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**SESSION 3 – OPTIONS FOR THE MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY  
(MICS) IN THE PACIFIC**

*(Document presented by UNICEF Pacific)*

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

1. Pacific Community in collaboration with the United Nations through United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) are working together to develop a collaborative process for strengthening statistical collections. The collaboration is within the framework of the Ten Year Pacific Statistics Strategy (TYPSS) phase two and support the implementation of the just approved Pacific Roadmap on Sustainable Development with the focus on the strengthening of country systems, institutions and capacities, to tailor, deliver and monitor national and regional sustainable development aspirations.
2. This paper introduces the UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) Global programme and articulates the potential options for use in the Pacific. It complements the concept paper on “Support for 2020 Round of Census and DHS as an Evidence-base to Monitor National Development Priorities and SDGs in the Pacific” and the HOPS paper on “Supporting statistical collections through coordinated partnerships and a 5-year plan” (ref: working paper 6)
3. Two potential MICS options are presented for consideration. Option 1 proposes a Pacific Regional MICS/ Multicounty MICS where countries are treated as domains within a larger multicounty survey and Option 2 proposes a country specific MICS. In all the options, it is possible to integrate relevant components of the Demographic Health Survey (DHS) modules into the MICS and the survey can contribute up to 28 of the 132 regional indicators. Since 2016, MICS has been revised to ensure its alignment with the SDGs. Out of the 232 global SDG indicators, around 70 percent cannot be generated by household surveys and/or are means of implementation indicators. Out of all household survey based SDG indicators 48 percent (33 indicators) are covered by MICS in its entirety or partially. Methodological work is currently ongoing or is planned for in others areas to increase the coverage of the SDG indicators.
4. These two options proposes use of MICS to enable countries to tap into the technical support and quality assurance provided by the UNICEF Global MICS programme. Participation countries under the MICS will have access to the following at no cost:

- MICS tools *i.e* questionnaires, data collection and analysis software programmes that can be adapted to other surveys
- In country technical support through regional pool of survey experts at various stages of the survey implementation, from planning to dissemination
- Remote technical support through regional and Global MICS teams
- Face to face knowledge sharing workshops (survey design, data processing, dissemination and further analysis)
- Quality assurance to meet international standards and comparability of indicators

The options are presented to the HOPS for discussion and consideration. The outcomes of the discussion could inform the formulation of the regional plan for statistical collections.

## SESSION 3 – OPTIONS FOR THE MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY (MICS) IN THE PACIFIC

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### 1. Purpose

The purpose of this paper is twofold:

1. Introduce the UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) programme, and
2. Present MICS options for consideration

### 2. Background

5. In 2015, the Pacific Island Forum Leaders directed for a consultative process to develop a set of regional indicators to monitor regional progress against the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the SAMOA Pathway and the Framework for Pacific Regionalism. To this end, a taskforce was constituted to develop the Pacific SDGs Roadmap that was approved at the leaders meeting in September of 2017. The Pacific SDGs roadmap will be monitoring a set of regional indicators. A draft set of regional indicators, consisting of 132 indicators, is in place. From the list of 132 regional indicators, about 37 can already be measured<sup>1</sup>.
6. The United Nations agencies, led by UNFPA and UNICEF, and Pacific Community (SPC) Statistics for Development Division (SDD) are collaborating towards the development of a partnership for coordinated technical assistance in data collection in the Pacific. The partnership is geared towards supporting the implementation of the Ten Year Pacific Statistics Strategy (TYPSS) Phase 2. Specifically, the partnership falls under TYPSS objective 1 which addresses data collection that includes financial and technical support to population and housing censuses; TYPSS objective 2 related to production of agreed core statistics and which includes the production of SDG indicators and other core statistics; and TYPSS objective 4 which addresses standardization of systems and tools. The partnership aims to promote coordinated technical assistance in data generation for the Pacific Island Countries (ref: working paper 6).
7. Representatives from six Pacific Island Countries (Kiribati, Federated States of Micronesia, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu) and SDD attended a joint South Asia & East Asia Pacific Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 6 Survey Design workshop held in August 2017. The workshop was an opportunity for knowledge sharing and technical advice on how to integrate the collection of children and women-related data in other surveys to facilitate monitoring and reporting on the SDGs. The Pacific participants to the workshop identified potential ways in which the MICS programme could play a role to support data collection for the Pacific Headline Indicators in particular and the possible integration of MICS-DHS into a single tool for the Pacific.
8. This paper introduces the UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) Global programme and articulates the potential role for the MICS to support socio-economic and demographics data collection for national priorities, the Pacific Headline Indicators and the SDGs. It complements the concept paper on “Support for 2020 Round of Census and DHS as an Evidence-base to Monitor National Development Priorities and SDGs in the Pacific” and the HOPS paper on “supporting statistical collections through coordinated partnerships and a 5-year plan (ref: working paper 6).

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<sup>1</sup> The Pacific SDG Taskforce. 2017. *Pacific Roadmap for Sustainable Development: Report of the Pacific SDGTF in consultation with the Pacific Region on the Pacific Roadmap for Sustainable Development*

### 3. The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey Programme

9. The MICS are surveys implemented by countries under a programme developed by UNICEF to provide internationally comparable, statistically rigorous data on the situation of children and women. Since its inception in 1995, over 300 MICS have been conducted in more than 100 countries. In the Pacific region, only Vanuatu has participated in the survey programme.
10. The MICS is the largest source of data about the situation of children and women worldwide. The survey programme collects data on women, men and children covering a wide range of topics that include literacy and education; water, sanitation and hygiene; energy use; reproductive health; mortality; nutrition; child health; Child development; Child protection; Functioning; Victimization; Social transfers; Subjective well-being; Mass media & ICT; Tobacco and Alcohol use; and HIV/AIDS & Sexual behaviour. Full list of potential indicators are presented in Annex 1. Actual data collected depends on the needs of each country. Modules can be dropped or included on the basis of the data gap assessment. More information on the survey programme can be found on <http://mics.unicef.org/>.
11. Most of the topics covered by MICS are also shared with the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) programme supported by U.S. Agency for International Development and implemented by ICF International. The MICS and DHS programmes collaborate closely and work through interagency processes to ensure that survey tools and methodologies are harmonized and comparable. The modular structure makes the integration of questions across the survey programme possible. While both surveys have the household, women and men questionnaires with an overall content overlap of between 70 to 80 percent, the MICS has separate child questionnaires which enables it to reach more disaggregates and children related indicators.
12. Since 2016, MICS has been revised to ensure its alignment with the SDGs. Out of the 232 global SDG indicators, around 70 percent cannot be generated by household surveys and/or are means of implementation indicators. Out of all household survey based SDG indicators 48 percent (33 indicators) are covered by MICS in its entirety or partially. Methodological works is currently ongoing or is planned for in others areas to increase the coverage of the SDG indicators. Currently, the MICS can contribute to up to 28 of the 132 Pacific regional indicators.
13. Capacity building is at the core of the MICS survey programme. The MICS Technical Collaboration Framework (Annex 2) is aimed towards providing technical assistance and quality assurance at key steps of the survey, from data needs assessment to further analysis. The framework is built around 25 critical steps of the survey (see Annex 2). Three of the steps include face to face knowledge sharing workshops. Early in the process, country teams attend to the survey design workshop where discussions are held during the workshop with the Global MICS team, Regional MICS Coordinator and regional office experts (on sampling, survey content, timing, funding etc.) on planning for the survey. The first draft of the survey plan and budget is produced at the end of the workshop. Following the finalisation of the survey questionnaires, country data processing teams also attend a MICS Data Processing Workshop. At this workshop data processing staff are trained in customising the MICS data entry application, editing template and tabulation programmes. A third workshop is on MICS Data Dissemination and Further Analysis where teams review findings with global and regional experts. Country teams will also develop draft dissemination and further analysis plans as needed.
14. Technical assistance and quality assurance is provided by UNICEF through a pool of regional technical experts covering household surveys, sampling and data processing , the Regional Office MICS coordinator and Global MICS teams. An appropriate technical support architecture would need to be agreed upon that takes into consideration the context of the Pacific and the option chosen. Regardless, participating countries have access to the following at no cost:
  - MICS tools i.e. questionnaires, data collection and analysis software programmes that can be adapted to other surveys

- In country technical support through regional pool of survey experts at various stages of the survey implementation
- Remote technical support and quality assurance through regional and Global MICS teams
- Face to face knowledge sharing workshops (survey design, data processing, dissemination and further analysis)
- Quality assurance support to meet international standards and comparability

#### 4. Potential options

15. There are two potential options on how MICS can be adopted. Option 1 proposes a Pacific Regional MICS/ Multicounty MICS and Option 2 is a country specific MICS. In all the options, it is possible to integrate relevant components of other surveys such DHS into the MICS. These two options proposes a MICS backbone to enable countries to tap into the technical support and quality assurance provided by the UNICEF Global MICS programme. This means access to MICS tools, access to technical assistance and capacity building offered through the MICS programmes from survey planning until dissemination and further analysis. In both options, the MICS can contribute to up to 28 of the 132 regional indicators.

#### OPTION 1: PACIFIC REGIONAL MICS/MULTICOUNTY MICS

16. The option 1 is a regional or multicounty survey where countries are treated as domains is envisaged. Subnational domains will also be possible as required by the participating countries. The conduct of such a survey will heavily depend on collaboration in survey development and administration by participating countries. Each participating country will have to be involved in all levels of management and governance of the survey.
17. Option 1 proposes a collaborative process for regional data collection, reporting and dissemination as motivated by the need to support the integrated SDG reporting process where Pacific Islands will be reporting as a block. The Pacific SDG Roadmap will focus on the trends in development results and effectiveness and will track progress on the headline indicators through a quadrennial Pacific Sustainable Development Report. This option is best suited to support this objective and also provide the necessary information required for monitoring national specific priorities.
18. Lessons for the governance structure and administration of such a survey can be drawn from the innovation of the Pacific Islands Literacy and Numeracy assessment (PILNA) where collaboration has produced effective practices resulting in a regional assessment that presents statistics on educational achievements for the Pacific Islands region. About 13<sup>2</sup> countries are participating in this arrangement<sup>3</sup>. PILNA has a regional steering committee for overall leadership of the survey programme. A similar arrangement can be adopted within the existing platform under the coordination of the Statistics for Development Division.
19. Core to the success of this arrangement is the flexibility for data sharing and harmonisation of tools and survey calendar. This option requires the survey be implemented at the same time frame across the participating countries, from planning to dissemination. The actual implementation of the survey is done by countries within the agreed framework of collaboration.

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<sup>2</sup> Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

<sup>3</sup> Belisle, Michelle; Cassity, Elizabeth; Kacilala, Ratieli; Seniloli, Mere T.; and Taoi, Torika, "Pacific Islands Literacy and Numeracy Assessment: Collaboration and innovation in reporting and dissemination" (2016). [https://research.acer.edu.au/ar\\_misc/23](https://research.acer.edu.au/ar_misc/23)

## OPTION 2: COUNTRY SPECIFIC MICS

20. Option 2 is similar to the current practice where countries have been implementing surveys independently. Some countries have been incorporating MICS modules already in the DHS surveys conducted. Countries have an option to use the MICS as the main backbone and relevant DHS modules incorporated. This option is designed to allow countries to tap into the available, no cost technical assistance, tools and quality assurance provided by the UNICEF MICS programme.

### 5. Conclusion

21. UNICEF globally runs a comprehensive framework of support for collection of data on women and children. The tools have been refined to respond to data needs under the SDG era. The MICS can be applied in two options for the Pacific. Option 1 is designed towards strengthening regional platforms/frameworks and proposes collaboration in data generation. Option 2 is closer to the current practice where countries plan their surveys independently.
22. UNICEF Pacific Office will be supporting routine socio-economic and demographic data collection, analysis and use for evidence based policy formulation and programming as part of its 5 year multi-country programme from 2018-2022. This support is part of the collaboration between UN agencies and the Pacific Community under the Ten Year Pacific Statistics Strategy (TYPSS) Phase 2.
23. UNICEF Pacific Office will continue support of strengthening disability data collection analysis and reporting, child poverty data collection and analysis. Technical support to administrative data systems (birth registration, education management information system, health information system). Data dissemination is also another key area for technical support for countries looking at establishing national databanks using the Devinfo platform (see <http://www.devinform.org/libraries.aspx/Home.aspx>).

## 6. Annex 1: MICS6 Indicators, Numerators and Denominators

MICS INDICATOR <sup>[M]</sup>	Module <sup>4</sup>	Numerator <sup>5</sup>	Denominator	SDG Reference <sup>6</sup>
<b>MORTALITY <sup>7</sup></b>				
1.1	Neonatal mortality rate	BH	Probability of dying within the first month of life	SDG Indicator 3.2.2
1.2	Infant mortality rate	CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday	
1.3	Post-neonatal mortality rate	BH	Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates	
1.4	Child mortality rate	BH	Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays	
1.5	Under-five mortality rate	CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday	SDG Indicator 3.2.1

<b>NUTRITION</b>				
2.1a 2.1b	Underweight prevalence	AN	Number of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5
2.2a 2.2b	Stunting prevalence	AN	Number of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) below minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5  SDG Indicator 2.2.1

<sup>[M]</sup> The indicator is also calculated for men, for the same age group, in surveys where the Questionnaire for Individual Men has been included. Calculations are carried out by using modules in the Questionnaire for Individual Men

<sup>4</sup> Some indicators are constructed by using questions in several modules in the MICS questionnaires. In such cases, only the module(s) which contains most of the necessary information is indicated.

<sup>5</sup> All MICS indicators are disaggregated, where relevant, by wealth quintiles, sex, age, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location (as per the reporting domains), or other characteristics, as recommended by the Inter-agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators: <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Official%20List%20of%20Proposed%20SDG%20Indicators.pdf>

<sup>6</sup> Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicators, <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/>. The Inter-agency Working Group on SDG Indicators is continuously updating the metadata of many SDG indicators and changes are being made to the list of SDG indicators. MICS covers many SDG indicators with an exact match of their definitions, while some indicators are only partially covered by MICS. The latter cases are included here as long as the current international methodology allows for only the way that the MICS indicator is defined, and/or a significant part of the SDG indicator can be generated by the MICS indicator. For more information on the metadata of the SDG indicators, see <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/>

<sup>7</sup> Mortality indicators are calculated for the last 5-year period.

MICS INDICATOR <sup>[M]</sup>		Module <sup>4</sup>	Numerator <sup>5</sup>	Denominator	SDG Reference <sup>6</sup>
2.3a 2.3b	Wasting prevalence	AN	Number of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	SDG Indicator 2.2.2
2.4a 2.4b	Overweight prevalence	AN	Number of children under age 5 who are above (a) two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	
2.5	Children ever breastfed	MN	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who breastfed their last live-born child at any time	Total number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	
2.6	Early initiation of breastfeeding	MN	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who put their last newborn to the breast within one hour of birth	Total number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	
2.7	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	BD	Number of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed <sup>8</sup>	Total number of infants under 6 months of age	
2.8	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	BD	Number of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment <sup>9</sup> during the previous day	Total number of infants under 6 months of age	
2.9	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	BD	Number of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	Total number of children age 12-15 months	
2.10	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	BD	Number of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	Total number of children age 20-23 months	
2.11	Duration of breastfeeding	BD	The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day		
2.12	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	BD	Number of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed <sup>10</sup> during the previous day	Total number of children age 0-23 months	
2.13	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods	BD	Number of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	Total number of infants age 6-8 months	
2.14	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	BD	Number of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	Total number of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months	
2.15	Minimum meal frequency	BD	Number of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times <sup>11</sup> or more during the previous day	Total number of children age 6-23 months	

<sup>8</sup> Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines

<sup>9</sup> Infants who receive breast milk and certain fluids (water and water-based drinks, fruit juice, ritual fluids, oral rehydration solution, drops, vitamins, minerals, and medicines), but do not receive anything else (in particular, non-human milk and food-based fluids)

<sup>10</sup> Infants age 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed, and children age 6-23 months who are breastfed and ate solid, semi-solid or soft foods

<sup>11</sup> Breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, two times for infants age 6-8 months, and three times for children 9-23 months; Non-breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, or milk feeds, four times for children age 6-23 months

MICS INDICATOR <sup>[M]</sup>		Module <sup>4</sup>	Numerator <sup>5</sup>	Denominator	SDG Reference <sup>6</sup>
2.16	Minimum dietary diversity	BD	Number of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 4 or more food groups <sup>12</sup> during the previous day	Total number of children age 6–23 months	
2.17	Minimum acceptable diet	BD	Number of children age 6–23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	Total number of children age 6–23 months	
2.18	Bottle feeding	BD	Number of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	Total number of children age 0-23 months	
2.19	Iodized salt consumption	SA	Number of households with salt testing positive for any iodide/iodate	Total number of households in which salt was tested or where there was no salt	
2.20	Low-birthweight	MN	Number of most recent live births in the last 2 years weighing below 2,500 grams at birth	Total number of most recent live births in the last 2 years	
2.21	Children weighed at birth	MN	Number of most recent live births in the last 2 years who were weighed at birth	Total number of most recent live births in the last 2 years	

CHILD HEALTH <sup>13</sup>					
3.1	Tuberculosis immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received BCG containing vaccine by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.2	Hepatitis B immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received the third/fourth dose of Hepatitis B containing vaccine (HepB3) by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.3	Polio immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received at least one dose of Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) and the third/fourth dose of either IPV or Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) vaccines by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.4	Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of DPT containing vaccine (DPT3) by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.5	Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hib containing vaccine (Hib3) by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.6	Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage <sup>14</sup>	IM	Number of children age 12-23/24-35 months who received the third dose of Pneumococcal (Conjugate) vaccine (PCV3) by their first/second birthday	Total number of children age 12-23/24-35 months	

<sup>12</sup> The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least 4 out of the 7 following food groups: 1) grains, roots and tubers, 2) legumes and nuts, 3) dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese), 4) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 5) eggs, 6) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 7) other fruits and vegetables

<sup>13</sup> Several of the MICS Indicators on child health will be contributing to the calculation of the SDG Indicator 3.8.1 "Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)". Since the exact methodology and metadata on this indicator are not available yet, references to it from the MICS List of Indicators have not been included at present

<sup>14</sup> In countries where the last dose of the vaccination is administered at or after 12 months of age according to the vaccination schedule, the indicator is calculated as the proportion of children age 24-35 months who received the vaccine by 24 months of age

MICS INDICATOR <sup>[M]</sup>		Module <sup>4</sup>	Numerator <sup>5</sup>	Denominator	SDG Reference <sup>6</sup>
3.7	Rotavirus immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received the second/third dose of Rotavirus vaccine (Rota2/3) by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.8	Measles immunization coverage <sup>14</sup>	IM	Number of children age 12-23/24-35 months who received the first/second measles containing vaccine by their first/second birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 /24-35 months	
3.9	Rubella immunization coverage <sup>14</sup>	IM	Number of children age 12-23/24-35 months who received rubella containing vaccine by their first/second birthday	Total number of children age 12-23/24-35 months	
3.10	Yellow fever immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received yellow fever containing vaccine by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.11	Full immunization coverage <sup>14</sup>	IM	Number of children age 12-23/24-35 months who received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule by their first/second birthday	Total number of children age 12-23/24-35 months	SDG Indicator 3.b.1 <sup>15</sup>
3.12	Neonatal tetanus protection	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were given at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine within the appropriate interval <sup>16</sup> prior to the most recent birth	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
3.13	Care-seeking for diarrhoea	CA	Number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	Total number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	
3.14a 3.14b	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc	CA	Number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received a) ORS and zinc b) ORS	Total number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	
3.15	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding	CA	Number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet, pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	Total number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	
3.16	Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	CA	Number of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	Total number of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks	
3.17	Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms	CA	Number of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks who received antibiotics	Total number of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks	
3.18a 3.18b	Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) <sup>17</sup>	TN	Number of households with (a) at least one ITN (b) at least one ITN for every two people	Total number of households	

<sup>15</sup> New SDG indicator that will be officially added to the list of SDG indicators in March 2017, as approved by the Inter-agency Group on SDG Indicators, at the 4<sup>th</sup> Meeting in Geneva:

<http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/meetings/iaeq-sdgs-meeting-04>

<sup>16</sup> See the MICS tabulation plan for a detailed description

<sup>17</sup> An ITN is (a) a conventionally treated net which has been soaked with an insecticide within the past 12 months, (b) factory treated net which does not require any treatment (LLIN), (c) a pretreated net obtained within the last 12 months, or (d) a net that has been soaked with or dipped in insecticide within the last 12 months

MICS INDICATOR <sup>[M]</sup>		Module <sup>4</sup>	Numerator <sup>5</sup>	Denominator	SDG Reference <sup>6</sup>
3.19a 3.19b	Household vector control <sup>18</sup>	TN – IR	Number of households (a) with at least one ITN or that have been sprayed by IRS <sup>19</sup> in the last 12 months (b) with at least one ITN for every two people or that have been sprayed by IRS in the last 12 months	Total number of households	
3.20	Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	TN	Number of children under age 5 who slept under an ITN the previous night	Total number of children under age 5 who spent the previous night in the interviewed households	
3.21	Population that slept under an ITN	TN	Number of household members who slept under an ITN the previous night	Total number of household members who spent the previous night in the interviewed households	
3.22	Care-seeking for fever	CA	Number of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	Total number of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks	
3.23	Malaria diagnostics usage	CA	Number of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who had a finger or heel stick for malaria testing	Total number of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks	
3.24	Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	CA	Number of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who received any antimalarial treatment	Total number of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks	
3.25	Treatment with Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) among children who received anti-malarial treatment	CA	Number of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who received ACT (or other first-line treatment according to national policy)	Total number of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who received any anti-malarial drugs	
3.26	Pregnant women who slept under an ITN	TN – CP	Number of pregnant women who slept under an ITN the previous night	Total number of pregnant women	
3.27	Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria during pregnancy	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years who received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar, at least one of which was received during an ANC visit, to prevent malaria during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth in the last 2 years	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	

<sup>18</sup> (a) Households covered by vector control, (b) Universal coverage of vector control

<sup>19</sup> Indoor Residual Spraying

MICS INDICATOR <sup>[M]</sup>	Module <sup>4</sup>	Numerator <sup>5</sup>	Denominator	SDG Reference <sup>6</sup>
<b>WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE</b>				
4.1	Use of improved drinking water sources	WS	Number of household members using improved sources of drinking water	Total number of household members
4.2	Use of basic drinking water service	WS	Number of household members using improved sources of drinking water either in their dwelling/yard/plot or within 30 minutes round trip collection time	Total number of household members  SDG Indicator 1.4.1
4.3	Faecal contamination of source water	WQ	Number of household members with <i>E. coli</i> in source water	Total number of household members whose source water was tested for <i>E. coli</i>
4.4	Faecal contamination of household drinking water	WQ	Number of household members with <i>E. coli</i> in household drinking water	Total number of household members whose household drinking water was tested for <i>E. coli</i>
4.5	Availability of drinking water	WS	Number of household members with a water source that is available when needed	Total number of household members
4.6	Use of safely managed drinking water	WS – WQ	Number of household members with an improved drinking water source on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed	Total number of household members whose source water was tested for <i>E. coli</i>  SDG Indicator 6.1.1
4.7	Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS	Number of household members using improved sanitation facilities	Total number of household members
4.8	Use of basic sanitation service	WS	Number of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	Total number of household members  SDG Indicator 1.4.1 & 6.2.1
4.9	Emptying of on-site sanitation facilities	WS	Number of household members with an improved sanitation facility that does not flush to a sewer emptied within the last 5 years	Total number of household members with an improved sanitation facility that does not flush to a sewer
4.10	Safe disposal of waste from on-site sanitation facilities	WS	Number of household members with an improved sanitation facility that does not flush to a sewer with waste disposed in-situ or removed by service provider within the last 5 years.	Total number of household members with an improved sanitation facility that does not flush to a sewer  SDG Indicator 6.2.1
4.11	Handwashing facility with water and soap	HW	Number of household members with a place for hand washing where water and soap or detergent are present	Total number of household members  SDG Indicator 6.2.1
4.12	Menstrual hygiene management	UN	Number of women using menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home	Total number of women age 15-49 reporting menstruating in the last 12 months
4.13	Exclusion from activities during menstruation	UN	Number of women who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months	Total number of women age 15-49 reporting menstruating in the last 12 months

MICS INDICATOR <sup>[M]</sup>		Module <sup>4</sup>	Numerator <sup>5</sup>	Denominator	SDG Reference <sup>6</sup>
<b>REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH</b>					
5.1	Adolescent birth rate	CM / BH	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years		SDG Indicator 3.7.2
5.2	Early childbearing	CM / BH	Number of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18	Total number of women age 20-24 years	
5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate	CP	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	Total number of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union	
5.4	Met need for family planning <sup>20</sup>	UN	Number of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern contraceptive methods	Total number of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union	SDG Indicator 3.7.1
5.5a 5.5b 5.5c	Antenatal care coverage	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth (a) at least once by skilled health personnel (b) at least four times by any provider (c) at least eight times by any provider	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.6	Content of antenatal care	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who had their blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples during the last pregnancy that led to a live birth	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.7	Skilled attendant at delivery	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended by skilled health personnel during their most recent live birth	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	SDG Indicator 3.1.2
5.8	Institutional deliveries	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years whose most recent live birth in the last 2 years was delivered in a health facility	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.9	Caesarean section	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years whose most recent live birth in the last 2 years was delivered by caesarean section	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.10	Post-partum stay in health facility	PN	Number of women age 15-49 years who stayed in the health facility for 12 hours or more after the delivery of their most recent live birth in the last 2 years	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.11	Post-natal health check for the newborn	PN	Number of last live births in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery	Total number of last live births in the last 2 years	
5.12	Post-natal health check for the mother	PN	Number of women age 15-49 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live birth in the last 2 years	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	

<sup>20</sup> See the MICS tabulation plan for a detailed description

MICS INDICATOR <sup>[M]</sup>		Module <sup>4</sup>	Numerator <sup>5</sup>	Denominator	SDG Reference <sup>6</sup>
5.13	Newborns dried	MN	Number of last live births in the last 2 years where the newborn was dried after birth	Total number of last live births in the last 2 years	
5.14	Skin-to-skin care	MN	Number of last live births in the last 2 years where the newborn was placed on the mother's bare chest after birth	Total number of last live births in the last 2 years	
5.15	Delayed bathing	MN	Number of last live births in the last 2 years where the newborn was bathed more than 24 hours after birth	Total number of last live births in the last 2 years	
5.16	Cord cut with clean instrument	MN	Number of last live births in the last 2 years where the umbilical cord was cut with a new blade or boiled instrument (non-facility births)	Total number of last live births delivered outside a facility in the last 2 years	
5.17	Nothing harmful applied to cord	MN	Number of last live births in the last 2 years where nothing harmful was applied to the cord	Total number of last live births in the last 2 years	
5.18	Postnatal care signal functions <sup>21</sup>	PN	Number of last live births in the last 2 years where the newborn received a least 2 signal postnatal care functions within 2 days after birth	Total number of last live births in the last 2 years	
5.19	Maternal mortality ratio	MM	Deaths during pregnancy, childbirth, or within two months after delivery or termination of pregnancy, per 100,000 births within the 7-year period preceding the survey		SDG Indicator 3.1.1

CHILD DEVELOPMENT					
6.1	Attendance to early childhood education	UB	Number of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
6.2	Support for learning	EC	Number of children age 24-59 months with whom an adult household member has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	Total number of children age 24-59 months	
6.3	Father's support for learning	EC	Number of children age 24-59 months whose father has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	Total number of children age 24-59 months	
6.4	Mother's support for learning	EC	Number of children age 24-59 months whose mother has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	Total number of children age 24-59 months	
6.5	Availability of children's books	EC	Number of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	Total number of children under age 5	
6.6	Availability of playthings	EC	Number of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	Total number of children under age 5	
6.7	Inadequate supervision	EC	Number of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week	Total number of children under age 5	

<sup>21</sup> Signal functions are 1) Checking the cord, 2) Counseling on danger signs, 3) Assessing temperature, 4) Observing/counseling on breastfeeding, and 5) Weighing the baby (where applicable).

MICS INDICATOR <sup>[M]</sup>		Module <sup>4</sup>	Numerator <sup>5</sup>	Denominator	SDG Reference <sup>6</sup>
6.8	Early child development index	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning	Total number of children age 36-59 months	SDG Indicator 4.2.1

LITERACY AND EDUCATION					
7.1	Literacy rate among young women <sup>[M]</sup>	WB	Number of women age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education	Total number of women age 15-24 years	
7.2	Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	ED	Number of children in the relevant age group (one year before the official primary school entry age) who are attending an early childhood education programme or primary school	Total number of children in the relevant age group	SDG Indicator 4.2.2
7.3	School readiness	ED	Number of children in first grade of primary school who attended pre-school during the previous school year	Total number of children attending the first grade of primary school	
7.4	Net intake rate in primary education	ED	Number of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	Total number of children of school-entry age	
7.5a 7.5b 7.5c	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	ED	Number of children of (a) primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school (b) lower secondary school age currently attending lower secondary school or higher (c) upper secondary school age currently attending upper secondary school or higher	Total number of children of (a) primary school age (b) lower secondary school age (c) upper secondary school age	
7.6a 7.6b 7.6c	Out-of-school rate	ED	Number of children of (a) primary school age who are not attending primary or lower secondary school (b) lower secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher (c) upper secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher	Total number of children of (a) primary school age (b) lower secondary school age (c) upper secondary school age	
7.7a 7.7b	Gross intake rate to the last grade	ED	Number of children attending the last grade (excluding repeaters) (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school	Total number of children of completion age (age appropriate to final grade)	
7.8a 7.8b 7.8c	Completion rate	ED	Number of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade who have completed that grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school (c) Upper secondary school	Total number of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade	

MICS INDICATOR <sup>[M]</sup>		Module <sup>4</sup>	Numerator <sup>5</sup>	Denominator	SDG Reference <sup>6</sup>
7.9	Effective transition rate to secondary school	ED	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are in the first grade of lower secondary school during the current school year	Total number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are not repeating the last grade of primary school in the current school year	
7.10a 7.10b	Over-age for grade	ED	Number of students in each grade who are 2 or more years older than the official school age for grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school	Total number of students attending in each grade	
7.11a 7.11b 7.11c	Education Parity Indices (a) Gender (b) Wealth (c) Area	ED	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls (a) primary school (b) lower secondary school (c) upper secondary school  Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the poorest quintile (a) primary school (b) lower secondary school (c) upper secondary school  Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for rural residents (a) primary school (b) lower secondary school (c) upper secondary school	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys (a) primary school (b) lower secondary school (c) upper secondary school  Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the richest quintile (a) primary school (b) lower secondary school (c) upper secondary school  Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for urban residents (a) primary school (b) lower secondary school (c) upper secondary school	SDG Indicator 4.5.1
7.12	Availability of information on children's school performance	PR	Number of children age 7-14 enrolled in schools who provided student report cards to parents	Total number of children age 7-14 attending school	
7.13	Opportunity to participate in School Management	PR	Number of children age 7-14 enrolled in schools whose governing body includes parents	Total number of children age 7-14 attending school	
7.14	Participation in school management	PR	Number of children age 7-14 attending school for whom an adult household member participated in school governing body meetings	Total number of children age 7-14 attending school	
7.15	Effective participation in school management	PR	Number of children age 7-14 attending school for whom an adult household member attended a school governing body meeting in which key education/financial issues were discussed	Total number of children age 7-14 attending school	
7.16	Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress	PR	Number of children age 7-14 attending school for whom an adult household member discussed child's progress with teachers	Total number of children age 7-14 attending school	
7.17	Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence	PR	Number of children age 7-14 attending school for whom an adult household member contacted school representatives when child could not attend class due to teacher strike or absence	Total number of children age 7-14 attending school who could not attend class due to teacher strike or absence	
7.18	Availability of books at home	PR	Number of children 7-14 years who have three or more books to read at home	Total number of children age 7-14 years	

MICS INDICATOR <sup>[M]</sup>		Module <sup>4</sup>	Numerator <sup>5</sup>	Denominator	SDG Reference <sup>6</sup>
7.19	Reading habit at home	FL	Number of children 7-14 years who read books or are read to at home	Total number of children age 7-14 years	
7.20	School and home languages	FL	Number of children age 7-14 attending school whose home language is used at school	Total number of children age 7-14 attending school	
7.21	Support with homework	PR	Number of children age 7-14 attending school who received help with homework	Total number of children age 7-14 attending school who have homework	
7.22a 7.22b	Children with foundational reading and number skills	FL	Number of children age 7-14 years who successfully completed (a) three foundational reading tasks (b) four foundational number tasks	Total number of children age 7-14 years	SDG Indicator 4.1.1

CHILD PROTECTION					
8.1	Birth registration	BR	Number of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered with a civil authority	Total number of children under age 5	SDG Indicator 16.9.1
8.2	Child labour	CL	Number of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour <sup>22</sup>	Total number of children age 5-17 years	SDG Indicator 8.7.1
8.3	Violent discipline	UCD – FCD	Number of children age 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past one month	Total number of children age 1-14 years	SDG Indicator 16.2.1
8.4a 8.4b	Early Marriage <sup>[M]</sup>	MA	Number of women age 20-24 years who were first married or in union (a) before age 15, (b) before age 18	Total number of women age 20-24 years	SDG Indicator 5.3.1
8.5	Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union <sup>[M]</sup>	MA	Number of women age 15-19 years who are married or in union	Total number of women age 15-19 years	
8.6	Polygyny <sup>[M]</sup>	MA	Number of women age 15-49 years who are in a polygynous union	Total number of women age 15-49 years who are married or in union	
8.7a 8.7b	Spousal age difference	MA	Number of women who are married or in union and whose spouse is 10 or more years older, (a) among women age 15-19 years, (b) among women age 20-24 years	Total number of women who are married or in union (a) age 15-19 years, (b) age 20-24 years	
8.8	Approval for female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C)	FG	Number of women age 15-49 years who state that FGM/C should be continued	Total number of women age 15-49 years who have heard of FGM/C	

<sup>22</sup> Children involved in child labour are defined as children involved in economic activities above the age-specific thresholds, children involved in household chores above the age-specific thresholds, and children involved in hazardous work. See the MICS tabulation plan for more detailed information on thresholds and classifications

MICS INDICATOR <sup>[M]</sup>		Module <sup>4</sup>	Numerator <sup>5</sup>	Denominator	SDG Reference <sup>6</sup>
8.9	Prevalence of FGM/C among women	FG	Number of women age 15-49 years who report to have undergone any form of FGM/C	Total number of women age 15-49 years	SDG Indicator 5.3.2
8.10	Prevalence of FGM/C among girls	FG	Number of daughters age 0-14 years who have undergone any form of FGM/C, as reported by mothers age 15-49 years	Total number of daughters age 0-14 years of mothers age 15-49 years	
8.11	Attitudes towards domestic violence <sup>[M]</sup>	DV	Number of women who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
8.12	Children's living arrangements	HL	Number of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	Total number of children age 0-17 years	
8.13	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	HL	Number of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead	Total number of children age 0-17 years	
8.14	Children with at least one parent living abroad	HL	Number of children 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	Total number of children 0-17 years	

MICS INDICATOR <sup>[M]</sup>		Module <sup>4</sup>	Numerator <sup>5</sup>	Denominator	SDG Reference <sup>6</sup>
<b>HIV/AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOR</b>					
9.1	Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women <sup>[M]</sup>	HA	Number of women age 15-24 years who correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV <sup>23</sup> , and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission	Total number of women age 15-24 years	
9.2	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV <sup>[M]</sup>	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means <sup>24</sup> of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
9.3	Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV <sup>[M]</sup>	HA	Number of women age 15-49 who report discriminatory attitudes <sup>25</sup> toward people living with HIV	Total number of women age 15-49 years who have heard of HIV	
9.4	Women who know where to be tested for HIV <sup>[M]</sup>	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
9.5	Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results <sup>[M]</sup>	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
9.6	Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results <sup>[M]</sup>	HA	Number of women age 15-24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months, who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results	Total number of women age 15-24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months	
9.7a 9.7b	HIV counselling during antenatal care	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years and received antenatal care during the pregnancy of their most recent birth, reporting that during an ANC visit they received (a) counselling on HIV (b) information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results	Total number of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years	
9.8	HIV testing during antenatal care	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years and received antenatal care during the pregnancy of their most recent birth, reporting that they were offered and accepted an HIV test during antenatal care and received their results	Total number of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years	
9.9	Young women who have never had sex <sup>[M]</sup>	SB	Number of never married women age 15-24 years who have never had sex	Total number of never married women age 15-24 years	
9.10	Sex before age 15 among young women <sup>[M]</sup>	SB	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex before age 15	Total number of women age 15-24 years	
9.11	Age-mixing among sexual partners	SB	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months with a partner who was 10 or more years older	Total number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	

<sup>23</sup> Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner

<sup>24</sup> Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding

<sup>25</sup> Women who answered no to either of the following two questions: 1) Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV? 2) Do you think children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative?

MICS INDICATOR <sup>[M]</sup>		Module <sup>4</sup>	Numerator <sup>5</sup>	Denominator	SDG Reference <sup>6</sup>
9.12	Multiple sexual partnerships <sup>[M]</sup>	SB	Number of women age 15-49 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
9.13	Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships <sup>[M]</sup>	SB	Number of women age 15-49 years who report having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Total number of women age 15-49 years who reported having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months	
9.14	Sex with non-regular partners <sup>[M]</sup>	SB	Number of sexually active women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner in the last 12 months	Total number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	
9.15	Condom use with non-regular partners <sup>[M]</sup>	SB	Number of women age 15-24 years reporting the use of a condom the last time they had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting sex partner in the last 12 months	Total number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months	
9.16	Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans	HL – ED	Proportion attending school among children age 10-14 years who have lost both parents	Proportion attending school among children age 10-14 years whose parents are alive and who are living with one or both parents	
9.17	Male circumcision	MMC	Number of men age 15-49 years who report having been circumcised	Total number of men age 15-49 years	

MASS MEDIA AND ICT					
10.1	Exposure to mass media <sup>[M]</sup>	MT	Number of women age 15-49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
10.2	Households with a radio	HC	Number of households that have a radio	Total number of households	
10.3	Households with a television	HC	Number of households that have a television	Total number of households	
10.4	Households with a telephone	HC – MT	Number of households that have a telephone (fixed line or mobile phone)	Total number of households	
10.5	Households with a computer	HC	Number of households that have a computer	Total number of households	
10.6	Households with internet	HC	Number of households that have access to the internet by any device from home	Total number of households	
10.7	Use of computer <sup>[M]</sup>	MT	Number of women age 15-49 years who used a computer during the last 3 months	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
10.8	Ownership of mobile phone <sup>[M]</sup>	MT	Number of women age 15-49 years who own a mobile phone	Total number of women age 15-49 years	SDG Indicator 5.b.1
10.9	Use of mobile phone <sup>[M]</sup>	MT	Number of women age 15-49 who used a mobile telephone during the last 3 months	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
10.10a 10.10b	Use of internet <sup>[M]</sup>	MT	Number of women age 15-49 who used the internet (a) during the last 3 months (b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	Total number of women age 15-49 years	SDG Indicator 17.8.1

MICS INDICATOR <sup>[M]</sup>		Module <sup>4</sup>	Numerator <sup>5</sup>	Denominator	SDG Reference <sup>6</sup>
10.11	ICT skills <sup>[M]</sup>	MT	Number of women who have carried out at least one of nine specific computer related activities	Total number of women age 15-49 years	SDG Indicator 4.4.1

SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING					
11.1a 11.1b	Overall life satisfaction index <sup>[M]</sup>	LS	Average life satisfaction score for women (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49	Total number of women (a) age 15-24 years (b) age 15-49 years	
11.2a 11.2b	Happiness <sup>[M]</sup>	LS	Number of women who are very or somewhat happy (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49	Total number of women (c) age 15-24 years (d) age 15-49 years	
11.3a 11.3b	Perception of a better life <sup>[M]</sup>	LS	Number of women whose life improved during the last one year and who expect that their life will be better after one year (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49	Total number of women (e) age 15-24 years (f) age 15-49 years	

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE					
12.1	Tobacco use <sup>[M]</sup>	TA	Number of women age 15-49 years who smoked cigarettes or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products at any time during the last one month	Total number of women age 15-49 years	SDG Indicator 3.a.1
12.2	Smoking before age 15 <sup>[M]</sup>	TA	Number of women age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
12.3	Use of alcohol <sup>[M]</sup>	TA	Number of women age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
12.4	Use of alcohol before age 15 <sup>[M]</sup>	TA	Number of women age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15	Total number of women age 15-49 years	

HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE					
13.1	Access to electricity	HC	Number of household members with access to electricity	Total number of household members	SDG Indicator 7.1.1
13.2	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	EU	Number of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	Total number of household members	SDG Indicator 7.1.2
13.3	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking	EU	Number of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking	Total number of household members	

MICS INDICATOR <sup>[M]</sup>		Module <sup>4</sup>	Numerator <sup>5</sup>	Denominator	SDG Reference <sup>6</sup>
13.4	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating	EU	Number of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating	Total number of household members	
13.5	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting	EU	Number of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting	Total number of household members	

SOCIAL TRANSFERS					
14.1	Population covered by social transfers	ST	Number of household members that received any type of social transfers and benefits in the last 3 months	Total number of household members	SDG Indicator 1.3.1
14.2	Poorest households that received any type of social transfers	ST	Number of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months	Total number of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles	
14.3	Children in the households that received any type of social transfers	ST	Number of children under age 18 living in the households that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months	Total number of children age under 18	
14.4	School-related support	ED	Number of children age 5-24 currently attending school that received any type of school-related support in the current/most recent academic year	Total number of children age 5-24 attending school	
14.5a 14.5b 14.5c	Health insurance coverage <sup>[M]</sup>	WB CB AG	Number of population covered by health insurance a) women age 15-49 b) children age 5-17 c) children under age 5	Total number of a) women age 15-49 b) children age 5-17 c) children under age 5	

MICS INDICATOR <sup>[M]</sup>		Module <sup>4</sup>	Numerator <sup>5</sup>	Denominator	SDG Reference <sup>6</sup>
<b>VICTIMISATION</b>					
15.1	Victimisation <sup>[M]</sup>	VT	Number of women subjected to violence within the last 12 months	Total number of women age 15-49	
15.2	Crime reporting <sup>[M]</sup>	VT	Number of last incidences of violence in the last 12 months reported to the police	Total number of women age 15-49 experiencing violence in the last 12 months	SDG Indicator 16.3.1
15.3	Safety <sup>[M]</sup>	VT	Number of women feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark	Total number of women age 15-49	SDG Indicator 16.1.4
15.4	Discrimination <sup>[M]</sup>	VT	Number of women having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	Total number of women age 15-49	SDG Indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1
<b>FUNCTIONING</b>					
16.1	Children with functional difficulty	UCF – FCF	Number of children age 2-17 reported with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Total number of children age 2-17	
<b>POVERTY</b>					
17.1	Multidimensional poverty		Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions, by selected measures of multidimensional poverty <sup>26</sup>		SDG Indicator 1.2.2

<sup>26</sup> While this SDG indicator is defined according to national measures of multidimensional poverty, the standard MICS questionnaires can be used to calculate several non-monetary indices, such as MODA, MPI and Bristol.

## Annex 2: MICS Technical Collaboration Framework

### Step 1: Data Assessment

Discussions / Analysis in country to determine if a MICS is required based on existing data gaps and needs of disaggregated / equity-sensitive data



Discussions between UNICEF Country Office (CO), Regional Office (RO), and Headquarters (HQ)



Decision in the country made on whether to conduct MICS and scope of the survey



**Draft Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) produced**

### Step 2: Survey Design Workshop

The survey team including **survey managers** from the country participate in the MICS Survey Design Workshop together with survey teams from other countries



Discussions are held with the Global MICS Team and regional office consultants (sample, survey content, timing, etc.) during the workshop

### Step 3: Survey Plan and Budget

Using MICS templates, the Country Survey Plan and Budget (drafted at the workshop) and the MoU finalised by the implementing partner in consultation with UNICEF Country Office



Shared with UNICEF Regional Office for review



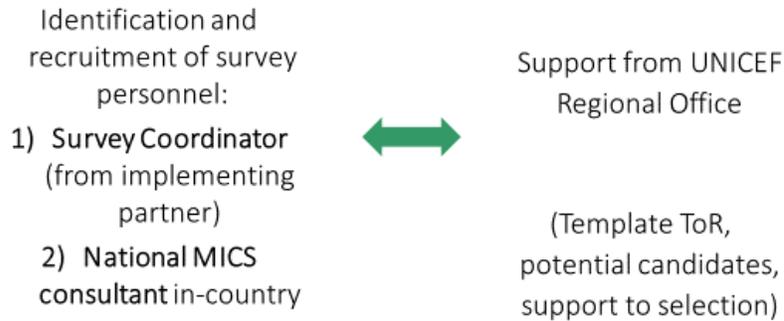
Global MICS Team Consolidated feedback provided (within 7 days)



**Survey Plan and Budget and MoU finalised**



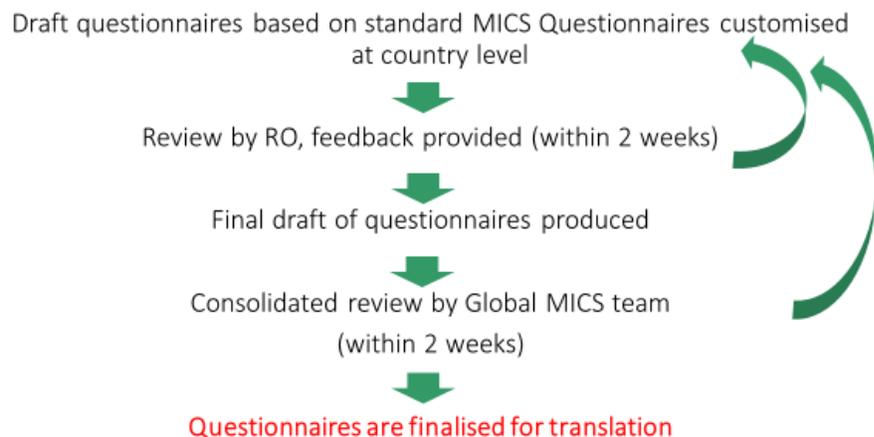
## Step 4: Human Resources



## Step 5: Survey Committees



## Step 6: Questionnaire Design



## Step 7: Translation

Questionnaires and Instructions for Fieldwork Staff translated into local language(s)



Back translation organised at country level.



Back translation is reviewed by RO



**Questionnaires are finalised for pretest**

## Step 8: Sampling

RO mobilises a regional sampling expert to provide technical assistance



Design of sample in country  
Preparation of the sample weights calculation template



Country sends sample design and sample weight calculation template to RO for review (within 2 weeks)



Final review by Global MICS team (within 2 weeks)



**Selection of sample**



## Step 9: Supplies

Based on the content of the questionnaires and size of sample, quantity of supplies is determined at the country level



Consultation with RO for advice on procurement of recommended supplies.



**Supplies ordered by CO**

## Step 10: Listing

Based on the sample selection and according to the listing manual, the implementing agency conducts household listing and selection in sampled clusters



Regional Sampling Expert Consultant reviews household selection, listing training agenda, listing forms

Regional Data Processing Expert reviews data collection application

## Step 11: Pre-test of Questionnaires

Conducted after appropriate training in the country



Regional Household Survey expert support

Pre-test report is produced in the country



Consolidated review by MICS team (1 week)

## Step 12: Finalising the Questionnaire

Questionnaires finalised

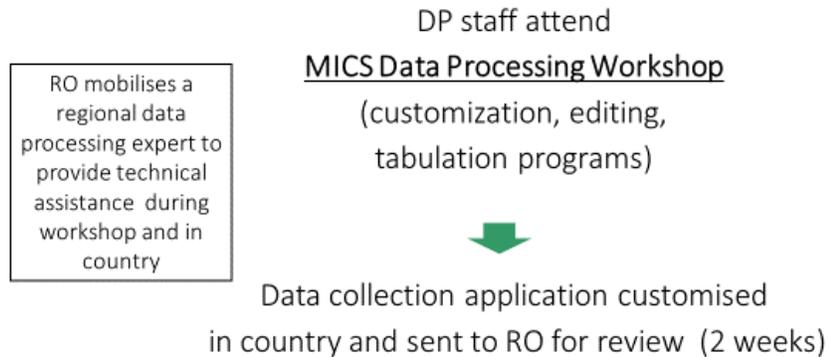


Consolidated review by Global MICS team (1 week)



**Final questionnaires produced in country**

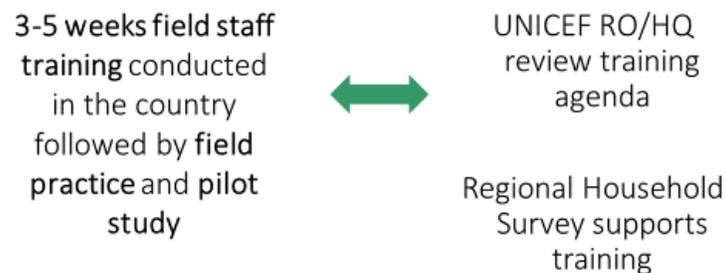
## Step 13: Data Processing Programmes



## Step 14: Testing of Data Collection Application

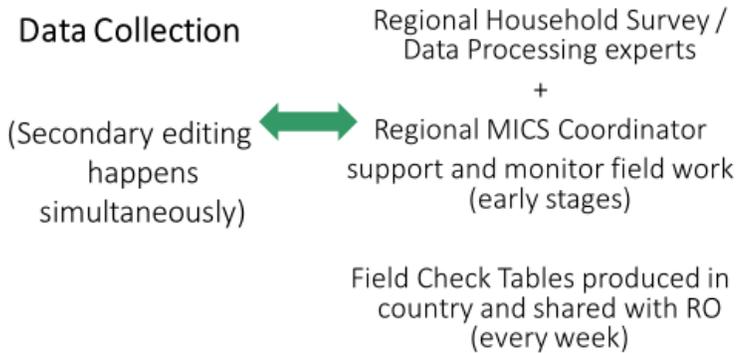


## Step 15: Fieldwork Training and Pilot Study

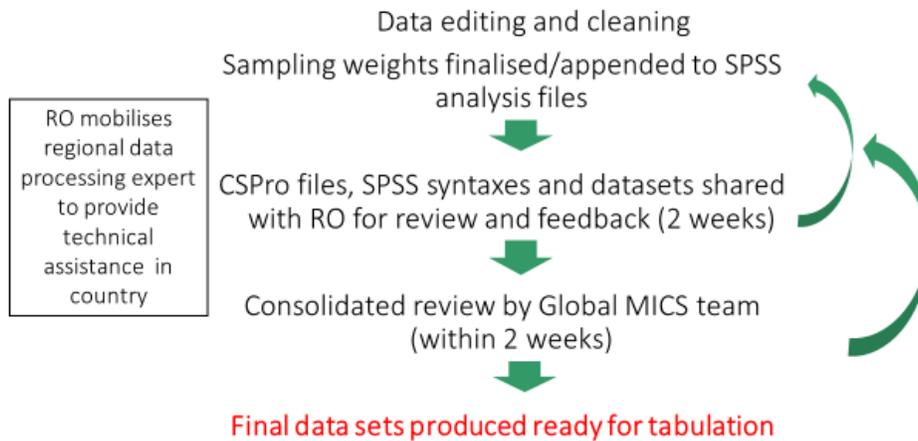




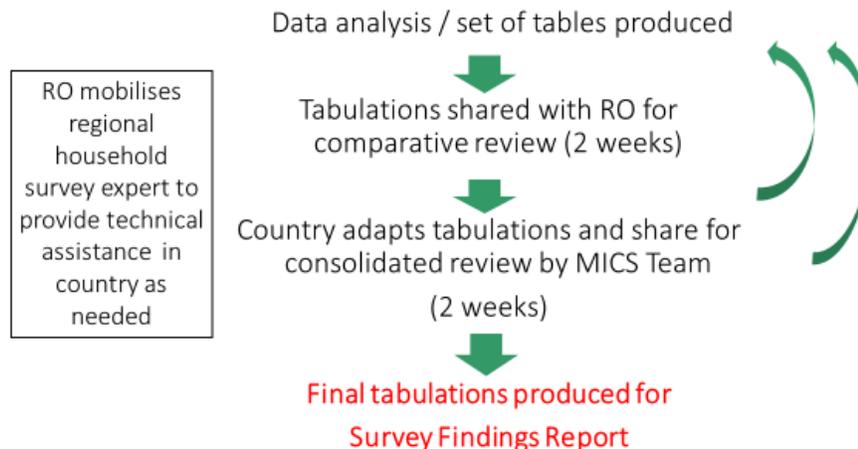
## Step 16: Field Work / Data Collection



## Step 17: Creating Analysis Files



## Step 18: Data Analysis & Tabulation



## Step 19: Survey Findings Report



## Step 20: Third Workshop

Country survey teams participate in MICS Data Dissemination and Further Analysis Workshop to review findings with global and regional experts

A draft dissemination and further analysis plan is developed during the workshop

## Step 21: Printing (optional)

Print ready version sent to RO for final feedback (within 7 days)

Report Printed  
(Hard copies sent to RO and HQ)

**pdf version shared with RO for Global dissemination at [mics.unicef.org](https://mics.unicef.org)**

## Step 22: Data Sharing

With support from RO/HQ, anonymisation of datasets



A set of standard variables are added to datasets along with any necessary notes on using the data and contact information of the implementing agency.



Datasets are uploaded to [mics.unicef.org](https://mics.unicef.org)

## Step 23: Completion of Archiving

MICS Survey Archive completed and data documented



Archives shared with RO for review. Consolidated feedback by Global MICS team provided (within 2 weeks)



Archive finalised and uploaded to [mics.unicef.org](https://mics.unicef.org)

RO/HQ coordinate with IHSN to mobilise consultant to provide support in country as needed



## Step 24: Dissemination

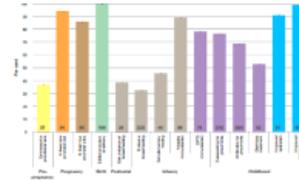
MICS dissemination activities with assistance from UNICEF communication personnel



MICS Dissemination templates made available by Global MICS Team

Support provided from RO and HQ as needed

## Step 25: Further Analysis



MICS further  
analysis  
planned in  
collaboration  
with other  
partners



Support provided  
by RO and HQ as  
needed