

# Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) Guidance Note

A submission to the Pacific Methods Board



## Table of Contents

Abbreviations and Acronyms .....	iii
Summary .....	iv
Introduction .....	1
Background of the MICS .....	1
Measuring the current situation .....	2
The MICS Technical Collaboration Framework .....	3
Survey design .....	6
Data collection .....	7
Data processing .....	8
Data analysis .....	8
Reporting .....	8
Dissemination .....	8
Next steps .....	9
Annex A: Pacific Survey Calendar .....	1

## Abbreviations and Acronyms

DHS	Demographic and Health Surveys
HQ	Headquarters
MCO	Multi-Country Office
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
RO	Regional Office
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SPC	Pacific Community
ToRs	Terms of reference
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund

## Summary

This paper presents the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) programme of support to Pacific countries who will be joining the Global MICS programme to collect data to monitor national and regional priorities. The MICS programme offers standards, templates and guidance on all aspects of conducting a household survey with international quality standards, from planning to dissemination.

MICS are implemented by countries under a programme developed by United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to provide internationally comparable, statistically rigorous data on the situation of children, adolescents, women and households. Since its inception in 1995, over 300 MICS have been conducted in more than 100 countries. The MICS Global team is comprised of five full time UNICEF staff members based at UNICEF Headquarters, New York and seven regional coordinators based in each of the UNICEF seven regional offices. The Global MICS team collaborates with a pool of global technical experts with expertise in the areas of household survey design, implementation and analysis, data processing and sampling for the development of standards and new methodologies and to support countries during MICS implementation.

For most global and Pacific regional goals, standard monitoring indicators have been adopted. For the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), for example, the General Assembly has agreed upon a set of 232 indicators of which around 70 can be generated through household surveys. Out of all SDG indicators that can be generated by household surveys, around 48 percent (33 indicators) are covered by MICS6 in its entirety or partially. From the list of 132 Pacific Sustainable Development Indicators, 49 can be collected through household surveys. Currently, the standard MICS6 modules cover 25, in other words, one-half of the household survey based Pacific Sustainable Development Indicators.

The technical support to be provided to Pacific Island Countries is based on the Global MICS collaboration framework. The MICS Technical Collaboration Framework is built around 24 critical steps of the survey and is aimed towards providing technical assistance and quality assurance (on and off-site) at key steps of the survey process, from data needs assessment to further analysis. Each step includes a review mechanism; some steps may require multiple reviews while others may be straightforward. Technical feedback is provided and discussed at each step until agreement is reached. The support provided by the MICS programme is tailored according to country capacities and needs. The delivery of the technical collaboration is geared towards building capacities at national and Pacific sub-regional level. All final decisions are taken by the implementing agencies, with full ownership and accountability.

The Pacific regional five-year survey plan have several countries planning to conduct MICS survey with some additional modules or questions typically found in the Demographic and Health Surveys. Kiribati and Fiji have their surveys planned in 2018. Nauru, Tuvalu, Tonga and Samoa have their surveys planned for 2019. Limited support will also be provided to countries inserting MICS modules to other surveys.

## Introduction

This paper presents the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) programme of support to Pacific countries<sup>1</sup> who will be joining the Global MICS programme to collect data to monitor national priorities. MICS presents standards, templates and guidance on all aspects of conducting a household survey with international quality standards, from planning to dissemination. While tools are designed for MICS, many are equally applicable to any household survey. These tools and guidelines are customized to the country context based on standard recommendations, while adhering to the principles that they represent, and retaining comparability across countries.

The United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) in close collaboration with the Pacific Community (SPC) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) hosted a “Pacific Sustainable Development and Social Indicators Survey Design Workshop” during 19-27 March 2018. Participants were drawn from Statistics offices and Ministries of Health from 10 countries<sup>2</sup>. The workshop provided a platform to discuss the standardized methodologies and tools from MICS programme, and the possible integration of topics included in the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) programme and other Tier I and Tier II global Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators that are not in the standard MICS set of modules.

This paper summarises the set of tools and guidance available for implementation of MICS surveys. The full package content is available on <http://mics.unicef.org/tools>. Special considerations for the Pacific as discussed during the Survey Design workshop are included alongside the standard tools and guidelines.

## Background of the MICS programme

MICS are implemented by countries under a programme developed by UNICEF to provide internationally comparable, statistically rigorous data on the situation of children, adolescents, women and households. Since its inception in 1995, over 300 MICS have been conducted in more than 100 countries. The MICS is currently in its sixth round, known as MICS6. In the Pacific region, only Vanuatu has participated in the MICS programme in 2007; the report and data sets are available at <http://mics.unicef.org/surveys>.

The MICS Global Team that coordinates the programme and provides technical support to implementing agencies in countries comprises five full time UNICEF staff members based at UNICEF Headquarters, New York and seven regional coordinators based in each of the UNICEF seven regional offices. The Global MICS team collaborates with a pool of global technical experts with expertise in the areas of household survey design, implementation and analysis, data processing and sampling for the development of standards and new methodologies and to support countries during MICS implementation. Updates on the MICS team is

---

<sup>1</sup> UNICEF Pacific is a multi-country office that promotes the rights and wellbeing of every child in the Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, the Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu

<sup>2</sup> While all the 14 countries were invited, the following were represented; Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

available on <http://mics.unicef.org/about>. At country level, the MICS team is complemented by the UNICEF Pacific Multi-Country Office (MCO) focal person and the resident Pacific MICS consultant who will be recruited to provide dedicated support to implementing Statistics Office.

MICS is the largest source of household survey data on the situation of children and women worldwide. The programme is designed to collect data on women, men and children covering a wide range of topics that include demographic characteristics, literacy and education; water, sanitation and hygiene; water quality, energy use; reproductive health; child mortality; nutrition; child health; child development; child protection; child functioning; victimisation; social transfers; subjective well-being; mass media & ICT; tobacco and alcohol use; and HIV/AIDS & sexual behaviour. The actual indicators collected in each survey depends on the needs of each country. Modules can be retained or dropped on the basis of the country's data gap assessment, national priorities and technical considerations.

A significant number of topics covered by MICS are also included in the DHS programme, supported by the U.S. Agency for International Development and implemented by ICF International. The MICS and DHS programmes collaborate and work through interagency processes to ensure that survey tools and methodologies are harmonized and comparable for topics common to the two programmes. The modular structures of questionnaires in both survey programmes make the integration of most questions across the survey programmes possible. While both surveys have the household, women and men questionnaires, the MICS has two separate children's questionnaires (for children age 0-4 and 5-17) which enables it collect data on children and adolescents not living in the same households as their mothers, for a variety of reasons, and to collect data on several children's indicators directly from mothers or caregivers.

### Measuring the current situation

Before a final decision is made to conduct a MICS, countries should be able to answer the following three questions:

- Why is the survey being done?
- How are results expected to be used?
- To whom, and at what level, will the report of results be addressed?

The answers to these questions should help to ensure that the survey will provide useful information for monitoring goals, for influencing policy and programme design, and for encouraging policy makers and programme managers to allocate resources to social priority sectors. What data are needed and how they will be used by policy makers, programme managers, communities and the general public, should inform all decisions on survey content.

The past experience has clearly shown that, together with data from routine national sources, the estimates obtained through the rounds of MICS has helped countries assess how far they had come in their progress for women and children. Since 2016, MICS6 tools have been revised to align with the SDGs. Out of the 232 global SDG indicators, around 35 percent can be generated by household surveys. Out of all SDG indicators that can be generated by household surveys, around 48 percent (33 indicators) are

covered by MICS6 in its entirety or partially. MICS continues to carry out methodological work to validate new measurement tools for inclusion of a handful of additional SDG indicators in the programme.

At the sub-regional level, the Pacific SDGs roadmap could provide the motivation. Element (iii) of the Pacific SDG roadmap on monitoring and indicators outlines a quadrennial reporting of development results. This reporting will be done against a set of regional indicators to reflect the Pacific’s priorities and overall development. A draft set of regional indicators, consisting of 132 indicators, is in place. From the list of 132 regional indicators, about 37 is already being measured. Currently, the standard MICS6 can contribute to the collection of data for up to 25 of the 132 Pacific Sustainable Development Indicators.

## The MICS Technical Collaboration Framework

The technical support to be provided to Pacific Island Countries is based on the Global MICS collaboration framework. The MICS Technical Collaboration Framework is aimed towards providing technical assistance and quality assurance (remotely and face to face) at key steps of the survey, from data needs assessment to dissemination and further analysis.

For each survey or groups of surveys, a MICS Team is defined at the beginning of the survey process as outlined in Table 1.

*Table 1: MICS team available to support the country*

Level	Composition
Country level	National Statistics Office, government + UNICEF Country Office team and SPC with development partners + Additional member throughout the survey process: UNICEF MICS Consultant to coordinate, bridge, ensure flow of information
Regional level	Regional M&E Team, including the Regional MICS Coordinator + Experts in Survey Design/Household Survey Methodology, Data Processing, Sampling
HQ level	UNICEF New York MICS Team + Survey experts + Subject matter specialist/Focal point for each topic

The framework is built around 24 critical steps of the survey (Table 2). Each step includes a review mechanism; some steps may require multiple reviews while others may be simple. Feedback is provided and discussed at each step until agreement is reached. Capacity building is a key consideration of the MICS framework, particularly through knowledge sharing. For example, three of the steps include face to face knowledge sharing/training workshops. Early in the process, country teams attend the Survey Design workshop (like the one held in Nandi, 19-27 March 2018) where discussions are held with the Global MICS team members and household survey 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 and before the beginning of fieldwork, country data processing teams attend a MICS Data Processing Workshop where data processing staff receive support in customising the MICS data entry application, data editing, generating field check tables and tabulation programmes. A third workshop is organized in the country, to work and finalize the Survey Findings Report, attended by the implementing agency staff members, managers of the survey, Global MICS Team members and line ministries. A final, thematic workshop is organized around Further Analysis

where teams from different countries are brought together to work on secondary analysis of survey data, on specific topics. Depending on interests, a country may attend more than one Further Analysis Workshop.

Table 2: MICS Technical Collaboration Framework

Steps and Stages	Summary and support provided
<b>Survey Design Stage</b>	
Step 1: Data Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussions / Analysis in country to determine if a MICS is required based on existing data gaps and needs of disaggregated / equity-sensitive data</li> <li>• Discussions between UNICEF Pacific Multi-country Office (MCO), Regional Office (RO), and Headquarters (HQ)</li> <li>• Decision in the country made on whether to conduct MICS and its scope</li> <li>• Draft Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) produced</li> </ul>
Step 2: Survey Design Workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The survey team including survey managers from the country participate in the MICS Survey Design Workshop together with survey teams from other countries</li> <li>• Discussions are held with the Global MICS Team, Regional MICS Coordinator and household survey consultants (sample, survey content, timing, etc.) during the workshop</li> </ul>
Step 3: Survey Plan and Budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Budget and plan review by RO and HQ before finalisation</li> </ul>
Step 4: Human Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Designation of Survey Coordinator (from implementing statistics office)</li> <li>• Recruitment of Pacific/National MICS consultant for in-country support with support from Support from UNICEF Regional Office (Template ToR, potential candidates, support to selection)</li> </ul>
Step 5: Survey Committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Steering and Technical Committees established at the country level (Template for Term of Reference (ToRs) available for use)</li> </ul>
Step 6: Questionnaire Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Draft questionnaires based on standard MICS Questionnaires customised at country level</li> <li>• Review by RO, feedback provided (within 2 weeks)</li> <li>• Feedback incorporated and final draft of questionnaires produced</li> <li>• Consolidated review by Global MICS team (within 2 weeks)</li> </ul>
Step 7: Translation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Questionnaires and Instructions for Fieldwork Staff translated into local language(s)</li> <li>• Back translation organised at country level and reviewed by RO</li> </ul>
Step 8: Sampling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design of sample in country and preparation of the sample weights calculation template. Sampling expert is mobilised for support as needed.</li> <li>• Country sends sample design and sample weight calculation template to RO for review (within 2 weeks)</li> <li>• Final review by Global MICS team (within 2 weeks)</li> </ul>
Step 9: Supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Based on the content of the questionnaires and size of sample, quantity of supplies is determined at the country level</li> <li>• Consultation with RO for advice on procurement of recommended supplies</li> </ul>
Step 10: Listing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Based on the sample selection and according to the listing manual, the implementing agency conducts household listing and selection in sampled clusters</li> <li>• Sampling Expert reviews household selection, listing training agenda, listing forms</li> <li>• The Data Processing Expert reviews data collection application</li> </ul>

Step 11: Pre-test of Questionnaires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conducted after appropriate training in the country with Regional Household Survey expert support</li> <li>Pre-test report is produced in the country and reviewed by MICS team (1 week)</li> </ul>
Step 12: Finalising the Questionnaire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pre-test findings incorporated</li> <li>Consolidated review by Global MICS team (1 week)</li> </ul>
Step 13: Data Processing Programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Statistics staff attend a MICS Data Processing Workshop (customization, editing, tabulation programs)</li> <li>RO mobilises a regional data processing expert to provide technical assistance during workshop and in country</li> <li>Data collection application customised in country and sent to RO for review (2 weeks)</li> </ul>
Step 14: Testing of Data Collection Application	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Testing of application is conducted after appropriate training in the country with support of Regional Data Processing expert support</li> <li>Consolidated review by Global MICS team (within 2 weeks)</li> </ul>
Step 15: Fieldwork Training and Pilot Study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3-5 weeks field staff training conducted in the country followed by field practice and pilot study</li> <li>UNICEF RO/HQ review training agenda</li> <li>Regional/Pacific Household Survey expert supports training</li> </ul>
<b>Data collection</b>	
Step 16: Field Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional Household Survey / Data Processing experts and Regional MICS Coordinator support and monitor field work (early stages)</li> <li>Field Check Tables produced in country and shared with RO (every week)</li> </ul>
<b>Data processing</b>	
Step 17: Creating Analysis Files	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Include Data editing and cleaning, finalisation of Sampling weights</li> <li>CSPRO files, SPSS syntaxes and datasets shared with RO for review and feedback (2 weeks)</li> <li>RO mobilises data processing expert to provide technical assistance in country</li> <li>One SPSS license provided to the country</li> <li>Consolidated review by Global MICS team (within 2 weeks)</li> </ul>
<b>Data analysis</b>	
Step 18: Data Analysis & Tabulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data analysis / set of tables produced</li> <li>RO mobilises regional household survey expert to provide technical assistance in country as needed</li> <li>Tabulations shared with RO for comparative review (2 weeks)</li> <li>Country adapts tabulations and share for consolidated review by MICS Team (2 weeks)</li> </ul>
<b>Reporting</b>	
Step 19: Survey Findings Report – Third Workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Survey report writing workshop conducted in country</li> <li>RO mobilises regional household survey expert to provide support in country</li> <li>Draft shared with RO for consolidated review and feedback by Global MICS team (within 2 weeks)</li> </ul>
Step 20: Printing (optional)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Print ready version sent to RO for final feedback (within 7 days)</li> <li>pdf version shared with RO for Global dissemination at <a href="https://mics.unicef.org">mics.unicef.org</a></li> </ul>
<b>Dissemination and Further Analysis</b>	
Step 21: Data Sharing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>With support from RO/HQ, anonymisation of datasets</li> <li>A set of standard variables are added to datasets along with any necessary notes on using the data and contact information of the statistics office</li> </ul>
Step 22: Completion of Archiving	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Country/SPC produces MICS Archive completed and data documented Archives shared with RO for review.</li> <li>Consolidated feedback by Global MICS team provided (within 2 weeks)</li> </ul>

Step 23: Dissemination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MICS dissemination activities with assistance from UNICEF MCO communication personnel</li> <li>• MICS Dissemination templates made available by Global MICS Team</li> <li>• Support provided from RO and HQ as needed</li> </ul>
Step 24: Fourth Workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Country survey teams participate in MICS Further Analysis Workshops for secondary analysis of data on specific topics</li> <li>• The first draft of a thematic secondary analysis report is produced by the end of the workshop</li> </ul>

## Survey design

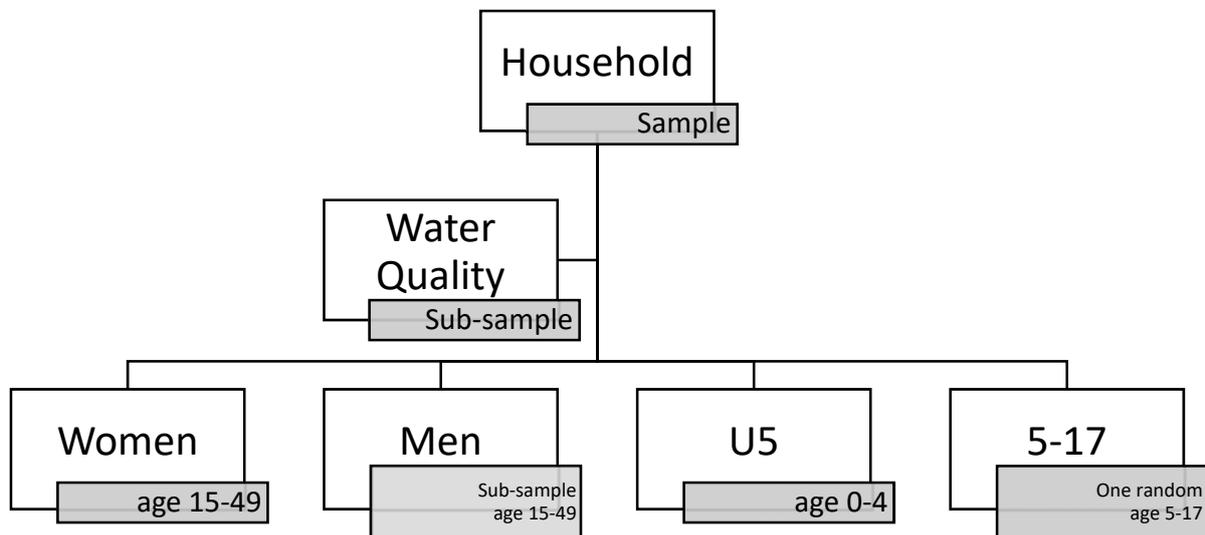
The design of a MICS will depend on an initial assessment of data needed for national and subnational monitoring priorities. The Global MICS Team and Regional MICS Coordinator together with UNICEF MCO, support governments to undertake a meticulous data gap assessment, especially with respect to the type of data a MICS could produce. During the planning and design stages, a governing structure is established, including the formation of steering and technical committees that oversee implementation. Once the preparation of the country survey plan and survey budget are completed, fundraising activities can be carried out in a more formal manner.

The global MICS programme provides templates to support implementing agencies in identifying needed personnel, supplies and equipment and to draw up a timetable. Other tools are intended to support the customization of standard questionnaires to the national context, estimation of an appropriate sample design and size that will be representative, and listing and mapping of households in the sample (**Attachment 1: Survey Design**). Further information and updated templates and guidelines are available on <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>.

Concerns were raised by participants at the Pacific Sustainable Development and Social Indicators Survey Design Workshop on sampling for small Islands. There is a need to have sufficient number of cases to produce statistically valid estimates for different indicators. Appropriate guidance will be provided by the regional sampling expert for each country given the peculiarities of the Pacific Island Countries. Available for guidance to countries are: a template for sample size calculation, guidelines for Mapping and Household Listing, household selection template and sample weight calculation template. A how to guide on sampling is available for MICS4 and being updated for MICS6.

MICS is an indicator-based survey and the list of standard indicators that can be collected using MICS tools is included in Attachment 1. All questions are part of an indicator or forms input to background characteristics. The structure of the standard MICS questionnaires is presented in Figure 1. These standard questionnaires must be customised to country needs/context.

Figure 1: MICS questionnaires



A manual for customisation is provided and updated regularly in the survey design package and covers the following types of changes to the standard MICS questionnaires:

- (a) Country-/Survey-specific modifications to already existing standard MICS questions and response codes as described in this document,
- (b) Deletions from the standard questionnaires, and
- (c) Additions to the standard questionnaires including selected DHS type modules.

### Data collection

Depending on the sample size and the time allocated for field work/data collection, required numbers of fieldwork teams receive training in the administration of customized questionnaires used in the survey, utilization of digital technology for data collection, as well as on fieldwork procedures. The MICS programme recommends at least four weeks of training, supported by a regional expert as needed. The actual length of the training period is dependent on the content of the questionnaires, the complexity of the survey process, and the number of fieldworkers that need to be trained.

Fieldwork is usually completed within two to four months. Each survey team has a supervisor who oversees day-to-day operations and troubleshoots problems. Interviewers conduct face-to-face interviews with eligible respondents using tablets. Fieldwork teams also include a measurer, who is equipped and trained to measure the weights and heights of children under 5, assisted by a second team member. If a Water Quality Testing Questionnaire is included, the measurer is also responsible for water quality testing and completion of the relevant questionnaire. Fieldwork teams use a number of tools and guidelines for quality assurance purposes – these include questionnaire editing/checking guidelines for supervisors and detailed instructions for all fieldwork team members. In preparation of field work, tools

include equipment guidelines, pre-test reporting template, fieldworker's calculation template and recommendations for Main Fieldwork Training. The Data Collection Tools contains both instructions for the field teams as well as management tools to monitor structure and quality of data collection. (**Attachment 2: Data collection**). Further information and updated templates and guidelines are available on <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-collection>.

### Data processing

Data processing tools for editing and processing data are customized by survey teams to reflect the customization that other survey tools have undergone – such as the questionnaires. As indicated earlier, much of this work is carried out during the MICS data processing workshop.

Through the use of utilization of digital technology for data collection, data from completed questionnaires are regularly shared with the centralised office. Field check tables are tabulated and continuous feedback is provided on the overall process and the progress of individual interviewers. Besides a new management system for the data entry application, MICS operates exclusively with CPro and SPSS. It is highly recommended to use the version indicated in the Supply Guidelines. Key templates and guidelines are compiled in **Attachment 3: Data processing**. Updated tools and guidelines are available on <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-processing>.

### Data analysis

Once all data are edited and considered ready for analysis, computer programs advance the process to the final results phase. For each topical area, computerised tabulation programs are provided in SPSS. These are customised, with support from MICS team and data processing experts, according to individual country questionnaires. Sample weights are calculated and added to the data along with additional background variables – related to household characteristics, level of education, and wealth – are constructed. While finalizing the datasets, various techniques are employed to guarantee the anonymity of the data, to ensure the confidentiality of participating individuals and households. A full tabulation plan is available. Must be customized as early as possible. Each table is accompanied by a tabulation syntax in SPSS that also requires customization, which can be drafted when questionnaires are final (**Attachment 4: Analysis**). Updated tools and guidelines are available on <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#analysis>.

### Reporting

Soon after the tabulations are finalized, a Survey Findings Report (SFR) writing workshop will be organized in country. Later, the draft survey findings report goes to national committees for review and finalization. The draft SFR will also be reviewed by UNICEF at regional offices and at headquarters, and feedback will be provided. The SFR is accompanied by a set of Snapshots focussing on different topical areas. Templates are provided for the SFR and snapshots (**Attachment 5: Reporting**). Updated templates are available on <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#analysis>.

### Dissemination

The production of the Survey Findings Report – though a major accomplishment in itself – is not the final outcome of MICS6. The ultimate goal is to stimulate action that will impact the situation of children, both at national and subnational levels, through the dissemination and discussion of survey findings among relevant audiences. Appropriate resources (both financial and human) should be allocated to reach such audiences. Survey findings that are not used by policy makers and administrators at various levels, and that has little or no impact on public policies and programmes, represents a lost opportunity.

Survey findings are disseminated beyond the launch of the Survey Findings Report; through a variety of media, including pamphlets, infographics, workshops for journalists, websites and videos. Instructions and templates are made available by the Global MICS programme to assist survey teams in this effort. Numerous examples from other countries show how strong dissemination efforts can achieve maximum impact in terms of advocacy and future action. Such examples are regularly shared on the MICS website and are also highlighted in the MICS newsletter. Detailed instructions and templates are available to help communicate survey results to a wide audience (**Attachment 6: Dissemination**). Updated instructions and templates are available on <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#dissemination>.

The SFR should be distributed to key government agencies, NGOs, donors, researchers and the press. The report may also be circulated regionally and internationally via UNICEF and at meetings and conferences. All major participants in the survey who were involved in the planning, implementation or analysis stages can be invited to participate in a meeting to present and discuss the main findings. Meetings and presentations that focus on specific topics can also be arranged. This publicity may result in additional interest in the survey results and lead to additional analysis of the data.

## Next steps

The support provided by the MICS programme is tailored according to country capacities and needs. The delivery of the technical collaboration is geared towards building capacities at national and Pacific sub-regional level.

The Pacific regional five-year survey plan have several countries planning to conduct MICS survey with some additional modules/questions from DHS (see annex A). Kiribati and Fiji have their surveys planned in 2018. Nauru, Tuvalu, Tonga and Samoa have their surveys planned for 2019. Limited support will also be provided to countries adding MICS modules to other surveys.

## Annex A: Pacific Survey Calendar

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023+	Comment
American Samoa	DHS*	Agric	PHC			HIES (2025)	* Behavioural health survey
Cook Islands	LFS			PHC; Agric		LFS (2023)	
Fiji	HIES; MICS*		EUS		HH listing		* MICS not listed by NSO in 5-year plan
French Polynesia					PHC		
Federated States of Micronesia	HIES		PHC	DHS		HIES (2023)	
Guam	Agric		PHC				
Kiribati	DHS-MICS	HIES	PHC	Agric	LFS		
Marshall Islands	HIES			PHC			
Nauru	PHC (mini)	MICS_DHS; LFS		PHC		HIES (2023)	
New Caledonia	HIES; LFS	PHC; LFS	DHS; LFS	LFS; migration	LFS	LFS (annually)	
Niue		Agric		PHC			
Northern Mariana Islands	DHS*; HH listing	Agric; LFS	PHC	LFS; HIES	HH listing		* Behavioural health survey
Palau	HIES		PHC				
Papua New Guinea		HIES	PHC				
Samoa	HIES	MICS-DHS; Agric	LFS	PHC			
Solomon Islands	HH listing; LFS; Agric	PHC	PES		HIES		
Tokelau	NSDS	HIES; PHC (mini)		PHC			
Tonga	PHC (cyclone); LFS; Disab; NSDS	MICS	HIES	DHS; PHC	Agric		
Tuvalu	MICS-DHS	Disab		HIES	PHC		
Vanuatu	HIES*; Agric		PHC				* Baseline (incl. MICS?)
Wallis & Futuna	PHC	HIES					