



USING HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS FOR SDG MONITORING

Beijing, 27 June 2018



SDGs and household surveys

Household surveys produce data, for the intended population, that is/can be:

- Robust
- Representative
- “Complete”
- High quality
- Flexible
- Disaggregated for diverse set of stratifiers

*for various types of indicators
- coverage, impact,
attitudinal, behavioral*

All at the same time

.... which makes them indispensable for the purposes of SDG monitoring, *in all settings*

Global household survey programs

Multi-topic, multi-indicator **global** surveys date back to the 1970s

- World Fertility Surveys
- Contraceptive Prevalence Surveys
- Demographic and Health Surveys
- Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys
- Living Standards Measurement Surveys/Household Budget Surveys/HIES



Global household survey programs

Increase in multi-topic and thematic surveys during the first data revolution:

- Malaria Indicator Surveys
- AIDS Indicator Surveys
- SIMPOC Surveys
- Nutrition Surveys
- Violence Against Children Surveys
- Victimization Surveys

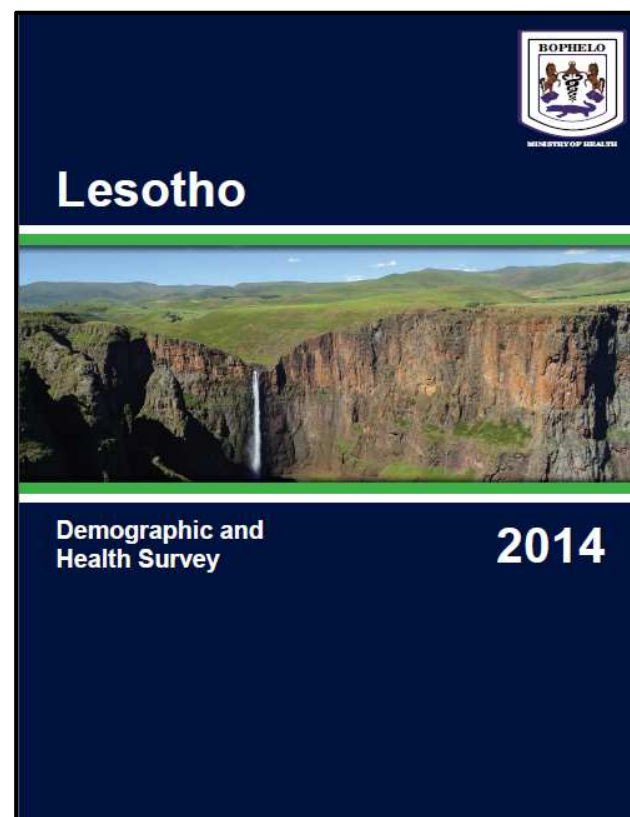
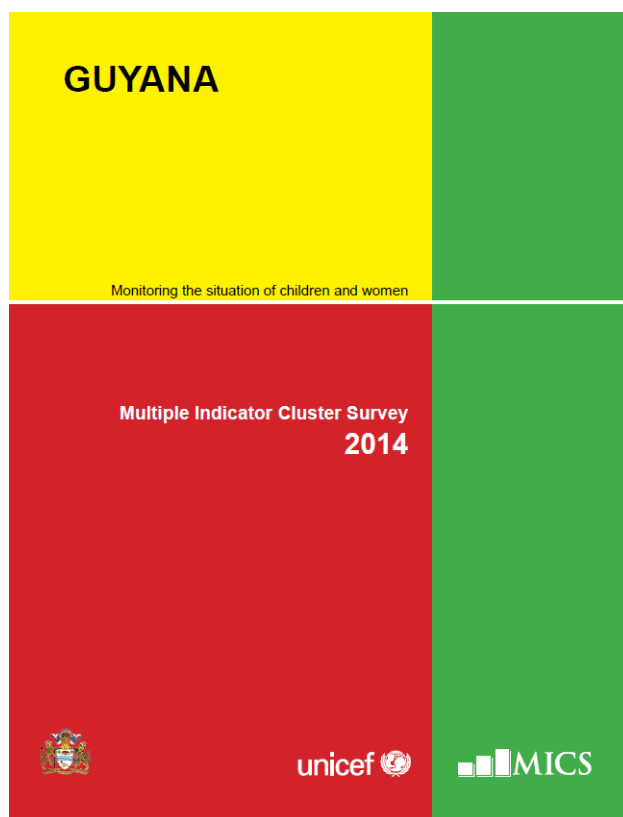


Regional survey programs:

- PAPFAM
- SILC

Global household survey programs

MICS and DHS are now the two largest global survey programs on children and women



Developments in the world of household surveys

- New household survey initiatives
- Significant new investments
- Innovations in household surveys – technological and methodological
- Triangulation with other data sources
- Renewed emphasis on capacity development
- More disaggregation
- Improvements in open access
- Alignment with SDGs, transformation of programmes

New partnerships

- DHS-MICS-LSMS Collaborative Group
- Joint work by household survey programmes
- Household Surveys Working Group of Health Data Collaborative
- Inter-secretariat Working Group on Household Surveys

Intersecretariat working group



INTERSECRETARIAT WORKING GROUP
ON HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS

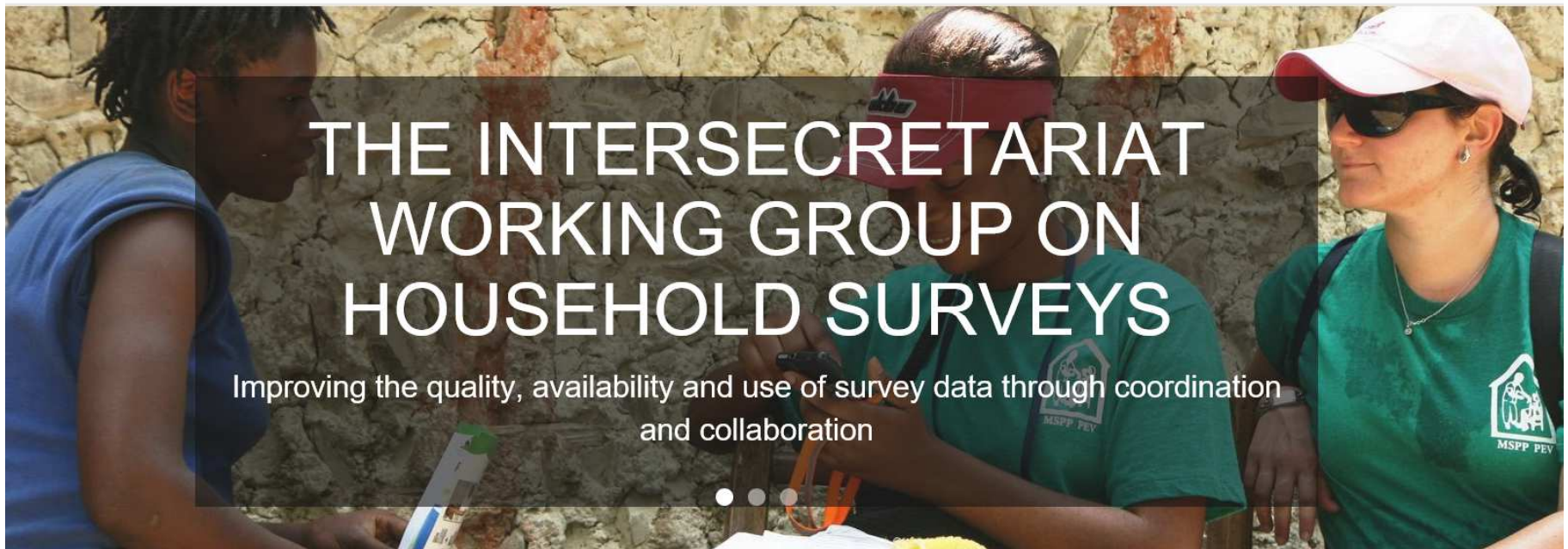
HOME

TASK FORCES

MEETINGS

NEWS

RESOURCES



ISWGHS

Welcome to the website of the Inter-secretariat Working Group on Household Surveys

<https://unstats.un.org/iswghs/>

ISWGHS analysis

- Data for 77 out of 232 global SDG indicators can be generated by household surveys
- Spread widely across topics (13 goals)
- Concentrated in health, education, gender equality, poverty, hunger, labour and justice
 - A finite set of household surveys can deliver on a large proportion of SDG indicators
 - **A single survey instrument cannot cover the majority or all of these indicators**
 - More than 70 percent of all of these indicators can be covered by MICS, DHS, LSMS/HIES, and LFS surveys



**Don't
forget to
complete the
Household
Survey!**

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys

Round	Year/Period	Emphasis	# of Surveys
MICS1	1995-96	World Summit for Children Goals	66
MICS2	2000	World Summit for Children Goals	66
MICS3	2005-07	World Fit For Children Goals, MDGs, Other Global Monitoring Frameworks	53
MICS4	2009-12	MDGs, Other Global Monitoring Frameworks	60
MICS5	2013-17	Final MDG Assessment, A Promise Renewed, Other Global Monitoring Frameworks, baseline for post 2015 goals/targets	50
MICS6	2017-20	SDGs, other globally recommended indicators, new topics, emerging issues	60+

Completed surveys since 1995

22

Years

109

Countries

299

Surveys



Participating countries, MICS6 (2017-2020)

Europe & Central Asia

Azerbaijan
Kazakhstan
*Bosnia & Herzegovina**
*Serbia**
Turkmenistan
Ukraine
Belarus
Georgia
Kyrgyzstan
*FYR Macedonia**
*Montenegro**

East Asia & The Pacific

Mongolia
DPR Korea
Lao PDR

** National and Roma surveys*

Western & Central Africa

Sao Tome & Principe
Central African Republic
Chad
Equatorial Guinea
Gambia
Guinea-Bissau
Mauritania
DR Congo
Ghana
Sierra Leone
Togo

Middle East & North Africa

Sudan
Algeria
Iraq
Tunisia

Latin America-Caribbean

Dominican Republic
El Salvador
Argentina
Costa Rica
Cuba
Honduras
Suriname

Eastern & Southern Africa

Zimbabwe
Lesotho
Madagascar

South Asia

Nepal
Bangladesh
Sindh (Pakistan)
Punjab (Pakistan)

47 national and subnational
surveys in 42 countries

As of March 2018

MICS Basic Features

Face to face interviews, observations, measurements and tests – now all CAPI

Representative data based on probabilistic samples

Standard questionnaires customized by countries to align with local data needs

Standard tools available for all survey stages, from planning to further analysis

Globally comparable data, reported within 6 months of fieldwork completion

Full government ownership – all activities are carried out and completed by government agencies

Global MICS team provides technical support for standardization and comparability

MICS Basic Features

Technical support/collaboration applies to all survey stages, from data gap assessment and planning, to dissemination and further analysis

Over-sampling of household with under-5s in low fertility settings

Low and middle income countries, some high income countries

Countries participate at any point during a round based on a data gap assessment

In long-term statistical plans for an increasing number of countries, funded entirely or primarily by governments

MICS indicators

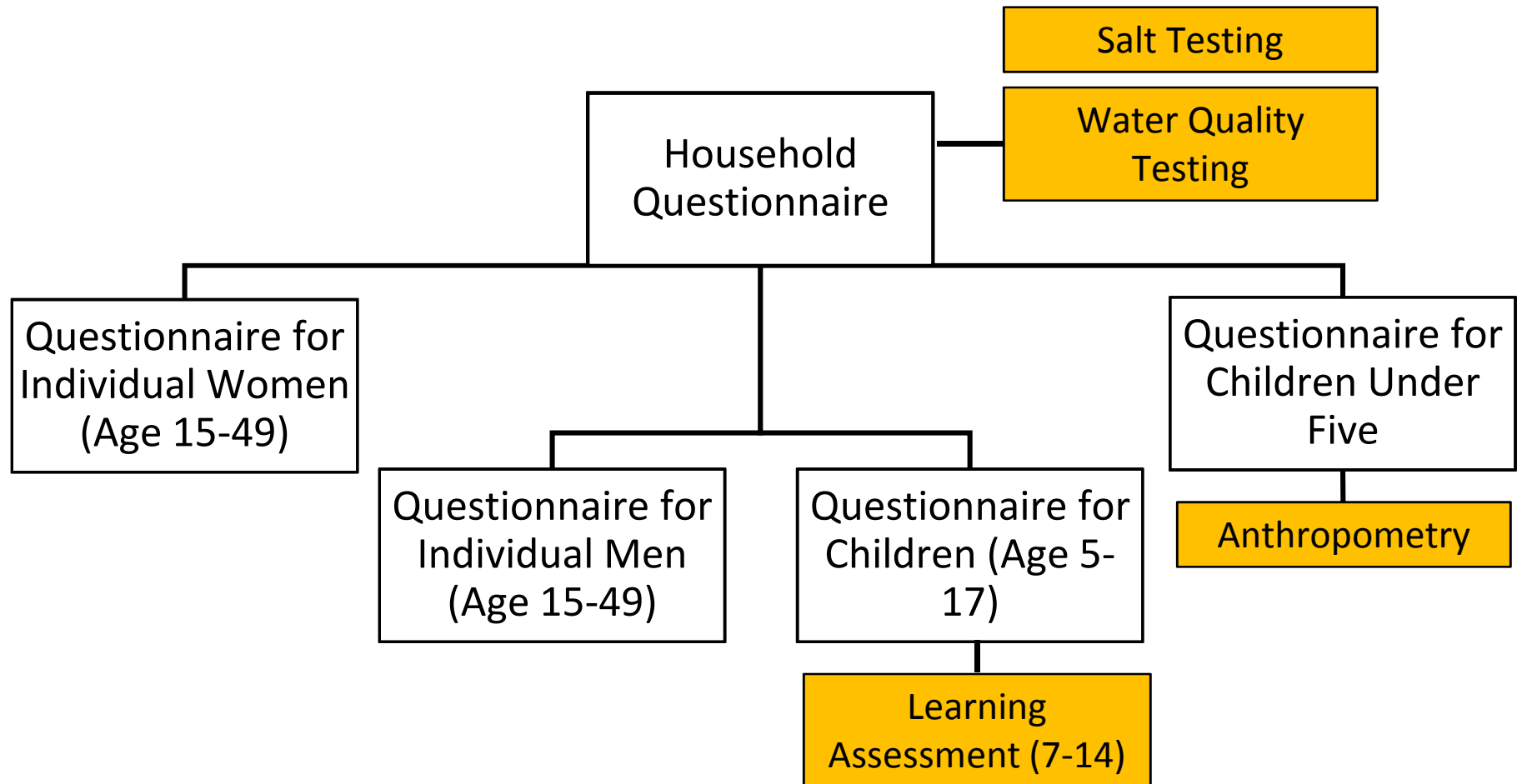
MICS6 Indicators and definitions



MICS INDICATOR ^[M]	SDG ¹	Module ²	Definition ³	Value	
SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS					
SR.1		7.1.1	HC	Percentage of household members with access to electricity	
SR.2			WB	Percentage 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	
SR.3			MT	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television	
SR.4			HC	Percentage of households that have a radio	
SR.5			HC	Percentage of households that have a television	
SR.6			HC – MT	Percentage of households that have a telephone (fixed line or mobile phone)	
SR.7			HC	Percentage of households that have a computer	
SR.8			HC	Percentage of households that have access to the internet by any device from home	
SR.9			MT	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who used a computer during the last 3 months	
SR.10		5.b.1	MT	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who own a mobile phone	
SR.11			MT	Percentage of women age 15-49 who used a mobile telephone during the last 3 months	

The list of 176 MICS indicators was the starting point for the design of standard tools (especially questionnaires) of MICS6, and is the basis for data gap assessments, analysis and reporting

MICS Questionnaires



Disaggregation

Standard disaggregates, for all indicators,
whenever relevant and possible

- Sex
- Age
- Disability (child and adult)
- Urban-rural (urban-poor, type of location)
- Ethnicity (for household head – individuals possible)
- Wealth index
- Geographic location (regions, districts, provinces etc)
- Migratory status
 - + Other indicator specific disaggregates

Aligning MICS content with the SDGs, new topics

Methodological work

- ..recent methodological work on indicators that ended up as SDG indicators or disaggregates
 - ECD index
 - Child discipline
 - Hand washing
 - Child labour
 - FGM/C
 - Birth registration
 - Learning assessments
 - Water quality testing
 - Children with disabilities
- ...ongoing work on SDG indicators or disaggregates and other related topics
 - Informed decision making on SR, contraception and RHC
 - Time use (children)
 - Post-emergency module
 - Verbal and social autopsies
 - New measure on ECD

SDGs and MICS



MICS6 includes 33 SDG indicators under 11 different goals – 43 percent of all household survey based indicators

Summary – what's new?

Data Collection

- New indicators, questionnaire modules, questionnaire structure
- New disaggregates – disability, migration, urban-poor
- New tests – foundational learning skills, water quality
- New partnerships
- Strong recommendation to collect/compile geospatial data
- High frequency surveys using mobile phones (forthcoming)

Analysis & Dissemination

- Rapid release of results, within 6 months
- Stripped-down final report
- Statistical snapshots
- Thematic further analysis workshops
- New partnerships
- MICS Tabulator

MICS Programme

Based on data gap assessments, create informed demand at country level

Coordinate and support the implementation of government-owned MICS surveys, with capacity building activities

Carry out methodological work to develop survey tools, methods, modules and indicators

Work with national and international partners for harmonization, inclusion & adoption of MICS tools and topics

Carry out secondary analysis, publish, disseminate, publicly share data

<http://mics.unicef.org>

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys

Over two decades, close to 300 Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys have been carried out in more than 100 countries.

[Facts & Figures](#)



Tools

Documentation to guide survey teams through every step of the MICS process



Surveys

Access the full list of MICS surveys, view survey status, download reports and datasets



Publications



Workshops



Methodological work



Facts & Figures



News



Job opportunities

SDG indicators in MICS

1.2.2 Multidimensional poverty

1.3.1 Social protection coverage

1.4.1 Use of basic services

2.2.1 Stunting

2.2.2 Wasting & overweight

3.1.1 Maternal mortality

3.1.2 Skilled birth attendant

3.2.1 Under-5 mortality

3.2.2 Neonatal mortality

3.7.1 Met need

3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate

3.8.1 Tracer interventions

3.a.1 Current tobacco use

3.b.1 Immunization

4.1.1 Reading/numeracy

4.2.1 ECD

4.2.2 Preschool attendance

4.4.1 ICT skills

4.5.1 Parity indices

5.3.1 Child marriage

5.3.2 FGM/C

5.b.1 Mobile phone ownership

SDG indicators in MICS

6.1.1 Safely managed drinking water

*6.2.1 Safely managed sanitation +
handwashing*

7.1.1 Access to electricity

7.1.2 Clean fuels and technology

8.7.1 Child labour

10.3.1 Discrimination

16.1.4 Feeling safe

16.2.1 Child discipline

16.3.1 Crime reporting

16.9.1 Birth registration

17.8.1 Internet use

A global public good

Indicators and content
are not “only for
UNICEF”

Based on demand from
countries and
development partners,
validated, tested
questions are included in
the standard
questionnaires (e.g.
Pacific)

Example: Typical add-ons between MICS and DHS

- Add-ons to DHS from MICS
 - Child labour
 - Child discipline
 - ECD
 - Water quality
 - Child disability
- Add-ons to MICS from DHS
 - Extended questions on contraception, family planning
 - Abortions, wasted pregnancies
 - HIV, anemia, malaria testing
 - Fertility preferences