

# Supporting Data Collection

Over 15 years, more than 100 countries and close to 230 surveys<sup>1</sup>

## Countries that have conducted MICS since 1995 (MICS round)

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| Afghanistan (1,4)                             | Gambia (1,2,3,4)                           | Pakistan (1,4)                                  |
| Albania (2,3)                                 | Georgia (1,3)                              | Panama (1,4)                                    |
| Algeria (1,2,3,4)                             | Ghana (1,3,4)                              | Philippines (1,2)                               |
| Angola (1,2)                                  | Guinea (1)                                 | Republic of Moldova (2,4)                       |
| Argentina (4)                                 | Guinea-Bissau (1,2,3,4)                    | Rwanda (2)                                      |
| Azerbaijan (2)                                | Guyana (2,3)                               | Saint Lucia (4)                                 |
| Bangladesh (1,3)                              | India (1)                                  | Sao Tome and Principe (1,2,3)                   |
| Barbados (4)                                  | Indonesia (1,2,4)                          | Senegal (1,2)                                   |
| Belarus (3,4)                                 | Iran (Islamic Republic of) (1,2)           | Serbia (1,2,3,4)                                |
| Belize (3,4)                                  | Iraq (1,2,3,4)                             | Sierra Leone (1,2,3,4)                          |
| Bhutan (4)                                    | Jamaica (2,3,4)                            | Somalia (1,2,3,4)                               |
| Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (1,2)        | Kazakhstan (3,4)                           | Sudan (1,2,4)                                   |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina (2,3,4)                | Kenya (2,3,4)                              | Suriname (2,3,4)                                |
| Botswana (2)                                  | Kyrgyzstan (1,3)                           | Swaziland (1,2,4)                               |
| Burkina Faso (1,3)                            | Lao People's Democratic Republic (1,2,3,4) | Syrian Arab Republic (1,2,3)                    |
| Burundi (1,2,3)                               | Lebanon (2,3)                              | Tajikistan (2,3)                                |
| Cameroon (2,3)                                | Lesotho (1,2)                              | The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (3,4) |
| Central African Republic (1,2,3,4)            | Liberia (1)                                | Thailand (3,4)                                  |
| Chad (2,4)                                    | Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (2)                 | Togo (1,2,3,4)                                  |
| China (1)                                     | Madagascar (1,2)                           | Trinidad and Tobago (2,3,4)                     |
| Comoros (2)                                   | Malawi (1,3)                               | Tunisia (2,3,4)                                 |
| Costa Rica (4)                                | Maldives (1)                               | Turkey (1)                                      |
| Côte d'Ivoire (1,2,3)                         | Mali (1,4)                                 | Turkmenistan (1,3,4)                            |
| Croatia (1)                                   | Mauritania (1,3,4)                         | Ukraine (2,3,4)                                 |
| Cuba (2,3,4)                                  | Mongolia (1,2,3,4)                         | United Republic of Tanzania (1)                 |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea (1,2,4) | Montenegro (1,2,3,4)                       | Uruguay (4)                                     |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo (1,4)        | Morocco (2)                                | Uzbekistan (2,3,4)                              |
| Djibouti (3,4)                                | Mozambique (1,3)                           | Vanuatu (3)                                     |
| Dominican Republic (2)                        | Myanmar (1,2,3)                            | Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (2)          |
| Ecuador (2)                                   | Nepal (1,4)                                | Viet Nam (2,3,4)                                |
| Egypt (1)                                     | Niger (1,2)                                | Yemen (1,3)                                     |
| Equatorial Guinea (1,2)                       | Nigeria (1,2,3,4)                          | Zambia (1)                                      |
| Ethiopia (1)                                  | Occupied Palestinian Territory (1,2,4)     | Zimbabwe (3)                                    |
| Gabon (1)                                     | Oman (1,4)                                 |   |

<sup>1</sup>Including sub-national surveys and ongoing MICS4 surveys

Twenty years after the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and ten years after the adoption of the Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), MICS has become a key source of information to assess countries' progress towards global commitments and goals.

MICS are typically carried out by government organizations, with the technical support and financial assistance of UNICEF and its partners. UNICEF develops a standard set of survey tools and provides technical

support and training through a series of regional workshops covering questionnaire content, sampling and survey implementation, data processing, data analysis, report writing, data archiving, and dissemination.

In response to the increased demand for up-to-date, high quality data with which to monitor the situation of children and women around the world, UNICEF is now providing assistance for MICS implementation at more frequent intervals - every three years instead of every five years.

## WHAT IS MICS?

MICS is an international household survey programme developed by UNICEF. MICS data are collected during face-to-face interviews in nationally representative samples of households, generating one of the world's largest sources of statistical information on children and women.

Since the mid-1990s, MICS has enabled more than 100 countries to produce statistically sound and internationally comparable estimates of a range of indicators in the areas of health, education, child protection and HIV/AIDS.

MICS provides data at the national level which can also be disaggregated by various geographical, social and demographic characteristics.

To learn more, watch "This is MICS" and "The MICS Process", two short films that explore the origins of MICS, describe how data are collected, highlight the critical role played by national governments and address the type of support UNICEF provides. The films are available at: [www.childinfo.org/multimedia\\_videos.html](http://www.childinfo.org/multimedia_videos.html)



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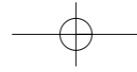


# MICS

## Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys

unite for children

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## MICS

was originally developed to support countries measure progress towards an internationally agreed set of goals that emerged from the 1990 World Summit for Children. The first round of MICS was conducted around 1995 in more than 60 countries.

The second round (MICS2) was conducted in 2000 in around 65 countries and resulted in an unprecedented wealth of data to monitor the situation of children and women. MICS3 was carried out in over 50 countries in 2005-2007, as a monitoring tool for the World Fit for Children (WFFC) Declaration and Plan of Action, the Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), as well as for other major international commitments, such as the goals of the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS and the Abuja targets for malaria.

**PURPOSE OF MICS4** The fourth round of Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS4) is scheduled for 2009-2011 and survey results are expected to be available from 2010 onwards. MICS4 data allow countries to better monitor progress toward national goals and global commitments, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as the target year 2015 approaches.

Information on more than 20 of the MDG indicators is being collected through MICS4, offering one of the largest single sources of data for MDG monitoring.

MICS4 continues to address emerging issues and new areas of interest, with validated, standard methodologies in collecting relevant data. It also helps countries capture rapid changes in key indicators.

## QUESTIONNAIRES

The fourth round of MICS includes four model questionnaires that can be customized to fit the data needs of a country. They consist of a household questionnaire, a questionnaire for women aged 15-49, a questionnaire for individual men aged 15-49 and a questionnaire for children under the age of five (administered to the mother or caretaker). Together, they help measure key indicators on the following topics:

**HOUSEHOLD** Social and demographic characteristics of households, children's living arrangements, education, water and sanitation, household assets, use of insecticide-treated mosquito nets, child labour, child discipline, handwashing and salt iodization.

**WOMEN** Child mortality, antenatal care, delivery care, contraception, unmet need, female genital mutilation/cutting, attitudes toward domestic violence, marriage, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitudes, post-natal health checks, maternal mortality, access to mass media and use of information and communication technology, tobacco and alcohol use and life satisfaction.

**CHILDREN** Birth registration, early childhood development, infant and young child feeding, care of illness (including diarrhoea and pneumonia), malaria, immunization and anthropometry.

**MEN** Child mortality, attitudes toward domestic violence, marriage, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitudes, circumcision, access to mass media and use of information and communication technology, tobacco and alcohol use and life satisfaction.

**ADDITIONAL MICS4 FORMS** Additionally, two questionnaire forms are available: one form for child disability and another one for vaccinations at health facility.



## USE OF MICS DATA

Since the 1990s, MICS has evolved into a reliable data collection instrument that provides the evidence-based information countries need to implement policies and fine-tune programmes to benefit their populations. In addition to becoming the primary data source on children for many countries around the world, MICS data have also been instrumental in the development of new policies and strategies, identifying vulnerable groups, and influencing the public opinion on children's and women's issues.

Globally, MICS is used by United Nations agencies and other organizations as a key data source to measure progress in meeting commitments made to children.

MICS results, including national reports and micro level data sets are provided free-of-charge as they become available, at [www.childinfo.org](http://www.childinfo.org), UNICEF's dedicated website on monitoring the situation of children and women.

MICS Compiler, a simple web-based tool available at [www.micscompiler.org](http://www.micscompiler.org), also provides easy access to MICS results, which can be displayed in the form of graphs, tables and maps.



Covers from MICS final reports

