | 1.6 | 11.0 | 11.4 | 55.3 | 8.8 | 5.7 | 0.4 | 1,933 |
| Current marital status | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 33.0 | 16.8 | 14.0 | 21.8 | 24.3 | 7.3 | 6.5 | 1.1 | 3,492 |
| Currently married | 25.9 | 1.5 | 9.6 | 13.6 | 62.5 | 9.2 | 5.2 | 0.3 | 5,737 |
| Formerly married | 18.2 | 5.0 | 30.1 | 20.5 | 37.4 | 10.9 | 6.6 | 1.0 | 302 |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 24.9 | 5.3 | 11.5 | 19.9 | 47.7 | 9.0 | 10.9 | 0.7 | 1,685 |
| Rural | 29.0 | 7.6 | 11.9 | 16.1 | 47.8 | 8.4 | 4.7 | 0.6 | 7,847 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Southern | 27.6 | 5.0 | 9.2 | 17.6 | 47.9 | 6.8 | 8.3 | 0.5 | 2,025 |
| Highlands | 23.5 | 9.3 | 17.4 | 20.8 | 48.7 | 11.1 | 4.1 | 0.7 | 3,866 |
| Momase | 40.5 | 4.1 | 7.1 | 10.6 | 43.0 | 7.3 | 5.0 | 0.6 | 2,292 |
| Islands | 22.2 | 9.6 | 7.9 | 14.8 | 52.9 | 5.8 | 7.8 | 0.7 | 1,349 |
| Level of education | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 33.0 | 6.8 | 11.6 | 13.7 | 45.4 | 8.8 | 4.3 | 0.8 | 1,529 |
| Grades 1 - 5 | 31.4 | 7.9 | 11.1 | 15.6 | 43.6 | 8.5 | 4.8 | 0.7 | 1,898 |
| Grades 6 | 31.6 | 4.9 | 9.7 | 14.1 | 49.8 | 7.5 | 5.0 | 0.5 | 2,213 |
| Grades 7+ | 23.0 | 8.5 | 13.5 | 20.1 | 49.5 | 9.0 | 7.1 | 0.5 | 3,802 |
| Total | 28.3 | 7.2 | 11.9 | 16.8 | 47.7 | 8.5 | 5.7 | 0.6 | 9,532 |

Note: Number of men in different levels of education do not add up to the overall total number of men because of non-response on education by some respondents

Table 10.4
AIDS Prevention
Behaviour

10.5 KNOWLEDGE OF OTHER SEXUAL TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS (STIs)

In the 2006 DHS, respondents were also asked whether they have heard of other sexually transmitted infections (STIs) apart from AIDS. Among women and men who know about AIDS, the percentage who know about other STIs are presented in Table 10.5. Gonorrhea and syphilis are types of STI commonly known by women (57 per cent and 40 per cent), and men (66 per cent and 51 per cent).

Comparing by background characteristics, the relationship between education and the knowledge of STIs is apparent. Women and men with little or no education are least knowledgeable on STIs than their educated counterparts. Women and men in urban areas and in Highlands region are more knowledgeable about STIs than those living in rural areas and other regions, respectively. In the last 10 years, the proportion of women who know about gonorrhea has declined to 57 per cent from 69 per cent in 1996, while the knowledge of syphilis has slightly increased from 38 per cent to 40 per cent.

Table 10.5 Knowledge of STIs other than AIDS

Among women who have heard of AIDS, the percentage who know of STIs other than AIDS, according to background characteristics, PNG 2006

| Background characteristics | Knows about | | | | | Number of women |
|-------------------------------|-------------|----------|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|
| | Gonorrhea | Syphilis | Herpes | Hepatitis | Other STI | |
| Age group | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 50.2 | 35.5 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 0.9 | 1,630 |
| 20-24 | 59.8 | 42.9 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 1,711 |
| 25-29 | 59.9 | 43.0 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 1,592 |
| 30-39 | 59.2 | 40.9 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 2,625 |
| 40-49 | 55.7 | 36.0 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 1,471 |
| Current marital status | | | | | | |
| Never married | 53.3 | 38.4 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 2,121 |
| Currently married | 58.3 | 39.7 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 6,293 |
| Formerly married | 60.3 | 46.5 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 615 |
| Place of residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 66.6 | 51.9 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 2.9 | 1,556 |
| Rural | 55.3 | 37.4 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 7,473 |
| Region | | | | | | |
| Southern | 51.7 | 35.7 | 4.3 | 5.1 | 2.6 | 1,701 |
| Highlands | 63.5 | 46.5 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 3,857 |
| Momase | 51.2 | 35.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 2,030 |
| Islands | 55.6 | 33.5 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 1.4 | 1,441 |
| Level of education | | | | | | |
| No education | 49.1 | 30.6 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 2,483 |
| Grades 1 - 5 | 48.8 | 30.0 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1,602 |
| Grades 6 | 52.6 | 33.6 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 2,068 |
| Grades 7+ | 73.0 | 58.6 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 2.6 | 2,783 |
| Total | 57.2 | 39.9 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 9,029 |

Note: Number of women in different levels of education do not add up to the overall total number of women because of non-response on education by some respondents

Table 10.5
Knowledge of
STIs other than
AIDS

Table 10.5 Continued...

...Can't

| Table 10.5 Knowledge of STIs other than AIDS | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------|--------|-----------|-----------|---------------|
| Among men who have heard of AIDS, the percentage who know of STIs other than AIDS, according to background characteristics, PNG 2006 | | | | | | |
| Background characteristics | Knows about | | | | | Number of men |
| | Gonorrhea | Syphilis | Herpes | Hepatitis | Other STI | |
| Age group | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 53.1 | 39.8 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1,749 |
| 20-24 | 67.9 | 52.0 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 1,622 |
| 25-29 | 69.7 | 56.8 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 1,455 |
| 30-39 | 70.7 | 55.9 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 2,772 |
| 40-49 | 66.7 | 48.4 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 1,933 |
| Current marital status | | | | | | |
| Never married | 60.1 | 46.1 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 3,492 |
| Currently married | 69.1 | 53.3 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 5,737 |
| Formerly married | 75.8 | 61.3 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 5.3 | 302 |
| Place of residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 75.9 | 62.6 | 3.9 | 5.5 | 3.6 | 1,685 |
| Rural | 63.9 | 48.4 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 7,847 |
| Region | | | | | | |
| Southern | 58.6 | 39.4 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2,025 |
| Highlands | 76.3 | 65.7 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 3,866 |
| Momase | 53.8 | 40.4 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 1.8 | 2,292 |
| Islands | 68.7 | 43.7 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 1,349 |
| Level of education | | | | | | |
| No education | 55.5 | 38.9 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 1,529 |
| Grades 1 - 5 | 56.4 | 42.4 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 1,898 |
| Grades 6 | 60.7 | 44.0 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 2,213 |
| Grades 7+ | 78.0 | 63.8 | 3.4 | 4.7 | 2.6 | 3,802 |
| Total | 66.0 | 50.9 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 9,532 |
| Note: Number of men in different levels of education do not add up to the overall total number of men because of non-response on education by some respondents | | | | | | |

Table 10.5
Knowledge of
STIs other than
AIDS

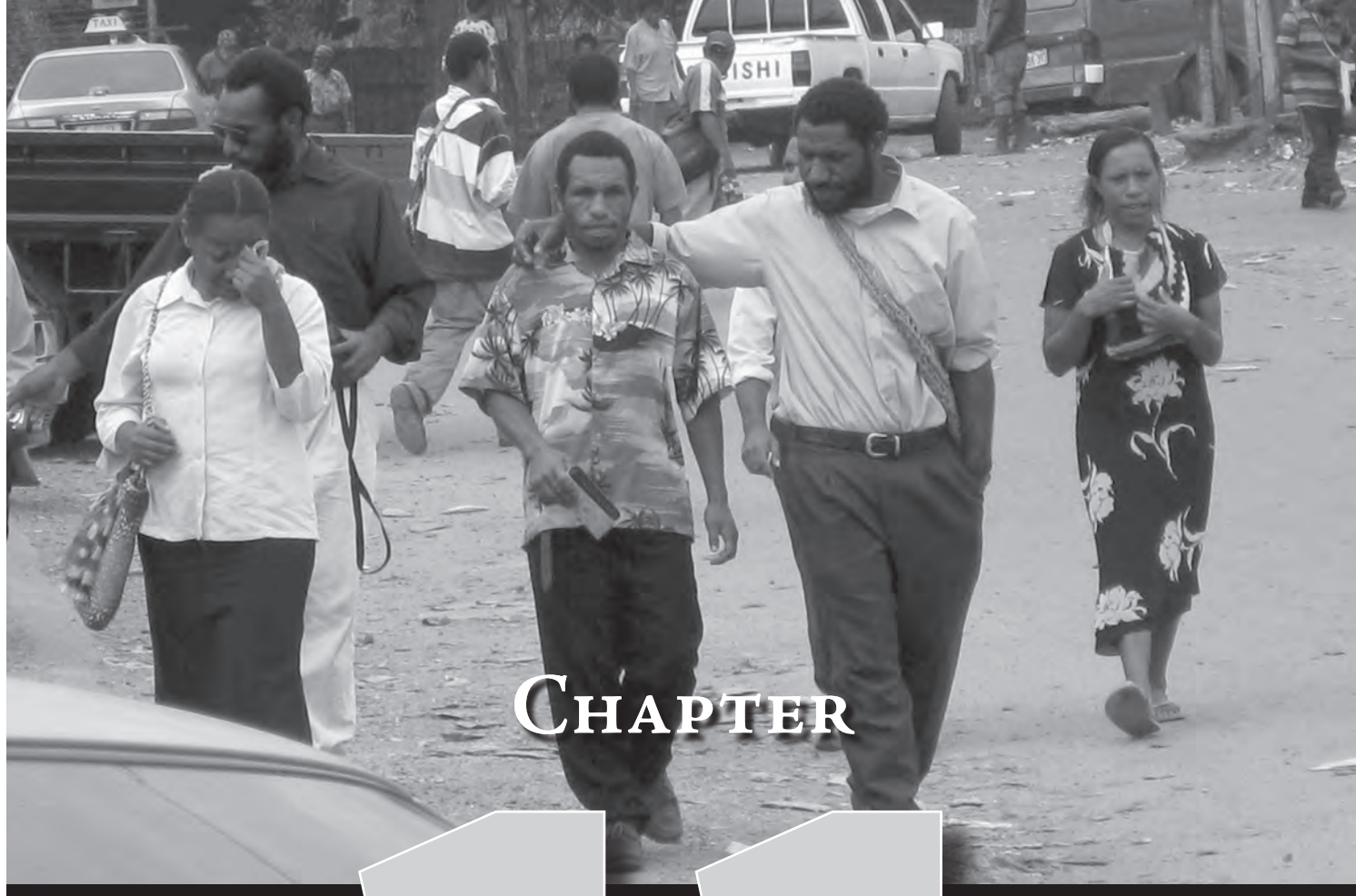


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CHAPTER 11

SEXUAL RISK BEHAVIOUR



Photo © John Kipong – Photo by: Monica Muye-Kipong

THIS chapter focuses on information on the sexual behaviour of respondents which was collected for the first time in the 2006 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). Women and men age 15-49 were asked whether they ever had sexual intercourse or not. Those who had sexual intercourse were asked to report their age at first sexual intercourse, the type and number of sexual partners in the last 12 months preceding the survey. Those who had sex in the last 12 months preceding the survey with at least one non-cohabiting partner were further asked about the timing of their last sexual encounter, and whether or not they used a condom. These questions were asked to identify what people do in order to prevent the transmission of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) and HIV/AIDS.

11.1 AGE AT FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

Age at first sexual intercourse is an important HIV/AIDS indicator used to measure the risk of a person's exposure to such infection and other sexually transmitted infections. For women, it is also an indicator of the beginning of their exposure to the risk of childbearing. Table 11.1 presents the percentage of women and men who had first sexual intercourse by exact ages.

Data on age at first sexual intercourse shows that almost 5 per cent of women age 20-49 had their first sexual intercourse by age 15, about 57 per cent by age 20 and 82 per cent by age 25. Among women age 20-24, 31 per cent had their first sexual intercourse by age 18 compared to 36 per cent of women age 45-49. The median age at first sexual intercourse is slightly lower

for women age 20-24 at 18.5 years than for women age 45-49 at 18.8 years, suggesting that in general there has been no change in the age at which women become sexually active. The proportion of women age 20-49 who never had sexual intercourse is 7 per cent compared to 8 per cent for men.

Among men age 20-49, 3 per cent had their first sexual intercourse by age 15, 48 per cent by age 20 and 78 per cent by age 25. Twenty-nine per cent of men age 20-24 had their first sexual intercourse by age 18 compared to 15 per cent of men age 45-49. This may imply that the age at which men become sexually active has decreased over time. This is supported by the data in Table 11.1 on median age at first sexual intercourse by age group. The median age at first sexual intercourse is lower for men age 20-24 at 18.5 years than for men age 45-49 at 20.5 years.

Table 11.1 Age at First Sexual Intercourse

Percentage of women and men who had first sexual intercourse by exact ages, the percentage who never had sexual intercourse and median age at first sexual intercourse, according to current age, PNG 2006

| Current age | Percentage who had first sexual intercourse in exact age | | | | | Percentage who never had sexual intercourse | Number of women/men | Median age at first sexual intercourse |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|---------------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------------|
| | 15 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 25 | | | |
| Women | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 4.2 | na | na | na | na | 72.3 | 1,897 | - |
| 20-24 | 4.9 | 31.0 | 53.9 | na | na | 23.3 | 1,935 | 18.5 |
| 25-29 | 4.5 | 33.1 | 58.2 | 75.4 | 85.7 | 6.0 | 1,786 | 18.8 |
| 30-34 | 5.1 | 33.1 | 57.7 | 75.7 | 85.0 | 1.4 | 1,694 | 18.8 |
| 35-39 | 4.3 | 33.7 | 57.1 | 75.2 | 83.1 | 1.5 | 1,288 | 18.8 |
| 40-44 | 4.0 | 33.5 | 56.2 | 74.8 | 83.5 | 1.0 | 990 | 18.9 |
| 45-49 | 3.7 | 35.6 | 56.3 | 77.8 | 86.1 | 0.4 | 762 | 18.8 |
| 20-49 | 4.6 | 33.0 | 56.6 | 74.1 | 82.2 | 7.2 | 8,456 | 18.7 |
| 25-49 | 4.5 | 33.6 | 57.3 | 75.6 | 84.7 | 2.5 | 6,521 | 18.8 |
| Men | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 3.5 | na | na | na | na | 66.9 | 1,853 | - |
| 20-24 | 4.1 | 29.1 | 56.4 | na | na | 24.5 | 1,691 | 18.5 |
| 25-29 | 4.8 | 26.3 | 51.7 | 69.9 | 82.1 | 8.8 | 1,530 | 19.2 |
| 30-34 | 3.9 | 24.8 | 50.6 | 71.6 | 82.0 | 2.6 | 1,654 | 19.6 |
| 35-39 | 2.7 | 20.1 | 45.4 | 67.4 | 78.8 | 2.2 | 1,267 | 20.0 |
| 40-44 | 1.8 | 18.2 | 41.8 | 64.0 | 75.9 | 1.0 | 1,053 | 20.2 |
| 45-49 | 1.6 | 15.3 | 36.0 | 59.1 | 73.7 | 1.5 | 1,028 | 20.5 |
| 20-49 | 3.4 | 23.2 | 48.2 | 67.8 | 78.0 | 7.9 | 8,225 | 19.5 |
| 25-49 | 3.2 | 21.7 | 46.1 | 67.2 | 79.1 | 3.5 | 6,533 | 19.9 |

Notes: Median value is omitted for age 15-19 because less than 50 percent of women and men had intercourse for the first time before reaching age 15.

Percentages are not calculated for age-at-first-intercourse categories for age cohort of women and men wherein the youngest member of the cohort has not yet completed the oldest age of the category;

na - means not applicable.

11.2 MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

Table 11.1
Age at First Sexual
Intercourse

Table 11.2 shows the differences in median age at first sexual intercourse by current age and background characteristics. The median age at first intercourse of women 20-49 is 18.7 years. By place of residence, median age at first sexual intercourse is higher for women in the urban areas (19.5 years) than for those in the rural areas (18.6 years).

Women in Momase and Islands region have higher median age at first sexual intercourse at 19.3 years and 19.1 years respectively compared to other regions. Highlands women have a comparatively younger age at first sexual intercourse at 18.4 years than the other three regions. Women age 20-49 with no education and women who completed at most grades 1-5 have a comparatively lower median age at first sexual intercourse at 18.4 years and 18.2 years, respectively, compared to women with grade 7 or higher levels of education with a median age of 19.7 years.

The median age at first sexual intercourse for men 20-49 is 19.5 years. The data shows a minimal variation by place of residence in the median age at first sexual intercourse. The median age among men age 20-49 in the urban areas is slightly lower at 19.4 years than for rural men at 19.6 years. This pattern is the opposite to what is observed for women.

Table 11.2 Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse

Median age at first sexual intercourse among women and men age 20-49 by current age, according to background characteristics, PNG 2006

| Background characteristics | Current age | | | | | | Women/Men age 20-49 |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------------------|
| | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | |
| Women | | | | | | | |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 18.9 | 19.8 | 19.8 | 19.6 | 19.5 | 19.3 | 19.5 |
| Rural | 18.4 | 18.6 | 18.7 | 18.7 | 18.8 | 18.8 | 18.6 |
| Region | | | | | | | |
| Southern | 18.7 | 19.3 | 18.8 | 19.2 | 18.7 | 18.5 | 18.9 |
| Highlands | 18.3 | 18.5 | 18.4 | 18.4 | 18.3 | 18.5 | 18.4 |
| Momase | 18.4 | 19.1 | 19.6 | 19.7 | 19.9 | 20.4 | 19.3 |
| Islands | 18.8 | 19.1 | 19.3 | 19.1 | 19.0 | 19.1 | 19.1 |
| Level of education | | | | | | | |
| No education | 17.7 | 18.4 | 18.5 | 18.3 | 18.6 | 18.6 | 18.4 |
| Grades 1-5 | 17.7 | 18.3 | 18.2 | 18.6 | 18.3 | 18.3 | 18.2 |
| Grades 6 | 18.3 | 18.7 | 18.8 | 19.2 | 19.1 | 19.7 | 18.8 |
| Grades 7+ | 19.3 | 20.0 | 20.1 | 19.8 | 20.1 | 19.4 | 19.7 |
| Total | 18.5 | 18.8 | 18.8 | 18.8 | 18.9 | 18.8 | 18.7 |
| Men | | | | | | | |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 18.7 | 19.3 | 19.5 | 19.9 | 20.2 | 20.3 | 19.4 |
| Rural | 18.4 | 19.1 | 19.7 | 20.0 | 20.2 | 20.6 | 19.6 |
| Region | | | | | | | |
| Southern | 18.5 | 18.8 | 19.3 | 19.2 | 19.8 | 19.3 | 19.0 |
| Highlands | 18.4 | 19.2 | 19.6 | 20.0 | 20.2 | 20.8 | 19.6 |
| Momase | 18.8 | 19.6 | 20.2 | 20.7 | 20.7 | 20.7 | 20.1 |
| Islands | 18.4 | 19.0 | 19.4 | 19.6 | 19.8 | 20.5 | 19.2 |
| Level of education | | | | | | | |
| No education | 18.6 | 19.6 | 19.9 | 20.2 | 20.4 | 20.9 | 20.2 |
| Grades 1-5 | 18.5 | 19.1 | 19.7 | 19.5 | 20.4 | 20.4 | 19.4 |
| Grades 6 | 18.4 | 19.1 | 19.7 | 20.2 | 20.3 | 20.4 | 19.8 |
| Grades 7+ | 18.5 | 19.0 | 19.5 | 19.9 | 19.7 | 20.2 | 19.2 |
| Total | 18.5 | 19.2 | 19.6 | 20.0 | 20.2 | 20.5 | 19.5 |

Table 11.2
Median Age
at First Sexual
Intercourse

By region, the median age at first intercourse for men in the Momase region is the highest at 20.1 years, followed by Highlands region with 19.6 years, Islands region with 19.2 and Southern region with 19 years. By level of education, men age 20–49 with no education reported the highest median age at first sexual intercourse at 20.2 years while men with grade 7 or higher levels of education reported the lowest median of 19.2 years.

Overall, the median age at first intercourse for women 20-49 is 18.7 years, which is lower than for men of the same age group at 19.5 years. The survey shows that women are engaging in sexual intercourse at an earlier age than men and this age has remained constant as indicated by the median age at first intercourse.

Table 11.3 Type and Number of Sexual Partners

Among women 15–49 years, the percentage who had sexual intercourse in the 12 months preceding the survey by type and number of sexual partners, and the percentage who never had sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, PNG 2006

| Background characteristics | Type of sexual partners | | | | | Never had sexual intercourse | Number of women |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| | Husband/cohabiting partner | | Non-cohabiting partners | | | | |
| | one | more than 1 | one | more than 1 | don't know | | |
| Age group | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 13.5 | 0.0 | 5.6 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 72.3 | 1,897 |
| 20-24 | 51.7 | 0.5 | 5.0 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 23.3 | 1,935 |
| 25-29 | 73.5 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 6.0 | 1,786 |
| 30-34 | 77.2 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 1,694 |
| 35-39 | 75.9 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 1,288 |
| 40-44 | 71.9 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 990 |
| 45-49 | 63.1 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 762 |
| 15-24 | 32.8 | 0.3 | 5.3 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 47.5 | 3,832 |
| 25-49 | 73.5 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 2.5 | 6,521 |
| 15-49 | 58.4 | 0.3 | 2.9 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 19.2 | 10,353 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 1.8 | 0.0 | 7.2 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 80.8 | 2,453 |
| Married/living together | 81.6 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | - | 7,214 |
| Divorced | 13.3 | 1.2 | 9.0 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 166 |
| Separated | 23.7 | 0.0 | 7.5 | 3.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 333 |
| Widowed | 10.2 | 1.1 | 5.4 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 186 |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 54.4 | 0.1 | 2.6 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 22.4 | 1,617 |
| Rural | 59.2 | 0.4 | 2.9 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 18.6 | 8,736 |
| Region | | | | | | | |
| Southern | 60.0 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 18.3 | 2,085 |
| Highlands | 55.7 | 0.8 | 2.8 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 18.0 | 4,110 |
| Momase | 61.5 | - | 2.5 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 20.3 | 2,621 |
| Islands | 58.3 | 0.1 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 21.4 | 1,536 |
| Level of education | | | | | | | |
| No education | 63.4 | 0.6 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 9.6 | 3,120 |
| Grades 1-5 | 56.3 | 0.2 | 3.2 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 24.1 | 1,927 |
| Grades 6 | 65.7 | 0.4 | 2.6 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 12.4 | 2,330 |
| Grades 7+ | 48.3 | 0.1 | 3.8 | 1.5 | - | 32.2 | 2,875 |
| Total | 58.4 | 0.3 | 2.9 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 19.2 | 10,353 |
| Note: A dash or - means that the figure is less than 0.05 per cent | | | | | | | |

Note: A dash or - means that the figure is less than 0.05 per cent

11.3 TYPE AND NUMBER OF SEXUAL PARTNERS

Tables 11.3 presents the percentage of women and men age 15–49 who had sexual intercourse in the twelve months preceding the survey according to type and number of sexual partners and their background characteristics. Engaging in sexual intercourse with more than one partner exposes people to STI and HIV/AIDS. Sexual intercourse with any persons other than spouse or regular partner can be defined as high risk sexual behavior and is associated with high risk of exposure to STIs.

Table 11.3 shows that 58 per cent of women age 15–49 had sexual intercourse in the 12 months preceding the survey with one husband/cohabiting partner, less than one per cent with more than one husband/cohabiting partner, 3 per cent with one non-cohabiting partner and one per cent with more than one non-cohabiting partner. The proportion of women age 15–24 who had sexual intercourse with one non-cohabiting partner (5 per cent) and with more than one non-cohabiting partner (2 per cent) is high compared to older women (2 per cent and 1 per cent respectively), however the prevalence is low.

Table 11.3
Type and
Number of
Sexual Partners

Table 11.3 Continued...

...Cont

Table 11.3 Type and Number of Sexual Partners

Among men 15-49 years, the percentage who had sexual intercourse in the 12 months preceding the survey by type and number of sexual partners, and the percentage who never had sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, PNG 2006

| Background characteristics | Type of sexual partners | | | | | | Never had sexual intercourse | Number of men |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------------------|-------------|------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| | Wife/cohabiting partner | | | Non-cohabiting partners | | | | |
| | one | more than 1 | don't know | one | more than 1 | don't know | | |
| Age group | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 3.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 8.9 | 9.4 | 0.2 | 66.9 | 1,853 |
| 20-24 | 27.9 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 12.2 | 17.7 | 0.4 | 24.5 | 1,691 |
| 25-29 | 55.9 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 10.3 | 11.6 | 0.7 | 8.8 | 1,530 |
| 30-34 | 69.2 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 5.6 | 7.9 | 1.0 | 2.6 | 1,654 |
| 35-39 | 72.6 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 1,267 |
| 40-44 | 72.9 | 4.6 | 0.1 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1,053 |
| 45-49 | 63.0 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 1,028 |
| 15-24 | 15.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 10.5 | 13.4 | 0.3 | 46.7 | 3,544 |
| 25-49 | 66.4 | 3.7 | - | 6.1 | 6.8 | 0.9 | 3.5 | 6,533 |
| 15-49 | 48.3 | 2.5 | - | 7.7 | 9.1 | 0.7 | 18.7 | 10,077 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 3.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 11.3 | 14.4 | 0.2 | 51.3 | 3,676 |
| Married/living together | 77.0 | 4.0 | - | 5.2 | 5.7 | 1.0 | - | 6,082 |
| Divorced | 19.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 15.0 | 19.5 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 113 |
| Separated | 28.3 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 13.3 | 15.8 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 120 |
| Widowed | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 86 |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 46.5 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 9.4 | 7.6 | 0.9 | 18.5 | 1,712 |
| Rural | 48.7 | 2.8 | - | 7.3 | 9.5 | 0.6 | 18.8 | 8,365 |
| Region | | | | | | | | |
| Southern | 50.7 | 0.7 | - | 7.0 | 8.5 | 0.5 | 16.5 | 2,178 |
| Highlands | 42.9 | 5.5 | - | 8.6 | 12.5 | 0.7 | 19.9 | 3,954 |
| Momase | 53.7 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 5.6 | 4.0 | 0.4 | 18.8 | 2,550 |
| Islands | 50.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 9.8 | 10.0 | 1.2 | 18.6 | 1,395 |
| Level of education | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 49.0 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 6.4 | 0.8 | 15.8 | 1,760 |
| Grades 1-5 | 43.3 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 5.9 | 9.4 | 0.5 | 27.5 | 2,061 |
| Grades 6 | 56.6 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 7.8 | 0.3 | 12.5 | 2,324 |
| Grades 7+ | 45.6 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 10.3 | 11.0 | 0.8 | 19.2 | 3,836 |
| Total | 48.3 | 2.5 | - | 7.7 | 9.1 | 0.7 | 18.7 | 10,077 |

Note: A dash or - means that the figure is less than 0.05 per cent

Note: A dash or - means that the figure is less than 0.05 per cent

Moreover, it is more likely to be reported by divorced women (9 per cent and 7 per cent) compared to women in other marital status categories, and by women with grade 7 or higher levels of education (4 per cent and 2 per cent) compared to women in other educational levels. The variation across regions is minimal.

Forty-eight per cent of men age 15-49 had sexual intercourse in the 12 months preceding the survey with one wife/cohabiting partner, 3 per cent with more than one wife/cohabiting partner, 8 per cent with one non-cohabiting partner and 9 per cent with more than one non-cohabiting partner. The data also shows that 13 per cent of men age 15-24 had sexual intercourse with more than one non-cohabiting partner compared to 7 per cent of men age 25-49 in the 12 months preceding the survey. Having sexual intercourse with more than one non-cohabiting partner is more common among men age 20-24 (18 per cent), divorced men (20 per cent) and men with grade 7 or higher levels of education (11 per cent) compared to men with other background characteristics.

Men in the Highlands region are more likely to have more than one wife/cohabiting partner at 6 per cent compared with less than one per cent of men in the other regions respectively. They are also more likely to have more than one non-cohabiting sexual partner (13 per cent) than men in

Table 11.3
Type and
Numbers of
Sexual Partners

the other regions. Of all the men age 15-49 interviewed, 19 per cent never had sexual intercourse. Overall, the proportion of men with one or more than one non-cohabiting sexual partner (8 per cent and 9 per cent) is high compared to that for women (3 per cent and 1 per cent).

11.4 USE OF CONDOM WITH NON-CO-HABITING PARTNER

Table 11.4 presents the percentage of women and men age 15-49 who had sexual intercourse with one or more non-cohabiting partner in the 12 months preceding the survey and used a condom during their last sexual encounter by background characteristics.

The data shows that 31 per cent of women who had sexual intercourse in the 12 months preceding the survey with one or more non-cohabiting partner used a condom at their last sexual encounter. The proportion who used condom in their last sexual encounter is high among women in the age group 15-24 (35 per cent) than older women (23 per cent), in urban areas (35 per cent) than in the rural areas (30 per cent) and women with grade 7 or higher levels of education (43 per cent) than women with no education (22 per cent).

Across regions, a high proportion of women in the Southern region (44 per cent) used a condom during their last sexual encounter compared to 35 per cent of women in the Highlands region, 23 per cent in the Islands region and 14 per cent in Momase region.

The proportion of men in age groups 20-24 and 25-29 who used condom in their last sexual intercourse is high at 52 per cent each compared to those in the other age groups. More than half of men in the urban areas (56 per cent), never married men (52 per cent), and those with grade 7 or higher levels of education (56 per cent) used condom in their last sexual encounter.

The variations across regions on the proportion of men who used condom in their last sexual encounter is similar to the pattern observed in women. Over 54 per cent of men in the Southern region used condom in their last sexual encounter, 48 per cent in the Islands and Highlands regions respectively and 43 per cent in Momase region. Overall, the proportion of men who reported to have used a condom in their last sexual encounter is higher at 48 per cent compared to women at 31 per cent.

Table 11.4 Use of Condom with Non-cohabiting Partner

Among women and men 15-49 who had sex with one or more non-cohabiting partner in the 12 months preceding the survey, the percentage reporting the use of condom during the last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, PNG 2006

| Background characteristics | Percent who used condom in the last sex | | Number with non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| | Women | Men | Women 15-49 | Men 15-49 |
| Age | | | | |
| 15-19 | 33.1 | 45.6 | 142 | 342 |
| 20-24 | 37.7 | 52.2 | 130 | 513 |
| 25-29 | 25.5 | 52.0 | 51 | 344 |
| 30-34 | (37.8) | 46.9 | 37 | 239 |
| 35-39 | (14.8) | 42.7 | 27 | 164 |
| 40-44 | * | 43.8 | 24 | 96 |
| 45-49 | * | 34.9 | 12 | 63 |
| 15-24 | 34.9 | 49.7 | 272 | 855 |
| 25-49 | 22.7 | 47.1 | 150 | 904 |
| 15-49 | 30.6 | 48.4 | 422 | 1,759 |
| Marital status | | | | |
| Never married | 37.6 | 51.9 | 234 | 944 |
| Married/living together | 16.7 | 43.4 | 114 | 724 |
| Divorced | * | (45.0) | 25 | 40 |
| Separated | (33.3) | (51.4) | 36 | 35 |
| Widowed | * | * | 12 | 11 |
| Place of residence | | | | |
| Urban | 35.0 | 55.9 | 60 | 306 |
| Rural | 29.8 | 46.8 | 362 | 1,453 |
| Region | | | | |
| Southern | 44.2 | 54.7 | 86 | 349 |
| Highlands | 35.4 | 47.7 | 178 | 864 |
| Momase | 14.3 | 42.9 | 84 | 254 |
| Islands | 23.0 | 47.9 | 74 | 292 |
| Level of education | | | | |
| No education | 22.4 | 39.7 | 98 | 219 |
| Grades 1-5 | 23.0 | 38.8 | 87 | 325 |
| Grades 6 | 25.6 | 45.5 | 78 | 347 |
| Grades 7+ | 42.5 | 55.8 | 153 | 848 |
| Total | 30.6 | 48.4 | 422 | 1,759 |

Note: Cells with * are based on less than 25 unweighted cases. Cells with () are based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases

Table 11.4
Use of Condom
with Non-
cohabiting
Partner

11.5 TIMING OF LAST SEXUAL ACTIVITY WITH NON-CO-HABITING PARTNER AND CONDOM USE

Table 11.5 shows the percentage of women and men who had sexual intercourse with non-cohabiting partners in the 12 months preceding the survey and used a condom during their last sexual encounter according to timing of last sexual encounter and background characteristics.

Among women interviewed who reported to have sex with a non-cohabiting partner in the 12 months preceding the survey, 4 per cent had their last sex days ago before the interview and used condom during their last sex, 5 per cent had their last sex weeks ago and used condom, while 20 per cent had their last sex months ago and used condom during their last sex. A high proportion of women in the urban areas (7 per cent) had their last sex days ago and used condom during their last sex compared to women in the rural areas (4 per cent).

The proportion of women who had their last sex with a non-cohabiting partner days ago and used condom at that time is high among women in the Southern region at 9 per cent compared to less than 3 per cent respectively in other regions. A higher proportion of women in the Highlands region (26 per cent) had their last sex with a non-cohabiting partner months ago and used condom during their last sex, compared to their counterparts in other regions. A higher proportion of women with grade 7 or higher levels of education had their last sex with a non-cohabiting partner days ago (6 per cent), weeks ago (7 per cent) or months ago (28 per cent) and used condom during their last sex, compared to women in other educational groups.

The table also shows that among men interviewed who had their last sex with non-cohabiting sexual partners in the 12 months preceding the survey, 6 per cent had their last sex days ago and used condom during their last sex, while the proportion was 13 per cent for those who had their last sex weeks ago and 29 per cent for those who had their last sex months ago.

Among men age 15-19 who had their last sex with non-cohabiting sex partners and used condom, 7 per cent and 15 per cent reported that they had their last sex with such partners days ago or weeks ago, respectively. These proportions are higher than for men in the other age groups. Thirty-four per cent of men in the urban areas had their last sex with non-cohabiting months ago and used condom during their last sex, compared to 27 per cent of their counterparts in the rural areas.

There are also variations across regions in condom use by men according to the timing of their last sexual intercourse. The proportions among men in the Southern and Highlands regions who had their last sex with a non-cohabiting partner months ago and used condom at their last sex is high at 30 per cent and 29 per cent, respectively, compared to 27 per cent in Momase region and 26 per cent in the Islands region.

Condom use by men during their last sexual act with non-cohabiting partner also varies according to their education. The pattern is similar to that observed in women. A high proportion of men with grade 7 or higher levels of education (34 per cent) had their last sex with a non-cohabiting partner months ago compared to men in the other educational groups. Overall a high proportion of men compared to women had their last sex with non-cohabiting partner months ago and used condom during their last sex (29 per cent and 20 per cent respectively).

Table 11.5 Timing of Last Sexual Activity with Non-cohabiting Partner

Among women and men 15-49 who had sex with one or more non-cohabiting partners in the 12 months preceding the survey, the percentage who used a condom at last sex by timing of last sexual intercourse and background characteristics, PNG 2006

| Background characteristics | Timing of last sexual intercourse | | | Number of women/men | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|------------|---------------------|-------|
| | Days ago | Weeks ago | Months ago | | |
| Women | | | | | |
| Age group | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 3.5 | 7.0 | 21.8 | 1.4 | 142 |
| 20-24 | 5.4 | 4.6 | 26.9 | 0.8 | 130 |
| 25-29 | 5.9 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 3.9 | 51 |
| 30-34 | (2.7) | (5.4) | (29.7) | (0.0) | 37 |
| 35-39 | (3.7) | 0.0 | (7.4) | 0.0 | 27 |
| 40-44 | * | * | * | * | 24 |
| 45-49 | * | * | * | * | 12 |
| Place of residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 6.7 | 6.7 | 20.0 | 1.7 | 60 |
| Rural | 3.6 | 5.0 | 20.2 | 1.1 | 362 |
| Region | | | | | |
| Southern | 9.3 | 7.0 | 24.4 | 3.5 | 86 |
| Highlands | 2.2 | 6.2 | 25.8 | 1.1 | 178 |
| Momase | 2.4 | 4.8 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 84 |
| Islands | 2.7 | 2.7 | 16.2 | 1.4 | 74 |
| Level of education | | | | | |
| No education | 2.0 | 5.1 | 14.3 | 2.0 | 98 |
| Grade 1- 5 | 2.3 | 3.4 | 14.9 | 1.1 | 87 |
| Grade 6 | 5.1 | 3.8 | 16.7 | 0.0 | 78 |
| Grade 7+ | 5.9 | 7.2 | 28.1 | 1.3 | 153 |
| Total | 4.0 | 5.2 | 20.1 | 1.2 | 422 |
| Men | | | | | |
| Age group | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 6.7 | 14.6 | 22.8 | 0.9 | 342 |
| 20-24 | 5.8 | 12.5 | 32.0 | 1.8 | 513 |
| 25-29 | 4.7 | 13.1 | 32.3 | 2.3 | 344 |
| 30-34 | 6.3 | 10.9 | 28.5 | 1.3 | 239 |
| 35-39 | 3.0 | 11.0 | 25.6 | 3.0 | 164 |
| 40-44 | 5.2 | 8.3 | 29.2 | 2.1 | 96 |
| 45-49 | 4.8 | 12.7 | 17.5 | 0.0 | 63 |
| Place of residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 5.2 | 13.1 | 34.0 | 3.3 | 306 |
| Rural | 5.6 | 12.3 | 27.3 | 1.3 | 1,453 |
| Region | | | | | |
| Southern | 5.2 | 16.0 | 30.4 | 1.7 | 349 |
| Highlands | 6.7 | 11.1 | 28.9 | 0.9 | 864 |
| Momase | 2.8 | 11.0 | 26.8 | 2.0 | 254 |
| Islands | 4.8 | 13.4 | 26.4 | 3.4 | 292 |
| Level of education | | | | | |
| No education | 6.8 | 11.0 | 21.5 | 0.5 | 219 |
| Grade 1- 5 | 4.6 | 8.9 | 24.0 | 0.9 | 325 |
| Grade 6 | 6.9 | 13.8 | 24.2 | 0.6 | 347 |
| Grade 7+ | 5.1 | 13.7 | 33.8 | 2.8 | 848 |
| Total | 5.5 | 12.5 | 28.5 | 1.6 | 1,759 |
| Note: Cells with * are based on less than 25 unweighted cases. Cells with () are based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases | | | | | |

Note: Cells with * are based on less than 25 unweighted cases. Cells with () are based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases

Table 11.5
Timing of Last
Sexual Activity
with Non-
cohabiting Partner

CHAPTER

12

ATTITUDES TO ISSUES OF WELL BEING



Photo © Rotary Against Malaria – Photo by: Rocky Roe

*I*N this survey, an attempt was made for the first time to collect data on two issues of well being from the sample population. These issues pertain to:

- > school age children age 5-25 years not in school; and
- > use of health facilities and non-health facilities when people are ill.

Information on the reasons for school age children not attending school was collected for each person age 5–25 years by background characteristics of the parents. The findings will help us to understand why these children are not attending school.

According to enrolment statistics from the Department of Education (DOE) for 2003, for every 100 eligible children 5-7 years of age, 80 are enrolled in schools in Papua New Guinea (PNG) while the other 20 are not enrolled for various reasons. Given this scenario, the effort to achieve universal education by the year 2015 as stipulated in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is no easy task for the government.

The 2006 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) also included questions designed to collect information from women and men age 15–49 years who were ill in the two weeks preceding the survey and furthermore asked if they had sought advice and treatment from health service providers including traditional practitioners. For those who indicated getting advice and treatment from traditional practitioners, they were asked for reasons why they chose to use this service.

12.1 SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL

Data on women and men with children age 5-25 years not attending school is presented in Table 12.1. Twenty per cent of women compared to 16 per cent of men reported that they have children not attending school. In rural areas, 21 per cent of women and 18 per cent of men reported having children not in school, much higher than the corresponding percentages for urban areas. By region, Momase and Highlands regions

reported a higher proportion of children not in school compared to the other two regions.

Educated parents are more likely to send their children to school, as observed in Table 12.1. Among parents with grade 7 or higher levels of education, a smaller proportion, at 7 per cent for women and 10 per cent for men had children not attending school, compared to parents with lower levels of education.

Table 12.1 School Age Children not Attending School

Among women and men age 15-49, percentage with school age children 5-25 years not attending school, according to background characteristics, PNG 2006

| Background characteristics | School age children not attending school | | Number of cases | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | Women | Men | Women 15-49 | Men 15-49 |
| Place of residence | | | | |
| Urban | 12.8 | 9.5 | 1,617 | 1,712 |
| Rural | 20.8 | 17.6 | 8,736 | 8,365 |
| Region | | | | |
| Southern | 16.0 | 10.6 | 2,085 | 2,178 |
| Highlands | 20.6 | 17.0 | 4,110 | 3,954 |
| Momase | 25.9 | 23.4 | 2,621 | 2,550 |
| Islands | 10.8 | 9.7 | 1,536 | 1,395 |
| Level of education | | | | |
| No education | 33.0 | 27.7 | 3,120 | 1,760 |
| Grade 1-5 | 15.7 | 14.8 | 1,927 | 2,061 |
| Grade 6 | 20.2 | 20.0 | 2,330 | 2,324 |
| Grade 7+ | 7.1 | 9.5 | 2,875 | 3,836 |
| Total | 19.6 | 16.2 | 10,353 | 10,077 |
| <i>Note: Number of women and men in different levels of education do not sum up to overall totals due to non-response on level of education by some respondents</i> | | | | |

Table 12.1
School Age
Children not
Attending
School

12.2 NUMBER OF SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL

Women and men were also asked for the number of school age children not attending school. Data on women and men according to the number of male and female children not attending school by parents' background characteristics is presented in Table 12.2. The survey results indicate that a school age male child is more likely to be out of school than a school age female child. Table 12.2 shows that the percentage among women and men, who reported that they do not have any female children not attending school (36 per cent each) is higher than the proportion reporting that they do not have any male children not attending school (32 per cent for women and 30 per cent for men).

The survey results show that 46 per cent of women had one male child not attending school, that is irrespective of the number of female children not in school and 42 per cent had one female child not attending school, irrespective of the number of male children not in school. Similar percentages are reported by men. Children in rural areas compared to those in urban areas, and children to parents with no education compared to those with educated parents, are more likely to be out of school.

| Table 12.2 Number of School Age Children not Attending School | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|---------------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----------------|------|------|-----|-----|--------|-------|
| Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 with school age children not attending school by number of male and female children not attending school, according to background characteristics, PNG 2006 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Background characteristics | | Male children | | | | | Female children | | | | | Number | |
| | | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4+ | Total | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | | 4+ |
| Women | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 31.9 | 51.7 | 12.6 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 100 | 46.9 | 40.1 | 10.6 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 100 | 207 |
| Rural | 31.5 | 45.7 | 17.0 | 4.0 | 1.7 | 100 | 35.3 | 42.3 | 16.5 | 4.2 | 1.6 | 100 | 1,820 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Southern | 30.8 | 48.2 | 14.1 | 5.4 | 1.2 | 100 | 41.3 | 43.1 | 11.7 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 100 | 334 |
| Highlands | 34.9 | 43.5 | 16.9 | 3.1 | 1.8 | 100 | 34.0 | 42.5 | 18.0 | 3.9 | 1.7 | 100 | 848 |
| Momase | 26.4 | 47.9 | 19.7 | 4.3 | 1.5 | 100 | 35.2 | 40.5 | 16.9 | 5.4 | 1.8 | 100 | 679 |
| Islands | 36.7 | 51.2 | 6.6 | 4.8 | 0.6 | 100 | 44.6 | 45.2 | 9.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100 | 166 |
| Level of education | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 28.5 | 45.1 | 19.3 | 4.6 | 2.4 | 100 | 31.1 | 42.0 | 19.1 | 5.1 | 2.4 | 100 | 1,031 |
| Grade 1-5 | 37.6 | 42.9 | 15.2 | 4.0 | 0.3 | 100 | 39.3 | 41.9 | 14.5 | 3.3 | 0.7 | 100 | 303 |
| Grade 6 | 31.9 | 48.7 | 15.7 | 3.4 | 0.4 | 100 | 40.0 | 44.7 | 12.8 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 100 | 470 |
| Grade 7+ | 36.1 | 52.2 | 7.3 | 3.4 | 1.0 | 100 | 50.2 | 38.5 | 8.3 | 2.4 | 0.5 | 100 | 205 |
| Total | 31.5 | 46.4 | 16.5 | 4.0 | 1.5 | 100 | 36.4 | 42.1 | 15.9 | 3.9 | 1.5 | 100 | 2,027 |
| Men | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 36.4 | 46.3 | 12.3 | 4.3 | 0.6 | 100 | 40.1 | 45.7 | 10.5 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 100 | 162 |
| Rural | 29.7 | 45.7 | 18.0 | 4.5 | 1.7 | 100 | 35.8 | 41.9 | 16.3 | 4.3 | 1.4 | 100 | 1,474 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Southern | 30.7 | 48.9 | 14.3 | 4.3 | 1.7 | 100 | 41.6 | 43.3 | 11.7 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 100 | 231 |
| Highlands | 33.8 | 41.4 | 17.4 | 4.9 | 2.4 | 100 | 34.1 | 43.2 | 15.5 | 5.2 | 1.8 | 100 | 672 |
| Momase | 26.1 | 47.7 | 19.9 | 4.7 | 0.7 | 100 | 34.8 | 41.0 | 18.3 | 4.2 | 1.3 | 100 | 597 |
| Islands | 31.6 | 52.9 | 12.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 100 | 42.6 | 41.9 | 13.2 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 100 | 136 |
| Level of education | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 29.5 | 40.4 | 20.3 | 7.6 | 2.3 | 100 | 31.8 | 40.0 | 19.9 | 6.8 | 1.6 | 100 | 488 |
| Grade 1-5 | 29.2 | 44.6 | 20.0 | 4.6 | 1.3 | 100 | 35.4 | 41.6 | 17.0 | 3.9 | 2.0 | 100 | 305 |
| Grade 6 | 27.6 | 49.4 | 17.2 | 3.2 | 1.7 | 100 | 40.3 | 41.2 | 15.3 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 100 | 464 |
| Grade 7+ | 35.3 | 49.3 | 12.1 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 100 | 38.3 | 46.8 | 9.9 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 100 | 363 |
| Total | 30.3 | 45.7 | 17.5 | 4.5 | 1.7 | 100 | 36.2 | 42.3 | 15.7 | 4.0 | 1.3 | 100 | 1,635 |
| Note: Number of women and men in different levels of education do not sum up to overall totals due to non-response on level of education by some respondents. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Note: Number of women and men in different levels of education do not sum up to overall totals due to non-response on level of education by some respondents.

Table 12.2

Number of School Age Children not
Attending School

12.3 REASONS FOR NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL

Women and men who have school age children not attending school were asked to report on the main reasons for their non attendance at school. The results are presented in Table 12.3. According to women, lost interest is the main reason for their male children not attending school while no school fees is the main reason for their female children not attending school (22 per cent each).

Men likewise cited these two reasons as most important for the non attendance at school of their children. Other reasons including school closed, no teachers, too young/old for school, and looking after younger siblings were also cited.

School too far is a common reason cited by both women and men in the rural areas for their children not attending school. Not having money for school fees, long distance to school and lost interest were consistently cited by women and men in all regions as the main reasons for their children not attending school. Results also show that children who were not in school whose parents have no education did so more likely because of school fee problems than for any other reason.

| Table 12.3 Reasons for not Attending School | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|----------|------------------|-------|-----------------|
| Percentage of women age 15-49 with school age children not attending school by main reason for their male and female childrens' non attendance in school, according to background characteristics, PNG 2006 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Background characteristics | Reasons for non attendance | | | | | | | | | |
| | Completed, grd 8/10 | Completed, grd 12 | No school fees | Security reasons | School too far | Lost interest | Disabled | Will get married | Other | Number of women |
| Male children | | | | | | | | | | |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 6.8 | 1.0 | 27.5 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 18.8 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 15.5 | 207 |
| Rural | 2.7 | 0.5 | 20.3 | 1.9 | 15.7 | 22.3 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 23.0 | 1,820 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Southern Highlands | 5.7 | 1.2 | 17.7 | 1.2 | 7.2 | 19.2 | 2.7 | 1.2 | 28.1 | 334 |
| Momase | 3.7 | 0.7 | 22.2 | 1.3 | 13.3 | 27.5 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 16.2 | 848 |
| Islands | 1.2 | 0.1 | 24.4 | 3.1 | 21.4 | 13.5 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 28.7 | 679 |
| | 3.6 | 0.0 | 7.8 | 0.6 | 4.8 | 33.7 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 14.5 | 166 |
| Level of education | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 3.4 | 0.5 | 25.3 | 1.7 | 19.6 | 24.1 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 21.3 | 1,031 |
| Grade 1-5 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 17.5 | 1.0 | 8.3 | 22.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 23.8 | 303 |
| Grade 6 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 17.4 | 2.3 | 10.4 | 18.1 | 3.0 | 1.1 | 24.5 | 470 |
| Grade 7+ | 4.9 | 1.0 | 12.2 | 2.4 | 6.3 | 21.0 | 2.9 | 1.0 | 20.0 | 205 |
| Total | 3.1 | 0.5 | 21.0 | 1.8 | 14.3 | 21.9 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 22.2 | 2,027 |
| Female children | | | | | | | | | | |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 4.3 | 1.0 | 21.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 11.6 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 11.1 | 207 |
| Rural | 2.3 | 0.1 | 21.5 | 1.7 | 14.4 | 17.3 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 22.6 | 1,820 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Southern Highlands | 4.5 | 0.3 | 15.3 | 1.2 | 7.2 | 10.2 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 26.0 | 334 |
| Momase | 2.5 | 0.2 | 23.8 | 1.3 | 14.2 | 24.3 | 0.7 | 2.4 | 16.6 | 848 |
| Islands | 1.5 | 0.1 | 23.7 | 3.2 | 17.1 | 10.2 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 26.5 | 679 |
| | 3.6 | 0.6 | 12.7 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 18.1 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 16.9 | 166 |
| Level of education | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 1.9 | 0.2 | 27.1 | 1.6 | 18.1 | 21.0 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 19.9 | 1,031 |
| Grade 1-5 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 17.8 | 1.0 | 8.9 | 18.8 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 22.1 | 303 |
| Grade 6 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 15.3 | 2.3 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 27.4 | 470 |
| Grade 7+ | 2.4 | 0.5 | 12.7 | 2.9 | 4.4 | 11.7 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 15.6 | 205 |
| Total | 2.6 | 0.1 | 21.5 | 1.8 | 13.2 | 16.7 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 21.5 | 2,027 |
| Note: Number of women in different levels of education do not sum up to overall totals due to non-response on level of education by some respondents. | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 12.3
Reasons for
not Attending
School

Table 12.3
Reasons for
Not Attending
School

Table 12.3 Continued...

...Cont

| Table 12.3 Reasons for not Attending School | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------|-------|------------------|---------------|
| Percentage of men age 15-49 with school age children not attending school by main reason for their male and female childrens' non attendance in school, according to background characteristics, PNG 2006 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Background characteristics | Reasons for non attendance | | | | | | | | Will get married | Number of men |
| | Completed grd 8/10 | Completed grd 12 | No school fees | Security reasons | School too far | Lost interest | Disabled | Other | | |
| Male children | | | | | | | | | | |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 6.2 | 0.6 | 21.6 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 17.9 | 2.5 | 18.5 | 0.6 | 162 |
| Rural | 2.1 | 0.5 | 24.1 | 2.4 | 17.6 | 19.1 | 1.5 | 23.1 | 0.5 | 1,474 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Southern | 3.9 | 0.0 | 19.0 | 0.4 | 4.3 | 18.2 | 3.5 | 24.7 | 0.4 | 231 |
| Highlands | 3.0 | 0.9 | 26.0 | 4.3 | 16.8 | 25.3 | 0.4 | 14.4 | 0.1 | 672 |
| Momase | 1.3 | 0.2 | 26.3 | 1.5 | 20.6 | 10.6 | 1.8 | 30.3 | 0.7 | 597 |
| Islands | 2.2 | 0.7 | 10.3 | 0.0 | 11.0 | 25.0 | 2.9 | 25.0 | 0.7 | 136 |
| Level of education | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 2.3 | 0.6 | 30.7 | 2.5 | 23.8 | 22.7 | 1.0 | 15.8 | 0.6 | 488 |
| Grade 1-5 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 24.9 | 2.3 | 17.0 | 20.0 | 1.0 | 22.6 | 0.7 | 305 |
| Grade 6 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 23.1 | 2.4 | 12.3 | 16.4 | 3.0 | 27.8 | 0.6 | 464 |
| Grade 7+ | 3.6 | 1.4 | 15.4 | 2.2 | 9.6 | 16.8 | 1.4 | 25.1 | 0.3 | 363 |
| Total | 2.4 | 0.5 | 23.9 | 2.4 | 15.9 | 19.0 | 1.6 | 22.6 | 0.5 | 1,635 |
| Female children | | | | | | | | | | |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 3.7 | 0.6 | 25.3 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 13.0 | 1.9 | 15.4 | 1.2 | 162 |
| Rural | 2.2 | 0.1 | 22.1 | 3.0 | 15.6 | 15.3 | 1.0 | 20.8 | 0.4 | 1,474 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Southern | 3.0 | 0.4 | 17.7 | 0.9 | 5.2 | 10.4 | 1.3 | 22.5 | 0.9 | 231 |
| Highlands | 1.8 | 0.0 | 25.3 | 4.6 | 15.0 | 24.0 | 0.9 | 12.5 | 0.4 | 672 |
| Momase | 2.2 | 0.2 | 23.3 | 2.3 | 18.6 | 7.0 | 1.0 | 27.3 | 0.2 | 597 |
| Islands | 5.1 | 0.7 | 11.8 | 0.0 | 8.1 | 14.7 | 2.2 | 24.3 | 0.7 | 136 |
| Level of education | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 1.4 | 0.2 | 29.5 | 4.3 | 23.8 | 20.3 | 0.2 | 13.7 | 0.4 | 488 |
| Grade 1-5 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 22.3 | 2.6 | 15.1 | 14.1 | 1.6 | 23.3 | 0.0 | 305 |
| Grade 6 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 18.1 | 1.1 | 7.5 | 12.7 | 1.1 | 24.1 | 0.9 | 464 |
| Grade 7+ | 5.0 | 0.3 | 17.9 | 3.3 | 9.9 | 11.3 | 1.9 | 21.5 | 0.3 | 363 |
| Total | 2.4 | 0.2 | 22.4 | 2.9 | 14.3 | 15.0 | 1.1 | 20.3 | 0.4 | 1,635 |

Note: Number of men in different levels of education do not sum up to overall totals due to non-response on level of education by some respondents.

Note: Number of men in different levels of education do not sum up to overall totals due to non-response on level of education by some respondents.

12.4 TYPE OF HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDERS

Health services are vital for providing basic health care for the general population. Information on the use of the different types of health service providers is useful to assess the coverage and use of health services providers. In the 2006 DHS, women and men who were ill in the two weeks preceding the survey were asked if they had sought advice or treatment from a health service provider. The results show that 19 per cent of women and 20 per cent of men sought advice and treatment from government health centres. Government hospitals are the next most used health facilities as reported by 16 per cent of women and 15 per cent of men.

Church health centres are also popular with 14 per cent of women and 15 per cent of men citing it as a source for treatment or advice. Church health centres are more popular in the rural areas, in the Highlands and Islands regions than in other areas. Meanwhile, 3 per cent of women and 5 per cent of men who were ill in the two weeks preceding the survey sought advice and treatment from traditional practitioners. Other reasons including treated at home, no health facilities and did not get any treatment were also significant.

Table 12.4
Types of
Health Service
Providers

| Percent distribution of women who had been ill in the 2 weeks preceding the survey by type of health facility or provider treatment or advice was sought from, according to background characteristics, PNG 2006 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|---------|----------------|--------------|-------|
| Background characteristics | Type of health facility | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Govt. hosp. | Govt. h/centre | Govt. a/post | Govt. mobile clinic | Com. h/worker | Church hosp. | Church h/centre | Church a/post | Church priv. hosp. | Chemist | Private doctor | Trad. Pract. | Other |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 35.6 | 15.2 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 4.0 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 0.9 | 26.4 |
| Rural | 11.0 | 19.7 | 11.6 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 16.5 | 4.4 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 3.7 | 28.0 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Southern | 18.4 | 13.4 | 11.3 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 10.3 | 3.8 | 0.5 | 5.3 | 4.3 | 2.3 | 28.7 |
| Highlands | 18.9 | 22.0 | 8.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 2.5 | 18.0 | 3.4 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 25.0 |
| Momase | 12.8 | 19.5 | 9.9 | 0.9 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 10.1 | 4.7 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 5.8 | 30.0 |
| Islands | 6.9 | 17.8 | 12.0 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 17.8 | 3.5 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 3.1 | 5.4 | 29.3 |
| Level of education | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 12.8 | 20.3 | 11.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 16.0 | 3.7 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 3.4 | 29.1 |
| Grade 1-5 | 11.5 | 20.4 | 10.6 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 14.2 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 30.7 |
| Grade 6 | 14.9 | 14.1 | 13.1 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 15.4 | 4.3 | 0.3 | 2.8 | 1.3 | 4.5 | 25.3 |
| Grade 7+ | 22.2 | 19.2 | 4.2 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 11.7 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 3.7 | 4.8 | 1.8 | 26.2 |
| Total | 15.5 | 18.8 | 9.9 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 14.3 | 3.8 | 0.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 3.2 | 27.7 |
| Note: Number of women in different levels of education do not sum up to overall totals due to non-response on level of education by some respondents | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 12.4 Continued...

Table 12.4
Types of
Health Service
Providers

...Cont

| Table 12.4 Types of Health Service Providers Percent distribution of men who had been ill in the 2 weeks preceding the survey by type of health facility or provider treatment or advice was sought from, according to background characteristics, PNG 2006 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|---------|----------------|--------------|-------|
| Background characteristics | Type of health facility | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Govt. hosp. | Govt. h/centre | Govt. a/post | Mobile clinic | Com. h/worker | Church hosp. | Church h/centre | Church a/post | Church priv. hosp. | Chemist | Private doctor | Trad. Pract. | Other |
| Place of residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 33.6 | 15.7 | 3.1 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 10.1 | 8.8 | 2.8 | 18.9 |
| Rural | 11.3 | 20.4 | 15.8 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 17.2 | 3.8 | 0.3 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 5.2 | 20.4 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Southern | 16.1 | 18.0 | 15.3 | 0.3 | 2.7 | 1.6 | 9.0 | 5.4 | 0.5 | 4.9 | 6.3 | 3.8 | 21.0 |
| Highlands | 18.0 | 23.3 | 9.6 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 19.8 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 4.8 | 18.0 |
| Momase | 13.0 | 15.8 | 16.8 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 9.3 | 3.0 | 0.4 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 6.3 | 25.3 |
| Islands | 7.9 | 18.8 | 17.9 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 2.9 | 20.8 | 4.6 | 0.4 | 7.5 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 13.8 |
| Level of education | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 13.1 | 20.6 | 11.1 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 16.3 | 5.5 | 0.3 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 6.0 | 20.9 |
| Grade 1-5 | 12.2 | 20.9 | 16.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 17.3 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 4.9 | 21.7 |
| Grade 6 | 12.3 | 14.8 | 17.5 | 0.5 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 15.9 | 4.8 | 0.2 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 21.2 |
| Grade 7+ | 19.3 | 21.3 | 11.0 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 12.0 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 7.0 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 18.3 |
| Total | 15.0 | 19.6 | 13.7 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 14.9 | 3.6 | 0.4 | 4.2 | 3.5 | 4.8 | 20.1 |
| Note: Number of men in different levels of education do not sum up to overall totals due to non-response on level of education by some respondents. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

12.5 REASON FOR USING TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONERS

In PNG, the use of traditional medicines and herbs/potions has been practiced long before the introduction of western medicine. Getting advice and treatment from traditional practitioners for use of traditional medicines/herbs/potions are alternatives that people use. Women and men who were ill in the two weeks preceding the survey and sought advice and treatment from traditional practitioners were asked to state reasons for seeking medical help from traditional practitioners.

The main reasons for the use of traditional practitioners are presented in Table 12.5. Trust for traditional practitioners is the most commonly cited reason by women (41 per cent) and men (57 per cent). Fourteen per cent of women reported that traditional practitioners understand their illness better while 15 per cent of men reported convenience as another reason for seeking treatment and advice from traditional practitioners. Other reasons for choosing traditional practitioners, such as health service too far, no transport and no money were also cited as important reasons.

| Table 12.5 Reasons for Using Traditional Practitioners | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|------------|-------------|-------|-------|--------|
| Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who had been ill in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who sought treatment or advice from a traditional practitioner by reason for choosing traditional practitioner, PNG 2006 | | | | | | | | |
| Sex of respondent | Reasons for seeking advice and treatment from traditional practitioners | | | | | | Total | Number |
| | Trust | Inexpensive | Understand better | Acceptable | Convenience | Other | | |
| Women | 41.4 | 6.9 | 13.8 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 20.7 | 100 | 58 |
| Men | 56.5 | 7.6 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 15.2 | 9.8 | 100 | 92 |
| Total | 50.7 | 7.3 | 8.7 | 6.7 | 12.7 | 14.0 | 100 | 150 |

Table 12.5
Reasons for
Using Traditional
Practitioners



REFERENCES

APPENDIX A: SURVEY DESIGN

APPENDIX B: ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERROR

APPENDIX C: QUALITY OF DATA:

NON-SAMPLING ERROR

APPENDIX D: QUESTIONNAIRES

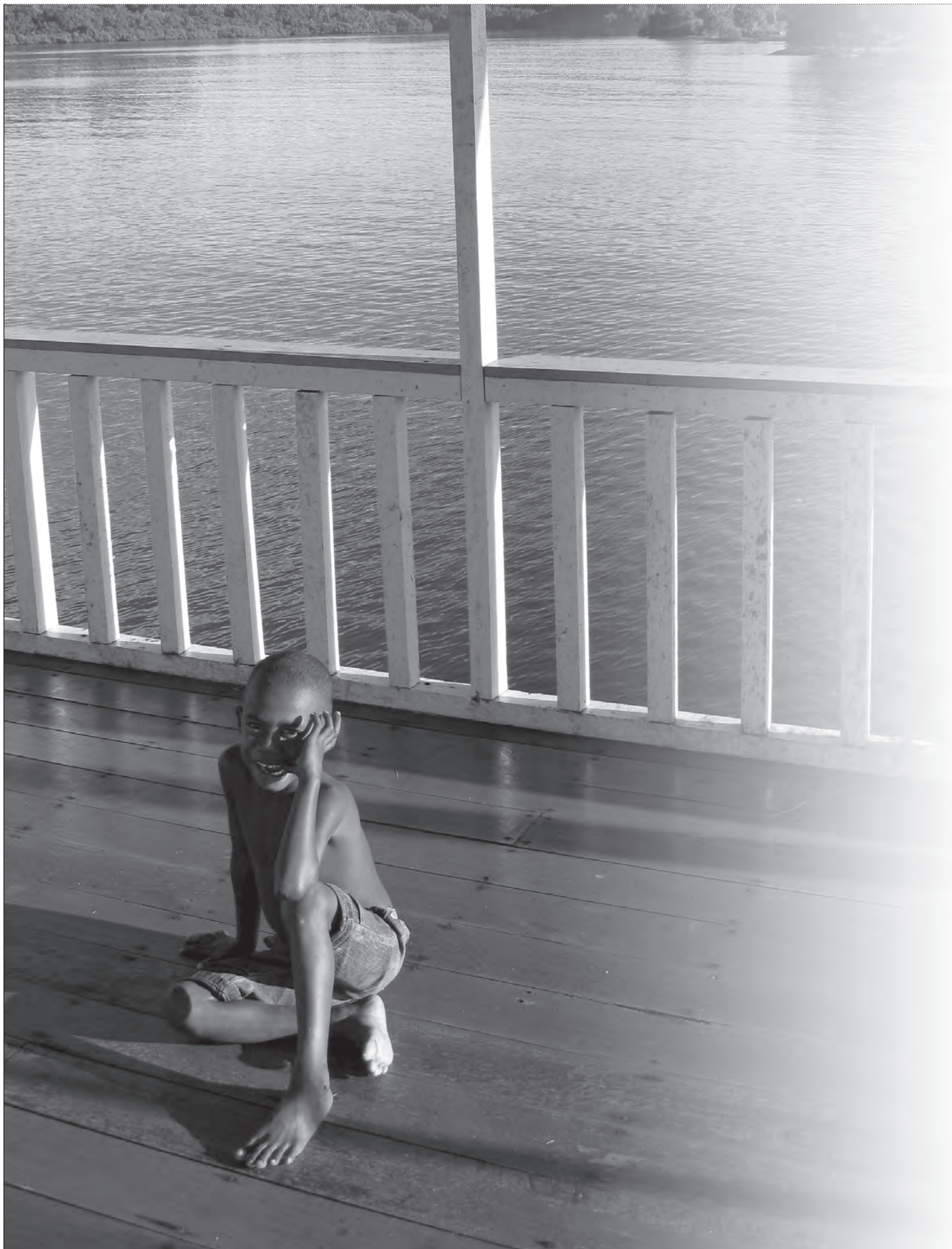


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APPENDIX A: SURVEY DESIGN

A.1 OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY DESIGN

At the national level, the primary objective of the 2006 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) is to generate updated and reliable data on infant and child mortality, fertility preferences, contraceptive knowledge and use, maternal and child health indicators. This information is analyzed and presented at the urban-rural sector and the four geographic regions: Southern, Highlands, Momase and islands. To meet this objective, three questionnaires were developed to be used in the data collection: Household Questionnaire (HHQ) used to collect information at the household level, Female Individual Questionnaire (FIQ) and the Male Individual Questionnaire (MIQ) used to collect information from respondents age 15-50 years old only. The sample design to meet the objective of the survey was designed by Mr. John Palmer, Survey Design Consultant, employed by the Asian Development Bank.

A.2 SAMPLING FRAME

The National Statistical Office (NSO) maintains a complete list of all Census Units (CUs) with population and household statistics from 1980, 1990 and 2000 National Population Censuses, called the CU register. Before the register was used as a sampling frame for the 2006 DHS, a number of growth areas were re-listed in order to update the number of households. The CU register for each of the four Regions was stratified into three main strata: urban, rural and remote.

A.3 SAMPLE DESIGN AND ALLOCATION

The 2006 DHS survey methodology was designed using the survey methodology of the 1996 DHS as the model. The 2006 DHS sample was a two stage self-weighting systematic cluster sample for each region with the first stage being the census units (CUs) and the second stage, households. It was determined that sufficient funding was available to permit aiming for a sample of 10,000 completed household interviews, assuming a 90 per cent response rate.

The sample was allocated between the regions on a 50/50 equal/proportional basis, based upon the projected number of households in 2006 so that reliable data would be produced for all four regions, as well as for the nation as a whole. A systematic sample of CUs/villages was then selected from each region, with probability proportional to the number of households existing at the time of 2000 Census. If a CU contained less than 16 households according to the 2000 Census, it was combined with its nearest neighbouring CU and the two CUs treated as the first stage of selection. In all 667 clusters were selected from the 4 regions included in the survey.

All households in selected CUs were then listed in a massive listing operation organized within the provinces. The listings were sent back to Port Moresby for sample selection. Within each selected CU, a sample of approximately 12 households for urban areas and 16 for the rural areas was then selected systematically, taking into account an expected 90 per cent response rate. If the current size of the CU was greater than the 2006 projected size, more than the expected sample of households would be selected, and if the CU was smaller, fewer than the expected number of households were selected. In fact in many countries using this methodology, the number of selected households varied greatly from CU to CU, because of factors such as floods, drought and tribal warfare contributing to a substantial movement of the population. The average number of household selected per CU varies depending upon accuracy of the projected population estimate of the selected CU, or how assiduously the current listers pursued their task, or both. Note, however, that it is quite possible that the assumed population growth rate since 2000 does not translate directly into the rate of same growth of households. Doubling up of people often translates into slower growth rate of households. In this case, the 2006 estimate of the number of households in 2006 might be unrealistic. The group of selected households is referred to as a cluster. The design ensured an equal probability sample of households for each region (i.e. self weighing design at the regional level). Details of the selection procedures, and the sampling fractions utilized are shown in Table A.1.

Table A.1
Sampling
Parameters,
2006 PNG DHS

| Table A.1 Sampling Parameters, 2006 PNG DHS | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Region/Sector | 2000 H-H Population | Sample Points (Clusters) | Sample Households | Sampling Fraction |
| Southern Region | | | | |
| Urban | 45,466 | 74 | 936 | 0.0195311 |
| Rural | 128,434 | 96 | 1,536 | 0.0119594 |
| Total | | 170 | 2,472 | |
| Highlands Region | | | | |
| Urban | 12,789 | 21 | 264 | 0.0197044 |
| Rural | 395,632 | 172 | 2,752 | 0.00695595 |
| Total | | 193 | 3,016 | |
| Momase Region | | | | |
| Urban | 33,823 | 56 | 612 | 0.0198681 |
| Rural | 228,613 | 124 | 1,984 | 0.00867842 |
| Total | | 180 | 2,596 | |
| Islands Region | | | | |
| Urban | 8,314 | 16 | 192 | 0.023093 |
| Rural | 131,382 | 108 | 1,728 | 0.01315249 |
| Total | | 124 | 1,920 | |
| PNG | | | | |
| Urban | 100,392 | 167 | 2,004 | 0.0199617 |
| Rural | 884,061 | 500 | 8,000 | 0.0904915 |
| Total | 984,453 | 667 | 10,004 | |

A.4 SAMPLE IMPLEMENTATION

Table A.2 provides a summary of the sample implementation of the 2006 DHS. Despite the recency of the household listing, approximately 7 per cent of households could not be contacted due to prolonged absence or because their dwellings were vacant or had been destroyed. Among the households contacted, a response rate of 97 per cent was achieved. Within the 9,017 households successfully interviewed, a total of 11,456 women and 11,463 of men age 15-49 years were eligible to be interviewed. Successful interviews were conducted with 90 per cent of eligible women (10,353) and 88 per cent of eligible men (10,077). The most common cause of non-response was absence (5 per cent). Among the regions, the rate of success among women was highest in all the regions (92 per cent each) except for Momase region at 86 per cent. The rate of success among men was highest in Highlands and Islands region and lowest in Momase region. The overall response rate, calculated as the product of the household and female individual response rate ($.97 \times .90$) was 87 per cent.

| Table A.2. Sample Implementation | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------|--------|---------|--------------------|-------|--------|
| Percent distribution of households (HH), Eligible Women (EW) and Eligible Men (EM) in the DHS National Sample by Result of Interview; and Household, Eligible Women and Men response rates according to region and urban/rural residence, PNG 2006 | | | | | | | |
| Interview Results and Response Rate | Region | | | | Place of residence | | Total |
| | Southern | Highlands | Momase | Islands | Urban | Rural | |
| Household Sample | | | | | | | |
| completed | 89.7 | 91.6 | 87.3 | 91.3 | 91.3 | 89.5 | 89.9 |
| no competent respondent | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| absent for extended period | 4.4 | 3.4 | 6.6 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 5.2 | 4.5 |
| postponed | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| refused | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| dwelling vacant | 2.4 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| dwelling destroyed | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| dwelling not found | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| other | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Total (%) | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total (Number) | 2,442 | 2,975 | 2,709 | 1,903 | 2,055 | 7,974 | 10,029 |
| Response Rate | 96.7 | 97.5 | 96.5 | 98.2 | 95.6 | 97.6 | 97.2 |
| Eligible Female Respondent | | | | | | | |
| completed | 91.7 | 92.0 | 86.2 | 91.7 | 90.6 | 90.3 | 90.4 |
| not at home | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| postponed | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| refused | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| partly completed | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| incapacitated | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| other | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Not interviewed, no FIQ | 8.3 | 7.7 | 13.6 | 8.2 | 9.3 | 9.6 | 9.5 |
| Total (%) | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Eligible Women (HH Roster) | 3,150 | 3,213 | 2,936 | 2,157 | 3,263 | 8,193 | 11,456 |
| Response Rate | 91.7 | 92.0 | 86.2 | 91.7 | 90.6 | 90.3 | 90.4 |
| Eligible Male Respondent | | | | | | | |
| completed | 88.0 | 90.9 | 83.2 | 90.1 | 83.3 | 89.9 | 87.9 |
| not at home | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| postponed | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| refused | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| partly completed | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| incapacitated | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| other | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Not interviewed, no MIQ | 11.9 | 9.0 | 16.7 | 9.8 | 16.5 | 10.0 | 12.0 |
| Total (%) | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Eligible Men (HH Roster) | 3,352 | 3,150 | 2,971 | 1,990 | 3,505 | 7,958 | 11,463 |
| Response Rate | 88.0 | 90.9 | 83.2 | 90.1 | 83.3 | 89.9 | 87.9 |

Table A.2
Sample
Implementation

APPENDIX B: ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERROR

THIS section describes the general procedure in the computation of sampling errors of the sample survey estimates generated. It basically follows the procedure adopted in most Demographic and Health Surveys. It must be emphasized that sampling errors is just one of two major sources of errors in sample surveys. The other one is non-sampling errors.

Sampling errors can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected is only one of many possible samples that can be selected from the same population using the same sampling design and sample size. It is expected that each of these possible samples would yield estimates that are different from one another. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability of the estimates generated from the different samples. Note that although the degree or extent of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

A sampling error is usually measured in terms of the standard error for a particular statistic such as mean, proportion or ratio, which is defined as the square root of the variance. Given the standard error, other quality indicators may be derived such as confidence intervals within which the true value of a population parameter can be assumed and the relative error defined as the ratio of the standard error with the estimate. For example, for any given statistic computed from a sample survey, the true value of the parameter estimated by the statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error of that statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of the same size and using the same design.

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, for this survey, a multi-stage design was employed, and as a result, it was necessary to use more complex formulae. The STATA (version 9) software was used to calculate the sampling errors. It used the Taylor linearization method of variance estimation for survey estimates that are means or proportions. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as fertility and mortality rates.

The Taylor linearization method treats any percentage or mean as a ratio estimate, $\frac{y}{x}$, where y represents the weighted total value for the variable, and x represents to weighted total number of cases in the group or subgroup under consideration. The variance of $\frac{y}{x}$ is computed using the formula given below, with the standard error being the square root of the variance:

$$S^2(r) = \text{var}(r) = \frac{1-f}{x^2} \sum_{h=1}^L \left[\frac{m_h}{m_{h-1}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} z_{hi}^2 - \frac{z_h^2}{m_h} \right) \right]$$

In which $z_{bi} = y_{bi} - r x_{bi}$ and $z_b = y_b - r x_b$. In here, h represents the stratum and ranges from 1 to L; m_b is the number of clusters (first stage units) selected in stratum h ; y_{bi} is the weighted sum (total) of the variable y in cluster i belonging to stratum h ; x_{bi} is the weighted total number of cases in cluster i belonging to stratum h ; and, f is the overall sampling fraction which is so small that can be ignored.

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using a simple formula. A replicate is formed by deleting one cluster at a time creating pseudo-independent replicates. For each replicate, the complex rate is computed. Thus, the variance of the complex rate is calculated as

$$S^2(r) = \text{var}(r) = \frac{1}{k(k-1)} \sum_{i=1}^k (r_i - r)^2$$

In here, $r_i = k r - (k-1) r_{(i)}$ in which r is the estimate computed from the full sample; $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample (cluster i is excluded) and k is the total number of clusters.

In addition, the design effect (DEFT) values were also computed for each estimate whenever possible. DEFT is defined as the ratio of the standard error using the given design and the standard error that would result had simple random sampling been used instead. A DEFT value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as simple random sampling while a value greater than 1.0 indicates an increase in sampling error as a result of using a more complex and statistically less efficient design.

Table B.1 List of Selected Variables for Sampling Error, PNG 2006

| Variable | Estimate | Base Population |
|--------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------|
| WOMEN | | |
| Urban Residence | Proportion | All women |
| Literate | Proportion | All women |
| Currently married | Proportion | All women |
| Polygynous union | Proportion | All women |
| No Education | Proportion | All women |
| Grades 1-5 | Proportion | All women |
| Grade 6 | Proportion | All women |
| Grade 7+ | Proportion | All women |
| Total fertility rate | Proportion | All women |
| Maternal mortality rate | Proportion | All women |
| Knows any contraceptive method | Proportion | Currently married women |
| Knows modern method | Proportion | Currently married women |
| Knows Pill | Proportion | Currently married women |
| Knows IUD | Proportion | Currently married women |
| Knows Injectables | Proportion | Currently married women |
| Knows Diaphragm | Proportion | Currently married women |
| Knows Male Condoms | Proportion | Currently married women |
| Knows Female Condoms | Proportion | Currently married women |
| Knows female sterilization | Proportion | Currently married women |
| Knows male sterilization | Proportion | Currently married women |
| Knows traditional method | Proportion | Currently married women |
| Knows periodic abstinence | Proportion | Currently married women |
| Knows withdrawal | Proportion | Currently married women |
| Ever used any method | Proportion | Currently married women |
| Ever used modern method | Proportion | Currently married women |
| Ever used pill | Proportion | Currently married women |
| Ever used IUD | Proportion | Currently married women |
| Ever used injectables | Proportion | Currently married women |
| Ever used diaphragm | Proportion | Currently married women |
| Ever used male condom | Proportion | Currently married women |
| Ever used female condom | Proportion | Currently married women |
| Ever used female sterilization | Proportion | Currently married women |
| Ever used male sterilization | Proportion | Currently married women |
| Ever used traditional method | Proportion | Currently married women |
| Ever used periodic abstinence | Proportion | Currently married women |
| Ever used withdrawal | Proportion | Currently married women |
| Currently using any method | Proportion | Currently married women |
| Currently using modern method | Proportion | Currently married women |
| Currently using pills | Proportion | Currently married women |
| Currently using IUD | Proportion | Currently married women |
| Currently using injectables | Proportion | Currently married women |
| Currently using diaphragm | Proportion | Currently married women |
| Currently using condom | Proportion | Currently married women |
| Currently using female sterilization | Proportion | Currently married women |
| Currently using male sterilization | Proportion | Currently married women |
| Currently using traditional method | Proportion | Currently married women |
| Currently using periodic abstinence | Proportion | Currently married women |
| Currently using withdrawal | Proportion | Currently married women |
| Knows source of any method | Proportion | Currently married women |
| Knows source of modern methods | Proportion | Currently married women |
| Knows source of traditional method | Proportion | Currently married women |

Table B.2 Sampling Errors - National Sample, PNG 2006

| Variable | Estimate | Base Population |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| WOMEN | | |
| Neonatal mortality | Rate | Children exposed to the risk of mortality |
| Infant mortality | Rate | Children exposed to the risk of mortality |
| Postneonatal mortality | Rate | Children exposed to the risk of mortality |
| Child mortality | Rate | Children exposed to the risk of mortality |
| Under-five mortality | Rate | Children exposed to the risk of mortality |
| Has heard about HIV/AIDS | Proportion | All women |
| Knows about safe sex | Proportion | All women |
| Knows about condoms | Proportion | All women |
| Knows about having only one sex partner | Proportion | All women |
| Mothers received tetanus injection for births in last three years | Proportion | Women with at least one birth in the last 35 months |
| Mothers received medical assistance at delivery | Proportion | Women with at least one birth in the last 35 months |
| Had diarrhoea in two weeks before the survey | Proportion | Births in the past 36 months |
| Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS) | Proportion | Children with diarrhoea in two weeks before the survey |
| Taken to health provider | Proportion | Children with diarrhoea in two weeks before the survey |
| Vaccination card seen | Proportion | Children aged 12-23 months |
| Receiving vaccinations: | | |
| BCG | Proportion | Children aged 12 |
| Polio (4 doses) | Proportion | Children aged 12 |
| DPT (3 doses) | Proportion | Children aged 12 |
| Measles | Proportion | Children aged 12 |
| Hepatitis B (3 doses) | Proportion | Children aged 12 |
| Fully Immunized | Proportion | Children aged 12 |
| MEN | | |
| Urban Residence | Proportion | All men |
| Literate | Proportion | All men |
| Currently married | Proportion | All men |
| Polygynous union | Proportion | All men |
| No Education | Proportion | All men |
| Grades 1-5 | Proportion | All men |
| Grade 6 | Proportion | All men |
| Grade 7+ | Proportion | All men |
| Knows any method | Proportion | All men |
| Knows modern method | Proportion | All men |
| Knows traditional method | Proportion | All men |
| Ever used any method | Proportion | All men |
| Ever used modern method | Proportion | All men |
| Ever used traditional method | Proportion | All men |
| Has heard about HIV/AIDS | Proportion | All men aged 15-49 |
| Knows about safe sex | Proportion | All men aged 15 |
| Knows about condoms | Proportion | All men aged 15 |
| Knows about having only one sex partner | Proportion | All men aged 15 |

....Con't

Table B.2 Sampling Errors - National Sample, PNG 2006

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard Error (SE) | Relative Error (SE/R) | Confidence Limits | | Number of Cases | | Design Effect (DEFT) |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------|-----------------|----------|----------------------|
| | | | | R-2SE | R+2SE | Unweighted | Weighted | |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban Residence | 0.156 | 0.004 | 0.028 | 0.147 | 0.165 | 10,353 | 10,353 | 1.245 |
| Literate | 0.633 | 0.010 | 0.015 | 0.614 | 0.652 | 10,353 | 10,353 | 2.032 |
| Currently married | 0.697 | 0.006 | 0.008 | 0.686 | 0.708 | 10,353 | 10,353 | 1.222 |
| Polygynous union | 0.127 | 0.005 | 0.041 | 0.117 | 0.138 | 10,353 | 10,353 | 1.575 |
| No Education | 0.007 | 0.001 | 0.147 | 0.005 | 0.010 | 10,353 | 10,353 | 1.310 |
| Grades 1-5 | 0.186 | 0.006 | 0.030 | 0.176 | 0.197 | 10,353 | 10,353 | 1.445 |
| Grade 6 | 0.225 | 0.006 | 0.027 | 0.213 | 0.237 | 10,353 | 10,353 | 1.482 |
| Grade 7+ | 0.276 | 0.008 | 0.028 | 0.261 | 0.291 | 10,353 | 10,353 | 1.754 |
| Total fertility rate | 4.380 | 0.115 | 0.026 | 4.150 | 4.610 | | | |
| Maternal mortality rate | 732.985 | 58.572 | 0.080 | 615.841 | 850.129 | | | |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.828 | 0.009 | 0.011 | 0.811 | 0.846 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 2.001 |
| Knows modern method | 0.808 | 0.010 | 0.012 | 0.789 | 0.827 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 2.050 |
| Knows Pill | 0.677 | 0.011 | 0.016 | 0.655 | 0.698 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.925 |
| Knows IUD | 0.177 | 0.006 | 0.036 | 0.165 | 0.190 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.404 |
| Knows Injectibles | 0.683 | 0.011 | 0.016 | 0.662 | 0.704 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.946 |
| Knows Diaphragm | 0.072 | 0.004 | 0.054 | 0.064 | 0.079 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.265 |
| Knows Male Condoms | 0.659 | 0.011 | 0.017 | 0.637 | 0.681 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.988 |
| Knows Female Condoms | 0.395 | 0.010 | 0.026 | 0.375 | 0.416 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.768 |
| Knows female sterilization | 0.630 | 0.012 | 0.019 | 0.607 | 0.654 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 2.084 |
| Knows male sterilization | 0.359 | 0.010 | 0.028 | 0.340 | 0.379 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.767 |
| Knows traditional method | 0.465 | 0.011 | 0.023 | 0.444 | 0.487 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.833 |
| Knows periodic abstinence | 0.350 | 0.010 | 0.028 | 0.331 | 0.369 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.706 |
| Knows withdrawal | 0.253 | 0.009 | 0.035 | 0.235 | 0.270 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.702 |
| Ever used any method | 0.498 | 0.011 | 0.022 | 0.477 | 0.519 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.814 |
| Ever used modern method | 0.405 | 0.010 | 0.025 | 0.385 | 0.425 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.743 |
| Ever used pill | 0.185 | 0.007 | 0.040 | 0.171 | 0.200 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.586 |
| Ever used IUD | 0.003 | 0.001 | 0.237 | 0.002 | 0.005 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.144 |
| Ever used injectables | 0.200 | 0.007 | 0.036 | 0.186 | 0.214 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.498 |
| Ever used diaphragm | 0.001 | 0.000 | 0.321 | 0.000 | 0.002 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 0.916 |
| Ever used male condom | 0.095 | 0.005 | 0.051 | 0.085 | 0.104 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.375 |
| Ever used female condom | 0.007 | 0.001 | 0.156 | 0.005 | 0.009 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.060 |
| Ever used female sterilization | 0.088 | 0.004 | 0.047 | 0.079 | 0.096 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.236 |
| Ever used male sterilization | 0.009 | 0.002 | 0.159 | 0.006 | 0.012 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.307 |
| Ever used traditional method | 0.210 | 0.008 | 0.038 | 0.194 | 0.226 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.663 |
| Ever used periodic abstinence | 0.123 | 0.006 | 0.047 | 0.112 | 0.134 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.466 |
| Ever used withdrawal | 0.107 | 0.006 | 0.054 | 0.095 | 0.118 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.580 |
| Currently using any method | 0.322 | 0.008 | 0.026 | 0.306 | 0.339 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.482 |
| Currently using modern method | 0.242 | 0.007 | 0.030 | 0.227 | 0.256 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.448 |
| Currently using pills | 0.046 | 0.003 | 0.074 | 0.039 | 0.053 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.360 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.597 | 0.000 | 0.001 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 0.828 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.091 | 0.005 | 0.052 | 0.082 | 0.101 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.397 |
| Currently using diaphragm | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 0.717 |
| Currently using condom | 0.014 | 0.001 | 0.106 | 0.011 | 0.017 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.064 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.085 | 0.004 | 0.048 | 0.077 | 0.093 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.231 |
| Currently using male sterilization | 0.005 | 0.001 | 0.216 | 0.003 | 0.007 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.257 |
| Currently using traditional method | 0.081 | 0.004 | 0.052 | 0.072 | 0.089 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.293 |
| Currently using periodic abstinence | 0.038 | 0.003 | 0.076 | 0.033 | 0.044 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.280 |
| Currently using withdrawal | 0.017 | 0.002 | 0.103 | 0.014 | 0.021 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.145 |
| Knows source of any method | 0.738 | 0.010 | 0.014 | 0.717 | 0.758 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.993 |
| Knows source of modern methods | 0.729 | 0.011 | 0.015 | 0.708 | 0.750 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 2.003 |
| Knows source of traditional method | 0.252 | 0.009 | 0.035 | 0.235 | 0.269 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.686 |

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Table B.2 Sampling Errors - National Sample, PNG 2006

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard Error (SE) | Relative Error (SE/R) | Confidence Limits | | Number of Cases | | Design Effect (DEFT) |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------|-----------------|----------|----------------------|
| | | | | R-2SE | R+2SE | Unweighted | Weighted | |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban Residence | 0.156 | 0.004 | 0.028 | 0.147 | 0.165 | 10,353 | 10,353 | 1.245 |
| Literate | 0.633 | 0.010 | 0.015 | 0.614 | 0.652 | 10,353 | 10,353 | 2.032 |
| Currently married | 0.697 | 0.006 | 0.008 | 0.686 | 0.708 | 10,353 | 10,353 | 1.222 |
| Polygynous union | 0.127 | 0.005 | 0.041 | 0.117 | 0.138 | 10,353 | 10,353 | 1.575 |
| No Education | 0.007 | 0.001 | 0.147 | 0.005 | 0.010 | 10,353 | 10,353 | 1.310 |
| Grades 1-5 | 0.186 | 0.006 | 0.030 | 0.176 | 0.197 | 10,353 | 10,353 | 1.445 |
| Grade 6 | 0.225 | 0.006 | 0.027 | 0.213 | 0.237 | 10,353 | 10,353 | 1.482 |
| Grade 7+ | 0.276 | 0.008 | 0.028 | 0.261 | 0.291 | 10,353 | 10,353 | 1.754 |
| Total fertility rate | 4.380 | 0.115 | 0.026 | 4.150 | 4.610 | | | |
| Maternal mortality rate | 732.985 | 58.572 | 0.080 | 615.841 | 850.129 | | | |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.828 | 0.009 | 0.011 | 0.811 | 0.846 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 2.001 |
| Knows modern method | 0.808 | 0.010 | 0.012 | 0.789 | 0.827 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 2.050 |
| Knows Pill | 0.677 | 0.011 | 0.016 | 0.655 | 0.698 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.925 |
| Knows IUD | 0.177 | 0.006 | 0.036 | 0.165 | 0.190 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.404 |
| Knows Injectibles | 0.683 | 0.011 | 0.016 | 0.662 | 0.704 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.946 |
| Knows Diaphragm | 0.072 | 0.004 | 0.054 | 0.064 | 0.079 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.265 |
| Knows Male Condoms | 0.659 | 0.011 | 0.017 | 0.637 | 0.681 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.988 |
| Knows Female Condoms | 0.395 | 0.010 | 0.026 | 0.375 | 0.416 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.768 |
| Knows female sterilization | 0.630 | 0.012 | 0.019 | 0.607 | 0.654 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 2.084 |
| Knows male sterilization | 0.359 | 0.010 | 0.028 | 0.340 | 0.379 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.767 |
| Knows traditional method | 0.465 | 0.011 | 0.023 | 0.444 | 0.487 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.833 |
| Knows periodic abstinence | 0.350 | 0.010 | 0.028 | 0.331 | 0.369 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.706 |
| Knows withdrawal | 0.253 | 0.009 | 0.035 | 0.235 | 0.270 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.702 |
| Ever used any method | 0.498 | 0.011 | 0.022 | 0.477 | 0.519 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.814 |
| Ever used modern method | 0.405 | 0.010 | 0.025 | 0.385 | 0.425 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.743 |
| Ever used pill | 0.185 | 0.007 | 0.040 | 0.171 | 0.200 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.586 |
| Ever used IUD | 0.003 | 0.001 | 0.237 | 0.002 | 0.005 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.144 |
| Ever used injectables | 0.200 | 0.007 | 0.036 | 0.186 | 0.214 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.498 |
| Ever used diaphragm | 0.001 | 0.000 | 0.321 | 0.000 | 0.002 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 0.916 |
| Ever used male condom | 0.095 | 0.005 | 0.051 | 0.085 | 0.104 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.375 |
| Ever used female condom | 0.007 | 0.001 | 0.156 | 0.005 | 0.009 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.060 |
| Ever used female sterilization | 0.088 | 0.004 | 0.047 | 0.079 | 0.096 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.236 |
| Ever used male sterilization | 0.009 | 0.002 | 0.159 | 0.006 | 0.012 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.307 |
| Ever used traditional method | 0.210 | 0.008 | 0.038 | 0.194 | 0.226 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.663 |
| Ever used periodic abstinence | 0.123 | 0.006 | 0.047 | 0.112 | 0.134 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.466 |
| Ever used withdrawal | 0.107 | 0.006 | 0.054 | 0.095 | 0.118 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.580 |
| Currently using any method | 0.322 | 0.008 | 0.026 | 0.306 | 0.339 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.482 |
| Currently using modern method | 0.242 | 0.007 | 0.030 | 0.227 | 0.256 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.448 |
| Currently using pills | 0.046 | 0.003 | 0.074 | 0.039 | 0.053 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.360 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.597 | 0.000 | 0.001 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 0.828 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.091 | 0.005 | 0.052 | 0.082 | 0.101 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.397 |
| Currently using diaphragm | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 0.717 |
| Currently using condom | 0.014 | 0.001 | 0.106 | 0.011 | 0.017 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.064 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.085 | 0.004 | 0.048 | 0.077 | 0.093 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.231 |
| Currently using male sterilization | 0.005 | 0.001 | 0.216 | 0.003 | 0.007 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.257 |
| Currently using traditional method | 0.081 | 0.004 | 0.052 | 0.072 | 0.089 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.293 |
| Currently using periodic abstinence | 0.038 | 0.003 | 0.076 | 0.033 | 0.044 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.280 |
| Currently using withdrawal | 0.017 | 0.002 | 0.103 | 0.014 | 0.021 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.145 |
| Knows source of any method | 0.738 | 0.010 | 0.014 | 0.717 | 0.758 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.993 |
| Knows source of modern methods | 0.729 | 0.011 | 0.015 | 0.708 | 0.750 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 2.003 |
| Knows source of traditional method | 0.252 | 0.009 | 0.035 | 0.235 | 0.269 | 7,077 | 7,214 | 1.686 |

Table B.3 Sampling Errors - Urban Areas, PNG 2006

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard Error (SE) | Relative Error (SE/R) | Confidence Limits | | Number of Cases | | Design Effect (DEFT) |
|------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------|-----------------|----------|----------------------|
| | | | | R-2SE | R+2SE | Unweighted | Weighted | |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Literate | 0.839 | 0.012 | 0.014 | 0.816 | 0.862 | 2,955 | 1,617 | 1.728 |
| Currently married | 0.636 | 0.010 | 0.016 | 0.615 | 0.656 | 2,955 | 1,617 | 1.163 |
| Polygynous union | 0.119 | 0.009 | 0.073 | 0.102 | 0.136 | 2,955 | 1,617 | 1.458 |
| No Education | 0.005 | 0.002 | 0.291 | 0.002 | 0.009 | 2,955 | 1,617 | 1.174 |
| Grades 1-5 | 0.107 | 0.009 | 0.082 | 0.089 | 0.124 | 2,955 | 1,617 | 1.544 |
| Grade 6 | 0.189 | 0.009 | 0.047 | 0.172 | 0.207 | 2,955 | 1,617 | 1.228 |
| Grade 7+ | 0.554 | 0.015 | 0.026 | 0.526 | 0.583 | 2,955 | 1,617 | 1.601 |
| Total fertility rate | 3.594 | 0.161 | 0.046 | 3.272 | 3.916 | | | |
| Maternal mortality rate | 711.418 | 102.085 | 0.143 | 507.248 | 915.588 | | | |
| Knows any method | 0.941 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.930 | 0.952 | 1,878 | 1,028 | 1.065 |
| Knows modern method | 0.933 | 0.007 | 0.007 | 0.920 | 0.946 | 1,878 | 1,028 | 1.126 |
| Knows Pill | 0.794 | 0.015 | 0.019 | 0.765 | 0.824 | 1,878 | 1,028 | 1.605 |
| Knows IUD | 0.341 | 0.014 | 0.042 | 0.313 | 0.369 | 1,878 | 1,028 | 1.316 |
| Knows Injectibles | 0.800 | 0.015 | 0.019 | 0.771 | 0.830 | 1,878 | 1,028 | 1.623 |
| Knows Diaphragm | 0.179 | 0.011 | 0.062 | 0.157 | 0.201 | 1,878 | 1,028 | 1.262 |
| Knows Male Condoms | 0.831 | 0.011 | 0.013 | 0.810 | 0.852 | 1,878 | 1,028 | 1.252 |
| Knows Female Condoms | 0.617 | 0.015 | 0.024 | 0.588 | 0.647 | 1,878 | 1,028 | 1.327 |
| Knows female sterilization | 0.785 | 0.012 | 0.016 | 0.761 | 0.810 | 1,878 | 1,028 | 1.309 |
| Knows male sterilization | 0.535 | 0.016 | 0.030 | 0.503 | 0.567 | 1,878 | 1,028 | 1.400 |
| Knows traditional method | 0.635 | 0.016 | 0.025 | 0.604 | 0.666 | 1,878 | 1,028 | 1.409 |
| Knows periodic abstinence | 0.557 | 0.016 | 0.028 | 0.526 | 0.589 | 1,878 | 1,028 | 1.384 |
| Knows withdrawal | 0.357 | 0.015 | 0.042 | 0.328 | 0.387 | 1,878 | 1,028 | 1.373 |
| Ever used any method | 0.657 | 0.012 | 0.019 | 0.632 | 0.681 | 1,878 | 1,028 | 1.138 |
| Ever used modern method | 0.563 | 0.014 | 0.024 | 0.536 | 0.590 | 1,878 | 1,028 | 1.185 |
| Ever used pill | 0.239 | 0.012 | 0.050 | 0.215 | 0.262 | 1,878 | 1,028 | 1.219 |
| Ever used IUD | 0.007 | 0.002 | 0.287 | 0.003 | 0.011 | 1,878 | 1,028 | 1.036 |
| Ever used Injectibles | 0.281 | 0.013 | 0.047 | 0.255 | 0.307 | 1,878 | 1,028 | 1.286 |
| Ever used diaphragm | 0.003 | 0.001 | 0.409 | 0.001 | 0.006 | 1,878 | 1,028 | 0.996 |
| Ever used male condom | 0.127 | 0.008 | 0.067 | 0.110 | 0.143 | 1,878 | 1,028 | 1.107 |
| Ever used female condom | 0.012 | 0.002 | 0.195 | 0.007 | 0.017 | 1,878 | 1,028 | 0.935 |
| Ever used female sterilization | 0.174 | 0.010 | 0.056 | 0.155 | 0.193 | 1,878 | 1,028 | 1.106 |
| Ever used male sterilization | 0.004 | 0.001 | 0.304 | 0.002 | 0.007 | 1,878 | 1,028 | 0.853 |
| Ever used traditional method | 0.248 | 0.012 | 0.049 | 0.225 | 0.272 | 1,878 | 1,028 | 1.218 |
| Ever used periodic abstinence | 0.177 | 0.011 | 0.061 | 0.155 | 0.198 | 1,878 | 1,028 | 1.228 |
| Ever used withdrawal | 0.101 | 0.010 | 0.097 | 0.082 | 0.120 | 1,878 | 1,028 | 1.401 |
| Knows source of any method | 0.851 | 0.013 | 0.015 | 0.825 | 0.876 | 1,878 | 1,028 | 1.599 |
| Knows source of modern methods | 0.846 | 0.013 | 0.016 | 0.819 | 0.872 | 1,878 | 1,028 | 1.619 |
| Knows source of traditional method | 0.409 | 0.019 | 0.047 | 0.371 | 0.447 | 1,878 | 1,028 | 1.695 |

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Table B.3 Sampling Errors - Urban Areas, PNG 2006

| Variable | Value ® | Standard Error (SE) | Relative Error (SE/R) | Confidence Limits | | Number of Cases | | Design Effect (DEFT) |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------|-----------------|----------|----------------------|
| | | | | R-2SE | R+2SE | Unweighted | Weighted | |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Neonatal mortality | 20.453 | 3.080 | 14.983 | 14.394 | 26.712 | 2,959 | 1,619 | 1.181 |
| Infant mortality | 31.418 | 3.977 | 12.657 | 23.465 | 39.371 | 2,875 | 1,572 | 1.222 |
| Postneonatal mortality | 10.865 | 2.682 | 24.685 | 5.501 | 16.229 | 2,875 | 1,572 | 1.387 |
| Child mortality | 11.830 | 2.101 | 21.370 | 5.629 | 14.032 | 2,519 | 1,377 | 1.069 |
| Under-five mortality | 41.248 | 4.629 | 11.223 | 31.990 | 50.507 | 2,519 | 1,377 | 1.168 |
| Has heard about HIV/AIDS | 0.963 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.954 | 0.971 | 2,955 | 1,617 | 1.216 |
| Knows about safe sex | 0.114 | 0.013 | 0.117 | 0.088 | 0.140 | 2,955 | 1,617 | 2.287 |
| Knows about condoms | 0.472 | 0.015 | 0.032 | 0.441 | 0.502 | 2,955 | 1,617 | 1.668 |
| Knows about having only one sex partner | 0.588 | 0.013 | 0.022 | 0.562 | 0.614 | 2,955 | 1,617 | 1.461 |
| Mothers received tetanus injection for births in last three years | 0.831 | 0.014 | 0.017 | 0.786 | 0.841 | 1,022 | 561 | 0.860 |
| Mothers received medical assistance at delivery | 0.884 | 0.017 | 0.019 | 0.833 | 0.900 | 1,022 | 561 | 1.597 |
| Had diarrhoea in two weeks before the survey | 0.037 | 0.006 | 0.170 | 0.022 | 0.047 | 995 | 546 | 1.106 |
| Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS) | 0.082 | 0.043 | 0.527 | -0.003 | 0.167 | 36 | 20 | 0.947 |
| Taken to health provider | 0.470 | 0.081 | 0.173 | 0.311 | 0.630 | 36 | 20 | 0.977 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.731 | 0.026 | 0.036 | 0.679 | 0.782 | 322 | 177 | 1.084 |
| Receiving vaccinations: | | | | | | | | |
| BCG | 0.972 | 0.015 | 0.015 | 0.901 | 0.958 | 322 | 177 | 1.046 |
| Polio (4 doses) | 0.729 | 0.026 | 0.035 | 0.671 | 0.772 | 322 | 177 | 1.055 |
| DPT (3 doses) | 0.791 | 0.025 | 0.032 | 0.705 | 0.804 | 322 | 177 | 1.066 |
| Measles | 0.887 | 0.018 | 0.021 | 0.813 | 0.885 | 322 | 177 | 0.931 |
| Hepatitis B (3 doses) | 0.734 | 0.028 | 0.039 | 0.645 | 0.757 | 322 | 177 | 1.135 |
| Fully Immunized | 0.638 | 0.030 | 0.047 | 0.561 | 0.680 | 322 | 177 | 1.142 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| Literate | 0.935 | 0.006 | 0.007 | 0.922 | 0.948 | 2,921 | 1,712 | 1.411 |
| Currently married | 0.532 | 0.013 | 0.024 | 0.507 | 0.557 | 2,921 | 1,712 | 1.377 |
| Polygynous union | 0.029 | 0.004 | 0.153 | 0.020 | 0.038 | 2,921 | 1,712 | 1.431 |
| No Education | 0.003 | 0.001 | 0.378 | 0.001 | 0.005 | 2,921 | 1,712 | 1.087 |
| Grades 1-5 | 0.095 | 0.008 | 0.079 | 0.080 | 0.110 | 2,921 | 1,712 | 1.392 |
| Grade 6 | 0.167 | 0.010 | 0.057 | 0.148 | 0.185 | 2,921 | 1,712 | 1.380 |
| Grade 7+ | 0.646 | 0.013 | 0.021 | 0.620 | 0.672 | 2,921 | 1,712 | 1.517 |
| Knows any method | 0.952 | 0.007 | 0.007 | 0.939 | 0.966 | 2,921 | 1,712 | 1.712 |
| Knows modern method | 0.947 | 0.007 | 0.007 | 0.934 | 0.960 | 2,921 | 1,712 | 1.623 |
| Knows traditional method | 0.664 | 0.014 | 0.021 | 0.637 | 0.691 | 2,921 | 1,712 | 1.565 |
| Ever used any method | 0.540 | 0.015 | 0.028 | 0.511 | 0.570 | 2,921 | 1,712 | 1.631 |
| Ever used modern method | 0.457 | 0.014 | 0.030 | 0.430 | 0.484 | 2,921 | 1,712 | 1.502 |
| Ever used traditional method | 0.291 | 0.013 | 0.044 | 0.266 | 0.315 | 2,921 | 1,712 | 1.509 |
| Has heard about HIV/AIDS | 0.984 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.979 | 0.989 | 2,921 | 1,712 | 1.159 |
| Knows about safe sex | 0.165 | 0.014 | 0.085 | 0.138 | 0.193 | 2,921 | 1,712 | 2.044 |
| Knows about condoms | 0.576 | 0.012 | 0.021 | 0.551 | 0.600 | 2,921 | 1,712 | 1.351 |
| Knows about having only one sex partner | 0.679 | 0.013 | 0.020 | 0.653 | 0.705 | 2,921 | 1,712 | 1.536 |

Table B.4 Sampling Errors - Rural Areas, PNG 2006

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard Error (SE) | Relative Error (SE/R) | Confidence Limits | | Number of Cases | | Design Effect (DEFT) |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------|-----------------|----------|----------------------|
| | | | | R-2SE | R+2SE | Unweighted | Weighted | |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Literate | 0.595 | 0.011 | 0.019 | 0.573 | 0.616 | 7,398 | 8,736 | 1.939 |
| Currently married | 0.708 | 0.006 | 0.009 | 0.696 | 0.720 | 7,398 | 8,736 | 1.186 |
| Polygynous union | 0.129 | 0.006 | 0.046 | 0.117 | 0.141 | 7,398 | 8,736 | 1.513 |
| No Education | 0.007 | 0.001 | 0.169 | 0.005 | 0.010 | 7,398 | 8,736 | 1.251 |
| Grades 1-5 | 0.201 | 0.006 | 0.031 | 0.188 | 0.213 | 7,398 | 8,736 | 1.353 |
| Grade 6 | 0.232 | 0.007 | 0.030 | 0.218 | 0.245 | 7,398 | 8,736 | 1.434 |
| Grade 7+ | 0.226 | 0.009 | 0.038 | 0.210 | 0.243 | 7,398 | 8,736 | 1.759 |
| Total fertility rate | 4.522 | 0.135 | 0.029 | 4.253 | 4.791 | | | |
| Maternal mortality rate | 741.076 | 65.690 | 0.089 | 609.696 | 872.456 | | | |
| Knows any method | 0.810 | 0.010 | 0.013 | 0.789 | 0.830 | 5,199 | 6,187 | 1.908 |
| Knows modern method | 0.787 | 0.011 | 0.014 | 0.765 | 0.809 | 5,199 | 6,187 | 1.959 |
| Knows Pill | 0.657 | 0.012 | 0.019 | 0.633 | 0.681 | 5,199 | 6,187 | 1.863 |
| Knows IUD | 0.150 | 0.007 | 0.047 | 0.136 | 0.164 | 5,199 | 6,187 | 1.418 |
| Knows Injectibles | 0.664 | 0.012 | 0.019 | 0.639 | 0.688 | 5,199 | 6,187 | 1.882 |
| Knows Diaphragm | 0.054 | 0.004 | 0.076 | 0.046 | 0.062 | 5,199 | 6,187 | 1.312 |
| Knows Male Condoms | 0.630 | 0.013 | 0.021 | 0.605 | 0.655 | 5,199 | 6,187 | 1.934 |
| Knows Female Condoms | 0.359 | 0.012 | 0.033 | 0.335 | 0.382 | 5,199 | 6,187 | 1.764 |
| Knows female sterilization | 0.604 | 0.014 | 0.023 | 0.577 | 0.631 | 5,199 | 6,187 | 2.035 |
| Knows male sterilization | 0.330 | 0.011 | 0.035 | 0.308 | 0.353 | 5,199 | 6,187 | 1.752 |
| Knows traditional method | 0.437 | 0.012 | 0.028 | 0.413 | 0.461 | 5,199 | 6,187 | 1.800 |
| Knows periodic abstinence | 0.315 | 0.011 | 0.035 | 0.294 | 0.337 | 5,199 | 6,187 | 1.692 |
| Knows withdrawal | 0.235 | 0.010 | 0.042 | 0.216 | 0.255 | 5,199 | 6,187 | 1.689 |
| Ever used any method | 0.471 | 0.012 | 0.026 | 0.447 | 0.496 | 5,199 | 6,187 | 1.772 |
| Ever used modern method | 0.379 | 0.012 | 0.031 | 0.356 | 0.401 | 5,199 | 6,187 | 1.718 |
| Ever used pill | 0.176 | 0.008 | 0.047 | 0.160 | 0.193 | 5,199 | 6,187 | 1.567 |
| Ever used IUD | 0.003 | 0.001 | 0.315 | 0.001 | 0.004 | 5,199 | 6,187 | 1.177 |
| Ever used Injectibles | 0.186 | 0.008 | 0.043 | 0.171 | 0.202 | 5,199 | 6,187 | 1.477 |
| Ever used diaphragm | 0.001 | 0.000 | 0.457 | 0.000 | 0.002 | 5,199 | 6,187 | 0.943 |
| Ever used male condom | 0.089 | 0.005 | 0.060 | 0.079 | 0.100 | 5,199 | 6,187 | 1.359 |
| Ever used female condom | 0.006 | 0.001 | 0.199 | 0.003 | 0.008 | 5,199 | 6,187 | 1.077 |
| Ever used female sterilization | 0.073 | 0.005 | 0.062 | 0.064 | 0.082 | 5,199 | 6,187 | 1.263 |
| Ever used male sterilization | 0.010 | 0.002 | 0.169 | 0.007 | 0.014 | 5,199 | 6,187 | 1.242 |
| Ever used traditional method | 0.204 | 0.009 | 0.045 | 0.186 | 0.222 | 5,199 | 6,187 | 1.637 |
| Ever used periodic abstinence | 0.114 | 0.006 | 0.056 | 0.102 | 0.127 | 5,199 | 6,187 | 1.450 |
| Ever used withdrawal | 0.108 | 0.007 | 0.061 | 0.095 | 0.121 | 5,199 | 6,187 | 1.528 |
| Currently using any method | 0.303 | 0.009 | 0.031 | 0.285 | 0.322 | 5,199 | 6,187 | 1.464 |
| Currently using modern method | 0.221 | 0.008 | 0.038 | 0.205 | 0.238 | 5,199 | 6,187 | 1.443 |
| Currently using pills | 0.045 | 0.004 | 0.086 | 0.037 | 0.052 | 5,199 | 6,187 | 1.346 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 5,199 | 6,187 | 0.868 |
| Currently using Injectibles | 0.087 | 0.005 | 0.062 | 0.077 | 0.098 | 5,199 | 6,187 | 1.384 |
| Currently using condom | 0.013 | 0.002 | 0.129 | 0.010 | 0.016 | 5,199 | 6,187 | 1.061 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.071 | 0.004 | 0.063 | 0.062 | 0.080 | 5,199 | 6,187 | 1.260 |
| Currently using male sterilization | 0.005 | 0.001 | 0.219 | 0.003 | 0.008 | 5,199 | 6,187 | 1.170 |
| Currently using traditional method | 0.082 | 0.005 | 0.058 | 0.073 | 0.091 | 5,199 | 6,187 | 1.254 |
| Currently using periodic abstinence | 0.038 | 0.003 | 0.088 | 0.031 | 0.044 | 5,199 | 6,187 | 1.256 |
| Currently using withdrawal | 0.018 | 0.002 | 0.113 | 0.014 | 0.022 | 5,199 | 6,187 | 1.097 |
| Knows source of any method | 0.719 | 0.012 | 0.017 | 0.696 | 0.743 | 5,199 | 6,187 | 1.917 |
| Knows source of modern methods | 0.710 | 0.012 | 0.017 | 0.686 | 0.734 | 5,199 | 6,187 | 1.928 |
| Knows source of traditional method | 0.226 | 0.010 | 0.043 | 0.207 | 0.245 | 5,199 | 6,187 | 1.661 |

...Con't

Table B.4 Sampling Errors - Rural Areas, PNG 2006

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard Error (SE) | Relative Error (SE/R) | Confidence Limits | | Number of Cases | | Design Effect (DEFT) |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------|-----------------|----------|----------------------|
| | | | | R-2SE | R+2SE | Unweighted | Weighted | |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Neonatal mortality | 30.709 | 2.201 | 7.335 | 25.607 | 34.412 | 9,815 | 11,488 | 1.278 |
| Infant mortality | 61.803 | 3.211 | 5.255 | 54.681 | 67.525 | 9,671 | 11,333 | 1.318 |
| Postneonatal mortality | 31.694 | 2.114 | 6.799 | 26.865 | 35.322 | 9,671 | 11,333 | 1.198 |
| Child mortality | 17.825 | 1.455 | 9.191 | 12.916 | 18.734 | 8,722 | 10,268 | 1.088 |
| Under-five mortality | 78.928 | 3.683 | 4.788 | 69.562 | 84.295 | 8,722 | 10,268 | 1.291 |
| Has heard about HIV/AIDS | 0.855 | 0.009 | 0.010 | 0.839 | 0.872 | 7,398 | 8,736 | 2.079 |
| Knows about safe sex | 0.068 | 0.006 | 0.090 | 0.056 | 0.080 | 7,398 | 8,736 | 2.089 |
| Knows about condoms | 0.276 | 0.010 | 0.036 | 0.257 | 0.296 | 7,398 | 8,736 | 1.919 |
| Knows about having only one sex partner | 0.488 | 0.011 | 0.023 | 0.466 | 0.510 | 7,398 | 8,736 | 1.923 |
| Mothers received tetanus injection for births in last three years | 0.676 | 0.015 | 0.022 | 0.638 | 0.696 | 3,065 | 3,549 | 1.857 |
| Mothers received medical assistance at delivery | 0.459 | 0.017 | 0.036 | 0.419 | 0.484 | 3,065 | 3,549 | 1.876 |
| Had diarrhoea in two weeks before the survey | 0.047 | 0.005 | 0.107 | 0.034 | 0.054 | 2,891 | 3,347 | 1.367 |
| Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS) | 0.077 | 0.024 | 0.317 | 0.028 | 0.124 | 136 | 157 | 1.081 |
| Taken to health provider | 0.274 | 0.046 | 0.167 | 0.190 | 0.370 | 136 | 157 | 1.194 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.695 | 0.018 | 0.026 | 0.638 | 0.709 | 943 | 1,077 | 1.189 |
| Receiving vaccinations: | | | | | | | | |
| BCG | 0.883 | 0.015 | 0.018 | 0.805 | 0.865 | 943 | 1,077 | 1.281 |
| Polio (4 doses) | 0.558 | 0.020 | 0.037 | 0.549 | 0.629 | 943 | 1,077 | 1.273 |
| DPT (3 doses) | 0.648 | 0.020 | 0.030 | 0.590 | 0.667 | 943 | 1,077 | 1.256 |
| Measles | 0.803 | 0.017 | 0.022 | 0.733 | 0.801 | 943 | 1,077 | 1.256 |
| Hepatitis B (3 doses) | 0.631 | 0.020 | 0.031 | 0.570 | 0.648 | 943 | 1,077 | 1.246 |
| Fully Immunized | 0.502 | 0.020 | 0.040 | 0.477 | 0.556 | 943 | 1,077 | 1.239 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| Literate | 0.748 | 0.009 | 0.012 | 0.731 | 0.766 | 7,156 | 8,365 | 1.705 |
| Currently married | 0.618 | 0.008 | 0.013 | 0.603 | 0.633 | 7,156 | 8,365 | 1.363 |
| Polygynous union | 0.021 | 0.002 | 0.100 | 0.017 | 0.026 | 7,156 | 8,365 | 1.256 |
| No Education | 0.008 | 0.001 | 0.153 | 0.006 | 0.011 | 7,156 | 8,365 | 1.183 |
| Grades 1-5 | 0.227 | 0.007 | 0.030 | 0.214 | 0.240 | 7,156 | 8,365 | 1.352 |
| Grade 6 | 0.244 | 0.007 | 0.027 | 0.231 | 0.257 | 7,156 | 8,365 | 1.315 |
| Grade 7+ | 0.326 | 0.009 | 0.029 | 0.308 | 0.345 | 7,156 | 8,365 | 1.714 |
| Knows any method | 0.803 | 0.010 | 0.013 | 0.783 | 0.823 | 7,157 | 8,366 | 2.179 |
| Knows modern method | 0.780 | 0.011 | 0.013 | 0.760 | 0.801 | 7,157 | 8,366 | 2.152 |
| Knows traditional method | 0.451 | 0.012 | 0.026 | 0.428 | 0.475 | 7,157 | 8,366 | 2.026 |
| Ever used any method | 0.407 | 0.011 | 0.028 | 0.385 | 0.429 | 7,157 | 8,366 | 1.945 |
| Ever used modern method | 0.320 | 0.011 | 0.033 | 0.299 | 0.341 | 7,157 | 8,366 | 1.930 |
| Ever used traditional method | 0.203 | 0.008 | 0.039 | 0.187 | 0.218 | 7,157 | 8,366 | 1.656 |
| Has heard about HIV/AIDS | 0.938 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.928 | 0.948 | 7,156 | 8,365 | 1.789 |
| Knows about safe sex | 0.122 | 0.008 | 0.069 | 0.106 | 0.139 | 7,156 | 8,365 | 2.171 |
| Knows about condoms | 0.442 | 0.010 | 0.023 | 0.422 | 0.461 | 7,156 | 8,365 | 1.716 |
| Knows about having only one sex partner | 0.583 | 0.010 | 0.017 | 0.564 | 0.603 | 7,156 | 8,365 | 1.685 |

Table B.5 Sampling Errors - Southern Region, PNG 2006

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard Error (SE) | Relative Error (SE/R) | Confidence Limits | | Number of Cases | | Design Effect (DEFT) |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------|-----------------|----------|----------------------|
| | | | | R-2SE | R+2SE | Unweighted | Weighted | |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban Residence | 0.353 | 0.013 | 0.038 | 0.327 | 0.380 | 2,888 | 2,085 | 1.510 |
| Literate | 0.761 | 0.019 | 0.025 | 0.723 | 0.798 | 2,888 | 2,085 | 2.401 |
| Currently married | 0.690 | 0.011 | 0.015 | 0.669 | 0.710 | 2,888 | 2,085 | 1.221 |
| Polygynous union | 0.072 | 0.007 | 0.103 | 0.057 | 0.086 | 2,888 | 2,085 | 1.539 |
| No Education | 0.003 | 0.001 | 0.357 | 0.001 | 0.005 | 2,888 | 2,085 | 1.006 |
| Grades 1-5 | 0.174 | 0.012 | 0.069 | 0.151 | 0.197 | 2,888 | 2,085 | 1.690 |
| Grade 6 | 0.288 | 0.013 | 0.044 | 0.263 | 0.313 | 2,888 | 2,085 | 1.520 |
| Grade 7+ | 0.367 | 0.016 | 0.044 | 0.335 | 0.398 | 2,888 | 2,085 | 1.806 |
| Total fertility rate | 4.483 | 0.167 | 0.038 | 4.148 | 4.818 | | | |
| Knows any method | 0.840 | 0.021 | 0.025 | 0.798 | 0.881 | 1,956 | 1,438 | 2.534 |
| Knows modern method | 0.816 | 0.022 | 0.027 | 0.773 | 0.859 | 1,956 | 1,438 | 2.486 |
| Knows Pill | 0.674 | 0.023 | 0.035 | 0.628 | 0.721 | 1,956 | 1,438 | 2.217 |
| Knows IUD | 0.216 | 0.016 | 0.073 | 0.185 | 0.247 | 1,956 | 1,438 | 1.696 |
| Knows Injectibles | 0.691 | 0.023 | 0.034 | 0.646 | 0.737 | 1,956 | 1,438 | 2.227 |
| Knows Diaphragm | 0.110 | 0.010 | 0.095 | 0.089 | 0.130 | 1,956 | 1,438 | 1.471 |
| Knows Male Condoms | 0.660 | 0.026 | 0.039 | 0.609 | 0.710 | 1,956 | 1,438 | 2.401 |
| Knows Female Condoms | 0.501 | 0.024 | 0.047 | 0.454 | 0.547 | 1,956 | 1,438 | 2.089 |
| Knows female sterilization | 0.623 | 0.023 | 0.037 | 0.578 | 0.668 | 1,956 | 1,438 | 2.085 |
| Knows male sterilization | 0.403 | 0.021 | 0.052 | 0.361 | 0.444 | 1,956 | 1,438 | 1.905 |
| Knows traditional method | 0.546 | 0.025 | 0.045 | 0.497 | 0.594 | 1,956 | 1,438 | 2.201 |
| Knows periodic abstinence | 0.431 | 0.021 | 0.049 | 0.390 | 0.473 | 1,956 | 1,438 | 1.885 |
| Knows withdrawal | 0.304 | 0.020 | 0.065 | 0.265 | 0.342 | 1,956 | 1,438 | 1.899 |
| Ever used any method | 0.630 | 0.020 | 0.032 | 0.590 | 0.670 | 1,956 | 1,438 | 1.859 |
| Ever used modern method | 0.537 | 0.020 | 0.038 | 0.497 | 0.577 | 1,956 | 1,438 | 1.812 |
| Ever used pill | 0.242 | 0.016 | 0.066 | 0.211 | 0.273 | 1,956 | 1,438 | 1.639 |
| Ever used IUD | 0.004 | 0.001 | 0.341 | 0.001 | 0.007 | 1,956 | 1,438 | 0.949 |
| Ever used Injectibles | 0.281 | 0.016 | 0.057 | 0.250 | 0.313 | 1,956 | 1,438 | 1.584 |
| Ever used diaphragm | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.705 | 0.000 | 0.002 | 1,956 | 1,438 | 0.848 |
| Ever used male condom | 0.139 | 0.012 | 0.089 | 0.115 | 0.163 | 1,956 | 1,438 | 1.575 |
| Ever used female condom | 0.014 | 0.003 | 0.233 | 0.007 | 0.020 | 1,956 | 1,438 | 1.217 |
| Ever used female sterilization | 0.132 | 0.010 | 0.078 | 0.112 | 0.153 | 1,956 | 1,438 | 1.350 |
| Ever used male sterilization | 0.007 | 0.003 | 0.358 | 0.002 | 0.013 | 1,956 | 1,438 | 1.362 |
| Ever used traditional method | 0.267 | 0.018 | 0.069 | 0.231 | 0.303 | 1,956 | 1,438 | 1.838 |
| Ever used periodic abstinence | 0.153 | 0.013 | 0.087 | 0.127 | 0.179 | 1,956 | 1,438 | 1.637 |
| Ever used withdrawal | 0.119 | 0.012 | 0.101 | 0.095 | 0.143 | 1,956 | 1,438 | 1.647 |
| Currently using any method | 0.422 | 0.015 | 0.035 | 0.392 | 0.451 | 1,956 | 1,438 | 1.333 |
| Currently using modern method | 0.343 | 0.015 | 0.045 | 0.313 | 0.373 | 1,956 | 1,438 | 1.429 |
| Currently using pills | 0.066 | 0.009 | 0.131 | 0.049 | 0.083 | 1,956 | 1,438 | 1.542 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.597 | 0.000 | 0.003 | 1,956 | 1,438 | 0.976 |
| Currently using Injectibles | 0.127 | 0.010 | 0.081 | 0.106 | 0.147 | 1,956 | 1,438 | 1.364 |
| Currently using condom | 0.014 | 0.003 | 0.184 | 0.009 | 0.020 | 1,956 | 1,438 | 0.985 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.130 | 0.010 | 0.077 | 0.110 | 0.150 | 1,956 | 1,438 | 1.323 |
| Currently using male sterilization | 0.004 | 0.002 | 0.504 | 0.000 | 0.009 | 1,956 | 1,438 | 1.475 |
| Currently using traditional method | 0.079 | 0.008 | 0.096 | 0.064 | 0.093 | 1,956 | 1,438 | 1.245 |
| Currently using periodic abstinence | 0.025 | 0.003 | 0.132 | 0.019 | 0.032 | 1,956 | 1,438 | 0.937 |
| Currently using withdrawal | 0.010 | 0.003 | 0.261 | 0.005 | 0.015 | 1,956 | 1,438 | 1.158 |
| Knows source of any method | 0.737 | 0.022 | 0.030 | 0.693 | 0.780 | 1,956 | 1,438 | 2.230 |
| Knows source of modern methods | 0.735 | 0.022 | 0.030 | 0.691 | 0.778 | 1,956 | 1,438 | 2.227 |
| Knows source of traditional method | 0.279 | 0.019 | 0.068 | 0.242 | 0.316 | 1,956 | 1,438 | 1.872 |

...Con't

Table B.5 Sampling Errors - Southern Region, PNG 2006

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard Error (SE) | Relative Error (SE/R) | Confidence Limits | | Number of Cases | | Design Effect (DEFT) |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------|-----------------|----------|----------------------|
| | | | | R-2SE | R+2SE | Unweighted | Weighted | |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Neonatal mortality | 24.772 | 3.093 | 12.743 | 18.086 | 30.458 | 3,465 | 2,610 | 1.183 |
| Infant mortality | 44.626 | 4.325 | 10.146 | 33.976 | 51.276 | 3,392 | 2,555 | 1.247 |
| Postneonatal mortality | 19.854 | 2.958 | 16.119 | 12.437 | 24.271 | 3,392 | 2,555 | 1.284 |
| Child mortality | 12.821 | 2.032 | 17.189 | 7.757 | 15.884 | 2,981 | 2,238 | 1.026 |
| Under-five mortality | 58.447 | 5.028 | 9.234 | 44.391 | 64.502 | 2,981 | 2,238 | 1.210 |
| Has heard about HIV/AIDS | 0.816 | 0.019 | 0.024 | 0.778 | 0.854 | 2,888 | 2,085 | 2.687 |
| Knows about safe sex | 0.038 | 0.005 | 0.119 | 0.029 | 0.047 | 2,888 | 2,085 | 1.271 |
| Knows about condoms | 0.349 | 0.018 | 0.051 | 0.313 | 0.384 | 2,888 | 2,085 | 2.024 |
| Knows about having only one sex partner | 0.462 | 0.019 | 0.042 | 0.424 | 0.500 | 2,888 | 2,085 | 2.096 |
| Mothers received tetanus injection for births in last three years | 0.726 | 0.021 | 0.029 | 0.681 | 0.763 | 1,171 | 878 | 1.400 |
| Mothers received medical assistance at delivery | 0.581 | 0.028 | 0.048 | 0.523 | 0.632 | 1,171 | 878 | 1.932 |
| Had diarrhoea in two weeks before the survey | 0.028 | 0.005 | 0.173 | 0.017 | 0.036 | 1,128 | 846 | 1.040 |
| Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS) | 0.083 | 0.055 | 0.660 | -0.009 | 0.206 | 32 | 24 | 1.031 |
| Taken to health provider | 0.375 | 0.089 | 0.237 | 0.227 | 0.576 | 32 | 24 | 1.016 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.801 | 0.025 | 0.031 | 0.733 | 0.831 | 377 | 282 | 1.174 |
| Receiving vaccinations: | | | | | | | | |
| BCG | 0.926 | 0.023 | 0.025 | 0.849 | 0.938 | 377 | 282 | 1.439 |
| Polio (4 doses) | 0.653 | 0.035 | 0.054 | 0.615 | 0.753 | 377 | 282 | 1.466 |
| DPT (3 doses) | 0.727 | 0.034 | 0.047 | 0.645 | 0.780 | 377 | 282 | 1.478 |
| Measles | 0.829 | 0.028 | 0.034 | 0.753 | 0.864 | 377 | 282 | 1.398 |
| Hepatitis B (3 doses) | 0.741 | 0.034 | 0.046 | 0.652 | 0.786 | 377 | 282 | 1.483 |
| Fully Immunized | 0.614 | 0.035 | 0.057 | 0.554 | 0.692 | 377 | 282 | 1.406 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban Residence | 0.361 | 0.012 | 0.034 | 0.337 | 0.385 | 2,951 | 2,178 | 1.382 |
| Literate | 0.858 | 0.014 | 0.016 | 0.832 | 0.885 | 2,951 | 2,178 | 2.140 |
| Currently married | 0.582 | 0.013 | 0.022 | 0.558 | 0.607 | 2,951 | 2,178 | 1.386 |
| Polygynous union | 0.018 | 0.003 | 0.162 | 0.012 | 0.024 | 2,951 | 2,178 | 1.203 |
| No Education | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.596 | 0.000 | 0.003 | 2,951 | 2,178 | 1.112 |
| Grades 1-5 | 0.181 | 0.010 | 0.057 | 0.161 | 0.202 | 2,951 | 2,178 | 1.466 |
| Grade 6 | 0.271 | 0.011 | 0.042 | 0.249 | 0.293 | 2,951 | 2,178 | 1.377 |
| Grade 7+ | 0.444 | 0.017 | 0.038 | 0.411 | 0.477 | 2,951 | 2,178 | 1.843 |
| Knows any method | 0.867 | 0.014 | 0.016 | 0.839 | 0.895 | 2,951 | 2,178 | 2.285 |
| Knows modern method | 0.853 | 0.015 | 0.017 | 0.824 | 0.882 | 2,951 | 2,178 | 2.268 |
| Knows traditional method | 0.517 | 0.018 | 0.036 | 0.481 | 0.553 | 2,951 | 2,178 | 2.004 |
| Ever used any method | 0.557 | 0.017 | 0.030 | 0.524 | 0.590 | 2,951 | 2,178 | 1.842 |
| Ever used modern method | 0.483 | 0.017 | 0.036 | 0.449 | 0.517 | 2,951 | 2,178 | 1.887 |
| Ever used traditional method | 0.268 | 0.014 | 0.051 | 0.241 | 0.294 | 2,951 | 2,178 | 1.660 |
| Has heard about HIV/AIDS | 0.930 | 0.010 | 0.011 | 0.910 | 0.950 | 2,951 | 2,178 | 2.143 |
| Knows about safe sex | 0.075 | 0.009 | 0.115 | 0.058 | 0.091 | 2,951 | 2,178 | 1.768 |
| Knows about condoms | 0.416 | 0.016 | 0.038 | 0.385 | 0.447 | 2,951 | 2,178 | 1.738 |
| Knows about having only one sex partner | 0.537 | 0.016 | 0.030 | 0.506 | 0.569 | 2,951 | 2,178 | 1.737 |

Table B.6 Sampling Errors - Highlands Region, PNG 2006

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard Error (SE) | Relative Error (SE/R) | Confidence Limits | | Number of Cases | | Design Effect (DEFT) |
|------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------|-----------------|----------|----------------------|
| | | | | R-2SE | R+2SE | Unweighted | Weighted | |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban Residence | 0.052 | 0.004 | 0.079 | 0.044 | 0.060 | 2,956 | 4,110 | 1.004 |
| Literate | 0.475 | 0.015 | 0.032 | 0.445 | 0.504 | 2,956 | 4,110 | 1.639 |
| Currently married | 0.718 | 0.009 | 0.013 | 0.700 | 0.736 | 2,956 | 4,110 | 1.120 |
| Polygynous union | 0.205 | 0.010 | 0.050 | 0.185 | 0.225 | 2,956 | 4,110 | 1.379 |
| No Education | 0.006 | 0.001 | 0.251 | 0.003 | 0.009 | 2,956 | 4,110 | 1.054 |
| Grades 1-5 | 0.192 | 0.009 | 0.048 | 0.174 | 0.210 | 2,956 | 4,110 | 1.268 |
| Grade 6 | 0.139 | 0.008 | 0.055 | 0.124 | 0.154 | 2,956 | 4,110 | 1.212 |
| Grade 7+ | 0.199 | 0.013 | 0.066 | 0.173 | 0.225 | 2,956 | 4,110 | 1.778 |
| Total fertility rate | 3.871 | 0.190 | 0.048 | 3.491 | 4.251 | | | |
| Knows any method | 0.804 | 0.015 | 0.019 | 0.775 | 0.834 | 2,088 | 2,952 | 1.721 |
| Knows modern method | 0.798 | 0.015 | 0.019 | 0.768 | 0.827 | 2,088 | 2,952 | 1.712 |
| Knows Pill | 0.696 | 0.017 | 0.024 | 0.663 | 0.730 | 2,088 | 2,952 | 1.692 |
| Knows IUD | 0.131 | 0.010 | 0.075 | 0.112 | 0.151 | 2,088 | 2,952 | 1.326 |
| Knows Injectibles | 0.675 | 0.017 | 0.026 | 0.640 | 0.709 | 2,088 | 2,952 | 1.696 |
| Knows Diaphragm | 0.036 | 0.005 | 0.141 | 0.026 | 0.046 | 2,088 | 2,952 | 1.247 |
| Knows Male Condoms | 0.616 | 0.019 | 0.031 | 0.578 | 0.654 | 2,088 | 2,952 | 1.800 |
| Knows Female Condoms | 0.279 | 0.016 | 0.056 | 0.248 | 0.310 | 2,088 | 2,952 | 1.601 |
| Knows female sterilization | 0.623 | 0.022 | 0.035 | 0.580 | 0.666 | 2,088 | 2,952 | 2.081 |
| Knows male sterilization | 0.251 | 0.016 | 0.065 | 0.219 | 0.283 | 2,088 | 2,952 | 1.707 |
| Knows traditional method | 0.321 | 0.019 | 0.058 | 0.284 | 0.358 | 2,088 | 2,952 | 1.834 |
| Knows periodic abstinence | 0.213 | 0.016 | 0.073 | 0.183 | 0.244 | 2,088 | 2,952 | 1.742 |
| Knows withdrawal | 0.142 | 0.014 | 0.101 | 0.114 | 0.170 | 2,088 | 2,952 | 1.874 |
| Ever used any method | 0.401 | 0.018 | 0.046 | 0.365 | 0.437 | 2,088 | 2,952 | 1.723 |
| Ever used modern method | 0.355 | 0.017 | 0.048 | 0.321 | 0.388 | 2,088 | 2,952 | 1.623 |
| Ever used pill | 0.191 | 0.012 | 0.065 | 0.167 | 0.216 | 2,088 | 2,952 | 1.435 |
| Ever used IUD | 0.003 | 0.001 | 0.468 | 0.000 | 0.006 | 2,088 | 2,952 | 1.187 |
| Ever used Injectibles | 0.174 | 0.011 | 0.064 | 0.153 | 0.196 | 2,088 | 2,952 | 1.342 |
| Ever used diaphragm | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.000 | 0.000 | 0.001 | 2,088 | 2,952 | 0.629 |
| Ever used male condom | 0.076 | 0.008 | 0.105 | 0.060 | 0.092 | 2,088 | 2,952 | 1.381 |
| Ever used female condom | 0.003 | 0.001 | 0.386 | 0.001 | 0.006 | 2,088 | 2,952 | 0.990 |
| Ever used female sterilization | 0.058 | 0.006 | 0.103 | 0.046 | 0.070 | 2,088 | 2,952 | 1.173 |
| Ever used male sterilization | 0.009 | 0.002 | 0.285 | 0.004 | 0.014 | 2,088 | 2,952 | 1.219 |
| Ever used traditional method | 0.116 | 0.013 | 0.109 | 0.092 | 0.141 | 2,088 | 2,952 | 1.803 |
| Ever used periodic abstinence | 0.057 | 0.008 | 0.136 | 0.042 | 0.073 | 2,088 | 2,952 | 1.534 |
| Ever used withdrawal | 0.064 | 0.009 | 0.144 | 0.046 | 0.082 | 2,088 | 2,952 | 1.722 |
| Currently using any method | 0.227 | 0.013 | 0.059 | 0.201 | 0.254 | 2,088 | 2,952 | 1.470 |
| Currently using modern method | 0.187 | 0.011 | 0.061 | 0.164 | 0.209 | 2,088 | 2,952 | 1.335 |
| Currently using pills | 0.039 | 0.004 | 0.114 | 0.030 | 0.047 | 2,088 | 2,952 | 1.045 |
| Currently using Injectibles | 0.077 | 0.008 | 0.098 | 0.062 | 0.092 | 2,088 | 2,952 | 1.299 |
| Currently using condom | 0.010 | 0.002 | 0.219 | 0.006 | 0.015 | 2,088 | 2,952 | 1.014 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.056 | 0.006 | 0.105 | 0.044 | 0.067 | 2,088 | 2,952 | 1.169 |
| Currently using male sterilization | 0.005 | 0.002 | 0.363 | 0.001 | 0.008 | 2,088 | 2,952 | 1.129 |
| Currently using periodic abstinence | 0.019 | 0.004 | 0.199 | 0.012 | 0.026 | 2,088 | 2,952 | 1.262 |
| Currently using traditional method | 0.041 | 0.006 | 0.137 | 0.030 | 0.052 | 2,088 | 2,952 | 1.294 |
| Currently using withdrawal | 0.011 | 0.003 | 0.246 | 0.006 | 0.017 | 2,088 | 2,952 | 1.202 |
| Currently using other traditional method | 0.011 | 0.003 | 0.236 | 0.006 | 0.016 | 2,088 | 2,952 | 1.116 |
| Knows source of modern methods | 0.732 | 0.017 | 0.023 | 0.699 | 0.765 | 2,088 | 2,952 | 1.743 |
| Knows source of traditional method | 0.168 | 0.014 | 0.085 | 0.140 | 0.197 | 2,088 | 2,952 | 1.753 |
| Knows source of any method | 0.740 | 0.017 | 0.023 | 0.707 | 0.773 | 2,088 | 2,952 | 1.745 |

...Con't

Table B.6 Sampling Errors - Highlands Region, PNG 2006

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard Error (SE) | Relative Error (SE/R) | Confidence Limits | | Number of Cases | | Design Effect (DEFT) |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------|-----------------|----------|----------------------|
| | | | | R-2SE | R+2SE | Unweighted | Weighted | |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Neonatal mortality | 31.613 | 4.218 | 13.344 | 23.176 | 40.050 | 3,327 | 4,711 | 1.391 |
| Infant mortality | 72.673 | 5.867 | 8.073 | 60.939 | 84.406 | 3,257 | 4,694 | 1.290 |
| Postneonatal mortality | 41.060 | 3.779 | 9.203 | 33.503 | 48.617 | 3,257 | 4,694 | 1.087 |
| Child mortality | 18.568 | 2.376 | 14.340 | 11.816 | 21.320 | 3,052 | 4,351 | 1.028 |
| Under-five mortality | 89.741 | 6.570 | 7.362 | 76.101 | 102.380 | 3,052 | 4,351 | 1.273 |
| Has heard about HIV/AIDS | 0.938 | 0.008 | 0.009 | 0.923 | 0.954 | 2,956 | 4,110 | 1.811 |
| Knows about safe sex | 0.131 | 0.013 | 0.100 | 0.105 | 0.157 | 2,956 | 4,110 | 2.114 |
| Knows about condoms | 0.278 | 0.015 | 0.055 | 0.248 | 0.307 | 2,956 | 4,110 | 1.840 |
| Knows about having only one sex partner | 0.552 | 0.016 | 0.030 | 0.520 | 0.585 | 2,956 | 4,110 | 1.795 |
| Mothers received tetanus injection for births in last three years | 0.671 | 0.023 | 0.034 | 0.620 | 0.709 | 1,004 | 1,408 | 1.807 |
| Mothers received medical assistance at delivery | 0.506 | 0.029 | 0.057 | 0.442 | 0.556 | 1,004 | 1,408 | 1.852 |
| Had diarrhoea in two weeks before the survey | 0.053 | 0.008 | 0.160 | 0.033 | 0.066 | 932 | 1,307 | 1.250 |
| Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS) | 0.085 | 0.041 | 0.484 | 0.004 | 0.167 | 51 | 71 | 1.050 |
| Taken to health provider | 0.197 | 0.063 | 0.321 | 0.076 | 0.324 | 51 | 71 | 1.122 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.631 | 0.031 | 0.049 | 0.545 | 0.666 | 282 | 396 | 1.082 |
| Receiving vaccinations: | | | | | | | | |
| BCG | 0.917 | 0.023 | 0.025 | 0.786 | 0.877 | 282 | 396 | 1.051 |
| Polio (4 doses) | 0.556 | 0.031 | 0.056 | 0.504 | 0.626 | 282 | 396 | 1.077 |
| DPT (3 doses) | 0.669 | 0.030 | 0.044 | 0.565 | 0.682 | 282 | 396 | 1.049 |
| Measles | 0.851 | 0.027 | 0.031 | 0.722 | 0.827 | 282 | 396 | 1.099 |
| Hepatitis B (3 doses) | 0.652 | 0.029 | 0.044 | 0.551 | 0.664 | 282 | 396 | 1.014 |
| Fully Immunized | 0.508 | 0.031 | 0.062 | 0.451 | 0.574 | 282 | 396 | 1.072 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban Residence | 0.054 | 0.007 | 0.127 | 0.041 | 0.068 | 2,863 | 3,954 | 1.631 |
| Literate | 0.669 | 0.013 | 0.019 | 0.644 | 0.695 | 2,863 | 3,954 | 1.470 |
| Currently married | 0.611 | 0.013 | 0.021 | 0.587 | 0.636 | 2,863 | 3,954 | 1.379 |
| Polygynous union | 0.026 | 0.004 | 0.144 | 0.019 | 0.033 | 2,863 | 3,954 | 1.251 |
| No Education | 0.009 | 0.002 | 0.223 | 0.005 | 0.013 | 2,863 | 3,954 | 1.135 |
| Grades 1-5 | 0.240 | 0.011 | 0.045 | 0.219 | 0.261 | 2,863 | 3,954 | 1.339 |
| Grade 6 | 0.171 | 0.008 | 0.049 | 0.154 | 0.187 | 2,863 | 3,954 | 1.198 |
| Grade 7+ | 0.309 | 0.014 | 0.047 | 0.281 | 0.337 | 2,863 | 3,954 | 1.665 |
| Knows any method | 0.760 | 0.017 | 0.023 | 0.725 | 0.794 | 2,863 | 3,954 | 2.177 |
| Knows modern method | 0.740 | 0.017 | 0.023 | 0.706 | 0.774 | 2,863 | 3,954 | 2.116 |
| Knows traditional method | 0.360 | 0.020 | 0.055 | 0.322 | 0.399 | 2,863 | 3,954 | 2.208 |
| Ever used any method | 0.325 | 0.018 | 0.055 | 0.290 | 0.360 | 2,863 | 3,954 | 2.032 |
| Ever used modern method | 0.271 | 0.016 | 0.060 | 0.239 | 0.303 | 2,863 | 3,954 | 1.960 |
| Ever used traditional method | 0.131 | 0.011 | 0.083 | 0.109 | 0.152 | 2,863 | 3,954 | 1.729 |
| Has heard about HIV/AIDS | 0.978 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.970 | 0.986 | 2,863 | 3,954 | 1.456 |
| Knows about safe sex | 0.192 | 0.016 | 0.081 | 0.162 | 0.223 | 2,863 | 3,954 | 2.111 |
| Knows about condoms | 0.533 | 0.017 | 0.031 | 0.500 | 0.566 | 2,863 | 3,954 | 1.784 |
| Knows about having only one sex partner | 0.670 | 0.014 | 0.021 | 0.642 | 0.698 | 2,863 | 3,954 | 1.624 |

Table B.7 Sampling Errors - Momase Region, PNG 2006

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard Error (SE) | Relative Error (SE/R) | Confidence Limits | | Number of Cases | | Design Effect (DEFT) |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------|-----------------|----------|----------------------|
| | | | | R-2SE | R+2SE | Unweighted | Weighted | |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban Residence | 0.204 | 0.010 | 0.048 | 0.185 | 0.224 | 2,530 | 2,621 | 1.213 |
| Literate | 0.628 | 0.022 | 0.036 | 0.584 | 0.672 | 2,530 | 2,621 | 2.321 |
| Currently married | 0.697 | 0.012 | 0.017 | 0.673 | 0.721 | 2,530 | 2,621 | 1.330 |
| Polygynous union | 0.081 | 0.009 | 0.105 | 0.065 | 0.098 | 2,530 | 2,621 | 1.572 |
| No Education | 0.014 | 0.003 | 0.248 | 0.007 | 0.020 | 2,530 | 2,621 | 1.462 |
| Grades 1-5 | 0.189 | 0.011 | 0.056 | 0.168 | 0.210 | 2,530 | 2,621 | 1.367 |
| Grade 6 | 0.261 | 0.015 | 0.058 | 0.231 | 0.291 | 2,530 | 2,621 | 1.731 |
| Grade 7+ | 0.243 | 0.013 | 0.056 | 0.216 | 0.269 | 2,530 | 2,621 | 1.581 |
| Total fertility rate | 4.975 | 0.321 | 0.063 | 4.334 | 5.616 | | | |
| Knows any method | 0.789 | 0.019 | 0.024 | 0.751 | 0.826 | 1,745 | 1,827 | 1.959 |
| Knows modern method | 0.752 | 0.022 | 0.030 | 0.708 | 0.795 | 1,745 | 1,827 | 2.149 |
| Knows Pill | 0.599 | 0.024 | 0.040 | 0.552 | 0.646 | 1,745 | 1,827 | 2.032 |
| Knows IUD | 0.124 | 0.010 | 0.082 | 0.104 | 0.144 | 1,745 | 1,827 | 1.286 |
| Knows Injectibles | 0.633 | 0.024 | 0.038 | 0.585 | 0.680 | 1,745 | 1,827 | 2.092 |
| Knows Diaphragm | 0.062 | 0.007 | 0.105 | 0.050 | 0.075 | 1,745 | 1,827 | 1.137 |
| Knows Male Condoms | 0.615 | 0.023 | 0.037 | 0.571 | 0.660 | 1,745 | 1,827 | 1.948 |
| Knows Female Condoms | 0.397 | 0.021 | 0.053 | 0.356 | 0.439 | 1,745 | 1,827 | 1.806 |
| Knows female sterilization | 0.573 | 0.023 | 0.040 | 0.529 | 0.618 | 1,745 | 1,827 | 1.918 |
| Knows male sterilization | 0.409 | 0.021 | 0.052 | 0.367 | 0.450 | 1,745 | 1,827 | 1.799 |
| Knows traditional method | 0.452 | 0.021 | 0.046 | 0.411 | 0.493 | 1,745 | 1,827 | 1.747 |
| Knows periodic abstinence | 0.341 | 0.019 | 0.056 | 0.304 | 0.378 | 1,745 | 1,827 | 1.670 |
| Knows withdrawal | 0.241 | 0.016 | 0.067 | 0.209 | 0.273 | 1,745 | 1,827 | 1.587 |
| Ever used any method | 0.491 | 0.022 | 0.044 | 0.449 | 0.534 | 1,745 | 1,827 | 1.816 |
| Ever used modern method | 0.387 | 0.021 | 0.053 | 0.346 | 0.427 | 1,745 | 1,827 | 1.767 |
| Ever used pill | 0.161 | 0.015 | 0.094 | 0.131 | 0.190 | 1,745 | 1,827 | 1.725 |
| Ever used IUD | 0.005 | 0.002 | 0.351 | 0.002 | 0.008 | 1,745 | 1,827 | 1.022 |
| Ever used Injectibles | 0.187 | 0.015 | 0.082 | 0.157 | 0.218 | 1,745 | 1,827 | 1.652 |
| Ever used diaphragm | 0.002 | 0.001 | 0.604 | 0.000 | 0.004 | 1,745 | 1,827 | 1.055 |
| Ever used male condom | 0.085 | 0.008 | 0.097 | 0.069 | 0.101 | 1,745 | 1,827 | 1.232 |
| Ever used female condom | 0.006 | 0.002 | 0.377 | 0.001 | 0.010 | 1,745 | 1,827 | 1.177 |
| Ever used female sterilization | 0.080 | 0.008 | 0.097 | 0.065 | 0.095 | 1,745 | 1,827 | 1.192 |
| Ever used male sterilization | 0.014 | 0.004 | 0.262 | 0.007 | 0.022 | 1,745 | 1,827 | 1.314 |
| Ever used traditional method | 0.228 | 0.016 | 0.069 | 0.198 | 0.259 | 1,745 | 1,827 | 1.562 |
| Ever used periodic abstinence | 0.146 | 0.013 | 0.088 | 0.120 | 0.171 | 1,745 | 1,827 | 1.515 |
| Ever used withdrawal | 0.115 | 0.011 | 0.100 | 0.092 | 0.137 | 1,745 | 1,827 | 1.496 |
| Currently using any method | 0.327 | 0.017 | 0.051 | 0.295 | 0.360 | 1,745 | 1,827 | 1.478 |
| Currently using modern method | 0.243 | 0.015 | 0.064 | 0.212 | 0.273 | 1,745 | 1,827 | 1.506 |
| Currently using pills | 0.047 | 0.008 | 0.177 | 0.031 | 0.063 | 1,745 | 1,827 | 1.641 |
| Currently using Injectibles | 0.095 | 0.011 | 0.111 | 0.074 | 0.116 | 1,745 | 1,827 | 1.501 |
| Currently using condom | 0.016 | 0.003 | 0.219 | 0.009 | 0.022 | 1,745 | 1,827 | 1.150 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.078 | 0.008 | 0.100 | 0.063 | 0.093 | 1,745 | 1,827 | 1.209 |
| Currently using male sterilization | 0.007 | 0.002 | 0.328 | 0.003 | 0.012 | 1,745 | 1,827 | 1.190 |
| Currently using traditional method | 0.085 | 0.009 | 0.107 | 0.067 | 0.102 | 1,745 | 1,827 | 1.352 |
| Currently using periodic abstinence | 0.037 | 0.007 | 0.182 | 0.024 | 0.050 | 1,745 | 1,827 | 1.491 |
| Currently using withdrawal | 0.014 | 0.003 | 0.232 | 0.008 | 0.020 | 1,745 | 1,827 | 1.144 |
| Knows source of modern methods | 0.673 | 0.024 | 0.036 | 0.626 | 0.720 | 1,745 | 1,827 | 2.138 |
| Knows source of traditional method | 0.236 | 0.016 | 0.070 | 0.204 | 0.268 | 1,745 | 1,827 | 1.616 |
| Knows source of any method | 0.683 | 0.023 | 0.034 | 0.637 | 0.729 | 1,745 | 1,827 | 2.106 |

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Table B.7 Sampling Errors - Momase Region, PNG 2006

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard Error (SE) | Relative Error (SE/R) | Confidence Limits | | Number of Cases | | Design Effect (DEFT) |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------|-----------------|----------|----------------------|
| | | | | R-2SE | R+2SE | Unweighted | Weighted | |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Neonatal mortality | 30.221 | 3.247 | 11.505 | 21.727 | 34.715 | 3,460 | 3,818 | 1.153 |
| Infant mortality | 55.294 | 4.986 | 9.534 | 42.323 | 62.265 | 3,363 | 3,719 | 1.299 |
| Postneonatal mortality | 24.973 | 3.433 | 14.263 | 17.206 | 30.940 | 3,363 | 3,719 | 1.299 |
| Child mortality | 17.833 | 2.806 | 17.283 | 10.622 | 21.844 | 2,991 | 3,322 | 1.214 |
| Under-five mortality | 70.527 | 6.040 | 8.815 | 56.446 | 80.608 | 2,991 | 3,322 | 1.308 |
| Has heard about HIV/AIDS | 0.774 | 0.020 | 0.025 | 0.736 | 0.813 | 2,530 | 2,621 | 2.357 |
| Knows about safe sex | 0.035 | 0.005 | 0.142 | 0.025 | 0.044 | 2,530 | 2,621 | 1.357 |
| Knows about condoms | 0.274 | 0.017 | 0.061 | 0.241 | 0.307 | 2,530 | 2,621 | 1.897 |
| Knows about having only one sex partner | 0.422 | 0.020 | 0.046 | 0.384 | 0.461 | 2,530 | 2,621 | 1.986 |
| Mothers received tetanus injection for births in last three years | 0.648 | 0.029 | 0.044 | 0.575 | 0.687 | 1,081 | 1,177 | 2.065 |
| Mothers received medical assistance at delivery | 0.368 | 0.025 | 0.069 | 0.304 | 0.404 | 1,081 | 1,177 | 1.784 |
| Had diarrhoea in two weeks before the survey | 0.049 | 0.010 | 0.203 | 0.028 | 0.067 | 1,034 | 1,125 | 1.565 |
| Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS) | 0.055 | 0.034 | 0.620 | -0.012 | 0.122 | 51 | 55 | 1.092 |
| Taken to health provider | 0.327 | 0.088 | 0.268 | 0.169 | 0.513 | 51 | 55 | 1.345 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.681 | 0.033 | 0.048 | 0.610 | 0.739 | 348 | 370 | 1.276 |
| Receiving vaccinations: | | | | | | | | |
| BCG | 0.822 | 0.031 | 0.038 | 0.741 | 0.864 | 348 | 370 | 1.435 |
| Polio (4 doses) | 0.492 | 0.038 | 0.077 | 0.461 | 0.609 | 348 | 370 | 1.378 |
| DPT (3 doses) | 0.554 | 0.037 | 0.068 | 0.488 | 0.635 | 348 | 370 | 1.377 |
| Measles | 0.722 | 0.034 | 0.046 | 0.648 | 0.779 | 348 | 370 | 1.354 |
| Hepatitis B (3 doses) | 0.516 | 0.038 | 0.073 | 0.438 | 0.586 | 348 | 370 | 1.379 |
| Fully Immunized | 0.424 | 0.036 | 0.086 | 0.377 | 0.520 | 348 | 370 | 1.332 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban Residence | 0.230 | 0.009 | 0.039 | 0.212 | 0.247 | 2,471 | 2,550 | 1.067 |
| Literate | 0.822 | 0.014 | 0.017 | 0.794 | 0.849 | 2,471 | 2,550 | 1.812 |
| Currently married | 0.629 | 0.013 | 0.021 | 0.604 | 0.655 | 2,471 | 2,550 | 1.336 |
| Polygynous union | 0.023 | 0.003 | 0.142 | 0.017 | 0.030 | 2,471 | 2,550 | 1.093 |
| No Education | 0.010 | 0.003 | 0.253 | 0.005 | 0.015 | 2,471 | 2,550 | 1.272 |
| Grades 1-5 | 0.186 | 0.010 | 0.054 | 0.166 | 0.206 | 2,471 | 2,550 | 1.278 |
| Grade 6 | 0.287 | 0.014 | 0.047 | 0.260 | 0.313 | 2,471 | 2,550 | 1.491 |
| Grade 7+ | 0.364 | 0.015 | 0.042 | 0.334 | 0.394 | 2,471 | 2,550 | 1.583 |
| Knows any method | 0.837 | 0.014 | 0.017 | 0.809 | 0.866 | 2,471 | 2,550 | 1.945 |
| Knows modern method | 0.809 | 0.016 | 0.020 | 0.778 | 0.841 | 2,471 | 2,550 | 2.046 |
| Knows traditional method | 0.525 | 0.016 | 0.031 | 0.493 | 0.557 | 2,471 | 2,550 | 1.632 |
| Ever used any method | 0.433 | 0.015 | 0.035 | 0.403 | 0.463 | 2,471 | 2,550 | 1.528 |
| Ever used modern method | 0.316 | 0.014 | 0.045 | 0.288 | 0.344 | 2,471 | 2,550 | 1.537 |
| Ever used traditional method | 0.251 | 0.013 | 0.054 | 0.224 | 0.277 | 2,471 | 2,550 | 1.542 |
| Has heard about HIV/AIDS | 0.899 | 0.013 | 0.014 | 0.874 | 0.924 | 2,471 | 2,550 | 2.082 |
| Knows about safe sex | 0.109 | 0.013 | 0.120 | 0.084 | 0.135 | 2,471 | 2,550 | 2.089 |
| Knows about condoms | 0.350 | 0.015 | 0.043 | 0.321 | 0.380 | 2,471 | 2,550 | 1.553 |
| Knows about having only one sex partner | 0.496 | 0.019 | 0.037 | 0.460 | 0.533 | 2,471 | 2,550 | 1.847 |

Table B.8 Sampling Errors - Islands Region, PNG 2006

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard Error (SE) | Relative Error (SE/R) | Confidence Limits | | Number of Cases | | Design Effect (DEFT) |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------|-----------------|----------|----------------------|
| | | | | R-2SE | R+2SE | Unweighted | Weighted | |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban Residence | 0.086 | 0.006 | 0.075 | 0.074 | 0.099 | 1,979 | 1,536 | 1.025 |
| Literate | 0.889 | 0.012 | 0.014 | 0.864 | 0.913 | 1,979 | 1,536 | 1.768 |
| Currently married | 0.649 | 0.012 | 0.018 | 0.626 | 0.673 | 1,979 | 1,536 | 1.119 |
| Polygynous union | 0.074 | 0.008 | 0.109 | 0.058 | 0.090 | 1,979 | 1,536 | 1.368 |
| No Education | 0.005 | 0.001 | 0.304 | 0.002 | 0.008 | 1,979 | 1,536 | 0.949 |
| Grades 1-5 | 0.181 | 0.014 | 0.076 | 0.154 | 0.208 | 1,979 | 1,536 | 1.582 |
| Grade 6 | 0.308 | 0.013 | 0.042 | 0.282 | 0.333 | 1,979 | 1,536 | 1.241 |
| Grade 7+ | 0.427 | 0.020 | 0.046 | 0.388 | 0.466 | 1,979 | 1,536 | 1.764 |
| Total fertility rate | 4.590 | 0.275 | 0.055 | 4.041 | 5.139 | | | |
| Knows any method | 0.955 | 0.008 | 0.008 | 0.939 | 0.970 | 1,288 | 998 | 1.374 |
| Knows modern method | 0.929 | 0.011 | 0.012 | 0.906 | 0.951 | 1,288 | 998 | 1.601 |
| Knows Pill | 0.764 | 0.018 | 0.023 | 0.729 | 0.799 | 1,288 | 998 | 1.500 |
| Knows IUD | 0.356 | 0.020 | 0.056 | 0.317 | 0.395 | 1,288 | 998 | 1.490 |
| Knows Injectibles | 0.789 | 0.017 | 0.022 | 0.756 | 0.822 | 1,288 | 998 | 1.493 |
| Knows Diaphragm | 0.139 | 0.013 | 0.096 | 0.113 | 0.166 | 1,288 | 998 | 1.388 |
| Knows Male Condoms | 0.862 | 0.014 | 0.016 | 0.834 | 0.890 | 1,288 | 998 | 1.470 |
| Knows Female Condoms | 0.583 | 0.023 | 0.040 | 0.538 | 0.629 | 1,288 | 998 | 1.694 |
| Knows female sterilization | 0.764 | 0.020 | 0.026 | 0.726 | 0.803 | 1,288 | 998 | 1.652 |
| Knows male sterilization | 0.528 | 0.022 | 0.042 | 0.485 | 0.571 | 1,288 | 998 | 1.588 |
| Knows traditional method | 0.799 | 0.016 | 0.020 | 0.767 | 0.831 | 1,288 | 998 | 1.448 |
| Knows periodic abstinence | 0.652 | 0.020 | 0.031 | 0.612 | 0.692 | 1,288 | 998 | 1.539 |
| Knows withdrawal | 0.529 | 0.020 | 0.037 | 0.490 | 0.567 | 1,288 | 998 | 1.412 |
| Ever used any method | 0.606 | 0.019 | 0.031 | 0.569 | 0.643 | 1,288 | 998 | 1.379 |
| Ever used modern method | 0.397 | 0.021 | 0.053 | 0.356 | 0.438 | 1,288 | 998 | 1.528 |
| Ever used pill | 0.131 | 0.012 | 0.093 | 0.107 | 0.154 | 1,288 | 998 | 1.291 |
| Ever used Injectibles | 0.181 | 0.014 | 0.079 | 0.153 | 0.210 | 1,288 | 998 | 1.335 |
| Ever used diaphragm | 0.003 | 0.002 | 0.454 | 0.000 | 0.007 | 1,288 | 998 | 0.965 |
| Ever used male condom | 0.104 | 0.008 | 0.082 | 0.087 | 0.121 | 1,288 | 998 | 0.999 |
| Ever used female condom | 0.008 | 0.002 | 0.277 | 0.004 | 0.012 | 1,288 | 998 | 0.881 |
| Ever used female sterilization | 0.124 | 0.012 | 0.095 | 0.101 | 0.147 | 1,288 | 998 | 1.280 |
| Ever used male sterilization | 0.006 | 0.002 | 0.328 | 0.002 | 0.009 | 1,288 | 998 | 0.886 |
| Ever used traditional method | 0.371 | 0.017 | 0.046 | 0.338 | 0.405 | 1,288 | 998 | 1.260 |
| Ever used periodic abstinence | 0.232 | 0.013 | 0.058 | 0.206 | 0.259 | 1,288 | 998 | 1.140 |
| Ever used withdrawal | 0.201 | 0.015 | 0.074 | 0.171 | 0.230 | 1,288 | 998 | 1.336 |
| Currently using any method | 0.453 | 0.018 | 0.040 | 0.417 | 0.489 | 1,288 | 998 | 1.320 |
| Currently using modern method | 0.258 | 0.017 | 0.066 | 0.225 | 0.292 | 1,288 | 998 | 1.401 |
| Currently using pills | 0.037 | 0.006 | 0.169 | 0.025 | 0.049 | 1,288 | 998 | 1.193 |
| Currently using Injectibles | 0.076 | 0.010 | 0.126 | 0.057 | 0.095 | 1,288 | 998 | 1.299 |
| Currently using diaphragm | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.998 | -0.001 | 0.002 | 1,288 | 998 | 0.820 |
| Currently using condom | 0.022 | 0.004 | 0.196 | 0.013 | 0.030 | 1,288 | 998 | 1.044 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.122 | 0.012 | 0.095 | 0.099 | 0.145 | 1,288 | 998 | 1.276 |
| Currently using male sterilization | 0.001 | 0.001 | 1.001 | -0.001 | 0.002 | 1,288 | 998 | 1.026 |
| Currently using traditional method | 0.194 | 0.015 | 0.076 | 0.165 | 0.224 | 1,288 | 998 | 1.346 |
| Currently using periodic abstinence | 0.117 | 0.012 | 0.098 | 0.095 | 0.140 | 1,288 | 998 | 1.286 |
| Currently using withdrawal | 0.050 | 0.007 | 0.135 | 0.037 | 0.064 | 1,288 | 998 | 1.114 |
| Knows source of any method | 0.834 | 0.017 | 0.020 | 0.801 | 0.867 | 1,288 | 998 | 1.638 |
| Knows source of modern methods | 0.815 | 0.018 | 0.023 | 0.779 | 0.851 | 1,288 | 998 | 1.706 |
| Knows source of traditional method | 0.489 | 0.021 | 0.043 | 0.448 | 0.530 | 1,288 | 998 | 1.505 |

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Table B.8 Sampling Errors - Islands Region, PNG 2006

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard Error (SE) | Relative Error (SE/R) | Confidence Limits | | Number of Cases | | Design Effect (DEFT) |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------|-----------------|----------|----------------------|
| | | | | R-2SE | R+2SE | Unweighted | Weighted | |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Neonatal mortality | 29.468 | 3.785 | 12.846 | 21.897 | 37.039 | 2,523 | 1,968 | 1.124 |
| Infant mortality | 50.365 | 5.918 | 11.750 | 38.530 | 62.200 | 2,484 | 1,938 | 1.349 |
| Postneonatal mortality | 20.897 | 3.543 | 16.956 | 13.811 | 27.983 | 2,484 | 1,938 | 1.235 |
| Child mortality | 14.557 | 2.456 | 18.114 | 8.645 | 18.469 | 2,218 | 1,734 | 1.000 |
| Under-five mortality | 63.922 | 6.690 | 10.465 | 50.543 | 77.301 | 2,218 | 1,734 | 1.288 |
| Has heard about HIV/AIDS | 0.938 | 0.009 | 0.010 | 0.920 | 0.956 | 1,979 | 1,536 | 1.694 |
| Knows about safe sex | 0.047 | 0.009 | 0.197 | 0.029 | 0.065 | 1,979 | 1,536 | 1.943 |
| Knows about condoms | 0.385 | 0.021 | 0.054 | 0.344 | 0.425 | 1,979 | 1,536 | 1.888 |
| Knows about having only one sex partner | 0.568 | 0.021 | 0.037 | 0.526 | 0.609 | 1,979 | 1,536 | 1.907 |
| Mothers received tetanus injection for births in last three years | 0.802 | 0.022 | 0.028 | 0.749 | 0.837 | 832 | 647 | 1.400 |
| Mothers received medical assistance at delivery | 0.728 | 0.029 | 0.040 | 0.663 | 0.778 | 832 | 647 | 1.902 |
| Had diarrhoea in two weeks before the survey | 0.044 | 0.008 | 0.189 | 0.024 | 0.057 | 792 | 616 | 1.223 |
| Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS) | 0.074 | 0.045 | 0.605 | -0.008 | 0.168 | 35 | 27 | 0.966 |
| Taken to health provider | 0.407 | 0.097 | 0.240 | 0.201 | 0.584 | 35 | 27 | 1.171 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.744 | 0.036 | 0.048 | 0.639 | 0.779 | 267 | 207 | 1.296 |
| Receiving vaccinations: | | | | | | | | |
| BCG | 0.942 | 0.024 | 0.026 | 0.851 | 0.947 | 267 | 207 | 1.328 |
| Polio (4 doses) | 0.696 | 0.034 | 0.049 | 0.648 | 0.782 | 267 | 207 | 1.245 |
| DPT (3 doses) | 0.778 | 0.031 | 0.039 | 0.688 | 0.809 | 267 | 207 | 1.165 |
| Measles | 0.889 | 0.023 | 0.026 | 0.809 | 0.899 | 267 | 207 | 1.073 |
| Hepatitis B (3 doses) | 0.739 | 0.034 | 0.045 | 0.641 | 0.773 | 267 | 207 | 1.218 |
| Fully Immunized | 0.594 | 0.037 | 0.062 | 0.513 | 0.658 | 267 | 207 | 1.233 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban Residence | 0.090 | 0.013 | 0.143 | 0.064 | 0.115 | 1,792 | 1,395 | 1.903 |
| Literate | 0.897 | 0.013 | 0.015 | 0.871 | 0.922 | 1,792 | 1,395 | 1.830 |
| Currently married | 0.567 | 0.015 | 0.027 | 0.537 | 0.597 | 1,792 | 1,395 | 1.291 |
| Polygynous union | 0.020 | 0.005 | 0.268 | 0.009 | 0.030 | 1,792 | 1,395 | 1.616 |
| No Education | 0.008 | 0.002 | 0.281 | 0.003 | 0.012 | 1,792 | 1,395 | 1.041 |
| Grades 1-5 | 0.173 | 0.014 | 0.080 | 0.146 | 0.200 | 1,792 | 1,395 | 1.548 |
| Grade 6 | 0.235 | 0.012 | 0.053 | 0.211 | 0.260 | 1,792 | 1,395 | 1.242 |
| Grade 7+ | 0.516 | 0.019 | 0.037 | 0.478 | 0.554 | 1,792 | 1,395 | 1.635 |
| Knows any method | 0.947 | 0.009 | 0.009 | 0.929 | 0.964 | 1,793 | 1,396 | 1.652 |
| Knows modern method | 0.934 | 0.010 | 0.011 | 0.914 | 0.954 | 1,793 | 1,396 | 1.727 |
| Knows traditional method | 0.733 | 0.017 | 0.023 | 0.700 | 0.766 | 1,793 | 1,396 | 1.587 |
| Ever used any method | 0.523 | 0.021 | 0.040 | 0.481 | 0.564 | 1,793 | 1,396 | 1.782 |
| Ever used modern method | 0.381 | 0.022 | 0.058 | 0.337 | 0.424 | 1,793 | 1,396 | 1.932 |
| Ever used traditional method | 0.325 | 0.018 | 0.054 | 0.290 | 0.360 | 1,793 | 1,396 | 1.595 |
| Has heard about HIV/AIDS | 0.967 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.955 | 0.979 | 1,792 | 1,395 | 1.452 |
| Knows about safe sex | 0.075 | 0.013 | 0.173 | 0.049 | 0.100 | 1,792 | 1,395 | 2.086 |
| Knows about condoms | 0.554 | 0.018 | 0.033 | 0.518 | 0.590 | 1,792 | 1,395 | 1.547 |
| Knows about having only one sex partner | 0.686 | 0.016 | 0.024 | 0.653 | 0.718 | 1,792 | 1,395 | 1.488 |

APPENDIX C: QUALITY OF DATA: NON-SAMPLING ERROR

Appendix C explains to the data users the quality of the 2006 DHS. Non-sampling errors are those that occur in surveys and censuses through the following causes:

- a) Failure to locate the selected household
- b) Mistakes in the way questions were asked
- c) Misunderstanding by the interviewer or respondent
- d) Coding errors
- e) Data entry errors, etc.

Total eradication of non-sampling errors is impossible however great measures were taken to minimize them as much as possible. These measures included:

- a) Careful questionnaire design
- b) Pretesting of survey instruments to guarantee their functionality
- c) A month of interviewers' and supervisors' training
- d) Careful fieldwork supervision including field visits by NSOHQ personnel
- e) A swift data processing prior to data entry
- f) The use of interactive data entry software to minimize errors

The users are advised that content errors such as the misreporting of age, ignorance of date of birth, and other recall problems need to be investigated. Table C.1 shows the distribution of the household population by single years of age. Heaping of ages ending in 0 and 5 still persists substantially by both sexes. Again the heaping occurs more evidently at the latter ages of 30 and over (30, 35, 40, 45, and so on).

Table C.2 indicates clearly errors in female age reporting around the boundary ages of eligibility for individual questionnaire, i.e. ages 15 and 49. The large number of women in the ages 10-14 and the increase in those in ages 50-54 confirms this. However, the total percentage of women eligible interviewed recorded at 96 percent is acceptable by any standards.

The eligible male age distribution also on Table C.2 indicates the same, however, at a lesser extent in the ages 50-54. Like the females, a better percentage of interviewed males is evident in the older ages of 30-49. However, the total eligible male percentage interviewed of 94 is less compared to the females.

The completeness of information in relation to selected demographic and health questions is provided in Table C.3. It is evident that percentage of missing information for 'months of births' for births in the last 15 years and females aged 15-49 years are very high. All the other variables indicate very low percentage of missing information.

The distribution of births by calendar year by various characteristics is shown in Table C.4. The percentage of births with complete birth date information for all persons is recorded at a high 88 percent, those living at 89 percent, and 72 percent for those dead. Expectedly, the percentages for complete birth information improve for recent births. All Children born between 2002 and 2006 with complete birth information is at 95 percent, 96 percent for those still alive and 82 percent for those who have died.

The sex ratio at birth is at a high 109 as the table also indicates compared to the normal range of 104-106 in most countries. The ratios fluctuate from year to year thus ruling out any particular trend. The sex ratio for dead children is 126 while the surviving children measurement is 109 indicating a higher mortality rate for male children.

It is fairly evident from Table C.4 that there was some amount of displacement of births from 2002 and 2001 into 2000. The graph, Figure C.1 on births by calendar years shows this very clearly. The interviewers' attempt to avoid asking questions about maternal and child health in Section D of the Female Individual Questionnaire is probably the reason. Section D was applied only to births since January 2001.

Table C.1
Household Age
Distribution

| Table C.1 Household Age Distribution | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|-----|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Single-year age distribution of the de facto population by sex (weighted), PNG 2006 | | | | | | | | | |
| Age | Male | | Female | | Age | Male | | Female | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| 0 | 754 | 3.2 | 704 | 3.1 | 36 | 301 | 1.3 | 304 | 1.3 |
| 1 | 695 | 2.9 | 573 | 2.5 | 37 | 266 | 1.1 | 227 | 1.0 |
| 2 | 708 | 3.0 | 647 | 2.8 | 38 | 274 | 1.1 | 293 | 1.3 |
| 3 | 760 | 3.2 | 636 | 2.8 | 39 | 179 | 0.7 | 197 | 0.9 |
| 4 | 691 | 2.9 | 649 | 2.8 | 40 | 296 | 1.2 | 305 | 1.3 |
| 5 | 631 | 2.6 | 551 | 2.4 | 41 | 173 | 0.7 | 168 | 0.7 |
| 6 | 816 | 3.4 | 782 | 3.4 | 42 | 257 | 1.1 | 213 | 0.9 |
| 7 | 731 | 3.1 | 682 | 3.0 | 43 | 173 | 0.7 | 143 | 0.6 |
| 8 | 729 | 3.1 | 710 | 3.1 | 44 | 163 | 0.7 | 172 | 0.8 |
| 9 | 704 | 3.0 | 600 | 2.6 | 45 | 261 | 1.1 | 187 | 0.8 |
| 10 | 760 | 3.2 | 690 | 3.0 | 46 | 194 | 0.8 | 202 | 0.9 |
| 11 | 587 | 2.5 | 504 | 2.2 | 47 | 159 | 0.7 | 116 | 0.5 |
| 12 | 754 | 3.2 | 595 | 2.6 | 48 | 238 | 1.0 | 157 | 0.7 |
| 13 | 607 | 2.5 | 511 | 2.2 | 49 | 194 | 0.8 | 131 | 0.6 |
| 14 | 749 | 3.1 | 653 | 2.9 | 50 | 176 | 0.7 | 113 | 0.5 |
| 15 | 371 | 1.6 | 397 | 1.7 | 51 | 148 | 0.6 | 233 | 1.0 |
| 16 | 438 | 1.8 | 445 | 2.0 | 52 | 193 | 0.8 | 292 | 1.3 |
| 17 | 391 | 1.6 | 400 | 1.8 | 53 | 138 | 0.6 | 148 | 0.7 |
| 18 | 494 | 2.1 | 439 | 1.9 | 54 | 167 | 0.7 | 182 | 0.8 |
| 19 | 422 | 1.8 | 372 | 1.6 | 55 | 162 | 0.7 | 192 | 0.8 |
| 20 | 456 | 1.9 | 472 | 2.1 | 56 | 156 | 0.7 | 152 | 0.7 |
| 21 | 327 | 1.4 | 332 | 1.5 | 57 | 89 | 0.4 | 76 | 0.3 |
| 22 | 368 | 1.5 | 416 | 1.8 | 58 | 120 | 0.5 | 112 | 0.5 |
| 23 | 290 | 1.2 | 374 | 1.6 | 59 | 55 | 0.2 | 76 | 0.3 |
| 24 | 377 | 1.6 | 440 | 1.9 | 60 | 173 | 0.7 | 210 | 0.9 |
| 25 | 378 | 1.6 | 421 | 1.8 | 61 | 43 | 0.2 | 50 | 0.2 |
| 26 | 373 | 1.6 | 403 | 1.8 | 62 | 62 | 0.3 | 66 | 0.3 |
| 27 | 310 | 1.3 | 360 | 1.6 | 63 | 45 | 0.2 | 37 | 0.2 |
| 28 | 296 | 1.2 | 393 | 1.7 | 64 | 99 | 0.4 | 58 | 0.3 |
| 29 | 270 | 1.1 | 305 | 1.3 | 65 | 113 | 0.5 | 113 | 0.5 |
| 30 | 429 | 1.8 | 492 | 2.2 | 66 | 38 | 0.2 | 29 | 0.1 |
| 31 | 322 | 1.3 | 302 | 1.3 | 67 | 39 | 0.2 | 27 | 0.1 |
| 32 | 353 | 1.5 | 368 | 1.6 | 68 | 62 | 0.3 | 43 | 0.2 |
| 33 | 286 | 1.2 | 284 | 1.2 | 69 | 46 | 0.2 | 34 | 0.1 |
| 34 | 323 | 1.4 | 303 | 1.3 | 70+ | 336 | 1.4 | 239 | 1.0 |
| 35 | 301 | 1.3 | 308 | 1.3 | NS | 7 | 0.0 | 10 | 0.0 |
| TOTAL | | | | | | 23,848 | 100.0 | 22,821 | 100.0 |

Table C.2
Age Distribution
of Eligible and
Interviewed
Women and Men

| Table C.2 Age Distribution of Eligible and Interviewed Women and Men | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Percent distribution in five year age groups of the household population of women and men age 10-54, interviewed women and men age 15-49, and the percentage of eligible women and men who were interviewed (weighted), PNG 2006 | | | | | |
| Age Group | Household population of women and men age 10-54 | | Interviewed women and men age 15-49 | | Percent of eligible women and men interviewed |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | |
| Women | | | | | |
| 10-14 | 2,953 | na | na | na | na |
| 15-19 | 2,053 | 18.9 | 1,897 | 18.3 | 92.4 |
| 20-24 | 2,034 | 18.8 | 1,935 | 18.7 | 95.2 |
| 25-29 | 1,881 | 17.3 | 1,786 | 17.3 | 95.0 |
| 30-34 | 1,749 | 16.1 | 1,694 | 16.4 | 96.9 |
| 35-39 | 1,329 | 12.3 | 1,288 | 12.4 | 96.9 |
| 40-44 | 1,002 | 9.2 | 990 | 9.6 | 98.9 |
| 45-49 | 792 | 7.3 | 762 | 7.4 | 96.2 |
| 50-54 | 968 | na | na | na | na |
| Total 15-49 | 10,839 | 100.0 | 10,353 | 100.0 | 95.5 |
| Men | | | | | |
| 10-14 | 3,458 | na | na | na | na |
| 15-19 | 2,116 | 19.8 | 1,853 | 18.4 | 87.5 |
| 20-24 | 1,818 | 17.0 | 1,691 | 16.8 | 93.1 |
| 25-29 | 1,627 | 15.2 | 1,530 | 15.2 | 94.1 |
| 30-34 | 1,712 | 16.0 | 1,654 | 16.4 | 96.6 |
| 35-39 | 1,321 | 12.3 | 1,267 | 12.6 | 95.9 |
| 40-44 | 1,062 | 9.9 | 1,053 | 10.5 | 99.2 |
| 45-49 | 1,047 | 9.8 | 1,028 | 10.2 | 98.2 |
| 50-54 | 822 | na | na | na | na |
| Total 15-49 | 10,703 | 100.0 | 10,077 | 100.0 | 94.2 |
| Notes: | | | | | |
| 1. Defacto pop includes residents and non-residents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. | | | | | |
| 2. Weights for both household population of women and men and interviewed women and men are household weights. | | | | | |
| 3. Age is based on the household questionnaire. | | | | | |
| 4. na = not applicable. | | | | | |

Table C.3
Completeness of
Reporting

| Table C.3 Completeness of Reporting | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| Percentage of observations missing information for selected demographic and health questions (weighted), PNG 2006 | | | |
| Subject | Reference Group | Percent missing information | Number of cases |
| Month of birth only | Births in past 15 years | 12.4 | 17,070 |
| Both month and year of birth | Births in past 15 years | 0.02 | 17,070 |
| Month of birth only | All women respondents 15-49 | 46.1 | 10,353 |
| Educational level | All women respondents 15-49 | 0.7 | 10,353 |
| Diarrhoea in last 2 weeks | Living children 0-35 months | 0.7 | 3,893 |

Table C.4
Births by
Calendar Year
of Birth

| Table C.4 Births by Calendar Year of Birth | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-------|--------|-----------------------------------------|------|-------|-------|------------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Number of births, percentage with complete birth date, sex ratio at birth, and calendar year ratio, according to whether child is living or dead and calendar year of birth, PNG 2006 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year of birth | Number of births | | | Percentage with complete birth date (1) | | | | Sex Ratio at birth (2) | | Calendar year ratio (3) | | | |
| | Living | Dead | Total | Living | Dead | Total | | Living | Dead | Living | Dead | Total | |
| 2006 | 1,295 | 80 | 1,374 | 96.7 | 94.0 | 96.6 | 104.4 | 102.2 | na | na | na | na | na |
| 2005 | 1,268 | 70 | 1,338 | 98.6 | 84.6 | 97.9 | 117.5 | 108.0 | 98.1 | 83.6 | 97.2 | 97.2 | 97.2 |
| 2004 | 1,291 | 89 | 1,380 | 95.3 | 74.1 | 94.0 | 107.8 | 122.1 | 103.4 | 117.3 | 104.2 | 104.2 | 104.2 |
| 2003 | 1,230 | 81 | 1,310 | 93.8 | 82.9 | 93.2 | 118.9 | 154.3 | 99.1 | 94.9 | 98.8 | 98.8 | 98.8 |
| 2002 | 1,192 | 81 | 1,273 | 93.7 | 74.7 | 92.5 | 99.1 | 107.1 | 108.0 | 105.3 | 107.8 | 107.8 | 107.8 |
| 2001 | 977 | 74 | 1,051 | 93.4 | 66.9 | 91.5 | 107.6 | 95.6 | 74.0 | 70.6 | 73.8 | 73.8 | 73.8 |
| 2000 | 1,448 | 128 | 1,577 | 88.5 | 68.8 | 86.9 | 111.8 | 145.1 | 134.9 | 137.3 | 135.1 | 135.1 | 135.1 |
| 1999 | 1,170 | 113 | 1,283 | 88.8 | 64.2 | 86.6 | 105.3 | 122.4 | 89.0 | 101.8 | 90.0 | 90.0 | 90.0 |
| 1998 | 1,181 | 93 | 1,275 | 85.4 | 69.4 | 84.2 | 109.8 | 127.8 | 103.4 | 98.3 | 103.0 | 103.0 | 103.0 |
| 1997 | 1,114 | 77 | 1,191 | 89.2 | 75.4 | 88.3 | 111.7 | 113.1 | na | na | na | na | na |
| 2002-2006 | 6,275 | 401 | 6,676 | 95.7 | 81.8 | 94.8 | 109.3 | 117.6 | na | na | na | na | na |
| 1997-2001 | 5,891 | 485 | 6,376 | 88.9 | 68.6 | 87.3 | 109.4 | 122.7 | na | na | na | na | na |
| 1992-1996 | 4,873 | 344 | 5,217 | 85.8 | 69.0 | 84.6 | 114.1 | 130.7 | na | na | na | na | na |
| 1987-1991 | 3,048 | 253 | 3,301 | 86.2 | 70.5 | 85.0 | 107.3 | 146.9 | na | na | na | na | na |
| 1982-1986 | 1,904 | 199 | 2,103 | 82.8 | 66.8 | 81.3 | 103.3 | 128.4 | na | na | na | na | na |
| 1981 or earlier | 1,112 | 115 | 1,227 | 80.9 | 70.9 | 79.9 | 101.5 | 105.5 | na | na | na | na | na |
| All | 23,103 | 1,797 | 24,900 | 88.8 | 71.8 | 87.6 | 109.1 | 125.5 | na | na | na | na | na |

Notes:

na = not applicable

(1) Both year and month of birth given

(2) $(Bm / Bf) * 100$, where Bm and Bf are the numbers of male and female births, respectively

(3) $[2Bx/(Bx-1 + Bx+2)] * 100$, where Bx is the number of births in calendar x

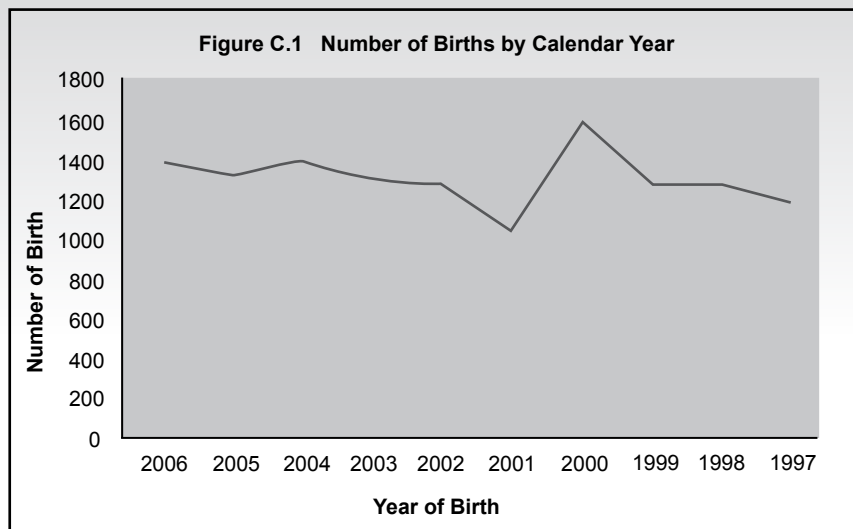


Figure C.1
Number of Births
by Calendar Year

APPENDIX D: QUESTIONNAIRES

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL



NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE
2006 DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
Household Questionnaire

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--|--|--|
| Address of Dwelling /Name of H/H Head | Form | | | |
| | Cluster | | | |
| | Province..... | | | |
| | District..... | | | |
| | LLG..... | | | |
| | Ward | | | |
| | CU..... | | | |
| | Dwelling No. | | | |
| Household No. | | | | |

INTERVIEWER VISITS

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | Final Visit | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Date | ___/___/___ | ___/___/___ | ___/___/___ | Day <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Result* | | | | Month <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Interviewer's Name | | | | Year <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Next Visit | | | | Result <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Date | ___/___/___ | ___/___/___ | | Total number of visits <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Time | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Result Codes: | 1 Completed | | | Total Persons in H/H <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2 No household member/No competent respondent at home | | | Total Female age 15 to 50 <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3 Entire household absent for extended period | | | Total Male age 15 to 50 <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 4 Postponed | | | Person No. Of resp. to H/H form <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 5 Refused | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 6 Dwelling vacant/Address not a dwelling | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 7 Dwelling destroyed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 8 Dwelling not found | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 9 Other - (Specify) _____ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| INTERVIEWER | QUALITY CONTROLLER | OFFICE EDITOR | KEYER | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> | | | | <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> | | | | <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> | | | | <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> | | | | |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

SECTION A: HOUSEHOLD FORM

| | A1. NAME | A2. RELATIONSHIP | A3. SEX | A4. AGE | A5. MAR. STATUS | A6. MOTHER ALIVE | A7. FATHER | A8. FATHER |
|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Person No. | WHAT ARE THE NAMES OF ALL THE PEOPLE WHO STAYED HERE LAST NIGHT? <i>Start with the HEAD of the household. If a baby has no name yet, enter as "BABY"</i> | WHAT IS (Name) RELATIONSHIP TO THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD? 01=Head 02=Wife/Husband 03=Own son/daughter 04=Son/daughter in-law 05=Grandchild 06=Parent 07=Parent in-law 08=Brother/sister 09=Other relative 10=Adopted/foster/step child 11=Not related | WHAT IS (Name)'s SEX? 1=Male 2=Female | WHAT WAS (Name)'s AGE LAST BIRTHDAY? <i>Please estimate age if exact age is not known</i> 00=Less than 1 | WHAT IS (Name)'s MARITAL STATUS? <i>If child is less than 15 years, then code 1</i> 1=Never married 2=Married 3=Divorced 4=Separated 5=Widowed | IS (Name)'s OWN MOTHER STILL ALIVE? 1=Yes 2=No 8=Don't know ⇒ A8 | <i>If A6=1</i> DOES (Name)'s NATURAL MOTHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? <i>If yes record mother's person number.</i> <i>If No, enter "00".</i> | IS (Name)'s OWN FATHER STILL ALIVE? 1=Yes 2=No 8=Don't know |
| 01 | | | | | | | | |
| 02 | | | | | | | | |
| 03 | | | | | | | | |
| 04 | | | | | | | | |
| 05 | | | | | | | | |
| 06 | | | | | | | | |
| 07 | | | | | | | | |
| 08 | | | | | | | | |
| 09 | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | | | | | | | | |

A1A. ARE THERE ANY OTHER PEOPLE SUCH AS SMALL CHILDREN OR INFANTS OR ANY FRIENDS OR VISITORS WHO STAYED IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD LAST NIGHT?

Yes (Enter each in table) ☐
No ☐

☐
☐

[illegible]

Please circle the person number of males and females aged 15 to 50 years.

| HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES AND SERVICES | | A18. WHO USUALLY FETCHES WATER? | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| <p>A16. WHAT IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER YOUR HOUSEHOLD USES?</p> <p>Piped water:</p> <p>01. piped into household/yard ⇒ A19 <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>02. piped into neighbourhood (communal) <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>Well water:</p> <p>03. well in yard ⇒ A19 <input type="checkbox"/> 3</p> <p>04. public well <input type="checkbox"/> 4</p> <p>Surface water:</p> <p>05. spring <input type="checkbox"/> 5</p> <p>06. river/stream <input type="checkbox"/> 6</p> <p>07. pond/lake/dam <input type="checkbox"/> 7</p> <p>Other:</p> <p>08. communal tank <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> <p>09. rain water ⇒ A19 <input type="checkbox"/> 9</p> <p>10. tank truck ⇒ A19 <input type="checkbox"/> 10</p> <p>11. other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> 96</p> | | <p><i>Interviewer:</i></p> <p><i>Classify as follow:</i></p> <p>Female child <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>Other female <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>Male child <input type="checkbox"/> 3</p> <p>Other male <input type="checkbox"/> 4</p> | |
| <p>A17. HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE TO GO THERE, GET WATER AND COME BACK?</p> <p>Minutes <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>On premises <input type="checkbox"/> 996</p> | | <p>A19. WHAT KIND OF TOILET FACILITY DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE?</p> <p>Flush toilet:</p> <p>own flush toilet <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>shared flush toilet <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>Pit/latrine toilet:</p> <p>traditional pit latrine <input type="checkbox"/> 3</p> <p>improved latrine <input type="checkbox"/> 4</p> <p>Other:</p> <p>bucket system <input type="checkbox"/> 5</p> <p>closet over sea/river <input type="checkbox"/> 6</p> <p>No facility/bush/seashore <input type="checkbox"/> 7</p> | |

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| <p>A20. DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE:</p> <p>A. Electricity?</p> <p>Yes..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>B. Radio?</p> <p>Yes..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>C. Television?</p> <p>Yes..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>D. Refrigerator?</p> <p>Yes..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>E. Motor vehicle?</p> <p>Yes..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>F. Telephone?</p> <p>Yes..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> | | <p>A23. WHAT IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF LIGHTING YOUR HOUSEHOLD USES?</p> <p>Electricity <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>Pressure lamp (Coleman)..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>Kerosene <input type="checkbox"/> 3</p> <p>Candles <input type="checkbox"/> 4</p> <p>Open fire <input type="checkbox"/> 5</p> <p>Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> 6</p> <p>.....</p> | |
| <p>A21. HOW MANY ROOMS IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD ARE USED FOR SLEEPING?</p> <p>Number of rooms <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> | | <p>A24. MAIN MATERIAL OF FLOOR?</p> <p><i>Interviewer:</i></p> <p><i>Record observation</i></p> <p>Natural floor:</p> <p>earth floor..... <input type="checkbox"/> 11</p> <p>sand..... <input type="checkbox"/> 12</p> <p>Rudimentary floor:</p> <p>wood planks..... <input type="checkbox"/> 21</p> <p>palm/bamboo..... <input type="checkbox"/> 22</p> <p>Finished floor:</p> <p>polished wood..... <input type="checkbox"/> 31</p> <p>vinyl/asphalt strips..... <input type="checkbox"/> 32</p> <p>ceramic tiles..... <input type="checkbox"/> 33</p> <p>cement..... <input type="checkbox"/> 34</p> <p>carpet..... <input type="checkbox"/> 35</p> <p>unpolished floor..... <input type="checkbox"/> 36</p> <p>Other (Specify)..... <input type="checkbox"/> 96</p> <p>.....</p> | |
| <p>A22. WHAT TYPE OF FUEL DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD MAINLY USE FOR COOKING?</p> <p>Electricity <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>Gas <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>Kerosene <input type="checkbox"/> 3</p> <p>Charcoal <input type="checkbox"/> 4</p> <p>Firewood <input type="checkbox"/> 5</p> <p>Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> 6</p> <p>.....</p> | | | |

| MALARIA PREVENTION | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| <p>A25. DO YOU HAVE ANY MOSQUITO NET(S) IN THIS HOUSEHOLD?</p> <p>Yes..... ⇒ A27.....</p> <p>No.....</p> | <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>A26. WHY DO YOU NOT HAVE ANY MOSQUITO NET(S) IN THIS HOUSEHOLD?</p> <p>Too costly..... ⇒ A37...</p> <p>Not available in the area ⇒ A37...</p> <p>Have flywire in the house..... ⇒ A37...</p> <p>Use insecticides/mosquito coils/sprays..... ⇒ A37...</p> <p>Other (Specify) ⇒ A37...</p> | <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 5</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>A27. HOW MANY MOSQUITO NET(S) DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE?</p> <p><u>Interviewer:</u> Find out how many are chemically treated and how many are untreated and record accordingly. Check that sum of (a) and (b) is equal to (c). If inconsistent, probe and correct accordingly.</p> <p>(a) Number of chemically treated nets.....</p> <p>(b) Number of untreated nets.....</p> <p>(c) Total Number of nets.....</p> | <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| <p>A28. HOW DID YOU OBTAIN THESE MOSQUITO NET(S)?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned</i></p> <p>(a) Chemically Treated Nets</p> <p>Given by DoH <input type="checkbox"/> A</p> <p>Bought from DoH..... <input type="checkbox"/> B</p> <p>Bought from private dealer..... <input type="checkbox"/> C</p> <p>Donated by charity organisation..... <input type="checkbox"/> D</p> <p>Given by church..... <input type="checkbox"/> E</p> <p>Given by relatives and friends..... <input type="checkbox"/> F</p> <p>Other (Specify)..... <input type="checkbox"/> X</p> <p>(b) Plain (untreated) Nets</p> <p>Given by DoH <input type="checkbox"/> A</p> <p>Bought from DoH..... <input type="checkbox"/> B</p> <p>Bought from private dealer..... <input type="checkbox"/> C</p> <p>Donated by charity organisation..... <input type="checkbox"/> D</p> <p>Given by church..... <input type="checkbox"/> E</p> <p>Given by relatives and friends..... <input type="checkbox"/> F</p> <p>Other (Specify)..... <input type="checkbox"/> X</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>A29. HOW LONG AGO DID YOU OBTAIN THE MOSQUITO NET(S)?</p> <p><u>Interviewer:</u> Write the <u>number of mosquito nets</u> purchased by the different time periods given</p> <p>(a) Chemically Treated Nets</p> <p>Just recently....(within last 12 mths).... <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table></p> <p>Some time ago...(13- 24 months).... <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table></p> <p>Long time ago...(more than 25 months).... <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table></p> <p>(b) Plain (untreated) Nets</p> <p>Just recently....(within last 12 mths).... <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table></p> <p>Some time ago...(13- 24 months).... <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table></p> <p>Long time ago...(more than 25 months).... <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table></p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| <p>A30. DO YOU KNOW WHERE TO GET YOUR MOSQUITO NET(S) TREATED IF THE CURRENT TREATMENT WEARS OUT OR IF NET IS UNTREATED AND NEEDS TREATMENT?</p> <p>Yes..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No..... \Rightarrow A32..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> | | <p>A34. WHO IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD USES THE MOSQUITO NET(S) TO SLEEP IN?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned</i></p> <p>Everybody in the house <input type="checkbox"/> A</p> <p>Female members of the family only..... <input type="checkbox"/> B</p> <p>Male members of the family only..... <input type="checkbox"/> C</p> <p>Mother and children only..... <input type="checkbox"/> D</p> <p>Children only..... <input type="checkbox"/> E</p> <p>Pregnant women/mother only..... <input type="checkbox"/> F</p> <p>Father and mother only..... <input type="checkbox"/> G</p> <p>Other (Specify)..... <input type="checkbox"/> X</p> | |
| <p>A31. WHERE WOULD YOU GO TO GET YOUR NET(S) TREATED?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned</i></p> <p>DoH health center <input type="checkbox"/> A</p> <p>DoH hospital..... <input type="checkbox"/> B</p> <p>Church health center..... <input type="checkbox"/> C</p> <p>Church hospital..... <input type="checkbox"/> D</p> <p>Other (Specify)..... <input type="checkbox"/> X</p> | | <p>A35. HOW OFTEN DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD USE MOSQUITO NET(S)?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned</i></p> <p>Every night..... <input type="checkbox"/> A</p> <p>Some nights only..... <input type="checkbox"/> B</p> <p>Every night except when it is hot..... <input type="checkbox"/> C</p> <p>Seasonal (During mosquito season only)... <input type="checkbox"/> D</p> <p>Never used at all..... <input type="checkbox"/> E</p> <p>Other (Specify)..... <input type="checkbox"/> X</p> | |
| <p>A32. DO YOU HAVE ANY MOSQUITO NET(S) THAT IS DAMAGED OR TORN?</p> <p>Yes..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No..... \Rightarrow A34..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> | | <p>A36. WHY ARE MOSQUITO NETS USED?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned</i></p> <p>Protect against malaria..... <input type="checkbox"/> A</p> <p>Protect from flies and other insects..... <input type="checkbox"/> B</p> <p>To prevent mosquito bites..... <input type="checkbox"/> C</p> <p>Privacy..... <input type="checkbox"/> D</p> <p>Security..... <input type="checkbox"/> E</p> <p>Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> X</p> | |
| <p>A33. HOW DO YOU REPLACE DAMAGED OR TORN MOSQUITO NET(S)?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned</i></p> <p>Buy a new one from DoH..... <input type="checkbox"/> A</p> <p>Buy a new one from private dealer..... <input type="checkbox"/> B</p> <p>DoH replaces it..... <input type="checkbox"/> C</p> <p>Mend it myself..... <input type="checkbox"/> D</p> <p>Throw it away..... <input type="checkbox"/> E</p> <p>Other (Specify)..... <input type="checkbox"/> X</p> | | <p>A37. IS IT EASY TO ACQUIRE A MOSQUITO NET WHEN YOU WANT ONE?</p> <p>Yes..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> | |

Female Individual Questionnaire

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| Address of Dwelling /Name of H/H Head <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> | <table border="1"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Cluster</td> <td style="width: 40%;">.....</td> <td style="width: 10%;">.....</td> <td style="width: 10%;">.....</td> <td style="width: 10%;">.....</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Province</td> <td>.....</td> <td>.....</td> <td>.....</td> <td>.....</td> </tr> <tr> <td>District</td> <td>.....</td> <td>.....</td> <td>.....</td> <td>.....</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LLG</td> <td>.....</td> <td>.....</td> <td>.....</td> <td>.....</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ward.</td> <td>.....</td> <td>.....</td> <td>.....</td> <td>.....</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CU.</td> <td>.....</td> <td>.....</td> <td>.....</td> <td>.....</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dwelling No.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Household No.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Person No.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> | Cluster | | | | | Province | | | | | District | | | | | LLG | | | | | Ward. | | | | | CU. | | | | | Dwelling No. | | | | | Household No. | | | | | Person No. | | | | |
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| Person No. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Respondent's Name _____

| 1 | | | 2 | | | 3 | | | Final Visit | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Date | _/_/ | | _/_/ | | _/_/ | | Day | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Result* | | | | | | | Month | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Interviewer's Name | | | | | | | Year | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Result | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Next Visit | | | | | | | Total number of visits | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Date | _/_/ | | _/_/ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Time | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Result Codes: <table border="0"> <tr><td>1</td><td>Completed</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>Not at home</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>Postponed</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>Refused</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>Partly completed</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>Incapacitated</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>Other - Specify _____</td></tr> </table> | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | Completed | 2 | Not at home | 3 | Postponed | 4 | Refused | 5 | Partly completed | 6 | Incapacitated | 7 | Other - Specify _____ |
| 1 | Completed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Not at home | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Postponed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Refused | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Partly completed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Incapacitated | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Other - Specify _____ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| INTERVIEWER | | | QUALITY CONTROLLER | | | OFFICE EDITOR | | | KEYER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE | | |
| <i>This questionnaire is ONLY for women aged 15 to 50 years old</i> | | |
| THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ARE ABOUT WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S HEALTH. THE INFORMATION WILL BE USED TO HELP REDUCE ILLNESS AND PREVENT PREMATURE DEATH AMONG PNG WOMEN AND CHILDREN. | | |
| SECTION B: RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND | | |
| B1. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WERE YOU BORN? Month..... Don't know..... Year..... Don't know..... | <div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="text"/><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 98 <input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 98 </div> | |
| B2. HOW OLD WERE YOU AT YOUR LAST BIRTHDAY? Age in completed years..... <u>Interviewer</u> <i>Compare and correct B1 and/or B2 if inconsistent.</i> | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | |
| B3. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED WITH A MAN? Yes..... No \Rightarrow B11 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | |
| | | B4. ARE YOU MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A MAN, OR ARE YOU NOW WIDOWED, DIVORCED OR NO LONGER LIVING TOGETHER? Married..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Informal Union..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Divorced \Rightarrow B9 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Separated \Rightarrow B9 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Widowed \Rightarrow B9 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| | | B5. IS YOUR HUSBAND/PARTNER LIVING WITH YOU NOW OR IS HE STAYING ELSEWHERE? Living with her <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Staying elsewhere..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2 |
| | | B6. DOES YOUR HUSBAND/PARTNER HAVE ANY OTHER WIVES BESIDE YOURSELF? Yes..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No \Rightarrow B9 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Don't know \Rightarrow B9 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 |
| | | B7. HOW MANY OTHER WIVES DOES HE HAVE? Number <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Don't know \Rightarrow B9 <input type="checkbox"/> 98 |
| | | B8. ARE YOU FIRST, SECOND,..... WIFE? Rank..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| | | B9. HAVE YOU BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED WITH A MAN ONLY ONCE, OR MORE THAN ONCE? Once..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1 More than once <input type="checkbox"/> 2 |

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| <p>B10. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU STARTED LIVING WITH YOUR (FIRST) HUSBAND/PARTNER?</p> <p>Age.....</p> | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | <p>B15. WHAT IS YOUR RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION (PREFERENCE)?</p> <p>Christian</p> <p>Anglican..... <input type="checkbox"/> 0</p> <p>Evangelical Alliance..... <input type="checkbox"/> 02</p> <p>Pentecostal..... <input type="checkbox"/> 03</p> <p>Evangelical Lutheran..... <input type="checkbox"/> 04</p> <p>Roman Catholic..... <input type="checkbox"/> 05</p> <p>Salvation Army..... <input type="checkbox"/> 06</p> <p>Seventh Day Adventist..... <input type="checkbox"/> 07</p> <p>United Church..... <input type="checkbox"/> 08</p> <p>Other Christian Church..... <input type="checkbox"/> 09</p> <p>Non-christian (<i>Specify</i>)..... <input type="checkbox"/> 10</p> <p>.....</p> <p>No religion <input type="checkbox"/> 20</p> | |
| <p>B11. CAN YOU READ AND UNDERSTAND A LETTER OR NEWS PAPER EASILY, WITH DIFFICULTY, OR NOT AT ALL IN ANY LANGUAGE?</p> <p>Easily..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>With difficulty..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>Not at all \Rightarrow B13..... <input type="checkbox"/> 3</p> | | <p>B16. HAVE YOU USED A HEALTH SERVICE IN THE LAST TWO YEARS?</p> <p>Yes..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No \Rightarrow C1..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> | |
| <p>B12. DO YOU USUALLY READ A NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK?</p> <p>Yes..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> | | <p>B17. WHY DID YOU GO TO THE SERVICE THE <u>LAST</u> TIME YOU WENT?</p> <p>Antenatal care..... <input type="checkbox"/> 01</p> <p>Delivery..... <input type="checkbox"/> 02</p> <p>Postnatal care..... <input type="checkbox"/> 03</p> <p>Illness..... <input type="checkbox"/> 04</p> <p>Accident/Trauma..... <input type="checkbox"/> 05</p> <p>Health check up..... <input type="checkbox"/> 06</p> <p>Family Planning Visit..... <input type="checkbox"/> 07</p> <p>Other (<i>Specify</i>)..... <input type="checkbox"/> 96</p> <p>.....</p> | |
| <p>B13. DO YOU USUALLY LISTEN TO A RADIO AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK?</p> <p>Yes..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> | | | |
| <p>B14. DO YOU USUALLY WATCH TELEVISION AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK?</p> <p>Yes..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> | | | |

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| <p>C6. HAVE YOU EVER GIVEN BIRTH TO ANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS WHO WERE BORN ALIVE BUT LATER DIED?</p> <p>Yes.....</p> <p>No \Rightarrow C8.....</p> <p>If No, <i>Probe: Any baby who cried or showed signs of life but lived only a few minutes/hours/days</i></p> | <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p>C7. HOW MANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS THAT YOU GAVE BIRTH TO HAVE DIED?</p> <p>Sons</p> <p>Nil.....</p> <p>Daughters.....</p> <p>Nil.....</p> | <p>a <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table></p> <p><table border="1"><tr><td></td></tr></table> 00</p> <p>b <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table></p> <p><table border="1"><tr><td></td></tr></table> 00</p> | | | | | | | |
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| <p>C8. <u>Interviewer:</u></p> <p>Sum the responses for C3, C5, C7</p> <p>Total number of birth</p> | <p><table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table></p> | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| <p>C9. IN TOTAL YOU HAVE HAD (number in C8) BIRTHS DURING YOUR LIFE, IS THAT CORRECT?</p> <p><u>Interviewer:</u></p> <p><i>If not correct, probe and correct answers above.</i></p> <p>Yes.....</p> <p>No.....</p> | <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p>C10. <u>Sequence Guide</u></p> <p>One or more births \Rightarrow C11.</p> <p>No births \Rightarrow Enter "0" in C22 then ask C23.</p> | | | | | | | | |

C11. NOW I WOULD LIKE US TO TALK ABOUT ALL OF YOUR BIRTHS, WHETHER STILL ALIVE OR NOT, STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE YOU HAD.

Record names of all births. Records twins and triplets on separate lines. Then ask questions C14-C20 about each child in turn, circle or record responses.

| C12. | C13. | C14. | C15. | C16. | C17. | C18. | C19. | C20. |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | | | <i>If alive</i> | | <i>If dead</i> |
| WHAT NAME WAS GIVEN TO YOUR (FIRST, NEXT) CHILD? | | WAS (Name) A MALE OR A FEMALE? | IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WAS (Name) BORN? | IS (Name) STILL ALIVE? | HOW OLD WAS (Name) AT HIS/HER LAST BIRTHDAY? | IS (Name) LIVING WITH YOU? | WITH WHOM DOES (Name) LIVE? | HOW OLD WAS (Name) WHEN HE/SHE DIED? |
| | <i>Record single or multiple births status</i> | | <i>Probe: What is his/her birthday</i> | | <i>Record age in completed years</i> | | | <i>If "1 year" probe: How many months old was (Name)?</i> |
| | Single=1 Mult=2 | Male=1 Female=2 | Month Year | Yes=1 No=2 (Go to C20) | 00=less than 1 year | Yes=1 (Go to next birth) No=2 | Father=1 Relative=2 Someone else=3 Alone=4 (Go to next birth) | Days =1 Months=2 Years =3 |
| 01 | 1 2 | 1 2 | | 1 2 | | 1 2 | 1 2 3 4 | Days 1 Months 2 Years 3 |
| 02 | 1 2 | 1 2 | | 1 2 | | 1 2 | 1 2 3 4 | Days 1 Months 2 Years 3 |
| 03 | 1 2 | 1 2 | | 1 2 | | 1 2 | 1 2 3 4 | Days 1 Months 2 Years 3 |
| 04 | 1 2 | 1 2 | | 1 2 | | 1 2 | 1 2 3 4 | Days 1 Months 2 Years 3 |
| 05 | 1 2 | 1 2 | | 1 2 | | 1 2 | 1 2 3 4 | Days 1 Months 2 Years 3 |
| 06 | 1 2 | 1 2 | | 1 2 | | 1 2 | 1 2 3 4 | Days 1 Months 2 Years 3 |
| 07 | 1 2 | 1 2 | | 1 2 | | 1 2 | 1 2 3 4 | Days 1 Months 2 Years 3 |
| 08 | 1 2 | 1 2 | | 1 2 | | 1 2 | 1 2 3 4 | Days 1 Months 2 Years 3 |

| C12. | C13. | C14. | C15. | C16. | C17. | C18. | C19. | C20. |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | | | <i>If alive</i> | | <i>If dead</i> |
| WHAT NAME WAS GIVEN TO YOUR (FIRST, NEXT) CHILD? | | WAS (Name) A MALE OR A FEMALE? | IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WAS (Name) BORN? | IS (Name) STILL ALIVE? | HOW OLD WAS (Name) AT HIS/HER LAST BIRTHDAY? | IS (Name) LIVING WITH YOU? | WITH WHOM DOES (Name) LIVE? | HOW OLD WAS (Name) WHEN HE/SHE DIED? |
| | <i>Record single or multiple births status</i> | | <i>Probe: What is his/her birthday</i> | Yes=1 No=2 (Go to C20) | <i>Record age in completed years</i> 00=less than 1 year | Yes=1 (Go to next birth) No=2 | Father=1 Relative=2 Someone else=3 Alone=4 (Go to next birth) | <i>If "1 year" probe: How many months old was (Name)?</i> Days =1 Months=2 Years =3 |
| 09 | 1 2 | 1 2 | Month Year | 1 2 | | 1 2 | 1 2 3 4 | Days 1 Months 2 Years 3 |
| 10 | 1 2 | 1 2 | | 1 2 | | 1 2 | 1 2 3 4 | Days 1 Months 2 Years 3 |
| 11 | 1 2 | 1 2 | | 1 2 | | 1 2 | 1 2 3 4 | Days 1 Months 2 Years 3 |
| 12 | 1 2 | 1 2 | | 1 2 | | 1 2 | 1 2 3 4 | Days 1 Months 2 Years 3 |
| 13 | 1 2 | 1 2 | | 1 2 | | 1 2 | 1 2 3 4 | Days 1 Months 2 Years 3 |

C21. Interviewer:

Compare C8 with number of births in history above and mark:

Numbers are same ☐

Check:

For each birth: year of birth is recorded ☐

For each living child: Current age is recorded. ☐

For each dead child: Age at death is recorded. ☐

For age at death 12 months: probe to determine the exact number of months ☐

Numbers are different (Probe and reconcile). ☐

C22. Interviewer

Check C15 and enter the number of births since January, 2001. If none, record 0.

| | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| <p>C23. ARE YOU PREGNANT NOW?</p> <p>Yes..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No \Rightarrow C26..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>Unsure \Rightarrow C26..... <input type="checkbox"/> 3</p> | | | |
| <p>C24. HOW MANY MONTHS PREGNANT ARE YOU?</p> <p>Months..... <input type="text"/></p> <p>Don't know..... <input type="checkbox"/> 98</p> | | | |
| <p>C25. AT THE TIME YOU BECAME PREGNANT, DID YOU WANT TO BECOME PREGNANT THEN, DID YOU WANT TO WAIT UNTIL LATER OR DID YOU NOT WANT TO HAVE ANY MORE CHILDREN AT ALL?</p> <p>Then..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>Later..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>No more..... <input type="checkbox"/> 3</p> <p>Indifferent..... <input type="checkbox"/> 4</p> | | | |
| <p>C26. HAVE YOU EVER HAD A PREGNANCY THAT MISCARRIED, WAS ABORTED, OR ENDED IN A STILLBIRTH?</p> <p>Yes..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No \Rightarrow C28..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>Don't know \Rightarrow C28..... <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> | | | |
| <p>C27. HOW MANY TIMES DID THIS HAPPEN TO YOU?</p> <p>Number..... <input type="text"/></p> <p>Don't know..... <input type="checkbox"/> 98</p> | | | |
| <p>C28. Interviewer</p> <p>Check C22.</p> <p>One or more births since January 2001 \Rightarrow D1..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No births since January 2001 \Rightarrow E1..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> | | | |

SECTION D: MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTHD1. *Interviewer*

Enter the line number, name and survival status of each birth since January 2001 in the table. Ask the questions about all of these births. Begin with the last birth. If there are more than two births, use additional forms.

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE HEALTH OF ALL OF YOUR CHILDREN BORN IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS. (We will talk about one child at a time)

| <i>Interviewer:</i> Copy line number from C12 | Last birth <input type="text"/> | Next-to-last birth <input type="text"/> | 2nd from last birth <input type="text"/> |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Interviewer:</i> Copy name from C12 and survival status from C16. | Name Alive <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Dead <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | Name Alive <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Dead <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 |
| D2. AT THE TIME YOU BECAME PREGNANT WITH (Name), DID YOU WANT TO BECOME PREGNANT THEN, DID YOU WANT TO WAIT UNTIL LATER, OR DID YOU WANT NO (MORE) CHILDREN AT ALL? | Then <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Later <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No more <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Indifferent <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | Then <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Later <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No more <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Indifferent <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| D3. WHEN YOU WERE PREGNANT WITH (Name), DID YOU SEE ANYONE FOR ANTENATAL CARE FOR THIS PREGNANCY? If yes: WHOM DID YOU SEE? ANYONE ELSE? <i>Probe for all type of person and record all persons seen.</i> <i>If No, go to D5</i> | Doctor <input type="checkbox"/> A Nurse <input type="checkbox"/> B Midwife <input type="checkbox"/> C Trained VHV <input type="checkbox"/> D Traditional birth attendant <input type="checkbox"/> E Female relative <input type="checkbox"/> F Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> X No one <input type="checkbox"/> Y | Doctor <input type="checkbox"/> A Nurse <input type="checkbox"/> B Midwife <input type="checkbox"/> C Trained VHV <input type="checkbox"/> D Traditional birth attendant <input type="checkbox"/> E Female relative <input type="checkbox"/> F Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> X No one <input type="checkbox"/> Y | <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> X <input type="checkbox"/> Y |
| D4. HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU RECEIVE ANTENATAL CARE DURING THIS PREGNANCY? | No. of times <input type="text"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> 98 | No. of times <input type="text"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> 98 | <input type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 98 |
| D5. WHEN YOU WERE PREGNANT WITH (Name), WERE YOU GIVEN AN INJECTION IN THE ARM TO PREVENT THE BABY FROM GETTING TETANUS, THAT IS CONVULSIONS OR FITS AFTER BIRTH. | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> 8 | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> 8 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 |
| D6. WHERE DID YOU GIVE BIRTH TO (Name)? | Your home <input type="checkbox"/> 11 Other home <input type="checkbox"/> 12 Govt. hospital <input type="checkbox"/> 21 Govt. health center <input type="checkbox"/> 22 Govt. aid post <input type="checkbox"/> 23 Other government <input type="checkbox"/> 26 Church hospital <input type="checkbox"/> 31 Church health center <input type="checkbox"/> 32 Church aid post <input type="checkbox"/> 33 Oth. private medical <input type="checkbox"/> 41 Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> 96 | Your home <input type="checkbox"/> 11 Other home <input type="checkbox"/> 12 Govt. hospital <input type="checkbox"/> 21 Govt. health center <input type="checkbox"/> 22 Govt. aid post <input type="checkbox"/> 23 Other government <input type="checkbox"/> 26 Church hospital <input type="checkbox"/> 31 Church health center <input type="checkbox"/> 32 Church aid post <input type="checkbox"/> 33 Oth. private medical <input type="checkbox"/> 41 Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> 96 | <input type="checkbox"/> 11 <input type="checkbox"/> 12 <input type="checkbox"/> 21 <input type="checkbox"/> 22 <input type="checkbox"/> 23 <input type="checkbox"/> 26 <input type="checkbox"/> 31 <input type="checkbox"/> 32 <input type="checkbox"/> 33 <input type="checkbox"/> 41 <input type="checkbox"/> 96 |

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|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><i>Interviewer:</i></p> <p>Check D6. If Not At home/Other home ⇒D8</p> <p>D7. WHY DID YOU NOT GO TO A HEALTH FACILITY FOR DELIVERY OF (Name)?</p> | <p>Name</p> <p>Own wish <input type="checkbox"/> A</p> <p>Husband insist <input type="checkbox"/> B</p> <p>Parents insist <input type="checkbox"/> C</p> <p>Inlaws insist <input type="checkbox"/> D</p> <p>No transport <input type="checkbox"/> E</p> <p>No road <input type="checkbox"/> F</p> <p>No money <input type="checkbox"/> G</p> <p>Health facility too far <input type="checkbox"/> H</p> <p>Only male health workers <input type="checkbox"/> I</p> <p>Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> X</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Y</p> | <p>Name</p> <p>Own wish <input type="checkbox"/> A</p> <p>Husband insist <input type="checkbox"/> B</p> <p>Parents insist <input type="checkbox"/> C</p> <p>Inlaws insist <input type="checkbox"/> D</p> <p>No transport <input type="checkbox"/> E</p> <p>No road <input type="checkbox"/> F</p> <p>No money <input type="checkbox"/> G</p> <p>Health facility too far <input type="checkbox"/> H</p> <p>Only male health workers <input type="checkbox"/> I</p> <p>Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> X</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Y</p> | <p>.....</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> A</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> B</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> C</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> D</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> E</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> F</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> G</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> H</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> X</p> <p>.....</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Y</p> |
| <p>D8. WHO ASSISTED YOU WITH THE DELIVERY OF (Name)?</p> <p>Probe: ANYONE ELSE?</p> <p>Record all persons assisting.</p> | <p>Doctor <input type="checkbox"/> A</p> <p>Nurse <input type="checkbox"/> B</p> <p>Midwife <input type="checkbox"/> C</p> <p>Trained VHV <input type="checkbox"/> D</p> <p>Traditional birth attendant <input type="checkbox"/> E</p> <p>Female relative <input type="checkbox"/> F</p> <p>Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> X</p> <p>.....</p> <p>No one <input type="checkbox"/> Y</p> | <p>Doctor <input type="checkbox"/> A</p> <p>Nurse <input type="checkbox"/> B</p> <p>Midwife <input type="checkbox"/> C</p> <p>Trained VHV <input type="checkbox"/> D</p> <p>Traditional birth attendant <input type="checkbox"/> E</p> <p>Female relative <input type="checkbox"/> F</p> <p>Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> X</p> <p>.....</p> <p>No one <input type="checkbox"/> Y</p> | <p><input type="checkbox"/> A</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> B</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> C</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> D</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> E</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> F</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> X</p> <p>.....</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Y</p> |
| <p>D9. AROUND THE TIME OF THE BIRTH OF (Name), DID YOU HAVE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING PROBLEMS</p> <p>Long labour, more than 12 hours?</p> <p>Excessive bleeding?</p> <p>A high fever?</p> <p>Convulsions/fits?</p> | <p>Yes No Don't know</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> | <p>Yes No Don't know</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> | <p>Yes No DK</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> |
| <p>D10. DID YOU BREAST-FEED (Name)?</p> | <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No ⇒ D16 <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> | <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No ⇒ D16 <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> | <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No ⇒ D16 <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> |
| <p>D11. <i>Interviewer:</i></p> <p>Check D1.</p> <p>Child alive?</p> | <p>Alive <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>Dead ⇒ D14 <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> | <p>Alive <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>Dead ⇒ D14 <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> | <p>Alive <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>Dead ⇒ D14 <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> |
| <p>D12. ARE YOU STILL BREAST-FEEDING (Name)?</p> | <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No ⇒ D14 <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> | <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No ⇒ D14 <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> | <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No ⇒ D14 <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> |
| <p>D13. AT ANY TIME YESTERDAY OR LAST NIGHT, WAS (Name) GIVEN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:</p> <p>Plain water?</p> <p>Any milk other than breast milk?</p> <p>Any liquid other than milk or water?</p> <p>Any solid or mushy food?</p> | <p>Yes No Don't know</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> <p>Skip to D17</p> | <p>Yes No Don't know</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> <p>Skip to D17</p> | <p>Yes No DK</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> <p>Skip to D17</p> |
| <p>D14. FOR HOW MANY MONTHS DID YOU BREAST-FEED (Name)?</p> | <p>Months <input type="text"/></p> <p>Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> 98</p> | <p>Months <input type="text"/></p> <p>Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> 98</p> | <p>Months <input type="text"/></p> <p>Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> 98</p> |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | Name | Name | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| D15. WHY DID YOU STOP BREAST-FEEDING (Name)? | Mother ill/weak <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Child ill/weak <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Child died <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Nipple/breast problem <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Not enough milk <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Mother working <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Child refused <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Weaning age/age to stop <input type="checkbox"/> 8 Became pregnant <input type="checkbox"/> 9 Started contraception <input type="checkbox"/> 10 Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> 96 | Mother ill/weak <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Child ill/weak <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Child died <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Nipple/breast problem <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Not enough milk <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Mother working <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Child refused <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Weaning age/age to stop <input type="checkbox"/> 8 Became pregnant <input type="checkbox"/> 9 Started contraception <input type="checkbox"/> 10 Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> 96 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 96 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| D16. <i>Interviewer:</i> Check D1. Child alive? | Alive <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Dead \Rightarrow next column or, if no more births go to E1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | Alive <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Dead \Rightarrow next column or, if no more births go to E1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| D17. DO YOU HAVE A CARD WHERE (Name's) VACCINATIONS ARE WRITTEN DOWN? If yes: MAY I SEE IT PLEASE? | Yes, seen \Rightarrow D19 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes, not seen \Rightarrow D20 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No card <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | Yes, seen \Rightarrow D19 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes, not seen \Rightarrow D20 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No card <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| D18. DID YOU EVER HAVE A VACCINATION CARD FOR (Name)? | Yes \Rightarrow D20 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No \Rightarrow D20 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | Yes \Rightarrow D20 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No \Rightarrow D20 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| D19. <i>Interviewer:</i> Copy information from the vaccination card, then skip to D21 | <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Received</td> <td>Not received</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BCG</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 1</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Polio 1</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 1</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Polio 2</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 1</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Polio 3</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 1</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Polio 4</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 1</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TA/DPT1</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 1</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TA/DPT2</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 1</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TA/DPT3</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 1</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hepatitis B1</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 1</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hepatitis B2</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 1</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hepatitis B3</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 1</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Measles 1</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 1</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Measles 2</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 1</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 2</td> </tr> </table> | | Received | Not received | BCG | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | Polio 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | Polio 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | Polio 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | Polio 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | TA/DPT1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | TA/DPT2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | TA/DPT3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | Hepatitis B1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | Hepatitis B2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | Hepatitis B3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | Measles 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | Measles 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Received</td> <td>Not received</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BCG</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 1</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>P1</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 1</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>P2</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 1</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>P3</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 1</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>P4</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 1</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 2</td> </tr> <tr> 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| | Received | Not received | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Polio 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Polio 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| TA/DPT1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Hepatitis B1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hepatitis B2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hepatitis B3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | Received | Not received | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| D20. PLEASE TELL ME IF (Name) HAS RECEIVED ANY OF THE FOLLOWING VACCINATIONS: | Name | | Name | |
| | | | | |
| D20A. A BCG VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS, THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE LEFT ARM THAT CAUSED A SCAR? | Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| | No | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | No | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 |
| | Don't know | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 | Don't know | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 |
| D20B. POLIO VACCINE, THAT IS, DROPS IN THE MOUTH? | Yes \Rightarrow D20C | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | Yes \Rightarrow D20C | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| | No \Rightarrow D20D | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | No \Rightarrow D20D | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 |
| | Don't know \Rightarrow D20D | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 | Don't know \Rightarrow D20D | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 |
| D20C. HOW MANY TIMES? | Number of times | <input type="checkbox"/> | Number of times | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D20D. TA/DTP VACCINATION, THAT IS, AN INJECTION GIVEN IN THE RIGHT ARM? | Yes \Rightarrow D20E | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | Yes \Rightarrow D20E | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| | No \Rightarrow D20F | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | No \Rightarrow D20F | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 |
| | Don't know \Rightarrow D20F | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 | Don't know \Rightarrow D20F | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 |
| D20E. HOW MANY TIMES? | Number of times | <input type="checkbox"/> | Number of times | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D20F. HEPATITIS VACCINATION, THAT IS, AN INJECTION USUALLY GIVEN IN THE LEFT THIGH? | Yes \Rightarrow D20G | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | Yes \Rightarrow D20G | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| | No \Rightarrow D20H | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | No \Rightarrow D20H | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 |
| | Don't know \Rightarrow D20H | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 | Don't know \Rightarrow D20H | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 |
| D20G. HOW MANY TIMES? | Number of times | <input type="checkbox"/> | Number of times | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D20H. AN INJECTION GIVEN IN THE RIGHT ARM TO PREVENT MEASLES? | Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| | No | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | No | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 |
| | Don't know | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 | Don't know | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 |
| D21. HAS (Name) BEEN ILL WITH A FEVER AT ANY TIME IN THE LAST 2 WEEKS? | Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| | No | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | No | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 |
| | Don't know | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 | Don't know | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 |
| D22. HAS (Name) BEEN ILL WITH A COUGH AT ANY TIME IN THE LAST 2 WEEKS? | Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| | No \Rightarrow D28 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | No \Rightarrow D28 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 |
| | Don't know \Rightarrow D28 | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 | Don't know \Rightarrow D28 | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 |
| D23. WHEN (Name) WAS ILL WITH A COUGH, DID HE/SHE BREATHE FASTER THAN USUAL WITH SHORT, FAST BREATHS? | Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| | No | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | No | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 |
| | Don't know | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 | Don't know | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 |
| D24. WAS ANYTHING GIVEN TO TREAT THE COUGH? | Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| | No \Rightarrow D28 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | No \Rightarrow D28 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 |
| | Don't know \Rightarrow D28 | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 | Don't know \Rightarrow D28 | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 |

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| <p>D25. WHAT WAS GIVEN TO TREAT THE COUGH?</p> <p><i>Probe: ANYTHING ELSE?</i></p> <p>Record all mentioned</p> | <p>Name</p> <p>Injection <input type="checkbox"/> A</p> <p>Antibiotic (pill/syrup) <input type="checkbox"/> B</p> <p>Antimalarial (pill/syrup) <input type="checkbox"/> C</p> <p>Cough syrup <input type="checkbox"/> D</p> <p>Other pill/syrup <input type="checkbox"/> E</p> <p>Unknown pill/syrup <input type="checkbox"/> F</p> <p>Home remedy/herbs <input type="checkbox"/> G</p> <p>Other (<i>Specify</i>): <input type="checkbox"/> X</p> <p>.....</p> | <p>Name</p> <p>Injection <input type="checkbox"/> A</p> <p>Antibiotic (pill/syrup) <input type="checkbox"/> B</p> <p>Antimalarial (pill/syrup) <input type="checkbox"/> C</p> <p>Cough syrup <input type="checkbox"/> D</p> <p>Other pill/syrup <input type="checkbox"/> E</p> <p>Unknown pill/syrup <input type="checkbox"/> F</p> <p>Home remedy/herbs <input type="checkbox"/> G</p> <p>Other (<i>Specify</i>): <input type="checkbox"/> X</p> <p>.....</p> | <p>.....</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> A</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> B</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> C</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> D</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> E</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> F</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> G</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> X</p> <p>.....</p> |
| <p>D26. DID YOU SEEK ADVICE OR TREATMENT FOR THE COUGH?</p> | <p>Yes \Rightarrow D27 <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No \Rightarrow D28 <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>Don't know \Rightarrow D28 <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> | <p>Yes \Rightarrow D27 <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No \Rightarrow D28 <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>Don't know \Rightarrow D28 <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> | <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> |
| <p>D27. WHERE DID YOU SEEK ADVICE OR TREATMENT?</p> <p><i>Probe: ANYTHING ELSE?</i></p> <p>Record all mentioned.</p> | <p>Public Sector</p> <p>Govt. hospital/clinic <input type="checkbox"/> A</p> <p>Govt. health center <input type="checkbox"/> B</p> <p>Govt. aid post <input type="checkbox"/> C</p> <p>Mobile clinic <input type="checkbox"/> D</p> <p>Comm. Health worker <input type="checkbox"/> E</p> <p>Private Medical Sector</p> <p>Church hospital <input type="checkbox"/> F</p> <p>Church health center <input type="checkbox"/> G</p> <p>Church aid post <input type="checkbox"/> H</p> <p>Church private hospital <input type="checkbox"/> I</p> <p>Chemist/drug store <input type="checkbox"/> J</p> <p>Private doctor/clinic <input type="checkbox"/> K</p> <p>Traditional practitioner <input type="checkbox"/> L</p> <p>Others(<i>Specify</i>) <input type="checkbox"/> X</p> <p>.....</p> | <p>Public Sector</p> <p>Govt. hospital/clinic <input type="checkbox"/> A</p> <p>Govt. health center <input type="checkbox"/> B</p> <p>Govt. aid post <input type="checkbox"/> C</p> <p>Mobile clinic <input type="checkbox"/> D</p> <p>Comm. Health worker <input type="checkbox"/> E</p> <p>Private Medical Sector</p> <p>Church hospital <input type="checkbox"/> F</p> <p>Church health center <input type="checkbox"/> G</p> <p>Church aid post <input type="checkbox"/> H</p> <p>Church private hospital <input type="checkbox"/> I</p> <p>Chemist/drug store <input type="checkbox"/> J</p> <p>Private doctor/clinic <input type="checkbox"/> K</p> <p>Traditional practitioner <input type="checkbox"/> L</p> <p>Others (<i>Specify</i>) <input type="checkbox"/> X</p> <p>.....</p> | <p><input type="checkbox"/> A</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> B</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> C</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> D</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> E</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> F</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> G</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> H</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> J</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> K</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> L</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> X</p> <p>.....</p> |
| <p>D28. HAS (<i>Name</i>) HAD DIARRHOEA IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS?</p> | <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No \Rightarrow next column or, if no more births go to E1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>Don't know \Rightarrow next column or, if no more births go to E1 <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> | <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No \Rightarrow next column or, if no more births go to E1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>Don't know \Rightarrow next column or, if no more births go to E1 <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> | <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> |
| <p>D29. HAS (<i>Name</i>) HAD DIARRHOEA IN THE LAST 24 HOURS?</p> | <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> | <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> | <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> |
| <p>D30. FOR HOW MANY DAYS (HAS THE DIARRHOEA LASTED/DID THE DIARRHOEA LAST)?</p> <p><i>If less than 1 day, record 00</i></p> | <p>Days <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> | <p>Days <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> | <p>Days <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> |

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| D31. WAS THERE ANY BLOOD IN THE STOOLS? | Name Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> 8 | Name Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> 8 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 |
| D32. WAS ANYTHING GIVEN TO TREAT THE DIARRHOEA? | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No \Rightarrow D34 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Don't know \Rightarrow D34 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No \Rightarrow D34 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Don't know \Rightarrow D34 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 |
| D33. WHAT WAS GIVEN TO TREAT THE DIARRHOEA? <i>Probe: ANYTHING ELSE?</i> <i>Record all mentioned.</i> | Fluid from ORS packet <input type="checkbox"/> A Recommended home fluid <input type="checkbox"/> B Pill or syrup <input type="checkbox"/> C Injection <input type="checkbox"/> D Intravenous (I.V.) <input type="checkbox"/> E Home remedies/herbs <input type="checkbox"/> F Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> X | Fluid from ORS packet <input type="checkbox"/> A Recommended home fluid <input type="checkbox"/> B Pill or syrup <input type="checkbox"/> C Injection <input type="checkbox"/> D Intravenous (I.V.) <input type="checkbox"/> E Home remedies/herbs <input type="checkbox"/> F Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> X | <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> X |
| D34. DID YOU SEEK ADVICE OR TREATMENT FOR DIARRHOEA? | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No \Rightarrow next column or, if no more births go to E1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Don't know \Rightarrow next column or, if no more births go to E1 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No \Rightarrow next column or, if no more births go to E1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Don't know \Rightarrow next column or, if no more births go to E1 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 |
| D35. WHERE DID YOU SEEK ADVICE OR TREATMENT? <i>Probe: ANYTHING ELSE?</i> <i>Record all mentioned</i> | Public Sector Govt. hospital/clinic <input type="checkbox"/> A Govt. health center <input type="checkbox"/> B Govt. aid post <input type="checkbox"/> C Mobile clinic <input type="checkbox"/> D Comm. Health worker <input type="checkbox"/> E Private Medical Sector Church hospital <input type="checkbox"/> F Church health center <input type="checkbox"/> G Church aid post <input type="checkbox"/> H Church private hospital <input type="checkbox"/> I Chemist/drug store <input type="checkbox"/> J Private doctor/clinic <input type="checkbox"/> K Other Private Sector Traditional practitioner <input type="checkbox"/> L Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> X | Public Sector Govt. hospital/clinic <input type="checkbox"/> A Govt. health center <input type="checkbox"/> B Govt. aid post <input type="checkbox"/> C Mobile clinic <input type="checkbox"/> D Comm. Health worker <input type="checkbox"/> E Private Medical Sector Church hospital <input type="checkbox"/> F Church health center <input type="checkbox"/> G Church aid post <input type="checkbox"/> H Church private hospital <input type="checkbox"/> I Chemist/drug store <input type="checkbox"/> J Private doctor/clinic <input type="checkbox"/> K Other Private Sector Traditional practitioner <input type="checkbox"/> L Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> X | <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G <input type="checkbox"/> H <input type="checkbox"/> I <input type="checkbox"/> J <input type="checkbox"/> K <input type="checkbox"/> L <input type="checkbox"/> X |

SECTION E: FAMILY PLANNING

E1. THERE ARE A NUMBER OF THINGS PEOPLE CAN DO TO DELAY OR AVOID HAVING CHILDREN. THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ASK YOU ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING METHODS. WHICH WAYS OR METHODS HAVE YOU HEARD ABOUT?

Circle code 1 in E2 for each method mentioned spontaneously.

Then proceed down the column, reading the name and description of each method not mentioned spontaneously. Circle code 2 if method is recognised, and code 3 if not recognised. Then for each method with a 1 or 2 circled in E2, ask E3 and E4.

| METHODS | E2. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF (METHOD)? Yes/spont = 1 Yes/probed = 2 No = 3 | E3. HAVE YOU AND YOUR PARTNER EVER USED (METHOD)? Yes = 1 No = 2 | E4. DO YOU KNOW WHERE A PERSON COULD GO TO GET (METHOD)? Yes = 1 No = 2 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 01. PILL Women can take a pill every day | 1 2 3 | 1 2 | 1 2 |
| 02. IUD Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse. | 1 2 3 | 1 2 | 1 2 |
| 03. INJECTIONS Women can have an injection by a doctor or a nurse which stops them from becoming pregnant for several months. | 1 2 3 | 1 2 | 1 2 |
| 04. DIAPHRAGM/FOAM/JELLY Women can place a sponge, diaphragm, jelly or cream inside them before intercourse. | 1 2 3 | 1 2 | 1 2 |
| 05. MALE CONDOM Men can use a rubber sheath during sexual intercourse. | 1 2 3 | 1 2 | 1 2 |
| 06. FEMALE CONDOM Women can use a rubber sheath during sexual intercourse. | 1 2 3 | 1 2 | 1 2 |
| 07. FEMALE STERILISATION Women can have an operation to stop having any more children. | 1 2 3 | Have you ever had an operation like this? 1 2 | 1 2 |
| 08. MALE STERILISATION Men can have an operation to stop having any more children. | 1 2 3 | Has your husband ever had an operation like this? 1 2 | 1 2 |
| 09. PERIODIC ABSTINENCE Couples can avoid having sexual intercourse on certain days of the month when the women is more likely to become pregnant. | 1 2 3 | 1 2 | Do you know where a person can obtain advice on how to use periodic abstinence? 1 2 |
| 10. WITHDRAWAL Men can be careful and pull out before climax. | 1 2 3 | 1 2 | |
| 11. OTHERS Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women and men can use to avoid pregnancy. 1. (Specify)..... 2. (Specify)..... 3. (Specify)..... | 1 3 | 1 2 1 2 1 2 | |

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| <p>E5. Interviewer</p> <p>Check E3.</p> <p>Woman sterilised <input type="checkbox"/> \Rightarrow E7 and tick 06..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>Woman not sterilised..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> | | <p>E8a. WHERE DID YOU OBTAIN (Method) THE LAST TIME?</p> <p>FPA Clinic \Rightarrow E14 <input type="checkbox"/> 01</p> <p>Aid Post \Rightarrow E14 <input type="checkbox"/> 02</p> <p>Health Sub Centre \Rightarrow E14 <input type="checkbox"/> 03</p> <p>Health Centre \Rightarrow E14 <input type="checkbox"/> 04</p> <p>MCH Clinic \Rightarrow E14 <input type="checkbox"/> 05</p> <p>Hospital \Rightarrow E14 <input type="checkbox"/> 06</p> <p>Private Doctor \Rightarrow E14 <input type="checkbox"/> 07</p> <p>Comm. Based distributor \Rightarrow E14 <input type="checkbox"/> 08</p> <p>Pharmacy/chemist \Rightarrow E14 <input type="checkbox"/> 09</p> <p>Shop \Rightarrow E14 <input type="checkbox"/> 10</p> <p>Relative or friend \Rightarrow E14 <input type="checkbox"/> 11</p> <p>Other (Specify) \Rightarrow E14 <input type="checkbox"/> 96</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> | |
| <p>E6. ARE YOU CURRENTLY DOING SOMETHING OR USING ANY METHOD TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT?</p> <p>Yes..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No \Rightarrow E9..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> | | <p>E8b. WHERE DID THE STERILISATION TAKE PLACE?</p> <p>Health Sub Centre \Rightarrow E14 <input type="checkbox"/> 03</p> <p>Health Centre \Rightarrow E14 <input type="checkbox"/> 04</p> <p>Hospital \Rightarrow E14 <input type="checkbox"/> 06</p> <p>Private Doctor \Rightarrow E14 <input type="checkbox"/> 07</p> <p>Other (Specify) \Rightarrow E14 <input type="checkbox"/> 96</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> | |
| <p>E7. WHICH METHOD ARE YOU USING?</p> <p>Pill..... <input type="checkbox"/> 01</p> <p>IUD (Loop)..... <input type="checkbox"/> 02</p> <p>Injection..... <input type="checkbox"/> 03</p> <p>Diaphragm/Foam/Jelly..... <input type="checkbox"/> 04</p> <p>Condom..... <input type="checkbox"/> 05</p> <p>Female Steril. \Rightarrow E8b..... <input type="checkbox"/> 06</p> <p>Male Steril. \Rightarrow E8b..... <input type="checkbox"/> 07</p> <p>Periodic Abstinence/Rhythm..... \Rightarrow E14..... <input type="checkbox"/> 08</p> <p>Withdrawal \Rightarrow E14..... <input type="checkbox"/> 09</p> <p>Other (Specify) \Rightarrow E14..... <input type="checkbox"/> 96</p> <p>.....</p> | | <p>E9. Interviewer:</p> <p>Check E3</p> <p>Ever user..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>Never user \Rightarrow E11..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> | |

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| <p>E10. WHY AREN'T YOU CURRENTLY USING ANY METHOD TO DELAY OR AVOID PREGNANCY?</p> <p>Pregnant..... <input type="checkbox"/> 01</p> <p>Wants children..... <input type="checkbox"/> 02</p> <p>Partner opposed..... <input type="checkbox"/> 03</p> <p>Costs too much..... <input type="checkbox"/> 04</p> <p>Side effects/health concern..... <input type="checkbox"/> 05</p> <p>Hard to get methods..... <input type="checkbox"/> 06</p> <p>Religion..... <input type="checkbox"/> 07</p> <p>Menopausal/had hysterectomy ⇒ E15..... <input type="checkbox"/> 08</p> <p>Not married..... <input type="checkbox"/> 09</p> <p>Other (Specify)..... <input type="checkbox"/> 96</p> | | <p>E13. WHAT METHOD DO YOU INTEND TO USE?</p> <p>Pill..... <input type="checkbox"/> 01</p> <p>IUD (Loop)..... <input type="checkbox"/> 02</p> <p>Injection..... <input type="checkbox"/> 03</p> <p>Diaphragm/Foam/Jelly..... <input type="checkbox"/> 04</p> <p>Condom..... <input type="checkbox"/> 05</p> <p>Female Sterilisation..... <input type="checkbox"/> 06</p> <p>Male Sterilisation..... <input type="checkbox"/> 07</p> <p>Periodic Abstinence/Rhythm..... <input type="checkbox"/> 08</p> <p>Withdrawal..... <input type="checkbox"/> 09</p> <p>Other (Specify)..... <input type="checkbox"/> 96</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Don't know..... <input type="checkbox"/> 98</p> | |
| <p>E11. DO YOU INTEND TO USE A METHOD TO DELAY OR AVOID PREGNANCY AT ANY TIME IN THE FUTURE?</p> <p>Yes ⇒ E13..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>Don't know ⇒ E15..... <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> | | <p>E14. WHO DECIDES FOR YOU TO GO ON FAMILY PLANNING?</p> <p>Yourself..... <input type="checkbox"/> 01</p> <p>Husband..... <input type="checkbox"/> 02</p> <p>Together (partnership) <input type="checkbox"/> 03</p> <p>Church <input type="checkbox"/> 04</p> <p>Religious Leaders..... <input type="checkbox"/> 05</p> <p>Health workers..... <input type="checkbox"/> 06</p> <p>Other (Specify)..... <input type="checkbox"/> 96</p> <p>.....</p> | |
| <p>E12. WHY DON'T YOU INTEND TO USE A METHOD?</p> <p>Lack of knowledge ⇒ E15... <input type="checkbox"/> 01</p> <p>Wants children ⇒ E15... <input type="checkbox"/> 02</p> <p>Partner opposed ⇒ E15... <input type="checkbox"/> 03</p> <p>Costs too much ⇒ E15... <input type="checkbox"/> 04</p> <p>Side effect/health concern ⇒ E15... <input type="checkbox"/> 05</p> <p>Hard to get method ⇒ E15... <input type="checkbox"/> 06</p> <p>Religion ⇒ E15... <input type="checkbox"/> 07</p> <p>Fatalistic ⇒ E15... <input type="checkbox"/> 08</p> <p>Menopausal/Had hysterectomy ⇒ E15... <input type="checkbox"/> 09</p> <p>Not married ⇒ E15... <input type="checkbox"/> 10</p> <p>Other (Specify) ⇒ E15... <input type="checkbox"/> 96</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Don't know ⇒ E15... <input type="checkbox"/> 98</p> | | <p>E15. DO YOU KNOW THAT IT'S GOVERNMENT POLICY THAT ALL WOMEN 16 YEARS AND ABOVE CAN GET FAMILY PLANNING IF THEY WANT TO?</p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> | |
| | | <p>E16. DO YOU KNOW THAT IT'S GOVERNMENT POLICY THAT YOU DO NOT REQUIRE YOUR HUSBAND'S CONSENT TO GO ON FAMILY PLANNING?</p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> | |

| SECTION F: FERTILITY PREFERENCES | |
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| <p>F1. <u>Sequence guide</u></p> <p>Check E7.</p> <p>If male or female sterilisation used \Rightarrow F9..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>Check B3 and C1</p> <p>If never married \Rightarrow F11..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>and never had a baby.</p> <p>Otherwise \Rightarrow F2..... <input type="checkbox"/> 3</p> | <p>F5. WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE A BOY OR A GIRL?</p> <p>A boy..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>A girl..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>No preference..... <input type="checkbox"/> 3</p> |
| <p>F2. <u>Sequence guide</u></p> <p>Check C23.</p> <p>If currently pregnant \Rightarrow F3..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>If not pregnant \Rightarrow F4..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> | <p>F6. WHAT IS THE MAIN REASON YOU WOULD LIKE ANOTHER CHILD AFTER THE ONE YOU ARE EXPECTING?</p> <p>Love for children \Rightarrow F9..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>Family wish \Rightarrow F9..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>Husband's wish \Rightarrow F9..... <input type="checkbox"/> 3</p> <p>Old age security \Rightarrow F9..... <input type="checkbox"/> 4</p> <p>Recent child death \Rightarrow F9..... <input type="checkbox"/> 5</p> <p>Other (Specify) \Rightarrow F9..... <input type="checkbox"/> 6</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Don't know \Rightarrow F9..... <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> |
| <p>F3. AFTER THE CHILD YOU ARE EXPECTING IS BORN, WOULD YOU LIKE ANOTHER CHILD OR WOULD YOU PREFER NOT TO HAVE ANY MORE CHILDREN?</p> <p>Have another child \Rightarrow F6..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No (more) children \Rightarrow F7..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>Not up to me to decide/Not sure \Rightarrow F8..... <input type="checkbox"/> 3</p> <p>Don't know \Rightarrow F9..... <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> | <p>F7. WHAT IS THE MAIN REASON WHY YOU WOULD NOT LIKE ANOTHER CHILD?</p> <p>Medical reasons \Rightarrow F9..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>Financial reasons \Rightarrow F9..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>Have enough children \Rightarrow F9..... <input type="checkbox"/> 3</p> <p>For career reasons \Rightarrow F9..... <input type="checkbox"/> 4</p> <p>Single parent \Rightarrow F9..... <input type="checkbox"/> 5</p> <p>Land shortage \Rightarrow F9..... <input type="checkbox"/> 6</p> <p>Other (Specify) \Rightarrow F9..... <input type="checkbox"/> 7</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Don't know \Rightarrow F9..... <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> |
| <p>F4. WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE ANOTHER CHILD OR WOULD YOU PREFER NOT TO HAVE ANY MORE CHILDREN?</p> <p>Have (another) child..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No (more) children \Rightarrow F7..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>Not up to me to decide/Not sure \Rightarrow F8..... <input type="checkbox"/> 3</p> <p>Don't know \Rightarrow F9..... <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> | |

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| <p>F8. WHO WILL DECIDE HOW MANY CHILDREN YOU HAVE?</p> <p>Husband..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>Husband's clan..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>My clan..... <input type="checkbox"/> 3</p> <p>My mother..... <input type="checkbox"/> 4</p> <p>God..... <input type="checkbox"/> 5</p> <p>Other (Specify)..... <input type="checkbox"/> 6</p> | | <p>SECTION G: HIV/AIDS</p> <p>NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT SOMETHING ELSE.</p> <p>G1. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF AN ILLNESS CALLED AIDS?</p> <p>Yes..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No \Rightarrow Section H..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> | |
| <p>F9. <u>Sequence guide</u></p> <p>Check C16.</p> <p>Has living children \Rightarrow F10.... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No living children \Rightarrow F11.... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> | | <p>G2. FROM WHICH SOURCES OF INFORMATION HAVE YOU LEARNED MOST ABOUT AIDS?</p> <p>Probe: ANY OTHER SOURCES?</p> <p>Record all mentioned.</p> <p>Radio..... <input type="checkbox"/> A</p> <p>TV..... <input type="checkbox"/> B</p> <p>Newspapers/magazines..... <input type="checkbox"/> C</p> <p>Pamphlets/posters..... <input type="checkbox"/> D</p> <p>Health workers..... <input type="checkbox"/> E</p> <p>Churches..... <input type="checkbox"/> F</p> <p>Schools/teachers..... <input type="checkbox"/> G</p> <p>Community meetings..... <input type="checkbox"/> H</p> <p>Friends/relatives..... <input type="checkbox"/> I</p> <p>Workplace..... <input type="checkbox"/> J</p> <p>Other (Specify)..... <input type="checkbox"/> X</p> <p>.....</p> | |
| <p>F10. 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?</p> <p>Number \Rightarrow Section G..... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> 96</p> <p>\Rightarrow Section G.....</p> | <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 96</p> | <p>G3. IS THERE ANYTHING A PERSON CAN DO TO AVOID GETTING AIDS OR THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS?</p> <p>Yes..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No \Rightarrow G7..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>Don't know \Rightarrow G7..... <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> | |
| <p>F11. IF YOU COULD CHOOSE EXACTLY THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN TO HAVE IN YOUR WHOLE LIFE, HOW MANY WOULD THAT BE?</p> <p>Number..... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other (Specify)..... <input type="checkbox"/> 96</p> | <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 96</p> | | |

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| <p>G4. WHAT CAN A PERSON DO?</p> <p><i>Probe: ANY OTHER WAYS?</i></p> <p>Record all mentioned</p> <p>Safe sex..... <input type="checkbox"/> A</p> <p>Abstain from sex..... <input type="checkbox"/> B</p> <p>Use condoms..... <input type="checkbox"/> C</p> <p>Have only one sex partner..... <input type="checkbox"/> D</p> <p>Avoid sex with prostitutes..... <input type="checkbox"/> E</p> <p>Avoid sex with homosexuals..... <input type="checkbox"/> F</p> <p>Avoid blood transfusions..... <input type="checkbox"/> G</p> <p>Avoid use of reusable needles for injections..... <input type="checkbox"/> H</p> <p>Avoid kissing..... <input type="checkbox"/> I</p> <p>Avoid mosquito bites..... <input type="checkbox"/> J</p> <p>Seek protection from traditional healer..... <input type="checkbox"/> K</p> <p>Other (<i>Specify</i>)..... <input type="checkbox"/> X</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Don't know..... <input type="checkbox"/> Z</p> | | <p>G6. WHAT DOES SAFE SEX MEAN TO YOU?</p> <p><i>Probe: ANY OTHER WAYS?</i></p> <p>Record all mentioned</p> <p>Abstain from sex..... <input type="checkbox"/> B</p> <p>Use condoms..... <input type="checkbox"/> C</p> <p>Have only one sex partner..... <input type="checkbox"/> D</p> <p>Avoid sex with multiple sex partners..... <input type="checkbox"/> E</p> <p>Avoid sex with homosexuals..... <input type="checkbox"/> F</p> <p>Other (<i>Specify</i>)..... <input type="checkbox"/> X</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Don't know..... <input type="checkbox"/> Z</p> | |
| <p>G5. <u>Sequence guide:</u></p> <p>Check G4</p> <p>Mentioned safe sex → G6.</p> <p>Did not mention safe sex → G7.</p> | | <p>G7. IS IT POSSIBLE FOR A HEALTHY LOOKING PERSON TO HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS?</p> <p>Yes..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>Don't know..... <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> | |
| | | <p>G8. DO YOU THINK THAT PERSONS WITH AIDS ALMOST NEVER DIE FROM THE DISEASE, SOMETIMES DIE, OR ALMOST ALWAYS DIE FROM THE DISEASE?</p> <p>Almost never..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>Sometimes..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>Almost always..... <input type="checkbox"/> 3</p> <p>Don't know..... <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> | |
| | | <p>G9. DO YOU THINK YOUR CHANCE OF GETTING AIDS IS SMALL, MODERATE, GREAT, OR NO RISK AT ALL?</p> <p>Small..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>Moderate..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>Great..... <input type="checkbox"/> 3</p> <p>No risk at all..... <input type="checkbox"/> 4</p> <p>Has AIDS..... <input type="checkbox"/> 5</p> | |

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| <p>G10. HAS YOUR KNOWLEDGE OF AIDS INFLUENCED OR CHANGED YOUR SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR?</p> <p>Yes..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No \Rightarrow G12..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> | | <p>SECTION H: MATERNAL MORTALITY</p> | |
| <p>G11. IN WHAT WAY HAS IT INFLUENCED OR CHANGED YOUR BEHAVIOUR?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned</i></p> <p>Did not start sex..... <input type="checkbox"/> A</p> <p>Stopped all sex..... <input type="checkbox"/> B</p> <p>Started using condoms..... <input type="checkbox"/> C</p> <p>Restricted sex to one partner..... <input type="checkbox"/> D</p> <p>Restricted number of partners..... <input type="checkbox"/> E</p> <p>Other (Specify)..... <input type="checkbox"/> X</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Don't know..... <input type="checkbox"/> Z</p> | | <p>I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL YOUR SISTERS BORN TO <u>YOUR NATURAL MOTHER</u>.</p> | |
| <p>G12. HAVE YOU HEARD OF OTHER DISEASES APART FROM AIDS WHICH COULD BE TRANSMITTED THROUGH SEXUAL CONTACT?</p> <p>Yes..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No \Rightarrow Section H..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> | | <p>H1. HOW MANY SISTERS DID YOU EVER HAVE, INCLUDING THOSE WHO ARE NOW DEAD?</p> <p>Sisters..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>If 00, \Rightarrow Section I.</p> | |
| <p>G13. COULD YOU NAME THE DISEASES?</p> <p><i>Probe: ANY OTHER?</i></p> <p><i>Record all mentioned</i></p> <p>Gonorrhoea..... <input type="checkbox"/> A</p> <p>Syphilis..... <input type="checkbox"/> B</p> <p>Herpes..... <input type="checkbox"/> C</p> <p>Hepatitis..... <input type="checkbox"/> D</p> <p>Other (Specify)..... <input type="checkbox"/> X</p> <p>.....</p> | | <p>H2. HOW MANY OF YOUR SISTERS EVER REACHED AGE 12?</p> <p>Reached age 12..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>If 00, \Rightarrow Section I.</p> | |
| <p>G13. COULD YOU NAME THE DISEASES?</p> <p><i>Probe: ANY OTHER?</i></p> <p><i>Record all mentioned</i></p> <p>Gonorrhoea..... <input type="checkbox"/> A</p> <p>Syphilis..... <input type="checkbox"/> B</p> <p>Herpes..... <input type="checkbox"/> C</p> <p>Hepatitis..... <input type="checkbox"/> D</p> <p>Other (Specify)..... <input type="checkbox"/> X</p> <p>.....</p> | | <p>H3. HOW MANY OF YOUR SISTERS WHO REACHED AGE 12 ARE ALIVE NOW?</p> <p>Alive..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> | |
| <p>G13. COULD YOU NAME THE DISEASES?</p> <p><i>Probe: ANY OTHER?</i></p> <p><i>Record all mentioned</i></p> <p>Gonorrhoea..... <input type="checkbox"/> A</p> <p>Syphilis..... <input type="checkbox"/> B</p> <p>Herpes..... <input type="checkbox"/> C</p> <p>Hepatitis..... <input type="checkbox"/> D</p> <p>Other (Specify)..... <input type="checkbox"/> X</p> <p>.....</p> | | <p>H4. HOW MANY OF YOUR SISTERS WHO REACHED AGE 12 ARE DEAD?</p> <p>Dead..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> | |
| <p>G13. COULD YOU NAME THE DISEASES?</p> <p><i>Probe: ANY OTHER?</i></p> <p><i>Record all mentioned</i></p> <p>Gonorrhoea..... <input type="checkbox"/> A</p> <p>Syphilis..... <input type="checkbox"/> B</p> <p>Herpes..... <input type="checkbox"/> C</p> <p>Hepatitis..... <input type="checkbox"/> D</p> <p>Other (Specify)..... <input type="checkbox"/> X</p> <p>.....</p> | | <p>H5. <i>Interviewer:</i></p> <p>Check that sum of H3 and H4 is equal to H2. If H4 equals 00, \Rightarrow Section I</p> | |

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| H6. HOW MANY OF THESE DEAD SISTERS DIED DURING PREGNANCY? During pregnancy..... | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | SECTION I: ATTITUDES TO ISSUES OF WELLBEING | |
| H7. HOW MANY OF THESE DEAD SISTERS DIED DURING CHILDBIRTH? During childbirth..... | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR CHILDREN'S SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND YOUR HEALTH. | |
| H8. HOW MANY OF THESE DEAD SISTERS DIED DURING THE SIX WEEKS AFTER THE END OF A PREGNANCY? After pregnancy..... | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | I1. ARE ANY OF YOUR SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN CURRENTLY NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL? Yes..... No \Rightarrow 15 No Children \Rightarrow 15 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 |
| H9. <u>Interviewer:</u> Sum answers to H6, H7 and H8 Sum maternal deaths..... | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | I2. HOW MANY OF YOUR SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN ARE CURRENTLY NOT ATTENDING ANY SCHOOL? Sons not attending school..... Nil..... Daughters not attending school..... Nil..... | a <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 00 b <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 00 |
| | | <u>Interviewer:</u> Check I2 If there are sons not attending school \Rightarrow 13 If there are daughters not attending school \Rightarrow 14 | |
| | | I3. WHAT IS THE MAIN REASON FOR YOUR SON(S) CURRENTLY NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL? Record all mentioned. Completed Grade 8/10..... Completed Grade 12..... No school fees Security..... School too far..... Lost interest/refused..... Disabled..... Will get married Other (Specify) | <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G <input type="checkbox"/> H <input type="checkbox"/> X |

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| <p>14. WHAT IS THE MAIN REASON FOR YOUR DAUGHTER(S) CURRENTLY NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p> <p>Completed Grade 8/10..... <input type="checkbox"/> A</p> <p>Completed Grade 12..... <input type="checkbox"/> B</p> <p>No school fees..... <input type="checkbox"/> C</p> <p>Security..... <input type="checkbox"/> D</p> <p>School too far..... <input type="checkbox"/> E</p> <p>Lost interest/refused..... <input type="checkbox"/> F</p> <p>Disabled..... <input type="checkbox"/> G</p> <p>Will get married..... <input type="checkbox"/> H</p> <p>Other (Specify)..... <input type="checkbox"/> X</p> <p>..... <input type="checkbox"/> X</p> | | <p><i>Interviewer:</i></p> <p>Check 16</p> <p>If traditional practitioner(L) \Rightarrow 17</p> | |
| <p>15. HAVE YOU BEEN ILL IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS?</p> <p>Yes..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <i>Section J</i></p> | | <p>17. WHY DID YOU SEEK ADVICE AND TREATMENT FROM THE TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER?</p> <p>Trust..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>Inexpensive..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>Understand better..... <input type="checkbox"/> 3</p> <p>Acceptable..... <input type="checkbox"/> 4</p> <p>Convenience..... <input type="checkbox"/> 5</p> <p>Other (Specify)..... <input type="checkbox"/> 6</p> <p>..... <input type="checkbox"/> 6</p> | |
| <p>16. WHERE DID YOU SEEK ADVICE AND TREATMENT?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p> <p>Public sector</p> <p>Govt. hospital/clinic..... <input type="checkbox"/> A</p> <p>Govt. health center..... <input type="checkbox"/> B</p> <p>Govt. aid post..... <input type="checkbox"/> C</p> <p>Mobile clinic..... <input type="checkbox"/> D</p> <p>Comm. Health worker..... <input type="checkbox"/> E</p> <p>Private medical sector</p> <p>Church hospital..... <input type="checkbox"/> F</p> <p>Church health center..... <input type="checkbox"/> G</p> <p>Church aid post..... <input type="checkbox"/> H</p> <p>Church private hospital..... <input type="checkbox"/> I</p> <p>Chemist/drug store..... <input type="checkbox"/> J</p> <p>Private doctor/clinic..... <input type="checkbox"/> K</p> <p>Other private sector</p> <p>Traditional practitioner \Rightarrow 17..... <input type="checkbox"/> L</p> <p>Other (Specify)..... <input type="checkbox"/> X</p> <p>..... <input type="checkbox"/> X</p> | | | |

| SECTION J: SEXUAL RISK BEHAVIOUR | | | |
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| <p>NOW I AM GOING TO ASK YOU SOME PERSONAL QUESTIONS ABOUT SEX. WE ARE ASKING THESE QUESTIONS TO LEARN MORE ABOUT WHAT MEN AND WOMEN DO IN ORDER TO PREVENT THEM FROM CATCHING SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS (STI) INCLUDING HIV.</p> | | <p>Interviewer:</p> <p>Check J5</p> <p>If (b) is more than '00' ⇒ J6</p> <p>If (b) = '00' ⇒ END OF QUESTIONS</p> | |
| <p>J1. <u>Sequence guide</u></p> <p>Check B3.</p> <p>If ever married or lived with a man, Tick code box 1 in J1 and J2 ⇒ J3...</p> <p>If otherwise</p> | | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <p>THE NEXT THREE QUESTIONS RELATE TO RELATIONSHIPS THAT YOU HAVE HAD WITH YOUR OTHER PARTNERS IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, THAT IS SEXUAL PARTNERS YOU ARE NOT MARRIED TO AND DO NOT LIVE WITH.</p> |
| <p>J2. HAVE YOU EVER HAD SEX? (I mean vaginal or anal penetrative intercourse with another person)</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>NoEND OF QUESTIONS.</p> | | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <p>J6. RECALL THE LAST PERSON YOU HAD SEX WITH WHO WAS NOT YOUR HUSBAND/WIFE AND YOU WERE NOT LIVING WITH.</p> <p>HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU HAVE SEX WITH THAT PERSON IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?</p> <p>Number</p> <p>Don't know</p> |
| <p>J3. AT WHAT AGE DID YOU HAVE YOUR FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE? (Estimate if exact age is not known)</p> <p>Age.....</p> <p>Don't know</p> | | <input type="checkbox"/> 98 | <p>J7. WHEN WAS THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEX WITH THAT PERSON?</p> <p>Days Ago.....</p> <p>Weeks Ago</p> <p>Months Ago.....</p> <p>Don't know</p> |
| <p>J4. HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>NoEND OF QUESTIONS.</p> | | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <p>J8. THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEX WITH THAT PERSON, WAS A CONDOM USED?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p> <p>Don't know</p> |
| <p>J5. THINK OF ALL THE PEOPLE YOU'VE HAD SEX WITH IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS. HOW MANY WERE:....</p> <p>Record all mentioned.</p> <p>(a) Your husband/partner.....</p> <p>(b) Sexual partners that were not your husband/partner.....</p> <p>Don't Know.....</p> | | <input type="checkbox"/> 98 <input type="checkbox"/> 98 | <p>***END OF QUESTIONS***</p> |

| INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE | |
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| <p style="text-align: center;"><i>This questionnaire is ONLY for men aged 15 - 50 years .</i></p> | |
| <p>THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ARE ABOUT MEN'S KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICES ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING, FERTILITY PREFERENCES, HIV/AIDS , WELLBEING AND SEXUAL RISK BEHAVIOUR.</p> | |
| SECTION B: RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND | |
| <p>B1. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WERE YOU BORN?</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Month.....</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Don't Know.....</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Year.....</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Don't Know.....</p> | <p>B4. ARE YOU MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A WOMAN, OR ARE YOU NOW WIDOWED, DIVORCED OR NO LONGER LIVING TOGETHER?</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Married..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Informal Union..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Divorced \Rightarrow B9..... <input type="checkbox"/> 3</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Separated \Rightarrow B9..... <input type="checkbox"/> 4</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Widowed \Rightarrow B9..... <input type="checkbox"/> 5</p> |
| <p>B2. HOW OLD WERE YOU AT YOUR LAST BIRTHDAY?</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Age in completed years.....</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;"><u>Interviewer</u></p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;"><i>Compare and correct B1 and/or B2 if inconsistent.</i></p> | <p>B5. IS YOUR WIFE/PARTNER LIVING WITH YOU NOW OR IS SHE STAYING ELSEWHERE?</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Living with him..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Staying elsewhere..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> |
| <p>B3. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED WITH A WOMAN?</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Yes..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">No \Rightarrow B11..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> | <p>B6. DOES YOUR WIFE/PARTNER HAVE ANY OTHER HUSBANDS BESIDE YOURSELF?</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Yes..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">No \Rightarrow B9..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Don't know \Rightarrow B9..... <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> |
| | <p>B7. HOW MANY OTHER HUSBANDS DOES SHE HAVE?</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Number.....</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Don't know \Rightarrow B9.....</p> |
| | <p>B8. ARE YOU FIRST, SECOND,..... HUSBAND?</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Rank.....</p> |
| | <p>B9. HAVE YOU BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED WITH A WOMAN ONLY ONCE, OR MORE THAN ONCE?</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Once..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">More than once..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> |

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| <p>B10. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU STARTED LIVING WITH YOUR (FIRST) WIFE/PARTNER?</p> <p>Age.....</p> | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | <p>B15. WHAT IS YOUR RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION (PREFERENCE)?</p> <p>Christian</p> | |
| | | Anglican..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 01 |
| | | Evangelical Alliance..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 02 |
| | | Pentecostal..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 03 |
| | | Evangelical Lutheran..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 04 |
| | | Roman Catholic..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 05 |
| | | Salvation Army..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 06 |
| | | Seventh Day Adventist..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 07 |
| | | United Church..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 08 |
| | | Other Christian Church..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 09 |
| | | Non-christian (<i>Specify</i>)..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 10 |
| | | | |
| | | No religion | <input type="checkbox"/> 20 |
| <p>B11. CAN YOU READ AND UNDERSTAND A LETTER OR NEWS PAPER EASILY, WITH DIFFICULTY, OR NOT AT ALL IN ANY LANGUAGE?</p> <p>Easily.....</p> <p>With difficulty.....</p> <p>Not at all \Rightarrow B13.....</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | | |
| <p>B12. DO YOU USUALLY READ A NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | | |
| <p>B13. DO YOU USUALLY LISTEN TO A RADIO AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <p>B16. HAVE YOU USED A HEALTH SERVICE IN THE LAST TWO YEARS?</p> <p>Yes.....</p> <p>No \Rightarrow E1.....</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 |
| <p>B14. DO YOU USUALLY WATCH TELEVISION AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK?</p> <p>Yes.....</p> <p>No.....</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <p>B17. WHY DID YOU GO TO THE SERVICE THE <u>LAST</u> TIME YOU WENT?</p> <p>Antenatal care (Accompany wife)....</p> <p>Delivery (Accompany wife).....</p> <p>Postnatal care ((Accompany wife)..</p> <p>Illness.....</p> <p>Accident/Trauma.....</p> <p>Health check up.....</p> <p>Family Planning Visit.....</p> <p>Other (<i>Specify</i>).....</p> <p>.....</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> 01 <input type="checkbox"/> 02 <input type="checkbox"/> 03 <input type="checkbox"/> 04 <input type="checkbox"/> 05 <input type="checkbox"/> 06 <input type="checkbox"/> 07 <input type="checkbox"/> 96 |

B18. WHERE DID YOU GO TO RECEIVE THE SERVICE?

Public Sector

- Govt. Hospital/clinic..... ☐ 01
- Govt. health center..... ☐ 02
- Govt. aid post ☐ 03
- Mobile clinic..... ☐ 04
- Comm. health worker..... ☐ 05

Private medical sector

- Church hospital..... ☐ 06
- Church health center..... ☐ 07
- Church aid post..... ☐ 08
- Other private hospital..... ☐ 09
- Chemist/drug store..... ☐ 10
- Private clinic..... ☐ 11

Other private sector

- Traditional practitioner..... ☐ 12
- Other (*Specify*)..... ☐ 96
-

B19. HOW DID YOU GET THERE?

- On foot..... ☐ 01
- PMV..... ☐ 02
- Car/truck..... ☐ 03
- Boat/canoe..... ☐ 04
- Airplane..... ☐ 05
- Other (*Specify*)..... ☐ 06
-

B20. HOW LONG DID IT TAKE TO GET THERE?

- Minutes.....
- Don't know.....

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| | | |
| | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 998 | | |

SECTION E: FAMILY PLANNING

E1. THERE ARE A NUMBER OF THINGS PEOPLE CAN DO TO DELAY OR AVOID HAVING CHILDREN. THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ASK YOU ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING METHODS. WHICH WAYS OR METHODS HAVE YOU HEARD ABOUT?

Circle code 1 in E2 for each method mentioned spontaneously.

Then proceed down the column, reading the name and description of each method not mentioned spontaneously. Circle code 2 if method is recognised, and code 3 if not recognised. Then for each method with a 1 or 2 circled in E2, ask E3 and E4.

| METHODS | E2. | E3. | E4. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF (METHOD)? Yes/spont = 1 Yes/probed = 2 No = 3 | HAVE YOU AND YOUR PARTNER EVER USED (METHOD)? Yes = 1 No = 2 | DO YOU KNOW WHERE A PERSON COULD GO TO GET (METHOD)? Yes = 1 No = 2 |
| 01. PILL Women can take a pill every day | 1 2 3 | 1 2 | 1 2 |
| 02. IUD Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse. | 1 2 3 | 1 2 | 1 2 |
| 03. INJECTIONS Women can have an injection by a doctor or a nurse which stops them from becoming pregnant for several months. | 1 2 3 | 1 2 | 1 2 |
| 04. DIAPHRAGM/FOAM/JELLY Women can place a sponge, diaphragm, jelly or cream inside them before intercourse. | 1 2 3 | 1 2 | 1 2 |
| 05. MALE CONDOM Men can use a rubber sheath during sexual intercourse. | 1 2 3 | 1 2 | 1 2 |
| 06. FEMALE CONDOM Women can use a rubber sheath during sexual intercourse. | 1 2 3 | 1 2 | 1 2 |
| 07. FEMALE STERILISATION Women can have an operation to stop having any more children. | 1 2 3 | Has your wife ever had an operation like this? 1 2 | 1 2 |
| 08. MALE STERILISATION Men can have an operation to stop having any more children. | 1 2 3 | Have you ever had an operation like this? 1 2 | 1 2 |
| 09. PERIODIC ABSTINENCE Couples can avoid having sexual intercourse on certain days of the month when the women is more likely to become pregnant. | 1 2 3 | 1 2 | Do you know where a person can obtain advice on how to use periodic abstinence? 1 2 |
| 10. WITHDRAWAL Men can be careful and pull out before climax. | 1 2 3 | 1 2 | |
| 96. OTHERS Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women and men can use to avoid pregnancy. | 1 3 | | |
| 1. (Specify) | | 1 2 | |
| 2. (Specify) | | 1 2 | |
| 3. (Specify) | | 1 2 | |

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| <p>E5. <i>Interviewer</i></p> <p>Check E3.</p> <p>Man sterilised ⇒ E7 and tick 07..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>Man not sterilised..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> | | <p>E7. WHICH METHOD ARE YOU OR YOUR PARTNER USING?</p> <p>Pill..... <input type="checkbox"/> 01</p> <p>IUD (Loop)..... <input type="checkbox"/> 02</p> <p>Injection..... <input type="checkbox"/> 03</p> <p>Diaphragm/Foam/Jelly..... <input type="checkbox"/> 04</p> <p>Condom..... <input type="checkbox"/> 05</p> <p>Female Steril. ⇒ E8b..... <input type="checkbox"/> 06</p> <p>Male Steril. ⇒ E8b..... <input type="checkbox"/> 07</p> <p>Periodic Abstinence/Rhythm ⇒ E16..... <input type="checkbox"/> 08</p> <p>Withdrawal ⇒ E16..... <input type="checkbox"/> 09</p> <p>Other (Specify) ⇒ E16..... <input type="checkbox"/> 96</p> <p>.....</p> | |
| <p>E6a. ARE YOU CURRENTLY DOING SOMETHING OR USING ANY METHOD TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING YOUR PARTNER PREGNANT?</p> <p>Yes..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No ⇒ E9..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> | | <p>E8a. WHERE DID YOU OBTAIN (Method) THE LAST TIME?</p> <p>FPA Clinic ⇒ E16..... <input type="checkbox"/> 01</p> <p>Aid Post ⇒ E16..... <input type="checkbox"/> 02</p> <p>Health Sub Centre ⇒ E16..... <input type="checkbox"/> 03</p> <p>Health Centre ⇒ E16..... <input type="checkbox"/> 04</p> <p>MCH Clinic ⇒ E16..... <input type="checkbox"/> 05</p> <p>Hospital ⇒ E16..... <input type="checkbox"/> 06</p> <p>Private Doctor ⇒ E16..... <input type="checkbox"/> 07</p> <p>Comm. based distributor ⇒ E16..... <input type="checkbox"/> 08</p> <p>Pharmacy/chemist ⇒ E16..... <input type="checkbox"/> 09</p> <p>Shop ⇒ E16..... <input type="checkbox"/> 10</p> <p>Relative or friend ⇒ E16..... <input type="checkbox"/> 11</p> <p>Other (Specify) ⇒ E16..... <input type="checkbox"/> 96</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> | |
| <p>E6b. WHY ARE YOU USING FAMILY PLANNING?</p> <p>Spacing..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>Protecting myself..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>Protecting wife/partner..... <input type="checkbox"/> 3</p> <p>Family completion..... <input type="checkbox"/> 4</p> <p>Other (Specify)..... <input type="checkbox"/> 5</p> | | | |

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| <p>E8b. WHERE DID THE STERILISATION TAKE PLACE?</p> <p>Health Sub Centre \Rightarrow E16..... <input type="checkbox"/> 03</p> <p>Health Centre \Rightarrow E16..... <input type="checkbox"/> 04</p> <p>Hospital \Rightarrow E16..... <input type="checkbox"/> 06</p> <p>Private Doctor \Rightarrow E16..... <input type="checkbox"/> 07</p> <p>Other (Specify) \Rightarrow E16..... <input type="checkbox"/> 96</p> | <p>E12. WHY DON'T YOU INTEND TO USE A METHOD?</p> <p>Lack of knowledge \Rightarrow E14..... <input type="checkbox"/> 01</p> <p>Wants children \Rightarrow E14..... <input type="checkbox"/> 02</p> <p>Partner opposed \Rightarrow E14..... <input type="checkbox"/> 03</p> <p>Costs too much \Rightarrow E14..... <input type="checkbox"/> 04</p> <p>Side effect/health concern \Rightarrow E14..... <input type="checkbox"/> 05</p> <p>Hard to get method \Rightarrow E14..... <input type="checkbox"/> 06</p> <p>Religion \Rightarrow E14..... <input type="checkbox"/> 07</p> <p>Fatalistic \Rightarrow E14..... <input type="checkbox"/> 08</p> <p>Had Vasectomy \Rightarrow E16..... <input type="checkbox"/> 09</p> <p>Not married \Rightarrow E14..... <input type="checkbox"/> 10</p> <p>Other (Specify) \Rightarrow E14..... <input type="checkbox"/> 96</p> <p>Don't know \Rightarrow E14..... <input type="checkbox"/> 98</p> |
| <p>E9. Interviewer:</p> <p>Check E3</p> <p>Ever user..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>Never user \Rightarrow E11..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> | <p>E13. WHAT METHOD DO YOU OR YOUR PARTNER INTEND TO USE?</p> <p>Pill..... <input type="checkbox"/> 01</p> <p>IUD (Loop)..... <input type="checkbox"/> 02</p> <p>Injection..... <input type="checkbox"/> 03</p> <p>Diaphragm/Foam/Jelly..... <input type="checkbox"/> 04</p> <p>Condom..... <input type="checkbox"/> 05</p> <p>Female Sterilisation..... <input type="checkbox"/> 06</p> <p>Male Sterilisation..... <input type="checkbox"/> 07</p> <p>Periodic Abstinence/Rythym..... <input type="checkbox"/> 08</p> <p>Withdrawal..... <input type="checkbox"/> 09</p> <p>Other (Specify)..... <input type="checkbox"/> 96</p> <p>Don't know..... <input type="checkbox"/> 98</p> |
| <p>E10. WHY AREN'T YOU OR YOUR PARTNER CURRENTLY USING ANY METHOD TO DELAY OR AVOID PREGNANCY?</p> <p>Wife pregnant..... <input type="checkbox"/> 01</p> <p>Wants children..... <input type="checkbox"/> 02</p> <p>Partner opposed..... <input type="checkbox"/> 03</p> <p>Costs too much..... <input type="checkbox"/> 04</p> <p>Side effects/health concern..... <input type="checkbox"/> 05</p> <p>Hard to get methods..... <input type="checkbox"/> 06</p> <p>Religion..... <input type="checkbox"/> 07</p> <p>Had Vasectomy \Rightarrow E16..... <input type="checkbox"/> 08</p> <p>Not married..... <input type="checkbox"/> 09</p> <p>Attitude of health workers..... <input type="checkbox"/> 10</p> <p>Sex of health workers..... <input type="checkbox"/> 11</p> <p>Other (Specify)..... <input type="checkbox"/> 96</p> | <p>E11. DO YOU OR YOUR PARTNER INTEND TO USE A METHOD TO DELAY OR AVOID PREGNANCY AT ANY TIME IN THE FUTURE?</p> <p>Yes \Rightarrow E13..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>Don't know \Rightarrow E14..... <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> |

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| <p>E14. DO YOU WANT YOUR WIFE/ PARTNER TO BE ON FAMILY PLANNING?</p> <p>Yes \Rightarrow E15a.....</p> <p>No \Rightarrow E15b.....</p> <p>Don't know \Rightarrow E16.....</p> | <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> | <p>E17. DO YOU KNOW THAT IT'S GOVERNMENT POLICY THAT YOUR WIFE/PARTNER DOES NOT REQUIRE YOUR CONSENT TO GO ON FAMILY PLANNING?</p> <p>Yes.....</p> <p>No.....</p> | <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> |
| <p>E15a. WHY DO YOU WANT YOUR WIFE/ PARTNER TO BE ON FAMILY PLANNING?</p> <p>Want to space the children \Rightarrow E16.....</p> <p>Cannot afford to have children \Rightarrow E16...</p> <p>No land \Rightarrow E16.....</p> <p>Not working \Rightarrow E16.....</p> <p>No house \Rightarrow E16.....</p> <p>Other (Specify) \Rightarrow E16.....</p> <p>.....</p> | <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 5</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 6</p> | | |
| <p>E15b. WHY DON'T YOU WANT YOUR WIFE/PARTNER TO BE ON FAMILY PLANNING?</p> <p>Scared that partner may have extra marital relationships.....</p> <p>Want to have more children.....</p> <p>God's plan.....</p> <p>Hard to get methods.....</p> <p>Attitudes of health workers.....</p> <p>Sex of health workers.....</p> <p>No stock available.....</p> <p>Other (Specify).....</p> | <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 5</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 6</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 7</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> | | |
| <p>E16. DO YOU KNOW THAT IT'S GOVERNMENT POLICY THAT ALL WOMEN 16 YEARS AND ABOVE CAN GET FAMILY PLANNING IF THEY WANT TO?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No.....</p> | <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> | | |

| SECTION F: FERTILITY PREFERENCES | | | |
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| <p>F1. <u>Sequence guide</u></p> <p>Check E7.</p> <p>If male or female sterilisation used <input type="checkbox"/> F9.....</p> <p>Check B3</p> <p>If never married <input type="checkbox"/> F10.....</p> <p>Otherwise <input type="checkbox"/> F2.....</p> | | <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3</p> | <p>F5. WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE A BOY OR A GIRL?</p> <p>A boy..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>A girl..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>No preference..... <input type="checkbox"/> 3</p> |
| <p>F2. <u>Sequence guide</u></p> <p>Check E10</p> <p>If wife currently pregnant <input type="checkbox"/> F3.....</p> <p>If not pregnant <input type="checkbox"/> F4.....</p> | | <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3</p> | <p>F6. WHAT IS THE MAIN REASON YOU WOULD LIKE ANOTHER CHILD (AFTER THE ONE YOUR WIFE/PARTNER IS EXPECTING)?</p> <p>Love for children <input type="checkbox"/> F9..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>Family wish <input type="checkbox"/> F9..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>Own wish <input type="checkbox"/> F9..... <input type="checkbox"/> 3</p> <p>Wife's wish <input type="checkbox"/> F9..... <input type="checkbox"/> 4</p> <p>Old age security <input type="checkbox"/> F9..... <input type="checkbox"/> 5</p> <p>Recent child death <input type="checkbox"/> F9..... <input type="checkbox"/> 6</p> <p>Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> F9..... <input type="checkbox"/> 7</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> F9..... <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> |
| <p>F3. AFTER THE CHILD YOUR WIFE IS EXPECTING, WOULD YOU LIKE ANOTHER OR WOULD YOU PREFER NOT TO HAVE ANY MORE CHILDREN?</p> <p>Have another child <input type="checkbox"/> F6..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No (more) children <input type="checkbox"/> F7..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>Not up to me to decide/Not sure <input type="checkbox"/> F8..... <input type="checkbox"/> 3</p> <p>Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> F9..... <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> | | | |
| <p>F4. WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE A (ANOTHER) CHILD OR WOULD YOU PREFER NOT TO HAVE ANY (MORE) CHILDREN?</p> <p>Have (another) child..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No (more) children <input type="checkbox"/> F7..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>Not up to me to decide/Not sure <input type="checkbox"/> F8..... <input type="checkbox"/> 3</p> <p>Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> F9..... <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> | | | <p>F7. WHAT IS THE MAIN REASON WHY YOU WOULD NOT LIKE ANOTHER CHILD?</p> <p>Medical reasons <input type="checkbox"/> F9..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>Financial reasons <input type="checkbox"/> F9..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>Have enough children <input type="checkbox"/> F9..... <input type="checkbox"/> 3</p> <p>For career reasons <input type="checkbox"/> F9..... <input type="checkbox"/> 4</p> <p>Single parent <input type="checkbox"/> F9..... <input type="checkbox"/> 5</p> <p>Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> F9..... <input type="checkbox"/> 6</p> <p>.....</p> |

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| <p>F8. WHO WILL DECIDE HOW MANY CHILDREN YOU HAVE?</p> <p>Wife..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>Wife's clan..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>My clan..... <input type="checkbox"/> 3</p> <p>My mother..... <input type="checkbox"/> 4</p> <p>God..... <input type="checkbox"/> 5</p> <p>Other (Specify)..... <input type="checkbox"/> 6</p> <p>.....</p> | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> | <p style="text-align: center;">SECTION G: HIV/AIDS</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT SOMETHING ELSE.</p> <hr/> <p>G1. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF AN ILLNESS CALLED AIDS?</p> <p>Yes..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No \Rightarrow Section I..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <hr/> <p>G2. FROM WHICH SOURCES OF INFORMATION HAVE YOU LEARNED MOST ABOUT AIDS?</p> <p><i>Probe: ANY OTHER SOURCES?</i></p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p> <p>Radio..... <input type="checkbox"/> A</p> <p>TV..... <input type="checkbox"/> B</p> <p>Newspapers/magazines..... <input type="checkbox"/> C</p> <p>Pamphlets/posters..... <input type="checkbox"/> D</p> <p>Health workers..... <input type="checkbox"/> E</p> <p>Churches..... <input type="checkbox"/> F</p> <p>Schools/teachers..... <input type="checkbox"/> G</p> <p>Community meetings..... <input type="checkbox"/> H</p> <p>Friends/relatives..... <input type="checkbox"/> I</p> <p>Workplace..... <input type="checkbox"/> J</p> <p>Other (Specify)..... <input type="checkbox"/> X</p> <p>.....</p> <hr/> <p>G3. IS THERE ANYTHING A PERSON CAN DO TO AVOID GETTING AIDS OR THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS?</p> <p>Yes..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No \Rightarrow G7..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>Don't know \Rightarrow G7..... <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> |
| <p>F9. 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?</p> <p>Number \Rightarrow Section G..... <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; display: inline-block; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;"> </div></p> <p>Other (Specify)..... <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; display: inline-block; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;"> </div></p> <p>..... \Rightarrow Section G.....</p> | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; display: inline-block; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;"> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; display: inline-block; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;"> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; display: inline-block; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;"> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; display: inline-block; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;"> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; display: inline-block; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;"> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; display: inline-block; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;"> </div> | |
| <p>F10. IF YOU COULD CHOOSE EXACTLY THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN TO HAVE IN YOUR WHOLE LIFE, HOW MANY WOULD THAT BE?</p> <p>Number..... <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; display: inline-block; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;"> </div></p> <p>Other (Specify)..... <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; display: inline-block; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;"> </div></p> <p>.....</p> | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; display: inline-block; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;"> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; display: inline-block; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;"> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; display: inline-block; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;"> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; display: inline-block; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;"> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; display: inline-block; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;"> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; display: inline-block; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;"> </div> | |

G4. WHAT CAN A PERSON DO?

Probe: ANY OTHER WAYS?

Record all mentioned.

- Safe sex..... ☐ A
- Abstain from sex..... ☐ B
- Use condoms..... ☐ C
- Have only one sex partner..... ☐ D
- Avoid sex with prostitutes..... ☐ E
- Avoid sex with homosexuals..... ☐ F
- Avoid blood transfusions..... ☐ G
- Avoid use of reusable needles for injections..... ☐ H
- Avoid kissing..... ☐ I
- Avoid mosquito bites..... ☐ J
- Seek protection from traditional healer..... ☐ K
- Other (Specify)..... ☐ X
-
- Don't know..... ☐ Z

G5. *Sequence guide:*

Check G4

Mentioned safe sex \Rightarrow G6.

Did not mention safe sex

 \Rightarrow G7.

G6. WHAT DOES SAFE SEX MEAN TO YOU?

Probe: ANY OTHER WAYS?

Record all mentioned.

- Abstain from sex..... ☐ B
- Use condoms..... ☐ C
- Have only one sex partner..... ☐ D
- Avoid sex with multiple sex partners..... ☐ E
- Avoid sex with homosexuals..... ☐ F
- Other (Specify)..... ☐ X
-
- Don't know..... ☐ Z

G7. IS IT POSSIBLE FOR A HEALTHY LOOKING PERSON TO HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS?

- Yes..... ☐ 1
- No..... ☐ 2
- Don't know..... ☐ 8

G8. DO YOU THINK THAT PERSONS WITH AIDS ALMOST NEVER DIE FROM THE DISEASE, SOMETIMES DIE, OR ALMOST ALWAYS DIE FROM THE DISEASE?

- Almost never..... ☐ 1
- Sometimes..... ☐ 2
- Almost always..... ☐ 3
- Don't know..... ☐ 8

G9. DO YOU THINK YOUR CHANCE OF GETTING AIDS IS SMALL, MODERATE, GREAT, OR NO RISK AT ALL?

- Small..... ☐ 1
- Moderate..... ☐ 2
- Great..... ☐ 3
- No risk at all..... ☐ 4
- Has AIDS..... ☐ 5

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| <p>G10. HAS YOUR KNOWLEDGE OF AIDS INFLUENCED OR CHANGED YOUR SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR?</p> <p>Yes.....</p> <p>No \Rightarrow G12.....</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <div style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> SECTION I: ATTITUDES TO ISSUES OF WELLBEING </div> <p>I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR CHILDREN'S SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND YOUR HEALTH</p> <p>11. ARE ANY OF YOUR SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN CURRENTLY NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL?</p> <p>Yes..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No \Rightarrow I5..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>No Children \Rightarrow I5..... <input type="checkbox"/> 3</p> <p>12. HOW MANY OF YOUR SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN ARE CURRENTLY NOT ATTENDING ANY SCHOOL?</p> <p>Sons not attending school..... a <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table></p> <p>Nil..... <input type="checkbox"/> 00</p> <p>Daughters not attending school..... b <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table></p> <p>Nil..... <input type="checkbox"/> 00</p> <p><u>Interviewer:</u></p> <p>Check I2</p> <p>If there are sons not attending school \Rightarrow I3</p> <p>If there are daughters not attending school \Rightarrow I4</p> <p>13. WHAT IS THE MAIN REASON FOR YOUR SON(S) CURRENTLY NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL?</p> <p>Record all mentioned.</p> <p>Completed Grade 8/10..... <input type="checkbox"/> A</p> <p>Completed Grade 12..... <input type="checkbox"/> B</p> <p>No school fees..... <input type="checkbox"/> C</p> <p>Security..... <input type="checkbox"/> D</p> <p>School too far..... <input type="checkbox"/> E</p> <p>Lost interest/refused..... <input type="checkbox"/> F</p> <p>Disabled..... <input type="checkbox"/> G</p> <p>Will get married..... <input type="checkbox"/> H</p> <p>Other (Specify)..... <input type="checkbox"/> X</p> |
| <p>G11. IN WHAT WAY HAS IT INFLUENCED OR CHANGED YOUR BEHAVIOUR?</p> <p>Record all mentioned.</p> <p>Did not start sex..... <input type="checkbox"/> A</p> <p>Stopped all sex..... <input type="checkbox"/> B</p> <p>Started using condoms..... <input type="checkbox"/> C</p> <p>Restricted sex to one partner..... <input type="checkbox"/> D</p> <p>Restricted number of partners..... <input type="checkbox"/> E</p> <p>Other (Specify)..... <input type="checkbox"/> X</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Don't know..... <input type="checkbox"/> Z</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> X <input type="checkbox"/> Z | |
| <p>G12. HAVE YOU HEARD OF OTHER DISEASES APART FROM AIDS WHICH COULD BE TRANSMITTED THROUGH SEXUAL CONTACT?</p> <p>Yes.....</p> <p>No \Rightarrow Section I.....</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | |
| <p>G13. COULD YOU NAME THE DISEASES?</p> <p>Probe: ANY OTHER?</p> <p>Record all mentioned.</p> <p>Gonorrhoea..... <input type="checkbox"/> A</p> <p>Syphilis..... <input type="checkbox"/> B</p> <p>Herpes..... <input type="checkbox"/> C</p> <p>Hepatitis..... <input type="checkbox"/> D</p> <p>Other (Specify)..... <input type="checkbox"/> X</p> <p>.....</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> X | |

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| <p>14. WHAT IS THE <u>MAIN</u> REASON FOR YOUR DAUGHTER(S) CURRENTLY NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p> <p>Completed Grade 8/10.....</p> <p>Completed Grade 12.....</p> <p>No school fees</p> <p>Security.....</p> <p>School too far.....</p> <p>Lost interest/refused.....</p> <p>Disabled</p> <p>Will get married</p> <p>Other (<i>Specify</i>)</p> | <p><input type="checkbox"/> A</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> B</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> C</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> D</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> E</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> F</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> G</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> H</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> X</p> | <p><u>Interviewer:</u></p> <p>Check 16</p> <p>If traditional practitioner(L) ⇒ 17</p> <p>17. WHY DID YOU SEEK ADVICE AND TREATMENT FROM THE TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER?</p> <p>Trust <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>Inexpensive..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>Understand better..... <input type="checkbox"/> 3</p> <p>Acceptable..... <input type="checkbox"/> 4</p> <p>Convenience..... <input type="checkbox"/> 5</p> <p>Other (<i>Specify</i>)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 6</p> |
| <p>15. HAVE YOU BEEN ILL IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No ⇒ Section J.....</p> | <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> | |
| <p>16. WHERE DID YOU SEEK ADVICE AND TREATMENT?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p> <p>Public sector</p> <p>Govt. hospital/clinic.....</p> <p>Govt. health center.....</p> <p>Govt. aid post.....</p> <p>Mobile clinic.....</p> <p>Comm. Health worker.....</p> <p>Private medical sector</p> <p>Church hospital.....</p> <p>Church health center.....</p> <p>Church aid post.....</p> <p>Church private hospital.....</p> <p>Chemist/drug store.....</p> <p>Private doctor/clinic.....</p> <p>Other private sector</p> <p>Traditional practitioner ⇒ 17.....</p> <p>Other (<i>Specify</i>)</p> | <p><input type="checkbox"/> A</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> B</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> C</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> D</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> E</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> F</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> G</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> H</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> J</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> K</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> L</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> X</p> | |

| SECTION J: SEXUAL RISK BEHAVIOUR | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>NOW I AM GOING TO ASK YOU SOME PERSONAL QUESTIONS ABOUT SEX. WE ARE ASKING THESE QUESTIONS TO LEARN MORE ABOUT WHAT MEN AND WOMEN DO IN ORDER TO PREVENT THEM FROM CATCHING SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS (STI) INCLUDING HIV.</p> | |
| <p>J1. <u>Sequence guide</u></p> <p>Check B3.</p> <p>If ever married or lived with a woman, Tick code box 1 in J1 and J2 \Rightarrow J3.....</p> <p>If otherwise</p> | <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> |
| <p>J2. HAVE YOU EVER HAD SEX? (I mean vaginal or anal penetrative intercourse with another person)</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>NoEND OF QUESTIONS.</p> | <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> |
| <p>J3. AT WHAT AGE DID YOU HAVE YOUR FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE? (Estimate if exact age is not known)</p> <p>Age.....</p> <p>Don't know</p> | <p><input type="checkbox"/> 98</p> |
| <p>J4. HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>NoEND OF QUESTIONS.</p> | <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> |
| <p>J5. THINK OF ALL THE PEOPLE YOU'VE HAD SEX WITH IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS. HOW MANY WERE:.....</p> <p>Record all mentioned</p> <p>(a) Your wife/partner</p> <p>(b) Sexual partners that were not your wife/partner.....</p> <p>Don't Know.....</p> | <p><input type="checkbox"/> 98</p> |
| <p>Interviewer:</p> <p>Check J5</p> <p>If (b) is more than '00' \Rightarrow J6</p> <p>If (b) = '00' \Rightarrow END OF QUESTIONS</p> | |
| <p>THE NEXT THREE QUESTIONS RELATE TO RELATIONSHIPS THAT YOU HAVE HAD WITH YOUR OTHER PARTNERS IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, THAT IS SEXUAL PARTNERS YOU ARE NOT MARRIED TO AND DO NOT LIVE WITH.</p> | |
| <p>J6. RECALL THE LAST PERSON YOU HAD SEX WITH WHO WAS NOT YOUR WIFE/PARTNER AND YOU WERE NOT LIVING WITH.</p> <p>HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU HAVE SEX WITH THAT PERSON IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?</p> <p>Number</p> <p>Don't know</p> | <p><input type="checkbox"/> 98</p> |
| <p>J7. WHEN WAS THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEX WITH THAT PERSON?</p> <p>Days Ago.....</p> <p>Weeks Ago</p> <p>Months Ago.....</p> <p>Don't know</p> | <p><input type="checkbox"/> 98</p> |
| <p>J8. THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEX WITH THAT PERSON, WAS A CONDOM USED?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p> <p>Don't know</p> | <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> |
| <p>***END OF QUESTIONS***</p> | |