

MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY

BOS launches Multiple Indicator Cluster (MICS) Punjab Survey Report 2017-18

Bureau of Statistics, Planning and Development Board Punjab (BOS), in line with mandate devised for The Global MICS Programme by UNICEF in the mid-1990s, aiming at profound mechanism involving collection, analysis as well as publication of data tailored for close monitoring of respective status of human and social development, endeavored statistical evaluation of district based survey covering 210 indicators appertained to the well-being of women and children particularly.

MICS surveys sift key indicators that tend to navigate process for formulation of policies, programs and national development programs along with graphical exposition of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other internationally agreed upon commitments.

The first district based MICS survey conducted in 2003-4, served as benchmark and pivotal factor for planning interventions using collected data, ensuing 2nd & 3rd round of MICS Punjab in year 2007-08 & 2011 respectively. While fourth round of MICS in 2014 successfully boosted progress made on key indicators and fostered a baseline of new social indicators that were missed to cover in former rounds.

Punjab fifth MICS 2017-18, with precise data on variety of key indicators, invigorates provincial and district governments as well as decision makers to streamline new avenues of human and social development.

The launched survey finding report (SFR) by BOS Planning & Development Board on 28th March, 2019 is explicit of outreach to 53,000 households marking massive undertaking of conducted interviews with 74,000 women & children and 27,000 men across 36 districts in Punjab ensuring highest standard with consequent statistically sound and representative findings.

Primary Objectives

- Provision of high quality data to scrutinize status of children, adolescents, women and households in Punjab
- Paving basis for action plan by furnishing requisite data as well as internationally comparable data to trace progression towards national goals further in those areas that require additional efforts.
- In view of social inclusion of the most vulnerable, devising concentrated policies out of disseminated data to locate disparities.
- Validating data from external sources and focused interventions.
- Data generation on national and global SDG indicators.
- Compilation of behavioral and attitudinal data irretrievable from other sources.