



Since 1995, UNICEF has worked with 100 UN member states on 296 surveys

MAP 2.1
MICS IMPLEMENTATION FROM 1995–2015

Notes: Countries with at least one MICS survey
Including sub-national surveys
Including ongoing surveys

This map is stylized and not to scale. It does not reflect a position by UNICEF on the legal status of any country or territory or the delimitation of any frontiers. The status of Jammu and Kashmir, as a note, has not been agreed upon by the parties. The final boundary between the Sudan and South Sudan has not yet been determined. The final status of the Republic of Crimea has not yet been determined.

Face to face interviews, observations, measurements

Representative data based on probabilistic samples

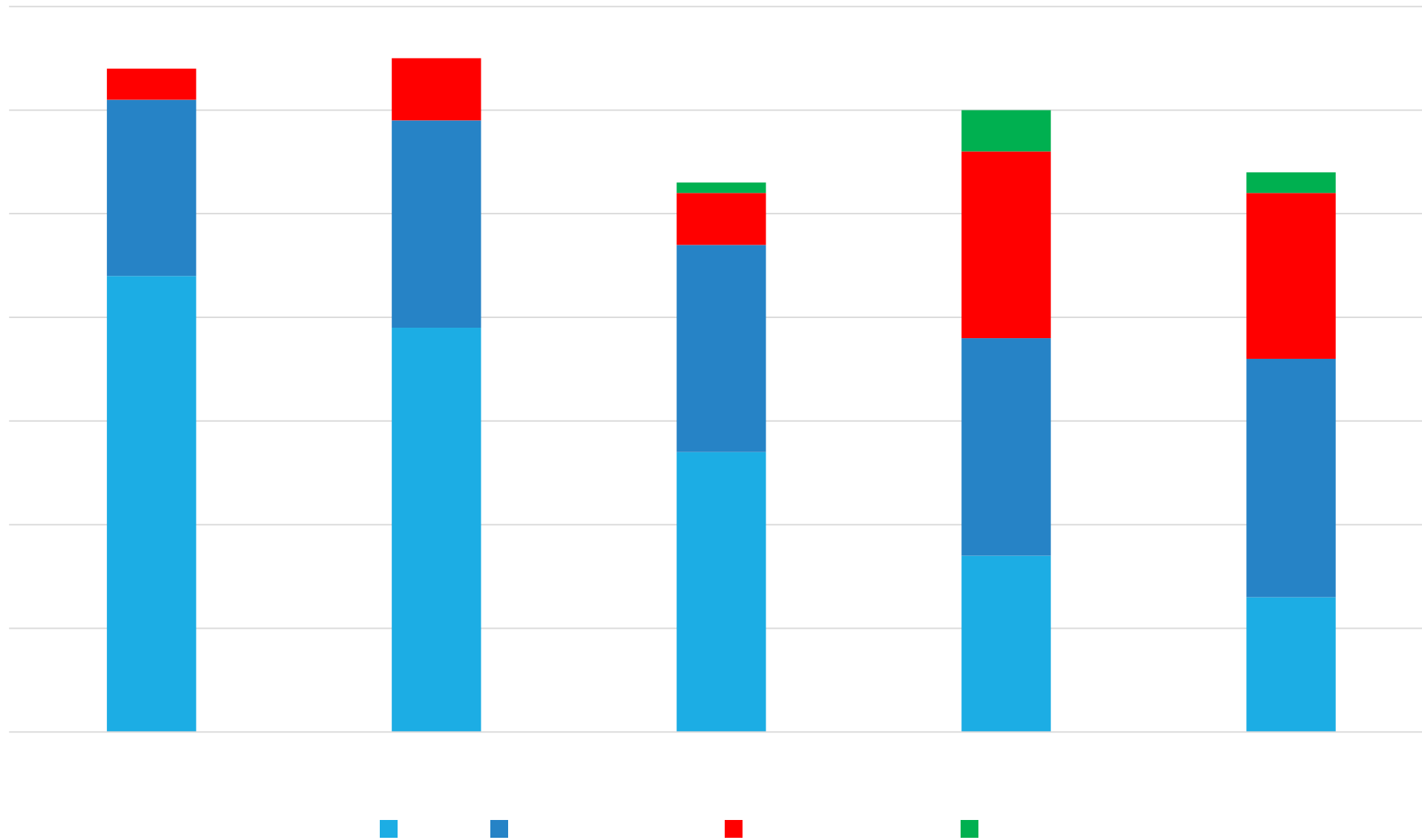
Modular structure of questionnaires, easily customized to country needs

Increased periodicity from 5 to 3 years; now an ongoing program

Country led survey program with UNICEF's technical support - full government ownership

		(e.g. HIV, Malaria)	
		(e.g. HIV, Malaria)	

- Was first developed at the country level (India & Bangladesh)
- Surveys include a separate Under-5 Questionnaire and in some countries, over-sample households with under-5s
- Includes regional and global workshops as major capacity building exercises – since the 1990s
- Surveys are not always at the national level
- Surveys are coordinated and technically supported by a small group of global MICS team members

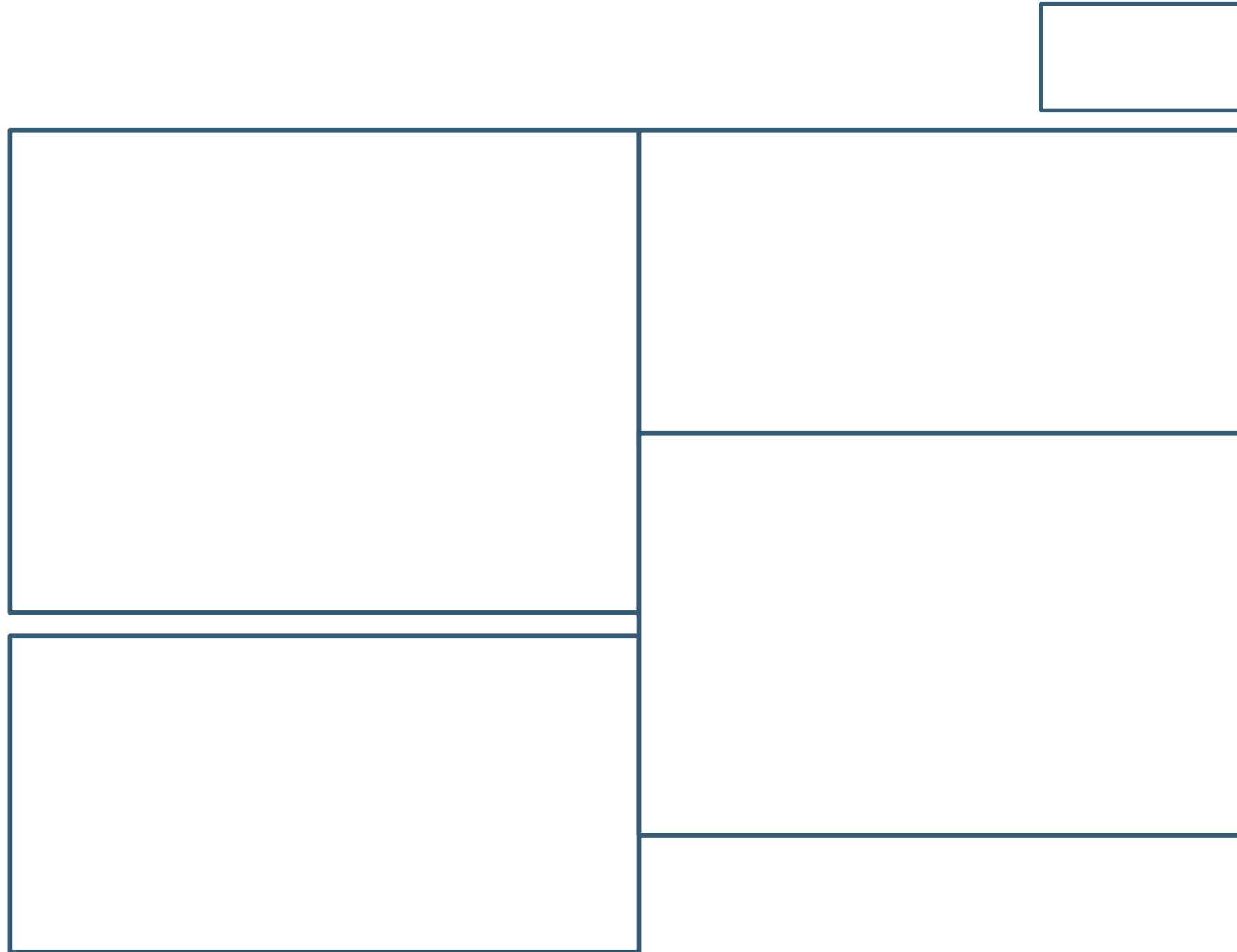


- Generate official statistics and fill the gaps
- Validate and complement administrative data
- Understand knowledge, attitude, behavior in all contexts
- Generate evidence on equity: who is left behind, where, and what are the gaps?



- New areas of measurement
- Coordination and collaboration
- MICS for different purposes
- Disaggregation
- Use of technology
- Dissemination, utilization and accessibility





- The SDGs will extend to new issues key to children's wellbeing, emphasize equity- focused, country-led, country-specific target setting and implementation.
- We can't wait for the final SDG indicators!
- We are already starting to test/validate (a field test is planned in Belize), and we will continue to test as necessary

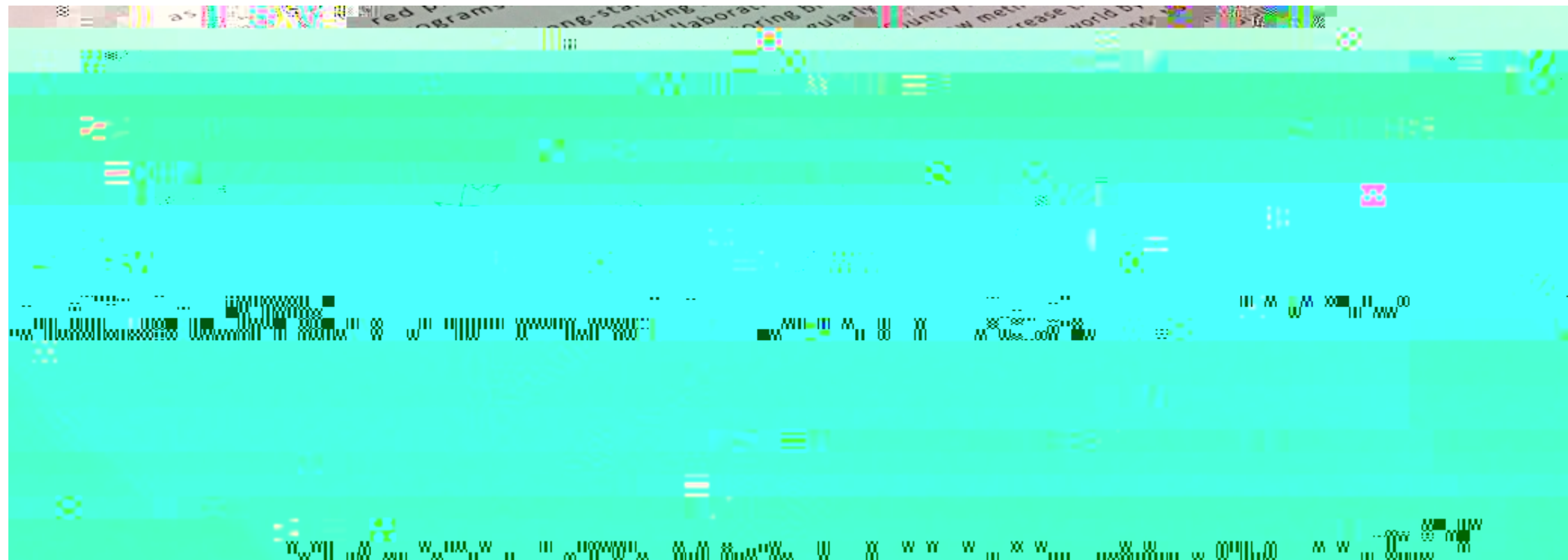
Recently developed measurement tools

- Child discipline
- Early childhood development
- Children left behind
- Child labour
- Dietary recall
- Post-natal care
- Emergency C-section

Methodological work in progress

- Child disability,
- Social protection,
- Victimization,
- Water quality assessment,
- Literacy-numeracy tests,
- Verbal autopsy,
- Post-emergency assessments

-
-



- If and when systems that generate other types of robust and non-robust data, such as big data, develop sufficiently to deliver good-quality data with known limitations, MICS will serve purposes other than generating official data:
- MICS will be able to
 - validate official data,
 - provide types of robust data that cannot be generated by other data sources – such as data on attitudes, behaviours and knowledge, and
 - generate the type of robust equity/disparity data that can only be generated by household surveys
 - create more space to focus on topics not captured in other systems

Data collection through MICS and DHS are the primary source of disaggregated data

MICS currently provides data for 126 indicators which can be disaggregated by:

- Regions, provinces, districts
- Residence (urban, urban-poor, rural)
- Gender
- Wealth
- Education
- Age
- Ethnicity/religion/language
- Other stratifiers
- Combinations of the above

- *Forthcoming*
 - *Migratory status*
 - *Disability*

- Increased use of technology, including tablet assisted data collection, collection of GIS information
- Currently, 30% of the MICS surveys are CAPI
- Within a few years, it is very likely that MICS interviewers will no longer be using paper questionnaires to conduct interviews, but will all be relying on mobile instruments, such as tablets, to do so

- Continue advances in improving effective dissemination, including
 - the reduction of time required to release the results,
 - transforming survey findings into formats accessible by a broader audience,
 - ensuring that secondary analysis of MICS data is increased and that data and results are more accessible
- Further standardize datasets and develop internet interfaces to make possible the online access of non-statistical audiences to data to perform analysis in real time
- Enlarging the scope of dissemination tools to cater to varied audiences, i.e. child friendly MICS reports

- Broad agenda:
 - Lots of indicators, difficult to take in all, we will need to prioritize. The criterion for MICS will need to be children's data
 - MICS is well-positioned on a number of themes coming in the SDG agenda
- Timeliness:
 - Starting early to report: We need to be ready to carry our surveys to furnish the baseline for SDGs
 - Timeliness in terms of reporting will also be a great problem. We are continuously trying to invent new ways of working to avoid delays
- Frequency:
 - Most indicators do not move that fast so MICS is avoiding frequent cross-sectional surveys.
 - Alternating with DHS (as we are often doing) and also cross-walks with LSMS and DHS will ensure that we increase availability of data in certain indicators

The image is a screenshot of the UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for 'Go to unicef.org', 'Go to data.unicef.org', and 'Support UNICEF'. To the right, it says 'To access datasets: Log In Register' and includes a 'Google Custom Search' box. Below the navigation bar is a large banner with a blue and white background. The banner features the text 'Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys for 20 Years' and '20 Years of Children's Surveys'. Below the banner, there are several navigation menus. The first menu includes 'Methodological Papers', 'Workshops', 'Tools', and 'Surveys'. The second menu includes 'Documentation to guide survey' and 'Access the full list of MICS'. Below these menus, there are several news items with titles like 'UNICEF CELEBRATES 20 YEARS OF SURVEY PROGRAMME', 'LAUNCHING THE WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA SURVEY', and 'THREE CADI SURVEYS'. The bottom of the page is dark and mostly obscured.