



Frequently Asked Questions about VIET NAM MICS 2014

MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY IN VIET NAM

01 WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF MICS IN VIET NAM?

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) has been conducted in more than 100 countries since mid-1990 and allows UNICEF and its global partners to better address the divides and disparities that persist among regions and within countries. So far, Viet Nam has completed five rounds of MICS survey implementation, in 1995, 2000, 2006, 2011 and 2014.



The primary purpose of Viet Nam MICS 2014 is to provide the Government of Viet Nam with technical support to complete timely nationwide data collection to report on the Millennium Development Goals, measure national development priorities, and fill in-country data gaps to support policy-making. Viet Nam MICS 2014 covered 18 Millennium Development Goals indicators and the availability of in-country data will be critically important for the final assessment of Millennium Development Goals.

02 WHAT'S VALUE OF MICS?

MICS offers an unparalleled and comprehensive picture of development in a country as well as support to track progress in achieving Millennium Development Goals. MICS' methodology is transferred to participating countries with significant technical support from UNICEF global, regional and country teams to ensure its rigorous, global quality standards are met at every stage of the survey.

MICS also offers great opportunities for in-country capacity building in



DESIGNING



COLLECTING



PROCESSING



ANALYZING



DISSEMINATING

of data on children and women under a strict quality assurance process. These skills and knowledge gained by participating countries, such as Viet Nam, are applicable to other surveys and research to further support a country's development.

03 WHAT DATA WAS COLLECTED BY VIET NAM MICS 2014?

Viet Nam MICS 2014 collected a broad range of information related to households and women in reproductive age (15-49 years) as well as children under five-years-old through the following modules:



HOUSEHOLD
INFORMATION



CHILD
MORTALITY



CHILD
PROTECTION



CHILD
HEALTH



NUTRITION



REPRODUCTIVE
HEALTH



WATER AND
SANITATION



LITERACY AND
EDUCATION



HIV/AIDS



ACCESS TO MASS
MEDIA/ICT

04 WHAT WAS THE SAMPLE SIZE OF VIET NAM MICS 2014?

The sample was selected from 15 per cent of enumeration areas in the Viet Nam 2009 Population and Housing Census. A multi-stage, stratified cluster random sampling approach was utilized in the selection of households.

DATA OF VIET NAM MICS 2014 IS FROM ALL 63 PROVINCES IN THE COUNTRY



TOTAL SURVEYED

10,018
HOUSEHOLDS
389
DISTRICTS
510
ENUMERATION
AREAS

SELECTED FOR THE SURVEY

WOMEN: 9,827
15 - 49 YEARS OLD
CHILDREN: 3,316
UNDER 5 YEARS OLD

RESPONSE RATES

99.6%
HOUSEHOLDS
96.4%
WOMEN
99.1%
CHILDREN



GENERAL STATISTICS OFFICE OF VIET NAM



05 HOW WAS VIET NAM MICS 2014 DATA COLLECTED?

To ensure the smooth nationwide implementation of Viet Nam MICS 2014, the National MICS Steering Committee approved and disseminated a detailed survey plan to all provincial statistics offices, survey teams and supervisors.

FIELDWORK WAS DIVIDED INTO TWO PARTS

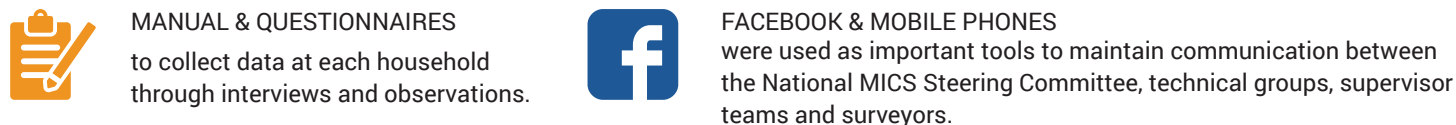
- 1 ONE BEFORE THE LUNAR NEW YEAR HOLIDAY OF 2014 WITH 32 SURVEY TEAMS COMPRISING 160 TEAM MEMBERS
- 2 ONE AFTER THE LUNAR NEW YEAR HOLIDAY WITH 16 SURVEY TEAMS MADE UP OF 80 TEAM MEMBERS

EACH SURVEY TEAM COMPRISED FIVE MEMBERS



To monitor the quality of work done by each survey team and ensure overall data quality, three levels of field supervision were undertaken by UNICEF, General Statistics Office, National MICS Steering Committee and supervisors of each team.

SURVEYORS USED VIET NAM MICS 2014 SURVEY TOOLS



This innovative approach ensured the timely provision of technical updates, administration arrangements as well as sharing of lessons learnt during the data collection process.

06 HOW CAN VIETNAM MICS 2014 RESULTS BE UTILIZED?

Viet Nam MICS 2014 results have been used by Government line ministries to assess progress towards Millennium Development Goals and sectoral reporting in the country. Specifically, MICS' indicators and data can be employed to monitor development in specific areas like:



In addition, the MICS dataset can be also used by different stakeholders, including researchers, for further analysis and policy advocacy of thematic issues related to the situation of children and women in Viet Nam.

07 CAN MICS DATA BE DISAGGREGATED FOR EQUITY ANALYSIS?

Yes! MICS can produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators at national level, for urban and rural areas, for six regions (Red River Delta, Northern Midlands and Mountainous area, North Central and Central Coastal areas, Central Highlands, South East and Mekong River Delta), sex, age groups and main ethnic groups (Kinh-Hoa and ethnic minorities).

In addition, an equity analysis can be conducted using the Wealth Index. As experienced in Viet Nam and other countries, the MICS dataset can also be utilized for further analysis of issues such as:



08 HOW CAN VIET NAM MICS 2014 BE ACCESSED AND WHAT IS THE FUTURE OF MICS IN VIET NAM?

The final Viet Nam MICS 2014 report, its dataset and communication materials were widely disseminated in 2015, following the release of preliminary results in September 2014. To maximize the use of MICS data, UNICEF and GSO encourage all stakeholders to use the MICS dataset for further analysis of child and women-related wellbeing issues.

THE FINAL DATASET HAS BEEN UPLOADED FOR USER ACCESS AT:

GENERAL STATISTICS OFFICE OF VIET NAM: www.gso.gov.vn

UNICEF : www.unicef.org/vietnam

UNICEF has confirmed its commitment to provide necessary technical assistance to ensure the availability of key child-related data for evidence-based policy and programme planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of children's rights in Viet Nam. With the successful implementation of Viet Nam MICS 2014, for sustainability and country ownership, UNICEF will collaborate with the Government of Viet Nam to fully institutionalize MICS in the national survey programme as well as explore the integration of its indicators/modules in other national household surveys to monitor sustainable development goals in Viet Nam.



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