Punjab

Final Report

Monitoring the situation of children and women

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

2014

Bureau of Statistics
Planning & Development Department
Government of the Punjab

United Nations Children's Fund

MICS

Title page picture is taken by Ms. Shagufta (UNICEF) with the permission from Ms. Rukhsana with her one month daughter Mahnoor, in her house at basti nandanpura near Kacha Pakka in Kasur district, Punjab.

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Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2014

Final Report

December, 2015*

*Report was endorsed by MICS Steering Committee, Punjab in December, 2015 and disseminated in March, 2016

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) Punjab, 2014 [Pakistan] was carried out in 2014 by Bureau of Statistics Punjab in collaboration with United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). It was conducted as part of the fifth global round of MICS. Major funding was provided by Government of the Punjab through Annual Development Programme 2014-15 and the technical support was provided by the UNICEF.

The global MICS programme was developed by UNICEF in the 1990s as an international household survey programme to support countries in the collection of internationally comparable data on a wide range of indicators on the situation of children and women. MICS surveys measure key indicators that allow countries to generate data for use in policies and programmes, and to monitor progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other internationally agreed upon commitments. MICS Punjab, 2014 is the fourth MICS in Punjab since 2004. Information on the global MICS may be obtained from mics.unicef.org and information about Bureau of Statistics, Punjab from bos.gop.pk and pndpunjab.gov.pk

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SUMMARY TABLE OF SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION AND THE SURVEY POPULATION, MICS PUNJAB, 2014

Survey implementation			
Sample frame	1998 census	**Questionnaires**	Household
			Women (age 15-49)
- Updated	2010		Children under five
Interviewer training	June-July, 2014	**Fieldwork**	June to September 2014
Survey sample			
Households		Children under five	
- Sampled	41,413	- Eligible	31,083
- Occupied	39,333	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	27,495
- Interviewed	38,405	- Response rate (Percent)	88.5
- Response rate (Percent)	97.6		
Women			
- Eligible for interviews	61,286		
- Interviewed	53,668		
- Response rate (Percent)	87.6		

Survey population			
Average household size	6.4	**Percentage of population living in**	
Percentage of population under:		- Urban areas	33.4
- Age 5	12.7	- Rural areas	66.6
- Age 18	43.3		
Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	30.6	- Bahawalpur	10.7
		- D.G. Khan	8.9
		- Faisalabad	12.7
		- Gujranwala	14.5
		- Lahore	17.3
		- Multan	12.1
		- Sahiwal	6.9
		- Rawalpindi	9.4
		- Sargodha	7.5

Housing characteristics	
Percentage of households with	
- Electricity	95.4
- Finished floor	63.3
- Finished roofing	82.2
- Finished walls	86.6
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	3.91

Household or personal assets	
Percentage of households that own	
- A television	67.6
- A refrigerator	53.1
- Agricultural land	30.5
- Farm animals/livestock	45.5
Percentage of households where at least a member has or owns a	
- Mobile phone	92.6
- Car or Van	5.8

SUMMARY TABLE OF FINDINGS[1]

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Indicators, Punjab, 2014

Indicator No. MICS	Indicator No. MDG	Indicator	Description	Value[A]
CHILD MORTALITY				
Early childhood mortality				
1.2	**MDG 4.2**	Infant mortality rate	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday	75.0
1.5	**MDG 4.1**	Under-five mortality rate	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday	93.0

[A] Indicator values are per 1,000 live births and rates refer to April, 2011. The East Model was assumed to approximate the age pattern of mortality in Punjab, Pakistan and calculations are based on the Time Since First Birth (TSFB) version of the indirect children ever born/children surviving method.

Indicator No. MICS	Indicator No. MDG	Indicator	Description	Value
NUTRITION				
Nutritional status				
2.1a 2.1b	**MDG 1.8**	Underweight prevalence (a) Moderate and severe (b) Severe	Percentage 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	 33.7 11.3
2.2a 2.2b		Stunting prevalence (a) Moderate and severe (b) Severe	Percentage 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 height for age of the WHO standard	 33.5 13.3
2.3a 2.3b		Wasting prevalence (a) Moderate and severe (b) Severe	Percentage 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	 17.5 4.4
2.4		Overweight prevalence	Percentage of children under age 5 who are above two standard deviations of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	0.8
Breastfeeding and infant feeding				
2.5		Children ever breastfed	Percentage of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who breastfed their last live-born child at any time	93.7
2.6		Early initiation of breastfeeding	Percentage of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who put their last newborn to the breast within one hour of birth	10.6
2.7		Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed	16.8
2.8		Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment during the previous day	47.8
2.9		Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	Percentage of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	65.6
2.10		Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	34.5
2.11		Median duration of breastfeeding	The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day	17.4 months
2.12		Age-appropriate breastfeeding	Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed during the previous day	41.2

[1] See Appendix F for a detailed description of MICS indicators

Indicator No.		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
2.13		Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	61.1
2.14		Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	90.8
2.15		Minimum meal frequency	Percentage 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 or more during the previous day	65.3
2.16		Minimum dietary diversity	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 4 or more food groups during the previous day	17.3
2.17a 2.17b		Minimum acceptable diet	(a) Percentage of breastfed children age 6–23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	11.2
			(b) Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6–23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity not including milk feeds and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	7.3
2.18		Bottle feeding	Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	57.7
Salt iodization				
2.19		Iodized salt consumption	Percentage of households with salt testing 15 parts per million or more of iodate	49.2
Low-birthweight				
2.20		Low-birth weight infants	Percentage of most recent live births in the last 2 years weighing below 2,500 grams at birth	29.4
2.21		Infants weighed at birth	Percentage of most recent live births in the last 2 years who were weighed at birth	25.6
Vitamin A				
2.S1		Vitamin A supplementation	Percentage of children age 6-59 months who received at least one high-dose vitamin A supplement in the 6 months preceding the survey	64.8
CHILD HEALTH				
Vaccinations				
3.1		Tuberculosis immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received BCG vaccine by their first birthday	92.8
3.2		Polio immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of OPV vaccine (OPV3) by their first birthday	84.8
3.3 3.5 3.6		Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT), hepatitis B (HepB) and haemophilus influenza type B (Hib) (PENTA) immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of PENTA vaccine (diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, hepatitis B and haemophilus influenza B) by their first birthday	71.7
3.4	**MDG 4.3**	Measles immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received measles vaccine by their first birthday	71.6
3.8		Full immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule by their first birthday	56.6
Tetanus toxoid				
3.9		Neonatal tetanus protection	Percentage 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 prior to the most recent birth	76.4

Indicator No. MICS	Indicator No. MDG	Indicator	Description	Value
Diarrhoea				
-		Children with diarrhoea	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	17.4
3.10		Care-seeking for diarrhoea	Percentage 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	72.1
3.11		Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORS and zinc	9.7
3.12		Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding	Percentage 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	38.9
Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) symptoms				
-		Children with ARI symptoms	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks	2.5
3.13		Care-seeking for children with ARI symptoms	Percentage 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	77.1
3.14		Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks who received antibiotics	39.1
Solid fuel use				
3.15		Use of solid fuels for cooking	Percentage of household members in households that use solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy to cook	61.1
Malaria / Fever				
-		Children with fever	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks	20.8
3.20		Care-seeking for fever	Percentage 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	79.3
3.21		Malaria diagnostics usage	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who had a finger or heel stick for malaria testing	4.0
3.22	**MDG 6.8**	Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who received any antimalarial treatment	1.3
3.23		Treatment with Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) among children who received anti-malarial treatment	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who received ACT (or other first-line treatment according to national policy)	9.4*
3.25		Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria during pregnancy	Percentage 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	0.4
*Indicator denominator based on 25-49 unweighted cases - only shown here in summary table and not in main report chapter.				
WATER AND SANITATION				
4.1	**MDG 7.8**	Use of improved drinking water sources	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	94.4
4.2		Water treatment	Percentage of household members in households using unimproved drinking water who use an appropriate treatment method	2.1
4.3	**MDG 7.9**	Use of improved sanitation (Not shared)	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	66.2

Indicator No.		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
4.S1		Use of improved sanitation	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities whether shared or not shared	75.1
4.4		Safe disposal of child's faeces	Percentage of children age 0-2 years whose last stools were disposed of safely	71.4
4.5		Place for handwashing	Percentage of households with a specific place for hand washing where water and soap or other cleansing agent are present	79.6
4.6		Availability of soap or other cleansing agent	Percentage of households with soap or other cleansing agent available anywhere in the household	92.8
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH				
Contraception and unmet need				
-		Total fertility rate	Total fertility rate[A] for women age 15-49 years	3.5
5.1	**MDG 5.4**	Adolescent birth rate	Age-specific fertility rate[A] for women age 15-19 years	34.0
5.2		Early childbearing	Percentage of ever married women age 20-24 years who had at least one live birth before age 18	11.8
5.3	**MDG 5.3**	Contraceptive prevalence rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	38.7
5.4	**MDG 5.6**	Unmet need	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married who are fecund and want to space their births or limit the number of children they have and who are not currently using contraception	17.5
[A] The age-specific fertility rate is defined as the number of live births to women in a specific age group during a specified period, divided by the average number of women in that age group during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women. The age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years is also termed as the adolescent birth rate. The total fertility rate (TFR) is calculated by summing the age-specific fertility rates calculated for each of the 5-year age groups of women, from age 15 through to age 49. The TFR denotes the average number of children to which a woman will have given birth by the end of her reproductive years (by age 50) if current fertility rates prevailed.				
Maternal and newborn health				
5.5a 5.5b	**MDG 5.5** **MDG 5.5**	Antenatal care coverage	Percentage 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	 78.8 48.0
5.6		Content of antenatal care	Percentage 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	45.3
5.S1		Content of antenatal care (All four)	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who had their blood pressure measured, weight measured and gave urine and blood samples during the last pregnancy that led to a live birth	36.3
5.7	**MDG 5.2**	Skilled attendant at delivery	Percentage 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	64.7
5.8		Institutional deliveries	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	60.8
5.9		Caesarean section	Percentage of women age 15-49 years whose most recent live birth in the last 2 years was delivered by caesarean section	23.6
Post-natal health checks				
5.10		Post-partum stay in health facility	Percentage 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	52.0

Indicator No.		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
5.11		Post-natal health check for the newborn	Percentage 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	88.8
5.12		Post-natal health check for the mother	Percentage 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	86.3
CHILD DEVELOPMENT				
6.1		Attendance to early childhood education	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	25.7
6.2		Support for learning	Percentage of children age 36-59 months with whom an adult has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	35.0
6.3		Father's support for learning	Percentage of children age 36-59 months whose biological father has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	2.6
6.4		Mother's support for learning	Percentage of children age 36-59 months whose biological mother has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	11.8
6.5		Availability of children's books	Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	7.6
6.6		Availability of playthings	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	52.5
6.7		Inadequate care	Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week	6.8
6.8		Early child development index	Percentage 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	67.2
LITERACY AND EDUCATION				
7.1	**MDG 2.3**	Literacy rate among young women	Percentage of young women age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education	72.6
7.S1		Literacy rate 10+ *(reported)*	Percentage of household members age 10 years or older where it is reported that they are able to both read & write with understanding in any language excluding quranic reading, if this was the only response	60.8
7.S2		Literacy rate 15+ *(reported)*	Percentage of household members age 15 years or older where it is reported that they are able to both read & write with understanding in any language excluding quranic reading, if this was the only response	58.0
7.S3		Literacy rate 15-24 years *(reported)*	Percentage of household members age 15-24 years where it is reported that they are able to both read & write with understanding in any language excluding quranic reading, if this was the only response	75.9
7.2		School readiness	Percentage of children in first grade of primary school who attended preschool during the previous school year	92.5
7.3		Net intake rate in primary education	Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	23.4
7.4	**MDG 2.1**	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children of primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school	57.9
7.S4		Primary school gross attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children of all age currently attending primary or secondary school	86.1

Indicator No.		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
7.5		Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children of secondary school age currently attending secondary school or higher	42.1
7.6	**MDG 2.2**	Children reaching last grade of primary	Percentage of children entering the first grade of primary school who eventually reach last grade	95.8
7.7		Primary completion rate	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school (excluding repeaters) divided by number of children of primary school completion age (age appropriate to final grade of primary school)	74.9
7.8		Transition rate to secondary school	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are in the first grade of secondary school during the current school year divided by number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year	91.4
7.9	**MDG 3.1**	Gender parity index (primary school)	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	0.97
7.10	**MDG 3.1**	Gender parity index (secondary school)	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	0.98
7.S5		Government school attendance rate (primary)	Percentage of children aged 5-9 years attending Government primary schools	54.2
CHILD PROTECTION				
Birth registration				
8.1		Birth registration	Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered	72.7
Child labour				
8.2		Child labour	Percentage of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour[2]	16.4
Child discipline				
8.3		Violent discipline	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month	80.7
Early marriage and polygyny				
8.4		Marriage before age 15	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were first married before age 15	5.2
8.5		Marriage before age 18	Percentage of women age 20-49 years who were first married before age 18	20.8
8.6		Young women age 15-19 years currently married	Percentage of women age 15-19 years who are married	9.2
8.7		Polygyny	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are in a polygynous marriage	2.5
8.8a 8.8b		Spousal age difference	Percentage of young women who are married and whose spouse is 10 or more years older, (a) among women age 15-19 years, (b) among women age 20-24 years	 18.8 14.6
Attitudes towards domestic violence				
8.12		Attitudes towards domestic violence	Percentage of women age 15-49 years 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	39.8

[2] Children involved in child labour are defined as children involved in economic activities at or above the age-specific thresholds, children involved in household chores at or above the age-specific thresholds, and children involved in hazardous work

Indicator No. MICS	Indicator No. MDG	Indicator	Description	Value
Children's living arrangements				
8.13		Children's living arrangements	Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	1.4
8.14		Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead	4.8
8.15		Children with at least one parent living abroad	Percentage of children 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	3.9
HIV/AIDS				
HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitudes				
-		Have heard of AIDS	Percentage of ever married[3] women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS	39.0
9.S1		Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women	Percentage of ever married young women age 15-24 years who correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV, and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission	3.3
9.S2		Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	23.6
9.S3		Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years expressing accepting attitudes on all four questions toward people living with HIV	19.0
HIV testing				
9.S4		Women who know where to be tested for HIV	Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV	8.5
9.S5		Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results	0.6
9.S7		HIV counselling during antenatal care	Percentage of ever married 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 received counselling on HIV during antenatal care	1.3
9.S8		HIV testing during antenatal care	Percentage of ever married 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	1.1
9.16	**MDG 6.4**	Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans	Proportion attending school among children age 10-14 years who have lost both parents divided by proportion attending school among children age 10-14 years whose parents are alive and who are living with one or both parents	(0.83)*
*Indicator denominator based on 25-49 unweighted cases - only shown here in summary table and not in main report chapter.				
ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND ICT				
Access to mass media				
10.1		Exposure to mass media	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	1.3
Use of information/communication technology				
10.2		Use of computers	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who used a computer during the last 12 months	21.4

[3] The modules of "Individual questionnaire for women" i.e. "Fertility", "Desire for last birth", "Maternal and newborn health", "Post-natal health checks", "Contraception", "Unmet Need" &"HIV/AIDS" were asked to ever married women (age 15-49 years) only.

Indicator No. MICS	Indicator No. MDG	Indicator	Description	Value
10.3		Use of internet	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who used the internet during the last 12 months	12.4
SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING				
11.1		Life satisfaction	Percentage of young women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life, overall	90.5
11.2		Happiness	Percentage of young women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy	90.9
11.3		Perception of a better life	Percentage of young women age 15-24 years whose life improved during the last one year, and who expect that their life will be better after one year	59.2
TOBACCO USE				
Tobacco use				
12.1		Tobacco use	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who smoked cigarettes, or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products at any time during the last one month	4.1
12.2		Smoking before age 15	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15	0.2
ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE				
Adult health care				
13.S1		Care provided by Lady Health Worker (LHW)	Number of ever married women aged 15–49 years who have given birth in the previous 2 years and were visited by a Lady Health Worker (LHW) in the last month	37.6
13.S2		Prevalence of chronic cough	Number of household members with cough that lasted for the past 3 weeks	3.2
13.S3		Reported tuberculosis	Number of household members that were diagnosed with tuberculosis in the past year	0.5
13.S4		Reported hepatitis	Number of household members that were diagnosed with hepatitis in the past year	1.5
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT				
Assets				
14.S1		Ownership of assets: House, land, livestock	Percentage of household members living in a household that own a house, land or livestock a) House b) Agriculture land c) Livestock	 87.0 30.5 45.5
Unemployment				
14.S2		Unemployment rate (10+ years)	Percent of household members aged 10 years or older who are unemployed and are seeking jobs	7.1
Housing[4]				
14.S10		Mean household size	Average members in a household	6.4
14.S11		Currently married population	Percentage of household members of age 10 years and above currently married	51.4
14.S12		Mean number of persons per room	Average members sleeping in one room	3.91
14.S13a 14.S13b 14.S13c		Household characteristics	Main material of floor, roof and wall a) finished floor (pacca) b) finished roof (pacca) c) finished wall (pacca)]	 63.4 82.2 86.6

[4] The information related to provincial indicator 14.S10 and 14.S12 & 14.S13 is given in chapter III "sample coverage and the characteristics of households and respondents" at Table HH.3 and HH.6 respectively.

Indicator No.		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
Remittances and zakat				
14.S3		Population working outside village/city/country	Percentage of family members working outside village/city/country	12.0
14.S4		Receiving remittances from within Pakistan	Percentage of household members who received remittances from within Pakistan during the year preceding the survey	3.1
14.S5		Receiving remittances from abroad	Percentage of household members living in a household that received remittances from abroad during the year preceding the survey	7.3
14.S6		Receiving cash donation	Percentage of household members living in a household that received cash donation such as zakat or other means during the year preceding the survey	1.2
Social benefits and Subsidies				
14.S7		Safety nets (getting benefits from government schemes of social protection)	Percentage of household members living in a household that got benefits from government schemes of social protection [Benefits include: zakat, dearness allowance, health subsidy, education subsidy, marriage grant, subsidized food, others]	7.2
14.S8a		Purchasing goods from government utility stores	Percentage of household members living in a household that purchase goods from government utility stores	18.0
14.S8b		Regular purchase from utility stores	Percentage of household members who purchase goods from government utility stores regularly	29.5
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BCG	Bacillus-Calmette-Guerin (Tuberculosis)
BHU	Basic Health Unit
BoS	Bureau of Statistics
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DPT	Diphtheria Pertussis Tetanus
ECDI	Early Child Development Index
EOBI	Employees Old-Age Benefits Institution
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
GPI	Gender Parity Index
GAR	Gross Attendance Rate
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorders
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IUD	Intrauterine Device
LAM	Lactational Amenorrhea Method
LHV	Lady Health Visitor
LHW	Lady Health Worker
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MICS5	Fifth global round of Multiple Indicator Clusters Surveys programme
NAR	Net Attendance Rate
ORT	Oral Rehydration Treatment
PBS	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
P&DD	Planning and Development Department
PENTA	Combination of 5 Vaccines (Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Haemophilu influenzae B (HIB) and Hepatitis B)
PNC	Post-natal Care
PNHC	Post-natal Health Checks
ppm	Parts Per Million
PSUs	Primary Sampling Units
ROSA	Regional Office for South Asia – UNICEF
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
SSUs	Secondary Sampling Units
TBAs	Traditional Birth Attendants
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
U5MR	Under 5 Mortality Rate
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WFFC	World Fit for Children
WHO	World Health Organization
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rate

FOREWORD

Social sector has remained a priority area for the Government of Punjab. Development outlays for the sector have grown manifold over the last few years. Government of the Punjab, along with the national and international partners, is committed to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)/Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) vis-a-vis education, health, water supply, sanitation, poverty etc. This would require not only provision of adequate resources but also a very robust system for ascertaining the area specific needs, efficient use of resources and regular monitoring of the results and impacts. The first district based Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was conducted 2003-04. This survey provided benchmark for a number of indicators at district level and created a culture for using data for planning purposes. The raw data was shared with academia, research organizations and development partners for carrying out further research. Second and third round of MICS Punjab took place in 2007-08 and 2011. These surveys proved to be the most imperative tools in determining government budgetary outlays, particularly for the social sector. Besides many international papers, various students have completed their M.Phil/Ph.D theses by using the MICS data.

MICS Punjab, 2014 is a district based survey covering 125 indicators, and is the largest on this account. It is a matter of immense satisfaction that the survey has been completed within a stipulated time period. The results of MICS Punjab, 2014 will enable the government to measure progress made on key social indicators. It also provides a baseline for a number of new social indicators which were not covered earlier. Planning & Development Department, UNICEF, and other stakeholders at the provincial and district level richly deserve all the credit for coming up with an excellent report. Special credit goes to Bureau of Statistics (BoS) Punjab for their untiring efforts and hard work.

This present round of MICS, like the other three rounds, allows the provincial and district governments to monitor their respective status of human and social development with precise data on variety of key indicators. It will assist the decision-makers to move towards new avenues of human and social development.

I am confident that this report will prove to be a valuable source for planning efforts of Government of Punjab and development partners, and a reference for academia and research organizations.

MOHAMMAD JEHANZEB KHAN
Chairman
Planning and Development Board, Punjab

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Punjab Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2014 is the result of devoted efforts of different departments and organisations. Major funding for the survey was provided by Government of the Punjab through the Punjab Annual Development Programme (ADP) and a moderate contribution by UNICEF. Field work was conducted by the Bureau of Statistics (BoS), like in all previous rounds of MICS in Punjab. It is remarkable that for the first time, data processing of the current MICS Punjab which was outsourced in all previous rounds was carried out by BOS. This really was an exceptional achievement and the staff involved deserves special appreciation. The Global MICS team provided technical support throughout the survey process. Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) provided the sample design which was reviewed by an international expert on sampling engaged by UNICEF.

The Chairman, Planning & Development Board who heads the Provincial Steering Committee extended his fullest support throughout the process. Mr. Shamim Rafique, the Director General of BoS and his team worked hard for the timely completion of the survey. Keen interest and contribution made by members of the Steering Committee, Technical and Planning and Coordination groups are also acknowledged. The continuous coordination efforts of Mr. Khalid Sultan, focal person from Planning & Development Department, are commendable.

Ms. Pashmina Naz Ali (Ex-Chief Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting, UNICEF, Islamabad), Mr. Nouman Ghani (Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Specialist), Rana Muhammad Sarwar (UNICEF MICS Consultant) and Mr. Faateh ud din Ahmad (Data Processing Consultant) played an active role in the process of MICS Punjab, 2014.

All district governments and administrative departments provided valuable support and facilitation in the field work. Communities, local leaders and members of the selected households devoted their precious time. They need to be applauded for their confidence in sharing personal information and enriching this survey. The information provided by respondents remains in trust and will not be used for any purposes other than for their own benefit.

IFTIKHAR ALI SAHOO
Secretary
Planning & Development Department, Punjab

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Punjab Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2014 is a household survey covering 38,405 households to provide estimates of around 125 indicators for the province, 9 divisions and 36 districts. The results will be used to update indicators used for monitoring the situation of children and women in Punjab.

MICS Punjab, 2014 was conducted as part of the fifth global round of MICS. The survey was planned, designed and implemented by Punjab Bureau of Statistics. The sample design was provided by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics. Technical support was provided by UNICEF through the Global MICS team. Fieldwork was carried out from June to September 2014.

The survey collected information on standard MICS topics such as housing characteristics, child and maternal health, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence, child discipline, child protection and use of Information/Communication Technology among other topics. Additional information was also collected on income and employment, remittances, safety nets, tuberculosis, hepatitis and life satisfaction.

The findings on most of the indicators presented in this summary show significant variations by some of the background characteristics.

Infant and Under-five Child Mortality

Under-five child mortality rate is estimated at 93 deaths per thousand live births and the Infant mortality rate at 75 deaths per thousand live births. Among divisions, infant mortality rates and under-5 mortality rates are lowest in Rawalpindi division (72 and 59 deaths per thousand live births respectively) and highest in DG Khan division (118 and 91 deaths per thousand live births respectively). By wealth quintile, the data show that the probability of dying before age 5 for children living in the households in the highest quintile is lower at 53 deaths per thousand live births and this rises to 137 deaths per thousand live births in the lowest quintile.

Nutritional Status

Information collected on nutrition of children shows that 34 percent of children under 5 are underweight. The same proportion of children is stunted while 18 percent are wasted. The three anthropometric indicators vary by household wealth. Nearly half of children living in the households in the lowest quintile are stunted (49%) and 48 percent are underweight compared to 17 percent for stunting and underweight in the highest quintile. Underweight, stunting and wasting is less common among children in Rawalpindi division compared to the other divisions.

Breastfeeding

Ninety-four percent of the children under 2 years have are ever been breastfed. Early initiation of the breastfeeding is only 11 percent that is children that were put to breast within one hour of birth. Only 17 percent of children aged 0–5 months are exclusively breastfed as recommended by WHO guidelines while 48 percent of children age 6-23 months are predominantly breastfed. The median duration of any breastfeeding is 17.4 months and this declines to 0.6 months for exclusive breastfeeding. Sixty-one percent of the infants age 6-8 months have been introduced to solid, semi-solid and soft food. Overall, 65 percent of the children age 6-23 months are receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods the minimum number of times. However, only 10 percent of these children are benefitting from a diet sufficient in both diversity and frequency.

The findings also show that 58 percent of the children age 0-23 months are being fed through a bottle with a nipple. By education of the mother, 72 percent of children whose mothers have higher education are bottle fed compared to 49 percent of children whose mother have pre-school or no education. The findings further show that the practice of bottle feeding with a nipple among children age under six months is not uncommon even though it is discouraged, as 45 percent of the children are fed using a bottle with a nipple.

Results from MICS Punjab, 2014 show that 49 percent of the households are found to be using adequately iodized salt. Use of iodized salt is lowest in Sargodha division (33%) and highest in Gujranwala division (63%).

Child Health

Information on child vaccination shows that 62 percent of the children are fully vaccinated and only 56 percent of children were vaccinated by their first birthday as recommended. About three in four children living in the households in the highest quintile are fully vaccinated (74%) compared to 42 percent living in the households in lowest quintile. Approximately 93 percent of children age 12-23 months received a BCG vaccination by their first birthday and the first dose of PENTA vaccine was given to 85 percent of children. The percentage declines to 81 percent for the second dose of PENTA, and to 72 percent for the third dose. Similarly, 95 percent of children received Polio 1 by first birthday and this declines to 85 percent by the third dose. For the first dose of measles vaccine, 72 percent of children received the vaccine by first birthday.

In Punjab, 65 percent of children aged 6–59 months received a high dose Vitamin A supplement in the 6 months preceding the survey.

Information collected on childhood diseases shows that 17 percent of children under 5 had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Out of these children, 47 percent were given Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) whereas 39 percent were treated with ORT with continued feeding. About 3 percent of the children had symptoms of ARI in the two weeks preceding the survey. Of these, 77 percent were taken to a health facility or provider, and 39 percent of the children were given antibiotics. The results also show that 21 percent of children were found to have an episode of fever, of which 79 percent were taken to a health facility or provider. Only 1 percent of children with fever were treated with anti-malarial drug; Of these, 9 percent were given Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy.

Use of solid fuel is of concern regarding health as it increases risk of diseases such as acute respiratory illness. The findings reveal that 61 percent of the households use solid fuels for cooking, most of which is wood (33%). Majority (83%) of the households in rural areas use solid fuel compared to only 17 percent in urban areas. All of the population living in the households in the lowest quintile use solid fuel for cooking compared to only 4 percent of population in the highest quintile.

Water and Sanitation

In Punjab, 94 percent of the population is using improved sources of drinking water and 81 percent have water in their premises. The main sources of improved drinking water are motorized pump (42%) and hand pump (31%).

Seventy five percent of the population is using improved sanitation facilities; higher in urban (92%) and lower in rural (67%). Most commonly used facilities are flush toilets connected to septic tanks (44%) and facilities connected to a sewerage system (21%). In Punjab, 18 percent of the population still has no access to toilet facilities and this proportion rises to 25 percent in rural areas.

One other issue of interest is disposal of children's stool. The results show that stools of 71 percent of the children under 2 years were disposed of safely. The most commonly reported method of children's stool disposal was rinsing into toilet or latrine (65%). For 17 percent of children, stool was thrown into garbage. Safe disposal of child's faeces is found to be higher in urban (89%) compared to rural areas (64%).

Information collected on handwashing shows that at the time of the survey, 80 percent of households with a place for handwashing had both water and soap (or another cleansing agent) present at the handwashing place. In 17 percent of the households, only water was available at the handwashing place. However 93 percent of households had soap or other cleansing agent available somewhere in the household.

Reproductive Health

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) as a measure of current fertility is estimated at 3.5 children per woman. Fertility is slightly higher in rural areas compared to urban areas. TFR among women having pre-school or no education is 4.2 and declines to 2.7 children per woman among women with higher education.

Current use of a contraceptive method is reported by 39 percent of currently married women. The most popular modern method is the male condom (11%) followed by female sterilization (10%). Unmet need for contraception is 17 percent.

Out of the total women with a live birth in the last two years, 79 percent received antenatal care at least once during their pregnancy from a skilled personnel whereas 17 percent received no antenatal care. Further to that, 48 percent of the women had at least four antenatal care visits. During the antenatal visits, 45 percent of the women had their blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken.

Sixty-five percent of deliveries were attended by skilled personnel. Sixty-one percent of the births were delivered in a health facility: mostly (43%) in private health facility compared to 18 percent in public health facility. Traditional birth attendants delivered 33 percent of the babies; 40 percent in rural and 19 percent in urban. Eighty-six percent of the mothers had a postnatal check-up and 41 percent of the first PNC visits occurred in a private facility.

MICS Punjab, 2014 also collected information on visits by Lady Health Workers. About 38 percent of women aged 15-49 years, who had given birth in two years preceding the survey, reported having been visited by a Lady Health Worker (LHW). The proportion of women visited by a LHW is higher in rural (43%) than urban areas (26%). More than half of the women visited by LHW reported that they received health education or advice.

Child Development

Among children aged 36-59 months, 26 percent were attending an early childhood education programme. Children who got support for learning from their father was 3 percent while 12 percent of children got support from the mother. Among children under 5, only 8 percent had at least three children's books and 53 percent had two or more types of playthings in their homes.

Early Child Development Index was calculated to measure the developmental status of children within four domains namely: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional development and learning. Overall, 67 percent of children age 36-59 months were developmentally on track in at least three of the four domains.

Literacy and Education

In Punjab, 61 percent of the population age 10 years and above is able to read and write. Literacy rate among young women age 15-24 is 76 percent. Literacy is higher among males than females. By age, only 19 percent of population age 75 years or older is literate compared to 78 percent of population age 15-19.

School readiness, that is percentage of children attending first grade at the time of the survey who attended pre-school in previous year is 93 percent and 26 percent of children of primary school entry age have entered the first grade. The Net Attendance Rate (NAR) i.e. children age 5-9 years who attend primary or secondary school, is 58 percent. Four percent of children age 5-9 years are attending government schools and 46 percent private schools. It is interesting to note that of all children starting grade 1, the majority (96%) eventually reach the last grade of primary school.

In case of secondary school children (10–14 years), 42 percent are attending secondary school, with a lower percentage in rural areas (36%) compared to urban (54%). There is only a small difference in the attendance of girls and boys in primary and secondary schools. The Gender Parity Index (GPI), that is the ratio of girls to boys attending school is 0.97 for primary school and 0.98 for secondary school. The GPI is lower in rural areas, 0.94 for primary and 0.88 for secondary schools.

Child Protection

The findings from MICS Punjab, 2014 show that 73 percent of children under 5 years were registered at birth. Birth registration ranges from 31 percent in D.G Khan division to 90 percent in Gujranwala division. There is variation by wealth quintile; 90 percent of children living in the households in the highest quintile are registered compared to 46 percent of children living in the households in the lowest quintile.

Sixteen percent of children age 5–17 years are involved in child labour. A higher proportion of male children (20%) is involved in child labour compared to female children (12%). Similarly, child labour is more prevalent in rural (20%) than urban areas (8%).

As a form of child discipline, 81 percent of children age 1-14 experienced violent discipline in form of psychological aggression or physical punishment, during the last one month. The most severe forms of physical punishment which include hitting the child on the head, ears or face or hitting the child hard and repeatedly were given to 27 percent of children.

Information collected on early marriages shows that 5 percent of the women age 15-49 were married before age 15 while 21 percent of women age 20-49 were married before age 18. There is a decline in early marriage over the years as 31 percent of women age 45-49 reported being first married by age 18 compared to 15 percent of women age 20-24. The data further show that 19 percent of the currently married women age 15-19 are married to a man that is older by 10 years or more.

MICS Punjab, 2014 results on attitudes towards domestic violence show that 40 percent of women believe that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she goes out without telling him, neglects the children, argues with him, refuses sex with him or burns the food. Twenty seven percent of women agree and justify violence in instances when a wife neglects the children and 26 percent of women justify violence if a wife goes out without telling her husband or argues with him.

HIV/ AIDS

In Punjab, 39 percent of the ever married women have heard of AIDS and it drops to 28 percent in rural areas compared to 60 percent in urban. Only 16 percent of women know that using a condom every time during sexual intercourse and having only one faithful uninfected are the main ways of HIV prevention. Comprehensive knowledge among the women about HIV transmission is even lower (5%) and it falls to 3 percent among young women age 15-24.

About 24 percent of ever married women age 15-49 years know that the HIV can be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy, delivery and breastfeeding. Out of the ever married women who have heard about HIV/AIDS, 19 percent express accepting attitude towards people living with HIV/AIDS.

While 9 percent of ever married women know a place where one can get tested for HIV, almost 2 percent of women have actually been tested and about the same proportion of women know the result of their most recent test.

Access to mass media and ICT

Information collected on access to mass media shows that 11 percent of the women read newspapers, 5 percent listen to the radio and 64 percent watch television at least once a week. While 66 percent of women use any of the three media types at least once a week, 34 percent do not have regular exposure to any of the three types of media.

Twenty-one percent of young women age 15-24 used a computer during the last 12 months and fewer women (14 percent) used a computer during the last month. Use of internet is lower, with 12 percent of young women reporting use of internet during the last 12 months. At division level, only 9 percent of young women in DG Khan division used a computer during the last year compared with 32 percent of women in Lahore division during that same period.

Subjective well-being

The survey included a module on life satisfaction for women age 15-24 years to understand how satisfied this group of young people is in different areas of their lives, such as their family life, friendships, school, current job, health, where they live, how they are treated by others, how they look, and their current income. The data show that 91 percent of the women age 15-24 are satisfied on overall with their lives and about the same proportion of women is happy with their life. Six out of ten young women (59%) think that their life has improved over the last one year and expect that life will get better in the coming year.

Overall, only 8 percent of young women have an income and of those with income, 67 percent are satisfied with their current income.

Tobacco Use

Four percent of women smoked cigarettes or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products at any time in the last one month. In D.G Khan division, 13 percent of women used tobacco, a proportion much higher than the other divisions. There is also notable variation by age, with a higher proportion of older women using tobacco compared to younger women; 13 percent among women age 45-49 compared to less than 1 percent among women age 15-19.

The proportion of women who smoked a cigarette before age 15 is less than 1 percent.

Adult health

Three percent of household members were reported to have had a cough for the past 3 weeks. Almost 6 percent of the population in Sahiwal division was reported to have had a cough, a proportion much higher than the other divisions. Furthermore, less than 1 percent of the household population was reported to have been diagnosed with tuberculosis and 2 percent was diagnosed with hepatitis.

Socio-economic development

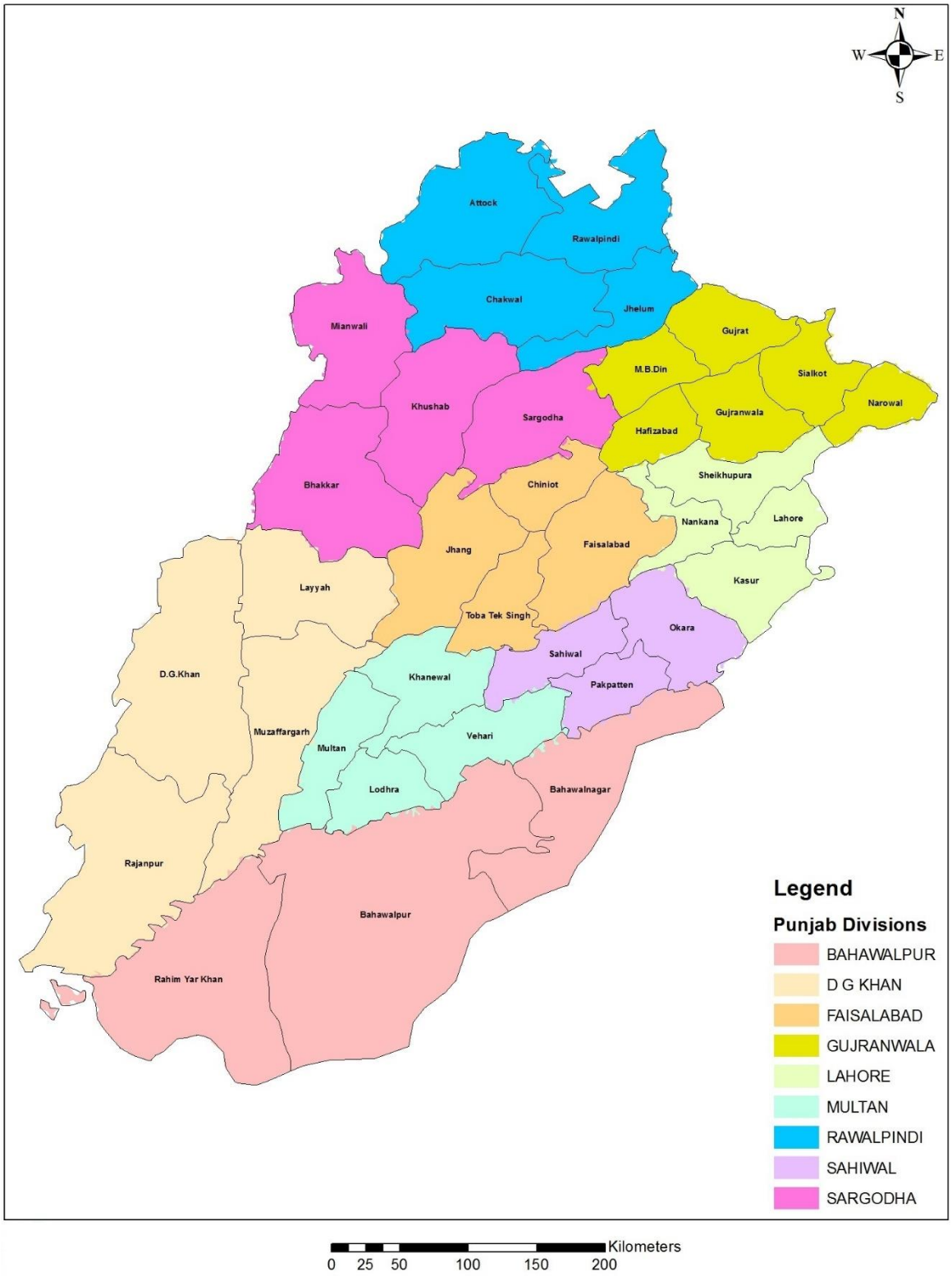
The unemployment rate among population age 10 years and over is 7 percent.

In Punjab, 87 percent of the population is living in a household that owns a house, 30 percent own agricultural land and 45 percent own livestock. Ownership of agricultural land and livestock is higher amongst the rural population.

The survey also collected information on remittances. The results reveal that 3 percent of the respondents reported having received remittances from within the country while 7 percent reported receiving remittances from outside the country. In addition, 7 percent of household members are living in a household that received benefits such as *zakat*, dearness allowance, health and education subsidy from government schemes of social protection

MAP OF THE PUNJAB

Punjab Districts And Divisions Map



I. INTRODUCTION

Background

This report is based on the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), conducted in 2014 by the Bureau of Statistics (BoS) Punjab, Planning and Development Department (P&DD), Government of the Punjab, in collaboration with UNICEF. It is the fourth report in the MICS series since 2004 in Punjab. These surveys provide statistically sound and internationally comparable data essential for developing evidence-based policies and programmes and for monitoring progress towards national goals and global commitments. These commitments emanate from the World Fit for Children Declaration and Plan of Action, the goals of the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS, the Education for All Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (See box below).

The MICS Punjab, 2014 results will be critically important for final MDG reporting in 2015, and are expected to form part of the baseline data for the post 2015 era.

A Commitment to Action: National and International Reporting Responsibilities

The governments that signed the Millennium Declaration and the World Fit for Children Declaration and Plan of Action also committed themselves to monitoring progress towards the goals and objectives they contained:

"We will monitor regularly at the national level and, where appropriate, at the regional level and assess progress towards the goals and targets of the present Plan of Action at the national, regional and global levels. Accordingly, we will strengthen our national statistical capacity to collect, analyse and disaggregate data, including by sex, age and other relevant factors that may lead to disparities, and support a wide range of child-focused research. We will enhance international cooperation to support statistical capacity-building efforts and build community capacity for monitoring, assessment and planning." (**A World Fit for Children**, paragraph 60)

"…We will conduct periodic reviews at the national and subnational levels of progress in order to address obstacles more effectively and accelerate actions…." (**A World Fit for Children**, paragraph 61)

The Plan of Action of the World Fit for Children (paragraph 61) also calls for the specific involvement of UNICEF in the preparation of periodic progress reports:

"… As the world's lead agency for children, the United Nations Children's Fund is requested to continue to prepare and disseminate, in close collaboration with Governments, relevant funds, programmes and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, and all other relevant actors, as appropriate, information on the progress made in the implementation of the Declaration and the Plan of Action."

Similarly, the **Millennium Declaration** (paragraph 31) calls for periodic reporting on progress:

"…We request the General Assembly to review on a regular basis the progress made in implementing the provisions of this Declaration, and ask the Secretary-General to issue periodic reports for consideration by the General Assembly and as a basis for further action."

MICS Punjab, 2014 is expected to contribute to the evidence base of several other important initiatives, including Committing to Child Survival: A Promise Renewed, a global movement to end child deaths from preventable causes, and the accountability framework proposed by the Commission on Information and Accountability for the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health.

Survey Objectives

The MICS Punjab, 2014 has as its primary objectives:

- To provide up-to-date information for assessing the situation of children and women
- To generate data for the critical assessment of the progress made in various areas, and to put additional efforts in those areas that require more attention;
- To furnish data needed for monitoring progress towards goals established in the Millennium Declaration and other internationally agreed upon goals, as a basis for future action;
- To collect disaggregated data for the identification of disparities, to allow for evidence based policy-making aimed at social inclusion of the most vulnerable;
- To contribute to the generation of baseline data for the post 2015 agenda;

Report Structure

This final report presents the results of the indicators and topics covered in the survey. Preliminary findings of MICS Punjab, 2014 were shared with the government in May, 2015. The description for each chapter is based on tables within the text that contain provincial level results by background characteristics including divisional level results. District level tables are placed in Appendix – A of the report.

The report comprises 17 chapters, focusing on different socio-economic features of the survey. The first three chapters explain about the survey background and objective, methodology (sample design, questionnaires, training and fieldwork) and sample coverage, characteristics of the households, asset ownership, and wealth quintiles. The remaining 14 chapters present the findings on child mortality, nutrition, child health, water and sanitation, reproductive health, early child development, literacy and education, child protection, HIV/AIDS knowledge, access to mass media and use of information/communication technology, subjective wellbeing, tobacco use, adult health and health care and socio economic development.

II. Sample and Survey Methodology

Sample Design

The sample for the MICS Punjab, 2014 was designed by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) to provide estimates for a large number of indicators, on the situation of women and children including the socio-economic indicators at the provincial level, 9 divisions, 36 districts, and urban and rural areas at the provincial level. The total sample size was 41,000 households, located in 2050 sample clusters (enumeration areas). For the calculation of the sample size, the key indicator used was the underweight prevalence among children age 0-4 years. The detail of districts under each division is as follows:

Bahawalpur: *Bahawalpur, Bahawalnagar and Rahim Yar Khan*
DG Khan: *DG Khan, Layyah, Muzaffargarh and Rajanpur*
Faisalabad: *Faisalabad, Chiniot, Jhang and TT Singh*
Gujranwala: *Gujranwala, Gujrat, Hafizabad, Mandi Bahauddin, Narowal and Sialkot*
Lahore: *Lahore, Kasur, Nankana Sahib and Sheikhupura*
Multan: *Multan, Khanewal, Lodhran and Vehari*
Sahiwal: *Sahiwal, Pakpattan and Okara*
Rawalpindi: *Rawalpindi, Attock, Chakwal and Jhelum*
Sargodha: *Sargodha, Bhakkar, Khushab and Mianwali*

The urban and rural areas within each district were identified as the main sampling strata and the sample was selected in two stages. Eight large cities (Lahore, Faisalabad, Rawalpindi, Gujranwala, Multan, Sargodha, Sialkot and Bahawalpur) were also treated as separate strata within their respective districts. Within each stratum, a specified number of census enumeration areas were selected systematically with probability proportional to size. After a households listing in the selected urban and rural enumeration areas, a systematic sample of 20 households was drawn in each sample enumeration area. All sample enumeration areas were covered except for three enumeration areas which were substituted for technical reasons in consultation with PBS. Within each district the sample was proportionally allocated to urban and rural areas. The sampling rates vary by stratum and cluster, so the sample is not self-weighting. For reporting all results from the survey data, sample weights are used. The sample design including weights were reviewed for adequacy and soundness by an international consultant engaged by UNICEF Pakistan. The sample design and weighting procedures are described in more detail in Appendix B, which includes a summary of the sample size by divisions and districts.

List of Indicators

The fifth round of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS5), being a standard methodology, has limited space for additional indicators but is flexible enough to adapt indicators to local environment. The Punjab MICS Technical Group followed a comprehensive plan for the finalization of list of indicators for the Punjab MICS, 2014. The group held sectoral consultations with key social sector departments and development partners. Based on these consultations, the group made recommendations to finalize the list of indicators. The recommendations were approved by the Punjab MICS Steering Committee. The final list of indicators approved by the Steering Committee is presented in Appendix – F.

Questionnaires

A set of the following three questionnaires was used in the survey instead of the four available with the MICS5 methodology.

1. ***Household Questionnaire*** which was used to collect basic demographic information on all *de jure* household members (usual residents), the household, and the dwelling with the following modules;
    - List of Household Members[5]
    - Education[6]
    - Child Discipline
    - Child Labour
    - Child Discipline
    - Household Characteristics
    - Water and Sanitation
    - Handwashing
    - Salt Iodization

    Non-Global Standard MICS Modules

    - Income and Employment
    - Remittances
    - Pension Benefits
    - Safety Nets

2. ***Questionnaire for Individual Women*** administered in each household to all women age 15-49 years and included the following modules;
    - Woman's Background
    - Access to Mass Media and Use of Information/Communication Technology
    - Marriage
    - Fertility
    - Desire for Last Birth
    - Maternal and Newborn Health[7]
    - Post-natal Health Checks
    - Illness Symptoms
    - Contraception
    - Unmet Need
    - Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence
    - HIV/AIDS
    - Tobacco Use
    - Life Satisfaction

3. ***Questionnaire for Children Under-Five,*** administered to mothers (or caretakers) for all children under 5 years of age[8] living in the household. Normally, the questionnaire was administered to mothers of children; in cases when the mother was not listed in the

[5] The module also includes non-standard MICS questions on cough, TB and Hepatitis
[6] It also includes non-MICS questions on type of schools
[7] It also includes non-MICS questions on Lady Health Worker (LHW)
[8] *The terms "children under 5", "children age 0-4 years", and "children age 0-59 months" are used interchangeably in this report for children age less than 5 years.*

household roster, a primary caretaker for the child was identified and interviewed. The questionnaire included the following modules:

- Age
- Birth Registration
- Early Childhood Development
- Breastfeeding and Dietary Intake
- Immunization
- Care of Illness
- Anthropometry

Non-Global Standard MICS Modules

- Vitamin A Supplementation

The questionnaires were based on the MICS5 model questionnaires and translated from English to Urdu language for data collection and again retranslated into English to ensure accuracy and quality of the translation.

Pretesting of Questionnaires

The Questionnaires were pretested in Southern, Central and Northern zones of the Punjab. For this purpose, one district was selected randomly in each zone and within it, one urban site and one rural site (20 households), called cluster, was enumerated as per guidelines of MICS5 methodology. Based on findings from the pretest, modifications were made to the wording and translation of the questionnaires. A copy of the MICS questionnaires is provided in Appendix – G.

In addition to the administration of questionnaires, field teams tested salt used for cooking in the households for iodine content, observed the place for handwashing, and measured the weights and heights of children under 5 years. Findings of these observations and measurements are provided in the respective sections of this report.

Appointment of Regional Supervisors

To manage huge fieldwork operation while assuring quality and proper supervision, the province was divided into 10 regions of 3–5 districts each: Bahawalpur, DG Khan, Faisalabad, Gujranwala, Lahore I, Lahore II, Multan, Rawalpindi, Sahiwal and Sargodha. Ten senior officers of BOS were designated as regional supervisors - one for each region. They were responsible for all aspects of the field work in their respective regions (See list of field staff in Appendix – C).

Training

Training of Trainers (ToT) was conducted for 10 days in Lahore including two days of field practice. A total of 35 field teams were recruited for field data collection, each team comprising one team supervisor, two field editors (one male and one female), two measurers (both female), three male interviewers, and five female interviewers. The field teams were given 18 days training in two phases. In the first phase, the trainings were held at Multan, Faisalabad and Rawalpindi for field teams belonging to Multan, Bahawalpur, DG Khan, Faisalabad, Sargodha, Rawalpindi and Gujranwala divisions. During this phase, 312 field staff including regional supervisors, team supervisors, field

editors, measurers and interviewers were trained at Multan (126), Faisalabad (99), and Rawalpindi (97). The rest of the teams were trained in second phase, wherein trainings were held at Sahiwal (51) and Lahore (104). During this phase, altogether 155 field staff were trained. During the trainings, about 9 percent additional staff were also trained to be deployed in case of dropout during the field work. Trainings included sessions on contents of the questionnaires along with the survey theoretical concepts, survey ethics, interviewing techniques, and mock interviews to practice in asking questions. The whole training took 18 days, including three days of practice in the field. All trained staff overwhelmingly participated in the hands on sessions. Moreover, measurers received three days exclusive hands on training for height and weight measurement of children at Basic Health Units (BHUs).

Field Work

The field teams who received training in the first phase started field work in their respective divisions immediately after the completion of training session in June 2014. The rest of the teams, however were deployed into the field in July 2014 after the completion of the second phase of training. A total of 33 teams were deployed into the field to collect the information on prescribed questionnaire (Household, Woman and Child). Each team was comprised of one supervisor, two field editors (male and female), two measurers, and eight interviewers (3 males and 5 females). Twenty households were interviewed from an urban or rural cluster by each team in a day. One android cellular was provided to each team supervisor for the purpose of sending key information (i.e. GPS Coordinates, Cluster Control Sheet) of the enumerated cluster. The information was compiled at BoS office headquarters and shared with Secretary, Director General/Project Director through a dash board. The field monitoring was also carried out extensively by the technical team, Deputy Project Director, Project Director and representative of UNICEF to achieve the quality milestone. During the field visits, necessary support and feedback was provided to each field team by the technical monitors. In addition, consistency tables were examined and evaluated weekly in respect of each field team and in case of any issue, the concerned team supervisor was notified immediately. The whole field work exercise was completed in about three months.

Monitoring Mechanism

The monitoring of field work for quality data included conventional as well as innovative system known as Online Monitoring Mechanism (OMM). Under the conventional method, the nominated monitors from BoS and other stakeholders visited field teams. All the monitoring activities were planned in such a way that each field team could be visited more than once.

As regards to the innovative method (OMM), a GPS device was given to each team supervisor through which they sent GPS coordinates of the cluster to BoS headquarters in Lahore twice a day, firstly when the team reached the cluster and secondly at the time of leaving the cluster. To share the latest information received from the field with the stakeholders, a dashboard was designed. The information sent by the field supervisors was used not only to observe duration of their stay in the cluster, but also to update the dashboard on daily basis. The dashboard was shared with all concerned stakeholders on a daily basis to give updates on progress on the cluster completion.

Online Monitoring Mechanism

Online Monitoring Mechanism (OMM) was especially designed and implemented for effective online monitoring of field teams. It was used to detect:

- Location of survey teams through Global Positioning System (GPS)
- Entering and leaving time in the Cluster
- Time spent in the Cluster

Open Data Kit (ODK) Aggregate server (https://bos-punjab.appspot.com) was set-up at google. Two ODK forms were programmed for updating data about GPS coordinates and cluster summary information. Android based smart phones with internet connectivity through U fone SIM were provided to team supervisors. By using the above facility following, two reports were generated on daily basis:

- Time spent in the field by survey team
- Dash board for easy review/monitoring of the field work

Another monitoring tool was the use of field check tables. These tables were produced on weekly basis using latest field data entered in computers. These tables were regularly shared with the regional supervisors who in turn had discussions with the team supervisors in their respective regions. In this way, a number of data collection weaknesses were addressed before it is too late.

The field check tables were also shared with operational teams who then issued instructions immediately to the concerned regional supervisors/ team supervisors through email, text messages, telephone calls and personal visits. These tables included descriptive statistics on key variables for each team. Moreover, to enhance data quality, other corrective steps were also taken including reshuffling of team(s) member(s) reporting inadequately and conducting additional trainings in the field where felt necessary.

Data Processing

Data were entered using the CSPro software version 5.0 on 22 desktop computers by 44 data entry operators under the supervision of 2 data entry (DE) supervisors. There were four assistant DE supervisors who were monitoring the data entry process and helping data entry operators (DEOs) in rectifying the problems. For quality assurance purposes, all questionnaires were double-entered and the differences thereof resolved by referring back to the questionnaires. Internal consistency checks were also performed and the secondary editors fixed those inconsistencies according to the secondary editing manual. Procedures and standard programs developed under the global MICS programme and adapted to the MICS Punjab, 2014 questionnaire were used throughout. Data processing began simultaneously with data collection at the beginning of July 2014 (after one week of data collection) and was completed in October 2014 (one week after completion of field work). Data were analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software, version 22. Model syntax and tabulation plans developed by UNICEF were customized and used for this purpose.

Initial analysis, for cleaning purpose, was carried out by examining frequency distribution of all variables and looking at possible errors in data entry and otherwise. Dummy tables reflecting cross-tables between dependent and independent variables were generated focusing on presenting frequencies and simple bivariate tables. After cleaning, the final data was exported from CSPro to SPSS software tabulation programme for construction of analysis files (comprising HH: Household, HL:

Household listing, WM: Women and CH: Children), production of tabulations, analysis of sampling errors/ confidence intervals; and production of datasets and tabulations for report writing.

International Review

All stages of the survey were closely monitored by the UNICEF global MICS team. Before the start of survey, UNICEF reviewed the sample design, survey tools and trainings through international consultants. The software used for data entry and analysis was adapted from the MICS5 recommended methodology which was also reviewed by the national and international consultants. The data files, syntax files and tabulations were shared with the global MICS team. The data and software review inputs received from these organizations were addressed before the finalization of the tables and report.

III. Sample Coverage and the Characteristics of Households and Respondents

Sample Coverage

Initially 41,000 households were selected for the sample and distributed equally in 2050 selected clusters. Following MICS5 guidelines, if a selected household was untraceable or unreachable or refused to be interviewed, there was no replacement. Further to that, if there was more than one household identified in the selected dwelling at the time of data collection and these households were not listed then all of them were to be interviewed. As a result, the final sample size was 41,413 households.

Of the 41,413 households selected for the sample, 39,333 were found to be occupied. Of these, 38,405 were successfully interviewed achieving household response rate of 98 percent. In the interviewed households, 61,286 eligible women (age 15-49 years) were identified. Of these, 53,668 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 88 percent within the interviewed households.

There were 31,083 children under age five listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 27,495 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 89 percent within interviewed households.

Overall response rate of households i.e. 98 percent is 12 percent higher than the response rates of individual women and children under 5s (85.5 and 86.4 percent) due to the reason that the children and women were not at home at the time of interview (Table HH.1).

Table HH.1: Results of household, women's and under-5 interviews

Number of households, women and children under 5 by results of the household, women's and under-5's interviews, and household and women's and under-5's response rates, Punjab, 2014.

		Area of residence			Division								
	Punjab	Rural	All Urban	Major Cities	Other Urban	Bahawalpur	D.G. Khan	Faisalabad	Gujranwala	Lahore	Multan	Rawalpindi	Sahiwal	Sargodha
Households														
Sampled	41,413	25,769	15,644	4,847	10,797	4,016	4,356	4,830	6,715	5,564	4,745	4,092	3,316	3,779
Occupied	39,333	24,617	14,716	4,554	10,162	3,801	4,127	4,689	6,381	5,137	4,596	3,891	3,127	3,584
Interviewed	38,405	24,241	14,164	4,295	9,869	3,690	4,051	4,647	6,254	4,874	4,526	3,756	3,054	3,553
Household response rate	97.6	98.5	96.2	94.3	97.1	97.1	98.2	99.1	98.0	94.9	98.5	96.5	97.7	99.1
Women														
Eligible	61,286	38,002	23,284	7,015	16,269	5,575	6,180	7,303	10,582	8,064	6,675	5,932	4,883	6,092
Interviewed	53,668	33,584	20,084	5,786	14,298	4,847	5,446	6,724	9,232	6,630	5,953	5,169	4,347	5,320
Women's response rate	87.6	88.4	86.3	82.5	87.9	86.9	88.1	92.1	87.2	82.2	89.2	87.1	89.0	87.3
Women's overall response rate	85.5	87.0	83.0	77.8	85.4	84.4	86.5	91.2	85.5	78.0	87.8	84.1	86.9	86.6
Children under 5														
Eligible	31,083	20,486	10,597	3,147	7,450	3,112	4,085	3,443	5,145	4,016	3,300	2,527	2,587	2,868
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	27,495	18,220	9,275	2,663	6,612	2,705	3,700	3,067	4,504	3,449	2,934	2,264	2,345	2,527
Under-5's response rate	88.5.	88.9	87.5	84.6	88.8	86.9	90.6	89.1	87.5	85.9	88.9	89.6	90.6	88.1
Under-5's overall response rate	86.4	87.6	84.2	79.8	86.2	84.4	88.9	88.3	85.8	81.5	87.6	86.5	88.5	87.3

Response rates were higher in rural than urban areas. Across divisions, the household response rate was found to be lowest in Lahore division (95%), which is highly urban. In this division, non-availability of eligible women at home at the time of the survey resulted in low response rates for both women and children under 5 (78% and 82% respectively).

Characteristics of Households

The weighted age and sex distribution of the survey population is provided in Table HH.2. The distribution is also used to produce the population pyramid in Figure HH.1. In the 38,405 households successfully interviewed, 246,396 household members were listed. Of these, 124,711 are males, and 121,684 are females.

Table HH.2: Household age distribution by sex

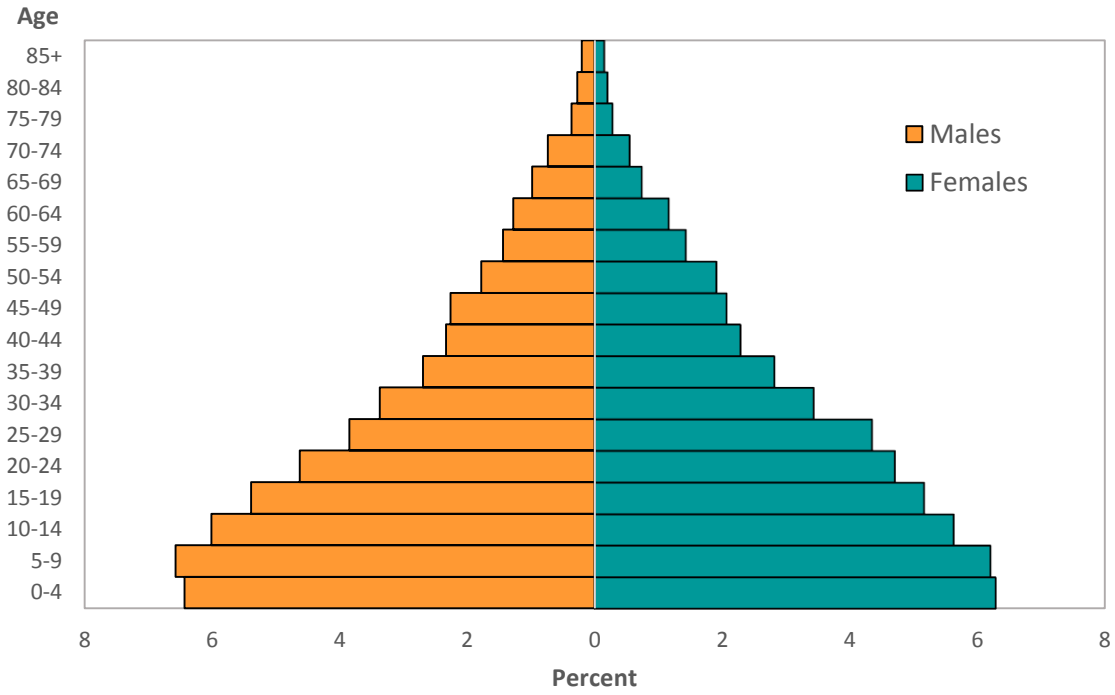
Percent and frequency distribution of the household population by five-year age groups, dependency age groups, and by child (age 0-17 years) and adult populations (age 18 or more), by sex, Punjab, 2014.

	Total		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Punjab	246,396	100.0	124,711	100.0	121,684	100.0
Age						
0-4	31,324	12.7	15,861	12.7	15,463	12.7
5-9	31,473	12.8	16,203	13.0	15,270	12.5
10-14	28,665	11.6	14,815	11.9	13,849	11.4
15-19	25,999	10.6	13,284	10.7	12,715	10.4
20-24	22,985	9.3	11,399	9.1	11,586	9.5
25-29	20,194	8.2	9,483	7.6	10,711	8.8
30-34	16,764	6.8	8,305	6.7	8,458	7.0
35-39	13,580	5.5	6,632	5.3	6,948	5.7
40-44	11,392	4.6	5,752	4.6	5,640	4.6
45-49	10,685	4.3	5,578	4.5	5,107	4.2
50-54	9,099	3.7	4,388	3.5	4,711	3.9
55-59	7,078	2.9	3,544	2.8	3,533	2.9
60-64	6,023	2.4	3,146	2.5	2,877	2.4
65-69	4,254	1.7	2,418	1.9	1,836	1.5
70-74	3,180	1.3	1,816	1.5	1,363	1.1
75-79	1,608	0.7	903	0.7	706	0.6
80-84	1,192	0.5	674	0.5	518	0.4
85+	891	0.4	504	0.4	387	0.3
Missing/DK	13	0.0	7	0.0	6	0.0
Dependency age groups						
0-14	91,461	37.1	46,879	37.6	44,582	36.6
15-64	143,797	58.4	71,511	57.3	72,286	59.4
65+	11,124	4.5	6,314	5.1	4,810	4.0
Missing/DK	13	0.0	7	0.0	6	0.0
Child and adult populations						
Children age 0-17 years	106,585	43.3	54,610	43.8	51,975	42.7
Adults age 18+ years	139,798	56.7	70,094	56.2	69,703	57.3
Missing/DK	13	0.0	7	0.0	6	0.0

Table HH.2 shows that 37 percent of the population is under 15 years and 4 percent is age 65 or over, showing a high dependent population. The largest age cohorts are the following age groups: 5 – 9 and 0 – 4 (13% each). As expected, the proportion of the population in the 5 year age group decreases with increase in age. In MICS Punjab, 2014, particular efforts were made to minimise age reporting errors by training interviewers in age probing techniques. Reference calendars of major local and

national events were provided to assist in determining approximate age of respondents who could not recall accurate age or date of birth. Resultantly, errors in recording ages and date of births were controlled to a great extent, however, some age heaping still remains at ages ending with digits zero and five (Table DQ.1 in Appendix – E). The population pyramid is presented in Figure HH.1.

Figure HH.1: Age and sex distribution of household population, MICS Punjab, 2014



Tables HH.3, HH.4 and HH.5 provide basic information on the households, eligible women age 15-49 years, and children under 5. Both unweighted and weighted numbers are presented in the tables. Such information is essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the report and provide background information on the representativeness of the survey sample. The remaining tables in this report show only weighted numbers.[9]

Table HH.3 presents basic background information on the households, including sex of the household head, division, area of residence, number of household members and education of household head. These background characteristics are used in subsequent tables in this report. The figures in the table are also intended to show the number of observations by major categories of analysis in the report.

The weighted and unweighted total number of households are equal, since sample weights were normalized.[10] The table also shows the weighted mean household size estimated by the survey which is 6.4 persons.

In Punjab, 92 percent of households are headed by males and the rest are headed by females. About 67 percent of households are in rural areas, while the rest are in urban. More than half of households

[9] *See Appendix B: Sample Design, for more details on sample weights.*
[10] *ibid*

(59%) have 4 to 7 members, while one-member households are at about 1 percent. Forty percent of the household heads have no education or only have pre-school followed by those with secondary education (18%) and primary education (17%).

Table HH.3: Household composition

Percent and frequency distribution of households by selected characteristics, Punjab, 2014.

	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Punjab	100.0	38,405	38,405
Area of residence			
Rural	66.6	25,577	24,241
All Urban	33.4	12,828	14,164
Major Cities	52.4	6,717	4,295
Other Urban	47.6	6,111	9,869
Sex of household head			
Male	92.1	35,375	35,341
Female	7.9	3,030	3,064
Number of household members			
1	1.0	372	389
2	4.6	1,762	1,749
3	7.5	2,866	2,891
4	11.8	4,518	4,516
5	16.1	6,193	6,175
6	17.0	6,527	6,504
7	14.1	5,410	5,359
8	9.7	3,722	3,756
9	6.5	2,479	2,461
10+	11.9	4,555	4,605
Education of household head			
None/pre-school	40.1	15,399	15,179
Primary	17.3	6,639	6,671
Middle	12.7	4,863	4,964
Secondary	18.3	7,022	7,058
Higher	11.6	4,472	4,522
Missing/DK	0.0	10	11
At least one child age < 5 years	48.5	38,405	38,405
At least one child age 0-17 years	84.7	38,405	38,405
At least one woman age 15-49 years	93.1	38,405	38,405
Division			
Bahawalpur	10.7	4,091	3,690
D.G. Khan	8.9	3,436	4,051
Faisalabad	12.7	4,889	4,647
Gujranwala	14.5	5,569	6,254
Lahore	17.3	6,631	4,874
Multan	12.1	4,633	4,526
Rawalpindi	9.5	3,633	3,756
Sahiwal	6.9	2,638	3,054
Sargodha	7.5	2,885	3,553
Mean household size[1]	6.4	38,405	38,405

[1] MICS indicator 14.S10 - Mean household size

Characteristics of Female Respondents 15-49 Years of Age and Children Under-5

Tables HH.4 and HH.5 show information on the background characteristics of female respondents 15-49 years of age and of children under age 5. In both tables, total number of weighted and unweighted observations are equal, since sample weights have been normalized. In addition to providing useful information on the background characteristics of women and children under age five,

the tables are also showing the number of observations in each background category. These categories are used in the subsequent tables of this report.

Table HH.4: Women's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Punjab, 2014.

	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Punjab	100.0	53,668	53,668
Area of residence			
Rural	65.3	35,043	33,584
All Urban	34.7	18,625	20,084
Major Cities	52.5	9,781	5,786
Other Urban	47.5	8,844	14,298
Age			
15-19	20.8	11,158	11,298
20-24	18.6	9,960	9,943
25-29	17.0	9,114	9,106
30-34	14.1	7,558	7,513
35-39	11.6	6,251	6,158
40-44	9.5	5,078	5,028
45-49	8.5	4,548	4,622
Marital status			
Currently married	61.6	33,047	32,854
Widowed	2.0	1,047	1,014
Divorced	0.8	451	465
Separated	0.6	310	320
Never married	35.1	18,813	19,015
Motherhood and recent births			
Never gave birth	42.6	22,888	23,127
Ever gave birth	57.4	30,780	30,541
Gave birth in last two years	19.9	10,653	10,602
No birth in last two years	37.5	20,130	19,942
Women's education			
None/pre-school	38.9	20,887	20,878
Primary	17.3	9,296	9,427
Middle	10.6	5,714	5,613
Secondary	16.5	8,837	8,656
Higher	16.6	8,916	9,079
Missing/DK	0.0	19	15
Wealth index quintile			
Lowest	17.3	9,271	9,265
Second	19.3	10,353	10,456
Middle	20.3	10,898	11,478
Fourth	21.5	11,528	11,859
Highest	21.6	11,617	10,610
Division			
Bahawalpur	10.0	5,369	4,847
D.G. Khan	8.5	4,563	5,446
Faisalabad	12.7	6,796	6,724
Gujranwala	15.5	8,328	9,232
Lahore	18.0	9,685	6,630
Multan	11.0	5,887	5,953
Rawalpindi	9.5	5,086	5,169
Sahiwal	6.9	3,685	4,347
Sargodha	8.0	4,270	5,320

Table HH.4 includes information on the distribution of women according to area, age, marital status, motherhood status, births in last two years, education[11], and wealth index quintiles[12, 13]. The area of residence of eligible women is almost similar to the household, as expected. The highest proportion of the women, i.e., 21 percent, is of age group 15-19 years, which declines with increase in age. About 62 percent of the women are currently married and 35 percent have never married. Fifty seven percent of ever married women have ever given birth, of which 20 percent gave birth during last 2 years. About 39 percent of women have only pre-school or no education followed by primary education (17%), secondary education (16%) and higher education (17%). There is, however, only small difference based on household wealth.

[11] *Throughout this report, unless otherwise stated, "education" refers to highest educational level ever attended by the respondent when it is used as a background variable.*

[12] *The wealth index is a composite indicator of wealth. To construct the wealth index, principal components analysis is performed by using information on the ownership of consumer goods, dwelling characteristics, water and sanitation, and other characteristics that are related to the household's wealth, to generate weights (factor scores) for each of the items used. First, initial factor scores are calculated for the total sample. Then, separate factor scores are calculated for households in urban and rural areas. Finally, the urban and rural factor scores are regressed on the initial factor scores to obtain the combined, final factor scores for the total sample. This is carried out to minimize the urban bias in the wealth index values.*

Each household in the total sample is then assigned a wealth score based on the assets owned by that household and on the final factor scores obtained as described above. The survey household population is then ranked according to the wealth score of the household they are living in, and is finally divided into 5 equal parts (quintiles) from lowest (poorest) to highest (richest).

In MICS Punjab, 2014 the following assets are used in these calculations: Main material of the dwelling floor, Main material of the roof, Main material of the exterior walls, type of fuel used for cocking, Household possessions (Electricity, Radio, Television, Non-mobile telephone, Refrigerator/Freezer, Gas, Computer, Air conditioner, Washing machine/Dryer, Air cooler/ Fan, Cooking Range/Micro wave, Sewing/knitting machine, Iron, Water Filter and Dunky pump/Turbine), utilities owned by household members (Watch, Mobile telephone, Bicycle, Motorcycle / Scooter, Animal drawn-cart, Bus / Truck, Boat with motor, Car / Van, Tractor/Trolley), household ownership, ownership of land, having animals (Cattle, milk cows, Buffaloes or bulls, Horses, donkeys, mules or camels, Goats, Sheep and Chickens/ Ducks/ Turkey), possession of bank account, main source of drinking water and type of toilet.

The wealth index is assumed to capture the underlying long-term wealth through information on the household assets, and is intended to produce a ranking of households by wealth, from lowest to highest. The wealth index does not provide information on absolute poverty, current income or expenditure levels. The wealth scores calculated are applicable for only the particular data set they are based on.

Further information on the construction of the wealth index can be found in Filmer, D. and Pritchett, L., 2001. "Estimating wealth effects without expenditure data – or tears: An application to educational enrolments in mstates of India". Demography 38(1): 115-132. Rutstein, S.O. and Johnson, K., 2004. The DHS Wealth Index. DHS Comparative Reports No. 6. Calverton, Maryland: ORC Macro and Rutstein, S.O., 2008. The DHS Wealth Index: Approaches for Rural and Urban Areas. DHS Working Papers No. 60. Calverton, Maryland: Macro International Inc.

[13] *When describing survey results by wealth quintiles, appropriate terminology is used when referring to individual household members, such as for instance "women in the richest population quintile", which is used interchangeably with "women in the wealthiest survey population", "women living in households in the highest population wealth quintile", and similar.*

Table HH.5 provides the distribution of children by several attributes including sex, area of residence, division, age in months, respondent type, mother's (or caretaker's) education, and wealth quintiles.

The proportion of boys under 5 is 51 percent against 49 percent for girls, which is similar to the total population composition in the selected households. Sixty nine percent of these children reside in rural areas. As regards the share of various age groups, the smallest proportion (9%) is in age group of 0-5 months which increases in each subsequent five months age group with the highest (21%) in age group of 36–47 months. Majority of the children under 5 years (48%) have mothers with only pre-school or no education followed by 18 percent whose mothers have primary education and 24 percent have mothers with secondary education or higher. About 1 percent of children are looked after by primary caretakers and the rest by their mothers. As regards to distribution of children with respect to household wealth, there are more children living in the households in the lowest quintile (23%) compared to 18 percent in the highest quintile.

Table HH.5: Under-5's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years of age by selected characteristics, Punjab, 2014.

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Punjab	100.0	27,495	27,495
Area of residence			
Rural	69.1	19,002	18,220
All Urban	30.9	8,493	9,275
Major Cities	51.4	4,364	2,663
Other Urban	48.6	4,129	6,612
Sex			
Male	50.6	13,915	14,003
Female	49.4	13,580	13,492
Age			
0-5 months	8.5	2,333	2,302
6-11 months	10.9	3,010	3,008
12-23 months	19.3	5,300	5,350
24-35 months	19.4	5,326	5,302
36-47 months	21.4	5,894	5,908
48-59 months	20.5	5,633	5,625
Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire			
Mother	98.8	27,170	27,158
Other primary caretaker	1.2	325	337
Mother's education[a]			
None/pre-school	47.8	13,140	13,133
Primary	18.2	4,991	5,106
Middle	10.0	2,740	2,687
Secondary	13.0	3,563	3,449
Higher	11.1	3,062	3,120
Wealth index quintile			
Lowest	23.0	6,316	6,286
Second	20.2	5,560	5,612
Middle	19.4	5,335	5,621
Fourth	19.6	5,380	5,496
Highest	17.8	4,904	4,480

Table HH.5: Under-5's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years of age by selected characteristics, Punjab, 2014.

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Division			
Bahawalpur	11.2	3,080	2,705
D.G. Khan	11.5	3,151	3,700
Faisalabad	11.9	3,272	3,067
Gujranwala	14.9	4,100	4,504
Lahore	17.0	4,670	3,449
Multan	11.0	3,019	2,934
Rawalpindi	7.9	2,165	2,264
Sahiwal	7.4	2,032	2,345
Sargodha	7.3	2,005	2,527

[a] In this table and throughout the report, mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers as well as caretakers of children under 5, who are the respondents to the under-5 questionnaire if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere.

Housing Characteristics, Asset Ownership, and Wealth Quintiles

Tables HH.6, HH.7 and HH.8 provide further details on household level characteristics. Table HH.6 presents characteristics of housing by area of residence and divisions. The characteristics include the availability of electricity, main materials of the flooring, roof, and exterior walls, as well as the number of rooms used for sleeping.

It can be observed from Table HH.6 that 95 percent of households have electricity (100% in urban and 93% in rural). Sixty-three percent of households have finished (pacca) floor and 36 percent have rudimentary/natural (katcha) floor. More houses have “pacca” roofing (82%) than “pacca” floors (63%). Eighty-seven percent of households have “pacca” walls; urban houses are more likely to have pacca walls (97%) than rural houses (81%). Forty-one percent of households have one room for sleeping, whereas the mean number of persons per sleeping room is 3.9.

In Table HH.7 households are distributed according to ownership of assets and dwelling. Sixty-eight percent of the households have a television, 53 percent have a refrigerator, 16 percent have a computer and 55 percent have a washing machine or dryer. Thirty one percent of households own agricultural land and 46 percent own livestock, while 87 percent own a house. Ownership of agricultural land and livestock is mostly in the rural areas.

Ninety-three percent of households have at least a member owning a mobile phone and about 46 percent own a watch. Thirty-three percent of households have a member who owns a bicycle, 48 percent own a motorcycle or scooter, 6 percent have a car or van and 11 percent own an animal cart.

Table HH.6: Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, according to area of residence and regions, Punjab, 2014.

		Area			Division								
	Punjab	Rural	All Urban	Major Cities	Other Urban	Bahawalpur	D.G. Khan	Faisalabad	Gujranwala	Lahore	Multan	Rawalpindi	Sahiwal	Sargodha
Electricity														
Yes	95.4	93.3	99.5	99.7	99.3	91.9	79.6	96.8	99.7	99.3	95.0	99.3	95.6	95.2
No	4.5	6.6	0.4	0.2	0.6	8.0	20.4	3.2	0.3	0.5	4.9	0.7	4.4	4.8
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Flooring														
Natural floor	36.4	51.4	6.5	2.4	11.0	49.1	67.6	36.2	21.1	14.9	48.2	12.7	53.5	55.7
Finished floor[1]	63.4	48.4	93.3	97.3	88.9	50.8	31.5	63.6	78.8	84.7	51.7	87.2	46.3	44.3
Other	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Missing/DK	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Roof														
Natural roofing	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Rudimentary roofing	17.0	21.8	7.3	3.9	11.1	16.3	32.6	12.1	24.0	11.6	17.0	8.2	13.9	20.1
Finished roofing[1]	82.2	77.4	91.9	95.4	88.0	83.0	64.3	87.4	75.4	87.8	82.6	91.3	85.1	79.6
Other	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.2	2.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.1
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Exterior walls														
Natural walls	11.4	16.7	0.8	0.1	1.5	17.5	38.5	7.4	1.5	1.6	15.0	7.6	8.4	20.5
Rudimentary walls	1.3	1.8	0.3	0.4	0.3	2.5	2.7	0.7	0.2	1.2	2.0	1.5	1.0	0.4
Finished walls[1]	86.6	81.2	97.4	97.2	97.6	80.0	58.4	91.5	98.1	94.8	83.1	90.5	89.7	78.8
Other	0.6	0.2	1.5	2.3	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	2.3	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.2
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rooms used for sleeping														
1	41.1	43.5	36.3	34.8	38.0	47.6	54.2	35.6	32.9	39.9	49.2	27.0	50.4	40.5
2	40.6	39.9	42.1	41.9	42.3	38.1	34.5	43.5	43.1	40.9	38.4	47.1	35.7	41.0
3 or more	18.1	16.4	21.4	23.1	19.5	14.1	10.8	20.6	23.9	18.9	12.1	25.5	13.9	18.5
Missing/DK	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	38,405	25,577	12,828	6,717	6,111	4,091	3,436	4,889	5,569	6,631	4,633	3,633	2,638	2,885
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping[2]	3.91	4.03	3.67	3.58	3.78	4.19	4.66	3.69	3.61	3.96	4.03	3.14	4.26	3.89

[1] MICS indicator 14.S13 - Household characteristics

[2] MICS indicator 14.S12 - Mean number of persons per room

Table HH.7: Household and personal assets

Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, according to area of residence and regions, Punjab, 2014.

		Area			Division								
	Punjab	Rural	All Urban	Major Cities	Other Urban	Bahawalpur	D.G. Khan	Faisalabad	Gujranwala	Lahore	Multan	Rawalpindi	Sahiwal	Sargodha
Percentage of households that own a														
Radio	4.4	4.8	3.7	3.8	3.6	4.1	8.3	3.3	2.7	2.7	4.7	9.9	1.9	4.7
Television	67.6	58.0	86.9	91.0	82.5	52.3	39.2	70.2	79.4	82.7	56.8	81.0	63.9	65.9
Non-mobile telephone	6.2	2.6	13.2	17.5	8.6	3.3	1.9	5.9	7.9	11.0	2.3	12.4	2.3	3.2
Refrigerator	53.1	42.8	73.7	79.3	67.6	38.7	26.7	53.4	65.3	67.9	42.9	75.7	41.6	45.8
Computer	16.1	8.6	31.1	36.9	24.8	9.1	5.4	16.1	18.8	26.5	9.7	26.4	10.0	12.6
Washing machine/ Dryer	54.8	41.1	82.0	87.3	76.3	34.3	26.0	56.4	76.1	73.5	42.7	69.7	38.2	46.7
Air conditioner	7.7	2.6	17.7	23.4	11.5	3.1	2.7	7.1	8.0	17.4	5.4	8.1	4.5	3.9
Percentage of households that own														
Agricultural land	30.5	41.1	9.3	6.2	12.6	37.8	43.7	29.3	31.4	15.3	30.1	30.9	33.0	37.3
Farm animals/ Livestock	45.5	62.5	11.6	6.4	17.4	60.4	71.9	40.1	39.3	23.4	49.3	37.8	54.2	60.4
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a														
Watch	46.4	42.3	54.4	56.7	51.8	36.2	53.9	44.5	49.6	48.1	48.7	67.5	29.1	30.2
Mobile telephone	92.6	90.6	96.7	97.2	96.1	89.2	86.4	93.8	95.7	94.8	91.1	96.7	87.9	93.3
Bicycle	32.8	34.9	28.6	26.8	30.7	29.4	33.4	44.5	31.2	25.0	42.3	17.2	37.5	37.7
Motorcycle or scooter	48.5	44.3	56.9	63.3	49.8	48.2	41.4	49.7	51.2	55.4	49.1	39.9	46.2	46.3
Animal-drawn cart	10.8	15.1	2.4	1.2	3.6	10.1	9.9	14.7	8.7	8.7	8.2	2.3	23.0	19.3
Bus or truck	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
Boat with a motor	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Car / van	5.8	3.6	10.2	13.4	6.7	3.2	2.2	4.9	5.5	9.4	4.4	11.7	3.7	4.3
Bank account	31.6	25.3	44.4	46.8	41.8	20.3	18.2	32.8	36.9	37.7	25.8	44.9	25.4	36.0
Ownership of dwelling														
Owned by a household member	87.0	91.6	77.9	73.8	82.4	90.0	93.0	86.3	91.1	82.9	87.9	79.2	84.7	88.9
Not owned	12.9	8.4	22.0	26.0	17.5	9.9	7.0	13.6	8.9	16.9	12.1	20.6	15.3	11.1
Rented	7.8	3.0	17.5	20.9	13.8	3.5	2.7	7.6	6.6	13.1	6.0	16.1	5.4	5.5
Other	5.1	5.4	4.4	5.1	3.7	6.5	4.3	6.1	2.3	3.8	6.1	4.5	9.9	5.6
Missing/DK	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	38,405	25,577	12,828	6,717	6,111	4,091	3,436	4,889	5,569	6,631	4,633	3,633	2,638	2,885

Table HH.8 shows the distribution of household population according to household wealth quintiles. In urban population positive correlation can be observed with wealth quintiles; the highest proportion of population is living in households in the highest quintile. In contrast, a higher proportion of rural population is living in the households in the lowest quintile. Lahore division which is highly urban, has 40 percent of its population living in the households in the highest quintile and less than 5 percent living in the households in the lowest quintile. In contrast, 57 percent of the population in DG Khan division is living in the households in the lowest quintile compared to 3 percent of population living in the households in the highest quintile.

Table HH.8: Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the household population by wealth index quintiles, according to area of residence and regions, Punjab, 2014.

	Wealth index quintiles						
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	Total	Number of household members
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	246,396
Area							
Rural	28.5	26.8	23.0	15.4	6.3	100.0	165,174
All Urban	2.7	6.2	13.9	29.4	47.8	100.0	81,222
Major Cities	0.5	1.9	8.7	27.8	61.0	100.0	42,289
Other Urban	5.0	10.9	19.6	31.2	33.4	100.0	38,933
Division							
Bahawalpur	37.6	25.6	17.8	10.9	8.2	100.0	25,956
D.G. Khan	56.6	22.0	11.1	6.9	3.4	100.0	23,418
Faisalabad	16.4	19.7	21.6	23.2	19.1	100.0	30,970
Gujranwala	4.7	14.1	25.5	29.9	25.7	100.0	36,313
Lahore	4.6	12.6	17.5	25.5	39.8	100.0	43,847
Multan	24.6	25.2	22.5	16.3	11.3	100.0	27,788
Rawalpindi	5.9	13.9	20.6	26.9	32.7	100.0	21,767
Sahiwal	19.9	30.4	22.8	16.5	10.4	100.0	17,255
Sargodha	31.0	28.6	19.6	12.5	8.3	100.0	19,082

IV. CHILD MORTALITY

One of the overarching goals of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is the reduction of infant and under-five mortality. The infant mortality rate is the probability of dying before the first birthday, while the under-five mortality rate is the probability of dying before the fifth birthday. The MDGs call for the reduction in under-five mortality by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015. Monitoring progress towards this goal is an important but difficult objective.

In MICS Punjab, 2014 an indirect method, known as the Brass method[14], was used. Robust estimates of the aforementioned indicators are produced by this method, and generally are comparable with those obtained by applying direct methods.

The data used by the indirect method are: the mean number of children ever born for the five-year time-since-first-birth (TSFB) groups of women age 15 to 49 years, and the proportion of these children who are dead, also for five-year time-since-first-birth groups of women (Table CM.1). The technique converts the proportions dead among children of women in each time-since-first-birth group into probabilities of dying by taking into account the approximate length of exposure of children to the risk of dying, assuming a particular model age pattern of mortality. Based on previous information on mortality in Pakistan, the "East Model" life table was selected as most appropriate.

Table CM.1: Children ever born, children surviving and proportion dead

Mean and total numbers of children ever born, children surviving and proportion dead by age of women, Punjab, 2014.

	Children ever born		Children surviving			
	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Proportion dead	Number of women age 15-49 years
Punjab	3.7	104,444	3.4	94,193	0.1	28,106
Time since first birth						
0-4	1.7	11,636	1.5	10,773	0.1	6,996
5-9	3.2	21,681	2.9	19,838	0.1	6,775
10-14	4.3	25,158	3.9	22,769	0.1	5,794
15-19	5.1	24,596	4.6	22,012	0.1	4,803
20-24	5.7	21,374	5.0	18,800	0.1	3,738

Table CM.2 provides estimates of infant and under-five mortality rates derived from proportion dead among children of women in various time-since-first-birth groups from 0-4 to 20-24. This table provides estimates of infant and under-5 mortality rates for various points in time prior to the survey. These estimates are later used in Figure CM.2 to compare the trend indicated by these rates with those from other data sources.

[14] *United Nations, 1983. Manual X: Indirect Techniques for Demographic Estimation (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.XIII.2). United Nations, 1990a. QFIVE, United Nations Program for Child Mortality Estimation. New York, UN Pop Division. United Nations, 1990b. Step-by-step Guide to the Estimation of Child Mortality. New York, UN. International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, 2013. Tools for Demographic Estimation. Paris, UNFPA.*

Table CM.2: Infant and under-5 mortality rates by age groups of women

Indirect estimates of infant and under-5 mortality rates by age of women, and reference dates for estimates, East model, Punjab 2014.

	Reference date	Infant mortality rate	Under-5 mortality rate
Time since first birth			
0-4	2012.7	76	95
5-9	2010.2	74	92
10-14	2007.3	76	95
15-19	2004.1	79	100
20-24	2000.5	84	107

To obtain the most recent single estimates of the two indicators by background characteristics, estimates from time since first birth groups 0-4 and 5-9 are averaged and presented in Table CM.3.

Table CM.3: Infant and under-5 mortality rates by background characteristics

Indirect estimates of infant and under-five mortality rates by selected background characteristics, age version, (by using East Model), Punjab, 2014.

	Infant mortality rate[1]	Under-five mortality rate[2]
Punjab	75	93
Area of residence		
Rural	83	105
All Urban	57	69
Major Cities	46	55
Other Urban	68	85
Sex		
Male	84	104
Female	65	82
Mother's education		
None/pre-school	96	124
Primary	73	91
Middle	58	71
Secondary	50	60
Higher	46	54
Wealth index quintile		
Lowest	105	137
Second	88	112
Middle	73	91
Fourth	61	75
Highest	45	53
Division		
Bahawalpur	91	116
D.G. Khan	91	118
Faisalabad	74	92
Gujranwala	68	85
Lahore	64	79
Multan	74	92
Rawalpindi	59	72
Sahiwal	89	114
Sargodha	72	89

[1] **MICS indicator 1.2; MDG indicator 4.2 - Infant mortality rate**
[2] **MICS indicator 1.5; MDG indicator 4.1 - Under-five mortality rate**
Rates refer to April 2011. The East Model was assumed to approximate the age pattern of mortality in Pakistan.

The infant mortality rate is estimated at 75 deaths per thousand live births, while the probability of dying under age 5 (U5MR) is 93 deaths per thousand live births. Probability of dying during childhood among males is higher than females. The infant mortality rate for males is 84 deaths per thousand live births compared to 65 deaths per thousand for females, similarly the child mortality for males is 104

deaths per thousand live births compared with 82 deaths per thousand for females (Table CM.3). Among divisions, infant mortality rates and under-5 mortality rates are lowest in Rawalpindi division (72 and 59 deaths per thousand live births respectively) and highest in DG Khan division (118 and 91 deaths per thousand live births respectively).

Infant mortality rate in rural areas is 83 deaths per thousand live births compared to 57 deaths per thousand live births in urban areas. Similarly, under-5 mortality rate is higher in rural areas compared to urban areas (105 and 69 deaths per thousand live births respectively).

There is a considerable difference in child mortality in terms of mother's educational levels and wealth. Under-5 mortality for children whose mothers have pre-school or no education is high (124 deaths per thousand live births) and the rates decline as the mother’s educational level increases. Similarly, infant mortality rate for children whose mothers have pre-school or no education is much higher compared to children whose mothers have higher secondary education (96 versus 46 deaths per thousand live births).

Furthermore, the probability of dying before age 5 for children living in households in the highest quintile is much lower (53 deaths per thousand live births) compared to children living in the households in the lowest quintile (137 deaths per thousand live births). Similarly, infant mortality rate is 105 deaths per thousand live births for children living in the households in the lowest quintile compared to 45 deaths per thousand live births for those living in the households in the highest quintile. Figure CM.1 provides a graphical presentation of the differences of child mortality rates.

Figure CM.1: Under-5 mortality rates by area and division, MICS Punjab, 2014

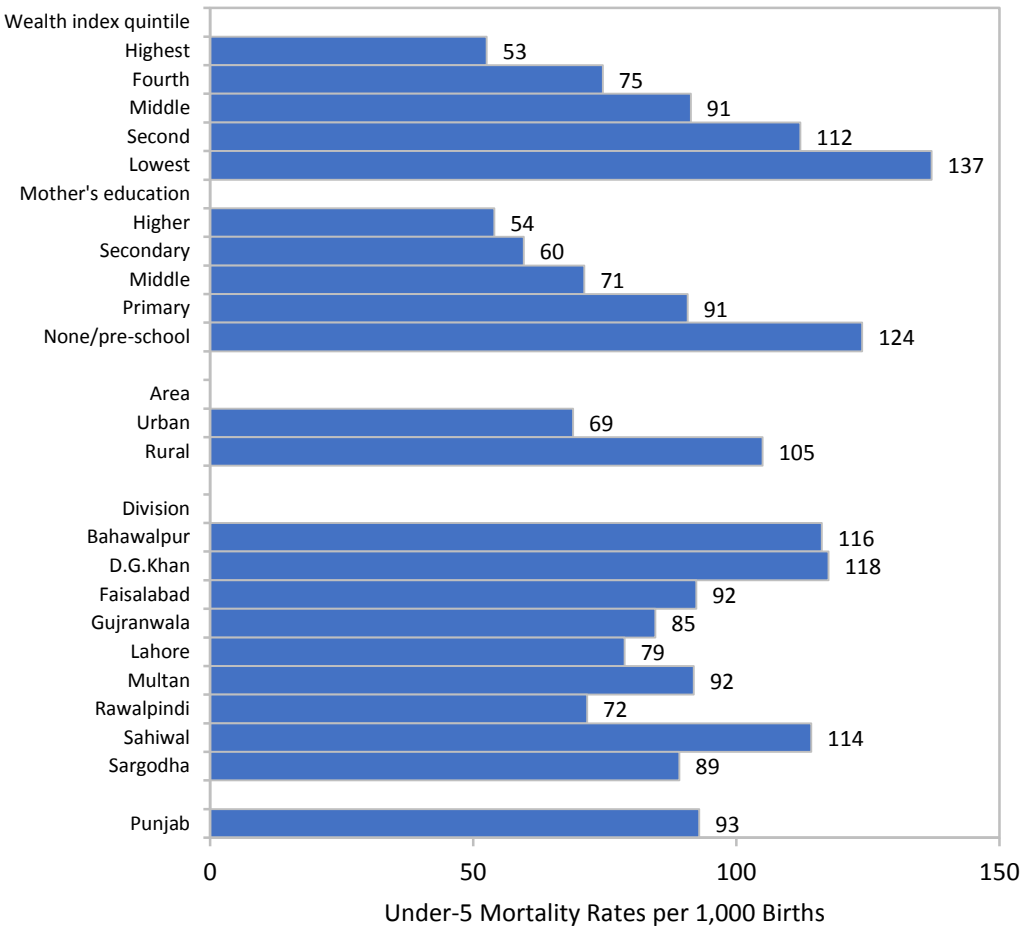
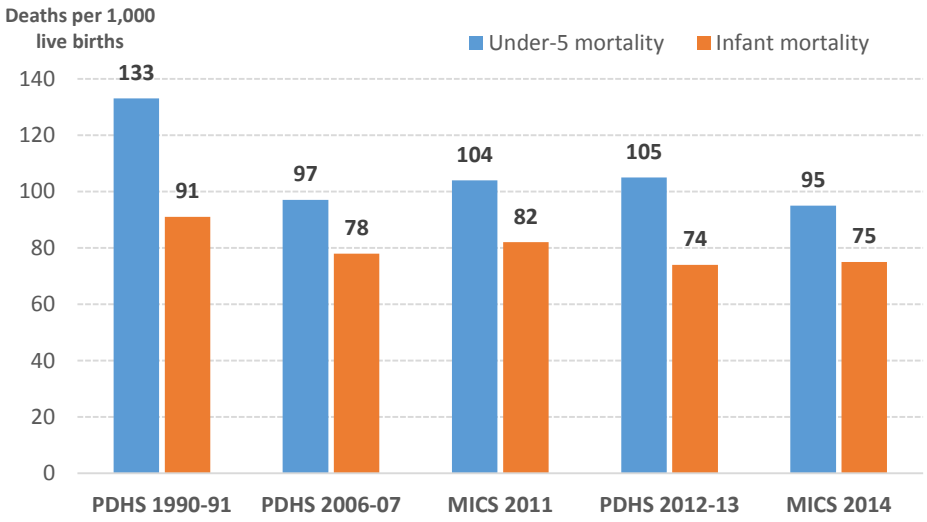


Figure CM.2 compares the findings of the current MICS Punjab, 2014 with MICS Punjab, 2011 and Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (PDHS) 2012-13. The MICS estimates indicate a decline in mortality during the last four years.

Figure CM.2: Trend in under-5 mortality and Infant mortality rates, 1990-2014



V. NUTRITION

Low Birth Weight

Weight at birth is a good indicator not only of a mother's health and nutritional status but also for the new-born's chances for survival, growth, long-term health and psychosocial development. Low birth weight (defined as less than 2,500 grams) carries a range of grave health risks for children. Babies who were undernourished in the womb face a greatly increased risk of dying during their early days, months and years. Those who survive may have impaired immune function and increased risk of disease; they are likely to remain undernourished with reduced muscle strength, throughout their lives, and suffer a higher incidence of diabetes and heart disease in later life. Children born with low birth weight also risk a lower IQ and cognitive disabilities, affecting their performance in school and their job opportunities as adults.

In the developing world, low birth weight shoots primarily from the mother's poor health and nutrition. Three factors have most impact:

- ✓ the mother's poor nutritional status before conception,
- ✓ short stature (due mostly to under nutrition and infections during her childhood), and
- ✓ poor nutrition during pregnancy,

Inadequate weight gain during pregnancy is particularly important since it accounts for a large proportion of foetal growth retardation. Moreover, diseases such as diarrhoea and malaria, which are common in many developing countries, can significantly impair foetal growth if the mother becomes infected while pregnant.

In developing countries like Pakistan, teenagers who give birth when their own bodies have yet to finish growing, run a higher risk of bearing low birth weight babies.

One of the major challenges in measuring the incidence of low birth weight is that more than half of infants in the countries like Pakistan (developing countries) are not weighed at birth. In the past, most estimates of low birth weight for developing countries were based on data compiled from health facilities. However, these estimates are biased for most developing countries because the majority of newborns are not delivered in facilities, and those who are represent only a selected sample of all births.

Because many infants are not weighed at birth and those who are weighed may be a biased sample of all births, the reported birth weights usually cannot be used to estimate the prevalence of low birth weight among all children. Therefore, the percentage of births weighing below 2500 grams is estimated from two items in the questionnaire: the mother's assessment of the child's size at birth (i.e., very small, smaller than average, average, larger than average, very large) and the mother's recall of the child's weight or the weight as recorded on a health card if the child was weighed at birth.[15]

[15] *For a detailed description of the methodology, see Boerma, J. T., Weinstein, K. I., Rutstein, S.O., and Sommerfelt, A. E. , 1996. Source of Data on Birth Weight in Developing Countries in "Bulletin of the World Health Organization",*

Table NU.1: Low birth weight infants

Percentage of last live-born children in the last two years that are estimated to have weighed below 2,500 grams at birth and percentage of live births weighed at birth, Punjab, 2014.

	Percent distribution of births by mother's assessment of size at birth						Percentage of live births:		Number of last live-born children in the last two years
	Very small	Smaller than average	Average	Larger than average or very large	DK	Total	Below 2,500 grams[1]	Weighed at birth[2]	
Punjab	3.9	16.6	70.2	8.4	0.8	100.0	29.4	25.6	10,653
Area of residence									
Rural	3.9	17.7	69.9	7.5	1.1	100.0	29.9	18.8	7,369
All Urban	4.1	14.4	70.9	10.3	0.3	100.0	28.3	41.0	3,284
Major Cities	4.1	12.6	71.9	11.2	0.2	100.0	27.4	49.1	1,692
Other Urban	4.1	16.3	69.9	9.3	0.5	100.0	29.3	32.3	1,592
Mother's age at birth									
Less than 20 years	4.2	17.5	69.5	7.7	1.1	100.0	30.1	19.0	694
20-34 years	3.9	16.2	70.5	8.6	0.8	100.0	29.2	26.9	8,660
35-49 years	4.1	19.1	68.5	7.5	0.9	100.0	30.8	20.3	1,299
Birth order									
1	4.2	15.9	70.8	8.3	0.8	100.0	29.3	32.5	2,431
2-3	3.9	16.1	71.2	8.2	0.7	100.0	29.2	28.3	4,392
4-5	3.7	17.2	69.5	8.6	1.1	100.0	29.5	21.0	2,448
6+	4.1	18.8	67.3	8.8	1.1	100.0	30.4	13.0	1,382
Mother's education[a]									
None/pre-school	4.1	19.0	68.7	7.2	1.0	100.0	30.8	10.5	4,816
Primary	4.1	16.8	70.9	7.4	0.7	100.0	29.7	20.4	1,961
Middle	3.8	16.0	71.7	7.6	0.8	100.0	29.1	35.8	1,096
Secondary	4.0	11.8	72.7	10.9	0.6	100.0	27.0	42.8	1,467
Higher	3.0	13.7	70.6	12.1	0.6	100.0	27.1	61.2	1,311
Wealth index quintile									
Lowest	3.7	22.2	67.4	5.6	1.1	100.0	32.2	6.0	2,327
Second	4.4	18.0	68.8	8.0	0.9	100.0	30.4	12.3	2,166
Middle	4.1	15.1	72.0	7.6	1.1	100.0	28.8	21.6	2,144
Fourth	4.5	13.6	72.4	8.9	0.6	100.0	28.3	35.2	2,065
Highest	2.9	13.5	70.7	12.5	0.4	100.0	27.0	58.0	1,951
Division									
Bahawalpur	4.7	21.5	61.4	10.3	1.9	100.0	31.9	15.5	1,068
D.G. Khan	3.6	28.0	62.1	5.9	0.4	100.0	34.8	6.0	1,181
Faisalabad	2.7	11.6	77.9	7.4	0.4	100.0	26.5	22.2	1,237
Gujranwala	4.8	15.4	72.3	7.3	0.2	100.0	29.6	30.7	1,578
Lahore	6.1	14.8	66.2	12.1	0.8	100.0	29.5	35.8	1,914
Multan	1.6	13.8	75.4	7.9	1.4	100.0	26.6	20.7	1,162
Rawalpindi	3.9	14.1	70.5	9.9	1.6	100.0	27.9	50.8	882
Sahiwal	3.7	16.9	72.0	7.2	0.3	100.0	29.5	21.4	827
Sargodha	1.8	14.9	77.5	4.5	1.2	100.0	27.8	22.7	804

[1] MICS indicator 2.20 - Low-birthweight infants

[2] MICS indicator 2.21 - Infants weighed at birth

[a] Total includes 2 unweighted cases of mother's education missing

Overall, about 26 percent of births were weighed at birth and approximately 29 percent of infants are estimated to weigh less than 2,500 grams at birth (Table NU.1). Among divisions, Rawalpindi had the lowest proportion of low birth weight babies (27%) and the highest proportion was in DG Khan division (35%). The prevalence of low birth weight does not vary considerably by urban and rural areas or mother's education.

Nutritional Status

Children's nutritional status is a reflection of their overall health. When children have access to an adequate food supply, are not exposed to repeated illness, and are well cared for, they reach their growth potential and are considered well nourished.

Under nutrition is associated with more than half of all child deaths worldwide. Undernourished children are more likely to die from common childhood ailments, and for those who survive, have recurring sicknesses and faltering growth. Three-quarters of children who die from causes related to malnutrition were only mildly or moderately malnourished – showing no outward sign of their vulnerability. The MDG target is to reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger between 1990 and 2015. A reduction in the prevalence of malnutrition will also assist in the goal to reduce child mortality.

In a well-nourished population, there is a reference distribution of height and weight for children under age five. Under-nourishment in a population can be gauged by comparing children to a reference population. The reference population used in this report is based on the WHO growth standards[16]. Each of the three nutritional status indicators – weight-for-age, height-for-age, and weight-for-height – can be expressed in standard deviation units (z-scores) from the median of the reference population.

Weight-for-age is a measure of both acute and chronic malnutrition. Children whose weight-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median weight of the reference population are considered *moderately or severely underweight,* while those whose weight-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely underweight.*

Height-for-age is a measure of linear growth. Children whose height-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median height of the reference population are considered short for their age and are classified as *moderately or severely stunted.* Those whose height-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely stunted.* Stunting is a reflection of chronic malnutrition as a result of failure to receive adequate nutrition over a long period and recurrent or chronic illness.

Weight-for-height can be used to assess wasting and overweight status. Children whose *weight-for-height* is more than two standard deviations below the median weight of the reference population are classified as *moderately or severely wasted,* while those who fall more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely wasted*. Wasting is usually the result of a recent nutritional deficiency. The indicator of wasting may exhibit significant seasonal shifts associated with changes in the availability of food or disease prevalence.

Children whose weight-for-height is more than two standard deviations above the median reference population are classified as moderately or severely overweight.

In MICS5, weights and heights of all children under 5 years of age were measured using the anthropometric equipment recommended[17] by UNICEF. Findings in this section are based on the results of these measurements. Table NU.2 shows percentages of children classified into each of the above described categories and mean z-scores for all three anthropometric indicators.

[16] *http://www.who.int/childgrowth/standards/technical_report*

[17] *MICS Supply Procurement Instructions: http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design*

Children whose full birth date (month and year) were not obtained, and children whose measurements were outside a plausible range are excluded from Table NU.2. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured, whichever applicable. For example, if a child has been weighed but his/her height has not been measured, the child is included in underweight calculations, but not in the calculations for stunting and wasting. Percentages of children by age and reasons for exclusion are shown in the data quality Tables DQ.10, DQ.11, and DQ.12 in Appendix – E. These tables show that due to incomplete dates of birth, implausible measurements, and/or missing weight and/or height, 3.4 percent of children have been excluded from calculations of the weight-for-age, 4.2 percent from the height-for-age, and 3.8 percent for the weight-for-height.

Percentage of interviews completed for eligible children is shown in Table DQ.3. The completeness of reporting of both year and month is 99 percent for interviews conducted for children under 5 (Table DQ.4). There was no heaping in the weight measurements, however, a slight heaping was observed in the height measurements where interviewers preferred the digits zero, two and five (DQ.13).

Almost one in three children under age five are moderately or severely underweight (34%) and 11 percent are classified as severely underweight (Table NU.2). Thirty four percent of children are moderately or severely stunted or too short for their age and 18 percent of children are moderately or severely wasted or too thin for their height, whereas less than 1 percent are overweight or too heavy for their height.

Boys appear to be slightly more likely to be underweight, stunted, and wasted than girls. Children in rural areas are more likely to be underweight and stunted than in other urban areas and major cities. Among divisions, children in DG Khan division are twice more likely to be underweight and stunted (44% and 47%) than children in Rawalpindi division (21% respectively). All three anthropometric indicators are found to be better in Rawalpindi division. Underweight, stunting and wasting indicators are inversely correlated with mother's education and wealth. Among women with higher education, 13 percent of children are stunted, 15 percent are underweight and 12 percent are wasted compared to more than 40 percent for stunting and underweight among children whose mother have pre-school or no education. Nearly half of children living in the households in the lowest quintile are stunted and the same proportion of children is underweight compared to 17 percent of children living in the households in the highest quintile that are stunted and underweight. The age pattern shows that a higher percentage of children age 36-47 months are undernourished as prevalence of underweight and stunting is higher in this age group in comparison to children who are younger (Figure NU.1).

Figure NU.1: Underweight, stunted, wasted and overweight children under age 5 (moderate and severe), MICS Punjab, 2014

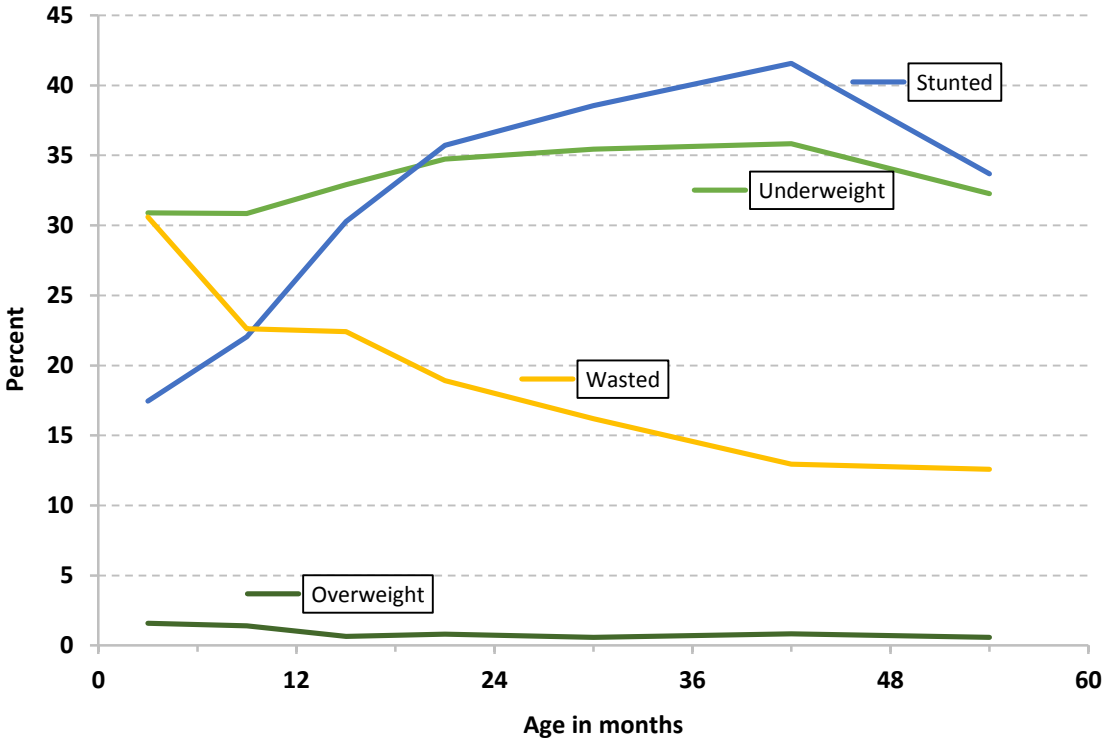


Table NU.2: Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Punjab, 2014.

	Weight for age				Height for age				Weight for height				
	Underweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children under age 5	Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children under age 5	Wasted		Overweight	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children under age 5
	Percent below				Percent below				Percent below		Percent above		
	- 2 SD[1]	- 3 SD[2]			- 2 SD[3]	- 3 SD[4]			- 2 SD[5]	- 3 SD[6]	+ 2 SD[7]		
Punjab[a]	33.7	11.3	-1.6	26,490	33.5	13.3	-1.4	26,280	17.5	4.4	0.8	-1.0	26,421
Area of residence													
Rural	36.3	12.9	-1.6	18,343	36.7	15.1	-1.6	18,195	18.2	4.8	0.8	-1.0	18,284
All Urban	27.7	7.7	-1.3	8,147	26.3	9.2	-1.2	8,085	16.1	3.6	1.0	-0.9	8,137
Major Cities	26.3	6.9	-1.3	4,162	25.0	8.4	-1.1	4,143	15.5	3.3	1.1	-0.9	4,166
Other Urban	29.2	8.7	-1.4	3,985	27.7	10.2	-1.2	3,942	16.6	4.0	0.9	-1.0	3,971
Sex													
Male	33.9	11.4	-1.6	13,410	33.9	13.5	-1.4	13,290	18.8	5.0	0.9	-1.0	13,356
Female	33.4	11.1	-1.6	13,080	33.1	13.2	-1.4	12,990	16.2	3.8	0.7	-1.0	13,065
Age													
0-5 months	30.9	12.8	-1.5	2,263	17.5	6.8	-0.7	2,238	30.6	11.9	1.6	-1.3	2,165
6-11 months	30.8	11.0	-1.4	2,947	22.0	7.9	-1.0	2,926	22.6	6.6	1.4	-1.1	2,941
12-23 months	33.8	12.3	-1.6	5,170	33.0	13.2	-1.4	5,116	20.7	5.5	0.7	-1.1	5,159
12-17 months	32.9	11.7	-1.5	2,583	30.3	11.3	-1.3	2,562	22.4	5.9	0.6	-1.2	2,580
18-23 months	34.7	12.9	-1.6	2,587	35.7	15.0	-1.6	2,554	18.9	5.1	0.8	-1.1	2,580
24-35 months	35.4	12.3	-1.6	5,150	38.6	16.5	-1.7	5,101	16.2	3.9	0.6	-1.0	5,132
36-47 months	35.8	11.5	-1.6	5,637	41.6	16.1	-1.7	5,601	13.0	2.0	0.8	-0.9	5,688
48-59 months	32.3	8.6	-1.5	5,324	33.7	13.2	-1.5	5,298	12.6	2.2	0.6	-0.9	5,336
Mother's education													
None/pre-school	42.2	16.2	-1.8	12,646	43.0	19.2	-1.8	12,529	20.0	5.4	0.7	-1.1	12,639
Primary	33.8	10.2	-1.6	4,820	33.3	11.5	-1.4	4,782	17.7	3.9	0.5	-1.0	4,798
Middle	26.9	6.7	-1.4	2,658	27.4	8.9	-1.3	2,642	15.2	4.3	1.0	-0.9	2,658
Secondary	23.3	5.4	-1.2	3,440	21.2	6.2	-1.0	3,414	14.5	3.1	1.1	-0.9	3,418
Higher	14.8	3.0	-0.9	2,927	12.9	3.2	-0.7	2,914	12.3	2.6	1.5	-0.7	2,908
Wealth index quintile													
Lowest	47.7	20.3	-2.0	6,072	49.4	24.1	-2.0	5,993	21.4	6.1	0.6	-1.2	6,045
Second	39.0	13.3	-1.7	5,362	39.4	15.9	-1.7	5,323	18.7	5.1	0.6	-1.1	5,350
Middle	32.2	9.5	-1.5	5,162	31.1	10.9	-1.4	5,126	18.5	4.1	0.7	-1.0	5,153
Fourth	28.0	7.0	-1.4	5,212	26.3	8.3	-1.2	5,186	15.7	3.9	1.0	-0.9	5,199
Highest	17.3	4.1	-1.0	4,682	16.9	4.7	-0.8	4,652	12.2	2.4	1.4	-0.7	4,673

Table NU.2: Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Punjab, 2014.

	Weight for age				Height for age				Weight for height				
	Underweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children under age 5	Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children under age 5	Wasted		Overweight	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children under age 5
	Percent below				Percent below				Percent below		Percent above		
	- 2 SD[1]	- 3 SD[2]			- 2 SD[3]	- 3 SD[4]			- 2 SD[5]	- 3 SD[6]	+ 2 SD[7]		
Division													
Bahawalpur	42.6	16.6	-1.8	2,940	41.3	19.2	-1.7	2,900	20.8	6.0	1.0	-1.2	2,932
D.G. Khan	43.9	17.3	-1.9	3,012	46.6	23.0	-1.9	2,977	18.8	4.4	1.0	-1.1	3,017
Faisalabad	33.8	10.7	-1.5	3,210	29.5	10.7	-1.3	3,193	21.0	6.7	1.2	-1.1	3,173
Gujranwala	24.5	6.8	-1.3	4,006	28.5	8.8	-1.3	3,985	13.2	3.2	0.8	-0.8	3,984
Lahore	31.2	9.6	-1.5	4,452	31.7	11.8	-1.4	4,414	15.2	3.4	0.8	-0.9	4,465
Multan	36.8	12.6	-1.7	2,884	34.7	14.8	-1.5	2,856	20.5	5.0	0.9	-1.1	2,878
Rawalpindi	21.4	5.5	-1.2	2,079	21.4	6.6	-1.0	2,069	13.3	2.6	1.1	-0.8	2,076
Sahiwal	36.0	12.2	-1.6	1,980	34.0	13.2	-1.5	1,971	18.3	4.3	0.2	-1.1	1,977
Sargodha	34.8	11.3	-1.6	1,927	33.3	11.8	-1.5	1,916	18.5	4.1	0.3	-1.1	1,919
Punjab[a]	33.7	11.3	-1.6	26,490	33.5	13.3	-1.4	26,280	17.5	4.4	0.8	-1.0	26,421

[1] MICS indicator 2.1a and MDG indicator 1.8 - Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)
[2] MICS indicator 2.1b - Underweight prevalence (severe)
[3] MICS indicator 2.2a - Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)
[4] MICS indicator 2.2b - Stunting prevalence (severe)
[5] MICS indicator 2.3a - Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)
[6] MICS indicator 2.3b - Wasting prevalence (severe)
[7] MICS indicator 2.4 - Overweight prevalence
[a] Number of children under age 5 in each case differ as children are excluded from one or more anthropometric indicators when their weights or heights have not been measured

Breastfeeding and Infant and Young Child Feeding

Proper feeding of infants and young children can increase their chances of survival. It can also promote optimal growth and development, especially in the critical window from birth to 2 years of age. Breastfeeding for the first few years of life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients, and is economical and safe. However, many mothers don't start to breastfeed early enough, do not breastfeed exclusively for the recommended 6 months or stop breastfeeding too soon. There are often pressures to switch to infant formula, which can contribute to growth faltering and micronutrient malnutrition and can be unsafe if hygienic conditions, including safe drinking water, are not readily available. Studies have shown that, in addition to continued breastfeeding, consumption of appropriate, adequate and safe solid, semi-solid and soft foods from the age of 6 months onwards leads to better health and growth outcomes, with potential to reduce stunting during the first two years of life.[18]

UNICEF and WHO recommend that infants be breastfed within one hour of birth, breastfed exclusively for the first six months of life and continue to be breastfed up to 2 years of age and beyond.[19] Starting at 6 months, breastfeeding should be combined with safe, age-appropriate feeding of solid, semi-solid and soft foods.[20] A summary of key guiding principles[21, 22] for feeding 6-23 month olds is provided in the table on next page along with proximate measures for these guidelines.

The guiding principles for which proximate measures and indicators exist, are:

(i) continued breastfeeding;
(ii) appropriate frequency of meals (but not energy density); and
(iii) appropriate nutrient content of food.

Feeding frequency is used as proxy for energy intake, requiring children to receive a minimum number of meals/snacks (and milk feeds for non-breastfed children) for their age. Dietary diversity is used to ascertain the adequacy of the nutrient content of the food (not including iron) consumed. For dietary diversity, seven food groups were created for which a child consuming at least four of these is considered to have a better quality diet. In most populations, consumption of at least four food groups means that the child has a high likelihood of consuming at least one animal-source food and at least one fruit or vegetable, in addition to a staple food (grain, root or tuber).[23]

These three dimensions of child feeding are combined into an assessment of the children who received appropriate feeding, using the indicator of "minimum acceptable diet". To have a minimum acceptable diet in the previous day, a child must have received:

(i) the appropriate number of meals/snacks/milk feeds;
(ii) food items from at least 4 food groups; and
(iii) breastmilk or at least 2 milk feeds (for non-breastfed children).

[18] *Bhuta Z. et al. (2013). Evidence-based interventions for improvement of maternal and child nutrition: what can be done and at what cost? The Lancet June 6, 2013.*
[19] *WHO (2003). Implementing the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding. Meeting Report Geneva, 3-5 February 2003.*
[20] *WHO (2003). Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding.*
[21] *PAHO (2003). Guiding principles for complementary feeding of the breastfed child.*
[22] *WHO (2005). Guiding principles for feeding non-breastfed children 6-24 months of age*
[23] *WHO (2008). Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices. Part 1: Definitions.*

Table	Guiding Principle (age 6-23 months)	Proximate measures
NU.4	Continue frequent, on-demand breastfeeding for two years and beyond	Breastfed in the last 24 hours
NU.6	Appropriate frequency and energy density of meals	**Breastfed children** Depending on age, two or three meals/snacks provided in the last 24 hours **Non-breastfed children** Four meals/snacks and/or milk feeds provided in the last 24 hours
NU.6	Appropriate nutrient content of food	Four food groups[24] eaten in the last 24 hours
na	Appropriate amount of food	No standard indicator exists
na	Appropriate consistency of food	No standard indicator exists
na	Use of vitamin-mineral supplements or fortified products for infant and mother	No standard indicator exists
NU.9	Practice good hygiene and proper food handling	While it was not possible to develop indicators to fully capture programme guidance, one standard indicator does cover part of the principle: Not feeding with a bottle with a nipple
na	Practice responsive feeding, applying the principles of psycho-social care	No standard indicator exists

Table NU.3 is based on mothers' report of what their last-born child, born in the last two years, was fed in the first few days of life. It indicates the proportion who were ever breastfed, those who were first breastfed within one hour and one day of birth, and those who received a prelacteal feed.[25] Although a very important step in management of lactation and establishment of a physical and emotional relationship between the baby and the mother, only 11 percent of babies are breastfed for the first time within one hour of birth, while 45 percent of newborns start breastfeeding within one day of birth. By division, 66 percent of babies in Rawalpindi division were breastfed within one day of birth compared to only 28 percent of babies in Sahiwal. The data also show that 75 percent of newborns receive prelacteal feed. The findings are presented in Figure NU.2 by division and area of residence.

[24] *Food groups used for assessment of this indicator are 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.*

[25] *Prelacteal feed refers to the provision any liquid or food, other than breastmilk, to a newborn during the period when breastmilk flow is generally being established (estimated here as the first 3 days of life).*

Table NU.3: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of last live-born children in the last two years who were ever breastfed, breastfed within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, and percentage who received a prelacteal feed, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage who were ever breastfed[1]	Percentage who were first breastfed:		Percentage who received a prelacteal feed	Number of last live-born children in the last two years
		Within one hour of birth[2]	Within one day of birth		
Punjab	93.7	10.6	45.2	74.5	10,653
Area of residence					
Rural	93.9	10.3	44.3	74.4	7,369
All Urban	93.3	11.2	47.3	74.8	3,284
Major Cities	93.8	11.9	50.3	73.2	1,692
Other Urban	92.8	10.5	44.1	76.5	1,592
Months since last birth					
0-11 months	93.4	10.0	42.5	74.6	5,546
12-23 months	94.0	11.3	48.2	74.4	5,107
Assistance at delivery					
Skilled attendant	93.4	9.8	42.3	75.9	6,894
Traditional birth attendant	95.4	11.9	50.9	73.3	3,535
Other	97.3	19.5	59.5	65.5	173
No one/Missing	(7.3)	(0.0)	(3.6)	(7.3)	52
Place of delivery					
Home	95.6	12.9	51.8	73.3	4,125
Health facility	93.2	9.2	41.4	75.9	6,473
Public	93.7	11.8	49.9	70.9	1,909
Private	93.0	8.1	37.8	77.9	4,565
Other/DK/Missing	12.7	4.0	8.6	9.0	55
Mother's education[a]					
None/pre-school	93.7	11.5	45.4	71.7	4,816
Primary	94.6	9.1	45.0	77.7	1,961
Middle	93.0	8.7	45.9	77.4	1,096
Secondary	93.8	10.4	45.8	76.4	1,467
Higher	93.1	11.3	43.8	75.6	1,311
Wealth index quintile					
Lowest	94.2	12.4	45.5	69.2	2,327
Second	94.7	10.9	45.3	75.2	2,166
Middle	93.6	8.8	44.9	77.6	2,144
Fourth	92.8	8.4	44.0	76.2	2,065
Highest	93.0	12.4	46.5	74.8	1,951
Division					
Bahawalpur	95.1	11.2	39.7	69.4	1,068
D.G. Khan	95.7	22.2	56.4	57.6	1,181
Faisalabad	93.6	6.2	40.8	82.7	1,237
Gujranwala	91.8	5.5	42.4	85.4	1,578
Lahore	92.8	10.4	42.0	74.9	1,914
Multan	94.2	9.5	47.4	63.9	1,162
Rawalpindi	92.8	17.6	66.4	69.8	882
Sahiwal	93.8	4.5	27.5	84.1	827
Sargodha	95.1	10.2	48.3	81.9	804

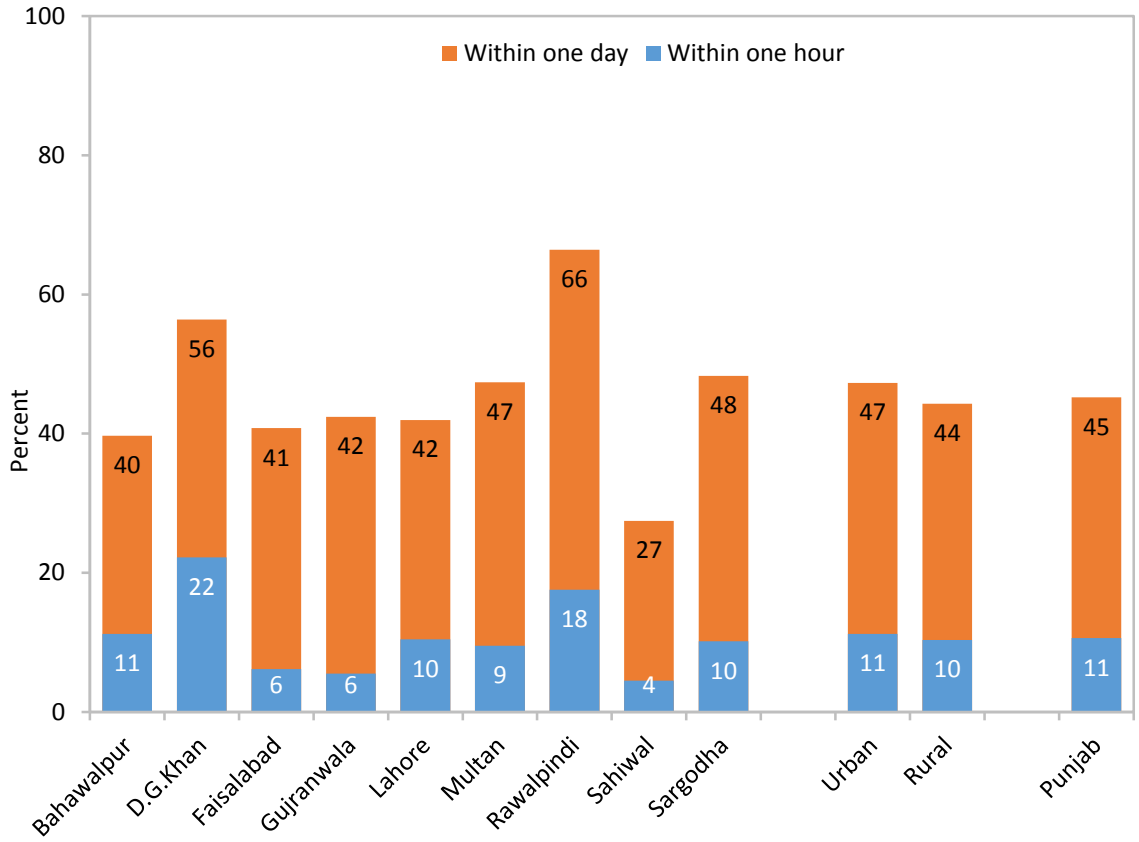
[1] **MICS indicator 2.5 - Children ever breastfed**

[2] **MICS indicator 2.6 - Early initiation of breastfeeding**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

[a] Total includes 2 unweighted cases of mother's education missing

Figure NU.2: Initiation of breastfeeding, MICS Punjab, 2014



The set of Infant and Young Child Feeding indicators reported in Tables NU.4 through NU.8 are based on the mother's report of consumption of food and fluids during the day or night prior to the interview. Data are subject to a number of limitations, some related to the respondent's ability to provide a full report on the child's liquid and food intake due to recall errors as well as lack of knowledge in cases where the child was fed by other individuals.

In Table NU.4, breastfeeding status is presented for both *Exclusively breastfed* and *Predominantly breastfed;* referring to infant's age less than 6 months who are breastfed, distinguished by *the former* only allowing vitamins, mineral supplements, and medicine and *the latter* allowing also plain water and non-milk liquids. The table also shows continued breastfeeding of children at 12-15 and 20-23 months of age.

Approximately 17 percent of children age less than six months are exclusively breastfed. With 48 percent predominantly breastfed, it is evident that water-based liquids are displacing feeding of breastmilk to the greatest degree. By age 12-15 months, 66 percent of children are breastfed, and by age 20-23 months, 35 percent continue to be breastfed.

Exclusive breastfeeding for children age less than six months is slightly higher in rural areas than urban areas. In Bahawalpur division, fewer children (7%) are exclusively breastfed compared to children in the other divisions. Predominant breastfeeding ranges from 37 percent in Gujranwala division to 60 percent in Multan division.

Table NU.4: Breastfeeding

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, Punjab, 2014.

	Children age 0-3 months				Children age 0-5 months				Children age 12-15 months		Children age 20-23 months	
	Percent ever breastfed	Percent exclusively breastfed[1]	Percent predominantly breastfed[2]	Number of children	Percent ever breastfed	Percent exclusively breastfed[1]	Percent predominantly breastfed[2]	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year)[3]	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years)[4]	Number of children
Punjab	96.6	22.6	55.5	1,583	96.5	16.8	47.8	2,333	65.6	1,854	34.5	1,728
Area of residence												
Rural	96.3	24.6	59.9	1,113	96.3	18.3	51.1	1,627	67.3	1,299	34.0	1,188
All Urban	97.5	17.8	45.0	470	96.9	13.4	40.0	706	61.5	555	35.7	540
Major Cities	99.1	14.8	41.7	236	98.4	11.5	38.6	373	56.9	251	33.3	284
Other Urban	95.9	20.8	48.4	234	95.2	15.4	41.5	333	65.4	304	38.3	256
Sex												
Male	95.7	22.9	55.9	757	95.7	16.7	47.8	1,138	64.4	963	35.4	903
Female	97.5	22.3	55.1	825	97.3	16.9	47.7	1,195	66.9	891	33.5	825
Mother's education												
None/pre-school	96.2	22.6	63.1	727	96.1	16.6	54.4	1,075	68.9	839	40.2	738
Primary	96.8	23.4	56.6	277	96.9	18.6	50.7	391	66.7	369	33.9	309
Middle	96.2	22.1	47.0	155	96.4	16.3	39.5	229	62.5	192	28.5	210
Secondary	96.9	21.6	45.3	231	96.5	16.0	38.7	330	60.6	249	32.7	237
Higher	97.8	22.9	44.2	192	97.6	16.5	36.5	307	58.9	205	24.6	234
Wealth index quintile												
Lowest	95.3	20.5	66.2	356	96.4	15.0	56.8	515	72.9	406	37.8	336
Second	97.1	24.0	60.8	350	96.9	17.4	51.9	527	69.5	382	36.8	340
Middle	96.9	23.8	56.5	307	97.4	18.3	50.1	431	63.5	395	39.5	351
Fourth	95.7	25.4	50.3	309	94.7	19.2	44.4	460	62.0	347	30.5	344
Highest	98.5	18.7	38.6	262	97.4	13.8	32.0	400	58.2	323	28.3	358
Division												
Bahawalpur	99.7	9.8	56.6	149	99.8	7.4	49.5	224	71.3	201	34.5	151
D.G. Khan	95.6	21.3	62.5	170	96.4	15.3	51.0	257	72.0	205	43.1	153
Faisalabad	94.7	15.2	47.3	168	95.6	10.0	42.3	277	68.7	200	34.5	228
Gujranwala	94.6	26.4	45.8	216	95.2	19.3	37.3	323	61.4	297	27.0	302
Lahore	97.9	18.9	48.9	290	97.1	14.1	43.2	406	55.2	315	32.3	268
Multan	96.0	24.3	66.6	210	96.5	20.1	60.2	286	64.0	203	36.3	203
Rawalpindi	97.0	34.4	57.6	120	94.6	24.1	46.9	194	63.1	128	34.5	138
Sahiwal	97.4	30.9	56.7	130	96.3	24.3	49.2	175	69.6	164	39.3	150
Sargodha	97.4	28.2	65.2	130	97.3	21.5	57.7	192	75.7	142	38.1	133

[1] MICS indicator 2.7 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months
[2] MICS indicator 2.8 - Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months
[3] MICS indicator 2.9 - Continued breastfeeding at 1 year
[4] MICS indicator 2.10 - Continued breastfeeding at 2 years

Figure NU.3 shows the detailed pattern of breastfeeding by the child's age in months. Even at the earliest ages, the majority of children are receiving liquids or foods other than breastmilk, with other milk formula being of highest prevalence, even at the early age of 0-1 months. At age 4-5 months old, the percentage of children exclusively breastfed is only 5 percent. About 30 percent of children are receiving breastmilk at age 2 years.

Figure NU.3: Infant feeding patterns by age, MICS Punjab, 2014

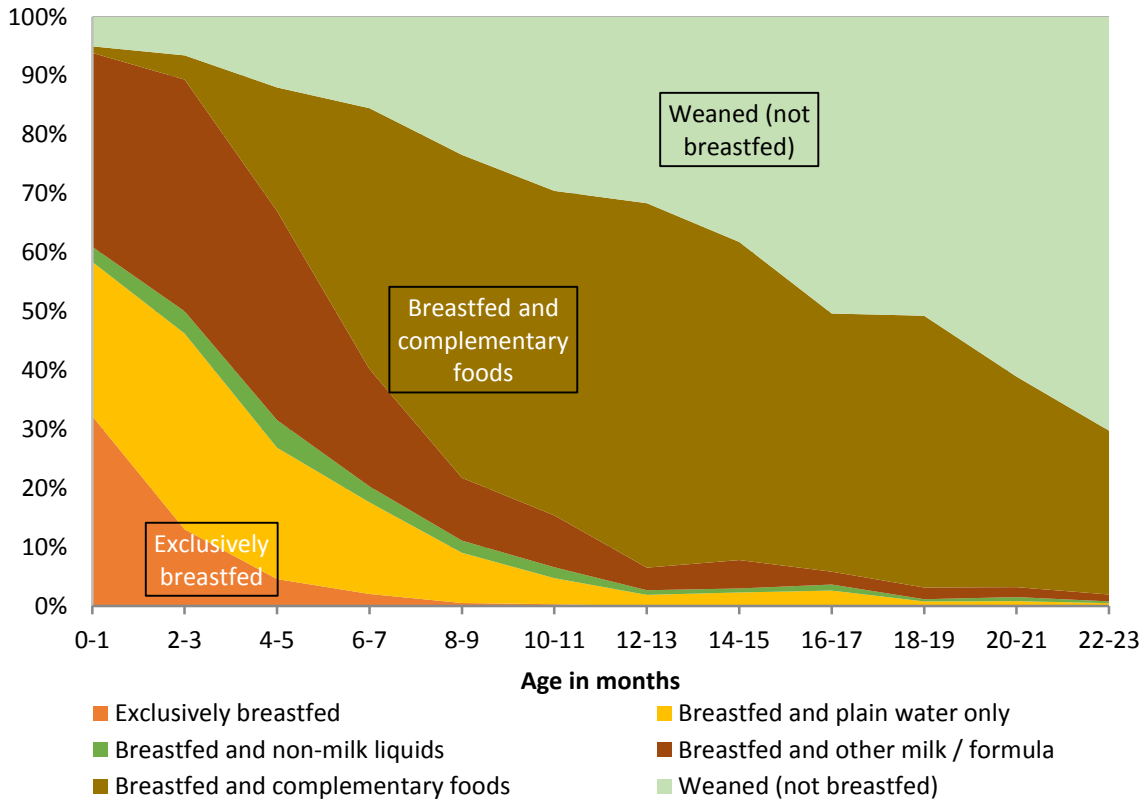


Table NU.5 shows the median duration of breastfeeding by selected background characteristics. Among children under age 3, the median duration is 17.4 months for any breastfeeding, 0.6 months for exclusive breastfeeding, and 2.2 months for predominant breastfeeding. There is no difference in median duration of exclusive breastfeeding according to background characteristics, while slight differentials are observed for predominant breastfeeding.

Table NU.5: Duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0-35 months, Punjab, 2014.

	Median duration (in months) of:			Number of children age 0-35 months
	Any breastfeeding[1]	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	
Median (Punjab)	17.4	0.6	2.2	15,968
Area of residence				
Rural	17.6	0.6	2.6	11,061
All Urban	16.8	0.5	0.7	4,908
Major Cities	16.0	0.5	0.6	2,524
Other Urban	17.7	0.5	1.4	2,384
Sex				
Male	17.5	0.6	2.2	8,106
Female	17.3	0.6	2.2	7,863
Mother's education				
None/pre-school	18.2	0.5	3.1	7,277
Primary	18.3	0.6	2.6	2,960
Middle	15.1	0.5	1.5	1,657
Secondary	17.9	0.6	0.7	2,164
Higher	15.7	0.6	0.8	1,910
Wealth index quintile				
Lowest	18.9	0.5	3.4	3,480
Second	18.1	0.6	2.8	3,246
Middle	17.4	0.6	2.5	3,216
Fourth	16.6	0.6	1.9	3,149
Highest	15.8	0.5	0.6	2,877
Division				
Bahawalpur	18.7	0.5	2.5	1,682
D.G. Khan	20.0	0.5	2.6	1,767
Faisalabad	17.0	0.5	1.4	1,920
Gujranwala	15.8	0.6	1.1	2,398
Lahore	14.8	0.6	1.1	2,739
Multan	18.6	0.5	3.8	1,771
Rawalpindi	19.2	0.8	2.2	1,267
Sahiwal	16.9	0.6	2.4	1,218
Sargodha	18.2	0.6	3.4	1,206
Mean (Punjab)	16.7	1.0	3.6	15,968

[1] MICS indicator 2.11 - Duration of breastfeeding

The age-appropriateness of breastfeeding of children under age 24 months is provided in Table NU.6. Different criteria of feeding are used depending on the age of the child. For infants age 0-5 months, exclusive breastfeeding is considered as age-appropriate feeding, while children age 6-23 months are considered to be appropriately fed if they are receiving breastmilk and solid, semi-solid or soft food. As a result of feeding patterns, only 48 percent of children age 6-23 months are being appropriately breastfed and age-appropriate breastfeeding among all children age 0-23 months, drops to 41 percent. At divisional level, age-appropriate breastfeeding among all children age 0-23 months ranges from 36 percent in Bahawalpur to 49 percent in Rawalpindi.

Table NU.6: Age-appropriate breastfeeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, Punjab, 2014.

	Children age 0-5 months		Children age 6-23 months		Children age 0-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed[1]	Number of children	Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children	Percent appropriately breastfed[2]	Number of children
Punjab	16.8	2,333	48.0	8,310	41.2	10,642
Area of residence						
Rural	18.3	1,627	48.2	5,756	41.6	7,383
All Urban	13.4	706	47.6	2,553	40.2	3,259
Major Cities	11.5	373	44.9	1,298	37.5	1,671
Other Urban	15.4	333	50.4	1,255	43.1	1,588
Sex						
Male	16.7	1,138	48.0	4,254	41.4	5,392
Female	16.9	1,195	48.0	4,056	40.9	5,251
Mother's education						
None/pre-school	16.6	1,075	47.7	3,730	40.7	4,806
Primary	18.6	391	49.5	1,529	43.2	1,921
Middle	16.3	229	44.0	887	38.3	1,116
Secondary	16.0	330	50.1	1,139	42.4	1,469
Higher	16.5	307	48.3	1,024	41.0	1,331
Wealth index quintile						
Lowest	15.0	515	47.3	1,794	40.1	2,308
Second	17.4	527	48.9	1,646	41.2	2,173
Middle	18.3	431	49.7	1,690	43.3	2,122
Fourth	19.2	460	46.7	1,634	40.7	2,094
Highest	13.8	400	47.5	1,546	40.6	1,946
Division						
Bahawalpur	7.4	224	43.0	849	35.6	1,073
D.G. Khan	15.3	257	54.5	906	45.9	1,163
Faisalabad	10.0	277	50.6	1,033	42.0	1,310
Gujranwala	19.3	323	45.2	1,296	40.0	1,620
Lahore	14.1	406	43.9	1,418	37.3	1,824
Multan	20.1	286	46.9	892	40.4	1,177
Rawalpindi	24.1	194	56.4	656	49.0	850
Sahiwal	24.3	175	46.2	651	41.6	825
Sargodha	21.5	192	51.3	609	44.1	801

[1] MICS indicator 2.7 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months
[2] MICS indicator 2.12 - Age-appropriate breastfeeding

Overall, 61 percent of infants age 6-8 months received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods at least once during the previous day (Table NU.7). Among currently breastfeeding infants this percentage is 59 while it is 72 among infants currently not breastfeeding. The proportion is higher (70%) in urban compared to 58 percent in rural areas. Similarly, the percentage of children receiving solid, semi-solid or soft food shows a positive relation with household wealth.

Table NU.7: Introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods

Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods during the previous day, Punjab, 2014.

	Currently breastfeeding		Currently not breastfeeding		All	
	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods[1]	Number of children age 6-8 months
Punjab	58.7	1,295	72.4	282	61.1	1,577
Area of residence						
Rural	56.4	948	64.5	172	57.7	1,120
All Urban	64.7	347	84.6	110	69.5	457
Major Cities	63.2	157	(87.4)	63	70.2	220
Other Urban	66.0	190	81.0	47	69.0	238
Sex						
Male	58.7	645	70.9	134	60.8	779
Female	58.7	650	73.7	149	61.5	799
Mother's education						
None/pre-school	49.1	629	54.9	101	49.9	730
Primary	60.0	229	70.7	51	61.9	280
Middle	61.8	135	(74.1)	34	64.3	169
Secondary	67.0	162	(89.0)	41	71.4	203
Higher	86.6	140	92.7	55	88.3	195
Wealth index quintile						
Lowest	44.6	336	(54.0)	50	45.9	386
Second	56.9	259	(58.7)	41	57.1	301
Middle	59.2	274	70.2	58	61.1	332
Fourth	63.4	237	76.5	55	65.8	292
Highest	79.3	189	90.1	78	82.5	267
Division						
Bahawalpur	44.9	147	(*)	22	48.4	168
D.G. Khan	55.1	172	(63.8)	23	56.2	196
Faisalabad	65.3	173	(83.1)	42	68.8	215
Gujranwala	66.7	169	(69.4)	49	67.3	218
Lahore	53.0	213	76.1	61	58.1	274
Multan	54.8	150	(*)	24	55.9	174
Rawalpindi	83.9	98	(*)	26	83.8	123
Sahiwal	52.3	83	(*)	22	55.2	105
Sargodha	58.6	90	(*)	13	57.7	103

[1] **MICS indicator 2.13 - Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Overall, 65 percent of the children age 6-23 months are receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods the minimum number of times (Table NU.8). A slightly higher proportion of children in urban areas (71%) were achieving the minimum meal frequency compared to children in rural areas (63%). The proportion of children (17%), receiving the minimum dietary diversity or foods from at least 4 food groups, was much lower than that for minimum meal frequency indicating the need to focus on improving diet quality and nutrients intake among this vulnerable group. A higher proportion of older (18-23 month) children (26%) were achieving the minimum dietary diversity compared to younger (6-8 month old) children (6%). The overall assessment using the indicator of minimum acceptable diet revealed that only 10 percent of children are benefitting from a diet sufficient in both diversity and frequency. The proportion is slightly higher in urban areas (14%) compared to rural areas (8%). Children living in the households in highest wealth quintile, those whose mothers have higher education and from Rawalpindi division are most likely to receive as recommended the minimum meal frequency, minimum dietary diversity, and minimum acceptable diet.

Table NU.8: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Punjab, 2014.

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding					All			
	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:				Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months
	Minimum dietary diversity[a]	Minimum meal frequency[b]	Minimum acceptable diet[1, c]		Minimum dietary diversity[a]	Minimum meal frequency[b]	Minimum acceptable diet[2, c]	At least 2 milk feeds[3]		Minimum dietary diversity[4, a]	Minimum meal frequency[5, b]	Minimum acceptable diet[c]	
Punjab	12.5	49.8	11.2	4,992	25.2	92.2	7.3	90.8	2,866	17.3	65.3	9.7	8,310
Area of residence													
Rural	9.8	47.3	8.9	3,558	22.7	91.7	6.0	90.5	1,930	14.6	62.9	7.9	5,756
All Urban	19.0	56.1	16.7	1,434	30.5	93.2	9.9	91.4	937	23.6	70.8	14.0	2,553
Major Cities	20.7	55.9	17.6	687	33.1	91.9	12.2	90.3	501	26.3	71.1	15.3	1,298
Other Urban	17.5	56.3	15.8	748	27.4	94.8	7.3	92.6	435	20.8	70.5	12.7	1,255
Sex													
Male	12.7	49.3	11.1	2,546	27.3	91.8	9.1	90.8	1,484	18.3	64.9	10.4	4,254
Female	12.2	50.4	11.3	2,446	23.0	92.6	5.3	90.8	1,382	16.3	65.6	9.1	4,056
Age													
6-8 months	5.0	44.4	4.6	1,295	7.6	84.5	2.3	90.4	209	5.6	49.9	4.3	1,577
9-11 months	8.3	39.9	7.1	1,035	16.6	93.1	4.9	96.6	323	10.2	52.6	6.5	1,433
12-17 months	16.3	53.9	14.8	1,606	22.9	93.3	7.3	92.8	890	19.1	67.9	12.1	2,640
18-23 months	19.8	60.1	17.6	1,056	31.1	92.4	8.5	88.3	1,445	26.4	78.8	12.3	2,660
Mother's education													
None/pre-school	7.9	42.9	7.1	2,397	17.7	88.8	3.8	87.4	1,158	11.3	57.9	6.0	3,730
Primary	12.5	49.9	11.9	934	23.4	94.9	4.8	91.7	527	16.4	66.1	9.3	1,529
Middle	12.5	54.2	11.9	486	27.4	94.9	9.7	92.8	336	18.8	70.8	11.0	887
Secondary	18.2	56.4	13.9	656	29.7	94.6	7.8	94.2	427	23.1	71.5	11.5	1,139
Higher	26.0	69.3	24.3	519	41.9	93.3	17.5	93.9	419	33.0	80.0	21.3	1,024
Wealth index quintile													
Lowest	6.4	37.9	5.5	1,204	14.6	85.0	3.5	85.1	516	8.9	52.0	4.9	1,794
Second	8.1	45.1	7.4	1,043	18.5	90.8	3.8	88.7	540	11.6	60.7	6.2	1,646
Middle	11.5	52.6	10.7	1,029	22.9	95.2	6.4	92.0	583	15.8	68.0	9.1	1,690
Fourth	16.3	56.2	14.3	915	30.5	95.1	8.5	94.3	607	21.7	71.7	12.0	1,634
Highest	24.2	62.9	21.6	801	36.9	93.7	13.0	92.7	621	30.3	76.3	17.8	1,546

Table NU.8: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Punjab, 2014.

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding					All			
	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:				Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months
	Minimum dietary diversity[a]	Minimum meal frequency[b]	Minimum acceptable diet[1, c]		Minimum dietary diversity[a]	Minimum meal frequency[b]	Minimum acceptable diet[2, c]	At least 2 milk feeds[3]		Minimum dietary diversity[4, a]	Minimum meal frequency[5, b]	Minimum acceptable diet[c]	
Division													
Bahawalpur	5.3	32.1	4.4	546	12.6	82.5	2.1	85.3	271	7.6	48.8	3.7	849
D.G. Khan	11.8	44.1	9.6	639	26.9	88.9	8.7	87.8	239	15.9	56.3	9.3	906
Faisalabad	13.9	62.7	13.6	623	24.7	97.7	8.3	94.6	348	18.0	75.2	11.7	1,033
Gujranwala	11.3	58.6	10.2	682	24.1	94.9	6.2	92.1	514	17.7	74.2	8.5	1,296
Lahore	16.0	52.7	15.2	773	34.5	93.9	9.1	91.3	556	23.5	69.9	12.6	1,418
Multan	5.8	38.8	5.1	553	19.7	88.1	3.8	93.0	296	11.1	56.0	4.6	892
Rawalpindi	25.9	57.8	20.5	399	35.6	92.8	15.2	86.4	214	29.4	70.0	18.7	656
Sahiwal	10.8	52.7	10.6	389	20.6	92.9	7.4	88.9	231	14.3	67.6	9.4	651
Sargodha	13.8	47.1	12.6	388	20.9	92.3	5.3	93.9	199	16.1	62.4	10.2	609
Punjab	12.5	49.8	11.2	4,992	25.2	92.2	7.3	90.8	2,866	17.3	65.3	9.7	8,310

[1] MICS indicator 2.17a - Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed)

[2] MICS indicator 2.17b - Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed)

[3] MICS indicator 2.14 - Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children

[4] MICS indicator 2.16 - Minimum dietary diversity

[5] MICS indicator 2.15 - Minimum meal frequency

[a] Minimum dietary diversity is defined as receiving foods from at least 4 of 7 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.

[b] Minimum meal frequency among currently breastfeeding children is defined as children who also received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods 2 times or more daily for children age 6-8 months and 3 times or more daily for children age 9-23 months. For non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months it is defined as receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods, or milk feeds, at least 4 times daily.

[c] The minimum acceptable diet for breastfed children age 6-23 months is defined as receiving the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency, while it for non-breastfed children further requires at least 2 milk feedings and that the minimum dietary diversity is achieved without counting milk feeds.

The continued practice of bottle-feeding is a matter of concern because of the possible contamination due to unsafe water and lack of hygiene in preparation. Table NU.9 shows that 58 percent of children under 2 years are fed using a bottle with a nipple. More than two-third (68%) of the children under 2 years are bottle fed in Gujranwala division compared to 44 percent in Bahawalpur division. The practice of bottle feeding is higher in urban (66%) compared to rural areas (54%). Bottle feeding has a positive relation with education of the mother and household wealth. For example, bottle feeding is 49 percent for children whose mother have pre-school or no education compared to 72 percent of children whose mothers have higher education. The data further show that 45 percent of children age less than six months are fed using a bottle with a nipple even though the children are expected to be exclusively breastfed at that age.

Table NU.9: Bottle feeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple[1]	Number of children age 0-23 months
Punjab	57.7	10,642
Area of residence		
Rural	54.1	7,383
All Urban	65.7	3,259
Major Cities	68.2	1,671
Other Urban	63.1	1,588
Sex		
Male	58.0	5,392
Female	57.3	5,251
Age		
0-5 months	45.0	2,333
6-11 months	58.3	3,010
12-23 months	62.9	5,300
Mother's education		
None/pre-school	49.1	4,806
Primary	58.5	1,921
Middle	64.8	1,116
Secondary	66.3	1,469
Higher	71.8	1,331
Wealth index quintile		
Lowest	44.1	2,308
Second	50.8	2,173
Middle	60.6	2,122
Fourth	63.1	2,094
Highest	72.4	1,946
Division		
Bahawalpur	44.4	1,073
D.G. Khan	51.1	1,163
Faisalabad	57.6	1,310
Gujranwala	68.4	1,620
Lahore	66.5	1,824
Multan	53.0	1,177
Rawalpindi	61.3	850
Sahiwal	54.3	825
Sargodha	49.4	801

[1] **MICS indicator 2.18 - Bottle feeding**

Salt Iodization

Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) is the world's leading cause of preventable mental retardation and impaired psychomotor development in young children. In its most extreme form, iodine deficiency causes cretinism. It also increases the risks of stillbirth and miscarriage in pregnant women. Iodine deficiency is most commonly and visibly associated with goitre. The IDD takes its greatest toll in impaired mental growth and development, contributing in turn to poor school performance, reduced intellectual ability, and impaired work performance. The indicator is the percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt (≥15 parts per million). In Pakistan iodine deficiency disorders have been recognized as a public health problem for nearly 50 years. Various surveys have reflected that Pakistan is a country with more than half of the population estimated to be at risk for IDD (Iodine Deficiency Disorders). The situation is worse especially in the northern districts of Pakistan which is considered to be one of the most severely endemic areas in the world for IDD.

A National IDD Control Program was initiated in 1989 with a focus on elimination of IDD through Universal Salt Iodization (USI). The Program has been implemented by Government of Pakistan with the support for national USI partners including UNICEF, the Micronutrient Initiative and GAIN (Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition). The Program is being implemented in all provinces with the objective to improve the availability and accessibility of adequately iodized salt to the entire population including the most vulnerable.

Table NU.10: Iodized salt consumption

Percent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of households in which salt was tested	Number of households	Percent of households with: Salt test result: No salt	Not iodized 0 PPM	>0 and <15 PPM	15+ PPM[1]	Total	Number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt
Punjab	98.2	38,405	1.1	30.2	19.6	49.2	100.0	38,119
Area of residence								
Rural	98.4	25,577	1.1	32.5	20.8	45.6	100.0	25,445
All Urban	97.7	12,828	1.1	25.4	17.1	56.3	100.0	12,675
Major Cities	97.2	6,717	1.1	27.9	16.2	54.8	100.0	6,605
Other Urban	98.2	6,111	1.1	22.8	18.2	57.9	100.0	6,070
Education of household head[a]								
None/pre-school	98.2	15,399	1.3	34.2	20.8	43.7	100.0	15,311
Primary	98.4	6,639	1.2	31.7	20.0	47.1	100.0	6,607
Middle	98.5	4,863	0.8	30.4	20.4	48.3	100.0	4,829
Secondary	98.0	7,022	1.0	26.5	18.9	53.6	100.0	6,953
Higher	97.8	4,472	0.8	19.2	14.9	65.0	100.0	4,410
Wealth index quintile								
Lowest	97.7	8,027	1.9	39.3	22.5	36.3	100.0	7,991
Second	98.4	7,721	1.1	33.7	21.1	44.0	100.0	7,687
Middle	98.6	7,508	0.9	30.6	20.2	48.3	100.0	7,469
Fourth	98.3	7,551	0.8	27.7	19.2	52.4	100.0	7,479
Highest	97.9	7,598	0.8	18.8	14.7	65.8	100.0	7,494

Table NU.10: Iodized salt consumption

Percent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt, Punjab, 2014.

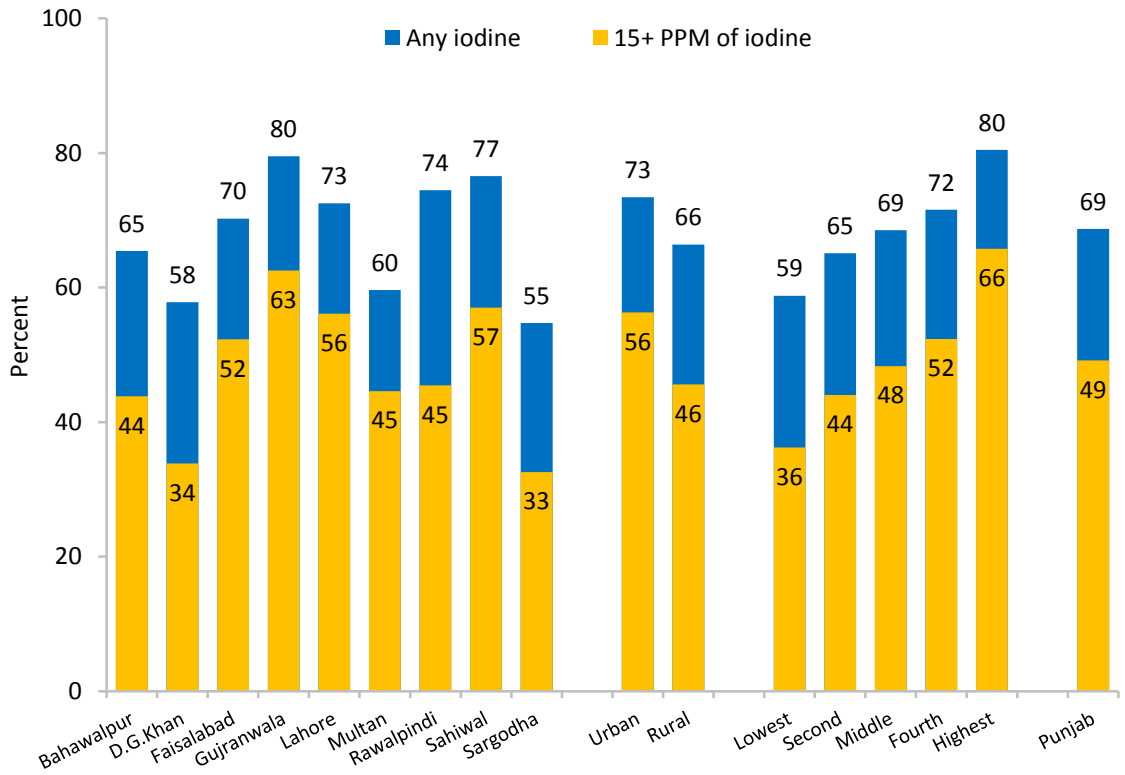
	Percentage of households in which salt was tested	Number of households	Percent of households with: Salt test result: No salt	Not iodized 0 PPM	>0 and <15 PPM	15+ PPM[1]	Total	Number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt
Division								
Bahawalpur	98.2	4,091	1.4	33.1	21.6	43.8	100.0	4,077
D.G.Khan	98.5	3,436	1.2	41.0	24.0	33.9	100.0	3,424
Faisalabad	98.8	4,889	0.8	29.0	17.9	52.3	100.0	4,867
Gujranwala	98.4	5,569	0.9	19.6	16.9	62.6	100.0	5,527
Lahore	97.5	6,631	1.1	26.4	16.4	56.1	100.0	6,537
Multan	97.6	4,633	1.6	38.7	15.0	44.6	100.0	4,596
Rawalpindi	97.4	3,633	1.1	24.4	29.0	45.5	100.0	3,579
Sahiwal	98.6	2,638	1.3	22.1	19.6	57.0	100.0	2,636
Sargodha	99.1	2,885	0.6	44.7	22.2	32.6	100.0	2,874
Punjab	98.2	38,405	1.1	30.2	19.6	49.2	100.0	38,119

[1] MICS indicator 2.19 - Iodized salt consumption

[a] Total includes 11 unweighted cases of household head's education missing

In 98 percent of households, salt used for cooking was tested for iodine content by using salt test kits to test the presence of potassium iodate content in the salt. Table NU.10 shows that in about 1 percent of households, there is no salt available. These households are, however, included in the denominator of the indicator. In 49 percent of households, salt is found to contain 15 parts per million (ppm) or more of iodine. Use of iodized salt was lowest in Sargodha division (33%) and highest in Gujranwala division (63%). More urban households (56%) were found to be using adequately iodized salt compared to 46 percent in rural areas. Similarly, 66 percent of households in the highest wealth quintile are using adequately iodized salt compared to 36 percent of households in the lowest quintile. The consumption of adequately iodized salt is graphically presented in Figure NU.4.

Figure NU.4: Consumption of iodized salt, MICS Punjab, 2014



Children's Vitamin A Supplementation

Vitamin A is essential for eye health and proper functioning of the immune system. It is found in foods such as milk, liver, eggs, red and orange fruits, red palm oil and green leafy vegetables, although the amount of vitamin A readily available to the body from these sources varies widely. In developing areas of the world, where vitamin A is largely consumed in the form of fruits and vegetables, daily per capita intake is often insufficient to meet dietary requirements. Inadequate intakes are further compromised by increased requirements for vitamin as children grow or during periods of illness, as well as increased losses during common childhood infections. As a result, vitamin A deficiency is quite prevalent in developing world and particularly in countries with highest burden of under-five deaths.

The 1990 World Summit for Children set the goal of virtual elimination of vitamin A deficiency and its consequences, including blindness, by the year 2000. This goal was also endorsed at the Policy Conference on Ending Hidden Hunger in 1991, the 1992 International Conference on Nutrition, and the UN General Assembly's Special Session on Children in 2002. The critical role of vitamin A in child health and immune function makes control of deficiency a primary component of child survival efforts, and therefore critical to the achievement of the fourth Millennium Development Goal: a two-thirds reduction in under-five mortality by the year 2015.

For countries where vitamin A deficiency is common, current international recommendations call for high-dose supplementation every 4–6 months for all children aged 6–59 months living in affected areas. Providing young children with two high-dose vitamin A capsules a year is a safe, cost-effective, efficient strategy for eliminating vitamin A deficiency and improving child survival. Giving vitamin A to new mothers helps protect their children during the first months of life and helps to replenish the mother's own stores of vitamin A which are depleted during pregnancy and lactation. Under Pakistan's National Health Policy 2001, vitamin A supplements are to be provided annually to all children aged 6-59 months on National Immunisation Days through the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) network. This survey uses as an indicator the percentage of children 6–35 months of age who receive at least one high-dose of vitamin A supplement in the preceding 6 months.

MICS Punjab, 2014 finds that about 65 percent of children aged 6–59 months received at least one dose of vitamin A supplement during the 6 months period prior to the interview (Table NU.11). Children age 6–11 months have least coverage (53%) compared to older children age 36-47 months who have highest coverage (67%). Among divisions, nine in ten children (91%) in Bahawalpur division received Vitamin A dose during the last 6months compared to only four in ten children in Multan division (45%).

Table NU.11: Children's vitamin A supplementation

Percent distribution of children age 6-59 months by receipt of a high dose vitamin A supplement in the last 6 months, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of children who received Vitamin A during the last 6 months[1]	Number of children age 6-59 months
Punjab	64.8	24,706
Area of residence		
Rural	65.2	17,086
All Urban	64.0	7,620
Major Cities	57.9	3,896
Other Urban	70.4	3,723
Sex		
Male	65.2	12,533
Female	64.4	12,172
Age		
6-11 months	52.9	3,010
12-23 months	65.0	5,300
24-35 months	66.5	5,326
36-47 months	67.3	5,894
48-59 months	67.1	5,176
Mother's education		
None/pre-school	63.9	11,885
Primary	66.6	4,508
Middle	64.6	2,471
Secondary	64.5	3,139
Higher	66.9	2,703
Wealth index quintile		
Lowest	63.2	5,728
Second	66.8	4,966
Middle	67.1	4,821
Fourth	63.8	4,810
Highest	63.4	4,381

Table NU.11: Children's vitamin A supplementation

Percent distribution of children age 6-59 months by receipt of a high dose vitamin A supplement in the last 6 months, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of children who received Vitamin A during the last 6 months[1]	Number of children age 6-59 months
Division		
Bahawalpur	90.9	2,807
D.G. Khan	46.9	2,859
Faisalabad	70.7	2,937
Gujranwala	69.4	3,673
Lahore	59.0	4,191
Multan	44.8	2,691
Rawalpindi	60.4	1,924
Sahiwal	73.8	1,837
Sargodha	72.9	1,787
Punjab	64.8	24,706

[1] MICS indicator 2.S1 - Vitamin A supplementation

VI. CHILD HEALTH

Vaccinations

The Millennium Development Goal 4 (MDG 4) is to reduce child mortality by two thirds between 1990 and 2015. Immunization plays a key part in achieving this goal. In addition, the Global Vaccine Action Plan (GVAP) was endorsed by the 194 Member States of the World Health Assembly in May 2012 to achieve the Decade of Vaccines vision by delivering universal access to immunization. Immunization has saved the lives of millions of children in the four decades since the launch of the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) in 1974. Worldwide, there are still millions of children not reached by routine immunization and as a result, vaccine-preventable diseases cause more than 2 million deaths every year.

The WHO Recommended Routine Immunizations for Children[26] aims at all children to be vaccinated against tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, measles, hepatitis B, haemophilus influenzae type b, pneumonia/meningitis, rotavirus, and rubella.

All doses in the primary series are recommended to be completed before the child's first birthday, although depending on the epidemiology of disease in a country, the first doses of measles and rubella containing vaccines may be recommended at 12 months or later. The recommended number and timing of most other doses also vary slightly with local epidemiology and may include booster doses later in childhood.

Pakistan National Immunization Programme provides all the above mentioned vaccinations with birth doses of BCG, Polio, and Hepatitis B vaccines, three doses of the Pentavalent vaccine containing DPT, Hepatitis B, and *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib) antigens, three doses of Polio vaccine, three doses of Pneumococcal (conjugate) vaccine, two or three doses of rotavirus vaccine (depending on vaccine used), two doses of the MMR vaccine containing measles, mumps, and rubella antigens. All vaccinations should be received during the first year of life except the doses of MMR at 12 and 15 months. Taking into consideration this vaccination schedule, the estimates for full immunization coverage from the MICS Punjab, 2014 are based on children age 12-23 months.

Information on vaccination coverage was collected for all children under three years of age. All mothers or caretakers were asked to provide vaccination cards. If the vaccination card for a child was available, interviewers copied vaccination information from the cards onto the MICS questionnaire. If no vaccination card was available for the child, the interviewer proceeded to ask the mother to recall whether or not the child had received each of the vaccinations, and for Polio, DPT/HEPB/HIB and PENTA, how many doses were received. The final vaccination coverage estimates are based on information obtained from the vaccination card and the mother's report of vaccinations received by the child.

[26] http://www.who.int/immunization/diseases/en. Table 2 includes recommendations for all children and additional antigens recommended only for children residing in certain regions of the world or living in certain high-risk population groups.

Table CH.1: Vaccinations in the first years of life

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey and by their first birthday, Punjab, 2014.

	Children age 12-23 months:				Children age 24-35 months:			
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age[a]	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age
	Vaccination card	Mother's report	Either		Vaccination card	Mother's report	Either	
Antigen								
BCG[1]	58.4	34.7	93.1	92.8	36.7	55.3	92.0	90.3
Polio								
At birth	57.6	33.8	91.4	91.2	36.2	52.3	88.6	87.2
1	58.0	37.4	95.3	94.7	36.4	57.2	93.6	91.1
2	56.9	33.9	90.8	89.7	35.9	53.1	89.0	85.5
3[2]	55.3	31.2	86.6	84.8	35.2	49.9	85.1	80.8
PENTA								
1	58.2	27.5	85.7	85.2	36.7	45.3	82.0	79.8
2	57.1	24.8	81.8	80.9	36.2	41.4	77.6	74.7
3[3,4,5]	55.6	17.7	73.3	71.7	35.5	31.8	67.3	63.9
Measles								
1[6]	50.9	26.9	77.8	71.6	33.9	49.1	83.0	71.8
2	28.7	0.5	29.2	na	29.8	0.0	0.0	na
Fully vaccinated[7, b]	50.3	11.9	62.3	56.0	33.9	24.8	58.7	48.7
No vaccinations	0.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	4.5	4.5	5.2
Number of children	5,300	5,300	5,300	5,300	5,326	5,326	5,326	5,326

[1] MICS indicator 3.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage

[2] MICS indicator 3.2 - Polio immunization coverage

[3] MICS indicator 3.3 - Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage

[4] MICS indicator 3.5 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage

[5] MICS indicator 3.6 - Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage

[6] MICS indicator 3.4; MDG indicator 4.3 - Measles immunization coverage

[7] MICS indicator 3.8 - Full immunization coverage

[a] All MICS indicators refer to results in this column

[b] Includes: BCG, Polio3, PENTA3, and Measles-1 (MCV1) as per the vaccination schedule in Punjab

na: not applicable

The percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months who have received each of the specific vaccinations by source of information (vaccination card, mother's recall or either) is shown in Table CH.1 and Figure CH.1. The denominators for the table are number of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months so that only those children who are old enough to be fully vaccinated are counted. In the first three columns in each panel of the table, the numerator includes all children who were vaccinated at any time before the survey according to the vaccination card, mother's recall or either. In the last column in each panel, only those children who were vaccinated before their first birthday, as recommended, are included. For children without vaccination cards, the proportion of vaccinations given before the first birthday is assumed to be the same as for children with vaccination cards.

Approximately 93 percent of children age 12-23 months received a BCG vaccination by the age of 12 months and the first dose of PENTA vaccine was given to 85 percent. The percentage declines to 81 percent for the second dose of PENTA, and to 72 percent for the third dose. Similarly, 95 percent of

children received Polio 1 by age 12 months and this declines to 85 percent by the third dose. The coverage for the first dose of measles vaccine by 12 months is 72 percent although 78 percent of children 12-23 months received the measles vaccine. As a result, the percentage of children who had all the recommended vaccinations by their first birthday is low at 56 percent. The coverage figures for children age 24-35 months are generally similar to those age 12-23 months suggesting that immunization coverage has been on average stagnant in Punjab between 2012 and 2014[27].

Figure CH.1: Vaccinations by age 12 months (measles by 24 months) MICS Punjab, 2014

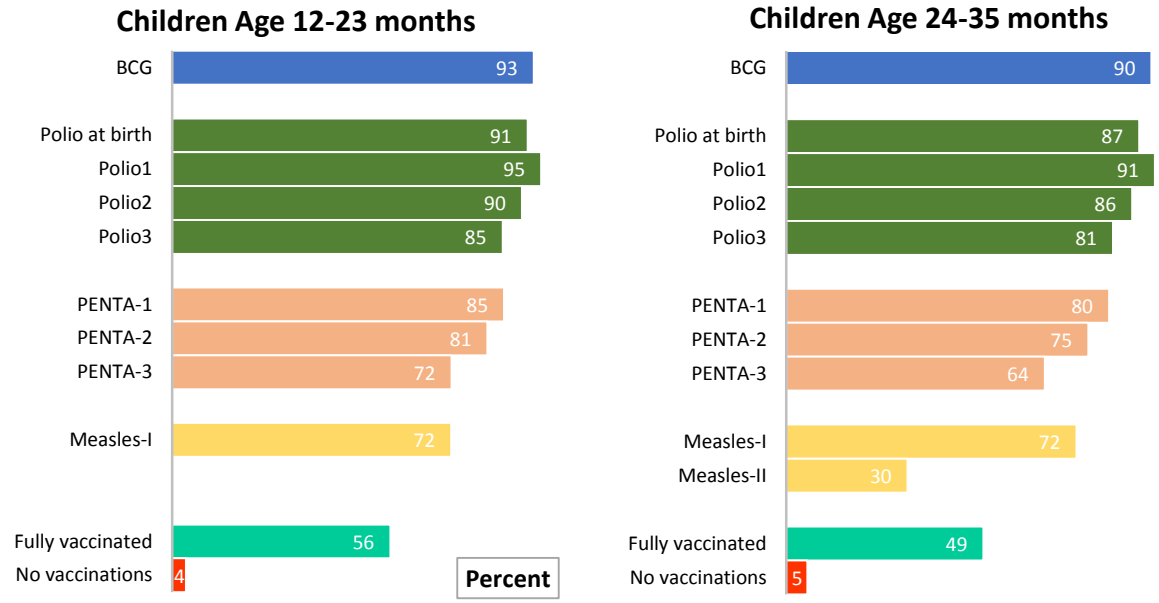


Table CH.2 presents vaccination coverage estimates among children age 12-23 months by background characteristics. The figures indicate children receiving the vaccinations at any time up to the date of the survey, and are based on information from both the vaccination cards and mothers'/caretakers' report. Vaccination cards have been seen by the interviewer for 59 percent of children age 12-23 months.

About 62 percent of the children aged 12-23 months are fully vaccinated, the rates being higher in urban (68%) compared to rural (60%). At division level, children age 12-23 months that are fully vaccinated are lowest (39%) in DG Khan division and highest (75%) in Gujranwala division. Vaccination is positively associated with mother's education as it is highest (76%) for the children whose mothers have higher education and lowest (51%) for those whose mothers have only pre-school or no education. About three

[27] It is important to note that data recorded on the vaccination cards was not universally endorsed by the mothers/ caretakers. In some places the field teams received comments from the mothers that sometimes cards were filled without vaccination to show progress. Since this was not in the scope of the survey, it is therefore suggested that health department may initiate a study through a neutral agency to find out the extent of such happenings. It is important to achieve 100 percent coverage of immunization in real.

in four children living in the households in the highest quintile are fully vaccinated (74%) compared to 42 percent of children living in the households in lowest quintile.

Table CH.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:												
		Polio				PENTA							
	BCG	At birth	1	2	3	1	2	3	Measles-1 (MCV1)	Full[a]	None	Percentage with vaccination card seen	Number of children age 12-23 months
Punjab	93.1	91.4	95.3	90.8	86.6	85.7	81.8	73.3	77.8	62.3	3.5	58.5	5,300
Area of residence													
Rural	92.4	90.4	95.3	91.1	86.6	83.8	79.8	70.9	76.7	59.8	3.5	57.7	3,682
All Urban	94.4	93.6	95.3	89.9	86.4	90.1	86.5	78.7	80.3	68.0	3.6	60.4	1,618
Major Cities	94.1	93.8	94.6	86.0	83.1	93.2	88.3	78.2	79.1	68.1	3.9	59.5	813
Other Urban	94.8	93.4	96.1	93.9	89.8	86.9	84.7	79.2	81.5	67.8	3.2	61.4	804
Sex													
Male	93.2	92.3	95.5	90.5	86.9	86.7	83.0	74.0	79.1	63.7	3.4	58.3	2,766
Female	92.9	90.5	95.1	91.0	86.1	84.7	80.6	72.5	76.4	60.7	3.7	58.7	2,534
Mother's education													
None/pre-school	88.9	87.3	93.4	88.8	83.7	78.8	74.2	63.5	68.2	51.2	5.1	50.4	2,388
Primary	96.4	94.6	96.4	94.0	89.9	89.2	85.9	80.2	84.2	70.1	2.3	66.3	978
Middle	94.6	93.1	96.5	90.6	87.0	91.3	87.4	79.7	82.4	67.9	2.7	66.3	581
Secondary	96.2	93.9	96.9	92.3	89.2	92.6	89.7	83.4	83.7	71.8	2.8	64.9	725
Higher	98.6	97.7	97.8	91.7	88.7	93.8	90.3	82.4	93.4	75.9	0.8	62.7	628
Wealth index quintile													
Lowest	85.2	83.4	92.4	87.0	81.1	73.0	67.1	55.4	59.2	42.2	6.0	42.3	1,136
Second	93.5	91.3	95.0	90.8	86.6	84.2	79.7	70.5	76.4	58.8	3.5	60.8	1,047
Middle	94.8	92.7	95.6	92.7	88.4	88.5	86.1	77.7	82.6	67.8	3.2	63.4	1,084
Fourth	95.5	94.1	96.5	92.3	88.9	90.7	88.2	82.5	84.6	70.5	2.8	64.1	1,040
Highest	97.0	96.4	97.5	91.3	88.3	93.7	89.5	82.3	88.3	74.1	1.7	63.4	993
Division													
Bahawalpur	89.4	88.0	95.3	90.6	84.6	85.9	81.1	67.7	64.0	51.6	2.6	44.5	544
D.G. Khan	81.2	81.3	89.1	84.7	80.1	75.6	67.0	52.1	56.1	38.6	8.9	42.7	557
Faisalabad	93.8	91.9	95.5	91.1	87.4	91.4	88.8	78.4	78.6	66.2	3.5	58.3	617
Gujranwala	97.1	96.0	96.5	93.2	88.7	91.7	88.9	84.3	89.8	75.2	2.2	70.8	851
Lahore	93.5	92.1	95.9	89.0	83.8	85.7	82.4	71.0	76.0	61.3	3.4	54.9	886
Multan	93.6	90.0	95.0	91.6	89.6	90.1	86.9	78.2	78.3	66.7	4.2	57.8	581
Rawalpindi	96.5	96.2	96.4	87.5	82.9	94.3	87.2	82.5	86.7	70.4	2.2	64.9	422
Sahiwal	97.9	95.8	98.5	96.6	93.7	75.4	73.4	71.6	86.4	65.1	1.0	69.8	433
Sargodha	94.1	90.4	95.8	93.6	90.2	73.9	72.8	69.1	84.4	60.4	3.3	63.7	408

[a] Includes: BCG, Polio3, PENTA3 and Measles-1 (MCV1) as per the vaccination schedule in Punjab

Neonatal Tetanus Protection

One of the MDGs is to reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio, with one strategy to eliminate maternal tetanus. Following on the 42nd and 44th World Health Assembly calls for elimination of neonatal tetanus, the global community continues to work to reduce the incidence of neonatal tetanus to less than one case of neonatal tetanus per 1,000 live births by 2015.

The strategy for preventing maternal and neonatal tetanus is to ensure that all pregnant women receive at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine. If a woman has not received at least two doses of tetanus toxoid during a particular pregnancy, she (and her newborn) are also considered to be protected against tetanus if the woman:

- Received at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine, the last within the previous 3 years;
- Received at least 3 doses, the last within the previous 5 years;
- Received at least 4 doses, the last within the previous 10 years;
- Received 5 or more doses anytime during her life. [28]

To assess the status of tetanus vaccination coverage, women who had a live birth during the two years before the survey were asked if they had received tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy for their most recent birth, and if so, how many. Women who did not receive two or more tetanus toxoid vaccinations during this recent pregnancy were then asked about tetanus toxoid vaccinations they may have previously received. Interviewers also asked women to present their vaccination card on which dates of tetanus toxoid are recorded and referred to information from the cards when available.

Table CH.3: Neonatal tetanus protection

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years protected against neonatal tetanus, Punjab, 2014.

		Percentage of women who did not receive two or more doses during last pregnancy but received:					
	Percentage of women who received at least 2 doses during last pregnancy	2 doses, the last within prior 3 years	3 doses, the last within prior 5 years	4 doses, the last within prior 10 years	5 or more doses during lifetime	Protected against tetanus[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Punjab	70.5	4.7	0.8	0.4	0.1	76.4	10,653
Area of residence							
Rural	69.0	4.1	0.7	0.3	0.1	74.2	7,369
All Urban	73.6	5.9	1.2	0.6	0.1	81.4	3,284
Major Cities	74.4	5.9	1.4	0.3	0.1	82.3	1,692
Other Urban	72.8	5.8	0.9	0.8	0.1	80.4	1,592
Mother's education[a]							
None/pre-school	59.0	4.7	0.9	0.4	0.2	65.1	4,816
Primary	75.7	3.9	1.0	0.6	0.0	81.3	1,961
Middle	78.4	5.6	0.6	0.1	0.2	84.9	1,096
Secondary	81.5	5.1	0.9	0.4	0.0	87.9	1,467
Higher	85.7	4.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	90.7	1,311
Wealth index quintile							
Lowest	56.2	4.6	1.1	0.4	0.1	62.5	2,321
Second	64.3	4.1	0.8	0.3	0.2	69.8	2,198
Middle	74.0	5.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	80.4	2,118
Fourth	77.6	3.9	1.0	0.3	0.1	83.0	2,094
Highest	82.9	5.4	0.7	0.4	0.0	89.4	1,922
Division							
Bahawalpur	63.2	2.2	1.0	0.2	0.1	66.7	1,068
D.G. Khan	59.8	5.4	0.5	0.5	0.1	66.2	1,181
Faisalabad	71.4	5.0	0.8	0.3	0.1	77.6	1,237
Gujranwala	81.5	4.9	0.5	0.5	0.1	87.4	1,578
Lahore	69.3	4.9	1.5	0.6	0.2	76.4	1,914
Multan	68.4	2.9	0.6	0.2	0.2	72.3	1,162
Rawalpindi	79.4	5.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	85.1	882
Sahiwal	70.0	4.0	0.6	0.8	0.0	75.5	827
Sargodha	69.2	7.9	0.8	0.2	0.4	78.5	804

[1] **MICS indicator 3.9 - Neonatal tetanus protection**

[a] Total includes 2 unweighted cases of mother's education missing

[28] Deming, M.S. et al. 2002. *Tetanus toxoid coverage as an indicator of serological protection against neonatal tetanus.* Bulletin of the World Health Organization 80(9):696-703

Table CH.3 shows the protection status from tetanus of women who have had a live birth within the last 2 years. Seventy six percent of the women are reported to be protected against tetanus, the proportion being higher in urban (81%) compared to rural (74%). At the divisional level, DG Khan had the lowest proportion of women protected against tetanus (60%) compared to Gujranwala (82%). Women with higher education are more likely to be protected against tetanus (91%) compared to women with only pre-school or no education (65%). Similarly, protection against tetanus is positively correlated with household wealth.

Care of Illness

A key strategy for accelerating progress toward MDG 4 is to tackle the diseases that are the leading killers of children under 5. Diarrhoea and pneumonia are two such diseases. The Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Pneumonia and Diarrhoea (GAPPD) aims to end preventable deaths from pneumonia and diarrhoea by reducing mortality from pneumonia to 3 deaths per 1000 live births and mortality from diarrhoea to 1 death per 1000 live births by 2025.

Malaria is also a major killer of children under 5, killing about 900 children every day, especially in sub-Saharan Africa. The Global Malaria Action Plan (GMAP) aims to reduce deaths from malaria to near zero by 2015.

Table CH.4 presents the percentage of children under 5 years of age who were reported against an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), or fever during the 2 weeks preceding the survey. These results are not measures of true prevalence, and should not be used as such, but rather the period-prevalence of these illnesses over a two-week time period.

Table CH.4: Reported disease episodes

Percentage of children age 0-59 months for whom the mother/caretaker reported an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), and/or fever in the last two weeks, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of children who in the last two weeks had:			Number of children age 0-59 months
	An episode of diarrhoea	Symptoms of ARI	An episode of fever	
Punjab	17.4	2.5	20.8	27,495
Area of residence				
Rural	17.4	2.8	20.8	19,002
All Urban	17.5	1.8	20.7	8,493
Major Cities	18.3	1.3	21.4	4,364
Other Urban	16.6	2.4	20.0	4,129
Sex				
Male	17.9	2.8	21.5	13,915
Female	16.9	2.1	20.1	13,580
Age				
0-11 months	23.7	3.2	25.7	5,343
12-23 months	25.4	2.4	26.0	5,300
24-35 months	17.9	2.5	19.9	5,326
36-47 months	12.6	2.5	18.2	5,894
48-59 months	8.5	1.9	14.8	5,633
Mother's education				
None/pre-school	17.5	3.1	21.0	13,140
Primary	18.5	2.7	22.9	4,991
Middle	18.7	1.7	21.5	2,740
Secondary	17.0	1.5	19.6	3,563
Higher	14.2	1.2	17.3	3,062
Wealth index quintile				
Lowest	18.7	4.2	21.7	6,316
Second	18.7	2.7	22.5	5,560
Middle	17.4	2.2	21.0	5,335
Fourth	16.1	1.8	20.2	5,380
Highest	15.7	1.0	18.2	4,904
Division				
Bahawalpur	12.5	2.7	14.8	3,080
D.G. Khan	19.2	4.8	24.0	3,151
Faisalabad	15.3	2.0	19.7	3,272
Gujranwala	18.9	2.1	23.7	4,100
Lahore	19.7	1.9	22.2	4,670
Multan	17.9	1.8	17.9	3,019
Rawalpindi	13.2	1.4	16.2	2,165
Sahiwal	20.5	3.2	24.4	2,032
Sargodha	17.9	2.9	23.2	2,005

The definition of a case of diarrhoea or fever, in this survey, was the mother's (or caretaker's) report that the child had such symptoms over the specified period; no other evidence were sought beside the opinion of the mother. A child was considered to have had an episode of ARI if the mother or caretaker reported that the child had, over the specified period, an illness with a cough with rapid or difficult breathing, and whose symptoms were perceived to be due to a problem in the chest or both a problem in the chest and a blocked nose. While this approach is reasonable in the context of a MICS survey, these basically simple case definitions must be kept in mind when interpreting the results, as well as the potential for reporting and recall biases. Further, diarrhoea, fever and ARI are not only seasonal but are also characterized by the often rapid spread of localized outbreaks from one area to another at different points in time. The timing of the survey and the location of the teams might thus considerably affect the results, which must

consequently be interpreted with caution. For these reasons, although the period-prevalence over a two-week time window is reported, these data should not be used to assess the epidemiological characteristics of these diseases but rather to obtain denominators for the indicators related to use of health services and treatment.

Overall, 17 percent of under five children were reported to have had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, 3 percent of children had symptoms of ARI, and 21 percent had an episode of fever (Table CH.4). Children age 12-23 months had the highest prevalence of diarrhoea (25%) and diarrhoea was reported to be lowest (9%) for children age 48-59 months. Similarly, the prevalence of an episode of fever was 26 percent for children age 0-11 month compared to 15 percent of children age 48-59 months.

Diarrhoea

Diarrhoea is a leading cause of death among children under five worldwide. Most diarrhoea-related deaths in children are due to dehydration from loss of large quantities of water and electrolytes from the body in liquid stools. Management of diarrhoea – either through oral rehydration salts (ORS) or a recommended home fluid (RHF) – can prevent many of these deaths. In addition, provision of zinc supplements has been shown to reduce the duration and severity of the illness as well as the risk of future episodes within the next two or three months. Preventing dehydration and malnutrition by increasing fluid intake and continuing to feed the child are also important strategies for managing diarrhoea.

In the MICS, mothers or caretakers were asked whether their child under age five years had an episode of diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey. In cases where mothers reported that the child had diarrhoea, a series of questions were asked about the treatment of the illness, including what the child had been given to drink and eat during the episode and whether this was more or less than what was usually given to the child.

The highest period-prevalence (25%) is seen among children age 12-23 months which grossly corresponds to the weaning period.

Table CH.5 shows the percentage of children with diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought and where. Overall, a health facility or provider was seen in 72 percent of cases for advice or treatment, predominantly in the private sector (64%).

Table CH.5: Care-seeking during diarrhoea

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom: Advice or treatment was sought from: Health facilities or providers						Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Public	Private	Community health provider[a]	Other source	A health facility or provider[1, b]	No advice or treatment sought	
Punjab	11.1	63.6	0.4	8.1	72.1	18.8	4,784
Area of residence							
Rural	10.4	61.6	0.5	9.7	69.2	19.9	3,297
All Urban	12.4	67.9	0.2	4.5	78.6	16.4	1,487
Major Cities	13.3	70.8	0.0	2.6	82.7	13.9	801
Other Urban	11.4	64.5	0.4	6.7	73.7	19.2	686
Sex							
Male	11.8	64.5	0.4	7.3	73.8	18.0	2,491
Female	10.3	62.6	0.4	8.9	70.3	19.7	2,293
Age							
0-11 months	9.8	67.2	0.3	6.9	74.9	17.8	1,266
12-23 months	10.9	67.2	0.5	6.9	75.8	16.6	1,348
24-35 months	12.1	60.6	0.4	9.2	69.9	19.8	954
36-47 months	11.0	58.6	0.3	9.9	66.3	21.9	740
48-59 months	12.9	57.7	0.4	9.5	68.0	20.9	477
Mother's education							
None/pre-school	10.9	61.2	0.5	10.2	68.8	19.5	2,306
Primary	11.9	61.4	0.3	8.5	70.9	19.6	926
Middle	11.9	64.8	0.1	6.3	75.2	18.3	511
Secondary	10.9	72.7	0.5	3.1	81.2	14.9	605
Higher	9.7	66.9	0.3	4.5	76.1	19.6	436
Wealth index quintile							
Lowest	11.0	56.9	0.6	12.4	64.9	21.6	1,181
Second	10.9	58.7	0.3	10.6	67.1	21.6	1,038
Middle	10.8	65.4	0.4	7.4	72.7	18.2	931
Fourth	13.9	67.9	0.3	4.4	79.9	14.5	866
Highest	8.5	73.4	0.4	3.0	80.7	16.3	769
Division							
Bahawalpur	10.0	65.1	1.0	6.4	69.3	18.7	386
D.G. Khan	10.5	45.3	0.0	15.4	53.7	30.8	605
Faisalabad	10.4	70.5	0.4	9.2	78.3	11.4	500
Gujranwala	7.8	71.8	0.7	5.6	76.9	16.4	776
Lahore	13.5	65.4	0.1	6.0	76.8	17.0	918
Multan	13.3	64.2	0.3	9.5	75.2	15.5	540
Rawalpindi	16.8	55.6	0.8	3.1	71.6	25.0	285
Sahiwal	7.3	69.3	0.7	3.9	75.9	20.0	416
Sargodha	11.5	59.8	0.2	13.1	67.0	17.4	359

[1] **MICS indicator 3.10 - Care-seeking for diarrhoea**

[a] Community health providers includes both public (*Lady health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic*) and private (*Mobile clinic*) health facilities

[b] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, but excludes private pharmacy

Table CH.6 provides statistics on drinking and feeding practices during diarrhoea. Ten percent of under five children with diarrhoea were given more than usual, while 89 percent the same or less to drink. Overall, 4 percent of children were given more than usual to eat, while 89 percent of children were given the same or less and 7 percent of children ate nothing.

Table CH.6: Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, Punjab, 2014.

	Drinking practices during diarrhoea							Eating practices during diarrhoea							Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea
	Child was given to drink:							Child was given to eat:							
	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/ DK	Total	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/ DK	Total	
Punjab	7.6	30.0	51.3	9.6	1.3	0.2	100.0	9.2	32.3	47.3	3.6	7.4	0.1	100.0	4,784
Area of residence															
Rural	7.1	30.4	50.7	10.2	1.4	0.2	100.0	9.1	32.1	46.7	3.6	8.3	0.2	100.0	3,297
All Urban	8.6	29.2	52.7	8.4	0.9	0.1	100.0	9.6	32.7	48.7	3.6	5.4	0.0	100.0	1,487
Major Cities	10.1	27.9	51.7	9.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	10.7	34.7	46.3	3.1	5.1	0.0	100.0	801
Other Urban	7.0	30.7	53.9	7.3	1.0	0.1	100.0	8.3	30.4	51.5	4.2	5.7	0.0	100.0	686
Sex															
Male	7.3	30.4	51.9	9.0	1.3	0.2	100.0	9.1	33.6	47.4	3.4	6.4	0.1	100.0	2,491
Female	8.0	29.6	50.7	10.4	1.2	0.2	100.0	9.3	30.9	47.3	3.9	8.5	0.1	100.0	2,293
Age															
0-11 months	7.8	28.8	53.1	8.5	1.5	0.1	100.0	9.2	25.2	42.0	3.3	20.3	0.1	100.0	1,266
12-23 months	7.4	29.2	51.8	11.3	0.3	0.1	100.0	9.8	31.4	49.2	3.9	5.3	0.3	100.0	1,348
24-35 months	8.1	32.5	48.9	8.2	2.0	0.2	100.0	10.8	37.4	47.0	3.2	1.5	0.1	100.0	954
36-47 months	9.0	30.8	49.5	9.0	1.3	0.4	100.0	8.3	38.0	49.2	4.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	740
48-59 months	4.3	29.3	53.0	11.8	1.6	0.0	100.0	5.8	34.9	53.8	3.8	1.7	0.0	100.0	477
Mother's education															
None/pre-school	7.1	30.6	50.6	10.4	1.2	0.2	100.0	9.3	31.7	46.9	4.2	7.7	0.2	100.0	2,306
Primary	7.1	29.9	53.0	8.5	1.4	0.0	100.0	9.0	31.5	49.1	2.3	8.0	0.0	100.0	926
Middle	8.4	29.8	50.5	9.6	1.5	0.2	100.0	8.8	34.7	45.9	3.4	7.1	0.0	100.0	511
Secondary	10.1	28.6	52.2	7.6	1.0	0.5	100.0	9.7	32.4	49.1	2.1	6.5	0.3	100.0	605
Higher	6.8	29.4	51.6	10.9	1.0	0.2	100.0	9.0	34.3	44.7	6.1	5.9	0.0	100.0	436
Wealth index quintile															
Lowest	6.7	32.9	49.7	9.5	1.0	0.1	100.0	9.2	32.4	47.3	3.4	7.5	0.3	100.0	1,181
Second	6.6	27.6	53.1	10.7	1.8	0.2	100.0	8.1	30.7	48.8	2.8	9.4	0.2	100.0	1,038
Middle	7.6	30.7	51.4	8.9	1.1	0.2	100.0	9.9	34.3	44.7	4.3	6.6	0.1	100.0	931
Fourth	8.8	27.2	52.2	10.2	1.4	0.2	100.0	10.3	29.5	48.5	3.9	7.9	0.0	100.0	866
Highest	8.8	31.3	50.3	8.6	0.9	0.1	100.0	8.9	35.2	47.2	4.0	4.8	0.0	100.0	769

Table CH.6: Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, Punjab, 2014.

	Drinking practices during diarrhoea							Eating practices during diarrhoea							Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea
	Child was given to drink:							Child was given to eat:							
	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing /DK	Total	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing /DK	Total	
Division															
Bahawalpur	1.9	22.5	51.9	23.2	0.6	0.0	100.0	8.2	25.3	48.3	8.8	9.4	0.0	100.0	386
D.G. Khan	7.8	44.5	42.4	4.7	0.6	0.0	100.0	9.2	43.8	41.0	2.7	3.2	0.0	100.0	605
Faisalabad	8.1	26.4	57.5	6.3	1.5	0.1	100.0	7.9	30.0	52.8	2.9	6.2	0.1	100.0	500
Gujranwala	8.5	30.0	52.8	7.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	9.0	31.6	51.0	2.4	6.0	0.0	100.0	776
Lahore	8.6	28.2	51.6	10.3	1.2	0.3	100.0	9.4	34.9	44.2	4.4	7.0	0.1	100.0	918
Multan	10.5	32.8	50.5	5.9	0.0	0.2	100.0	12.8	29.9	45.9	2.2	8.9	0.2	100.0	540
Rawalpindi	6.4	34.2	46.1	10.3	2.7	0.3	100.0	8.2	42.0	36.6	4.8	8.4	0.0	100.0	285
Sahiwal	1.8	22.5	54.1	18.3	2.9	0.5	100.0	5.2	21.3	56.6	3.5	12.9	0.6	100.0	416
Sargodha	11.4	24.7	55.5	7.2	1.0	0.3	100.0	12.4	27.2	49.0	2.5	8.5	0.4	100.0	359
Punjab	7.6	30.0	51.3	9.6	1.3	0.2	100.0	9.2	32.3	47.3	3.6	7.4	0.1	100.0	4,784

Table CH.7 shows the percentage of children receiving ORS, various types of recommended homemade fluids and zinc during the episode of diarrhoea. Since children may have been given more than one type of liquid, the percentages do not necessarily add to 100. About 37 percent of children with diarrhoea received fluids from any ORS source (ORS packets and pre-pack ORS fluids) and 17 percent of the children were given recommended homemade fluids (boiled water with sugar and salt including other fluids). Overall, 19 percent of children with diarrhoea received zinc in one form or another.

Table CH.7: Oral rehydration solutions, recommended homemade fluids, and zinc

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, and treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS), recommended homemade fluids, and zinc, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who received:											
	Oral rehydration salts (ORS)			Recommended homemade fluids				Zinc				
	Fluid from packet	Pre-packaged fluid	Any ORS	Homemade fluid (Boiled water, sugar & salt)	Others	Any recommended homemade fluid	ORS or any recommended homemade fluid	Tablet	Syrup	Any zinc	ORS and zinc[1]	Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea
Punjab	33.6	5.8	37.2	11.4	6.5	17.3	45.2	3.8	17.8	19.1	9.7	4,784
Area of residence												
Rural	30.4	5.5	33.8	11.1	5.8	16.4	41.5	4.0	17.5	18.9	9.0	3,297
All Urban	40.6	6.4	44.7	12.1	8.2	19.3	53.3	3.5	18.4	19.6	11.1	1,487
Major Cities	44.2	7.0	48.9	10.8	7.3	17.1	56.1	2.9	18.1	19.0	11.3	801
Other Urban	36.4	5.7	39.8	13.6	9.2	22.0	49.9	4.2	18.8	20.3	10.9	686
Sex												
Male	35.0	6.7	39.2	11.5	6.6	17.4	46.6	3.8	17.3	18.7	10.2	2,491
Female	32.0	4.8	35.0	11.3	6.5	17.1	43.7	3.9	18.3	19.5	9.1	2,293
Age												
0-11 months	31.3	5.9	35.5	11.0	5.1	15.3	42.7	3.4	17.5	18.4	9.6	1,266
12-23 months	35.1	7.2	39.6	12.9	6.6	19.0	47.6	4.0	19.8	21.3	11.0	1,348
24-35 months	34.1	4.3	36.3	8.9	6.8	15.6	42.8	3.8	14.8	16.3	7.9	954
36-47 months	33.9	5.3	37.4	12.1	7.9	18.9	47.3	3.6	19.9	20.9	10.7	740
48-59 months	33.5	5.3	36.4	12.4	7.4	18.6	46.2	4.8	15.4	17.5	8.2	477
Mother's education												
None/pre-school	29.9	5.1	33.1	10.5	5.4	15.6	40.9	4.5	16.5	18.1	8.2	2,306
Primary	30.6	4.8	33.5	10.7	5.8	16.1	40.9	3.0	14.9	15.9	7.5	926
Middle	38.9	5.8	41.5	11.8	7.1	18.1	49.7	3.9	17.7	19.0	8.5	511
Secondary	40.1	6.0	44.2	13.6	6.9	19.3	53.0	3.7	19.9	21.3	12.1	605
Higher	43.9	11.1	52.0	14.3	12.6	25.0	61.0	1.8	27.7	28.3	20.0	436
Wealth index quintile												
Lowest	28.7	5.2	32.3	10.1	4.9	14.8	39.1	4.7	16.9	18.4	8.4	1,181
Second	28.3	4.0	30.8	10.5	6.3	16.5	40.4	4.2	15.2	16.8	7.2	1,038
Middle	31.6	4.4	33.7	11.2	6.5	16.8	41.0	3.7	17.3	18.7	8.2	931
Fourth	39.6	5.8	43.0	12.6	7.1	19.1	51.8	3.9	18.3	19.6	10.6	866
Highest	43.6	10.8	50.9	13.5	8.7	20.8	58.5	1.9	22.5	23.1	15.7	769
Division												
Bahawalpur	36.0	4.3	39.3	17.9	5.8	22.7	49.4	2.4	29.6	30.9	17.5	386
D.G. Khan	26.3	5.3	29.1	8.5	6.1	14.4	35.6	7.4	16.7	19.4	8.8	605
Faisalabad	40.6	5.9	45.2	12.1	8.3	20.2	54.4	10.7	32.1	34.0	17.6	500
Gujranwala	28.8	5.9	32.4	11.1	3.7	14.1	40.1	2.1	9.9	11.1	5.1	776
Lahore	38.3	4.3	41.7	8.1	4.7	12.7	48.6	3.4	21.2	22.1	10.8	918
Multan	43.3	6.7	47.0	16.4	5.1	20.9	53.8	1.9	17.0	17.6	9.0	540
Rawalpindi	46.5	13.4	53.2	26.4	23.2	45.3	68.8	2.7	23.2	23.8	16.6	285
Sahiwal	17.7	4.1	19.6	3.6	5.7	9.2	25.1	0.2	5.4	5.6	1.6	416
Sargodha	25.0	6.1	28.9	7.1	6.1	12.8	37.9	2.6	6.5	8.6	3.6	359

[1] **MICS indicator 3.11 - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc**

More than 45 percent of children with diarrhoea received one or more of the recommended home treatments (i.e., were treated with ORS or any recommended homemade fluid), while 10 percent received ORS and zinc. Across divisions, treatment with ORS or any recommended homemade fluid, ranged from 25 percent in Sahiwal division to 69 percent in Rawalpindi division. Children from mothers with higher education are more likely to receive ORS and zinc (20%) compared to children from mothers with only pre-school or no education (8%). Figure CH.2 shows the variation in prevalence of children under-5 with diarrhoea who received ORS or recommended homemade liquids among different division and with reference to education of mother/caretaker.

Figure CH.2: Children under-5 with diarrhoea who received ORS or recommended homemade liquids, MICS Punjab, 2014

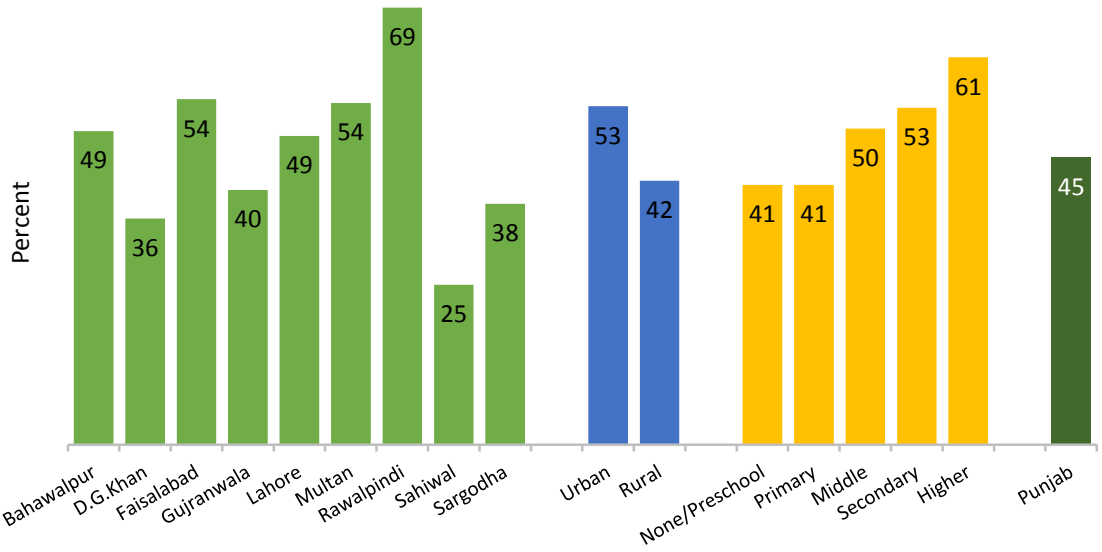


Table CH.8 provides the proportion of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding, and the percentage of children with diarrhoea who received other treatments. Overall, 42 percent of children with diarrhoea received ORS or increased fluids, 47 percent received ORT (ORS or recommended homemade fluids or increased fluids). Combining the information in Table CH.6 with that of Table CH.7 on oral rehydration therapy, it is observed that 39 percent of children received ORT and, at the same time, feeding was continued, as is the recommendation.

There are some differences in the home management of diarrhoea by background characteristics. The figures for ORT and continued feeding ranges from 30 percent in Sahiwal division to 53 percent in Rawalpindi division. Similarly, the percentage is higher in urban areas (45%) compared to rural areas(36%). Home management of diarrhoea is also more likely among children whose mothers have higher education and children living in the households in the highest quintile.

Table CH.8: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and percentage who were given other treatments, Punjab, 2014.

	Children with diarrhoea who were given:															Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
					Other treatments											
					Pill or syrup				Injection							
	Zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS or recommended homemade fluids or increased fluids)	ORT with continued feeding[1]	Anti- biotic	Anti-motility	Other	Unknown	Anti- biotic	Non-antibiotic	Unknown	Intra-venous	Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other	Not given any treatment or drug	
Punjab	19.1	42.1	46.7	38.9	4.0	14.5	0.5	21.7	1.6	0.2	4.3	1.5	2.7	6.7	17.7	4,784
Area of residence																
Rural	18.9	39.2	43.6	36.0	3.8	15.6	0.5	21.8	1.7	0.2	4.9	1.6	3.1	6.9	18.9	3,297
All Urban	19.6	48.5	53.5	45.3	4.6	12.0	0.5	21.4	1.6	0.2	2.8	1.4	1.7	6.2	15.0	1,487
Major Cities	19.0	53.2	57.0	47.2	3.6	8.7	0.4	21.2	1.4	0.1	1.5	0.9	1.2	4.4	15.7	801
Other Urban	20.3	43.0	49.3	43.2	5.7	15.9	0.6	21.5	1.9	0.3	4.3	2.1	2.3	8.2	14.3	686
Sex																
Male	18.7	43.6	47.7	40.6	4.2	14.6	0.7	22.1	1.3	0.3	4.5	1.4	2.9	6.6	17.1	2,491
Female	19.5	40.5	45.6	37.0	3.8	14.3	0.3	21.2	2.0	0.1	4.0	1.7	2.5	6.8	18.4	2,293
Age																
0-11 months	18.4	39.1	43.4	30.7	4.5	13.4	0.6	20.9	2.1	0.3	3.3	1.6	2.3	7.4	20.1	1,266
12-23 months	21.3	45.9	50.4	42.0	4.6	15.6	0.4	20.8	1.9	0.0	4.2	2.3	2.5	7.0	15.0	1,348
24-35 months	16.3	40.2	43.2	38.1	3.4	14.6	0.5	23.8	1.2	0.2	6.0	1.3	3.4	6.1	18.0	954
36-47 months	20.9	42.0	48.0	44.1	3.9	14.0	0.7	21.0	0.9	0.1	5.1	0.5	3.1	6.8	17.6	740
48-59 months	17.5	43.5	49.4	45.1	2.7	14.6	0.6	22.9	1.5	0.5	2.4	1.4	2.1	5.1	18.9	477
Mother's education																
None/pre-school	18.1	38.9	43.5	35.4	3.7	14.7	0.5	24.4	1.4	0.1	5.7	1.5	3.2	5.3	19.7	2,306
Primary	15.9	38.6	42.6	36.5	2.7	13.0	0.5	23.2	1.5	0.2	3.8	1.9	2.0	8.5	19.2	926
Middle	19.0	45.6	50.3	43.0	5.1	15.6	0.3	21.4	1.8	0.0	2.8	1.8	1.2	8.9	13.5	511
Secondary	21.3	47.3	52.2	43.1	4.9	15.7	0.7	15.7	2.5	0.4	3.0	1.0	2.7	7.6	14.9	605
Higher	28.3	55.5	60.2	51.4	6.0	13.4	0.7	12.3	1.7	0.7	1.0	1.4	3.0	6.8	13.1	436
Wealth index quintile																
Lowest	18.4	37.5	41.7	34.5	3.3	14.6	0.3	22.5	1.4	0.0	6.0	1.6	4.3	5.4	22.0	1,181
Second	16.8	37.6	42.3	35.3	3.0	15.2	0.4	22.2	1.3	0.1	6.2	1.3	3.3	8.2	20.2	1,038
Middle	18.7	38.3	42.6	35.4	3.2	14.3	1.0	25.3	1.9	0.4	3.2	2.0	1.9	6.5	16.7	931
Fourth	19.6	47.5	52.2	43.2	6.5	16.3	0.4	21.1	1.7	0.5	2.8	1.4	1.4	7.7	13.7	866
Highest	23.1	54.0	58.7	49.7	4.6	11.5	0.6	15.7	2.1	0.1	2.2	1.4	2.0	5.7	13.5	769

Table CH.8: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and percentage who were given other treatments, Punjab, 2014.

	Children with diarrhoea who were given:															Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
					Other treatments											
					Pill or syrup				Injection							
	Zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS or recommended homemade fluids or increased fluids)	ORT with continued feeding[1]	Anti- biotic	Anti-motility	Other	Unknown	Anti- biotic	Non-antibiotic	Unknown	Intra-venous	Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other	Not given any treatment or drug	
Division																
Bahawalpur	30.9	50.4	57.3	48.3	9.0	14.8	0.0	15.3	2.7	0.4	7.8	2.1	5.5	5.3	17.0	386
D.G. Khan	19.4	32.0	36.2	32.0	3.1	20.6	0.5	11.9	2.1	0.0	6.2	1.1	4.4	7.0	23.5	605
Faisalabad	34.0	46.6	52.2	45.7	0.8	8.6	0.4	19.9	1.3	0.0	2.2	1.7	4.2	3.4	12.2	500
Gujranwala	11.1	35.6	40.4	34.2	4.5	18.6	0.6	24.3	1.8	0.3	3.3	2.0	1.5	9.8	17.8	776
Lahore	22.1	46.0	49.5	41.5	5.4	11.1	0.9	23.3	2.5	0.1	2.5	1.0	1.3	3.7	17.7	918
Multan	17.6	49.4	54.4	40.2	3.2	20.8	0.9	27.0	0.2	0.1	3.6	0.9	2.7	4.4	12.9	540
Rawalpindi	23.8	57.6	64.4	52.8	2.7	11.7	0.2	3.6	2.4	0.7	0.2	1.3	1.0	8.1	17.7	285
Sahiwal	5.6	34.2	35.6	29.7	4.1	3.9	0.1	41.5	0.6	0.0	12.6	2.7	0.4	11.9	20.1	416
Sargodha	8.6	33.9	38.5	31.9	2.3	16.8	0.6	20.9	0.3	0.5	1.3	2.0	4.7	9.8	21.0	359
Punjab	19.1	42.1	46.7	38.9	4.0	14.5	0.5	21.7	1.6	0.2	4.3	1.5	2.7	6.7	17.7	4,784

[1] **MICS indicator 3.12 - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding**

Table CH.8 also shows the percentage of children having had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey who were given various forms of treatment, leaving 18 percent of them without any treatment or drug. The proportion of children without any treatment or drug is highest among those living in the households in the lowest quintile and in rural areas. Figure CH.3 shows the disparity among children with diarrhoea in taking ORT and continued feeding with respect to divisions, levels of mother's education and area of residence.

Figure CH.3: Children under-5 with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding, MICS Punjab, 2014

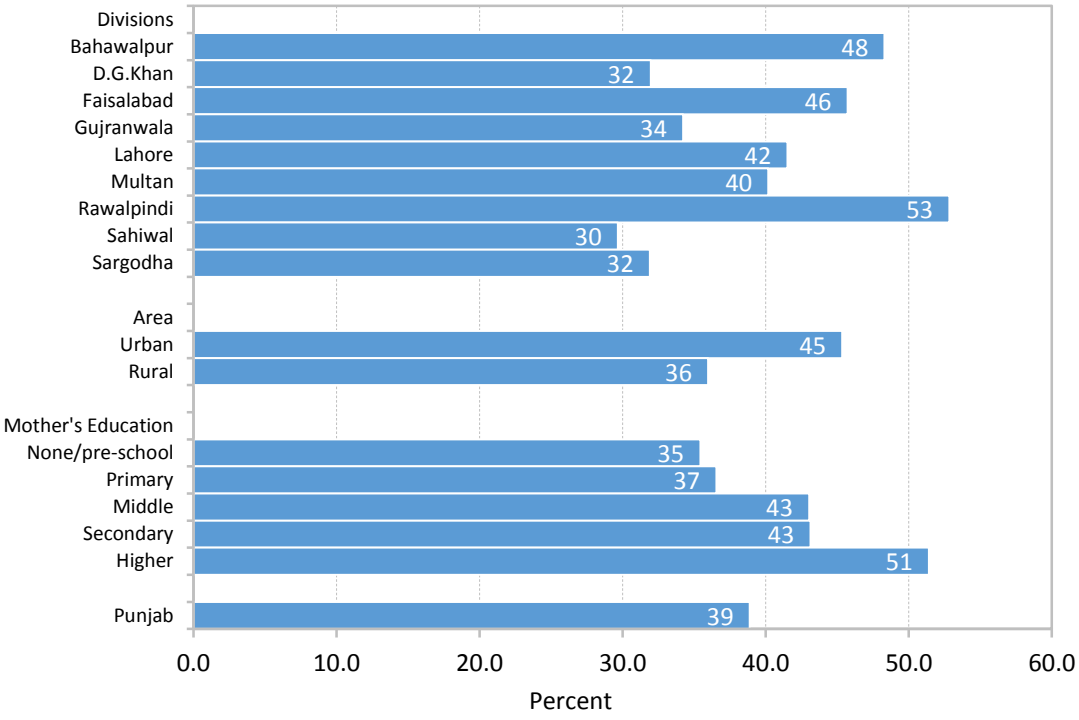


Table CH.9 provides information on the source of ORS and zinc for children who benefitted from these treatments. The main source of ORS is the private sector (68%) and the same applies for zinc (74%).

Table CH.9: Source of ORS and zinc

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given ORS, and percentage given zinc, by the source of ORS and zinc, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of children who were given as treatment for diarrhoea:		Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Percentage of children for whom the source of ORS was:					Number of children age 0-59 months who were given ORS as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Percentage of children for whom the source of zinc was:					Number of children age 0-59 months who were given zinc as treatment for diarrhoea in the last
				Health facilities or providers						Health facilities or providers					
	ORS	zinc		Public	Private	Community health provider[a]	Other	A health facility or provider[b]		Public	Private	Community health provider[a]	Other	A health facility or provider[b]	
Punjab	37.2	19.1	4,784	13.8	67.7	2.1	18.3	81.5	1,779	15.1	74.3	1.2	10.1	89.5	914
Area of residence															
Rural	33.8	18.9	3,297	14.8	67.3	2.8	17.8	82.1	1,115	15.2	73.3	1.2	11.0	88.5	622
All Urban	44.7	19.6	1,487	12.1	68.3	0.9	19.2	80.4	665	15.0	76.5	1.0	8.2	91.5	291
Major Cities	48.9	19.0	801	13.7	66.1	0.8	19.7	79.8	392	9.9	79.4	0.7	10.1	89.3	152
Other Urban	39.8	20.3	686	9.8	71.4	1.0	18.6	81.1	273	20.5	73.4	1.3	6.1	93.9	139
Sex															
Male	39.2	18.7	2,491	13.8	68.5	1.4	17.4	82.3	977	14.9	75.6	1.5	9.4	90.5	465
Female	35.0	19.5	2,293	13.7	66.7	2.9	19.4	80.4	802	15.4	73.0	0.8	10.9	88.4	448
Age															
0-11 months	35.5	18.4	1,266	10.9	73.6	1.4	15.5	84.4	449	12.1	80.4	1.2	7.2	92.5	233
12-23 months	39.6	21.3	1,348	13.7	69.1	2.2	17.2	82.8	534	15.1	76.3	0.8	8.3	91.5	288
24-35 months	36.3	16.3	954	12.1	62.6	2.4	24.4	74.6	346	16.8	68.6	1.1	13.0	85.5	155
36-47 months	37.4	20.9	740	18.7	64.0	1.9	17.3	82.7	277	15.3	72.1	1.5	12.5	87.5	155
48-59 months	36.4	17.5	477	17.3	64.2	3.5	18.5	81.5	174	20.3	65.1	1.5	14.6	85.4	83
Mother's education															
None/pre-school	33.1	18.1	2,306	13.2	68.2	2.3	18.2	81.4	763	17.5	71.4	0.9	10.5	88.9	417
Primary	33.5	15.9	926	15.8	63.7	1.1	20.5	79.5	310	17.9	68.6	1.5	13.0	86.5	147
Middle	41.5	19.0	511	15.5	61.5	3.1	23.0	77.0	212	10.1	80.7	0.7	9.2	90.8	97
Secondary	44.2	21.3	605	16.0	68.2	2.1	15.7	84.3	268	14.7	74.1	3.0	10.5	88.8	129
Higher	52.0	28.3	436	8.5	76.7	1.8	14.3	85.2	227	8.1	86.3	0.0	5.5	94.5	123
Wealth index quintile															
Lowest	32.3	18.4	1,181	13.0	66.5	1.3	19.8	79.5	381	16.8	70.4	1.0	11.7	87.2	218
Second	30.8	16.8	1,038	16.5	62.5	3.6	21.1	78.9	320	19.8	66.9	0.0	13.3	86.7	174
Middle	33.7	18.7	931	17.0	65.7	3.1	17.3	82.7	314	16.7	76.6	2.2	5.8	93.3	174
Fourth	43.0	19.6	866	13.8	68.2	1.9	17.8	82.0	373	15.5	76.6	1.0	7.9	92.1	170
Highest	50.9	23.1	769	9.8	74.2	1.0	15.9	84.0	391	6.7	82.0	1.5	11.3	88.7	177

Table CH.9: Source of ORS and zinc

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given ORS, and percentage given zinc, by the source of ORS and zinc, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of children who were given as treatment for diarrhoea:		Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Percentage of children for whom the source of ORS was:					Number of children age 0-59 months who were given ORS as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Percentage of children for whom the source of zinc was:					Number of children age 0-59 months who were given zinc as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks
				Health facilities or providers						Health facilities or providers					
	ORS	zinc		Public	Private	Community health provider[a]	Other	A health facility or provider[b]		Public	Private	Community health provider[a]	Other	A health facility or provider[b]	
Division															
Bahawalpur	39.3	30.9	386	9.8	78.1	1.9	10.8	87.9	152	8.5	87.4	1.7	4.2	95.8	119
D.G. Khan	29.1	19.4	605	16.1	55.9	0.9	27.6	72.0	176	20.2	54.1	1.3	25.0	74.4	117
Faisalabad	45.2	34.0	500	13.1	73.1	2.9	13.8	86.2	226	16.3	79.7	1.0	4.0	96.0	170
Gujranwala	32.4	11.1	776	11.4	82.6	2.8	5.7	93.9	252	20.8	77.8	2.1	1.4	98.6	86
Lahore	41.7	22.1	918	12.5	56.2	0.2	31.3	68.7	383	11.1	73.9	0.0	14.9	85.1	203
Multan	47.0	17.6	540	11.4	76.4	1.6	12.2	87.8	254	14.1	79.5	0.0	3.0	93.6	95
Rawalpindi	53.2	23.8	285	23.3	58.2	0.8	18.2	81.6	152	21.5	65.5	3.2	13.0	87.0	68
Sahiwal	19.6	5.6	416	23.5	60.3	15.0	16.2	83.8	81	(9.9)	(82.7)	(0.0)	(7.4)	(92.6)	23
Sargodha	28.9	8.6	359	11.9	65.4	0.9	22.7	77.3	104	(19.4)	(60.7)	(4.0)	(19.9)	(80.1)	31
Punjab	37.2	19.1	4,784	13.8	67.7	2.1	18.3	81.5	1,779	15.1	74.3	1.2	10.1	89.5	914

[a] Community health provider includes both public (*Lady health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic*) and private (*Mobile clinic*) health facilities
[b] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Acute Respiratory Infections

Symptoms of ARI are collected during the MICS Punjab, 2014 to capture suspected pneumonia disease, the leading cause of death in children under five. Once diagnosed, pneumonia is treated effectively with antibiotics. Studies have shown a limitation in the survey approach of measuring pneumonia because many of the suspected cases identified through surveys are, in fact, not true pneumonia.[29] While this limitation does not affect the level and patterns of care-seeking for suspected pneumonia, it limits the validity of the level of treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics, as reported through household surveys. The treatment indicator described in this report must therefore be taken with caution, keeping in mind that the accurate level is likely to be higher.

Table CH.10 presents the percentage of children with symptoms of ARI in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom care was sought, by source of care and the percentage who received antibiotics. Seventy seven percent of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI were taken to a health facility or provider. Slightly more children with ARI in urban areas visited a health facility or provider (82%) compared to rural areas (76%). More children were taken to private facility or provider (68%) compared to public facility or provider (11%).

Table CH.10 also presents the use of antibiotics for the treatment of children under 5 years with symptoms of ARI by area and sex. Overall, 39 percent of under-5 children with symptoms of ARI received antibiotics during the two weeks prior to the survey. The treatment was received mostly from private health facilities (83%) followed by public (9%). The percentage was higher in rural (42%) than in urban areas (30%).

[29] *Campbell H, el Arifeen S, Hazir T, O'Kelly J, Bryce J, et al. (2013) Measuring Coverage in MNCH: Challenges in Monitoring the Proportion of Young Children with Pneumonia Who Receive Antibiotic Treatment. PLoS Med 10(5): e1001421. doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1001421*

Table CH.10: Care-seeking for and antibiotic treatment of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, and percentage of children with symptoms who were given antibiotics, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom: Advice or treatment was sought from: Health facilities or providers						Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics[2]	Number of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom the source of antibiotics was: Health facilities or providers					Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics
	Public	Private	Community health provider[a]	Other source	A health facility or provider[1, b]	No advice or treatment sought			Public	Private	Community health provider[a]	Other source	A health facility or provider[c]	
Punjab	10.9	68.2	1.0	9.5	77.1	12.0	39.1	683	9.4	82.8	0.2	6.1	92.1	267
Area of residence														
Rural	10.5	67.4	0.0	10.5	75.9	12.2	41.8	529	10.1	81.4	0.0	6.3	91.5	221
All Urban	12.4	71.0	4.2	6.0	81.6	11.2	30.1	153	6.2	89.0	1.2	4.8	95.2	46
Major Cities	(20.8)	(69.7)	(9.8)	(0.9)	(90.5)	(9.5)	(36.0)	56	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Other Urban	7.6	71.8	1.0	9.0	76.4	12.2	26.7	97	(10.9)	(80.5)	(2.2)	(8.6)	(91.4)	26
Sex														
Male	9.9	70.3	0.1	9.2	78.2	10.9	40.4	392	12.4	83.0	0.0	4.3	95.5	159
Female	12.2	65.3	2.0	9.8	75.7	13.4	37.5	290	5.0	82.3	0.5	8.7	87.3	109

[1] MICS indicator 3.13 - Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms

[2] MICS indicator 3.14 - Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms

[a] Community health providers includes both public (*Lady health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic*) and private (*Mobile clinic*) health facilities

[b] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, but excludes private pharmacy

[c] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.11: Knowledge of the two danger signs of pneumonia

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are mothers or caretakers of children under age 5 by symptoms that would cause them to take a child under age 5 immediately to a health facility, and percentage of mothers who recognize fast or difficult breathing as signs for seeking care immediately, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of mothers/caretakers who think that a child should be taken immediately to a health facility if the child:									Mothers/caretakers who recognize at least one of the two danger signs of pneumonia (fast and/or difficult breathing)	Number of mothers / caretakers of children age 0-59 months
	Is not able to drink or breastfeed	Becomes sicker	Develops a fever	Has fast breathing	Has difficult breathing	Has blood in stool	Is drinking poorly	Suffered from lose motion	Has other symptoms		
Punjab	10.7	58.8	81.4	14.6	14.8	11.1	12.6	58.5	26.3	24.8	18,096
Area of residence											
Rural	11.6	57.8	81.4	15.0	15.8	12.2	13.1	57.8	24.8	25.7	12,253
All Urban	8.6	60.8	81.5	13.7	12.6	8.7	11.5	59.8	29.2	22.8	5,843
Major Cities	6.1	60.8	81.8	12.4	10.9	7.0	9.8	61.0	33.7	20.7	3,075
Other Urban	11.4	60.7	81.2	15.2	14.4	10.6	13.5	58.5	24.2	25.2	2,768
Women's education[a]											
None/pre-school	12.9	59.3	81.5	16.1	17.4	14.1	14.4	58.3	23.7	27.4	8,447
Primary	8.7	59.2	82.9	12.5	12.2	8.6	11.0	59.5	28.0	21.7	3,283
Middle	8.5	56.9	81.0	13.6	12.6	9.5	10.2	58.3	27.3	22.8	1,787
Secondary	8.6	57.7	81.4	12.1	12.6	7.1	10.2	56.6	28.5	21.5	2,433
Higher	9.1	58.9	79.3	15.3	12.7	8.7	12.9	60.1	30.3	24.5	2,142
Wealth index quintile											
Lowest	17.1	59.9	82.3	18.7	20.3	16.9	17.1	58.8	22.0	30.4	3,939
Second	10.8	56.8	82.5	14.5	14.9	13.1	12.8	59.0	27.1	25.1	3,586
Middle	9.0	58.7	81.2	13.2	14.2	9.0	12.1	58.8	26.0	23.8	3,490
Fourth	7.9	58.7	80.6	12.9	11.5	8.4	10.4	57.8	27.4	21.4	3,658
Highest	7.7	59.7	80.4	13.2	12.2	7.2	10.1	58.1	29.3	22.5	3,423
Division											
Bahawalpur	19.3	44.7	69.1	16.9	22.7	16.5	18.3	54.3	5.3	36.8	1,938
D.G. Khan	33.2	73.2	89.1	35.8	35.9	29.2	28.7	62.6	21.7	48.6	2,024
Faisalabad	11.5	64.3	84.2	15.4	12.4	9.3	17.2	57.7	31.6	25.7	2,064
Gujranwala	4.9	58.3	78.5	8.4	9.8	5.6	8.0	57.1	24.9	16.2	2,672
Lahore	4.9	54.6	84.3	11.4	10.0	4.8	8.2	61.9	34.5	19.2	3,255
Multan	7.1	74.4	85.4	12.6	12.9	12.0	12.1	69.3	21.2	22.6	1,959
Rawalpindi	8.4	64.4	72.0	11.5	7.8	5.0	5.6	37.0	20.6	17.3	1,536
Sahiwal	2.6	45.1	79.6	12.1	12.2	15.2	8.0	57.4	32.4	22.0	1,292
Sargodha	4.1	44.2	88.8	6.8	9.7	6.3	6.2	64.0	45.8	15.1	1,355

[a] Total includes 4 unweighted cases of women's education missing

Mothers' knowledge of danger signs is an important determinant of care-seeking behaviour. In the MICS, mothers or caretakers were asked to report symptoms that would cause them to take a child under-five for care immediately at a health facility. The knowledge of mother/caretaker about danger signs of pneumonia are presented in Table CH.11. Overall, 25 percent of women know at least one of the two danger signs of pneumonia – fast and/or difficult breathing. The most commonly identified symptom for taking a child to a health facility is if a child develops a fever. About 15 percent of mothers identified fast breathing and difficult breathing as symptoms for taking children immediately to a health care provider. Almost half of the women in DG Khan division (49%) have knowledge of at least one of the two danger signs of pneumonia compared to only 15 percent of women in Sargodha division.

Solid Fuel Use

More than 3 billion people around the world rely on solid fuels for their basic energy needs, including cooking and heating. Solid fuels include biomass fuels, such as wood, charcoal, crops or other agricultural waste, dung, shrubs and straw, and coal. Cooking and heating with solid fuels leads to high levels of indoor smoke which contains a complex mix of health-damaging pollutants. The main problem with the use of solid fuels is their incomplete combustion, which produces toxic elements such as carbon monoxide, polyaromatic hydrocarbons, and sulphur dioxide (SO_2), among others. Use of solid fuels increases the risks of incurring acute respiratory illness, pneumonia, chronic obstructive lung disease, cancer, and possibly tuberculosis, asthma, or cataracts, and may contribute to low birth weight of babies born to pregnant women exposed to smoke. The primary indicator for monitoring use of solid fuels is the proportion of the population using solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy for cooking, shown in Table CH.12.

Overall, 61 percent of the household population use solid fuels for cooking, consisting mainly of wood (33%). Use of solid fuels is low in urban areas (17%), but high in rural where they are used by 83 percent of the household population. Differentials with respect to household wealth and the educational level of the household head are also notable. All of the population living in the households in the lowest quintile use solid fuel and this proportion declines to only 4 percent of population living in the households in the highest quintile.

The use of solid fuel by place of cooking is depicted in Table CH.13. The presence and extent of indoor pollution are dependent on cooking practices, places used for cooking, as well as types of fuel used. According to the findings, 17 percent of the population living in households using solid fuels for cooking, cook food in a separate room that is used as a kitchen. Eighty two percent have food cooked within the dwelling unit elsewhere in the household. The use of separate room as kitchen is higher (42%) in the households in the highest quintile and vice versa.

Table CH.12: Solid fuel use

Percent distribution of household members according to type of cooking fuel mainly used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using solid fuels for cooking, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of household members in households using:															
						Solid fuels										
	Electricity	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Natural Gas	Biogas	Kerosene	Coal/ Lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Straw/ Shrubs/ Grass	Animal dung	Agricultural crop residue	Other / Missing	No food cooked in the household	Total	Solid fuels for cooking[1]	Number of household members
Punjab	0.0	3.6	34.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	33.2	1.5	15.0	11.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	61.1	246,396
Area of residence																
Rural	0.0	3.0	13.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	43.2	2.0	21.3	16.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	83.0	165,174
All Urban	0.0	4.8	78.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	12.8	0.4	2.3	1.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	16.6	81,222
Major Cities	0.0	2.2	91.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.7	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	5.9	42,289
Other Urban	0.0	7.5	63.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.6	0.3	4.1	2.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	28.2	38,933
Education of household head[a]																
None/pre-school	0.0	1.3	22.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	37.0	2.2	20.5	15.7	0.2	0.1	100.0	75.8	99,632
Primary	0.0	3.1	33.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	34.6	1.5	15.6	11.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	63.3	43,176
Middle	0.0	4.4	37.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	35.2	1.0	13.0	8.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	57.6	31,941
Secondary	0.0	5.9	45.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	30.0	0.9	10.2	6.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	48.3	44,624
Higher	0.1	8.3	62.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.3	4.0	4.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	28.5	26,950
Wealth index quintile																
Lowest	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	48.0	4.7	22.1	24.5	0.1	0.2	100.0	99.5	49,280
Second	0.0	0.3	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	50.0	1.4	25.6	17.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	95.1	49,278
Middle	0.1	2.0	22.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	43.9	0.9	18.9	10.6	0.3	0.1	100.0	74.8	49,279
Fourth	0.0	7.5	59.9	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	21.4	0.5	7.4	2.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	32.0	49,281
Highest	0.0	8.2	87.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.0	49,278
Division																
Bahawalpur	0.0	2.8	15.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	29.1	2.5	10.1	39.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	81.5	25,956
D.G. Khan	0.0	2.3	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	66.1	3.6	9.5	11.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.4	23,418
Faisalabad	0.0	3.2	37.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	38.0	4.6	13.0	2.3	0.4	0.1	100.0	58.4	30,970
Gujranwala	0.0	6.0	42.9	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	19.3	0.3	30.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	100.0	50.5	36,313
Lahore	0.0	3.1	62.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	15.6	0.2	17.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	33.7	43,847
Multan	0.0	2.8	26.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.1	1.2	4.7	41.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	70.3	27,788
Rawalpindi	0.0	6.6	52.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	38.8	0.2	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	41.2	21,767
Sahiwal	0.0	2.6	20.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	34.2	0.8	30.1	11.4	0.3	0.1	100.0	76.8	17,255
Sargodha	0.0	2.1	18.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	64.8	0.3	13.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	78.9	19,082

[1] MICS indicator 3.15 - Use of solid fuels for cooking

[a] Total includes 80 unweighted cases of household head's education missing

Table CH.13: Solid fuel use by place of cooking

Percent distribution of household members in households using solid fuels by place of cooking, Punjab, 2014.

	Place of cooking:							
	In the house							
	In a separate room used as kitchen	Elsewhere in the house	In a separate building	Outdoors	Other place	Missing	Total	Number of household members in households using solid fuels for cooking
Punjab	17.4	81.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	100.0	150,517
Area of residence								
Rural	17.1	82.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	137,039
All Urban	20.5	78.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.5	100.0	13,478
Major Cities	14.8	83.1	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.5	100.0	2,482
Other Urban	21.8	77.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	10,995
Education of household head[a]								
None/pre-school	12.3	86.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	75,542
Primary	18.2	81.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	27,325
Middle	21.9	77.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	100.0	18,412
Secondary	25.9	73.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	100.0	21,533
Higher	30.7	68.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	7,676
Wealth index quintile								
Lowest	8.0	91.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	49,038
Second	15.1	84.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	46,861
Middle	24.3	74.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	100.0	36,875
Fourth	34.3	65.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	15,765
Highest	41.8	56.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	1,978
Division								
Bahawalpur	8.5	91.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	21,148
D.G. Khan	17.2	82.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	21,402
Faisalabad	12.5	86.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	100.0	18,075
Gujranwala	24.6	74.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	18,340
Lahore	9.7	89.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	14,773
Multan	12.6	86.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	19,521
Rawalpindi	55.8	43.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	100.0	8,958
Sahiwal	7.9	91.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	13,246
Sargodha	26.9	72.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	15,054

[a] Total includes 47 unweighted cases of household head's education missing

Malaria/Fever

Malaria is a major cause of death of children under age five worldwide. Preventive measures and treatment with an effective antimalarial can dramatically reduce malaria mortality rates among children.

In 2010 the World Health Organization issued a recommendation for universal use of diagnostic testing to confirm malaria infection and apply appropriate treatment based on the results. According to the guidelines, treatment solely on the basis of clinical suspicion should only be considered when a parasitological diagnosis is not accessible. This recommendation was based on studies that showed substantial reduction in the proportion of fever that are associated with malaria to a low level.[30] This recommendation implies that the indicator on proportion of children with fever that received antimalarial treatment is no longer an acceptable indicator of the level of treatment of malaria in the population of children under age five. However, as it remains the MDG indicator and for purposes of comparisons, as well as assessment of patterns across socio-demographic characteristics, it remains a standard MICS indicator.

[30] D'Acremont, V et al. 2010. *Reduction in the proportion of fevers associated with Plasmodium falciparum parasitaemia in Africa: a systematic review*. Malaria Journal 9(240).

Table CH.14 provides information on care-seeking behaviour during an episode of fever in the past two weeks. As shown in Table CH.14, advice is sought from a health facility or a qualified health care provider for 79 percent of children with fever; 68 percent of these services are provided by the private sector and 10 percent by public. However, no advice or treatment is sought in 15 percent of the cases. No correlation is observed between care-seeking from health facility or provider and mother's education.

Table CH.14: Care-seeking during fever

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of children for whom: Advice or treatment was sought from: Health facilities or providers						
	Public	Private	Community health provider[a]	Other source	A health facility or provider[1, b]	No advice or treatment sought	Number of children with fever in last two weeks
Punjab	9.7	68.3	0.4	8.5	79.3	14.6	5,714
Area of residence							
Rural	11.5	69.2	0.8	4.8	80.8	15.7	933
All Urban	10.9	69.9	0.6	6.6	81.9	14.1	824
Major Cities	9.8	69.8	0.2	8.6	80.9	12.7	2,986
Other Urban	9.6	66.6	0.6	8.4	77.5	16.7	2,728
Sex							
Male	9.1	67.7	0.2	9.8	78.4	14.5	3,957
Female	11.2	69.5	0.7	5.7	81.3	15.0	1,757
Age							
0-11 months	8.0	69.9	0.3	8.0	79.0	14.9	1,375
12-23 months	10.4	71.8	0.2	6.3	83.6	12.3	1,379
24-35 months	7.5	67.2	0.1	10.6	77.1	15.9	1,060
36-47 months	11.6	66.2	1.0	9.5	78.5	14.2	1,070
48-59 months	11.7	63.8	0.4	9.0	76.3	16.8	831
Mother's education							
None/pre-school	9.2	65.8	0.3	11.2	76.8	14.8	2,754
Primary	10.9	69.8	0.6	6.6	81.1	14.4	1,144
Middle	10.6	69.4	0.3	6.7	80.9	14.0	590
Secondary	11.1	70.5	0.2	4.4	82.3	14.8	697
Higher	7.2	73.7	0.4	5.7	82.2	14.6	528
Wealth index quintile							
Lowest	9.2	62.0	0.2	14.1	73.0	15.6	1,368
Second	9.5	66.5	0.5	9.2	78.0	16.0	1,249
Middle	10.6	69.9	0.2	6.9	81.7	13.7	1,119
Fourth	11.9	70.9	0.7	5.2	83.4	12.9	1,085
Highest	7.1	75.1	0.3	5.1	82.6	14.5	893
Division							
Bahawalpur	7.3	74.5	0.9	6.3	84.8	12.7	455
D.G. Khan	10.3	52.5	0.1	16.5	63.8	21.9	757
Faisalabad	8.3	73.0	0.0	9.6	82.5	9.6	643
Gujranwala	6.5	74.6	0.1	7.4	82.6	12.4	972
Lahore	11.6	65.4	0.8	9.6	79.4	15.2	1,036
Multan	14.4	68.4	0.7	5.3	82.4	14.0	541
Rawalpindi	14.8	60.7	0.4	2.3	75.3	23.4	350
Sahiwal	6.8	78.3	0.0	4.1	86.6	11.2	495
Sargodha	9.3	69.4	0.4	9.1	78.8	12.5	465

[1] **MICS indicator 3.20 - Care-seeking for fever**

[a] Community health providers include both public (*Lady health worker* and *Mobile/Outreach clinic*) and private (*Mobile clinic*) health facilities

[b] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers as well as shops

Mothers were asked to report all of the medicines given to a child to treat the fever, including medicines given at home and/or prescribed at a health facility. Artemisinin-based Combination therapy (ACT) is the recommended first line antimalarial recommended by the World Health Organization. In addition, confirmation of malaria is done on all fever cases through rapid diagnostic test.

More than one third (36%) of the children with fever were given Paracetamol, Panadol or Acetaminophen followed by 28 percent of children who received antibiotic pill or syrup. Children with fever in the last two weeks were rarely treated with an artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT) or other antimalarial (Table CH.15).

Table CH.15: Treatment of children with fever

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks, by type of medicine given for the illness, Punjab, 2014.

	Children with a fever in the last two weeks who were given:													
	Anti-malarials						Other medications							
	SP/ Fansidar	Chloroquine	Amodia-quine	Quinine	Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT)	Other anti-malarial	Antibiotic pill or syrup	Antibiotic injection	Paracetamol/ Panadol/ Acetaminophen	Aspirin	Ibuprofen	Other	Missing/DK	Number of children with fever in last two weeks
Punjab	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	28.3	11.6	35.6	1.6	24.0	12.9	6.2	5,714
Area of residence														
Rural	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	27.0	12.2	35.9	1.8	24.3	12.3	6.4	3,957
All Urban	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	31.2	10.1	35.0	1.2	23.5	14.3	5.8	1,757
Major Cities	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	35.1	9.7	34.0	1.3	22.7	13.5	5.7	933
Other Urban	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	26.8	10.5	36.1	1.1	24.5	15.3	6.0	824
Sex														
Male	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	28.7	11.8	35.7	1.6	23.7	12.9	6.7	2,986
Female	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	27.9	11.3	35.6	1.6	24.4	13.0	5.6	2,728
Age														
0-11 months	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	26.7	10.1	40.7	0.7	16.4	13.4	5.9	1,375
12-23 months	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	28.7	11.4	37.3	2.1	23.5	12.8	7.0	1,379
24-35 months	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	28.4	11.8	31.7	2.2	27.3	13.7	6.2	1,060
36-47 months	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	32.8	13.8	32.7	1.6	26.7	10.9	4.7	1,070
48-59 months	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	24.5	11.2	33.3	1.4	30.0	14.0	7.2	831
Mother's education														
None/pre-school	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	27.5	13.5	30.5	1.9	25.9	11.9	7.7	2,754
Primary	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	26.1	9.0	36.6	1.5	21.9	14.1	6.9	1,144
Middle	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	31.0	11.0	40.8	1.1	23.2	10.6	5.8	590
Secondary	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	31.1	10.1	42.0	1.2	23.7	14.9	2.0	697
Higher	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	30.4	9.4	46.1	1.0	20.4	15.5	2.9	528
Wealth index quintile														
Lowest	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	24.1	14.5	29.9	2.8	28.2	11.1	7.5	1,368
Second	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	27.6	13.2	30.8	1.2	23.6	13.7	8.0	1,249
Middle	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	28.0	10.0	39.2	1.1	21.7	13.6	6.5	1,119
Fourth	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	30.7	8.7	39.2	1.1	21.1	13.7	5.3	1,085
Highest	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	33.3	10.1	42.2	1.4	24.9	12.6	2.5	893
Division														
Bahawalpur	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	20.2	13.2	30.4	2.9	38.0	9.8	6.5	455
D.G. Khan	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	21.6	14.3	39.5	3.6	28.8	10.3	4.7	757
Faisalabad	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	32.4	12.5	38.0	1.9	20.1	10.1	5.5	643
Gujranwala	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	29.5	6.3	33.5	0.9	18.7	14.4	7.4	972
Lahore	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	31.5	8.8	34.2	0.3	20.0	12.4	9.6	1,036
Multan	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	42.6	22.1	30.0	2.5	27.8	7.5	2.8	541
Rawalpindi	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	19.2	5.1	54.9	1.5	15.5	15.8	2.5	350
Sahiwal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	35.9	20.5	30.2	0.3	26.7	14.0	2.6	495
Sargodha	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	14.1	4.5	36.4	1.4	27.6	24.9	10.0	465

Overall, 4 percent of children with a fever in the previous two weeks had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing. The responses are similar with respect to area of residence, mother's education and wealth. Around 1 percent of the children were given any anti-malarial treatment (Table CH.16). Of the children who had fever and received an anti-malarial, only 9 percent were treated with an ACT, however this percentage should be interpreted with caution and has been removed from the tables because the total number of children in the entire sample who had fever in the last 2 weeks and who had received anti-malarial was only between 25-40 unweighted cases.

Table CH.16: Diagnostics and anti-malarial treatment of children

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks who had a finger or heel stick for malaria testing, who were given Artemisinin-combination Treatment (ACT) and any anti-malarial drugs, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of children who:					Number of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks
		Were given:				
	Had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing[1]	Artemisinin-combination Treatment (ACT)	ACT the same or next day	Any antimalarial drugs[2]	Any antimalarial drugs same or next day	
Punjab	4.0	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.8	5,714
Area of residence						
Rural	4.0	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.7	3,957
All Urban	3.9	0.1	0.1	1.6	1.2	1,757
Major Cities	3.1	0.1	0.0	1.7	1.3	933
Other Urban	4.8	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.1	824
Sex						
Male	4.4	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.9	2,986
Female	3.6	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.8	2,728
Age						
0-11 months	3.4	0.2	0.1	1.3	1.0	1,375
12-23 months	4.1	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.4	1,379
24-35 months	4.2	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.6	1,060
36-47 months	4.2	0.1	0.1	1.6	1.5	1,070
48-59 months	4.2	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.9	831
Mother's education						
None/pre-school	3.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.6	2,754
Primary	3.4	0.1	0.1	1.6	1.2	1,144
Middle	5.9	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.6	590
Secondary	5.4	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.6	697
Higher	4.3	0.2	0.0	2.5	2.3	528
Wealth index quintile						
Lowest	3.5	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.4	1,368
Second	3.5	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.9	1,249
Middle	3.8	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.7	1,119
Fourth	5.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.1	1,085
Highest	3.9	0.2	0.1	1.4	1.3	893
Division						
Bahawalpur	4.8	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.3	455
D.G. Khan	3.7	0.2	0.1	1.5	1.1	757
Faisalabad	2.4	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.6	643
Gujranwala	3.5	0.2	0.1	1.5	0.9	972
Lahore	3.9	0.2	0.2	1.4	1.3	1,036
Multan	3.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.6	541
Rawalpindi	3.8	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.5	350
Sahiwal	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	495
Sargodha	4.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.6	465

[1] MICS indicator 3.21 - Malaria diagnostics usage

[2] MICS indicator 3.22 - MDG indicator 6.8 - Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5

Table CH.17 presents the source of antimalarial for children under age five who were treated with an antimalarial. The treatment was obtained from a health facility or provider in 82 percent of the cases treated with antimalarials, mostly from the private sector (62%).

Pregnant women living in places where malaria is highly prevalent are highly vulnerable to malaria. Once infected, pregnant women risk anemia, premature delivery and stillbirth. Their babies face increased risk of low birth weight, which carries an increased chance to die in infancy.[31] WHO

[31] *Shulman CE, Dorman EK. Importance and prevention of malaria in pregnancy. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg. 2003; 97(1), 30–55*

recommends that in areas of moderate-to-high malaria transmission, all pregnant women be provided an intermittent preventive treatment with sulfadoxine-Pyrimethamine (SP) at every scheduled antenatal care visit. In the MICS Punjab, 2014, women were asked of the medicines they had received to prevent malaria in their last pregnancy during the 2 years preceding the survey. Women are considered to have received intermittent preventive therapy if they have received at least 3 doses of SP/Fansidar during the pregnancy, at least one of which was taken during antenatal care.

Table CH.17: Source of anti-malarial

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks who were given anti-malarial by the source of anti-malarial, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of children who were given anti-malarial	Number of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks	Percentage of children for whom the source of anti-malarial was:					Number of children age 0-59 months who were given anti-malarial as treatment for fever in the last two weeks
			Health facilities or providers					
			Public	Private	Community health provider[a]	Other source	A health facility or provider[b]	
Punjab	1.3	5,714	14.6	61.7	0.0	18.2	81.5	72

[a] Community health providers include both public (*Lady health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic*) and private (*Mobile clinic*) health facilities

[b] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers as well as shops

Table CH.18: Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey and who received intermittent preventive treatment (IPT) for malaria during pregnancy at any antenatal care visit, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of women who received antenatal care (ANC)	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years	Percentage of pregnant women: Who took any medicine to prevent malaria at any ANC visit during pregnancy	who took SP/Fansidar at least once during an ANC visit and in total took: At least once	Two or more times	Three or more times[1]	Four or more times	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years and who received antenatal care
Punjab	78.8	10,653	3.2	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.2	8,392
Area of residence								
Rural	74.4	7,369	3.1	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.2	5,480
All Urban	88.7	3,284	3.3	1.8	1.1	0.5	0.4	2,912
Major Cities	91.3	1,692	3.0	2.0	1.3	0.6	0.6	1,545
Other Urban	85.9	1,592	3.7	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.2	1,367
Women's education[a]								
None/pre-school	65.4	4,816	3.3	1.6	1.1	0.4	0.3	3,149
Primary	83.1	1,961	2.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	1,630
Middle	89.0	1,096	2.9	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	976
Secondary	93.4	1,467	3.8	1.7	1.1	0.6	0.4	1,370
Higher	96.5	1,311	3.3	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.2	1,265
Wealth index quintile								
Lowest	56.3	2,321	3.7	1.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	1,306
Second	72.3	2,198	2.7	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.0	1,589
Middle	84.6	2,118	3.2	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.4	1,790
Fourth	89.7	2,094	3.4	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.2	1,878
Highest	95.1	1,922	2.9	1.7	1.0	0.5	0.3	1,828
Division								
Bahawalpur	60.2	1,068	6.6	3.5	3.5	2.6	2.6	643
D.G. Khan	62.3	1,181	5.3	2.1	0.7	0.2	0.1	736
Faisalabad	85.2	1,237	3.3	2.1	1.0	0.6	0.1	1,054
Gujranwala	86.5	1,578	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1,364
Lahore	82.1	1,914	2.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	1,571
Multan	79.8	1,162	3.2	1.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	927
Rawalpindi	88.3	882	5.0	2.6	1.6	0.7	0.3	779
Sahiwal	80.4	827	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	665
Sargodha	81.3	804	2.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	654

[1] MICS indicator 3.25 - Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria

[a] Total includes 2 unweighted cases of women's education missing

Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria in pregnant women who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey is presented in Table CH.18. Less than 1 percent of the women took the Intermittent preventive treatment (three or more doses of SP/Fansidar) for malaria, whereas 3 percent took any medicine to prevent malaria at any ANC visit during pregnancy.

VII. WATER AND SANITATION

Safe drinking water is a basic necessity for good health. Unsafe drinking water can be a significant determinant of diseases such as cholera, typhoid, and schistosomiasis. Drinking water can be contaminated with chemical and physical contaminants with harmful effects on human health. In addition to preventing disease, improved access to drinking water may be particularly important for women and children, especially in rural areas, who bear the primary responsibility for carrying water, often for long distances.[32]

Inadequate disposal of human excreta and personal hygiene are associated with a range of diseases including diarrhoeal diseases and polio and are important determinants of stunting. Improved sanitation can reduce diarrhoeal disease by more than a third[33], and can substantially lessen the adverse health impacts of other disorders among millions of children in many countries.

The MDG target 7.C is to reduce by half, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. For more details on water and sanitation and to access some reference documents, please visit data.unicef.org[34] or the website of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation[35].

Use of Improved Water Sources

The distribution of the population by main source of drinking water is shown in Table WS.1. The population using *improved sources* of drinking water is that using any of the following types of supply: piped water (into dwelling, compound, yard or plot, to neighbour, public tap/standpipe), tube well/borehole, protected well, protected spring, and rainwater collection. Bottled water is considered as an improved water source only if the household is using an improved water source for handwashing and cooking.

[32] WHO/UNICEF. 2012. *Progress on Drinking water and Sanitation: 2012 update*.
[33] Cairncross, S et al. 2010. *Water, sanitation and hygiene for the prevention of diarrhoea*. International Journal of Epidemiology 39: i193-i205.
[34] http://data.unicef.org/water-sanitation
[35] http:// www.wssinfo.org

Table WS.1: Use of improved water sources

Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Punjab, 2014.

	Main source of drinking water																					
	Improved sources											Unimproved sources										
	Piped water																					
	Into dwelling	Into yard/plot	To neigh-bour	Public tap/ stand-pipe	Tube-well/ bore-hole	Hand pump (tap)	Motorized pump (dunky / turbine)	Pro-tected well	Pro-tected spring	Rain-water collection	Bottled water[a]	Unpro-tected well	Unpro-tected spring	Tanker truck	Cart with small tank/ drum	Surface water	Bottled water[a]	Other	Missing	Total	Percentage using improved sources of drinking water[1]	Number of household members
Punjab	11.6	1.7	0.9	5.1	0.8	30.6	41.7	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	4.1	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.1	100.0	94.4	246,396
Area of residence																						
Rural	4.6	1.7	0.8	2.6	0.7	41.5	43.4	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	97.0	165,174
All Urban	25.8	1.9	1.1	10.3	0.9	8.6	38.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	8.9	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.1	100.0	89.0	81,222
Major Cities	38.5	1.0	1.1	12.0	1.6	2.1	27.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	10.6	0.1	0.1	1.9	0.2	100.0	86.8	42,289
Other Urban	12.0	3.0	1.1	8.5	0.2	15.6	49.6	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	7.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	91.5	38,933
Education of household head[b]																						
None/pre-school	7.8	1.8	1.1	3.5	0.7	42.7	37.7	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	96.5	99,632
Primary	11.0	2.1	0.8	4.1	0.7	31.5	43.1	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	3.7	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.1	100.0	94.7	43,176
Middle	13.7	2.1	0.7	5.6	0.9	23.6	44.8	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	4.1	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	93.9	31,941
Secondary	14.6	1.4	0.8	6.4	0.7	19.2	46.9	1.4	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.4	5.5	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.1	100.0	92.8	44,624
Higher	19.3	1.1	0.5	10.0	1.1	11.7	41.8	0.9	0.2	0.0	2.9	0.1	0.1	0.3	8.5	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.2	100.0	89.4	26,950
Wealth index quintile																						
Lowest	0.8	1.5	0.9	1.5	0.9	80.4	9.9	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	97.6	49,280
Second	4.4	2.8	1.0	2.1	0.6	43.1	42.5	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	98.0	49,278
Middle	9.3	2.3	1.2	4.2	0.4	20.1	57.0	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	96.3	49,279
Fourth	15.8	1.5	0.9	7.1	0.6	7.6	56.6	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	6.8	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.1	100.0	91.6	49,281
Highest	27.8	0.6	0.4	10.7	1.5	1.8	42.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	9.1	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.1	100.0	88.4	49,278

Table WS.1: Use of improved water sources

Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Punjab, 2014.

	Main source of drinking water																					
	Improved sources											Unimproved sources										
	Piped water																					
	Into dwelling	Into yard/plot	To neighbour	Public tap/ stand-pipe	Tube-well/ bore-hole	Hand pump (tap)	Motorized pump (dunky / turbine)	Pro-tected well	Pro-tected spring	Rain-water collection	Bottled water[a]	Unpro-tected well	Unpro-tected spring	Tanker truck	Cart with small tank/ drum	Surface water	Bottled water[a]	Other	Missing	Total	Percentage using improved sources of drinking water[1]	Number of household members
Division																						
Bahawalpur	7.6	6.2	1.1	6.5	0.2	46.4	26.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	95.1	25,956
D.G. Khan	1.2	0.7	0.4	3.5	0.3	76.9	12.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	2.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.1	23,418
Faisalabad	9.1	0.6	1.0	5.4	0.2	29.6	36.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	16.4	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	82.3	30,970
Gujranwala	6.0	0.0	0.5	4.3	0.1	22.9	60.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	100.0	94.9	36,313
Lahore	32.8	1.1	0.6	7.4	1.3	10.9	41.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	97.5	43,847
Multan	5.6	2.0	0.8	4.5	0.5	21.9	62.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	100.0	98.2	27,788
Rawalpindi	18.6	0.1	2.8	7.7	1.6	6.4	43.8	10.0	3.1	0.0	0.4	1.9	0.6	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.1	100.0	94.6	21,767
Sahiwal	3.0	4.5	0.6	1.6	2.4	19.0	65.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	97.0	17,255
Sargodha	4.5	2.7	0.5	2.3	1.2	64.6	17.3	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.0	3.8	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	100.0	94.5	19,082
Punjab	11.6	1.7	0.9	5.1	0.8	30.6	41.7	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	4.1	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.1	100.0	94.4	246,396

[1] MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8 - Use of improved drinking water sources

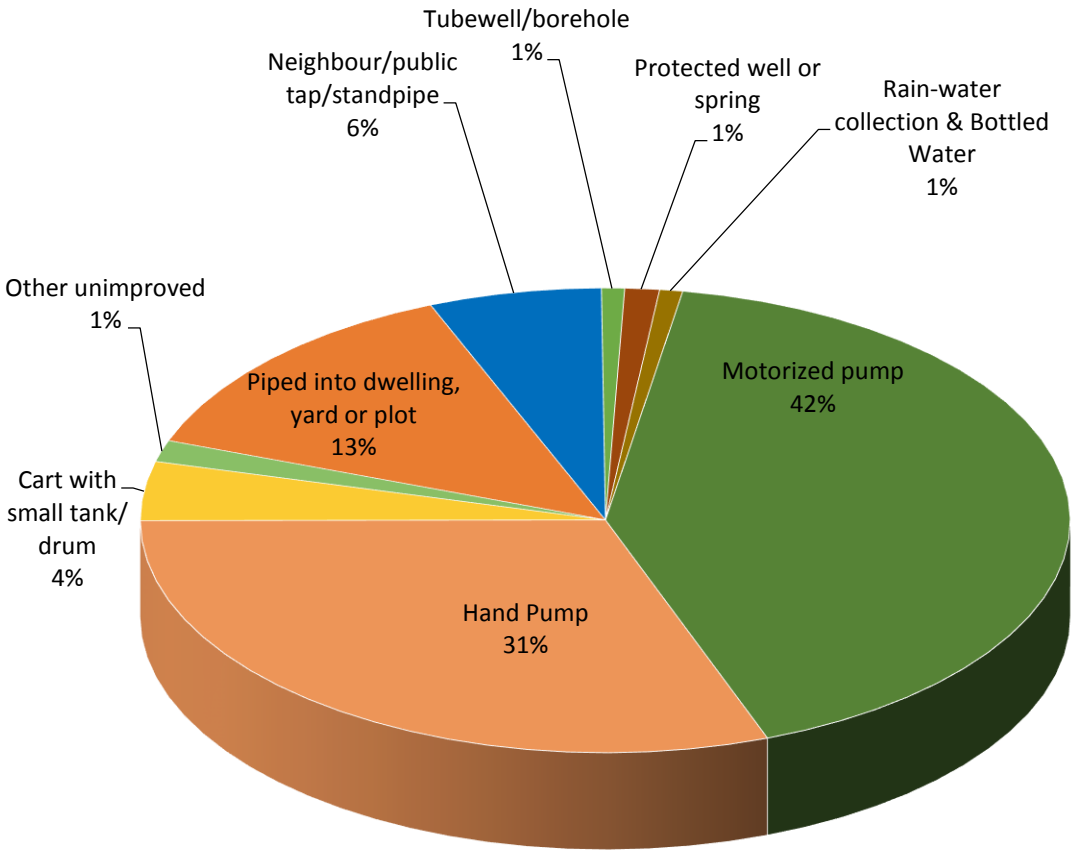
[a] Households using bottled water as the main source of drinking water are classified into improved or unimproved drinking water users according to the water source used for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing.

[b] Total includes 80 unweighted cases of household head's education missing

Overall, 94 percent of the population uses an improved source of drinking water; 89 percent in urban areas and 97 percent in rural areas. At division level, it ranges from 82 percent in Faisalabad to 98 percent in Multan.

The most common drinking water source is a motorized pump (42%) followed by a hand pump (31%). The source of drinking water for the population varies by division. More than 60 percent of the population in Gujranwala, Sahiwal and Multan are using drinking water from a motorized pump. In D.G Khan and Sargodha, a hand pump is the most commonly used source of drinking water. Lahore is the only division with more households (33%) having drinking water piped into the dwelling. The main water sources are depicted in Figure WS.1.

Figure WS.1: Percent distribution of household members by source of drinking water, MICS Punjab, 2014



Use of water treatment by households is presented in Table WS.2. Households were asked about ways they may be treating water at home to make it safer to drink. Boiling water, adding bleach or chlorine, using a water filter, and using solar disinfection are considered as effective treatment of drinking water. The table shows water treatment by all household members and the percentage of those living in households using unimproved water sources but using appropriate water treatment methods. Out of those household members who are using unimproved drinking water sources, only 2 percent are found using an appropriate water treatment. About 4 percent of the population boils the water and 2 percent uses a water filter.

Table WS.2: Household water treatment

Percentage of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household, and for household members living in households where an unimproved drinking water source is used, the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method, Punjab, 2014.

	Water treatment method used in the household											
	None	Boil	Add bleach/ chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar dis-infection	Let it stand and settle	Other	Missing/DK	Number of household members	Percentage of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources and using an appropriate water treatment method[1]	Number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources
Punjab	93.6	4.1	0.0	0.9	1.8	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	246,396	2.1	13,808
Area of residence												
Rural	97.5	1.3	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	165,174	1.6	4,900
All Urban	85.6	10.0	0.0	1.8	4.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	81,222	2.4	8,908
Major Cities	79.1	15.4	0.0	2.9	5.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	42,289	2.6	5,588
Other Urban	92.7	4.1	0.0	0.5	2.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	38,933	2.1	3,320
Main source of drinking water												
Improved	93.3	4.3	0.0	0.9	1.9	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	232,588	na	na
Unimproved	97.2	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	13,808	2.1	13,808
Education of household head[a]												
None/pre-school	97.1	1.6	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	99,632	1.1	3,507
Primary	95.3	3.3	0.0	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	43,176	1.0	2,267
Middle	93.9	4.0	0.0	1.0	1.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	31,941	1.9	1,950
Secondary	90.8	6.4	0.0	1.1	2.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	44,624	2.7	3,226
Higher	82.1	11.2	0.1	1.5	7.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	26,950	3.6	2,844
Wealth index quintile												
Lowest	98.7	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	49,280	0.0	1,168
Second	98.8	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	49,278	0.5	991
Middle	98.1	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	49,279	0.1	1,812
Fourth	93.9	4.9	0.0	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	49,281	2.3	4,130
Highest	78.3	14.0	0.0	2.5	8.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	49,278	3.3	5,707
Division												
Bahawalpur	96.7	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	25,956	0.4	1,270
D.G. Khan	98.6	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23,418	2.2	905
Faisalabad	96.7	2.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	30,970	2.3	5,469
Gujranwala	94.5	4.0	0.0	1.0	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	36,313	1.9	1,837
Lahore	83.2	12.3	0.0	2.5	4.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	43,847	1.3	1,079
Multan	95.6	1.7	0.0	0.1	2.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	27,788	2.6	500
Rawalpindi	89.9	7.2	0.0	1.2	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	21,767	2.4	1,186
Sahiwal	96.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	17,255	3.4	514
Sargodha	98.3	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	19,082	3.0	1,047

[1] **MICS indicator 4.2 - Water treatment**

na: not applicable

[a] Total includes 80 unweighted cases of household head's education missing

The amount of time it takes to fetch water is presented in Table WS.3 and the person who usually collects the water is included in Table WS.4. Note that for Table WS.3, household members using water on premises are also shown in this table and for others, the results refer to one roundtrip from home to drinking water source. Information on the number of trips made in one day was not collected.

The availability of water on premises is associated with greater use, better family hygiene and better health outcomes. Table WS.3 shows that for 83 percent of the household population, the drinking water source is on premises. For a water collection round trip of 30 minutes or more, it has been observed that households carry progressively less water and are likely to compromise on the minimal

basic drinking water needs of the household.[36] For 7 percent of the household population, it takes the household more than 30 minutes or more to get to the water source and bring water. In urban areas a higher percentage of household members live in households that spend this amount of time in collecting water compared to those in rural areas.

Table WS.3: Time to source of drinking water

Percent distribution of household population according to time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources, Punjab, 2014.

	Time to source of drinking water									
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources					
	Water on premises	Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes or more	Missing /DK	Water on premises	Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes or more	Missing /DK	Total	Number of household members
Punjab	80.8	8.4	5.2	0.1	1.7	2.1	1.5	0.3	100.0	246,396
Area of residence										
Rural	84.3	7.9	4.8	0.1	0.5	1.2	1.1	0.1	100.0	165,174
All Urban	73.7	9.3	5.9	0.1	4.2	3.9	2.4	0.5	100.0	81,222
Major Cities	70.4	10.1	6.2	0.1	6.4	3.7	2.4	0.7	100.0	42,289
Other Urban	77.3	8.4	5.6	0.2	1.8	4.2	2.3	0.2	100.0	38,933
Education of household head[a]										
None/pre-school	83.9	7.4	5.1	0.1	1.0	1.3	1.2	0.1	100.0	99,632
Primary	82.1	7.5	5.1	0.1	1.8	1.8	1.4	0.3	100.0	43,176
Middle	79.3	9.0	5.4	0.1	1.6	2.3	2.0	0.2	100.0	31,941
Secondary	78.2	9.4	5.1	0.1	2.4	2.8	1.7	0.4	100.0	44,624
Higher	73.2	10.7	5.3	0.2	3.5	4.3	2.2	0.6	100.0	26,950
Wealth index quintile										
Lowest	84.3	7.0	6.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.8	0.0	100.0	49,280
Second	87.0	6.2	4.7	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.1	100.0	49,278
Middle	84.1	7.9	4.3	0.1	1.3	1.4	0.9	0.1	100.0	49,279
Fourth	77.0	9.4	5.0	0.2	2.5	3.2	2.2	0.4	100.0	49,281
Highest	71.5	11.3	5.5	0.1	4.3	4.7	1.9	0.6	100.0	49,278
Division										
Bahawalpur	81.5	6.1	7.5	0.0	0.2	2.1	2.4	0.2	100.0	25,956
D.G. Khan	88.6	2.5	5.0	0.1	0.4	1.2	2.2	0.1	100.0	23,418
Faisalabad	69.9	6.7	5.7	0.1	9.7	4.0	3.2	0.8	100.0	30,970
Gujranwala	77.8	14.9	2.2	0.0	0.2	4.0	0.7	0.1	100.0	36,313
Lahore	84.0	8.4	5.0	0.1	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.2	100.0	43,847
Multan	90.3	5.1	2.7	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.0	100.0	27,788
Rawalpindi	71.1	13.8	9.3	0.3	2.0	1.3	2.0	0.2	100.0	21,767
Sahiwal	84.8	7.5	4.6	0.0	0.1	1.8	1.1	0.0	100.0	17,255
Sargodha	79.9	8.1	6.5	0.0	0.5	2.2	1.9	0.9	100.0	19,082

[a] Total includes 80 unweighted cases of household head's education missing

[36] Cairncross, S and Cliff, JL. 1987. *Water use and Health in Mueda, Mozambique*. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene 81: 51-4.

Table WS.4 shows that for more than half of households (53%), an adult male usually collects drinking water when the source is not on the premises. Adult women collect water in 34 percent of cases, while for the rest of the households, female or male children under age 15 collect water (11%). In rural areas, an adult female usually collects drinking water (46%) in contrast to urban areas where mostly males (72%) collect the water.

Table WS.4: Person collecting water

Percentage of households without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of households without drinking water on premises according to the person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Punjab, 2014.

			Person usually collecting drinking water						
	Percentage of households without drinking water on premises	Number of households	Adult woman (age 15+ years)	Adult man (age 15+ years)	Female child (under 15)	Male child (under 15)	DK / Missing	Total	Number of households without drinking water on premises
Punjab	17.8	38,405	33.7	53.2	3.5	7.5	2.2	100.0	6,831
Area of residence									
Rural	15.4	25,577	45.9	39.5	4.8	8.1	1.8	100.0	3,947
All Urban	22.5	12,828	16.9	72.0	1.8	6.6	2.7	100.0	2,884
Major Cities	23.7	6,717	16.8	72.1	1.8	6.2	3.1	100.0	1,595
Other Urban	21.1	6,111	17.1	71.9	1.8	7.0	2.2	100.0	1,289
Education of household head[a]									
None/pre-school	15.2	15,399	47.8	39.4	4.9	6.4	1.5	100.0	2,341
Primary	16.6	6,639	33.6	49.5	4.1	9.3	3.6	100.0	1,102
Middle	19.4	4,863	30.3	54.3	3.5	10.2	1.7	100.0	941
Secondary	19.9	7,022	26.0	62.0	2.5	7.7	1.9	100.0	1,398
Higher	23.4	4,472	15.2	75.2	1.4	5.3	2.9	100.0	1,045
Wealth index quintile									
Lowest	15.8	8,027	64.3	23.9	6.0	4.4	1.5	100.0	1,268
Second	12.9	7,721	49.6	34.3	4.1	9.2	2.8	100.0	996
Middle	15.1	7,508	34.0	49.8	3.9	10.9	1.4	100.0	1,133
Fourth	20.8	7,551	23.2	63.3	3.3	8.1	2.1	100.0	1,569
Highest	24.5	7,598	13.0	76.8	1.5	6.0	2.8	100.0	1,865
Division									
Bahawalpur	17.9	4,091	40.6	52.1	2.4	4.5	0.5	100.0	732
D.G. Khan	11.1	3,436	40.4	46.4	3.6	7.3	2.2	100.0	382
Faisalabad	20.9	4,889	22.6	66.9	1.6	7.3	1.7	100.0	1,019
Gujranwala	22.0	5,569	25.7	55.2	5.2	11.9	2.0	100.0	1,222
Lahore	15.6	6,631	16.6	67.1	3.9	8.4	4.1	100.0	1,036
Multan	9.8	4,633	33.1	56.8	3.1	4.7	2.3	100.0	453
Rawalpindi	27.1	3,633	52.3	35.6	3.9	5.7	2.4	100.0	983
Sahiwal	16.2	2,638	44.2	40.6	5.8	8.1	1.3	100.0	427
Sargodha	20.0	2,885	48.2	42.1	2.3	5.3	2.1	100.0	577

[a] Total includes 3 unweighted cases of household head's education missing

Use of Improved Sanitation

An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Improved sanitation facilities for excreta disposal include flush or pour flush to a piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine; ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab, and use of a composting toilet. The data on the use of improved sanitation facilities in Punjab are provided in Table WS.5.

Seventy five percent of the population is living in households using improved sanitation facilities (Table WS.5), with a higher proportion in urban areas (92%) compared to rural areas (67%). Across divisions, use of improved sanitation facilities is most common in Lahore division (90%) and least common in Multan division (50%). The table indicates that use of improved sanitation facilities is strongly associated with wealth. Only 25 percent of the population living in the households in lowest quintile is using improved sanitation compared to 93 percent of the population living in the households in highest quintile.

In Punjab, 18 percent of the population has no access to toilet facilities. In rural areas, the percentage of the population practicing open defecation is 25percent in contrast to only 1 percent of the population in urban areas. The population with no access to facilities is even higher among the population living in households in the lowest quintile (69%) and those in DG Khan division (41%).

Table WS.5: Types of sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population according to type of toilet facility used by the household, Punjab, 2014.

	Type of toilet facility used by household														
	Improved sanitation facility							Unimproved sanitation facility							
	Flush/Pour flush to:														
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	Unknown place/not sure/DK where	Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Compos-ting toilet	Flush/ Pour flush to somewhere else	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Bucket	Other	DK/ Missing	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
Punjab	21.3	44.1	8.7	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	6.8	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	17.5	100.0	246,396
Area of residence															
Rural	4.1	49.1	12.2	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.0	7.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	25.4	100.0	165,174
All Urban	56.3	33.8	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	6.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.2	100.0	81,222
Major Cities	78.9	16.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.4	100.0	42,289
Other Urban	31.8	52.4	2.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	9.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	2.2	100.0	38,933
Education of household head[a]															
None/pre-school	13.1	38.1	9.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.0	7.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	29.8	100.0	99,632
Primary	18.8	46.8	9.4	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.0	8.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	15.2	100.0	43,176
Middle	22.3	48.5	10.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	6.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	11.0	100.0	31,941
Secondary	27.5	51.9	7.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	5.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	6.4	100.0	44,624
Higher	43.8	43.6	4.7	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.6	100.0	26,950
Wealth index quintile															
Lowest	0.6	12.2	10.1	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.0	4.9	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	69.4	100.0	49,280
Second	3.6	48.0	18.3	0.5	0.4	1.2	0.0	10.8	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	16.4	100.0	49,278
Middle	11.8	65.1	11.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	9.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.4	100.0	49,279
Fourth	30.2	58.9	3.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	49,281
Highest	60.3	36.2	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	49,278
Division															
Bahawalpur	18.2	11.9	27.4	0.5	0.3	1.5	0.0	10.6	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	28.7	100.0	25,956
D.G. Khan	2.6	45.2	5.5	0.4	0.3	2.6	0.1	1.5	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	40.6	100.0	23,418
Faisalabad	23.8	53.7	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	17.3	100.0	30,970
Gujranwala	8.8	80.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	8.4	100.0	36,313
Lahore	50.1	39.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	3.7	100.0	43,847
Multan	21.5	16.7	11.1	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.0	28.5	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	20.1	100.0	27,788
Rawalpindi	12.3	56.2	18.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	10.4	100.0	21,767
Sahiwal	22.5	39.6	8.8	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	7.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.5	100.0	17,255
Sargodha	10.6	43.5	19.7	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	24.3	100.0	19,082

[a] Total includes 80 unweighted cases of household head's education missing

The MDGs and the WHO / UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation classify otherwise acceptable sanitation facilities which are public or shared between two or more households as unimproved. Therefore, the term "use of improved sanitation" is used both in the context of this report and as an MDG indicator to refer to improved sanitation facilities, which are not public or shared.

Table WS.6 shows that 66 percent of the household population is using an improved sanitation facility which is not shared. Only 9 percent of households use an improved sanitation facility that is public or shared with other households. The population living in the households in the lowest quintile is less likely to use the improved sanitation that is not shared compared to the population residing in the households in the higher quintiles. Figure WS.2 presents the distribution of the survey population by use and sharing of sanitation facilities.

Figure WS.2: Percent distribution of household members by use and sharing of sanitation facilities, MICS Punjab, 2014

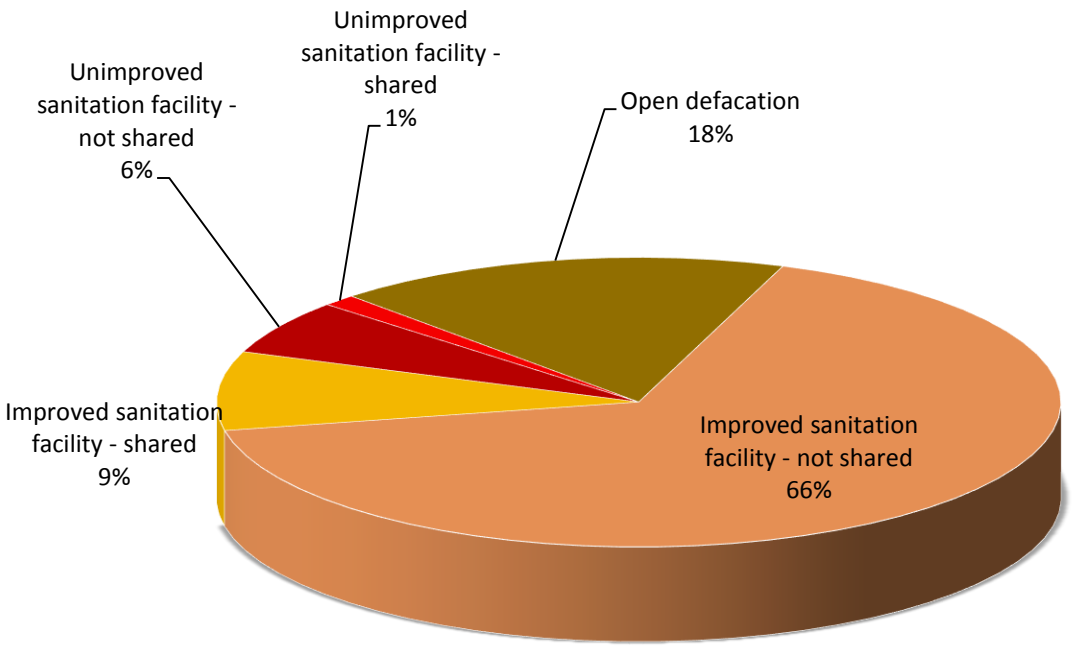


Table WS.6: Use and sharing of sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, Punjab, 2014.

	Users of improved sanitation facilities				Users of unimproved sanitation facilities				Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
			Shared by				Shared by				
	Not shared[1]	Public facility	5 households or less	More than 5 households	Not shared	Public facility	5 households or less	More than 5 households			
Punjab	66.2	0.1	8.6	0.2	6.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	17.5	100.0	246,396
Area of residence											
Rural	57.4	0.0	9.1	0.3	6.3	0.0	1.4	0.0	25.4	100.0	165,174
All Urban	84.1	0.1	7.7	0.1	5.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.2	100.0	81,222
Major Cities	88.5	0.1	7.5	0.2	2.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	100.0	42,289
Other Urban	79.4	0.0	8.0	0.1	8.9	0.0	1.4	0.0	2.2	100.0	38,933
Education of household head[a]											
None/pre-school	52.9	0.0	8.8	0.2	6.8	0.0	1.4	0.0	29.8	100.0	99,632
Primary	65.9	0.1	10.0	0.3	7.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	15.2	100.0	43,176
Middle	71.9	0.1	10.0	0.1	5.5	0.0	1.4	0.0	11.0	100.0	31,941
Secondary	79.0	0.0	8.2	0.2	5.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	6.4	100.0	44,624
Higher	87.7	0.1	5.1	0.1	4.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.6	100.0	26,950
Wealth index quintile											
Lowest	16.7	0.1	7.4	0.5	4.3	0.0	1.6	0.0	69.4	100.0	49,280
Second	58.0	0.1	13.6	0.2	9.4	0.0	2.3	0.0	16.4	100.0	49,278
Middle	76.8	0.0	11.8	0.2	8.1	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.4	100.0	49,279
Fourth	84.5	0.0	8.1	0.1	6.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	49,281
Highest	95.0	0.1	2.2	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	49,278
Division											
Bahawalpur	54.0	0.1	5.5	0.2	10.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	28.7	100.0	25,956
D.G. Khan	44.9	0.1	10.7	0.9	1.8	0.0	0.9	0.1	40.6	100.0	23,418
Faisalabad	69.7	0.0	9.4	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.7	0.0	17.3	100.0	30,970
Gujranwala	80.6	0.1	8.6	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	8.4	100.0	36,313
Lahore	81.7	0.0	8.3	0.2	4.8	0.0	1.2	0.0	3.7	100.0	43,847
Multan	41.9	0.0	8.7	0.2	23.9	0.0	5.1	0.0	20.1	100.0	27,788
Rawalpindi	82.1	0.0	5.0	0.1	1.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	10.4	100.0	21,767
Sahiwal	61.8	0.0	9.8	0.1	6.4	0.0	1.5	0.0	20.5	100.0	17,255
Sargodha	61.4	0.1	13.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	24.3	100.0	19,082

[1] **MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9 - Use of improved sanitation**

[a] Total includes 80 unweighted cases of household head's education missing

Having access to both an improved drinking water source and an improved sanitation facility brings the largest public health benefits to a household.[37] In its 2008 report[38], the JMP developed a new way of presenting the access figures, by disaggregating and refining the data on drinking-water and sanitation and reflecting them in "ladder" format. This ladder allows a disaggregated analysis of trends in a three rung ladder for drinking-water and a four-rung ladder for sanitation. For sanitation, this gives an understanding of the proportion with no sanitation facilities at all – who revert to open defecation, of those reliant on technologies defined by JMP as "unimproved," of those sharing sanitation facilities of otherwise acceptable technology, and those using "improved" sanitation facilities.

Table WS.7 presents the percentages of household population by these drinking water and sanitation ladders. The table also shows the percentage of household members using both improved sources of drinking water[39] and an improved sanitary means of excreta disposal. Overall, 62 percent of the population is using both improved drinking water and improved sanitation. At divisional level, access to an improved drinking water source and improved sanitation facility is highest in Lahore (80%) followed by Rawalpindi (78%) and lowest in Multan division (41%). The population in urban areas is more likely to use improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation than in rural areas (74% and 55% respectively). There are also notable differences across wealth quintiles ranging from 17 percent of population living in the households in the lowest quintile to 84 percent of population living in the households in the highest quintile. The results are presented by area of residence and wealth quintiles in Figure WS.3.

[37] Wolf, J et al. 2014. *Systematic review: Assessing the impact of drinking water and sanitation on diarrhoeal disease in low- and middle-income settings: systematic review and meta-regression*. Tropical Medicine and International Health 2014.
DfID. 2013. *Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: Evidence Paper*. DfID:
http://r4d.dfid.gov.uk/pdf/outputs/sanitation/WASH-evidence-paper-april2013.pdf
[38] WHO/UNICEF JMP. 2008. *MDG assessment report*.
http://www.wssinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/resources/1251794333-JMP_08_en.pdf
[39] Those indicating bottled water as the main source of drinking water are distributed according to the water source used for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing.

Figure WS.3: Use of improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation facilities by household members, MICS Punjab, 2014

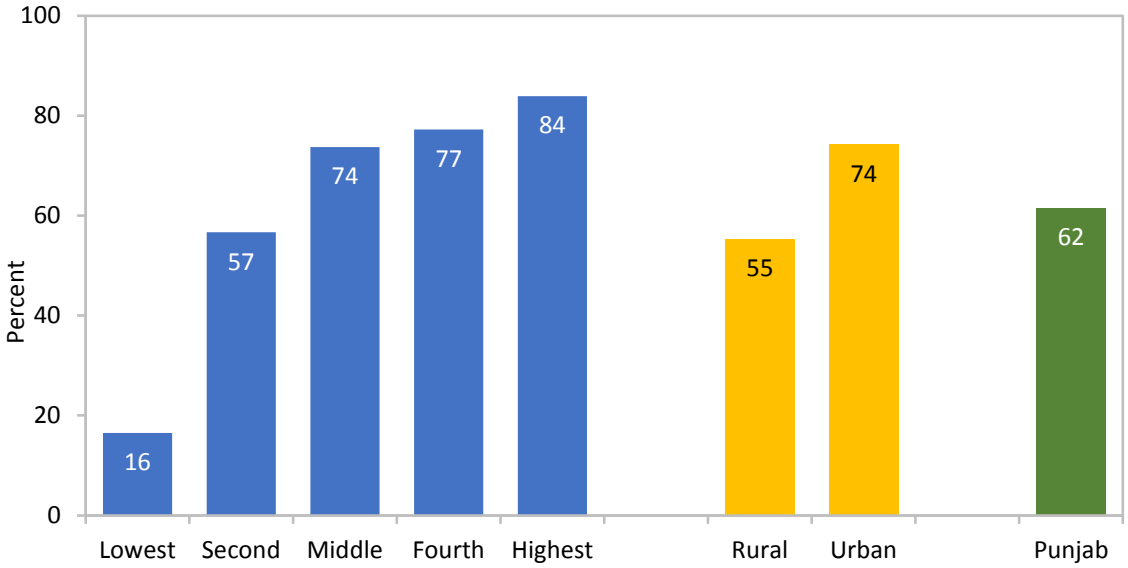


Table WS.7: Drinking water and sanitation ladders

Percentage of household population by drinking water and sanitation ladders, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of household population using:										
	Improved drinking water[1]					Unimproved sanitation					
	Piped into dwelling, plot or yard	Other improved	Unimproved drinking water	Total	Improved sanitation[2]	Shared improved facilities	Unimproved facilities	Open defecation	Total	Improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation	Number of household members
Punjab	13.8	80.6	5.6	100.0	66.2	8.9	7.4	17.5	100.0	61.6	246,396
Area of residence											
Rural	6.3	90.7	3.0	100.0	57.4	9.4	7.8	25.4	100.0	55.4	165,174
All Urban	28.9	60.1	11.0	100.0	84.1	8.0	6.6	1.2	100.0	74.3	81,222
Major Cities	41.7	45.1	13.2	100.0	88.5	7.9	3.2	0.4	100.0	76.5	42,289
Other Urban	15.1	76.3	8.5	100.0	79.4	8.1	10.3	2.2	100.0	71.8	38,933
Education of household head[b]											
None/pre-school	9.6	86.9	3.5	100.0	52.9	9.1	8.2	29.8	100.0	50.6	99,632
Primary	13.1	81.6	5.3	100.0	65.9	10.4	8.5	15.2	100.0	61.8	43,176
Middle	16.2	77.6	6.1	100.0	71.9	10.2	6.9	11.0	100.0	66.8	31,941
Secondary	16.6	76.2	7.2	100.0	79.0	8.5	6.0	6.4	100.0	72.6	44,624
Higher	22.5	67.0	10.6	100.0	87.7	5.4	5.3	1.6	100.0	77.8	26,950
Wealth index quintile											
Lowest	2.4	95.3	2.4	100.0	16.7	8.0	5.9	69.4	100.0	16.5	49,280
Second	7.2	90.8	2.0	100.0	58.0	13.9	11.7	16.4	100.0	56.7	49,278
Middle	11.6	84.7	3.7	100.0	76.8	12.1	9.7	1.4	100.0	73.7	49,279
Fourth	17.3	74.3	8.4	100.0	84.5	8.4	7.0	0.1	100.0	77.3	49,281
Highest	30.3	58.1	11.6	100.0	95.0	2.3	2.7	0.0	100.0	83.9	49,278
Division											
Bahawalpur	13.9	81.2	4.9	100.0	54.0	5.8	11.5	28.7	100.0	50.2	25,956
D.G. Khan	1.9	94.2	3.9	100.0	44.9	11.7	2.8	40.6	100.0	42.9	23,418
Faisalabad	9.8	72.6	17.7	100.0	69.7	9.5	3.6	17.3	100.0	53.7	30,970
Gujranwala	6.0	88.9	5.1	100.0	80.6	8.7	2.2	8.4	100.0	75.8	36,313
Lahore	35.9	61.7	2.5	100.0	81.7	8.5	6.0	3.7	100.0	79.9	43,847
Multan	7.6	90.6	1.8	100.0	41.9	9.0	29.0	20.1	100.0	40.8	27,788
Rawalpindi	19.0	75.6	5.4	100.0	82.1	5.2	2.2	10.4	100.0	78.2	21,767
Sahiwal	7.5	89.6	3.0	100.0	61.8	9.9	7.9	20.5	100.0	59.3	17,255
Sargodha	7.3	87.2	5.5	100.0	61.4	13.6	0.6	24.3	100.0	57.4	19,082

[1] MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8 - Use of improved drinking water sources

[2] MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9 - Use of improved sanitation

[a] Those indicating bottled water as the main source of drinking water are distributed according to the water source used for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing.

[b] Total includes 80 unweighted cases of household head's education missing

Safe disposal of a child's faeces is disposing of the stool, by the child using a toilet or by rinsing it into a toilet or latrine. Putting disposable diapers with solid waste, a very common practice throughout the world has thus far been classified as an inadequate means of disposal of child faeces for concerns about poor disposal of solid waste itself. This classification is currently under review.

Disposal of faeces of children 0-2 years of age is presented in Table WS.8. The stools of 71 percent of the children age 0-2 years were disposed of safely. The most commonly method of children's stool disposal is putting or rinsing into toilet or latrine (65%). For 17 percent of children, stool was thrown into garbage and 6 percent of children used toilet or latrine. Safe disposal of child's faeces is much more common in urban (89%) compared to rural areas (64%). Mothers with higher education are more likely to dispose of the stool safely (87%) compared to those having only pre-school or no education (55%).

Table WS.8: Disposal of child's faeces

Percent distribution of children age 0-2 years according to place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percentage of children age 0-2 years whose stools were disposed of safely the last time the child passed stools, Punjab, 2014.

	Place of disposal of child's faeces										
	Child used toilet/ latrine	Put/ rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/ rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage (solid waste)	Buried	Left in the open	Other	DK / Missing	Total	Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely[1]	Number of children age 0-2 years
Punjab	6.1	65.3	6.4	16.8	1.2	3.2	0.4	0.7	100.0	71.4	16,028
Area of residence											
Rural	5.0	58.8	7.6	21.3	1.6	4.6	0.5	0.7	100.0	63.8	11,097
All Urban	8.5	80.0	3.6	6.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.8	100.0	88.5	4,931
Major Cities	8.5	79.7	4.0	7.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	100.0	88.1	2,537
Other Urban	8.5	80.3	3.3	6.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.1	100.0	88.8	2,394
Type of sanitation facility used by household members											
Improved	7.5	78.2	3.9	8.5	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.6	100.0	85.7	11,827
Unimproved	6.4	75.4	5.4	8.9	0.5	2.3	0.2	0.9	100.0	81.8	1,182
Open defecation	0.4	10.8	16.3	52.4	4.8	13.1	1.3	0.9	100.0	11.2	3,019
Mother's education											
None/pre-school	4.1	51.1	9.0	26.2	2.3	5.9	0.5	0.8	100.0	55.2	7,294
Primary	6.5	73.4	4.7	12.0	0.5	2.0	0.2	0.7	100.0	79.9	2,968
Middle	7.0	79.3	3.8	8.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.8	100.0	86.3	1,661
Secondary	9.1	79.8	2.9	6.8	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	100.0	88.9	2,182
Higher	8.7	78.1	4.9	7.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	100.0	86.8	1,923
Wealth index quintile											
Lowest	1.1	22.9	13.6	45.5	4.0	11.1	0.8	0.9	100.0	24.0	3,486
Second	5.1	64.6	7.3	17.3	1.2	3.3	0.4	0.7	100.0	69.8	3,254
Middle	7.1	82.0	3.4	5.9	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.7	100.0	89.1	3,228
Fourth	8.7	83.8	3.0	3.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	100.0	92.5	3,163
Highest	9.2	78.2	3.5	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	100.0	87.4	2,898
Division											
Bahawalpur	7.8	50.6	7.2	21.5	5.6	6.4	0.0	0.9	100.0	58.4	1,687
D.G. Khan	3.5	36.3	13.8	33.0	1.4	10.5	0.1	1.3	100.0	39.8	1,767
Faisalabad	4.4	75.4	2.4	15.3	0.5	1.2	0.4	0.3	100.0	79.8	1,928
Gujranwala	8.1	78.7	3.3	7.8	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.8	100.0	86.8	2,417
Lahore	9.1	80.2	2.5	6.2	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.4	100.0	89.4	2,746
Multan	3.5	65.5	6.8	19.1	0.4	3.3	0.1	1.2	100.0	69.0	1,777
Rawalpindi	10.3	48.9	14.2	20.0	0.8	2.6	2.6	0.6	100.0	59.3	1,274
Sahiwal	2.7	72.4	7.6	14.1	0.7	1.8	0.3	0.4	100.0	75.1	1,224
Sargodha	1.9	61.1	5.4	26.8	1.7	2.3	0.3	0.5	100.0	63.0	1,208

[1] **MICS indicator 4.4 - Safe disposal of child's faeces**

Handwashing

Handwashing with water and soap is the most cost effective health intervention to reduce both the incidence of diarrhoea and pneumonia in children under five[40]. It is most effective when done using water and soap after visiting a toilet or cleaning a child, before eating or handling food and, before feeding a child. Monitoring correct handwashing behaviour at these critical times is challenging. A reliable alternative to observations or self-reported behaviour is assessing the likelihood that correct handwashing behaviour takes place by asking if a household has a specific place where people wash their hands and, if yes, observing whether water and soap (or other local cleansing materials) are available at this place[41].

In Punjab, a specific place for handwashing is observed in 98 percent of the households while only less than 1 percent of households could not indicate a specific place where household members usually wash their hands (Table WS.9). Among households where a place for handwashing is observed, 80 percent had both water and soap (or another cleansing agent) present at the specific place. In 17 percent of the households, only water is available at the specific place, while in less than 1 percent of the households, the place has soap but no water. The remaining 2 percent of households have neither water nor soap available at the specific place for handwashing.

Among divisions, 92 percent of households in Lahore have water and soap available at a place for handwashing compared to 57 percent of households in D.G Khan. There are also notable differences by wealth quintile. Percentage of households in the highest wealth quintile having water and soap available at a place for handwashing is more than twice as high compared to households in the lowest wealth quintile (98% and 45% respectively).

Results presented in Table WS.10 show that 2 percent of the households were not able or refused to show any soap present in the household, whereas another 5 percent did not have any soap in the households, leaving the remaining 93 percent of households, in which either the soap was observed or shown to the interviewer.

[40] Cairncross, S and Valdmanis, V. 2006. *Water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion* Chapter 41 in *Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries*. 2nd Edition, Edt. Jameson et al. The World Bank.
[41] Ram, P et al. editors. 2008. *Use of a novel method to detect reactivity to structured observation for measurement of handwashing behavior*. American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.

Table WS.9: Water and soap at place for handwashing

Percentage of households where place for handwashing was observed, percentage with no specific place for handwashing, and percent distribution of households by availability of water and soap at specific place for handwashing, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of households:			Place for handwashing observed									
				Water is available and:			Water is not available and:						
					No soap:			No soap:					
	Where place for handwashing was observed	With no specific place for handwashing in the dwelling, yard, or plot	Number of households	Soap present	Ash, mud, or sand present	No other cleansing agent present	Soap present	Ash, mud, or sand present	No other cleansing agent present	No specific place for handwashing in the dwelling, yard, or plot	Total	Percentage of households with a specific place for handwashing where water and soap or other cleansing agent are present[1]	Number of households where place for handwashing was observed or with no specific place for handwashing
Punjab	97.9	0.5	38,405	78.3	1.3	16.9	0.6	0.0	2.4	0.5	100.0	79.6	37,790
Area of residence													
Rural	98.4	0.7	25,577	71.2	1.9	22.3	0.6	0.1	3.2	0.7	100.0	73.1	25,365
All Urban	96.8	0.1	12,828	92.8	0.1	5.7	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.1	100.0	92.9	12,425
Major Cities	95.1	0.2	6,717	95.3	0.0	3.5	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.2	100.0	95.4	6,397
Other Urban	98.6	0.0	6,111	90.1	0.2	8.1	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	90.3	6,028
Education of household head[a]													
None/pre-school	98.2	0.9	15,399	67.1	2.3	25.1	0.8	0.1	3.7	0.9	100.0	69.5	15,256
Primary	98.2	0.5	6,639	78.7	1.1	16.7	0.5	0.0	2.4	0.5	100.0	79.9	6,554
Middle	98.0	0.3	4,863	83.1	0.6	13.3	0.6	0.0	2.0	0.3	100.0	83.8	4,778
Secondary	97.7	0.1	7,022	89.2	0.4	9.0	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.1	100.0	89.5	6,866
Higher	96.6	0.2	4,472	94.2	0.2	4.8	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	100.0	94.3	4,327
Wealth index quintile													
Lowest	97.1	2.0	8,027	40.1	5.0	44.6	0.7	0.2	7.3	2.1	100.0	45.1	7,960
Second	99.2	0.2	7,721	73.7	1.1	21.3	1.0	0.0	2.7	0.2	100.0	74.8	7,675
Middle	99.2	0.1	7,508	89.2	0.1	9.2	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.1	100.0	89.3	7,451
Fourth	97.8	0.1	7,551	93.4	0.1	5.7	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	93.4	7,394
Highest	96.1	0.1	7,598	98.2	0.0	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	98.2	7,310
Division													
Bahawalpur	99.0	0.7	4,091	62.1	1.7	31.6	0.3	0.1	3.5	0.8	100.0	63.8	4,081
D.G. Khan	99.2	0.3	3,436	51.4	5.9	36.1	0.6	0.2	5.5	0.3	100.0	57.3	3,418
Faisalabad	98.9	0.5	4,889	83.8	1.6	12.3	0.3	0.0	1.5	0.5	100.0	85.5	4,861
Gujranwala	98.2	0.1	5,569	90.3	0.1	8.4	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.1	100.0	90.5	5,475
Lahore	97.0	0.4	6,631	91.2	0.3	6.5	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.4	100.0	91.4	6,458
Multan	98.3	0.8	4,633	72.1	1.4	22.9	0.3	0.1	2.4	0.8	100.0	73.5	4,591
Rawalpindi	93.6	0.4	3,633	86.8	0.0	6.7	1.6	0.0	4.4	0.4	100.0	86.8	3,414
Sahiwal	98.7	1.0	2,638	82.3	2.1	8.8	1.0	0.1	4.7	1.0	100.0	84.4	2,632
Sargodha	98.2	1.0	2,885	67.9	0.0	30.3	0.2	0.0	0.6	1.0	100.0	68.0	2,863

[1] MICS indicator 4.5 - Place for handwashing

[a] Total includes 11 unweighted cases of household head's education missing

Table WS.10: Availability of soap or other cleansing agent

Percent distribution of households by availability of soap or other cleansing agent in the dwelling, Punjab, 2014.

	Place for handwashing observed					Place for handwashing not observed					
		Soap or other cleansing agent not observed at place for handwashing									
	Soap or other cleansing agent observed	Soap or other cleansing agent shown	No soap or other cleansing agent in household	Not able/Does not want to show soap or other cleansing agent	Missing	Soap or other cleansing agent shown	No soap or other cleansing agent in household	Not able/Does not want to show soap or other cleansing agent	Total	Percentage of households with soap or other cleansing agent anywhere in the dwelling[1]	Number of households
Punjab	78.9	13.2	4.3	1.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	1.1	100.0	92.8	38,405
Area of residence											
Rural	73.1	17.6	5.9	1.6	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.5	100.0	91.5	25,577
All Urban	90.6	4.4	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.4	2.4	100.0	95.3	12,828
Major Cities	91.4	2.5	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.6	3.7	100.0	94.5	6,717
Other Urban	89.6	6.4	1.7	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.0	100.0	96.2	6,111
Education of household head[a]											
None/pre-school	69.7	19.1	7.4	1.8	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.6	100.0	89.5	15,399
Primary	79.4	13.5	4.0	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.7	100.0	93.6	6,639
Middle	82.9	11.3	2.5	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.4	1.1	100.0	94.7	4,863
Secondary	88.1	7.1	1.6	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.7	100.0	95.6	7,022
Higher	91.6	4.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.3	2.6	100.0	96.0	4,472
Wealth index quintile											
Lowest	45.6	33.9	14.3	3.0	0.3	1.7	0.8	0.3	100.0	81.2	8,027
Second	75.3	17.6	4.6	1.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	100.0	93.3	7,721
Middle	89.2	7.6	1.3	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	100.0	97.0	7,508
Fourth	91.9	4.5	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.4	100.0	96.8	7,551
Highest	94.8	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.3	3.2	100.0	96.2	7,598
Division											
Bahawalpur	64.0	24.4	8.1	2.3	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	100.0	89.1	4,091
D.G. Khan	57.8	30.0	9.8	1.5	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	100.0	88.2	3,436
Faisalabad	85.3	8.5	3.8	1.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	100.0	94.2	4,889
Gujranwala	89.3	5.8	1.7	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.4	100.0	95.3	5,569
Lahore	89.9	4.1	1.9	1.0	0.1	0.5	0.6	1.8	100.0	94.5	6,631
Multan	73.2	18.0	5.8	1.1	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.5	100.0	92.1	4,633
Rawalpindi	83.1	7.2	1.9	1.0	0.3	1.2	0.6	4.6	100.0	91.5	3,633
Sahiwal	85.2	7.3	5.8	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.3	100.0	93.3	2,638
Sargodha	67.6	25.5	3.6	1.3	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.3	100.0	94.2	2,885

[1] MICS indicator 4.6 - Availability of soap or other cleansing agent

[a] Total includes 11 unweighted cases of household head's education missing

VIII. REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Fertility

Questions regarding fertility were asked from ever married women only. Therefore, data in all the tables in this chapter pertain to this category of selected women.

Measures of current fertility are presented in Table RH.1. In MICS, age specific and total fertility rates are calculated by using information on the date of last birth of each woman and are based on the one-year period (1-12 months) preceding the survey. Rates are underestimated by a very small margin due to absence of information on multiple births (twins, triplets, etc.) and on women who may have had multiple deliveries during the one year period preceding the survey. The total fertility rate (TFR) is calculated by summing the age-specific fertility rates calculated for each of the 5-year age groups of women, from age 15 through 49. The total fertility rate (TFR) is a synthetic measure that denotes the number of live births a woman would have if she were subject to the current age-specific fertility rates throughout her reproductive years (15-49 years). The general fertility rate (GFR) is the number of live births occurring during the specified period per 1,000 women age 15-49. The crude birth rate (CBR) is the number of live births per 1,000 population during the specified period.

Table RH.1: Fertility rates

Adolescent birth rate, age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the one-year period preceding the survey, by area, Punjab, 2014.

	Rural	Urban	Total
Age			
15-19[1]	37	27	34
20-24	152	146	150
25-29	236	201	223
30-34	173	148	164
35-39	103	57	86
40-44	32	17	27
45-49	11	5	9
TFR[a]	3.7	3.0	3.5
GFR[b]	116.5	97.8	110.0
CBR[c]	28.2	25.7	27.4

[1] **MICS indicator 5.1; MDG indicator 5.4 - Adolescent birth rate**
[a] TFR: Total fertility rate expressed per woman age 15-49
[b] GFR: General fertility rate expressed per 1,000 women age 15-49
[c] CBR: Crude birth rate expressed per 1,000 population

Table RH.1 shows current fertility in Punjab at the provincial level and by area. The TFR for the one year preceding the MICS Punjab, 2014 is 3.5 births per woman. It is slightly higher in rural areas (3.7) than in urban (3.0). The data in the table show that age specific fertility rates (ASFRs) are higher for all age groups in rural areas compared to urban areas. The urban-rural difference in fertility is most pronounced for women in the 35-39 age group; 57 births per 1,000 women in urban versus 103 births per 1,000 in rural areas. The overall age pattern of fertility, as reflected in the ASFRs, indicates that childbearing begins early. Fertility among young women rapidly increases from 34 births per 1,000 for women age 15-19 to a peak of 223 births per 1,000 among women age 25-29, and declines thereafter (Figure RH.1).

Figure RH.1: Age-specific fertility rates by area, MICS Punjab, 2014

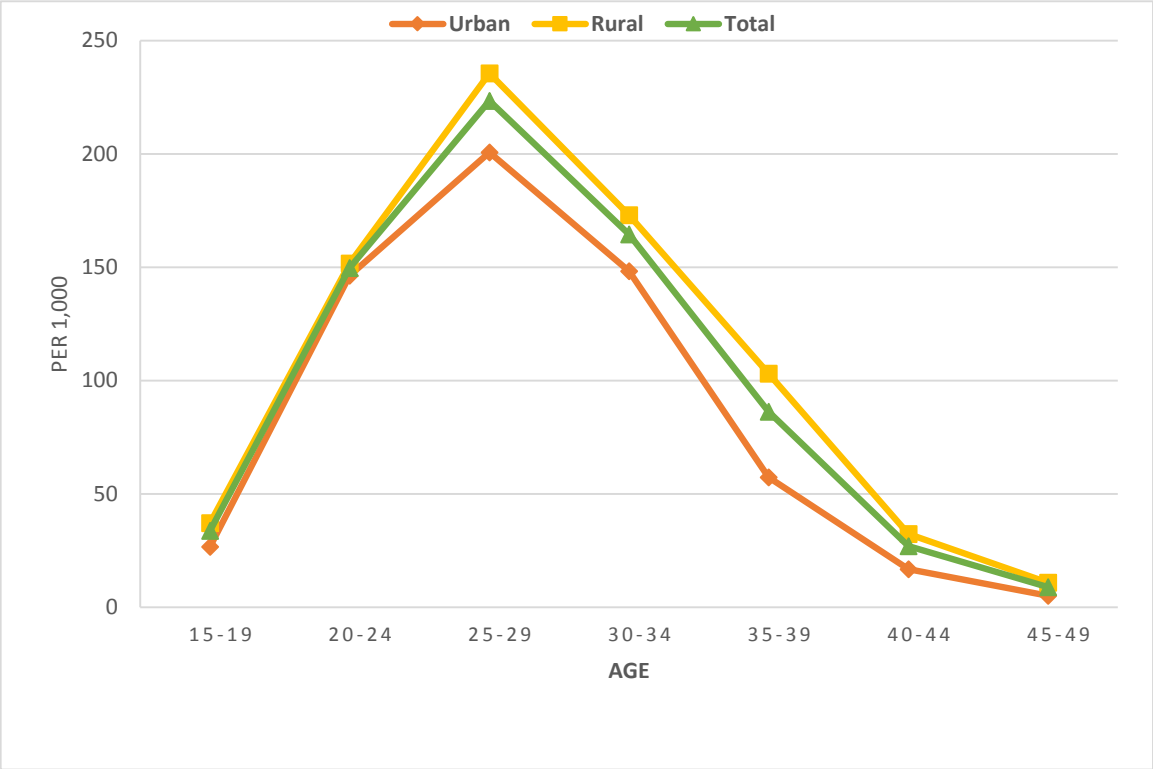


Table RH.2 shows adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates. The adolescent birth rate (age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19) is defined as the number of births to women age 15-19 years during the one year period preceding the survey, divided by the average number of women age 15-19 (number of women-years lived between ages 15 through 19, inclusive) during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women.

Table RH.2: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate		
Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates for the one-year period preceding the survey, Punjab, 2014.		
	Adolescent birth rate[1] (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19)	Total fertility rate
Punjab	34	3.5
Area of residence		
Rural	37	3.7
All Urban	27	3.0
Major Cities	29	3.0
Other Urban	25	3.1
Women's Education		
None/pre-school	74	4.2
Primary	45	3.6
Middle	30	3.4
Secondary	18	3.0
Higher	4	2.7
Wealth index quintile		
Lowest	50	4.5
Second	42	3.8
Middle	30	3.4
Fourth	32	3.1
Highest	17	2.7
Division		
Bahawalpur	29	3.5
D.G. Khan	52	4.8
Faisalabad	32	3.4
Gujranwala	26	3.3
Lahore	31	3.5
Multan	38	3.4
Rawalpindi	23	2.9
Sahiwal	37	3.8
Sargodha	51	3.1
[1] MICS indicator 5.1; MDG indicator 5.4 - Adolescent birth rate		

Total fertility rate (TFR) is highest (4.2) among women having only pre-school or no education and gradually declines as the woman's education increases. Similar pattern is observed across wealth quintiles. At division level, total fertility rate ranges from 2.9 in Rawalpindi to 4.8 in DG Khan.

Table RH.3 presents some early childbearing[42] indicators for women age 15-19 and 20-24 while Table RH.4 presents the trends for early childbearing.

As shown in Table RH.3, 38 percent of women age 15-19 have already had a birth, 21 percent are pregnant with their first child, and 3 percent have had a live birth before age 15. The table also indicates that 12 percent of women age 20-24 have had a live birth before age 18. At divisional level, early childbearing among women age 20-24 ranges from 7 percent in Gujranwala to 17 percent in D.G Khan. Education of woman and household wealth are negatively correlated with early childbearing. For example, early childbearing is highest (19%) among women with only pre-school or no education and declines to only 3 percent for women having higher education.

[42] Childbearing is the process of giving birth to children. While early childbearing is defined as having had live births before specific young ages, for the purposes of Table RH.3, women age 15-19 years who have begun childbearing includes those who have had a live birth as well as those who have not had a live birth but are pregnant with their first child.

Table RH.3: Early childbearing

Percentage of ever married women age 15-19 years who have had a live birth, are pregnant with the first child, have begun childbearing, and who have had a live birth before age 15, and percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of women age 15-19 years who:						
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have begun childbearing	Have had a live birth before age 15	Number of ever married women age 15-19	Percentage of women age 20-24 who have had a live birth before age 18[1]	Number of ever married women age 20-24
Punjab	38.0	20.8	58.8	3.2	1,066	11.8	4,078
Area of residence							
Rural	39.7	19.8	59.5	3.8	819	12.4	2,816
All Urban	32.6	24.0	56.5	1.4	248	10.2	1,262
Major Cities	30.9	26.0	56.9	1.2	117	9.7	645
Other Urban	34.1	22.2	56.2	1.6	131	10.7	617
Women's education[a]							
None/pre-school	40.6	17.2	57.9	5.6	441	19.3	1,588
Primary	34.3	25.3	59.6	2.3	278	9.7	880
Middle	42.1	20.3	62.5	2.0	169	8.5	486
Secondary	40.1	21.2	61.3	0.0	135	5.2	658
Higher	(13.8)	(29.2)	(43.0)	(0.0)	41	2.7	464
Wealth index quintile							
Lowest	38.8	20.3	59.1	6.1	291	18.8	753
Second	41.7	19.6	61.3	3.4	287	14.9	900
Middle	33.2	19.9	53.0	2.7	218	10.5	849
Fourth	38.9	19.3	58.2	0.6	168	8.6	841
Highest	34.5	29.8	64.3	0.0	102	5.8	734
Division							
Bahawalpur	30.9	20.7	51.6	3.3	134	13.6	379
D.G. Khan	40.5	22.0	62.5	7.0	140	16.9	421
Faisalabad	31.2	19.6	50.8	0.8	124	11.1	480
Gujranwala	47.0	22.8	69.8	3.0	119	6.6	583
Lahore	37.8	17.5	55.3	3.6	154	11.9	763
Multan	40.3	23.6	63.9	2.8	130	15.6	448
Rawalpindi	32.0	19.7	51.6	1.6	74	8.2	360
Sahiwal	38.0	22.9	60.8	3.1	86	8.9	312
Sargodha	43.7	18.5	62.2	2.5	103	14.2	332

[1] **MICS indicator 5.2 - Early childbearing**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

[a] Total includes 5 unweighted cases of women's education missing

Table RH.4 displays the data of early childbearing with respect to the age groups of the ever married women. The table reveals that 2 percent of the women have a live birth before age 15 years, and 11 percent before age 18.

Table RH.4: Trends in early childbearing

Percentage of ever married women who have had a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area and age group, Punjab, 2014.

	Rural				Urban				All			
	Percentage of ever married women with a live birth before age 15	Number of ever married women age 15-49 years	Percentage of ever married women with a live birth before age 18	Number of ever married women age 20-49 years	Percentage of ever married women with a live birth before age 15	Number of ever married women age 15-49 years	Percentage of ever married women with a live birth before age 18	Number of ever married women age 20-49 years	Percentage of ever married women with a live birth before age 15	Number of ever married women age 15-49 years	Percentage of ever married women with a live birth before age 18	Number of ever married women age 20-49 years
Punjab	2.4	23,061	12.0	22,242	1.8	11,794	10.2	11,547	2.2	34,855	11.4	33,789
Age												
15-19	3.8	819	na	na	1.4	248	na	na	3.2	1,066	na	na
20-24	1.8	2,816	12.4	2,816	1.3	1,262	10.2	1,262	1.7	4,078	11.8	4,078
25-29	1.6	4,711	9.6	4,711	1.4	2,314	8.0	2,314	1.5	7,025	9.1	7,025
30-34	1.9	4,676	11.0	4,676	1.5	2,415	10.0	2,415	1.7	7,091	10.6	7,091
35-39	2.9	3,851	13.1	3,851	2.5	2,243	10.8	2,243	2.8	6,094	12.2	6,094
40-44	2.7	3,229	13.4	3,229	2.2	1,782	10.4	1,782	2.5	5,011	12.3	5,011
45-49	3.6	2,960	14.4	2,960	2.1	1,531	12.4	1,531	3.1	4,491	13.7	4,491

na: not applicable

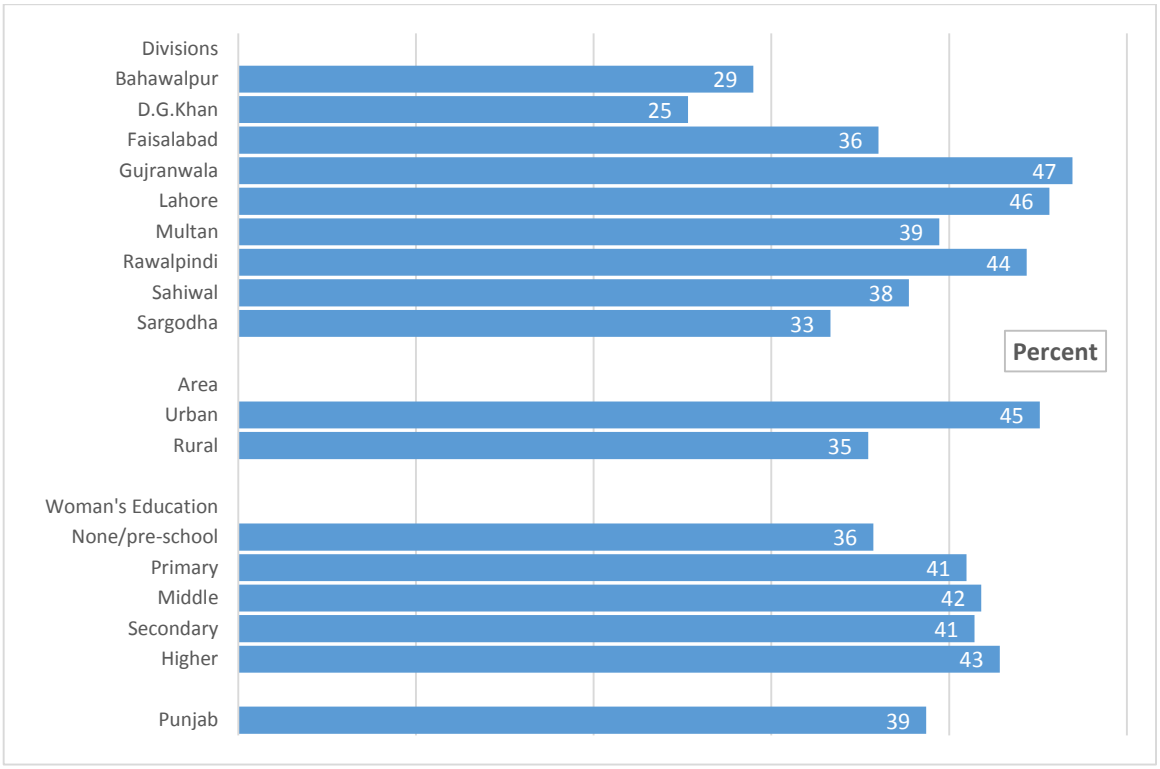
Contraception

Appropriate family planning is important to the health of women and children by: 1) preventing pregnancies that are too early or too late; 2) extending the period between births; and 3) limiting the total number of children. Access by all couples to information and services to prevent pregnancies that are too early, too closely spaced, too late or too many is critical.

Current use of contraception is reported by 39 percent of currently married women[43]. (Table RH.5). Out of the women using contraception, 31 percent are using a modern method and 8 percent are using a traditional method. The most popular modern method is the male condom (11%). The next most popular method is female sterilization, which is reported by 10 percent of married women. As regards to other modern methods of contraception, about 3 percent of married women reported using IUD and injectables each, whereas, 2 percent of the women use pills. The results further show that 8 percent of married women are using a traditional method.

Contraceptive prevalence ranges from 25 percent in D.G Khan division to 47 percent in Gujranwala division. About 45 percent of married women in urban areas and 35 percent in rural areas use a method of contraception. The findings by division and area of residence are depicted in Figure RH.2. Adolescents are far less likely to use contraception than older women; 9 percent of married women age 15-19 currently use a method of contraception compared to 19 percent of 20-24 year olds, while among older women contraceptive use ranges from 30 percent to 51 percent.

Figure RH.2: Differentials in contraceptive use, MICS Punjab, 2014



[43] All references to "married women" in this chapter include women who are married.

Table RH.5: Use of contraception

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married who are using (or whose husband is using) a contraceptive method, Punjab, 2014.

	Percent of women currently married who are using (or whose husband is using):																	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married
	No method	Female sterili-zation	Male sterili-zation	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Missing	Any modern method	Any tradi-tional method	Any method[1]	
Punjab	61.3	10.4	0.1	3.4	3.4	0.1	1.9	10.6	0.1	0.7	2.3	5.5	0.1	0.0	30.8	7.9	38.7	33,047
Area of residence																		
Rural	64.6	10.2	0.1	3.5	4.0	0.1	1.9	8.2	0.1	0.7	2.0	4.5	0.2	0.0	28.7	6.7	35.4	21,859
All Urban	54.9	10.9	0.1	3.3	2.4	0.2	2.0	15.2	0.2	0.6	2.8	7.4	0.1	0.0	34.8	10.3	45.1	11,188
Major Cities	53.3	11.4	0.0	3.2	2.7	0.2	1.8	16.0	0.1	0.5	2.7	8.0	0.0	0.0	36.0	10.8	46.7	5,978
Other Urban	56.7	10.3	0.2	3.4	2.2	0.1	2.1	14.3	0.2	0.8	2.9	6.8	0.1	0.0	33.5	9.8	43.3	5,210
Age																		
15-19	91.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.0	0.0	0.8	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.9	0.1	0.0	6.6	2.3	8.9	1,021
20-24	80.8	0.3	0.0	1.7	2.5	0.0	1.0	8.7	0.1	0.0	1.5	3.2	0.1	0.0	14.4	4.9	19.2	3,963
25-29	69.7	2.8	0.1	3.0	3.3	0.1	1.8	12.2	0.2	0.3	1.7	4.9	0.1	0.0	23.6	6.6	30.3	6,833
30-34	56.3	9.0	0.1	4.1	4.9	0.2	2.7	13.6	0.2	0.5	2.6	5.5	0.2	0.0	35.5	8.2	43.7	6,837
35-39	48.9	15.1	0.2	4.9	4.1	0.1	2.5	13.0	0.1	0.8	3.1	7.0	0.1	0.1	40.9	10.2	51.1	5,807
40-44	49.8	20.7	0.1	4.1	3.5	0.1	2.0	8.9	0.2	1.2	2.3	6.9	0.2	0.0	40.8	9.4	50.2	4,637
45-49	59.8	19.8	0.1	2.4	1.4	0.0	1.1	4.9	0.0	1.4	2.9	6.0	0.0	0.0	31.2	9.0	40.2	3,948
Number of living children																		
0	99.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.9	3,988
1	81.1	0.9	0.0	0.6	1.3	0.0	1.0	8.9	0.1	0.1	1.6	4.3	0.1	0.0	13.0	6.0	18.9	4,326
2	65.3	2.6	0.0	3.0	3.2	0.2	2.2	15.0	0.2	0.3	2.5	5.6	0.0	0.0	26.6	8.1	34.7	5,294
3	53.1	9.6	0.1	4.6	4.7	0.1	2.2	15.2	0.2	0.8	2.4	7.1	0.1	0.0	37.3	9.6	46.9	5,719
4+	45.9	19.8	0.2	5.0	4.7	0.1	2.5	10.5	0.2	1.1	3.0	6.8	0.2	0.0	44.1	10.0	54.1	13,720
Women's education[a]																		
None/pre-school	64.3	12.3	0.1	3.4	3.7	0.1	1.9	6.5	0.1	0.7	2.2	4.4	0.1	0.0	28.9	6.8	35.7	16,331
Primary	59.0	10.4	0.1	3.6	4.1	0.2	1.8	11.2	0.1	0.8	2.6	5.9	0.1	0.0	32.4	8.6	41.0	5,902
Middle	58.2	9.1	0.1	2.7	3.3	0.0	2.2	13.6	0.2	0.4	2.7	7.3	0.1	0.1	31.6	10.1	41.8	3,051
Secondary	58.6	7.8	0.0	3.4	2.4	0.2	1.4	15.9	0.3	0.5	2.2	7.1	0.2	0.0	32.0	9.5	41.4	4,109
Higher	57.2	6.0	0.0	3.6	2.5	0.1	2.4	19.5	0.2	0.3	1.8	6.4	0.1	0.0	34.5	8.4	42.8	3,640
Wealth index quintile																		
Lowest	71.9	9.6	0.1	3.6	4.3	0.0	1.9	3.8	0.0	0.6	1.5	2.5	0.1	0.0	24.0	4.1	28.1	6,317
Second	63.7	10.4	0.1	3.6	4.0	0.1	2.5	7.7	0.1	0.8	2.1	4.6	0.1	0.0	29.4	6.9	36.3	6,439
Middle	58.7	11.4	0.1	3.6	3.7	0.1	1.6	11.3	0.2	0.9	2.4	5.7	0.2	0.0	33.0	8.3	41.3	6,529
Fourth	58.5	10.1	0.1	3.1	3.2	0.0	1.6	13.1	0.2	0.5	2.5	6.9	0.2	0.0	31.9	9.6	41.5	6,853
Highest	54.6	10.6	0.1	3.2	2.1	0.2	2.0	16.3	0.1	0.5	2.7	7.5	0.1	0.0	35.0	10.3	45.4	6,909

Table RH.5: Use of contraception

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married who are using (or whose husband is using) a contraceptive method, Punjab, 2014.

	Percent of women currently married who are using (or whose husband is using):																	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married
	No method	Female sterili-zation	Male sterili-zation	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Missing	Any modern method	Any tradi-tional method	Any method[1]	
Division																		
Bahawalpur	71.0	8.7	0.2	3.4	3.6	0.1	2.4	5.6	0.3	2.0	1.0	1.6	0.1	0.0	26.2	2.8	29.0	3,358
D.G. Khan	74.7	8.0	0.2	4.0	4.8	0.1	2.3	3.9	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.4	0.1	0.0	23.5	1.9	25.3	3,175
Faisalabad	64.0	10.9	0.0	2.5	1.9	0.2	0.9	13.0	0.1	0.4	1.7	4.3	0.1	0.1	29.8	6.1	36.0	4,029
Gujranwala	53.1	9.9	0.1	3.0	3.9	0.1	1.9	10.9	0.0	0.9	5.0	10.9	0.2	0.0	30.8	16.1	46.9	4,901
Lahore	54.4	12.5	0.1	3.6	2.2	0.2	1.5	14.5	0.1	0.2	3.7	6.9	0.1	0.0	34.9	10.7	45.6	6,024
Multan	60.6	13.5	0.1	4.0	5.0	0.1	2.8	8.7	0.4	0.4	1.2	3.2	0.1	0.0	34.9	4.5	39.4	3,653
Rawalpindi	55.6	9.4	0.1	2.8	4.7	0.1	2.7	15.7	0.2	0.4	0.5	7.5	0.2	0.0	36.1	8.2	44.4	3,067
Sahiwal	62.3	11.8	0.1	4.5	2.6	0.1	1.5	9.5	0.1	0.2	3.4	3.8	0.2	0.1	30.2	7.5	37.7	2,265
Sargodha	66.7	6.7	0.0	3.4	3.0	0.0	1.7	9.4	0.3	1.4	1.1	6.3	0.1	0.0	25.9	7.4	33.3	2,574
Punjab	61.3	10.4	0.1	3.4	3.4	0.1	1.9	10.6	0.1	0.7	2.3	5.5	0.1	0.0	30.8	7.9	38.7	33,047

[1] MICS indicator 5.3; MDG indicator 5.3 - Contraceptive prevalence rate

[a] Total includes 11 unweighted cases of women's education missing

Women's education level is strongly associated with contraceptive prevalence. The percentage of married women using any method of contraception rises from 36 percent among those with only pre-school or no education to 43 percent with higher education. In addition, the pattern of use by specific methods also varies with the level of the woman's education. The most common contraceptive method for married women with no education is female sterilization (12%), while the most commonly used method among women with higher education is the male condom (20%). Household wealth and number of living children also have a positive relationship with the use of contraception.

Unmet Need

Unmet need for contraception refers to fecund women who are married and are not using any method of contraception, but wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or wish to stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Unmet need is identified in MICS by using a set of questions eliciting current behaviours and preferences pertaining to contraceptive use, fecundity, and fertility preferences.

Table RH.6 shows the levels of met need, unmet need, and the demand for contraception satisfied. Unmet need for spacing is defined as the percentage of women who are married and are not using a method of contraception AND

- are not pregnant, and not postpartum amenorrheic[44], and are fecund[45], and say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth OR
- are not pregnant, and not postpartum amenorrheic, and are fecund, and unsure whether they want another child OR
- are pregnant, and say that pregnancy was mistimed: would have wanted to wait OR
- are postpartum amenorrheic, and say that the birth was mistimed: would have wanted to wait.

Unmet need for limiting is defined as percentage of women who are married and are not using a method of contraception AND

- are not pregnant, and not postpartum amenorrheic, and are fecund, and say they do not want any more children OR
- are pregnant, and say they did not want to have a child OR
- are postpartum amenorrheic, and say that they did not want the birth.

Total unmet need for contraception is the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting. Unmet need for contraception is almost 18 percent, for limiting 8 percent and for spacing 9 percent. Unmet need is highest (23%) in the age group of 25-29 years and gradually decreases to 7 percent in the age group of 45-49 years (Table RH.6). This indicator is also known as unmet need for family

[44] A woman is postpartum amenorrheic if she had a birth in last two years and is not currently pregnant, and her menstrual period has not returned since the birth of the last child

[45] A woman is considered infecund if she is neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrheic, and
(1a) has not had menstruation for at least six months, or (1b) never menstruated, or (1c) her last menstruation occurred before her last birth, or (1d) in menopause/has had hysterectomy OR
(2) She declares that she has had hysterectomy, or that she has never menstruated, or that she is menopausal, or that she has been trying to get pregnant for 2 or more years without result in response to questions on why she thinks she is not physically able to get pregnant at the time of survey OR
(3) She declares she cannot get pregnant when asked about desire for future birth OR
(4) She has not had a birth in the preceding 5 years, is currently not using contraception and is currently married and was continuously married during the last 5 years preceding the survey.

planning and is one of the indicators used to track progress toward the MDG 5 of improving maternal health.

Table RH.6: Unmet need for contraception

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married with an unmet need for family planning and percentage of demand for contraception satisfied, Punjab, 2014.

	Met need for contraception			Unmet need for contraception					
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total[1]	Number of women currently married	Percentage of demand for contraception satisfied	Number of women currently married with need for contraception
Punjab	9.6	29.1	38.7	9.1	8.3	17.5	33,047	68.9	18,572
Area of residence									
Rural	8.5	27.0	35.4	9.8	8.7	18.5	21,859	65.8	11,783
All Urban	11.7	33.4	45.1	7.9	7.7	15.6	11,188	74.3	6,790
Major Cities	12.0	34.7	46.7	7.7	7.8	15.5	5,978	75.1	3,719
Other Urban	11.2	32.0	43.3	8.2	7.5	15.7	5,210	73.4	3,070
Age									
15-19	8.5	0.4	8.9	13.2	0.7	13.9	1,021	39.0	233
20-24	15.8	3.4	19.2	19.0	2.3	21.4	3,963	47.4	1,608
25-29	16.6	13.6	30.3	16.1	6.8	22.9	6,833	56.9	3,635
30-34	12.9	30.8	43.7	9.7	10.9	20.6	6,837	67.9	4,399
35-39	5.5	45.6	51.1	4.3	12.4	16.7	5,807	75.3	3,940
40-44	1.9	48.4	50.2	1.9	9.8	11.8	4,637	81.0	2,875
45-49	0.6	39.6	40.2	0.7	6.8	7.4	3,948	84.4	1,882
Women's education[a]									
None/pre-school	6.1	29.7	35.7	8.2	9.7	17.9	16,331	66.6	8,766
Primary	10.0	30.9	41.0	9.0	7.6	16.6	5,902	71.2	3,398
Middle	13.5	28.4	41.8	10.8	6.5	17.3	3,051	70.7	1,804
Secondary	13.9	27.5	41.4	10.9	7.0	17.8	4,109	69.9	2,436
Higher	16.4	26.4	42.8	10.1	6.4	16.5	3,640	72.1	2,162
Wealth index quintile									
Lowest	5.5	22.7	28.1	10.6	11.4	22.0	6,317	56.2	3,166
Second	7.9	28.5	36.3	9.2	8.4	17.6	6,439	67.3	3,475
Middle	10.8	30.5	41.3	9.1	7.9	17.0	6,529	70.9	3,804
Fourth	10.1	31.4	41.5	9.4	7.6	16.9	6,853	71.1	4,004
Highest	13.2	32.2	45.4	7.6	6.7	14.3	6,909	76.0	4,124
Division									
Bahawalpur	6.0	23.0	29.0	10.1	9.2	19.4	3,358	60.0	1,624
D.G. Khan	5.7	19.6	25.3	13.5	11.8	25.3	3,175	50.0	1,606
Faisalabad	8.9	27.1	36.0	9.2	8.5	17.7	4,029	67.1	2,163
Gujranwala	12.2	34.7	46.9	8.6	6.3	14.9	4,901	75.9	3,031
Lahore	10.5	35.2	45.6	8.2	8.2	16.4	6,024	73.6	3,737
Multan	11.0	28.4	39.4	9.3	6.9	16.2	3,653	70.8	2,034
Rawalpindi	12.4	32.0	44.4	6.8	7.8	14.5	3,067	75.3	1,806
Sahiwal	8.3	29.4	37.7	8.8	8.6	17.4	2,265	68.5	1,249
Sargodha	8.5	24.8	33.3	8.7	9.2	18.0	2,574	65.0	1,320

[1] **MICS indicator 5.4; MDG indicator 5.6 - Unmet need**

[a] Total includes 5 unweighted cases of women's education missing

Met need for limiting includes married women who are using (or whose husband is using) a contraceptive method[46], and who want no more children, are using male or female sterilization, or declare themselves as infecund. Met need for spacing includes women who are using (or whose husband is using) a contraceptive method, and who want to have another child, or are undecided whether to have another child. The total of met need for spacing and limiting adds up to the total met need for contraception. The table shows that the total met need for contraception is 39 percent; for spacing 10 percent and for limiting 29 percent.

[46] In this chapter, whenever reference is made to the use of a contraceptive by a woman, this may refer to her partner using a contraceptive method (such as male condom).

Using information on contraception and unmet need, the percentage of demand for contraception satisfied is also estimated from the MICS data. The percentage of demand satisfied is defined as the proportion of women currently married who are currently using contraception, over the total demand for contraception. The total demand for contraception includes women who currently have an unmet need (for spacing or limiting), plus those who are currently using contraception. The findings show that the total demand for family planning satisfied is quite high (69%), though the demand satisfied in rural areas is still relatively low (66%) compared to urban areas (74%). Demand for contraception satisfied is 39 percent among women age 15-19, 47 percent for women age 20-24, and increases to 84 percent for women age 45-49 years.

Table RH.6 also shows that the total met need is higher than the total unmet need for family planning. Unmet need is highest among rural women and is strongly associated with wealth; women living in households in the lowest quintile have the highest level of unmet need and vice versa.

Antenatal Care

The antenatal period presents important opportunities for reaching pregnant women with a number of interventions that may be vital to their health and well-being and that of their infants. Better understanding of foetal growth and development and its relationship to the mother's health has resulted in increased attention to the potential of antenatal care as an intervention to improve both maternal and newborn health. For example, antenatal care can be used to inform women and families about risks and symptoms in pregnancy and about the risks of labour and delivery, and therefore it may provide the route for ensuring that pregnant women do, in practice, deliver with the assistance of a skilled health care provider. Antenatal visits also provide an opportunity to supply information on birth spacing, which is recognized as an important factor in improving infant survival.

Tetanus immunization during pregnancy can be life-saving for both the mother and the infant. The prevention and treatment of malaria among pregnant women, management of anaemia during pregnancy and treatment of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) can significantly improve foetal outcomes and improve maternal health. Adverse outcomes such as low birth weight can be reduced through a combination of interventions to improve women's nutritional status and prevent infections (e.g., malaria and STIs) during pregnancy. More recently, the potential of the antenatal care as an entry point for HIV prevention and care, in particular for the prevention of HIV transmission from mother to child, has led to renewed interest in access to and use of antenatal services.

WHO recommends a minimum of four antenatal visits based on a review of the effectiveness of different models of antenatal care. WHO guidelines are specific on the content of antenatal care visits, which include:

- Blood pressure measurement;
- Urine testing for bacteriuria and proteinuria;
- Blood testing to detect syphilis and severe anaemia;
- Weight/height measurement (optional).

It is of crucial importance for pregnant women to start attending antenatal care visits as early in pregnancy as possible in order to prevent and detect pregnancy conditions that could affect both the woman and her baby. Antenatal care should continue throughout the entire pregnancy.

Antenatal care coverage indicators (at least one visit with a skilled provider[47] and 4 or more visits with any providers) are used to track progress toward the Millennium Development Goal 5 of improving maternal health.

In Punjab, a skilled birth attendants include doctors, nurses, midwives and Lady Health Visitors (LHVs) whereas, traditional birth attendants (TBAs) and Lady Health Workers (LHWs) are not skilled birth attendants. The type of personnel providing antenatal care to ever married women age 15-49 years who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey is presented in Table RH.7. The results show that 17 percent of the women do not receive antenatal care. Coverage of antenatal care by a skilled birth attendant is 79 percent, marginally higher in urban (89%) than rural areas (74%). The majority of the women receive antenatal care from medical doctors (67%) while the traditional birth attendants (TBAs) provide antenatal care to a small proportion of women (2%).

[47] An SBA is defined as "an accredited health professional such as a midwife, doctor or nurse who has been educated and trained to proficiency in the skills needed to manage normal (uncomplicated) pregnancies, childbirth and the immediate postnatal period, and in the identification, management and referral of complications in women and newborns"
Ref: WHO. Geneva: World Health Organization (WHO). Department of Reproductive Health and Research (RHR); 2004. Making pregnancy safer the critical role of the skilled attendant: a joint statement by WHO, ICM and FIGO.
The categories of SBA are 1. Doctor, 2. Nurse, 3. Midwife, 4. Lady Health Visitor (LHV)

Table RH.7: Antenatal care coverage

Percent distribution of ever married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by antenatal care provider during the pregnancy for the last birth, Punjab, 2014.

	Provider of antenatal care[a]										
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Lady health visitor (LHV)	Lady health worker (LHW)	Traditional birth attendant (TBA)	Relatives/ Friends	Other/ Missing	No antenatal care	Total	Any skilled provider[1]	Number of ever married women with a live birth in the last two years
Punjab	67.2	9.0	2.6	1.0	2.2	0.7	0.1	17.3	100.0	78.8	10,653
Area of residence											
Rural	60.8	10.5	3.1	1.2	2.7	0.7	0.1	21.0	100.0	74.4	7,369
All Urban	81.5	5.6	1.6	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.1	8.8	100.0	88.7	3,284
Major Cities	86.2	3.9	1.2	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.1	6.3	100.0	91.3	1,692
Other Urban	76.5	7.3	2.1	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.1	11.5	100.0	85.9	1,592
Mother's age at birth											
Less than 20	66.0	10.1	2.9	0.8	2.3	1.3	0.2	16.4	100.0	79.0	694
20-34	68.9	8.9	2.5	1.0	2.1	0.7	0.1	15.7	100.0	80.4	8,660
35-49	55.9	8.6	3.0	1.2	2.4	0.5	0.1	28.4	100.0	67.4	1,298
Women's education[b]											
None/pre-school	51.5	10.7	3.2	1.3	3.6	0.9	0.1	28.8	100.0	65.4	4,816
Primary	69.1	11.3	2.7	1.3	2.1	0.5	0.1	12.9	100.0	83.1	1,961
Middle	76.2	10.4	2.3	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.2	8.5	100.0	89.0	1,096
Secondary	86.4	4.8	2.2	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.0	4.9	100.0	93.4	1,467
Higher	92.8	2.5	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	2.5	100.0	96.5	1,311
Wealth index quintile											
Lowest	43.5	8.2	4.3	1.4	3.7	1.5	0.1	37.2	100.0	56.1	2,327
Second	56.9	12.5	3.4	1.3	3.9	0.5	0.0	21.5	100.0	72.9	2,166
Middle	68.5	12.4	2.4	0.6	1.8	0.4	0.1	13.8	100.0	83.3	2,144
Fourth	80.2	8.1	2.0	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	7.4	100.0	90.3	2,065
Highest	91.4	3.1	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.1	3.0	100.0	95.3	1,951
Division											
Bahawalpur	55.8	3.4	1.0	0.4	2.3	0.9	0.0	36.2	100.0	60.2	1,068
D.G. Khan	50.0	3.7	8.6	1.2	1.3	2.1	0.3	32.9	100.0	62.3	1,181
Faisalabad	69.7	12.8	2.7	0.7	2.8	0.2	0.0	11.2	100.0	85.2	1,237
Gujranwala	69.5	15.7	1.3	1.6	1.2	0.1	0.0	10.7	100.0	86.5	1,578
Lahore	71.9	9.2	0.9	0.3	2.8	0.2	0.1	14.5	100.0	82.1	1,914
Multan	65.7	9.7	4.4	2.1	3.1	1.4	0.1	13.6	100.0	79.8	1,162
Rawalpindi	86.3	1.2	0.8	0.5	2.1	0.4	0.1	8.6	100.0	88.3	882
Sahiwal	65.1	14.2	1.0	1.6	2.1	0.1	0.0	15.8	100.0	80.4	827
Sargodha	71.0	6.4	3.9	1.0	2.0	1.2	0.0	14.5	100.0	81.3	804

[1] MICS indicator 5.5a; MDG indicator 5.5 - Antenatal care coverage

[a] Only the most qualified provider is considered in cases where more than one provider was reported.

[b] Total includes 2 unweighted cases of women's education missing

At division level, proportion of women who received antenatal care was lowest (60%) in Bahawalpur and highest (88%) in Rawalpindi division. Younger women are more likely to seek antenatal care than the older women. Receiving antenatal care increases markedly with woman's education and household wealth. For example, 56 percent of women living in households in the lowest quintile, received antenatal care compared to 95 percent of women living in the households in the highest quintile.

Table RH.8: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percent distribution of ever married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and by the timing of first antenatal care visits, Punjab, 2014.

	Percent distribution of women who had:							Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit							Number of women with a live birth in the last two years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of ever married women with a live birth in the last two years who had at least one ANC visit
	No antenatal care visits	One visit	Two visits	Three visits	4 or more visits[1]	DK/ Missing	Total	No antenatal care visits	First trimester	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months	DK/ Missing	Total			
Punjab	17.3	7.5	12.6	14.1	48.0	0.4	100.0	17.3	56.4	13.5	9.1	3.3	0.4	100.0	10,653	2.0	8,770
Area of residence																	
Rural	21.0	9.0	14.8	15.4	39.3	0.5	100.0	21.0	49.6	14.7	10.5	3.9	0.3	100.0	7,369	3.0	5,798
All Urban	8.8	4.3	7.7	11.2	67.6	0.3	100.0	8.8	71.6	11.0	6.1	1.8	0.7	100.0	3,284	2.0	2,972
Major Cities	6.3	1.9	6.1	10.8	74.6	0.3	100.0	6.3	76.7	11.0	4.4	1.0	0.5	100.0	1,692	2.0	1,577
Other Urban	11.5	6.9	9.4	11.7	60.2	0.3	100.0	11.5	66.1	10.9	7.9	2.7	0.9	100.0	1,592	2.0	1,395
Mother's age at birth																	
Less than 20	16.4	11.1	15.8	15.6	40.6	0.4	100.0	16.4	52.7	15.7	10.1	4.8	0.3	100.0	694	3.0	578
20-34	15.7	6.9	12.4	14.2	50.5	0.4	100.0	15.7	58.4	13.5	9.0	3.0	0.4	100.0	8,660	2.0	7,265
35-49	28.4	9.6	12.7	12.7	36.0	0.7	100.0	28.4	45.2	12.3	9.3	4.4	0.4	100.0	1,298	3.0	924
Women's education[a]																	
None/pre-school	28.8	11.3	15.8	15.1	28.3	0.6	100.0	28.8	41.0	13.6	11.4	4.6	0.4	100.0	4,816	3.0	3,405
Primary	12.9	7.3	15.2	16.5	48.0	0.2	100.0	12.9	57.2	15.9	10.0	3.5	0.5	100.0	1,961	3.0	1,699
Middle	8.5	3.7	12.3	17.1	58.1	0.3	100.0	8.5	62.9	16.1	10.0	2.0	0.5	100.0	1,096	2.0	998
Secondary	4.9	3.3	7.5	11.3	72.7	0.4	100.0	4.9	76.6	11.7	4.9	1.6	0.3	100.0	1,467	2.0	1,391
Higher	2.5	2.1	3.1	7.7	84.6	0.1	100.0	2.5	83.4	9.5	3.5	0.8	0.3	100.0	1,311	2.0	1,274
Wealth index quintile																	
Lowest	37.2	13.6	16.4	13.9	18.3	0.6	100.0	37.2	30.6	13.5	12.9	5.4	0.4	100.0	2,327	4.0	1,452
Second	21.5	9.9	18.0	17.9	32.4	0.3	100.0	21.5	44.8	17.0	11.8	4.5	0.4	100.0	2,166	3.0	1,692
Middle	13.8	7.7	14.6	16.2	47.2	0.5	100.0	13.8	57.9	14.3	10.0	3.4	0.6	100.0	2,144	3.0	1,835
Fourth	7.4	3.5	9.2	14.3	65.3	0.3	100.0	7.4	70.8	12.7	6.6	2.0	0.4	100.0	2,065	2.0	1,903
Highest	3.0	1.8	3.6	7.7	83.6	0.4	100.0	3.0	83.2	9.7	3.4	0.5	0.2	100.0	1,951	2.0	1,889
Division																	
Bahawalpur	36.2	13.5	12.3	10.7	27.3	0.1	100.0	36.2	38.6	11.3	9.9	3.9	0.1	100.0	1,068	3.0	681
D.G. Khan	32.9	12.7	15.9	13.6	24.3	0.6	100.0	32.9	34.0	14.9	12.7	5.2	0.3	100.0	1,181	3.0	789
Faisalabad	11.2	4.4	11.7	15.4	56.8	0.5	100.0	11.2	66.4	11.3	7.4	3.1	0.7	100.0	1,237	2.0	1,091
Gujranwala	10.7	4.8	13.2	14.6	56.3	0.4	100.0	10.7	62.7	13.3	10.3	2.4	0.6	100.0	1,578	2.0	1,400
Lahore	14.5	5.0	7.8	11.8	60.7	0.3	100.0	14.5	63.5	12.5	7.0	2.0	0.4	100.0	1,914	2.0	1,629
Multan	13.6	8.8	16.0	16.8	44.5	0.3	100.0	13.6	62.8	14.9	6.7	2.0	0.1	100.0	1,162	2.0	1,004
Rawalpindi	8.6	1.8	7.0	11.7	70.4	0.7	100.0	8.6	71.8	13.3	5.2	0.8	0.4	100.0	882	2.0	802
Sahiwal	15.8	8.2	16.7	17.6	41.4	0.3	100.0	15.8	47.0	18.0	13.6	5.0	0.6	100.0	827	3.0	691
Sargodha	14.5	11.9	17.3	17.5	38.3	0.5	100.0	14.5	51.7	14.3	11.7	7.0	0.7	100.0	804	3.0	682

[1] MICS indicator 5.5b; MDG indicator 5.5 - Antenatal care coverage

[a] Total includes 2 unweighted cases of women's education missing

Table RH.8 shows the number of antenatal care visits during the latest pregnancy that took place within the two years preceding the survey, regardless of provider, by selected characteristics. Almost eight in ten mothers (75%) received antenatal care more than once; almost half of women received antenatal care at least four times (48%) and 14 percent had three visits. Mothers from the poorest households and those with pre-school or no education are less likely than more advantaged mothers to receive antenatal care four or more times. For example, 18 percent of mothers living in the households in the lowest quintile reported four or more antenatal care visits compared to 84 percent of mothers living in the households in the highest quintile. Proportion of women having four or more antenatal care visits was lower in rural areas (39%) compared to urban area (68%).

Table RH.8 also provides information about the timing of the first antenatal care visit. Overall, 56 percent of ever married women with a live birth in the last two years had their first antenatal care visit during the first trimester of their last pregnancy with a median of 2.0 months of pregnancy at the first visit among those who received antenatal care.

Table RH.9: Content of antenatal care

Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who, at least once, had their blood pressure measured, urine sample taken, blood sample taken and weight measured as part of antenatal care, during the pregnancy for the last birth, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of their last birth, had:						
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Weight measured	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken[1]	All four, Blood pressure measured, urine & blood sample taken and weight measured[2]	Number of ever married women with a live birth in the last two years
Punjab	72.2	55.4	50.3	43.9	45.3	36.3	10,653
Area of residence							
Rural	66.3	47.4	41.3	34.8	36.2	27.2	7,369
All Urban	85.4	73.3	70.4	64.5	65.5	56.6	3,284
Major Cities	89.6	81.8	80.1	75.6	76.4	69.7	1,692
Other Urban	81.0	64.1	60.1	52.8	53.9	42.6	1,592
Mother's age at birth							
Less than 20	67.9	48.5	39.7	34.5	35.1	25.1	694
20-34	74.3	57.7	52.8	46.2	47.7	38.7	8,660
35-49	60.4	43.7	39.0	33.9	34.3	26.3	1,298
Women's education[a]							
None/pre-school	55.7	36.5	30.3	23.3	25.5	17.0	4,816
Primary	76.2	55.6	50.6	42.2	44.0	32.9	1,961
Middle	85.2	68.9	63.8	57.8	59.5	49.2	1,096
Secondary	90.0	77.9	73.5	69.4	68.3	59.8	1,467
Higher	95.9	87.8	85.6	82.4	82.0	75.2	1,311
Wealth index quintile							
Lowest	44.0	25.1	19.8	13.0	15.5	8.7	2,327
Second	63.6	42.0	35.5	27.4	29.6	19.5	2,166
Middle	76.8	56.7	49.8	43.6	44.8	34.3	2,144
Fourth	87.1	72.3	68.2	60.0	62.2	50.4	2,065
Highest	94.4	87.0	84.4	82.6	80.7	75.0	1,951
Division							
Bahawalpur	54.4	38.2	33.2	28.4	29.1	21.9	1,068
D.G. Khan	46.9	26.7	24.3	16.8	18.4	11.9	1,181
Faisalabad	78.6	65.6	57.3	45.4	54.1	40.6	1,237
Gujranwala	81.4	64.2	55.1	50.4	49.0	40.1	1,578
Lahore	77.1	62.3	57.6	58.5	52.9	48.2	1,914
Multan	74.8	46.6	41.5	37.2	35.4	25.0	1,162
Rawalpindi	88.0	84.4	82.4	78.9	81.4	75.9	882
Sahiwal	70.3	51.4	47.6	38.5	40.9	29.7	827
Sargodha	74.3	55.9	53.2	32.0	46.2	28.4	804

[1] MICS indicator 5.6 - Content of antenatal care

[2] MICS indicator 5.S1 - Contents of antenatal care (All four)

[a] Total includes 2 unweighted cases of women's education missing

The coverage of key services that pregnant women are expected to receive during antenatal care are shown in Table RH.9. Among those women who had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey, 50 percent reported that a blood sample was taken during antenatal care visits, 72 percent reported that their blood pressure was checked, and 55 percent indicated that urine specimen was taken. All three tests were conducted for 45 percent of the women, higher in urban (66%) compared to rural areas (36%). A question was also asked about a fourth test i.e., measuring the weight of the women during the antenatal care. The findings show that 44 percent of the women had their weight s measured during antenatal care. However, 36 percent of the women reported that all four tests were conducted during their antenatal care visits (Table RH.9).

Assistance at Delivery

About three quarters of all maternal deaths occur due to direct obstetric causes.[48] The single most critical intervention for safe motherhood is to ensure that a competent health worker with midwifery skills is present at every birth, and in case of emergency that transport is available to a referral facility for obstetric care. The skilled attendant at delivery indicator is used to track progress toward the Millennium Development Goal 5 of improving maternal health.

The MICS included a number of questions to assess the proportion of births attended by a skilled attendant. About 65 percent of births occurring in the two years preceding the survey were delivered by skilled personnel (Table RH.10). Across divisions, almost eight in ten women in Rawalpindi and Gujranwala divisions delivered their babies with the assistance of a skilled birth attendant compared to four in ten women in DG Khan division. The more educated a woman is, the more likely she is to have delivered with the assistance of a skilled attendant. Ninety three percent of the women with higher education delivered with the assistance of a skilled attendant compared to 46 percent of the women with only pre-school or no education. Similarly, women living in the households in the highest quintile are almost three times more likely to deliver by skilled birth attendant compared to women living in the households in lowest quintile (92% and 36% respectively).

More than half of the births (52%) in the two years preceding the survey were delivered by a doctor. Nurse or midwife assisted with the delivery of 10 percent of births and Lady Health Visitor (LHV) assisted with 3 percent of births. Thirty three percent of the deliveries are still being assisted by traditional birth attendant (TBA), largely in rural areas (40%) compared to urban (19%). Type of assistance during delivery is also depicted in Figure RH.3.

[48] Say, L et al. 2014. ***Global causes of maternal death: a WHO systematic analysis*.** *The Lancet Global Health* 2(6): e323-33. DOI: 10.1016/S2214-109X(14)70227-X

Table RH.10: Assistance during delivery and caesarian section

Percent distribution of ever married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by person providing assistance at delivery, and percentage of births delivered by C-section, Punjab, 2014.

	Person assisting at delivery								Percent delivered by C-section			
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Lady health visitor (LHV)	Traditional birth attendant (TBA)	Relative/ Friend	Other/ Missing	No attendant	Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant[1]	Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total[2]	Number of ever married women who had a live birth in the last two years
Punjab	52.3	9.6	2.8	33.2	1.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	64.7	14.8	8.8	23.6	10,653
Area of residence													
Rural	44.4	10.6	2.7	39.7	1.9	0.7	0.0	100.0	57.7	12.0	7.6	19.6	7,369
All Urban	70.1	7.4	2.9	18.7	0.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	80.4	20.9	11.7	32.6	3,284
Major Cities	78.5	4.9	1.9	13.8	0.6	0.2	0.1	100.0	85.3	24.4	12.0	36.4	1,692
Other Urban	61.1	10.1	4.0	23.9	0.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	75.2	17.2	11.4	28.6	1,592
Mother's age at birth													
Less than 20	48.5	9.5	3.0	36.9	1.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	61.0	8.4	11.5	19.9	694
20-34	54.1	9.6	2.7	31.5	1.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	66.3	15.7	9.1	24.8	8,660
35-49	42.6	10.1	3.1	42.1	1.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	55.9	11.9	5.9	17.8	1,298
Place of delivery[a]													
Public sector health facility	87.8	9.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.8	21.8	10.8	32.5	1,909
Private sector health facility	84.5	11.2	3.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.3	25.4	16.1	41.5	4,565
Home	0.9	8.3	1.8	84.9	3.9	0.2	0.1	100.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,125
Women's education[b]													
None/pre-school	33.0	10.7	2.7	50.2	2.6	0.8	0.0	100.0	46.3	8.5	4.9	13.5	4,816
Primary	51.8	12.0	2.8	32.0	1.2	0.3	0.1	100.0	66.6	13.7	7.5	21.1	1,961
Middle	65.2	10.4	3.6	19.7	0.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	79.2	17.9	11.8	29.7	1,096
Secondary	76.7	7.2	2.5	13.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	86.3	23.3	13.5	36.8	1,467
Higher	86.0	4.3	2.6	6.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	93.0	27.1	17.5	44.6	1,311
Wealth index quintile													
Lowest	24.4	9.0	2.9	58.7	4.1	1.0	0.0	100.0	36.3	5.3	4.1	9.4	2,327
Second	36.9	12.3	3.3	45.6	1.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	52.5	8.8	5.4	14.2	2,166
Middle	53.6	11.9	2.8	29.9	0.8	0.9	0.1	100.0	68.3	14.6	8.9	23.5	2,144
Fourth	67.7	9.8	2.4	19.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	79.9	20.3	11.5	31.8	2,065
Highest	84.9	4.8	2.4	7.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	100.0	92.1	27.0	15.4	42.4	1,951

Table RH.10: Assistance during delivery and caesarian section

Percent distribution of ever married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by person providing assistance at delivery, and percentage of births delivered by C-section, Punjab, 2014.

	Person assisting at delivery								Percent delivered by C-section			Number of ever married women who had a live birth in the last two years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Lady health visitor (LHV)	Traditional birth attendant (TBA)	Relative/Friend	Other/ Missing	No attendant	Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant[1]	Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total[2]	
Division													
Bahawalpur	37.8	3.9	0.6	55.8	0.7	1.2	0.1	100.0	42.3	12.6	7.3	19.9	1,068
D.G. Khan	24.7	8.8	7.0	53.5	5.5	0.4	0.1	100.0	40.5	4.1	4.4	8.5	1,181
Faisalabad	56.1	13.7	2.7	26.5	0.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	72.4	13.9	10.9	24.8	1,237
Gujranwala	58.0	15.1	2.1	24.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	75.2	16.0	10.6	26.6	1,578
Lahore	63.6	8.7	0.7	25.6	0.7	0.6	0.1	100.0	73.0	18.7	11.2	29.9	1,914
Multan	50.7	6.6	3.1	38.6	0.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	60.4	16.4	8.0	24.5	1,162
Rawalpindi	74.7	3.6	2.6	15.3	2.5	1.3	0.0	100.0	80.8	15.1	9.2	24.2	882
Sahiwal	48.5	14.7	2.1	33.8	0.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	65.3	22.6	7.9	30.5	827
Sargodha	49.8	9.8	6.2	30.5	3.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	65.7	12.0	7.1	19.1	804
Punjab	52.3	9.6	2.8	33.2	1.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	64.7	14.8	8.8	23.6	10,653

[1] MICS indicator 5.7; MDG indicator 5.2 - Skilled attendant at delivery

[2] MICS indicator 5.9 - Caesarean section

[a] Total includes 53 unweighted cases of place of delivery missing

[b] Total includes 2 unweighted cases of women's education missing

Figure RH.3: Person assisting at delivery, MICS Punjab, 2014

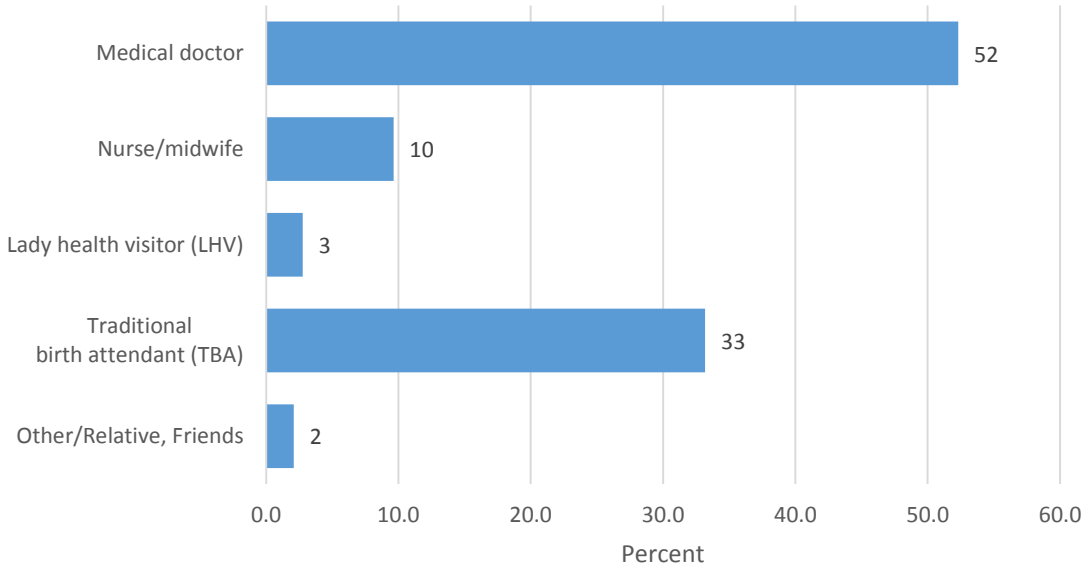


Table RH.10 also shows information on women who delivered by caesarean section (C-section) and provides additional information on the timing of the decision to conduct a C-section (before labour pains began or after) in order to better assess if such decisions are mostly driven by medical or non–medical reasons.

Overall, 24 percent of ever married women who delivered in the last two years had a C-section; for 15 percent of women, the decision was taken before the onset of labour pains and for 9 percent after the pains. The prevalence of C-section births is higher in urban (33%) compared to rural areas (20%). Women living in the households in the highest quintile are more likely to have a C-section (42%) compared to 9 percent for women living in the households in the lowest quintile. Similar trend can be seen with women's education.

Place of Delivery

Increasing the proportion of births that are delivered in health facilities is an important factor in reducing the health risks to both the mother and the baby. Proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risks of complications and infection that can cause morbidity and mortality to either the mother or the baby. Table RH.11 presents the percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by place of delivery, and the percentage of births delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics.

Table RH.11: Place of delivery

Percent distribution of ever married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by place of delivery of their last birth, Punjab, 2014.

	Place of delivery							Number of ever married women with a live birth in the last two years
	Health facility							
	Public sector	Private sector	Home	Other	Missing/ DK	Total	Delivered in health facility[1]	
Punjab	17.9	42.8	38.7	0.1	0.4	100.0	60.8	10,653
Area of residence								
Rural	14.9	38.4	46.1	0.0	0.6	100.0	53.3	7,369
All Urban	24.6	52.9	22.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	77.5	3,284
Major Cities	30.1	54.1	15.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	84.2	1,692
Other Urban	18.8	51.6	29.2	0.1	0.2	100.0	70.5	1,592
Mother's age at birth								
Less than 20	16.6	40.4	42.6	0.1	0.2	100.0	57.0	694
20-34	18.5	44.1	36.9	0.1	0.5	100.0	62.6	8,660
35-49	15.0	35.9	48.6	0.1	0.5	100.0	50.8	1,298
Number of antenatal care visits								
None	7.9	16.5	73.1	0.0	2.6	100.0	24.3	1,838
1-3 visits	14.9	34.3	50.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	49.2	3,653
4+ visits	23.7	58.5	17.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	82.2	5,118
Women's education[a]								
None/pre-school	12.0	30.2	57.1	0.1	0.6	100.0	42.2	4,816
Primary	19.6	42.0	38.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	61.5	1,961
Middle	26.2	49.1	24.1	0.0	0.6	100.0	75.3	1,096
Secondary	24.0	58.3	17.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	82.3	1,467
Higher	23.7	67.8	8.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	91.5	1,311
Wealth index quintile								
Lowest	9.3	23.4	66.6	0.1	0.7	100.0	32.7	2,327
Second	13.7	34.5	51.4	0.1	0.3	100.0	48.2	2,166
Middle	18.5	44.2	36.3	0.1	0.8	100.0	62.7	2,144
Fourth	24.9	50.8	24.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	75.6	2,065
Highest	24.8	65.4	9.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	90.3	1,951
Division								
Bahawalpur	10.4	30.9	57.5	0.0	1.2	100.0	41.3	1,068
D.G. Khan	11.1	24.2	64.3	0.0	0.4	100.0	35.3	1,181
Faisalabad	11.5	57.9	30.3	0.1	0.2	100.0	69.4	1,237
Gujranwala	15.4	52.5	31.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	67.9	1,578
Lahore	28.0	43.0	28.5	0.1	0.4	100.0	71.0	1,914
Multan	12.4	44.3	42.5	0.0	0.7	100.0	56.8	1,162
Rawalpindi	40.3	36.9	21.5	0.3	1.1	100.0	77.2	882
Sahiwal	12.6	48.6	38.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	61.2	827
Sargodha	17.4	42.1	40.2	0.1	0.3	100.0	59.4	804

[1] MICS indicator 5.8 - Institutional deliveries

[a] Total includes 2 unweighted cases of women's education missing

About 61 percent of births are delivered in a health facility; 18 percent occur in public sector facilities and 43 percent in private. The findings also show that 39 percent of births occur at home. The proportion of institutional deliveries varies from 35 percent in D.G Khan division to 77 percent in Rawalpindi division. Only 24 percent who did not receive antenatal delivered in a health facility compared to 82 percent of women who had at least four antenatal visits. Women with higher education are more than twice as likely to deliver in a health facility compared to their rural counterparts (92% compared to 42%). Similarly, women living in the households in the highest quintile are more likely to deliver in a health facility compared to women living in the households in the lowest quintile.

Post-natal Health Checks

The time of birth and immediately after is a critical window of opportunity to deliver lifesaving interventions for both the mother and the newborn. Across the world, approximately 3 million newborns annually die in the first month of life[49] and the majority of these deaths occur within a day or two of birth[50], which is also the time when the majority of maternal deaths occur[51].

Despite the importance of the first few days following birth, large-scale, nationally representative household survey programmes have not systematically included questions on the post-natal period and care for the mother and newborn. In 2008, the Countdown to 2015 initiative, which monitors progress on maternal, newborn and child health interventions, highlighted this data gap, and called not only for post-natal care (PNC) programmes to be strengthened, but also for better data availability and quality[52].

Following the establishment and discussions of an Inter-Agency Group on PNC and drawing on lessons learned from earlier attempts of collecting PNC data, a new questionnaire module for MICS was developed and validated. Named the Post-natal Health Checks (PNHC) module, the objective is to collect information on newborns' and mothers' contact with a provider, not content of care. The rationale for this is that as PNC programmes scale up, it is important to measure the coverage of that scale up and ensure that the platform for providing essential services is in place. Content is considered more difficult to measure, particularly because the respondent is asked to recall services delivered up to two years preceding the interview.

Table RH.12 displays the percent distribution of women age 15-49 who gave birth in a health facility in the two years preceding the survey by duration of stay in the facility following the delivery, according to background characteristics.

Overall, 52 percent of women, who gave birth in a health facility, stay 12 hours or more in the facility after delivery. A slightly higher proportion (56%) of urban women stay 12 hours or more than rural women (50%). As expected, nearly all women (98%) giving birth through C-section stay 12 hours or more in the facility after giving birth. A positive correlation can be observed between longer stay at facility after delivery and wealth ; 51 percent of the women living in the households in the lowest quintile stay at a facility for less than 6 hours (and 41% for 12 hours or more) compared to 63 percent of the women living in the households in the highest quintile who stay in a health facility for 12 hours or more. A similar trend on length of stay in a health facility after delivery is observed for women's education.

[49] UN Interagency Group for Child Mortality Estimation. 2013. *Levels and Trends in Child Mortality: Report 2013*

[50] Lawn, JE et al. 2005. *4 million neonatal deaths: When? Where? Why?* Lancet 2005; 365:891–900.

[51] WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, The World Bank. 2012. *Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990-2010*. World Health Organization.

[52] HMN, UNICEF, WHO. 2008. *Countdown to 2015: Tracking Progress in Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival, The 2008 Report*. UNICEF.

Table RH.12: Post-partum stay in health facility

Percent distribution of ever married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who had their last birth delivered in a health facility by duration of stay in health facility, Punjab, 2014.

	Duration of stay in health facility								Number of ever married women who had their last birth delivered in a health facility in the last 2 years
	Less than 6 hours	6-11 hours	12-23 hours	1-2 days	3 days or more	DK/ Missing	Total	12 hours or more[1]	
Punjab	39.8	7.9	1.6	15.3	35.1	0.3	100.0	52.0	6,473
Area of residence									
Rural	42.7	7.5	1.4	14.6	33.4	0.3	100.0	49.5	3,927
All Urban	35.4	8.6	1.9	16.4	37.6	0.1	100.0	55.9	2,547
Major Cities	29.8	10.2	2.9	18.2	38.8	0.1	100.0	59.9	1,425
Other Urban	42.4	6.6	0.7	14.0	36.1	0.1	100.0	50.8	1,122
Mother's age at birth									
Less than 20	41.3	9.7	0.9	14.7	33.2	0.2	100.0	48.7	396
20-34	39.3	7.8	1.7	15.4	35.6	0.2	100.0	52.6	5,418
35-49	43.2	7.6	1.6	15.0	32.2	0.3	100.0	48.8	660
Type of health facility									
Public	37.7	9.5	2.0	18.8	31.8	0.2	100.0	52.6	1,909
Private	40.7	7.3	1.5	13.8	36.4	0.3	100.0	51.8	4,565
Type of delivery									
Vaginal birth	63.9	12.9	2.7	17.2	3.0	0.4	100.0	22.9	3,949
C-section	2.1	0.2	0.0	12.3	85.3	0.1	100.0	97.6	2,525
Women's education[a]									
None/pre-school	47.2	8.2	1.8	12.3	30.0	0.4	100.0	44.1	2,033
Primary	43.7	8.7	1.8	13.0	32.6	0.3	100.0	47.3	1,206
Middle	39.9	5.9	1.7	15.8	36.3	0.4	100.0	53.9	826
Secondary	33.9	9.0	1.2	17.4	38.5	0.0	100.0	57.1	1,207
Higher	29.1	6.9	1.6	20.3	42.0	0.1	100.0	63.8	1,199
Wealth index quintile									
Lowest	51	8.0	2.1	11.3	27.1	0.5	100.0	40.5	760
Second	49.6	7.5	1.3	13.3	27.9	0.5	100.0	42.5	1,045
Middle	44.6	6.1	1.4	13.7	33.8	0.3	100.0	48.9	1,345
Fourth	37.3	8.5	1.4	13.8	38.8	0.1	100.0	54.0	1,562
Highest	27.8	9.0	2.1	20.6	40.5	0.0	100.0	63.2	1,761
Division									
Bahawalpur	31.2	8.8	1.2	20.8	37.8	0.2	100.0	59.8	441
D.G. Khan	61.1	7.1	1.7	11.2	18.5	0.3	100.0	31.5	417
Faisalabad	42.3	9.5	2.0	10.2	35.7	0.3	100.0	48.0	859
Gujranwala	39.6	7.9	1.8	15.0	35.4	0.3	100.0	52.3	1,072
Lahore	32.4	10.0	2.3	14.8	40.3	0.2	100.0	57.4	1,360
Multan	39.6	5.5	0.8	12.8	40.5	0.8	100.0	54.1	660
Rawalpindi	38.6	7.3	1.3	28.9	23.9	0.0	100.0	54.2	681
Sahiwal	36.0	5.7	1.0	11.9	45.3	0.1	100.0	58.2	506
Sargodha	52.5	6.0	1.1	12.5	27.9	0.0	100.0	41.5	478

[1] **MICS indicator 5.10 - Post-partum stay in health facility**

[a] Total includes 2 unweighted cases of women's education missing

Safe motherhood programmes have recently increased emphasis on the importance of post-natal care, recommending that all women and newborns receive a health check within two days of delivery. To assess the extent of post-natal care utilization, women were asked whether they and their newborn received a health check after the delivery, the timing of the first check, and the type of health provider for the woman's last birth in the two years preceding the survey.

Table RH.13 describes the percentage of babies born in the last two years who received health checks and post-natal care visits from any health provider after birth. It may be noted that *health checks following birth* while in facility or at home refer to checks provided by any health provider regardless

of timing, whereas *post-natal care visits* refer to a separate visit to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services and therefore do not include *health checks following birth* while in facility or at home. The indicator *Post-natal health checks* includes any health check after birth received while in the health facility and at home, regardless of timing, as well as PNC visits within two days of delivery.

Table RH.13: Post-natal health checks for newborns

Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years whose last live birth received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution whose last live birth received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Punjab, 2014.

		PNC visit for newborns[b]									
	Health check following birth while in facility or at home[a]	Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	DK/ Missing	Total	Post-natal health check for the newborn[1, c]	Number of last live births in the last two years
Punjab	88.3	5.5	2.5	2.0	4.7	10.2	72.7	2.4	100.0	88.8	10,653
Area of residence											
Rural	87.0	6.2	2.6	2.2	4.4	8.4	73.8	2.3	100.0	87.6	7,369
All Urban	91.2	3.8	2.2	1.5	5.2	14.4	70.3	2.5	100.0	91.7	3,284
Major Cities	89.8	2.7	1.6	1.7	4.5	14.1	72.5	2.8	100.0	90.1	1,692
Other Urban	92.6	4.9	2.8	1.4	6.0	14.8	67.9	2.2	100.0	93.3	1,592
Mother's age at birth											
Less than 20	87.9	6.3	2.4	2.9	4.5	7.1	73.2	3.6	100.0	88.5	694
20-34	88.5	5.4	2.5	2.0	4.8	10.8	72.2	2.3	100.0	89.0	8,660
35-49	87.1	5.4	2.6	1.6	3.8	8.5	75.8	2.4	100.0	87.8	1,298
Place of delivery[d]											
Home	80.9	7.9	3.8	2.4	1.5	0.6	83.8	0.0	100.0	81.7	4,125
Health facility	93.7	4.0	1.7	1.7	6.8	16.5	65.5	3.9	100.0	94.1	6,473
Public	92.9	3.3	1.5	1.9	5.0	12.4	71.7	4.2	100.0	93.2	1,909
Private	94.0	4.2	1.8	1.6	7.5	18.2	62.9	3.8	100.0	94.5	4,565
Women's education[e]											
None/pre-school	84.1	6.2	2.7	1.7	3.6	5.4	78.7	1.6	100.0	84.6	4,816
Primary	89.3	5.1	2.7	2.4	4.7	10.1	73.2	1.9	100.0	90.3	1,961
Middle	92.1	5.0	2.9	2.8	4.5	12.2	69.0	3.6	100.0	92.5	1,096
Secondary	91.7	4.8	2.1	1.6	5.5	15.9	66.7	3.4	100.0	92.2	1,467
Higher	95.0	4.5	1.7	1.9	8.1	20.1	59.9	3.8	100.0	95.3	1,311
Wealth index quintile											
Lowest	82.7	7.6	2.9	2.2	3.1	3.8	79.3	1.2	100.0	83.6	2,327
Second	85.9	6.2	2.8	2.2	3.8	6.3	76.8	1.9	100.0	86.4	2,166
Middle	89.0	5.6	2.3	2.1	4.9	9.6	73.2	2.3	100.0	89.5	2,144
Fourth	91.5	3.8	2.7	1.7	5.0	13.4	69.7	3.6	100.0	92.1	2,065
Highest	93.4	3.7	1.7	1.7	6.9	19.7	63.1	3.1	100.0	93.6	1,951
Division											
Bahawalpur	95.1	7.0	6.9	3.2	7.0	7.6	65.8	2.5	100.0	95.4	1,068
D.G. Khan	76.5	16.4	2.3	1.7	2.6	2.7	71.3	3.1	100.0	77.7	1,181
Faisalabad	89.8	4.4	1.9	1.7	4.6	12.3	71.9	3.2	100.0	90.4	1,237
Gujranwala	93.2	2.1	2.6	1.2	3.8	15.8	73.1	1.5	100.0	93.7	1,578
Lahore	86.5	3.3	1.6	1.4	3.4	10.7	78.1	1.5	100.0	86.8	1,914
Multan	90.7	4.2	0.8	1.7	6.1	7.4	76.0	3.7	100.0	91.1	1,162
Rawalpindi	87.0	5.0	2.5	2.6	4.3	10.0	71.0	4.6	100.0	87.5	882
Sahiwal	83.7	3.4	1.3	3.9	6.7	12.9	71.6	0.3	100.0	84.6	827
Sargodha	91.0	5.3	3.5	2.1	5.9	11.2	70.2	1.8	100.0	91.6	804

[1] MICS indicator 5.11 - Post-natal health check for the newborn

[a] Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).

[b] Post-natal care visits (PNC) refer to a separate visit to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services. PNC visits do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home (see note [a] above).

[c] Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note [a] above), as well as PNC visits (see note [b] above) within two days of delivery.

[d] Total includes 53 unweighted cases of place of delivery missing

[e] Total includes 2 unweighted cases of women's education missing

Overall, 88 percent of newborns receive a health check following birth while in a facility or at home. With regard to PNC visits, they predominantly occur after the first week following the birth (10%) About three quarters of the newborns have no postnatal care visits. However, a total of 89 percent of all newborns receive a post-natal health check at any time after birth. This percentage varies from 77 percent in DG Khan division to 95 percent in Bahawalpur division. Urban newborns are more likely to receive both a health check following birth (91%) and a post-natal health check (92%) than their rural counterparts (87% and 88% respectively).

Health checks following birth take place more frequently in institutional deliveries (94%), whereas for newborns delivered at home the figure is comparatively low (81%).

In Table RH.14, the percentage of newborns who received the first PNC visit within one week of birth is shown by location and type of service provider. As defined above, a visit does not include a check in the facility or at home following birth.

Out of those newborns whose PNC visits occur within one week of birth, about 43 percent are in a private facility and 42 percent at home. Looking at proportion of PNC visits taking place at home, there are notable differences according to background characteristics. Note, for instance, that only 7 percent of children born at home attend a private facility for PNC visit, whereas 87 percent of the babies born in a private facility also attend a private facility for the PNC visit. The private facility visits are predominantly by mothers in the wealthy households as well as by mothers with high education.

About 61 percent of the first PNC visits for newborns are provided by a doctor, nurse or midwife. This however masks large differences across population groups. For example, the urban-rural distribution shows that three out of four first visits (78%) among urban newborns are attended by a doctor, nurse, or midwife compared to 54 percent among rural newborns.

Table RH.14: Post-natal care visits for newborns within one week of birth

Percent distribution of ever married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years whose last live birth received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Punjab, 2014.

	Location of first PNC visit for newborns				Provider of first PNC visit for newborns					Number of last live births in the last two years with a PNC visit within the first week of life
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Total	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Lady health visitor (LHV)	Lady health worker (LHW)	Traditional birth attendant	Total	
Punjab	42.3	15.1	42.6	100.0	60.8	4.8	2.5	31.9	100.0	1,560
Area of residence										
Rural	48.3	13.2	38.5	100.0	54.3	5.1	2.9	37.6	100.0	1,141
All Urban	25.8	20.2	54.0	100.0	78.4	4.1	1.3	16.3	100.0	418
Major Cities	19.2	21.3	59.5	100.0	83.3	3.0	1.1	12.5	100.0	178
Other Urban	30.7	19.4	49.9	100.0	74.8	4.8	1.3	19.0	100.0	240
Mother's age at birth										
Less than 20	50.3	18.7	30.9	100.0	52.3	3.3	5.6	38.8	100.0	112
20-34	40.5	14.5	45.0	100.0	63.2	4.7	2.2	29.9	100.0	1,273
35-49	49.6	16.8	33.6	100.0	49.3	6.9	2.3	41.4	100.0	173
Place of delivery[a]										
Home	89.2	4.0	6.7	100.0	20.8	2.4	2.1	74.6	100.0	645
Health facility	9.2	22.8	68.0	100.0	88.9	6.5	2.8	1.8	100.0	914
Public	14.5	75.9	9.7	100.0	86.5	5.4	5.7	2.4	100.0	224
Private	7.5	5.5	87.0	100.0	89.7	6.9	1.9	1.6	100.0	690
Women's Education										
None/pre-school	57.1	12.7	30.2	100.0	42.9	5.9	3.3	47.9	100.0	684
Primary	44.9	15.5	39.6	100.0	61.7	4.5	2.4	31.4	100.0	291
Middle	33.4	23.1	43.4	100.0	71.0	5.3	2.4	21.4	100.0	167
Secondary	26.0	15.5	58.5	100.0	82.6	2.6	1.2	13.6	100.0	205
Higher	13.7	15.5	70.8	100.0	88.1	3.7	1.4	6.8	100.0	213
Wealth index quintile										
Lowest	64.9	10.9	24.2	100.0	35.5	6.0	3.3	55.3	100.0	366
Second	51.0	15.3	33.6	100.0	50.1	5.3	2.5	42.1	100.0	325
Middle	40.3	15.0	44.7	100.0	66.7	5.2	3.1	24.9	100.0	320
Fourth	29.0	18.6	52.4	100.0	74.3	3.5	2.8	19.4	100.0	274
Highest	17.2	16.9	65.8	100.0	86.9	3.5	0.3	9.3	100.0	274
Division										
Bahawalpur	58.1	11.9	30.0	100.0	45.3	1.3	1.3	52.2	100.0	258
D.G. Khan	56.9	10.7	32.3	100.0	33.5	14.1	1.1	51.3	100.0	271
Faisalabad	28.5	11.4	60.1	100.0	77.4	3.6	5.3	13.7	100.0	157
Gujranwala	35.3	16.2	48.5	100.0	72.1	1.5	3.7	22.7	100.0	152
Lahore	33.1	20.3	46.6	100.0	76.3	2.1	0.8	20.7	100.0	185
Multan	33.1	17.1	49.8	100.0	72.0	3.0	2.0	23.0	100.0	150
Rawalpindi	37.4	27.6	35.1	100.0	70.0	3.9	2.1	24.0	100.0	127
Sahiwal	35.3	12.7	52.1	100.0	67.7	1.8	6.0	24.5	100.0	125
Sargodha	40.5	14.0	45.5	100.0	64.2	7.5	2.9	25.4	100.0	135

[a] Total includes 1 unweighted case of place of delivery missing

Tables RH.15 and RH.16 show information collected on post-natal health checks and visits of the mother and are identical to Tables RH.13 and RH.14.

Table RH.15: Post-natal health checks for mothers

Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth at the time of last birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Punjab, 2014.

		PNC visit for mothers[b]								
	Health check following birth while in facility or at home[a]	Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	DK/ Missing	Total	Post-natal health check for the mother[1, c]	Number of ever married women who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey
Punjab	86.0	2.2	1.8	1.7	4.0	17.0	71.8	1.5	100.0	86.3	10,653
Area of residence											
Rural	84.5	2.2	1.9	1.7	3.5	13.9	75.3	1.4	100.0	84.8	7,369
All Urban	89.5	2.0	1.6	1.7	5.0	23.9	63.9	1.9	100.0	89.7	3,284
Major Cities	88.8	1.5	0.9	1.7	4.8	25.6	63.1	2.4	100.0	89.0	1,692
Other Urban	90.2	2.5	2.3	1.7	5.3	22.2	64.7	1.4	100.0	90.5	1,592
Mother's age at birth											
Less than 20	84.3	2.9	1.9	0.9	4.7	12.2	75.5	1.9	100.0	84.7	694
20-34	86.5	2.3	1.7	1.8	4.0	18.1	70.7	1.5	100.0	86.9	8,660
35-49	83.6	1.1	2.1	1.9	3.5	12.7	77.2	1.5	100.0	83.7	1,298
Place of delivery[d]											
Home	76.3	2.9	3.1	2.3	1.8	0.7	89.3	0.0	100.0	76.7	4,125
Health facility	92.9	1.7	0.9	1.4	5.4	27.6	60.4	2.5	100.0	93.2	6,473
Public	91.1	1.6	0.7	0.7	3.7	21.3	69.6	2.4	100.0	91.5	1,909
Private	93.7	1.8	1.1	1.7	6.1	30.2	56.6	2.6	100.0	93.9	4,565
Type of delivery											
Vaginal birth	82.4	2.7	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.8	87.3	0.4	100.0	82.8	8,129
C-section	97.8	0.4	0.2	0.6	9.0	62.8	21.7	5.3	100.0	97.8	2,525
Women's education[e]											
None/pre-school	81.0	2.3	2.0	1.6	3.1	9.2	80.8	1.0	100.0	81.3	4,816
Primary	86.7	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.9	16.7	73.2	1.6	100.0	87.6	1,961
Middle	90.0	2.0	2.3	1.4	4.2	22.6	65.0	2.6	100.0	90.1	1,096
Secondary	91.0	2.2	1.5	1.8	5.4	26.3	61.1	1.7	100.0	91.0	1,467
Higher	94.6	2.2	1.0	2.0	6.9	31.3	54.3	2.3	100.0	94.8	1,311
Wealth index quintile											
Lowest	78.3	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.7	6.2	83.3	1.0	100.0	78.8	2,327
Second	83.2	2.5	1.9	1.4	3.0	9.8	80.0	1.3	100.0	83.4	2,166
Middle	87.4	2.4	1.4	1.7	3.6	16.8	72.9	1.3	100.0	87.7	2,144
Fourth	90.0	2.1	1.8	1.4	5.0	23.5	63.7	2.5	100.0	90.3	2,065
Highest	92.7	1.6	1.2	1.8	6.1	31.4	56.3	1.7	100.0	92.9	1,951
Division											
Bahawalpur	91.4	3.2	6.2	3.2	5.4	11.8	68.6	1.6	100.0	91.8	1,068
D.G. Khan	69.0	2.8	0.8	1.1	3.4	3.5	86.2	2.1	100.0	69.5	1,181
Faisalabad	89.3	2.0	1.4	1.8	3.5	20.4	69.1	1.9	100.0	89.9	1,237
Gujranwala	92.0	1.2	1.4	1.3	2.9	23.8	68.4	1.0	100.0	92.4	1,578
Lahore	85.4	1.7	1.2	1.4	3.7	21.8	69.3	0.9	100.0	85.6	1,914
Multan	89.5	2.6	0.3	1.5	5.3	14.7	72.5	3.0	100.0	89.5	1,162
Rawalpindi	84.3	2.0	1.6	1.6	3.8	13.6	75.5	1.9	100.0	84.5	882
Sahiwal	82.4	1.1	0.2	2.5	3.0	19.9	72.7	0.6	100.0	82.7	827
Sargodha	89.0	3.8	4.0	1.8	5.8	18.0	65.6	1.0	100.0	89.4	804

[1] MICS indicator 5.12 - Post-natal health check for the mother

[a] Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).

[b] Post-natal care visits (PNC) refer to a separate visit to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services. PNC visits do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home (see note [a] above).

[c] Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note [a] above), as well as PNC visits (see note [b] above) within two days of delivery.

[d] Total includes 53 unweighted cases of place of delivery missing

[e] Total includes 2 unweighted cases of women's education missing

Table RH.15 displays a pattern somewhat similar to Table RH.13. Overall, 86 percent of mothers receive a health check following birth while in a facility or at home. With regards to PNC visits, the majority take place after the first week following birth (17%). As regards the postnatal health checks, it is reported by 86 percent of the mothers. Urban mothers are slightly more likely to receive a health check, both following birth (90%) and in total including PNC visits (90%), than their rural counterparts (85% respectively). There is a positive correlation to both education and household wealth, with the percentage of post-natal health checks of mothers increasing with education and wealth. Health checks following birth occur mainly in health facility (93%), whereas for mothers delivering at home the figure is lower at 76 percent. The main difference between the table for newborns and the table for mothers is that the percentage with health checks, both following the birth and through a visit, is lower for mothers than for newborns. This is associated with much lower rates of timely PNC visits. The situation of mothers that did not receive a PNC visit is almost the same as that of newborns.

Table RH.16 deals with PNC visits for mothers by location and type of provider and it matches with Table RH.14. As defined above, a visit does not include a check in the facility or at home following birth.

Overall, 41 percent of the first PNC visits for mothers occur in a private facility. This proportion varies across background characteristics. The largest variation is found according to household wealth, where only 19 percent of the women living in the households in the lowest quintile have their first PNC visit in a private facility compared to 66% of women living in the households in the highest quintile. A similar distribution is found according to education of the women as well as their area of residence.

With regards to provider of the first PNC visit for mothers, the variations across background characteristics are not large, although there is a higher prevalence among urban women of doctor/nurse/midwife at 77 percent against their rural counterparts at 51 percent. In contrast, traditional birth attendants among rural women are the most common providers (42%) compared to 18 percent among urban women. As expected, almost all women giving birth by C-section are seen by a doctor/nurse/midwife at their first PNC visit.

Table RH.16: Post-natal care visits for mothers within one week of birth

Percent distribution of ever married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Punjab, 2014.

	Location of first PNC visit						Provider of first PNC visit for mothers					Number of ever married women who gave birth in the two years preceding survey and received a PNC visit within one week of delivery
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Other location	DK/ Missing	Total	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Lady health visitor (LHV)	Lady health worker (LHW)	Traditional birth attendant	Total	
Punjab	47.3	11.4	41.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	59.4	3.9	2.7	34.0	100.0	1,029
Area of residence												
Rural	56.0	8.9	35.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	50.9	3.6	3.5	42.0	100.0	691
All Urban	29.6	16.4	53.8	0.0	0.3	100.0	76.8	4.4	1.0	17.7	100.0	337
Major Cities	21.6	20.6	57.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	82.2	3.9	1.1	12.8	100.0	151
Other Urban	36.0	13.0	50.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	72.5	4.8	1.0	21.7	100.0	187
Mother's age at birth												
Less than 20	48.8	11.9	39.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	54.4	2.2	4.2	39.3	100.0	72
20-34	45.6	11.2	43.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	62.0	3.9	2.6	31.5	100.0	843
35-49	58.6	12.3	29.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	43.7	4.7	2.8	48.9	100.0	112
Duration of stay in health facility												
Less than 12 hours	21.3	16.3	62.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	78.8	7.4	3.8	9.9	100.0	320
12-23 hours	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
1-2 days	13.2	23.0	63.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.3	4.7	2.3	1.6	100.0	92
3 days or more	10.0	15.9	74.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.2	1.4	0.6	0.8	100.0	194
DK/Missing	92.3	2.9	4.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	19.8	2.2	2.6	75.5	100.0	418
Place of delivery												
Home	93.0	2.5	4.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	19.2	2.2	2.6	76.0	100.0	415
Health facility	16.5	17.2	66.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	86.5	5.0	2.8	5.7	100.0	613
Public	28.7	67.5	3.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	80.3	3.4	7.6	8.7	100.0	128
Private	13.3	3.9	82.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.2	5.4	1.5	4.9	100.0	485
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Type of delivery												
Vaginal birth	59.3	9.4	31.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	47.0	4.6	3.3	45.1	100.0	773
C-section	11.2	17.5	71.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.8	1.7	0.7	0.7	100.0	256
Women's Education												
None/pre-school	61.6	9.0	28.9	0.2	0.2	100.0	42.8	3.6	4.0	49.6	100.0	437
Primary	52.9	10.1	37.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	56.6	1.9	2.7	38.8	100.0	167
Middle	43.2	11.3	45.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	70.2	3.7	1.8	24.4	100.0	107
Secondary	33.2	13.6	53.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	73.7	7.0	1.5	17.7	100.0	159
Higher	18.8	17.1	64.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	86.6	3.6	1.0	8.8	100.0	158

Table RH.16: Post-natal care visits for mothers within one week of birth

Percent distribution of ever married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Punjab, 2014.

	Location of first PNC visit						Provider of first PNC visit for mothers					Number of ever married women who gave birth in the two years preceding survey and received a PNC visit within one week of delivery
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Other location	DK/ Missing	Total	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Lady health visitor (LHV)	Lady health worker (LHW)	Traditional birth attendant	Total	
Wealth index quintile												
Lowest	73.7	7.1	18.7	0.5	0.0	100.0	33.1	0.9	4.7	61.3	100.0	222
Second	60.7	8.9	29.9	0.0	0.5	100.0	43.2	4.3	2.2	50.3	100.0	192
Middle	45.5	11.6	42.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	61.8	5.4	2.9	29.9	100.0	195
Fourth	38.4	13.0	48.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	72.1	4.2	3.2	20.4	100.0	212
Highest	17.4	16.3	66.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.4	4.8	0.3	7.5	100.0	207
Division												
Bahawalpur	63.9	4.5	31.2	0.0	0.5	100.0	38.4	0.5	1.3	59.9	100.0	192
D.G. Khan	58.1	14.7	26.2	1.1	0.0	100.0	45.2	3.9	2.4	48.5	100.0	96
Faisalabad	34.6	7.7	57.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	74.6	1.7	6.6	17.0	100.0	107
Gujranwala	52.3	12.0	35.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	63.0	0.6	3.8	32.7	100.0	108
Lahore	34.1	16.0	49.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	77.7	3.1	1.0	18.1	100.0	153
Multan	28.1	16.3	55.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	74.5	6.0	0.6	18.9	100.0	113
Rawalpindi	50.0	20.5	29.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	57.5	11.1	2.0	29.4	100.0	80
Sahiwal	53.6	7.8	38.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	49.1	0.0	8.0	42.9	100.0	56
Sargodha	49.1	7.7	43.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	56.3	9.8	2.8	31.0	100.0	124
Punjab	47.3	11.4	41.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	59.4	3.9	2.7	34.0	100.0	1,029

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table RH.17 exhibits the distribution of women with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by receipt of health checks within 2 days of birth for the mother and the newborn. The table indicates that for 84 percent of live births, both the mothers and their newborns, receive a health check following birth within 2 days of birth, whereas for 9 percent of births neither mother nor newborn received it. There are positive correlations of health checks with household wealth and the education of the woman, where increasing wealth and education tends to equate with better coverage and vice versa. As expected, the opposite is true for births without health checks.

Table RH.17: Post-natal health checks for mothers and newborns

Percent distribution of ever married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by post-natal health checks for the mother and newborn, within two days of the most recent birth, Punjab, 2014.

	Health checks or PNC visits within 2 days of birth for:						
	Both mothers and newborns	Mothers only	Newborns only	Neither mother nor newborn	DK/ Missing	Total	Number of ever married women age 15-49 years who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
Punjab	83.5	1.9	4.4	9.2	1.0	100.0	10,653
Area of residence							
Rural	82.0	1.9	4.6	10.5	1.0	100.0	7,369
All Urban	86.7	2.0	3.9	6.3	1.0	100.0	3,284
Major Cities	85.0	2.7	3.9	7.2	1.3	100.0	1,692
Other Urban	88.6	1.2	4.0	5.5	0.7	100.0	1,592
Mother's age at birth							
Less than 20	80.9	2.1	5.9	9.3	1.7	100.0	694
20-34	84.1	1.9	4.1	9.1	0.9	100.0	8,660
35-49	81.1	1.8	6.0	10.4	0.8	100.0	1,298
Place of delivery							
Home	75.2	1.5	6.5	16.8	0.0	100.0	4,125
Health facility	89.4	2.1	3.1	3.7	1.6	100.0	6,473
Public	87.8	2.1	3.9	4.6	1.6	100.0	1,909
Private	90.1	2.1	2.8	3.3	1.6	100.0	4,565
Other/DK/Missing	5.2	0.0	0.0	94.8	0.0	100.0	55
Type of delivery							
Vaginal birth	80.8	1.7	5.5	11.7	0.2	100.0	8,129
C-section	92.0	2.4	0.8	1.3	3.4	100.0	2,525
Women's education[a]							
None/pre-school	78.7	2.0	5.3	13.4	0.7	100.0	4,816
Primary	84.2	2.3	5.2	7.3	1.1	100.0	1,961
Middle	87.3	1.2	3.6	6.3	1.6	100.0	1,096
Secondary	87.9	2.1	3.4	5.7	1.0	100.0	1,467
Higher	92.1	1.4	1.8	3.4	1.4	100.0	1,311
Wealth index quintile							
Lowest	76.9	1.4	6.2	15.1	0.6	100.0	2,327
Second	80.2	2.1	5.2	11.3	1.1	100.0	2,166
Middle	84.8	2.2	4.0	8.3	0.7	100.0	2,144
Fourth	86.6	2.1	3.9	5.7	1.6	100.0	2,065
Highest	90.2	1.7	2.4	4.7	1.0	100.0	1,951
Division							
Bahawalpur	89.9	0.7	4.4	3.8	1.1	100.0	1,068
D.G. Khan	67.1	1.1	9.3	21.2	1.3	100.0	1,181
Faisalabad	86.4	1.8	2.7	7.4	1.7	100.0	1,237
Gujranwala	89.9	1.9	3.2	4.4	0.6	100.0	1,578
Lahore	82.3	3.0	4.1	10.2	0.4	100.0	1,914
Multan	85.4	2.0	3.6	6.9	2.1	100.0	1,162
Rawalpindi	81.0	2.5	5.4	10.1	1.0	100.0	882
Sahiwal	80.8	1.9	3.9	13.4	0.0	100.0	827
Sargodha	87.5	1.4	3.6	7.0	0.5	100.0	804

[a] Total includes 2 unweighted cases of women's education missing

IX. EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

Early Childhood Care and Education

Readiness of children for primary school can be improved through attendance to early childhood education programmes or through pre-school attendance. Early childhood education programmes include programmes for children that have organised learning components as opposed to baby-sitting and day-care which do not typically have organised education and learning.

It can be observed from the Table CD.1 that 26 percent of children age 36-59 months are attending an organised early childhood education programme. Urban-rural differentials are notable; the figure is high in urban at 36 percent compared to 21 percent in rural areas. Among children age 36-59 months, attendance to early childhood education programmes is more prevalent in Rawalpindi division (47%), and lowest in the Bahawalpur, DG Khan and Multan divisions (14% each). No real gender differentials exists, but differentials by socioeconomic status seem to be significant. Forty four percent of children living in the households in the highest quintile attended such programmes and this proportion drops to 9 percent among children living in the households in the lowest quintile.

Table CD.1: Early childhood education

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an organized early childhood education programme, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending early childhood education[1]	Number of children age 36-59 months
Punjab	25.7	11,527
Area of residence		
Rural	21.1	7,941
All Urban	35.9	3,585
Major Cities	36.4	1,841
Other Urban	35.4	1,744
Sex		
Male	24.9	5,809
Female	26.6	5,717
Age of child		
36-47 months	13.5	5,894
48-59 months	38.6	5,633
Mother's education		
None/pre-school	14.8	5,863
Primary	29.7	2,031
Middle	36.0	1,083
Secondary	41.6	1,399
Higher	45.5	1,151
Wealth index quintile		
Lowest	8.9	2,835
Second	18.9	2,314
Middle	27.9	2,119
Fourth	35.9	2,231
Highest	43.7	2,027
Division		
Bahawalpur	13.7	1,398
D.G. Khan	14.4	1,384
Faisalabad	28.9	1,352
Gujranwala	34.3	1,702
Lahore	31.9	1,931
Multan	14.0	1,248
Rawalpindi	47.2	899
Sahiwal	24.3	814
Sargodha	23.4	799

[1] **MICS indicator 6.1 - Attendance to early childhood education**

Quality of Care

It is well recognized that a period of rapid brain development occurs in the first 3-4 years of life, and the quality of home care is a major determinant of the child's development during this period. [53] In this context, engagement of adults in activities with children, presence of books in the home for the child, and the conditions of care are important indicators of quality of home care. As set out in *A World Fit for Children*, "children should be physically healthy, mentally alert, emotionally secure, socially competent and ready to learn."[54]

Information on a number of activities that support early learning was collected in the survey. These included the involvement of adults with children in the following activities: reading books or looking at picture books, telling stories, singing songs, taking children outside the home, compound or yard, playing with children, and spending time with children naming, counting, or drawing things.

For almost one-third (35%) of children age 36-59 months, an adult household member engaged in four or more activities that promote learning and school readiness during the 3 days preceding the survey (Table CD.2). The mean number of activities that adults engaged with children is 2.8. The table also indicates that the father's involvement in such activities is somewhat limited which is only 3 percent. About 9 percent of children age 36-59 months live without their biological father. As regards to mother's involvement in four or more activities that promote learning and school readiness during the 3 days preceding the survey, it is 12 percent. Less than 2 percent of children age 36-59 months live without their biological mother.

There are no gender differentials in terms of engagement of adults in activities with children. However differentials exists based on area of residence; a larger proportion of adults in urban (53%) engages in learning and school readiness activities with children than in rural areas (27%). Strong differences by mother's education, socio-economic status and divisions are also observed. Adult engagement in activities with children was greatest in Rawalpindi and Faisalabad divisions (51% and 50% respectively) and lowest in Bahawalpur division (21%), while the proportion was 65 percent for children living in the households in the highest quintile, as opposed to children living in the households in the lowest quintile (10%).

[53] Grantham-McGregor, S et al. 2007. *Developmental Potential in the First 5 Years for Children in Developing Countries*. The Lancet 369: 60–70
Belsky, J et al. 2006. *Socioeconomic Risk, Parenting During the Preschool Years and Child Health Age 6 Years*. European Journal of Public Health 17(5): 511–2.
[54] UNICEF. 2002. *A World Fit For Children* adopted by the UN General Assembly at the 27th Special Session, 10 May 2002: 2.

Table CD.2: Support for learning

Percentage of children age 36-59 months with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by biological fathers and mothers, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities[1]	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children living with their:		Number of children age 36-59 months	Percentage of children with whom biological fathers have engaged in four or more activities[2]	Mean number of activities with biological fathers	Number of children age 36-59 months living with their biological fathers	Percentage of children with whom biological mothers have engaged in four or more activities[3]	Mean number of activities with biological mothers	Number of children age 36-59 months living with their biological mothers
			Biological father	Biological mother							
Punjab	35.0	2.8	91.3	98.5	11,527	2.6	0.8	10,525	11.8	1.3	11,349
Area of residence											
Rural	27.0	2.5	90.9	98.4	7,941	2.0	0.8	7,219	7.5	1.0	7,816
All Urban	52.6	3.5	92.2	98.5	3,585	3.8	1.0	3,306	21.5	1.9	3,533
Major Cities	55.8	3.6	94.0	98.9	1,841	4.3	1.1	1,731	25.3	2.1	1,820
Other Urban	49.3	3.4	90.3	98.2	1,744	3.3	0.9	1,575	17.5	1.7	1,713
Sex											
Male	34.0	2.8	91.3	98.5	5,809	2.6	0.9	5,304	11.5	1.3	5,722
Female	36.0	2.8	91.3	98.4	5,717	2.5	0.8	5,220	12.2	1.3	5,627
Age of child											
36-47 months	33.5	2.8	91.7	98.5	5,894	2.5	0.8	5,404	11.7	1.3	5,803
48-59 months	36.5	2.9	90.9	98.5	5,633	2.6	0.8	5,120	12.0	1.3	5,547
Mother's education[a]											
None/Pre-school	18.3	2.2	93.4	98.0	5,863	1.3	0.7	5,478	2.2	0.6	5,747
Primary	35.9	2.8	89.6	98.8	2,031	2.2	0.8	1,820	9.0	1.2	2,007
Middle	51.5	3.5	90.3	98.9	1,083	3.2	0.9	978	19.4	1.9	1,071
Secondary	61.0	3.8	87.9	99.1	1,399	3.4	1.0	1,229	27.2	2.3	1,386
Higher	71.1	4.2	88.6	98.9	1,151	7.8	1.3	1,021	39.8	2.9	1,139
Father's education[b]											
None/pre-school	17.2	2.1	100.0	99.0	3,308	0.7	0.7	3,308	3.4	0.7	3,276
Primary	27.0	2.5	100.0	99.4	1,872	2.0	0.8	1,872	7.1	1.0	1,861
Middle	36.0	2.9	100.0	98.9	1,659	2.0	0.9	1,659	10.6	1.3	1,642
Secondary	45.8	3.3	100.0	99.2	2,245	3.0	1.0	2,245	15.9	1.6	2,228
Higher	63.0	3.9	100.0	99.5	1,438	8.8	1.4	1,438	27.8	2.2	1,432
Father not in the household	42.3	3.1	0.0	90.8	1,002	na	na	na	18.7	1.6	910

Table CD.2: Support for learning

Percentage of children age 36-59 months with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by biological fathers and mothers, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities[1]	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children living with their:		Number of children age 36-59 months	Percentage of children with whom biological fathers have engaged in four or more activities[2]	Mean number of activities with biological fathers	Number of children age 36-59 months living with their biological fathers	Percentage of children with whom biological mothers have engaged in four or more activities[3]	Mean number of activities with biological mothers	Number of children age 36-59 months living with their biological mothers
			Biological father	Biological mother							
Wealth index quintiles											
Lowest	10.4	1.8	94.7	98.7	2,835	0.7	0.6	2,686	1.6	0.5	2,798
Second	24.5	2.4	93.4	97.8	2,314	1.9	0.8	2,161	4.6	0.9	2,262
Middle	35.9	2.9	92.8	98.6	2,119	1.9	0.8	1,967	9.3	1.2	2,089
Fourth	48.5	3.3	88.4	98.4	2,231	2.9	0.9	1,971	16.4	1.7	2,194
Highest	65.4	4.0	85.8	99.0	2,027	6.2	1.1	1,740	31.9	2.5	2,006
Division											
Bahawalpur	21.2	2.6	94.6	98.5	1,398	1.2	0.9	1,323	3.4	0.8	1,377
D.G. Khan	22.2	2.2	89.6	98.4	1,384	2.5	0.6	1,239	6.8	0.7	1,362
Faisalabad	49.9	3.5	95.4	98.8	1,352	2.7	0.9	1,290	14.8	1.7	1,336
Gujranwala	42.1	3.1	79.4	98.9	1,702	2.3	0.7	1,352	15.2	1.5	1,683
Lahore	42.7	3.1	94.4	98.4	1,931	3.9	1.0	1,822	20.1	1.8	1,901
Multan	21.0	2.3	94.5	98.3	1,248	1.4	0.8	1,179	4.8	0.8	1,226
Rawalpindi	50.5	3.3	88.5	99.0	899	2.8	0.9	796	23.1	1.9	890
Sahiwal	35.3	2.7	92.8	97.5	814	3.2	0.9	755	5.4	1.0	794
Sargodha	26.1	2.3	96.1	97.7	799	2.9	0.8	768	7.8	1.1	781
Punjab	35.0	2.8	91.3	98.5	11,527	2.6	0.8	10,525	11.8	1.3	11,349

[1] MICS indicator 6.2 - Support for learning

[2] MICS Indicator 6.3 - Father's support for learning

[3] MICS Indicator 6.4 - Mother's support for learning

[a] The background characteristic "Mother's education" refers to the education level of the respondent to the Questionnaire for Children Under Five, and covers both mothers and primary caretakers, who are interviewed when the mother is not listed in the same household. Since indicator 6.4 reports on the biological mother's support for learning, this background characteristic refers to only the educational levels of biological mothers when calculated for the indicator in question.

[b] Total includes 1 unweighted cases of father's education missing

na: not applicable

Exposure to books in early years not only provides the child with greater understanding of the nature of print, but may also give the child opportunities to see others reading, such as older siblings doing school work. Presence of books is important for later school performance. The mothers/caretakers of all children under 5 were asked about number of children's books or picture books they have for the child, and the types of playthings that are available at home.

In Punjab, only 8 percent of children age 0-59 months live in households where at least 3 children's books are present for the child (Table CD.3). The proportion of children with 10 or more books declines to only less than 1 percent. Rawalpindi division has highest (21%) percentage of children who have three or more books at home as compared to the other divisions. While no gender differentials are observed, a higher percentage of urban children have access to children's books than those living in rural households. The proportion of under-5 children who have 3 or more children's books is 13 percent in urban areas, compared to 5 percent in rural areas. The presence of children's books is positively correlated with the child's age; in the homes of 11 percent of children age 24-59 months, there are 3 or more children's books, while the figure is less than 1 percent for children age 0-23 months. There are also notable differences by mother's education and wealth quintile.

When children for whom there are 10 or more children's books or picture books are taken into account, a similar pattern of the background characteristics is observed as in the case of at least 3 children's books.

Table CD.3: Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 5 by numbers of children's books present in the household, and by playthings that child plays with, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				Number of children under age 5
	3 or more children's books[1]	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/manufactured toys	Household objects/objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings[2]	
Punjab	7.6	0.3	27.3	64.7	61.5	52.5	27,495
Area of residence							
Rural	5.2	0.1	29.9	58.9	64.4	52.2	19,002
All Urban	12.9	0.5	21.5	77.8	55.0	53.1	8,493
Major Cities	15.9	0.7	19.7	79.9	50.3	49.7	4,364
Other Urban	9.8	0.3	23.3	75.7	60.0	56.7	4,129
Sex							
Male	7.2	0.3	26.7	66.4	61.1	52.6	13,915
Female	7.9	0.2	27.9	63.0	61.9	52.4	13,580
Age							
0-23 months	0.8	0.1	19.0	54.0	46.2	38.2	10,642
24-59 months	11.8	0.4	32.5	71.5	71.2	61.5	16,853
Mother's education							
None/pre-school	2.7	0.1	30.8	50.9	65.6	48.8	13,140
Primary	5.8	0.1	26.3	68.7	62.7	54.9	4,991
Middle	10.4	0.2	25.4	76.6	58.6	57.3	2,740
Secondary	14.3	0.4	21.2	82.7	53.2	54.6	3,563
Higher	20.6	1.3	22.6	86.2	54.5	57.4	3,062
Wealth index quintile							
Lowest	0.9	0.0	35.1	36.6	68.4	44.9	6,316
Second	2.9	0.1	29.9	57.5	66.5	52.7	5,560
Middle	5.5	0.1	26.3	70.7	61.8	55.1	5,335
Fourth	10.9	0.2	22.1	78.7	56.6	55.3	5,380
Highest	19.9	1.0	21.1	87.4	52.1	56.1	4,904
Division							
Bahawalpur	2.0	0.1	12.7	47.2	60.6	33.1	3,080
D.G. Khan	2.9	0.1	57.5	42.6	66.9	57.2	3,151
Faisalabad	2.6	0.2	31.8	74.4	66.9	64.1	3,272
Gujranwala	12.9	0.2	25.4	77.2	60.4	57.2	4,100
Lahore	14.0	0.6	16.4	77.0	55.4	51.3	4,670
Multan	3.0	0.1	23.5	46.6	60.7	42.4	3,019
Rawalpindi	21.5	0.7	26.0	79.3	49.0	50.2	2,165
Sahiwal	3.7	0.2	34.8	68.9	75.6	63.9	2,032
Sargodha	1.4	0.0	23.8	64.2	62.8	54.9	2,005

[1] MICS indicator 6.5 - Availability of children's books
[2] MICS indicator 6.6 - Availability of playthings

Table CD.3 also shows that 53 percent of children age 0-59 months had 2 or more types of playthings to play with in their homes. The types of playthings included in the questionnaires were homemade toys (such as dolls and cars, or other toys made at home), toys that came from a store, and household objects (such as pots and bowls) or objects and materials found outside the home (such as sticks, rocks, animal shells, or leaves). A higher proportion of children (65%) play with toys that come from a store and 62 percent play with household objects or objects found outside the house; however, the percentage for homemade toys is 27 percent. By division, the proportion of children who have 2 or more types of playthings ranges from 33 percent in Bahawalpur to 64 percent each in Sahiwal and Faisalabad.

Leaving children alone or in the presence of other young children is known to increase the risk of injuries.[55] In the present survey, two questions were asked to find out whether children age 0-59 months were left alone during the week preceding the interview, and whether children were left in the care of other children under 10 years of age. This data is displayed in Table CD.4.

The table shows that 4 percent of children age 0-59 months were left in the care of other children under 10 years of age, while 5 percent were left alone during the week preceding the interview. Combining the two care indicators, it is calculated that a total of 7 percent of children were left with inadequate care during the past week, either by being left alone or in the care of another child under 10 years of age. No differences are observed by sex of the child. More children living in the households in the lowest quintile were left with inadequate care (9%) than children living in the households in the highest quintile (5%).

[55] Grossman, DC. 2000. *The History of Injury Control and the Epidemiology of Child and Adolescent Injuries*. The Future of Children, 10(1): 23-52.

Table CD.4: Inadequate care

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or left in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of children under age 5:			
	Left alone in the past week	Left in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate care in the past week[1]	Number of children under age 5
Punjab	4.6	3.7	6.8	27,495
Area of residence				
Rural	5.0	4.3	7.5	19,002
All Urban	3.7	2.3	5.2	8,493
Major Cities	3.8	2.2	5.4	4,364
Other Urban	3.7	2.4	4.9	4,129
Sex				
Male	4.5	3.5	6.5	13,915
Female	4.7	3.8	7.0	13,580
Age				
0-23 months	3.3	2.9	5.1	10,642
24-59 months	5.4	4.1	7.8	16,853
Mother's education				
None/pre-school	5.2	5.2	8.2	13,140
Primary	4.2	3.4	6.4	4,991
Middle	3.5	1.9	4.8	2,740
Secondary	4.2	1.3	4.8	3,563
Higher	4.3	1.6	5.4	3,062
Wealth index quintile				
Lowest	5.6	6.2	9.0	6,316
Second	5.0	4.4	7.6	5,560
Middle	4.1	3.3	6.2	5,335
Fourth	4.1	2.4	5.7	5,380
Highest	4.0	1.4	4.8	4,904
Division				
Bahawalpur	2.4	2.4	4.5	3,080
D.G. Khan	4.2	5.5	6.9	3,151
Faisalabad	3.5	2.4	4.5	3,272
Gujranwala	6.5	4.4	9.7	4,100
Lahore	2.7	2.5	4.2	4,670
Multan	3.1	2.7	4.5	3,019
Rawalpindi	8.8	2.8	10.5	2,165
Sahiwal	10.8	8.9	15.1	2,032
Sargodha	2.5	2.9	4.7	2,005

[1] **MICS indicator 6.7 - Inadequate care**

Developmental Status of Children

Early childhood development is defined as an orderly, predictable process along a continuous path, in which a child learns to handle more complicated levels of moving, thinking, speaking, feeling and relating to others. Physical growth, literacy and numeracy skills, socio-emotional development and readiness to learn are vital domains of a child's overall development, which is a basis for overall human development. [56]

A 10-item module was used to calculate the Early Child Development Index (ECDI). The primary purpose of the ECDI is to inform public policy regarding the developmental status of children in Punjab.

[56] Shonkoff, J and Phillips, D (eds). 2000. *From neurons to neighborhoods: the science of early childhood development*. Committee on Integrating the Science of Early Childhood Development, National Research Council, 2000.

The index is based on selected milestones that children are expected to achieve by ages 3 and 4. The 10 items are used to determine if children are developmentally on track in four domains:

- Literacy-numeracy: Children are identified as being developmentally on track based on whether they can identify/name at least ten letters of the alphabet, whether they can read at least four simple, popular words, and whether they know the name and recognize the symbols of all numbers from 1 to 10. If at least two of these are true, then the child is considered developmentally on track.
- Physical: If the child can pick up a small object with two fingers, like a stick or a rock from the ground and/or the mother/caretaker does not indicate that the child is sometimes too sick to play, then the child is regarded as being developmentally on track in the physical domain.
- Social-emotional: Children are considered to be developmentally on track if two of the following are true: If the child gets along well with other children, if the child does not kick, bite, or hit other children and if the child does not get distracted easily.
- Learning: If the child follows simple directions on how to do something correctly and/or when given something to do, is able to do it independently, then the child is considered to be developmentally on track in this domain.

ECDI is then calculated as the percentage of children who are developmentally on track in at least three of these four domains.

The results are presented in Table CD.5. In Punjab, 67 percent of children age 36-59 months are developmentally on track. The ECDI is slightly lower among boys (65%) than girls (69%). As expected, ECDI is higher in the older children compared to those that are younger since children mature more skills with increasing age; 73 percent among children age 48-59 months and 62 percent among those age 36-47 months. Similarly, higher ECDI is seen in children attending to an early childhood education programme at 82 percent compared to 62 percent of children who are not attending.

The analysis of four domains of child development shows that 98 percent of children are on track in physical domain and 94 percent in learning but much less on track in social-emotional (62%) and literacy-numeracy (25%). In each individual domain the higher score is associated with attending an early childhood education programme and older children age 48-59 months.

Table CD.5: Early child development index

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score[1]	Percentage of children not on track in any of the four domains	Number of children age 36-59 months
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional	Learning			
Punjab	25.1	97.7	62.2	93.6	67.2	1.0	11,527
Area of residence							
Rural	20.0	97.6	60.3	92.8	63.5	0.9	7,941
All Urban	36.5	97.8	66.2	95.5	75.6	1.0	3,585
Major Cities	39.1	98.0	69.2	96.7	79.6	0.7	1,841
Other Urban	33.8	97.6	63.1	94.2	71.3	1.3	1,744
Sex							
Male	23.8	97.4	60.3	93.3	65.2	1.0	5,809
Female	26.4	98.0	64.1	94.0	69.3	0.9	5,717
Age							
36-47 months	14.5	96.7	61.4	92.1	61.8	1.7	5,894
48-59 months	36.2	98.7	63.0	95.2	72.9	0.2	5,633
Attendance to early childhood education							
Attending	57.8	99.1	64.7	96.4	81.8	0.0	2,967
Not attending	13.8	97.2	61.3	92.6	62.2	1.3	8,559
Mother's education							
None/pre-school	13.8	97.8	60.4	92.1	60.8	0.8	5,863
Primary	26.4	97.4	61.9	94.7	67.6	0.7	2,031
Middle	37.3	98.4	63.6	95.6	74.5	0.6	1,083
Secondary	39.1	97.3	65.5	95.4	76.2	1.8	1,399
Higher	51.7	97.2	66.5	95.3	81.6	1.4	1,151
Wealth index quintile							
Lowest	7.8	97.8	58.9	90.9	56.7	0.6	2,835
Second	16.8	97.7	62.3	92.8	63.3	1.0	2,314
Middle	25.9	97.6	60.2	94.3	66.6	1.0	2,119
Fourth	34.9	97.8	64.5	95.1	73.4	1.0	2,231
Highest	47.3	97.3	66.1	96.1	80.4	1.4	2,027
Division							
Bahawalpur	15.8	96.5	59.9	92.1	61.5	1.3	1,398
D.G. Khan	14.9	98.3	52.3	89.4	52.7	0.4	1,384
Faisalabad	25.7	98.2	68.9	94.4	73.0	1.3	1,352
Gujranwala	26.1	97.3	58.0	95.8	67.3	1.7	1,702
Lahore	32.9	98.3	67.2	95.7	74.1	0.6	1,931
Multan	21.3	97.1	60.7	95.5	64.0	0.8	1,248
Rawalpindi	41.3	95.6	61.5	93.3	72.7	1.0	899
Sahiwal	30.9	98.6	63.8	89.2	68.0	0.8	814
Sargodha	18.9	99.1	70.2	94.4	74.1	0.5	799

[1] **MICS indicator 6.8 - Early child development index**

X. LITERACY AND EDUCATION

Literacy among Young Women

The Youth Literacy Rate reflects the outcomes of primary education over the previous 10 years or so. As a measure of the effectiveness of the primary education system, it is often seen as a proxy measure of social progress and economic achievement. In MICS Punjab, 2014, since only a women's questionnaire was administered, the results are based on females age 15-24. Literacy is assessed on the ability of the respondent to read a short simple statement or based on school attendance.

The proportion of literates are presented in Table ED.1. The data in the table indicate that 73 percent of young women in Punjab are literate. Literacy status varies by area of residence, 88 percent in urban compared to 65 percent in rural. Of women who stated that primary school was their highest level of education, 72 percent are actually able to read the statement shown to them. Among divisions, the proportion of literate women is highest in Rawalpindi and Gujranwala divisions (87% each) and lowest in D.G Khan division (50%).There is a strong association between household wealth and literacy. Women living in the households in the highest quintile are almost four times more likely to be literate living in households in the than are women living in the households in the lowest quintile.

Table ED.1: Literacy (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are literate, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage literate[1]	Percentage not known	Number of women age 15-24 years
Punjab	72.6	0.2	21,119
Area of residence			
Rural	64.6	0.1	13,886
All Urban	88.0	0.3	7,233
Major Cities	90.4	0.4	3,681
Other Urban	85.5	0.2	3,552
Education[a]			
None/pre-school	1.9	0.1	4,801
Primary	71.9	0.6	3,831
Middle	100.0	0.0	2,882
Secondary	100.0	0.0	4,919
Higher	100.0	0.0	4,677
Age			
15-19	74.9	0.2	11,158
20-24	70.0	0.2	9,960
Wealth index quintile			
Lowest	26.7	0.1	3,269
Second	58.6	0.1	4,238
Middle	78.7	0.3	4,553
Fourth	88.7	0.2	4,683
Highest	96.7	0.1	4,376
Division			
Bahawalpur	52.5	0.4	2,102
D.G. Khan	49.5	0.1	1,682
Faisalabad	76.3	0.1	2,732
Gujranwala	86.6	0.1	3,446
Lahore	82.0	0.2	3,883
Multan	67.1	0.2	2,307
Rawalpindi	86.8	0.3	1,885
Sahiwal	63.1	0.0	1,441
Sargodha	63.7	0.2	1,642

[1] **MICS indicator 7.1; MDG indicator 2.3 - Literacy rate among young women**

[a] Total includes 7 unweighted cases of education missing

School Readiness

Attendance to pre-school education is important for the readiness of children to school. Table ED.2 shows the proportion of children in the first grade of primary school (regardless of age) who attended pre-school the previous year[57]. Overall, 93 percent of children who are currently attending the first grade of primary school were attending pre-school the previous year. Background characteristics show that generally most first graders in Punjab have attended pre-school.

Table ED.2: School readiness

Percentage of children attending first grade of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended pre-school in previous year[1]	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Punjab	92.5	6,231
Area of residence		
Rural	91.9	4,187
All Urban	93.9	2,044
Major Cities	93.5	1,047
Other Urban	94.3	997
Sex		
Male	92.5	3,310
Female	92.6	2,921
Mother's education		
None/pre-school	91.1	3,186
Primary	91.7	1,205
Middle	95.4	570
Secondary	95.4	737
Higher	96.6	531
Wealth index quintile		
Lowest	90.0	1,103
Second	92.3	1,373
Middle	90.9	1,396
Fourth	94.9	1,280
Highest	94.8	1,078
Division		
Bahawalpur	90.0	607
D.G. Khan	93.0	503
Faisalabad	93.3	761
Gujranwala	94.9	998
Lahore	92.1	1,187
Multan	91.7	804
Rawalpindi	89.8	530
Sahiwal	95.4	386
Sargodha	92.7	454

[1] **MICS indicator 7.2 - School readiness**

[57] The computation of the indicator does not exclude repeaters, and therefore is inclusive of both children who are attending primary school for the first time, as well as those who were in the first grade of primary school the previous school year and are repeating. Children repeating may have attended pre-school prior to the school year during which they attended the first grade of primary school for the first time; these children are not captured in the numerator of the indicator

Preschool Attendance

Thirty seven percent of children age 3–4 years are attending pre-school, with comparable attendance for boys and girls (37% for each) (Table ED.2A). In urban areas, pre-school attendance is higher (48%) compared to 33 percent in the rural. A much higher percentage of children age 4 years, attend pre-school (51%) compared to those age 3 years (25%). Pre-school attendance increases markedly with education of the household head and household wealth. It is observed that the percentage of 3 and 4 year olds attending pre-school is much lower than the percentage of children in grade 1 (of any age) who attended preschool the year before (as shown in ED.2). This is may be due to the fact that children start school usually later than the school entry of 5 (see table ED.4) therefore they may also participate in pre-school at an older age.

Table ED.2A: Pre-school attendance

Percentage of children of aged 36-59 months attending pre-school, Punjab, 2014.

	Male		Female		Total	
	Pre-school attendance	Number of children age 36-59 months	Pre-school attendance	Number of children age 36-59 months	Pre-school attendance	Number of children age 36-59 months
Punjab	37.2	6,418	37.4	6,173	37.3	12,591
Area of residence						
Rural	32.3	4,540	32.8	4,165	32.6	8,705
All Urban	49.0	1,878	46.8	2,008	47.9	3,886
Major Cities	49.9	908	46.7	1,069	48.2	1,977
Other Urban	48.1	970	46.9	939	47.5	1,909
Age						
3	23.7	3,224	25.3	3,258	24.5	6,482
4	50.8	3,194	50.9	2,915	50.9	6,109
Education of household head[a]						
None/pre-school	26.3	2,623	24.9	2,414	25.6	5,037
Primary	37.3	1,102	36.7	1,136	37.0	2,239
Middle	41.6	892	41.9	813	41.7	1,705
Secondary	50.1	1,148	49.9	1,133	50.0	2,281
Higher	52.1	651	56.4	675	54.3	1,326
Wealth index quintile						
Lowest	17.6	1,571	14.1	1,489	15.9	3,061
Second	29.0	1,421	32.5	1,151	30.6	2,572
Middle	39.7	1,146	40.8	1,206	40.3	2,352
Fourth	50.4	1,179	48.7	1,163	49.5	2,342
Highest	59.0	1,100	57.1	1,165	58.0	2,265
Division						
Bahawalpur	22.4	760	22.7	684	22.6	1,443
D.G. Khan	20.7	788	19.7	715	20.2	1,503
Faisalabad	37.7	770	40.2	710	38.9	1,480
Gujranwala	50.1	907	51.2	950	50.7	1,857
Lahore	44.4	1,017	42.2	1,065	43.3	2,083
Multan	28.9	751	27.7	693	28.3	1,444
Rawalpindi	56.7	490	51.6	488	54.2	978
Sahiwal	40.0	460	36.4	428	38.3	888
Sargodha	37.4	475	43.4	440	40.3	914

[a] Total includes 4 unweighted cases of household head's education missing

Primary and Secondary School Participation

Universal access to basic education and the completion of primary education by the world's children is one of the Millennium Development Goals. Education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowering women, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour and sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment, and influencing population growth.

In Punjab, children enter primary school at age 5 and secondary school at age 12. There are 5 grades in primary school and 5 in secondary school. In primary school, grades are referred to as class 1 to class 5 and for secondary school, grades are referred to as class 6 to class 10. The school year typically runs from April of one year to March of the following year.

Of children who are of primary school entry age (age 5) in Punjab, 23 percent are attending the first grade of primary school (Table ED.3); Sex differentials do not exist. However differentials are present by urban-rural areas. Children's participation to primary school is timelier in urban areas (26%) than in rural (22%). A positive correlation in school participation with mother's education and socioeconomic status is observed; for children age 5 whose mothers have higher education, 38 percent are attending the first grade compared to 16 percent of children whose mothers have no education or only pre-school. Of children living in the households in the highest quintile, the proportion is 32 percent, while it is only about 12 percent among children living in the households in the lowest quintile.

Table ED.3 also provides information for children entering class 1 at the age of 6 years. In Punjab, 46 percent of children aged 6 years enter class 1 and this proportion is higher in urban (57%) than rural areas (42%).

Table ED.3: Primary school entry

Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate) and percentage of children age 6 years entering grade 1, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1[1]	Number of children of primary school entry age (5 years old)	Percentage of children age 6 years entering grade 1	Number of children age 6 years
Punjab	23.4	6,396	46.1	6,594
Area of residence				
Rural	22.2	4,407	41.6	4,667
All Urban	26.0	1,988	57.0	1,928
Major Cities	23.8	1,034	58.4	955
Other Urban	28.4	954	55.6	973
Sex				
Male	22.5	3,257	45.9	3,340
Female	24.3	3,139	46.4	3,254
Mother's education				
None/pre-school	16.2	3,385	33.9	3,809
Primary	26.5	1,158	56.8	1,069
Middle	32.4	549	56.4	542
Secondary	33.9	708	68.2	661
Higher	37.6	597	75.1	514
Wealth index quintile				
Lowest	11.9	1,506	20.2	1,750
Second	19.8	1,296	44.7	1,432
Middle	27.8	1,299	53.7	1,237
Fourth	29.1	1,200	60.8	1,163
Highest	31.8	1,096	66.8	1,011
Division				
Bahawalpur	18.2	645	31.9	817
D.G. Khan	10.5	715	24.5	848
Faisalabad	25.4	695	51.6	758
Gujranwala	29.9	950	62.5	926
Lahore	23.2	1,158	52.0	1,073
Multan	21.4	803	41.6	794
Rawalpindi	36.0	498	65.0	459
Sahiwal	19.8	454	42.2	475
Sargodha	28.0	478	48.2	445

[1] **MICS indicator 7.3 - Net intake rate in primary education**

Table ED.4: Primary school net attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending preschool, and percentage out of school, Punjab, 2014.

	Male					Female					Total				
		Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school[a]	Number of children
Punjab	58.9	16.8	24.2	41.0	16,255	56.8	21.5	21.4	42.9	15,392	57.9	19.1	22.9	41.9	31,647
Area of residence															
Rural	55.4	20.4	24.1	44.5	11,423	52.0	27.0	20.8	47.8	10,865	53.7	23.6	22.5	46.1	22,287
All Urban	67.1	8.3	24.5	32.8	4,832	68.4	8.4	23.0	31.4	4,527	67.8	8.3	23.8	32.1	9,359
Major Cities	66.7	7.3	26.0	33.3	2,378	68.0	7.3	24.4	31.7	2,281	67.3	7.3	25.2	32.5	4,659
Other Urban	67.5	9.4	23.0	32.4	2,454	68.9	9.5	21.6	31.1	2,246	68.2	9.4	22.3	31.7	4,700
Age at beginning of school year															
5	23.4	24.2	52.3	76.5	3,257	25.0	26.4	48.3	74.7	3,139	24.2	25.3	50.3	75.6	6,396
6	46.8	18.2	34.7	53.0	3,340	47.2	23.4	29.0	52.5	3,254	47.0	20.8	31.9	52.7	6,594
7	66.7	14.8	18.3	33.1	3,409	64.7	19.4	15.8	35.2	3,199	65.7	17.0	17.1	34.1	6,607
8	77.2	13.4	9.3	22.8	3,158	72.8	18.8	8.2	27.0	3,019	75.0	16.1	8.7	24.8	6,177
9	81.8	13.1	5.0	18.1	3,091	77.7	19.0	3.2	22.2	2,781	79.9	15.8	4.2	20.0	5,872
Mother's education															
None/pre-school	50.9	25.5	23.4	48.9	9,515	45.0	33.6	21.2	54.8	8,902	48.1	29.4	22.3	51.7	18,416
Primary	64.1	7.0	28.8	35.8	2,626	69.0	7.5	23.3	30.8	2,569	66.6	7.2	26.1	33.4	5,195
Middle	70.3	3.9	25.7	29.7	1,289	71.8	4.6	23.2	27.8	1,214	71.0	4.3	24.5	28.8	2,503
Secondary	75.3	2.3	22.4	24.7	1,543	76.0	2.3	21.6	23.9	1,509	75.6	2.3	22.0	24.3	3,052
Higher	75.9	2.7	21.3	24.0	1,283	79.4	3.0	17.4	20.4	1,198	77.6	2.8	19.4	22.2	2,481
Wealth index quintile															
Lowest	38.4	38.2	23.3	61.5	4,224	29.0	53.4	17.4	70.8	3,964	33.8	45.5	20.5	66.0	8,188
Second	56.6	16.0	27.3	43.3	3,493	54.1	21.9	23.9	45.7	3,204	55.4	18.8	25.6	44.4	6,698
Middle	66.5	10.3	22.9	33.2	3,109	67.1	8.9	23.6	32.5	2,980	66.8	9.6	23.2	32.9	6,089
Fourth	69.9	5.2	24.9	30.1	2,874	72.1	5.4	22.3	27.7	2,859	71.0	5.3	23.6	28.9	5,732
Highest	74.2	3.4	22.4	25.8	2,555	75.6	3.0	21.2	24.2	2,385	74.9	3.2	21.8	25.0	4,940
Division															
Bahawalpur	47.8	31.6	20.5	52.1	1,932	40.2	43.0	16.7	59.7	1,749	44.2	37.0	18.7	55.7	3,682
D.G. Khan	39.9	33.0	27.0	60.0	1,999	33.5	46.0	20.4	66.4	1,878	36.8	39.3	23.8	63.1	3,877
Faisalabad	63.3	12.4	24.3	36.7	1,867	62.6	16.2	21.1	37.3	1,773	62.9	14.3	22.7	37.0	3,640
Gujranwala	70.9	6.3	22.8	29.1	2,257	71.0	5.5	23.4	28.9	2,195	70.9	5.9	23.1	29.0	4,452
Lahore	63.2	10.2	26.5	36.6	2,701	64.9	9.8	25.1	34.9	2,603	64.1	10.0	25.8	35.8	5,304
Multan	55.8	21.6	22.3	43.9	2,011	51.7	27.8	19.7	47.5	1,873	53.8	24.6	21.0	45.7	3,884
Rawalpindi	76.1	4.0	19.8	23.8	1,174	74.5	5.8	19.2	25.0	1,124	75.3	4.8	19.5	24.4	2,298
Sahiwal	54.2	17.2	28.5	45.7	1,172	54.5	21.4	23.9	45.3	1,100	54.4	19.2	26.3	45.5	2,272
Sargodha	62.1	11.1	26.5	37.6	1,141	59.4	19.1	21.5	40.6	1,097	60.8	15.0	24.0	39.1	2,238

[1] MICS indicator 7.4; MDG indicator 2.1 - Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

[a] The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending school and those attending preschool

Table ED.4 provides the percentage of children of primary school age 5 to 9 years who are attending primary or secondary school[58] and those who are out of school. Fifty eight percent of children of primary school age are attending school, slightly higher for males (59%) compare to females (57%). About 42 percent of the children are defined as out of school which comprise 19 percent not attending school and 23 percent are attending pre-school. It may be noted that the children attending pre-school are appeared to be starting school late and are counted as out of school. In urban areas 68 percent of children attend school while in rural areas, attendance is at 54 percent. Similar relationship is observed with mother's education and household wealth. For mothers with only pre-school or no education, 48 percent of the children are attending school compared to 78 percent for mothers with higher education. Similarly, only one-third of children living in the households in the lowest quintile (34%) are attending school and this increases to 75 percent in the children living in the households in the highest quintile. At division level, net attendance ratio of primary level in the children ranges from 37 percent in DG Khan division to 75 percent in Rawalpindi division.

Table ED.4B presents the Gross Attendance Rate (GAR) for primary school, which considers the number of children of all ages who are attending primary or secondary school as a percentage of the total number of children of primary school age (5–9 years).

[58] Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only primary school attendance, but also secondary school attendance in the numerator.

Table ED.4B: Primary school gross attendance ratio (5-9) years

Percentage of children of all ages attending primary school or secondary school (adjusted gross attendance), Punjab, 2014.

	Male		Female		Total	
	Gross attendance ratio (adjusted)	Number of children	Gross attendance ratio (adjusted)	Number of children	Gross attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Number of children
Punjab	89.8	16,255	82.1	15,392	86.1	31,647
Area of residence						
Rural	87.4	11,423	76.4	10,865	82.0	22,287
All Urban	95.5	4,832	95.8	4,527	95.6	9,359
Major Cities	94.5	2,378	95.5	2,281	95.0	4,659
Other Urban	96.5	2,454	96.1	2,246	96.3	4,700
Mother's education						
None/pre-school	86.0	9,515	72.1	8,902	79.3	18,416
Primary	96.0	2,626	98.5	2,569	97.3	5,195
Middle	96.1	1,289	93.0	1,214	94.6	2,503
Secondary	97.1	1,543	93.8	1,509	95.4	3,052
Higher	87.0	1,283	93.2	1,198	90.0	2,481
Wealth index quintile						
Lowest	65.9	4,224	46.9	3,964	56.7	8,188
Second	92.5	3,493	85.2	3,204	89.0	6,698
Middle	101.9	3,109	97.8	2,980	99.9	6,089
Fourth	101.8	2,874	97.8	2,859	99.8	5,732
Highest	97.3	2,555	98.1	2,385	97.7	4,940
Division						
Bahawalpur	77.3	1,932	60.7	1,749	69.4	3,682
D.G. Khan	67.7	1,999	52.7	1,878	60.4	3,877
Faisalabad	95.2	1,867	91.7	1,773	93.5	3,640
Gujranwala	102.8	2,257	101.8	2,195	102.3	4,452
Lahore	94.8	2,701	92.1	2,603	93.5	5,304
Multan	86.2	2,011	75.3	1,873	80.9	3,884
Rawalpindi	108.6	1,174	99.0	1,124	103.9	2,298
Sahiwal	83.6	1,172	78.8	1,100	81.3	2,272
Sargodha	96.5	1,141	85.5	1,097	91.1	2,238

[1] **MICS indicator 7.S4 - Primary school gross attendance ratio (adjusted)**

The gross attendance ratio (GAR) at the primary level in the Punjab is 86 percent. The rate varies by sex, area of residence, mother's education and household wealth. Boys have higher GAR (90%) than girls (82%) and the same is true for urban areas (96%) compared to rural (82%). Thus more boys than girls and more urban children than rural (of all ages) attend primary school. Gross primary attendance rate increases sharply with the wealth quintiles, from 57 percent in the lowest quintile to 98 percent in the highest quintile. The higher GAR (86%) than the NAR (58%) indicates that many children in primary school at the time of the survey were over the official primary school going age.

The secondary school net attendance ratio is presented in Table ED.5[59]. It is observed that only 42 percent of the children are attending secondary school. Of the remaining, most (31%) are still attending primary school, and the rest (27%) are out of school. Secondary school net attendance is higher in urban (54%) than rural areas (37%). It also has a positive relation with wealth status of the household and level of the mother's education.

[59] Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher levels in the numerator.

Table ED.5: Secondary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, Punjab, 2014.

	Male				Female				Total			
		Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending primary school	Out of school[a]	Number of children
Punjab	42.6	33.5	23.8	14,454	41.7	27.5	30.7	13,560	42.1	30.6	27.2	28,014
Area of residence												
Rural	38.6	35.3	25.9	9,908	34.2	27.5	38.1	9,168	36.5	31.6	31.8	19,076
All Urban	51.1	29.6	19.2	4,545	57.2	27.4	15.3	4,392	54.1	28.5	17.3	8,938
Major Cities	52.6	28.3	19.0	2,294	59.8	26.7	13.3	2,256	56.2	27.5	16.2	4,550
Other Urban	49.6	31.0	19.3	2,251	54.5	28.0	17.4	2,137	52.0	29.6	18.4	4,388
Age at beginning of school year												
10	14.3	67.4	18.2	3,099	16.2	60.7	23.1	2,884	15.2	64.2	20.6	5,983
11	35.6	45.0	19.2	2,755	37.7	36.2	26.0	2,548	36.6	40.8	22.4	5,304
12	47.4	29.8	22.7	3,016	45.8	22.7	31.5	2,834	46.6	26.4	27.0	5,850
13	59.3	14.4	26.2	2,812	54.2	10.0	35.6	2,684	56.8	12.3	30.8	5,496
14	58.8	7.8	33.4	2,771	56.5	5.3	38.0	2,610	57.7	6.5	35.7	5,381
Mother's education												
None/pre-school	33.8	35.1	31.0	9,204	28.4	27.7	43.7	8,449	31.2	31.6	37.1	17,653
Primary	51.1	35.1	13.8	2,303	54.5	32.7	12.8	2,211	52.7	33.9	13.3	4,513
Middle	55.5	33.7	10.9	926	62.9	28.8	8.2	887	59.1	31.3	9.6	1,813
Secondary	62.0	28.9	9.0	1,135	73.7	21.5	4.8	1,161	67.9	25.2	6.9	2,296
Higher	73.9	20.0	5.9	843	76.3	18.9	4.8	815	75.1	19.5	5.4	1,658
Cannot be determined[b]	53.9	1.4	44.8	44	(32.3)	(4.7)	(62.9)	38	43.8	2.9	53.2	82
Wealth index quintile												
Lowest	21.0	34.3	44.5	3,218	9.3	22.6	67.9	2,988	15.4	28.7	55.8	6,206
Second	36.5	38.0	25.4	3,127	28.4	32.5	38.9	2,892	32.6	35.4	31.9	6,019
Middle	44.9	36.3	18.7	2,957	48.0	32.2	19.8	2,725	46.4	34.3	19.2	5,682
Fourth	52.0	32.3	15.7	2,765	60.6	27.5	11.9	2,615	56.2	29.9	13.9	5,381
Highest	65.7	24.7	9.6	2,386	71.0	22.0	6.9	2,339	68.3	23.4	8.3	4,726

Table ED.5: Secondary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, Punjab, 2014.

	Male				Female				Total			
		Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending primary school	Out of school[a]	Number of children
Division												
Bahawalpur	28.3	32.8	38.8	1,628	26.7	23.5	49.6	1,463	27.5	28.4	43.9	3,091
D.G. Khan	30.5	34.2	35.2	1,541	23.4	23.2	53.3	1,517	27.0	28.8	44.2	3,059
Faisalabad	47.5	31.2	21.3	1,847	43.2	29.9	26.8	1,655	45.5	30.6	23.9	3,503
Gujranwala	50.5	33.7	15.8	2,086	55.9	31.1	13.0	2,075	53.2	32.4	14.4	4,162
Lahore	47.1	33.4	19.5	2,506	51.9	28.3	19.6	2,352	49.4	30.9	19.5	4,859
Multan	35.9	36.2	27.8	1,654	33.7	26.6	39.7	1,619	34.8	31.4	33.7	3,273
Rawalpindi	57.0	32.3	10.6	1,116	58.3	25.4	15.9	1,033	57.6	29.0	13.1	2,149
Sahiwal	38.2	34.4	27.2	976	34.9	28.4	36.6	897	36.6	31.5	31.7	1,873
Sargodha	46.0	34.4	19.5	1,099	36.9	28.7	34.2	948	41.8	31.8	26.3	2,047
Punjab	42.6	33.5	23.8	14,454	41.7	27.5	30.7	13,560	42.1	30.6	27.2	28,014

[1] MICS indicator 7.5 - Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

[a] The percentage of children of secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary, or higher education

[b] Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

The percentage of children entering first grade who eventually reach the last grade of primary school is presented in Table ED.6. Of all children starting grade one, the majority (96%) eventually reach the last grade of primary school. The MICS included only questions on school attendance in the current and previous year. Thus, the indicator was calculated synthetically by computing the cumulative probability of survival from the first to the last grade of primary school, as opposed to calculating the indicator for a real cohort which would need to be followed from the time a cohort of children entered primary school, up to the time they reached the last grade of primary school. Repeaters are excluded from the calculation of the indicator, because it is not known whether they will eventually graduate. As an example, the probability that a child will move from the first grade to the second grade is computed by dividing the number of children who moved from the first grade to the second grade (during the two consecutive school years covered by the survey) by the number of children who have moved from the first to the second grade plus the number of children who were in the first grade the previous school year, but dropped out. Both the numerator and denominator excludes children who repeated during the two school years under consideration.

Table ED.6: Children reaching last grade of primary school

Percentage of children entering first grade of primary school who eventually reach the last grade of primary school (Survival rate to last grade of primary school), Punjab, 2014.

	Percent attending grade 1 last school year who are in grade 2 this school year	Percent attending grade 2 last school year who are attending grade 3 this school year	Percent attending grade 3 last school year who are attending grade 4 this school year	Percent attending grade 4 last school year who are attending grade 5 this school year	Percent who reach grade 5 of those who enter grade 1[1]
Punjab	99.5	99.2	98.7	98.3	95.8
Area of residence					
Rural	99.8	99.3	99.6	99.1	97.8
All Urban	99.9	99.5	98.6	98.5	96.5
Major Cities	99.3	99.4	98.4	98.6	95.8
Other Urban	99.7	98.9	99.1	98.0	95.7
Sex					
Male	99.3	99.0	98.5	98.1	95.1
Female	99.9	99.4	99.1	98.8	97.2
Mother's education[a]					
None/pre-school	99.4	98.7	98.0	97.7	93.9
Primary	99.4	99.5	99.2	98.5	96.7
Middle	99.8	99.7	99.2	99.6	98.4
Secondary	99.8	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.7
Higher	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.0	98.9
Wealth index quintile					
Lowest	99.2	98.3	97.6	97.1	92.4
Second	99.2	98.9	99.0	97.1	94.3
Middle	99.7	99.4	98.8	98.3	96.2
Fourth	99.6	99.3	98.7	99.2	97.0
Highest	99.9	99.9	99.2	99.5	98.4
Division					
Bahawalpur	99.6	99.3	99.2	99.5	97.6
D.G. Khan	99.8	98.6	99.1	97.7	95.3
Faisalabad	99.5	99.7	97.8	98.7	95.8
Gujranwala	99.6	99.0	99.2	98.6	96.4
Lahore	99.4	99.5	98.2	98.6	95.8
Multan	99.2	98.5	98.7	98.0	94.6
Rawalpindi	99.6	99.8	99.2	98.4	97.1
Sahiwal	99.3	99.2	98.6	96.9	94.1
Sargodha	99.6	98.2	99.0	97.1	94.0

[1] **MICS indicator 7.6; MDG indicator 2.2 - Children reaching last grade of primary**

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

[a] Total includes 1 unweighted cases of women's education missing

The primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education are presented in Table ED.7. The primary completion rate is the ratio of the total number of students, regardless of age, entering the last grade of primary school for the first time, to the number of children of the primary graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year.

Table ED.7 shows that the primary school completion rate is 75 percent. About 91 percent of the children who were attending the last grade of primary school in the previous school year were found to be attending the first grade of secondary school in the school year of the survey. The table also provides "effective" transition rate which takes account of the presence of repeaters in the final grade of primary school. This indicator better reflects situations in which pupils repeat the last grade of primary education but eventually make the transition to the secondary level. The simple transition rate tends to underestimate pupils' progression to secondary school as it assumes that the repeaters never reach secondary school. The table shows that in total 93 percent of the children in the last grade of primary school are expected to move on to secondary school.

Table ED.7: Primary school completion and transition to secondary school

Primary school completion rates and transition and effective transition rates to secondary school, Punjab, 2014.

	Primary school completion rate[1]	Number of children of primary school completion age	Transition rate to secondary school[2]	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year	Effective transition rate to secondary school	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year
Punjab	74.9	5,872	91.4	3,946	92.5	3,899
Area of residence						
Rural	69.3	4,076	90.7	2,523	91.9	2,490
All Urban	87.6	1,796	92.6	1,423	93.6	1,409
Major Cities	89.4	887	91.6	723	92.1	720
Other Urban	85.9	909	93.7	700	95.1	689
Sex						
Male	78.0	3,091	91.8	2,104	93.1	2,075
Female	71.4	2,781	90.9	1,842	91.8	1,824
Mother's education						
None/pre-school	64.3	3,575	89.3	2,053	90.8	2,019
Primary	88.8	952	93.1	770	94.1	762
Middle	92.2	430	92.3	317	92.7	316
Secondary	94.0	513	96.4	432	96.5	431
Higher	88.0	402	93.0	330	93.8	327
Wealth index quintile						
Lowest	40.7	1,509	86.3	450	87.9	442
Second	72.1	1,232	88.5	818	90.0	805
Middle	87.4	1,151	92.6	940	93.8	929
Fourth	94.2	1,051	93.6	907	94.5	899
Highest	96.8	928	93.1	830	93.8	824
Division						
Bahawalpur	57.6	672	91.1	291	93.1	285
D.G. Khan	51.9	711	94.6	309	94.9	309
Faisalabad	78.8	703	90.7	513	91.9	506
Gujranwala	91.9	838	93.3	717	94.6	708
Lahore	86.2	990	92.3	771	92.8	768
Multan	60.2	726	89.4	383	90.4	378
Rawalpindi	97.3	413	90.7	402	92.4	394
Sahiwal	69.1	427	89.2	258	90.5	254
Sargodha	84.4	391	87.8	301	89.1	297

[1] MICS indicator 7.7 - Primary completion rate
[2] MICS indicator 7.8 - Transition rate to secondary school

The ratio of girls to boys attending primary and secondary education is provided in Table ED.8. These ratios are better known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI). Notice that the ratios included here are obtained from net attendance rather than gross attendance ratios. The latter provide an erroneous description of the GPI mainly because, in most cases, the majority of over-age children attending primary education tend to be boys.

The table shows that gender parity for primary and secondary school is 0.97 and 0.98 respectively which is close to 1.00, indicating only small difference in the attendance of girls and boys in primary and secondary schools. The difference in gender parity also exits based on wealth of the households. Of the children living in households in the lowest quintile, the gender parity for primary schools is 0.76 and 0.44 for secondary schools. In contrast, the gender parity for both primary and secondary schools is more than 1.00 for children living in households in the highest quintile. There is considerable variations among divisions with regard to gender parity in secondary school ranging from from 0.77 in D.G. Khan division to 1.11 in Gujranwala and Lahore divisions.

Table ED.8: Education gender parity index (GPI)

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary and secondary school, Punjab, 2014.

	Primary school			Secondary school		
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR[1]	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school adjusted NAR[2]
Punjab	56.8	58.9	0.97	41.2	42.2	0.98
Area of residence						
Rural	52.0	55.4	0.94	33.9	38.4	0.88
All Urban	68.4	67.1	1.02	56.5	50.5	1.12
Major Cities	68.0	66.7	1.02	59.4	52.0	1.14
Other Urban	68.9	67.5	1.02	53.4	48.9	1.09
Mother's education						
None/pre-school	45.0	50.9	0.88	28.1	33.5	0.84
Primary	69.0	64.1	1.08	54.1	50.8	1.07
Middle	71.8	70.3	1.02	62.2	55.3	1.12
Secondary	76.0	75.3	1.01	73.3	61.7	1.19
Higher	79.4	75.9	1.05	74.5	72.1	1.03
Cannot be determined[a]	na	na	na	(22.8)	50.8	0.45
Wealth index quintile						
Lowest	29.0	38.4	0.76	9.3	20.9	0.44
Second	54.1	56.6	0.96	28.2	36.3	0.78
Middle	67.1	66.5	1.01	47.5	44.4	1.07
Fourth	72.1	69.9	1.03	59.9	51.6	1.16
Highest	75.6	74.2	1.02	69.9	64.9	1.08
Division						
Bahawalpur	40.2	47.8	0.84	25.9	27.8	0.93
D.G. Khan	33.5	39.9	0.84	23.1	29.9	0.77
Faisalabad	62.6	63.3	0.99	42.8	47.3	0.91
Gujranwala	71.0	70.9	1.00	55.6	50.2	1.11
Lahore	64.9	63.2	1.03	51.6	46.6	1.11
Multan	51.7	55.8	0.93	32.9	35.6	0.93
Rawalpindi	74.5	76.1	0.98	57.7	56.8	1.02
Sahiwal	54.5	54.2	1.00	34.3	37.6	0.91
Sargodha	59.4	62.1	0.96	36.7	45.8	0.80

[1] MICS indicator 7.9; MDG indicator 3.1 - Gender parity index (primary school)

[2] MICS indicator 7.10; MDG indicator 3.1 - Gender parity index (secondary school)

[a] Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household

na: not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

The percentage of girls in the total out of school population, in both primary and secondary schools, is provided in Table ED.9. The table shows that at the primary level girls account for about half (50%) of the out-of-school population. However, at the secondary level, girls' share increases to 55 percent. In rural areas, and among the households in the lowest quintile, girls compose the majority of the out-of-school population at both primary and secondary levels. In rural areas, girls constitute a larger proportion of the out-of-school population at both primary and secondary school levels i.e. girls in rural areas account for 51 percent of out of school population of primary school age compared to 47 percent in urban areas. Similarly, for secondary school level, 58 percent of girls in rural areas to 44 percent in urban areas.

Table ED.9: Out of school gender parity

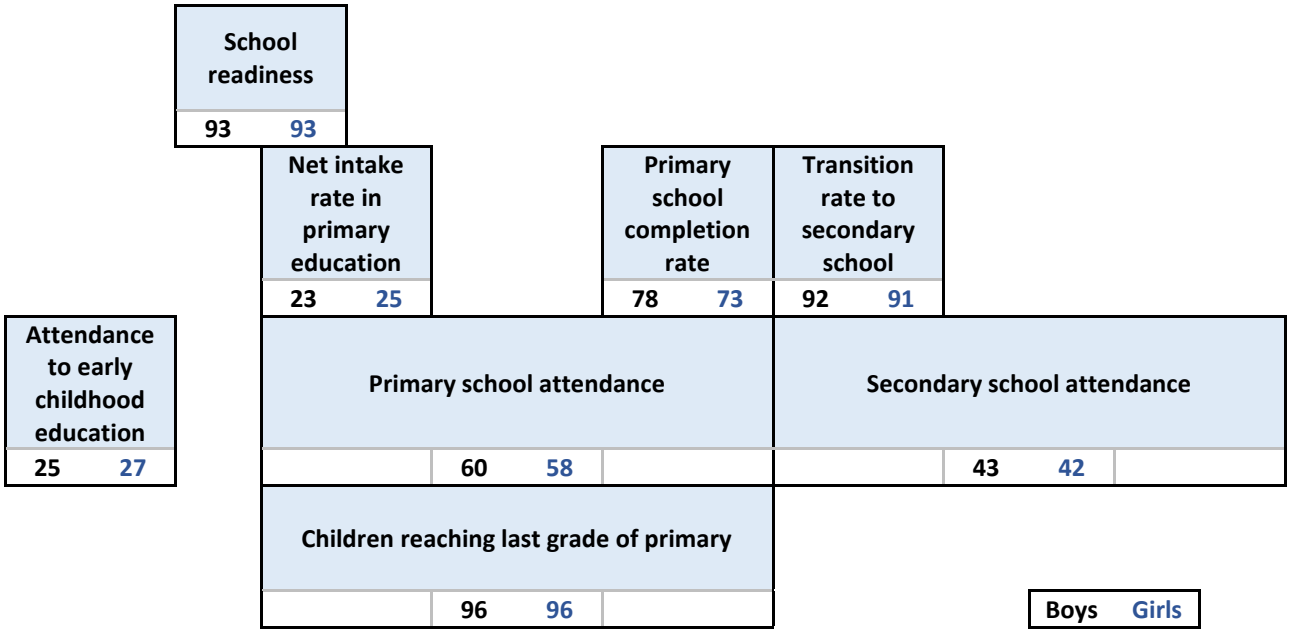
Percentage of girls in the total out of school population, in primary and secondary school, Punjab, 2014.

	Primary school				Secondary school			
	Percentage of out of school children	Number of children of primary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out of school population of primary school age	Number of children of primary school age out of school	Percentage of out of school children	Number of children of secondary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out of school population of secondary school age	Number of children of secondary school age out of school
Punjab	41.9	31,647	49.8	13,274	27.2	28,014	54.8	7,609
Area of residence								
Rural	46.1	22,287	50.5	10,268	31.8	19,076	57.6	6,066
All Urban	32.1	9,359	47.3	3,006	17.3	8,938	43.6	1,543
Major Cities	32.5	4,659	47.7	1,513	16.2	4,550	40.7	736
Other Urban	31.7	4,700	46.8	1,492	18.4	4,388	46.2	807
Mother's education[a]								
None/pre-school	51.7	18,416	51.2	9,527	37.1	17,653	56.4	6,544
Primary	33.4	5,195	45.7	1,733	13.3	4,513	47.1	602
Middle	28.8	2,503	46.9	720	9.6	1,813	41.9	173
Secondary	24.3	3,052	48.6	742	6.9	2,296	35.3	157
Higher	22.2	2,481	44.3	552	5.4	1,658	43.7	89
Wealth index quintile								
Lowest	66.0	8,188	51.9	5,404	55.8	6,206	58.6	3,462
Second	44.4	6,698	49.2	2,977	31.9	6,019	58.7	1,919
Middle	32.9	6,089	48.4	2,001	19.2	5,682	49.4	1,092
Fourth	28.9	5,732	47.8	1,656	13.9	5,381	41.6	746
Highest	25.0	4,940	46.7	1,237	8.3	4,726	41.5	390
Division								
Bahawalpur	55.7	3,682	50.9	2,051	43.9	3,091	53.4	1,358
D.G. Khan	63.1	3,877	51.0	2,446	44.2	3,059	59.9	1,350
Faisalabad	37.0	3,640	49.1	1,346	23.9	3,503	53.0	838
Gujranwala	29.0	4,452	49.1	1,291	14.4	4,162	45.0	598
Lahore	35.8	5,304	47.9	1,899	19.5	4,859	48.6	949
Multan	45.7	3,884	50.2	1,773	33.7	3,273	58.3	1,101
Rawalpindi	24.4	2,298	50.1	560	13.1	2,149	58.2	282
Sahiwal	45.5	2,272	48.2	1,034	31.7	1,873	55.3	594
Sargodha	39.1	2,238	50.9	874	26.3	2,047	60.2	538

[a] Total includes 41 unweighted cases of women's education missing

Figure ED.1 brings together all of the attendance and progression related education indicators covered in this chapter, by sex. Information on attendance to early childhood education is also included, which was covered in Chapter IX, Table CD.1.

Figure ED.1: Education indicators by sex, MICS, Punjab, 2014



Note: All indicator values are in percent

Literacy Rate

Literacy is an important indicator for monitoring progress towards universal education. It was assessed in MICS Punjab, 2014 by asking the respondent whether each household member had the ability to read and write with understanding in any language from a list of languages (Urdu, English, Punjabi, Saraiki and others), but excluding Quranic reading if this was the only response. Literacy rate for population age 10 years or older, 15 years or older and 15-24 years are derived from the survey through specific questions that are not the part of MICS5 standard questionnaires and this method is different from the method used to measure female literacy as discussed at the start of this chapter.

Literacy Rate (10+ years)

Literacy rate amongst household members age 10 years or older is presented in Table ED.10. More than half (61%) of the Punjab population age 10 or older is literate. There is marked variation between males (69%) and females (52%). Across divisions, literacy rate is highest in Rawalpindi where three-fourth of population is literate (75%) and lowest in Bahawalpur division (45%). Literacy among rural population is lower (54%) compared to urban population (75%) and population in major cities (78%).

Gender disparities also exist by area of residence. In rural areas 64 percent males are literate compared to only 43 percent of females. Gender gap is slightly narrower in major cities (males 81%, females 74%) and in other urban areas (males 78%, females 66%).

Literacy rate (10+ years) decreases with the increasing age. While only 19 percent of population age 75 years or older is literate, the corresponding figure is 78 percent among population age 15-19. However, a positive association between literacy rate (10+ years) and the education of household head and household wealth is observed. Literacy rate increases sharply from 28 percent of population living in the households

in the lowest quintile to 86 percent of population living in the households in the highest quintile. Similarly, literacy rate markedly increases with education level of the head of the household from 38 percent for population whose household head has no education or only pre-school to 83 percent of population whose household head has higher education. The same trends are observed across the other background characteristics for literacy rate among population age 15 or above.

Table ED.10: Literacy rate among population age 10 years or above

Percentage of household members age 10 years or above who are literate, Punjab, 2014.

	Male		Female		Total	
	Literacy rate	Number of household members age 10 years or above	Literacy rate	Number of household members age 10 years or above	Literacy rate[1]	Number of household members age 10 years or above
Punjab	69.3	92,625	52.1	90,930	60.8	183,555
Area of residence						
Rural	63.8	61,177	43.0	60,166	53.5	121,342
All Urban	79.9	31,449	70.0	30,764	75.0	62,213
Major Cities	81.4	16,587	73.9	16,071	77.7	32,657
Other Urban	78.1	14,862	65.6	14,694	71.9	29,555
Education of household head[a]						
None/pre-school	41.3	37,697	33.9	36,497	37.6	74,194
Primary	77.5	16,169	51.9	15,766	64.9	31,935
Middle	89.8	11,764	60.0	11,739	74.9	23,503
Secondary	93.3	16,734	68.7	16,777	81.0	33,511
Higher	96.4	10,235	81.8	10,129	89.1	20,364
Age						
10 - 14	77.8	14,813	73.3	13,848	75.6	28,660
15 - 19	80.0	13,283	74.9	12,709	77.5	25,992
20 - 24	78.5	11,397	69.6	11,583	74.0	22,980
25 - 29	74.8	9,480	60.1	10,708	67.0	20,188
30 - 34	72.3	8,302	51.6	8,455	61.9	16,757
35 - 39	69.4	6,630	43.8	6,948	56.3	13,578
40 - 44	65.0	5,752	35.6	5,639	50.4	11,391
45 - 49	57.3	5,575	26.4	5,106	42.5	10,680
50 - 54	56.6	4,386	23.7	4,711	39.6	9,096
55 - 59	54.9	3,544	17.6	3,531	36.3	7,075
60 - 64	49.6	3,146	14.9	2,877	33.0	6,023
65 - 69	45.3	2,415	8.6	1,836	29.5	4,251
70 - 74	39.2	1,816	6.2	1,362	25.0	3,179
75 +	30.3	2,087	4.4	1,617	19.0	3,704
Wealth index quintile						
Lowest	39.7	17,458	16.0	16,626	28.2	34,084
Second	61.4	18,587	37.1	17,749	49.5	36,335
Middle	71.8	18,827	54.0	18,314	63.0	37,141
Fourth	80.0	18,650	66.3	18,869	73.1	37,519
Highest	90.9	19,103	81.4	19,373	86.1	38,476
Division						
Bahawalpur	53.6	9,659	34.9	9,179	44.5	18,838
D.G. Khan	57.7	8,026	33.6	8,001	45.7	16,027
Faisalabad	72.6	12,170	55.6	11,475	64.3	23,645
Gujranwala	72.9	13,083	63.7	14,122	68.1	27,205
Lahore	73.9	17,043	63.4	16,144	68.8	33,186
Multan	64.0	10,345	43.8	10,102	54.0	20,447
Rawalpindi	84.6	8,428	64.8	8,552	74.7	16,980
Sahiwal	67.0	6,497	46.4	6,226	56.9	12,722
Sargodha	71.5	7,375	42.8	7,130	57.4	14,505

[1] **MICS indicator 7.S1 - Literacy rate 10+ (Reported)**

[a] Total includes 58 unweighted cases of household head's education missing

Literacy Rate (15+ years)

Table ED.11 shows the literacy rate (15+ years). In Punjab, 58 percent of the population age 15 years and above is literate with the disparity between males (68%) and females (48%).

Patterns in literacy (15+ years) are similar to those in literacy (10+ years), however the rates are lower especially in rural areas (50%) and particularly for females (39%). The variation by sex is slightly narrower in major cities compared to other urban areas.

Table ED.11: Literacy rate among population age 15 years or above

Percentage of household members age 15 years or above who are literate, Punjab, 2014.

	Male		Female		Total	
	Literacy rate	Number of household members age 15 years or above	Literacy rate	Number of household members age 15 years or above	Literacy rate[1]	Number of household members age 15 years or above
Punjab	67.6	77,813	48.3	77,082	58.0	154,895
Area of residence						
Rural	61.8	51,038	38.7	50,779	50.3	101,817
All Urban	78.8	26,774	66.9	26,303	72.9	53,077
Major Cities	80.5	14,252	71.3	13,780	76.0	28,033
Other Urban	76.8	12,522	62.2	12,523	69.5	25,045
Education of household head[a]						
None/pre-school	36.4	31,423	29.4	30,692	33.0	62,115
Primary	77.0	13,488	47.8	13,368	62.5	26,856
Middle	90.7	9,900	55.7	9,932	73.2	19,832
Secondary	93.9	14,237	65.1	14,348	79.4	28,584
Higher	96.5	8,741	79.7	8,726	88.1	17,468
Age						
15 - 19	80.0	13,283	74.9	12,709	77.5	25,992
20 - 24	78.5	11,397	69.6	11,583	74.0	22,980
25 - 29	74.8	9,480	60.1	10,708	67.0	20,188
30 - 34	72.3	8,302	51.6	8,455	61.9	16,757
35 - 39	69.4	6,630	43.8	6,948	56.3	13,578
40 - 44	65.0	5,752	35.6	5,639	50.4	11,391
45 - 49	57.3	5,575	26.4	5,106	42.5	10,680
50 - 54	56.6	4,386	23.7	4,711	39.6	9,096
55 - 59	54.9	3,544	17.6	3,531	36.3	7,075
60 - 64	49.6	3,146	14.9	2,877	33.0	6,023
65 - 69	45.3	2,415	8.6	1,836	29.5	4,251
70 - 74	39.2	1,816	6.2	1,362	25.0	3,179
75 +	30.3	2,087	4.4	1,617	19.0	3,704
Wealth index quintile						
Lowest	36.3	14,091	11.5	13,506	24.1	27,597
Second	58.5	15,399	30.8	14,771	44.9	30,171
Middle	69.9	15,822	48.5	15,554	59.3	31,376
Fourth	78.5	15,831	62.2	16,215	70.2	32,046
Highest	90.2	16,669	79.4	17,036	84.7	33,705

Table ED.11: Literacy rate among population age 15 years or above

Percentage of household members age 15 years or above who are literate, Punjab, 2014.

	Male		Female		Total	
	Literacy rate	Number of household members age 15 years or above	Literacy rate	Number of household members age 15 years or above	Literacy rate[1]	Number of household members age 15 years or above
Division						
Bahawalpur	52.5	7,979	32.0	7,689	42.4	15,668
D.G. Khan	55.4	6,418	29.0	6,417	42.2	12,835
Faisalabad	70.7	10,305	51.4	9,779	61.3	20,084
Gujranwala	70.8	10,950	59.4	12,026	64.8	22,976
Lahore	72.0	14,474	59.8	13,739	66.1	28,213
Multan	62.3	8,635	39.5	8,439	51.0	17,074
Rawalpindi	83.7	7,302	61.5	7,528	72.4	14,831
Sahiwal	65.0	5,492	42.0	5,302	53.7	10,795
Sargodha	69.9	6,257	38.4	6,161	54.3	12,419
Punjab	67.6	77,813	48.3	77,082	58.0	154,895

[1] **MICS indicator 7.S2 - Literacy rate 15+ (Reported)**

[a] Total includes 51 unweighted cases of household head's education missing

Literacy Rate (15-24 years)

The self-reported adult literacy rate of 15–24 years also termed as youth literacy rate is presented in Table ED.12. This literacy rate is self-reported and therefore not comparable with the female literacy rate provided in table ED.1 whereby respondents were asked to read simple sentences.Adult literacy rate of 15–24 years also termed as youth literacy rate is presented in Table ED.12. Overall youth literacy rate is 76 percent; males 79 percent and females 72 percent. Youth literacy rate for urban is higher (87%) compared to rural areas (70%). The adult literacy rate has a positive association with wealth. Literacy rate among males living in the households in the highest quintile is 95 percent compared to 53 percent in the lowest quintile. Similarly, literacy rate for females living in the households in the highest quintile is 96 percent compared to 28 percent of females living in the households in the lowest wealth quintile. The results also show that population age 15–19 is slightly more literate (78%) than population age 20–24 (74%).

Table ED.12: Literacy rate among population age 15-24 years

Percentage of household members age 15-24 years who are literate, Punjab, 2014.

	Male		Female		Total	
	Literacy rate	Number of household members age 15-24 years	Literacy rate	Number of household members age 15-24 years	Literacy rate[1]	Number of household members age 15-24 years
Punjab	79.3	24,679	72.4	24,292	75.9	48,972
Area of residence						
Rural	75.7	16,198	64.7	15,937	70.2	32,136
All Urban	86.3	8,481	87.0	8,355	86.6	16,836
Major Cities	88.4	4,438	89.2	4,301	88.8	8,740
Other Urban	84.0	4,042	84.6	4,054	84.3	8,096
Education of household head						
None/pre-school	65.2	10,493	55.4	9,913	60.4	20,405
Primary	81.8	4,368	73.9	4,470	77.8	8,838
Middle	89.5	3,104	82.9	3,127	86.2	6,231
Secondary	94.0	4,250	89.0	4,366	91.5	8,616
Higher	97.0	2,459	95.4	2,414	96.2	4,873
Age						
15 - 19	80.0	13,283	74.9	12,709	77.5	25,992
20 - 24	78.5	11,397	69.6	11,583	74.0	22,980
Wealth index quintile						
Lowest	53.0	4,287	27.6	3,782	41.1	8,070
Second	73.4	5,055	58.9	4,919	66.3	9,973
Middle	81.8	5,259	78.7	5,225	80.2	10,483
Fourth	89.0	5,067	88.2	5,257	88.6	10,325
Highest	95.3	5,011	95.7	5,110	95.5	10,121
Division						
Bahawalpur	63.7	2,487	52.9	2,405	58.4	4,892
D.G. Khan	69.0	2,133	52.2	1,961	60.9	4,094
Faisalabad	81.2	3,269	76.2	3,091	78.7	6,360
Gujranwala	85.3	3,519	86.0	3,926	85.7	7,445
Lahore	82.4	4,643	80.0	4,554	81.2	9,197
Multan	75.4	2,736	66.0	2,635	70.8	5,371
Rawalpindi	92.4	2,172	87.9	2,167	90.1	4,339
Sahiwal	76.7	1,710	65.1	1,660	71.0	3,370
Sargodha	82.4	2,012	62.5	1,893	72.8	3,905

[1] **MICS indicator 7.S3 - Literacy rate 15-24 years (Reported)**

Public and private primary school attendance rate

Table ED.13 provides the percentage of children (5-9 years) attending primary schools by type of school. In Punjab, 54 percent of the children are attending government/public school and 46 percent are attending a private school. Children in rural areas and those living in the households in the lowest quintile are more likely to attend the government schools. The attendance in government schools declines from 83 percent for children living in the households in the lowest quintile to 20 percent of children living in the households in the highest quintile. About 64 percent of children in rural areas attend government schools while 36 percent attend private schools, the reverse is true for urban areas.

Table ED.13: Public and private primary school attendance rate

Percentage of children (5-9 years) attending primary schools by type of school, Punjab, 2014.

	Attending primary school					Number of children 5-9 years attending primary school
	Attending Government / Public primary school[1]	Attending Private primary school	Attending Others	Attending primary school but DK / Missing type of school	Total	
Punjab	54.2	45.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	18,310
Area of residence						
Rural	63.6	36.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	11,978
All Urban	36.3	63.5	0.2	0.1	100.0	6,332
Major Cities	29.3	70.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,128
Other Urban	43.1	56.6	0.3	0.1	100.0	3,205
Education of household head[a]						
None/pre-school	67.8	32.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	5,933
Primary	61.1	38.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,280
Middle	54.2	45.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	2,718
Secondary	43.1	56.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	3,898
Higher	29.8	69.9	0.2	0.1	100.0	2,475
Age at beginning of school year						
5	49.3	50.3	0.1	0.3	100.0	1,554
6	51.5	48.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	3,104
7	52.6	47.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	4,349
8	55.0	44.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	4,636
9	58.2	41.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,666
Wealth index quintile						
Lowest	83.1	16.5	0.0	0.3	100.0	2,767
Second	75.3	24.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,710
Middle	60.0	39.8	0.1	0.2	100.0	4,074
Fourth	40.5	59.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	4,066
Highest	20.0	79.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	3,693
Division						
Bahawalpur	69.1	30.5	0.3	0.1	100.0	1,626
D.G. Khan	68.3	31.3	0.1	0.4	100.0	1,426
Faisalabad	53.4	46.3	0.2	0.1	100.0	2,284
Gujranwala	47.6	52.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,156
Lahore	36.8	63.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	3,396
Multan	65.4	34.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	2,095
Rawalpindi	49.7	50.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,732
Sahiwal	62.2	37.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,234
Sargodha	62.7	37.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,361

[1] MICS indicator 7.S5 - Government school attendance rate (Primary)

[a] Total includes 5 unweighted cases of household head's education missing

XI. CHILD PROTECTION

Birth Registration

A name and nationality is every child's right, enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and other international treaties. Yet the births of around one in four children under the age of five years worldwide have never been recorded.[60] This lack of formal recognition by the State usually means that a child is unable to obtain a birth certificate. As a result, he or she may be denied health care or education. Later in life, the lack of official identification documents can mean that a child may enter into marriage or the labour market, or be conscripted into the armed forces, before the legal age. In adulthood, birth certificates may be required to obtain social assistance or a job in the formal sector, to buy or prove the right to inherit property, to vote and to obtain a passport. Registering children at birth is the first step in securing their recognition before the law, safeguarding their rights, and ensuring that any violation of these rights does not go unnoticed.[61]

Table CP.1: Birth registration

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered and percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caretakers know how to register birth, Punjab, 2014.

	Children under age 5 whose birth is registered with civil authorities					Children under age 5 whose birth is not registered	
	Has birth certificate						
	Seen	Not seen	No birth certificate	Total registered[1]	Number of children under age 5	Percent of children whose mother/caretaker knows how to register birth	Number of children under age 5 without birth registration
Punjab	21.7	21.5	29.4	72.7	27,495	36.7	7,516
Area of residence							
Rural	17.3	17.3	33.6	68.2	19,002	32.3	6,034
All Urban	31.6	30.9	20.0	82.6	8,493	54.6	1,482
Major Cities	34.7	36.4	14.5	85.5	4,364	63.8	631
Other Urban	28.3	25.2	25.8	79.4	4,129	47.8	851
Sex							
Male	22.1	21.5	29.5	73.1	13,915	35.5	3,746
Female	21.3	21.6	29.3	72.2	13,580	37.9	3,769
Age							
0-11 months	18.0	17.4	27.5	62.9	5,343	51.5	1,983
12-23 months	23.3	20.5	30.7	74.5	5,300	35.6	1,352
24-35 months	21.9	23.0	30.4	75.4	5,326	31.3	1,312
36-47 months	22.2	23.8	29.4	75.4	5,894	31.9	1,449
48-59 months	23.0	22.7	29.1	74.8	5,633	27.0	1,419
Mother's education							
None/pre-school	12.2	16.4	30.9	59.5	13,140	27.6	5,321
Primary	24.7	20.4	34.1	79.1	4,991	52.0	1,043
Middle	30.5	24.5	28.8	83.8	2,740	55.3	445
Secondary	35.0	28.3	25.7	89.1	3,563	68.5	388
Higher	34.2	34.7	20.7	89.6	3,062	74.6	318
Wealth index quintile							
Lowest	4.6	11.2	30.0	45.8	6,316	21.4	3,423
Second	13.7	17.1	36.7	67.6	5,560	38.5	1,804
Middle	24.0	21.6	34.8	80.4	5,335	51.9	1,048
Fourth	32.5	26.2	26.9	85.7	5,380	58.5	770
Highest	38.4	34.7	17.3	90.4	4,904	71.5	471

[60] UNICEF. 2014. *The State of the World's Children 2015*. UNICEF.

[61] UNICEF. 2013. *Every Child's Birth Right: Inequities and trends in birth registration*. UNICEF.

Table CP.1: Birth registration

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered and percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caretakers know how to register birth, Punjab, 2014.

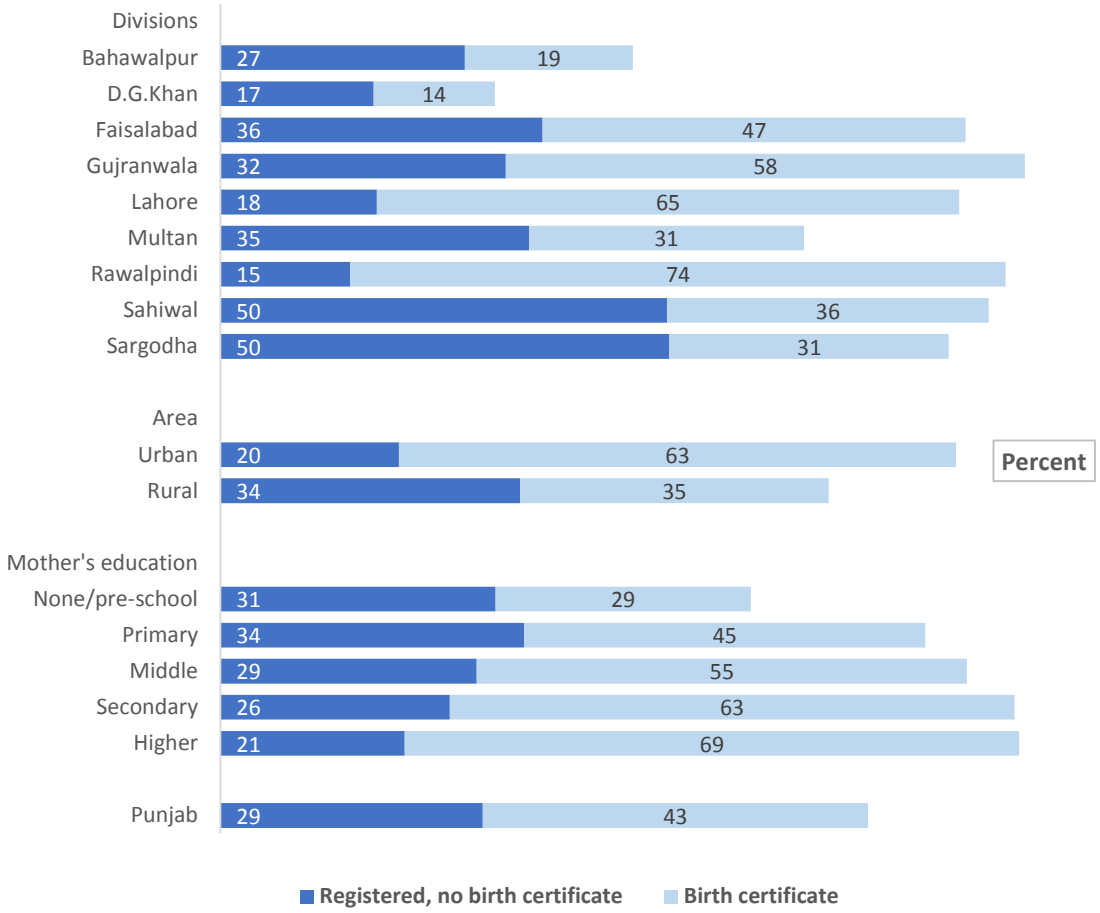
	Children under age 5 whose birth is registered with civil authorities					Children under age 5 whose birth is not registered	
	Has birth certificate						
	Seen	Not seen	No birth certificate	Total registered[1]	Number of children under age 5	Percent of children whose mother/caretaker knows how to register birth	Number of children under age 5 without birth registration
Division							
Bahawalpur	4.8	14.0	27.4	46.3	3,080	10.8	1,655
D.G. Khan	3.1	10.5	17.2	30.8	3,151	24.0	2,181
Faisalabad	19.7	27.8	36.2	83.6	3,272	55.3	536
Gujranwala	36.1	22.1	32.0	90.3	4,100	65.0	399
Lahore	29.5	35.9	17.5	82.9	4,670	60.9	798
Multan	14.4	16.5	34.6	65.5	3,019	41.1	1,043
Rawalpindi	53.2	20.3	14.6	88.1	2,165	65.5	258
Sahiwal	19.0	17.1	50.1	86.2	2,032	64.8	280
Sargodha	12.4	19.0	50.4	81.7	2,005	64.6	366
Punjab	21.7	21.5	29.4	72.7	27,495	36.7	7,516

[1] MICS indicator 8.1 - Birth registration

The births of 73 percent of children under five years in MICS Punjab, 2014 is observed to have been registered (Table CP.1). Registration of birth becomes more likely as a child grows older. There are no significant variations in birth registration depending on the sex of the child. Birth registration ranges from 31 percent in D.G Khan division to 90 percent in Gujranwala division. In urban areas, 83 percent of children are registered compared to 68 percent in rural areas.

In addition, child registration is highly associated with household wealth and mother's education. For example, 90 percent of children living in the households in the highest quintile are registered compared to 46 percent of children living in the households in the lowest quintile. There are significant differences between the proportion of children whose births are reported as registered and those who actually have a birth certificate. Overall, only 43 percent of children possess a birth certificate. These findings are also presented in Figure CP.1.

Figure CP.1: Children under-5 whose births are registered, MICS Punjab, 2014



The lack of adequate knowledge of how to register a child can present major obstacle to the fulfilment of a child's right to identity. Data show that only that 63 percent of mothers of unregistered children report not knowing how to register a child's birth, which points to presence of other barriers to birth registration. This proportion rises to 89 percent in Bahawalpur division.

Child Labour

Children around the world are routinely engaged in paid and unpaid forms of work that are not harmful to them. However, they are classified as child labourers when they are either too young to work or are involved in hazardous activities that may compromise their physical, mental, social or educational development. Article 32 (1) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child states: *"States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development"*.

The child labour module was administered for children age 5-17 years and includes questions on the type of work a child does and the number of hours he or she is engaged in it. Data are collected on both economic activities – paid or unpaid work for someone who is not a member of the household, work for

a family farm or business and domestic work (household chores such as cooking, cleaning or caring for children, as well as collecting firewood or fetching water). The module also collects information on hazardous working conditions.[62, 63]

Table CP.2 describes children's involvement in economic activities. The methodology of the MICS Indicator on Child Labour uses three age-specific thresholds for the number of hours a child can perform economic activity without it being classified as in child labour. A child that performed economic activities during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours (see below) is classified as in child labour:

i. age 5-11: 1 hour or more
ii. age 12-14: 14 hours or more
iii. age 15-17: 43 hours or more

From the results, 8 percent of children age 5-11 are working for at least one hour, 9 percent of children age 12-14 years are engaged in economic activities for at least 14 hours while 5 percent of children age 15-17 worked for 43 hours or more. Child labour across all the three age groups is higher among boys than girls. Similarly child labour is much higher among children who are not attending school, those whose mother have pre-school or no education and those living in households in the lowest quintile.

[62] UNICEF. 2012. *How Sensitive Are Estimates of Child Labour to Definitions?* MICS Methodological Paper No. 1. UNICEF.

[63] The Child Labour module and the Child Discipline module were administered using random selection of a single child in all households with one or more children age 1-17 (See Appendix G: Questionnaires). The Child Labour module was administered if the selected child was age 5-17 and the Child Discipline module if the child was age 1-14 years old. To account for the random selection, the household sample weight is multiplied by the total number of children age 1-17 in each household.

Table CP.2: Children's involvement in economic activities

Percentage of children by involvement in economic activities during the last week, according to age groups, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years
			Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more		Economic activity less than 43 hours	Economic activity for 43 hours or more	
Punjab	8.4	42,013	13.3	9.1	17,779	25.4	5.2	15,176
Area of residence								
Rural	10.6	29,637	17.3	11.3	12,053	32.2	5.3	9,964
All Urban	3.2	12,376	5.0	4.5	5,727	12.3	5.2	5,212
Major Cities	2.9	6,186	3.8	5.1	2,907	12.5	5.1	2,690
Other Urban	3.5	6,190	6.1	3.9	2,820	12.1	5.2	2,522
Sex								
Male	10.6	21,785	15.6	12.5	9,243	31.3	9.3	7,633
Female	6.1	20,228	10.8	5.4	8,536	19.4	1.1	7,543
School attendance								
Yes	6.9	33,602	11.5	3.6	12,455	16.4	0.6	7,737
No	14.6	8,411	17.5	21.9	5,325	34.8	10.1	7,439
Mother's education								
None/pre-school	11.4	24,632	17.0	12.0	11,530	31.5	6.1	9,519
Primary	6.0	6,837	8.8	5.3	2,892	16.6	5.2	2,121
Middle	4.5	3,277	7.3	3.6	1,152	13.9	4.6	853
Secondary	2.7	4,039	3.6	2.9	1,274	10.7	0.5	1,013
Higher	1.7	3,229	2.7	0.7	931	3.3	0.0	628
Cannot be determined[a]	na	na	na	na	na	24.6	6.2	1,041
Wealth index quintile								
Lowest	16.4	10,612	22.8	19.6	3,929	46.2	9.0	2,728
Second	10.3	8,774	18.3	10.0	3,955	35.3	4.9	3,166
Middle	6.6	8,280	11.3	7.3	3,574	22.8	4.8	3,333
Fourth	3.7	7,622	6.8	4.0	3,402	15.5	6.0	3,062
Highest	1.0	6,725	3.7	1.9	2,919	8.4	1.8	2,886
Division								
Bahawalpur	5.7	4,559	10.2	9.2	2,098	24.3	4.0	1,457
D.G. Khan	17.4	5,020	24.6	16.3	1,885	45.4	8.6	1,446
Faisalabad	11.5	4,989	17.1	9.2	2,142	26.5	6.0	1,951
Gujranwala	6.5	6,017	9.8	7.6	2,621	25.2	5.2	2,397
Lahore	5.1	7,124	9.0	7.7	3,087	16.4	5.1	2,786
Multan	7.3	5,326	16.0	9.6	2,055	27.1	2.6	1,523
Rawalpindi	5.0	2,948	8.6	2.6	1,433	15.6	2.0	1,366
Sahiwal	9.2	2,968	12.3	11.7	1,168	26.9	8.4	1,057
Sargodha	8.8	3,062	14.8	8.6	1,291	29.7	6.1	1,193

[a] Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household
na: not applicable

Table CP.3 provides data on children's involvement in household chores. As for economic activity above, the methodology also uses age-specific thresholds for the number of hours a child can perform household chores without it being classified as child labour. A child that performed household chores during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour:

i. age 5-11 and age 12-14: 28 hours or more per week
ii. age 15-17: 43 hours or more per week

Girls are more likely to perform household chores than boys across all three age groups. The percentage of children involved seem consistently higher for girls than boys. Generally, there is very low involvement of children in household chores for the number of hours classified for child labour.

Table CP.3: Children's involvement in household chores

Percentage of children by involvement in household chores during the last week, according to age groups, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in:			Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:			Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		
	Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more	Number of children age 5-11 years	Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more	Number of children age 12-14 years	Household chores less than 43 hours	Household chores for 43 hours or more	Number of children age 15-17 years
Punjab	66.0	0.8	42,013	82.4	3.2	17,779	87.0	1.1	15,176
Area of residence									
Rural	66.9	0.9	29,637	81.9	4.0	12,053	86.8	1.3	9,964
All Urban	64.0	0.5	12,376	83.3	1.6	5,727	87.3	0.9	5,212
Major Cities	63.3	0.4	6,186	84.7	1.4	2,907	87.3	1.5	2,690
Other Urban	64.7	0.6	6,190	81.9	1.7	2,820	87.4	0.3	2,522
Sex									
Male	65.0	0.5	21,785	81.2	0.8	9,243	82.3	0.3	7,633
Female	67.2	1.1	20,228	83.6	5.8	8,536	91.7	2.0	7,543
School attendance									
Yes	68.0	0.4	33,602	84.8	1.2	12,455	88.9	0.4	7,737
No	58.4	2.4	8,411	76.6	7.8	5,325	85.0	1.9	7,439
Mother's education									
None/pre-school	66.1	1.1	24,632	82.0	3.7	11,530	86.7	1.0	9,519
Primary	72.3	0.5	6,837	85.0	2.2	2,892	87.8	0.4	2,121
Middle	65.1	0.5	3,277	83.7	3.2	1,152	88.6	0.3	853
Secondary	65.3	0.1	4,039	78.3	3.2	1,274	88.7	1.1	1,013
Higher	54.6	0.1	3,229	82.1	0.4	931	87.2	1.4	628
Cannot be determined[a]	na	na	na	na	na	na	84.2	4.7	1,041
Wealth index quintile									
Lowest	63.0	1.9	10,612	79.9	5.3	3,929	83.7	1.7	2,728
Second	67.9	0.8	8,774	81.2	4.9	3,955	87.2	1.4	3,166
Middle	71.5	0.4	8,280	84.6	2.3	3,574	89.0	0.7	3,333
Fourth	67.2	0.4	7,622	84.0	1.3	3,402	86.4	0.7	3,062
Highest	60.5	0.0	6,725	82.6	1.3	2,919	88.0	1.4	2,886
Division									
Bahawalpur	49.0	0.9	4,559	76.4	3.7	2,098	86.8	0.3	1,457
D.G. Khan	54.7	2.0	5,020	74.8	4.3	1,885	81.6	0.8	1,446
Faisalabad	77.5	1.5	4,989	86.4	4.9	2,142	90.8	1.9	1,951
Gujranwala	78.4	0.1	6,017	89.9	2.4	2,621	92.7	0.4	2,397
Lahore	65.3	0.2	7,124	80.7	1.3	3,087	83.7	1.5	2,786
Multan	69.2	0.4	5,326	89.1	3.0	2,055	90.6	1.2	1,523
Rawalpindi	68.1	0.6	2,948	84.0	3.6	1,433	88.9	1.9	1,366
Sahiwal	58.3	1.6	2,968	73.7	2.7	1,168	77.9	1.4	1,057
Sargodha	69.1	0.3	3,062	80.1	4.3	1,291	84.5	0.7	1,193

[a] Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household
na: not applicable

Table CP.4 combines the children working and performing household chores at or above and below the age-specific thresholds as detailed in the previous tables, as well as those children reported working under hazardous conditions, into the total child labour indicator.

Overall, 16 percent of the children 5-17 years are involved in child labour. Children are more likely to be involved in child labour as they grow older; 28 percent of children age 15-17 are involved in child labour compared to 9 percent among children age 5-11. At divisional level, 10 percent of children in Rawalpindi division are involved in child labour compared to 30 percent in DG Khan division. Child labour is also higher in rural areas (20%) than urban areas (8%). The survey results also show that boys are more likely to be involved in child labour than girls (19% and 10% respectively). As expected child labour is higher among children not currently attending school, those whose mother's education is low and children living in the households in the lowest quintile.

Table CP.4: Child labour

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week, percentage working under hazardous conditions during the last week, and percentage engaged in child labour during the last week, Punjab, 2014.

	Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:		Children working under hazardous conditions	Total child labour[1]	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold			
Punjab	8.6	7.9	74.1	1.4	14.3	16.4	74,968
Area of residence							
Rural	10.6	9.7	74.2	1.7	18.1	20.3	51,654
All Urban	4.2	4.0	74.0	0.8	6.0	7.6	23,315
Major Cities	4.1	3.9	74.1	0.9	5.0	6.7	11,783
Other Urban	4.4	4.0	73.9	0.8	7.0	8.4	11,532
Sex							
Male	10.2	10.8	72.3	0.5	18.8	20.3	38,661
Female	6.9	4.9	76.1	2.4	9.5	12.2	36,307
Age							
5-11	0.6	8.4	66.0	0.8	7.4	9.3	42,013
12-14	13.3	9.1	82.4	3.2	19.8	22.9	17,779
15-17	25.4	5.2	87.0	1.1	27.0	28.2	15,176
School attendance							
Yes	5.4	5.2	74.9	0.6	8.7	10.1	53,794
No	16.8	14.9	72.3	3.6	28.6	32.3	21,174
Mother's education							
None/pre-school	11.2	10.4	74.4	1.7	19.1	21.6	45,681
Primary	5.2	5.7	78.2	0.9	8.9	10.5	11,850
Middle	4.1	4.3	72.9	1.1	6.6	8.1	5,282
Secondary	2.8	2.4	71.7	0.9	3.8	5.2	6,326
Higher	1.4	1.3	64.2	0.3	1.5	2.2	4,788
Cannot be determined[a]	24.6	6.2	84.2	4.7	25.3	27.5	1,041
Wealth index quintile							
Lowest	12.9	15.9	70.1	2.7	26.5	29.8	17,269
Second	12.0	9.1	75.1	1.9	18.5	21.1	15,896
Middle	7.8	6.4	78.4	0.9	11.9	13.7	15,187
Fourth	5.4	4.3	75.4	0.7	7.5	8.8	14,087
Highest	3.0	1.4	72.0	0.6	2.8	3.6	12,530
Division							
Bahawalpur	7.1	6.3	62.9	1.5	12.4	14.5	8,114
D.G. Khan	14.0	15.6	63.9	2.3	27.5	30.1	8,352
Faisalabad	9.9	9.8	82.5	2.4	16.0	19.6	9,082
Gujranwala	8.1	6.5	84.2	0.7	12.4	14.0	11,034
Lahore	6.2	5.7	72.9	0.7	9.1	10.6	12,996
Multan	8.5	7.0	77.4	1.2	13.6	15.3	8,904
Rawalpindi	6.2	3.7	77.0	1.7	8.2	9.9	5,748
Sahiwal	8.4	9.6	65.8	1.8	16.2	18.3	5,193
Sargodha	10.5	8.2	75.0	1.3	16.3	18.0	5,546

[1] **MICS indicator 8.2 - Child labour**

[a] Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household

Child Discipline

Teaching children self-control and acceptable behavior is an integral part of child discipline in all cultures. Positive parenting practices involve providing guidance on how to handle emotions or conflicts in manners that encourage judgment and responsibility and preserve children's self-esteem, physical and psychological integrity and dignity. Too often, however, children are raised through the use of punitive methods that rely on the use of physical force or verbal intimidation to obtain desired behaviors. Studies[64] have found that exposing children to violent discipline have harmful consequences, which range from immediate impacts to long-term harm that children carry forward into adult life. Violence hampers children's development, learning abilities and school performance; it inhibits positive relationships, provokes low self-esteem, emotional distress and depression; and, at times, it leads to risk taking and self-harm.

In the MICS, respondents to the household questionnaire were asked a series of questions on the methods adults in the household used to discipline a selected child during the past month.[65]

[64] Straus, MA and Paschall MJ. 2009. *Corporal Punishment by Mothers and Development of Children's Cognitive Ability: A longitudinal study of two nationally representative age cohorts*. Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma 18(5): 459-83.
Erickson, MF and Egeland, B. 1987. *A Developmental View of the Psychological Consequences of Maltreatment*. School Psychology Review 16: 156-68.
Schneider, MW et al. 2005. *Do Allegations of Emotional Maltreatment Predict Developmental Outcomes Beyond that of Other Forms of Maltreatment?*. Child Abuse & Neglect 29(5): 513–32.

[65] UNICEF. 2013. *Every Child's Birth Right: Inequities and trends in birth registration*. UNICEF.

Table CP.5: Child discipline

Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced:					
			Physical punishment			
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Any	Severe	Any violent discipline method[1]	Number of children age 1-14 years
Punjab	6.1	73.6	67.7	26.6	80.7	85,311
Area of residence						
Rural	5.5	73.6	67.8	25.6	80.6	59,176
All Urban	7.3	73.4	67.6	29.0	81.0	26,135
Major Cities	7.5	73.6	68.1	32.2	80.9	13,197
Other Urban	7.2	73.1	67.0	25.8	81.0	12,938
Sex						
Male	5.4	74.8	70.2	28.4	81.9	43,842
Female	6.8	72.2	65.1	24.8	79.4	41,470
Age						
1-2	6.1	55.2	51.6	17.9	63.4	12,128
3-4	4.9	74.9	73.9	29.6	83.2	13,391
5-9	4.9	79.3	76.3	31.2	86.6	31,143
10-14	7.9	74.5	62.4	24.0	80.4	28,649
Education of household head[a]						
None/pre-school	4.7	74.0	68.4	26.9	81.1	35,109
Primary	6.1	75.8	69.9	28.5	81.8	15,204
Middle	6.4	74.3	68.9	26.9	81.5	11,287
Secondary	7.2	72.8	67.1	26.0	80.4	14,809
Higher	9.2	68.5	61.0	23.2	76.6	8,874
Wealth index quintile						
Lowest	4.5	72.2	66.0	22.6	78.8	20,400
Second	5.5	74.4	69.6	27.0	81.8	17,865
Middle	5.8	75.6	69.1	28.4	82.2	16,622
Fourth	6.2	75.3	69.3	29.7	82.5	16,034
Highest	9.2	70.2	64.5	26.5	78.2	14,390
Division						
Bahawalpur	7.0	68.7	59.4	17.5	78.9	9,762
D.G. Khan	4.2	63.4	58.0	13.6	70.2	9,876
Faisalabad	4.6	78.5	71.0	32.2	84.2	10,026
Gujranwala	4.3	82.0	76.4	34.0	88.4	12,379
Lahore	7.3	73.7	71.5	39.1	80.1	14,568
Multan	7.3	71.7	61.2	21.3	78.2	10,169
Rawalpindi	6.9	75.3	68.9	21.4	83.4	6,353
Sahiwal	8.7	70.1	71.8	30.4	80.0	5,984
Sargodha	5.4	76.8	70.4	19.3	82.8	6,194

[1] MICS indicator 8.3 - Violent discipline

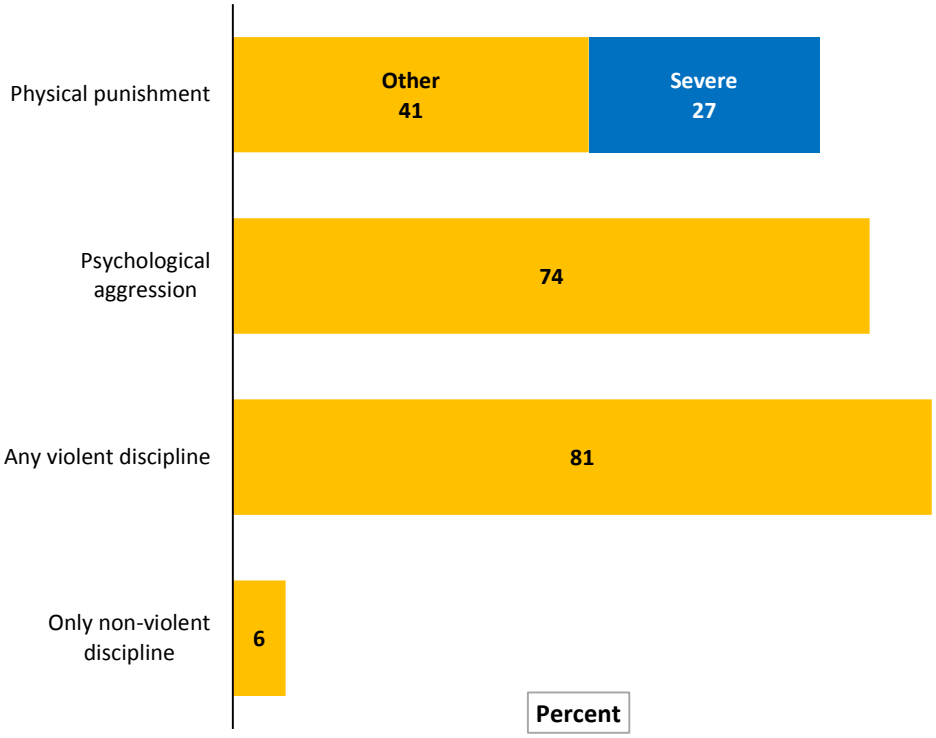
[a] Total includes 26 unweighted cases of household head's education missing

It is observed that majority (81%) of the children age 1-14 years were subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by household members during the past month (Table CP.5).

For the most part, households employ a combination of violent disciplinary practices, reflecting caregivers' motivation to control children's behaviour by any means possible. While 74 percent of children experienced psychological aggression, 68 percent of children received physical punishment. The most severe forms of physical punishment (hitting the child on the head, ears or face or hitting the child hard and repeatedly) were given to 27 percent of children.

Male children were subjected to physical discipline more than female children (70% and 65% respectively). Figure CP.2 depicts the child discipline methods.

Figure CP.2: Child disciplining methods, children age 1-14 years, MICS Punjab, 2014



While violent methods are extremely common forms of discipline, Table CP.6 reveals that only 34 percent of respondents believe that physical punishment is a necessary part of child-rearing. No clear trend in this regard is found with respect to respondent's education, age, sex and relationship with the child as well as household wealth.

Table CP.6: Attitudes toward physical punishment

Percentage of respondents to the child discipline module who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, Punjab, 2014.

	Respondent believes that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of respondents to the child discipline module
Punjab	34.2	26,143
Area of residence		
Rural	37.2	17,650
All Urban	28.0	8,493
Major Cities	25.6	4,392
Other Urban	30.7	4,101
Sex		
Male	34.6	4,917
Female	34.1	21,226
Age		
<25	31.3	3,041
25-39	34.6	14,005
40-59	34.9	7,807
60+	32.8	1,290
Respondent's relationship to selected child		
Mother	35.5	16,590
Father	34.1	3,350
Other[a]	30.9	6,203
Respondent's education		
None/pre-school	39.9	12,457
Primary	35.2	4,416
Middle	30.7	2,533
Secondary	26.7	3,570
Higher	21.7	3,168
Wealth index quintile		
Lowest	41.1	5,776
Second	39.2	5,310
Middle	35.6	5,089
Fourth	30.7	5,086
Highest	22.9	4,882
Division		
Bahawalpur	30.6	2,897
D.G. Khan	33.9	2,596
Faisalabad	43.0	3,231
Gujranwala	41.6	3,750
Lahore	27.6	4,522
Multan	32.4	3,195
Rawalpindi	29.7	2,231
Sahiwal	42.1	1,792
Sargodha	27.6	1,929

[a] The question is asked to a single respondent in all households where at least one child age 1-14 years is living. The respondent is not necessarily a parent or caretaker of such a child and may not necessarily have responded to the child discipline module about his/her own child.

Early Marriage and Polygyny

Marriage[66] before the age of 18 is a reality for many young girls. In many parts of the world parents encourage the marriage of their daughters while they are still children in hopes that the marriage will benefit them both financially and socially, while also relieving financial burdens on the family. In actual fact, child marriage is a violation of human rights, compromising the development of girls and often resulting in early pregnancy and social isolation, with little education and poor vocational training reinforcing the gendered nature of poverty.[67] The right to 'free and full' consent to a marriage is recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - with the recognition that consent cannot be 'free and full' when one of the parties involved is not sufficiently mature to make an informed decision about a life partner. Closely related to the issue of child marriage is the age at which girls become sexually active. Women who are married before the age of 18 tend to have more children than those who marry later in life. Pregnancy related deaths are known to be a leading cause of mortality for both married and unmarried girls between the ages of 15 and 19, particularly among the youngest of this cohort. There is evidence to suggest that girls who marry at young ages are more likely to marry older men which puts them at increased risk of HIV infection. The demand for this young wife to reproduce and the power imbalance resulting from the age differential lead to very low condom use among such couples.[68]

[66] All references to marriage in this chapter include marital union as well.

[67] Bajracharya, A ND Amin, S. 2010. *Poverty, marriage timing, and transitions to adulthood in Nepal: A longitudinal analysis using the Nepal living standards survey.* Poverty, Gender, and Youth Working Paper No. 19. Population Council.
Godha, D et al. 2011. *The influence of child marriage on fertility, fertility-control, and maternal health care utilization.* MEASURE/Evaluation PRH Project Working paper 11-124.

[68] Clark, S et al. 2006. *Protecting young women from HIV/AIDS: the case against child and adolescent marriage. International Family Planning Perspectives* 32(2): 79-88.
Raj, A et al. 2009. *Prevalence of child marriage and its effect on fertility and fertility-control outcomes of young women in India: a cross-sectional, observational study*. The Lancet 373(9678): 1883–9.

Table CP.7: Early marriage and polygyny (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 years who first married before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married, and the percentage of women who are in a polygynous marriage, Punjab, 2014.

	Women age 15-49 years		Women age 20-49 years			Women age 15-19 years		Women age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15[1]	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18[2]	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage currently married[3]	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage[4]	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married
Punjab	5.2	53,668	6.1	20.8	42,510	9.2	11,158	2.5	33,047
Area of residence									
Rural	5.7	35,043	6.7	22.6	27,574	10.5	7,469	2.8	21,859
All Urban	4.2	18,625	5.0	17.7	14,935	6.5	3,690	1.9	11,188
Major Cities	4.0	9,781	4.7	16.8	7,955	6.3	1,826	1.8	5,978
Other Urban	4.4	8,844	5.3	18.7	6,981	6.7	1,863	2.1	5,210
Age									
15-19	1.5	11,158	na	na	na	9.2	11,158	1.2	1,021
20-24	2.7	9,960	2.7	12.8	9,960	na	na	1.7	3,963
25-29	4.6	9,114	4.6	17.3	9,114	na	na	2.1	6,833
30-34	6.4	7,558	6.4	22.1	7,558	na	na	2.5	6,837
35-39	8.2	6,251	8.2	25.4	6,251	na	na	3.0	5,807
40-44	8.8	5,078	8.8	27.3	5,078	na	na	3.4	4,637
45-49	9.9	4,548	9.9	30.1	4,548	na	na	2.7	3,948
Women's education[a]									
None/pre-school	9.7	20,887	10.3	31.2	18,675	19.1	2,213	3.2	16,331
Primary	4.2	9,296	5.0	21.1	7,231	12.9	2,065	2.1	5,902
Middle	3.1	5,714	3.9	17.4	3,945	8.9	1,769	1.8	3,051
Secondary	1.4	8,837	2.0	10.8	5,764	4.3	3,073	1.5	4,109
Higher	0.4	8,916	0.5	2.8	6,880	2.0	2,036	1.5	3,640
Wealth index quintile									
Lowest	8.5	9,264	9.8	29.4	7,346	14.6	1,918	3.4	6,328
Second	6.1	10,341	7.4	25.1	8,046	11.1	2,295	2.6	6,444
Middle	4.8	10,901	5.7	21.2	8,427	8.9	2,474	2.3	6,490
Fourth	3.9	11,569	4.7	17.6	9,184	6.9	2,385	2.1	6,908
Highest	3.2	11,593	3.8	13.4	9,506	4.8	2,087	2.1	6,876
Division									
Bahawalpur	5.7	5,369	6.9	24.1	4,142	9.9	1,227	3.1	3,358
D.G. Khan	9.0	4,563	10.7	30.7	3,608	14.2	955	6.0	3,175
Faisalabad	4.2	6,796	5.0	17.5	5,334	7.9	1,462	1.4	4,029
Gujranwala	3.6	8,328	4.3	16.8	6,551	6.4	1,776	1.5	4,901
Lahore	4.3	9,685	5.1	18.8	7,671	7.6	2,014	2.0	6,024
Multan	6.7	5,887	7.9	25.3	4,677	10.3	1,210	2.8	3,653
Rawalpindi	4.4	5,086	5.1	18.4	4,178	7.9	908	2.4	3,067
Sahiwal	5.2	3,685	5.9	20.5	2,945	11.2	740	2.9	2,265
Sargodha	5.6	4,270	6.5	21.2	3,403	11.7	867	1.7	2,574

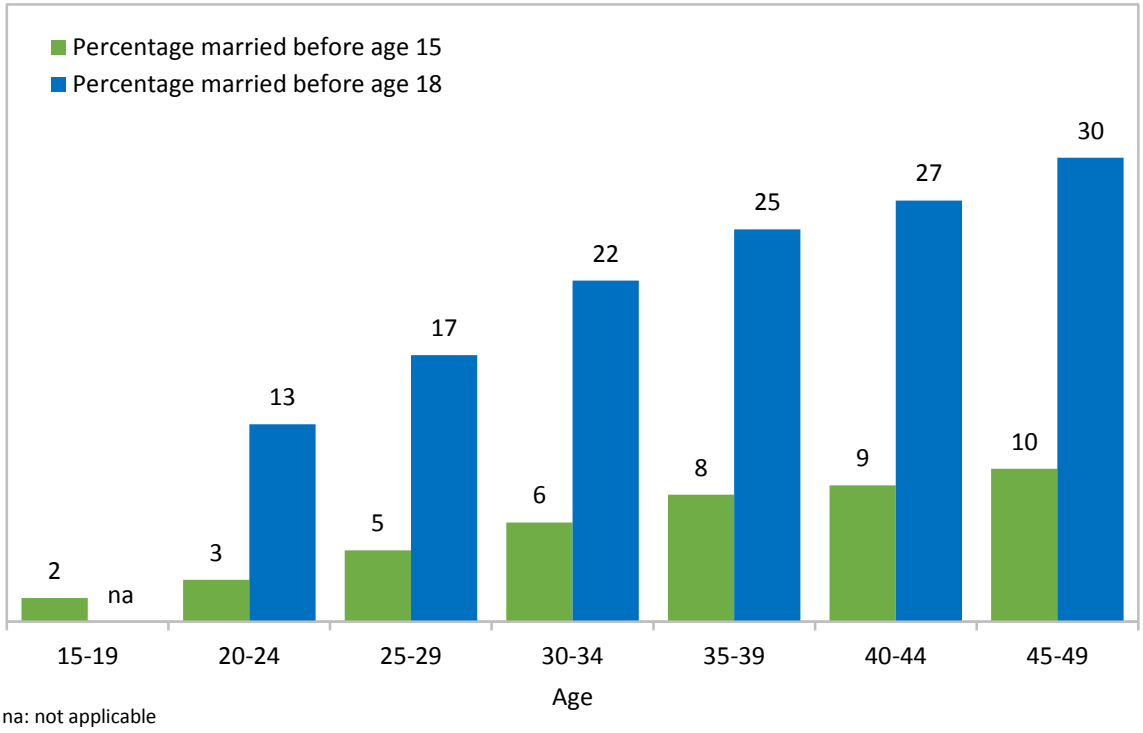
[1] MICS indicator 8.4 - Marriage before age 15
[2] MICS indicator 8.5 - Marriage before age 18
[3] MICS indicator 8.6 - Young women age 15-19 years currently married
[4] MICS indicator 8.7 – Polygyny
na: not applicable
[a] Total includes 11 unweighted cases of women's education missing

The percentage of women married at before ages 15 and 18 years are provided in Table CP.7. Among women age 15-49, 5 percent were married before age 15, and among women age 20-49 years, 21 percent were married before age 18.

Nearly one in ten young women (9%) age 15-19 are currently married. This proportion is slightly higher in rural (11%) than urban areas (7%) but is strongly related to the level of woman's education. The percentage of women in a polygamous marriage is also provided in Table CP.7. Among all currently married women age 15-49, 3 percent are in polygamous marriage.

Table CP.8 presents the proportion of women who are first married before age 15 and 18 by area and age groups. Examining the percentages of women married before age 15 and 18 by different age groups allow for trends to be observed in early marriage over time. Data show that the prevalence of the proportion of women married by age 15 and 18 has gradually declined over time: 31 percent of women age 45-49 were first married by age 18 compared to 15 percent of women age 20-24. Figure CP.3 illustrates the percentage of women married before 15 and 18 years respectively by age group.

Figure CP.3: Early marriage among women, MICS Punjab, 2014



na: not applicable

Table CP.8: Trends in early marriage (women)

Percentage of women who were first married before age 15 and 18, by area and age groups, Punjab, 2014.

	Rural				Urban				All			
	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Punjab	5.7	35,043	22.6	27,574	4.2	18,625	17.7	14,935	5.2	53,668	20.8	42,510
Age												
15-19	1.9	7,469	na	na	0.8	3,690	na	na	1.5	11,158	na	na
20-24	3.2	6,417	14.5	6,417	1.9	3,544	9.8	3,544	2.7	9,960	12.8	9,960
25-29	5.1	5,965	19.5	5,965	3.8	3,149	13.1	3,149	4.6	9,114	17.3	9,114
30-34	6.9	4,968	23.7	4,968	5.5	2,590	19.0	2,590	6.4	7,558	22.1	7,558
35-39	9.1	3,947	27.5	3,947	6.7	2,304	21.9	2,304	8.2	6,251	25.4	6,251
40-44	9.5	3,278	28.6	3,278	7.7	1,800	24.8	1,800	8.8	5,078	27.3	5,078
45-49	10.8	2,998	30.9	2,998	8.1	1,549	28.5	1,549	9.9	4,548	30.1	4,548

na: not applicable

Another component is the spousal age difference with the indicator being the percentage of married women 10 or more years younger than their current spouse. Table CP.9 presents the results of the age difference between husbands and wives. The results show that there are some important spousal age differences in MICS Punjab, 2014. Among currently married women age 20-24 years, 15 percent are married with a man who is older by ten years or more. For currently married women age 15-19 years, the corresponding figure is about 19 percent.

Table CP.9: Spousal age difference

Percent distribution of women currently married age 15-19 and 20-24 years according to the age difference with their husband, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of currently married women age 15-19 years whose husband is:						Number of women age 15-19 years currently married	Percentage of currently married women age 20-24 years whose husband is:						Number of women age 20-24 years currently married
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older[1]	Husband's age unknown	Total		Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older[2]	Husband's age unknown	Total	
Punjab	4.3	46.3	29.4	18.8	1.3	100.0	1,021	8.3	47.9	27.9	14.6	1.3	100.0	3,963
Area of residence														
Rural	4.7	47.9	28.0	18.4	1.0	100.0	781	8.9	48.0	26.9	14.8	1.4	100.0	2,722
All Urban	2.9	41.0	33.8	20.2	2.1	100.0	241	6.8	47.8	30.1	14.2	1.2	100.0	1,241
Major Cities	2.5	43.3	31.3	20.4	2.5	100.0	115	6.2	47.8	32.3	12.6	1.1	100.0	634
Other Urban	3.2	38.8	36.1	20.1	1.8	100.0	125	7.4	47.7	27.8	15.9	1.2	100.0	607
Age														
15-19	4.3	46.3	29.4	18.8	1.3	100.0	1,021	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
20-24	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	8.3	47.9	27.9	14.6	1.3	100.0	3,963
Women's education[a]														
None/pre-school	5.9	56.6	22.4	13.6	1.5	100.0	423	9.5	51.2	22.7	15.1	1.5	100.0	1,538
Primary	3.0	46.6	33.8	16.2	0.5	100.0	265	7.1	51.7	28.1	12.2	0.9	100.0	846
Middle	3.1	39.8	35.4	21.0	0.6	100.0	158	8.4	46.9	28.6	15.6	0.5	100.0	474
Secondary	4.5	25.0	34.5	32.7	3.2	100.0	132	8.3	45.7	29.5	15.5	1.0	100.0	643
Higher	(0.0)	(28.8)	(34.8)	(36.4)	(0.0)	100.0	41	6.1	34.3	41.6	15.2	2.8	100.0	460
Wealth index quintile														
Lowest	6.3	55.3	23.7	13.8	0.9	100.0	280	11.5	53.0	19.5	14.3	1.6	100.0	724
Second	4.0	51.0	26.1	17.5	1.3	100.0	256	9.8	47.2	28.2	13.4	1.2	100.0	861
Middle	4.2	40.3	32.0	22.9	0.6	100.0	221	8.7	50.2	25.0	15.1	1.1	100.0	819
Fourth	1.7	40.0	38.4	18.9	1.1	100.0	165	5.8	46.3	31.0	15.7	1.2	100.0	852
Highest	3.9	32.2	33.0	26.8	4.1	100.0	99	5.5	42.9	35.7	14.5	1.4	100.0	708
Division														
Bahawalpur	6.8	61.3	18.3	13.6	0.0	100.0	122	7.9	55.9	25.4	10.3	0.5	100.0	365
D.G. Khan	5.5	53.7	26.0	13.8	1.0	100.0	136	11.5	51.0	23.2	13.5	0.8	100.0	413
Faisalabad	3.8	48.7	22.5	23.5	1.5	100.0	116	7.9	48.9	27.4	15.4	0.4	100.0	461
Gujranwala	1.5	46.8	31.2	19.0	1.5	100.0	114	7.9	49.6	29.2	12.1	1.2	100.0	564
Lahore	1.4	45.4	31.5	19.0	2.8	100.0	153	6.6	47.0	31.8	13.3	1.3	100.0	754
Multan	6.5	39.3	35.1	18.4	0.7	100.0	125	9.1	48.5	24.0	16.6	1.8	100.0	436
Rawalpindi	7.8	27.1	45.1	20.0	0.0	100.0	72	4.4	41.9	34.7	17.1	1.9	100.0	352
Sahiwal	3.7	48.7	26.8	20.3	0.6	100.0	83	10.7	40.1	28.3	19.5	1.4	100.0	297
Sargodha	3.0	36.5	33.7	24.3	2.5	100.0	101	10.1	45.5	23.7	17.6	3.1	100.0	322

[1] MICS indicator 8.8a - Spousal age difference (among women age 15-19)
[2] MICS indicator 8.8b - Spousal age difference (among women age 20-24)
na: not applicable
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
[a] Total includes 2 unweighted cases of women's education missing

Attitudes toward Domestic Violence

MICS assessed the attitudes of women age 15-49 years towards wife beating by asking the respondents whether they think that husbands are justified to hit or beat their wives in a variety of situations. The purpose of these questions is to capture the social justification of violence (in contexts where women have a lower status in society) as a disciplinary action when a woman does not comply with certain expected gender roles.

The responses to these questions can be found in Table CP.10. Overall, 40 percent of women age 15-49 years believe that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for any one of five reasons that she; (i) goes out without telling him, (ii) neglects the children, (iii) argues with him, (iv) refuses sex with him, and (v) burns the food. Women who justify a husband's violence, in most cases agree and justify violence in instances when a wife neglects the children (27%), or if she demonstrates her autonomy, exemplified by going out without telling her husband or arguing with him (26%). Around one in five (21%) of women believe that wife-beating is justified if the wife refuses to have sex with the husband and 15 percent favour wife-beating if she burns the food. The wife-beating in any of the five situations is justified by higher proportion of women living in the households in the lowest quintile, in rural areas and with less education.

Table CP.10: Attitudes toward domestic violence (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:						
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons[1]	Number of women age 15-49 years
Punjab	26.4	26.5	27.7	20.5	14.8	39.8	53,668
Area of residence							
Rural	31.7	31.8	33.0	25.1	18.6	46.5	35,043
All Urban	16.3	16.6	17.7	11.9	7.5	27.3	18,625
Major Cities	11.6	12.1	13.4	8.5	5.4	20.8	9,781
Other Urban	21.5	21.5	22.6	15.7	9.9	34.4	8,844
Age							
15-19	21.9	22.4	22.7	12.1	12.4	34.8	11,158
20-24	23.0	23.1	24.5	16.1	12.3	35.9	9,960
25-29	26.0	26.3	27.1	21.8	14.3	39.8	9,114
30-34	28.0	28.5	29.6	23.7	15.2	41.9	7,558
35-39	29.6	29.4	30.8	25.3	16.4	43.1	6,251
40-44	31.0	30.6	33.1	27.1	18.6	45.3	5,078
45-49	32.9	33.0	35.1	29.2	19.6	46.6	4,548
Marital status							
Currently married	29.8	29.7	31.2	25.8	16.5	43.7	33,047
Formerly married	29.2	29.1	31.4	27.3	17.8	44.1	1,808
Never married	20.1	20.7	21.2	10.6	11.4	32.5	18,813
Education[a]							
None/pre-school	37.1	37.5	39.2	31.7	23.2	52.9	20,887
Primary	29.2	29.3	30.4	21.7	15.3	43.4	9,296
Middle	22.8	22.4	23.3	15.4	11.3	35.7	5,714
Secondary	17.1	16.3	17.8	10.7	7.1	28.7	8,837
Higher	9.7	10.6	10.7	6.3	4.2	19.2	8,916
Wealth index quintile							
Lowest	40.3	41.2	41.3	34.2	27.4	56.6	9,264
Second	34.7	35.2	37.0	28.3	21.2	50.5	10,341
Middle	28.8	28.7	29.8	21.2	14.9	43.0	10,901
Fourth	21.0	20.5	22.4	14.6	9.2	33.7	11,569
Highest	10.8	11.1	12.0	7.9	4.3	20.0	11,593
Division							
Bahawalpur	37.6	39.3	37.5	34.7	23.3	62.1	5,369
D.G. Khan	30.4	29.1	26.2	20.0	19.3	40.3	4,563
Faisalabad	29.4	29.9	31.5	21.6	15.9	42.4	6,796
Gujranwala	29.5	27.0	28.7	18.2	10.4	41.9	8,328
Lahore	15.9	15.8	18.8	12.6	8.9	27.2	9,685
Multan	17.5	17.1	20.0	15.1	9.9	29.0	5,887
Rawalpindi	15.2	14.6	16.3	12.4	10.8	23.4	5,086
Sahiwal	42.4	46.3	46.7	41.0	23.8	59.5	3,685
Sargodha	32.3	35.9	37.5	23.7	22.7	49.2	4,270

[1] MICS indicator 8.12 - Attitudes towards domestic violence

[a] Total includes 15 unweighted cases of education missing

Children's Living Arrangements

The CRC recognizes that "the child, for the full and harmonious development of his or her personality, should grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding". Millions of children around the world grow up without the care of their parents for several reasons, including due to the premature death of the parents or their migration for work. In most cases, these children are cared for by members of their extended families, while in others, children may be living in households other than their own, as live-in domestic workers for instance. Understanding the children's living arrangements, including the composition of the households where they live and the relationships with their primary caregivers, is key to design targeted interventions aimed at promoting child's care and wellbeing.

Table CP.11 presents information on the living arrangements and orphanhood status of children under age 18. Eighty eight percent of children age 0-17 years live with both their parents, 9 percent live with mothers only, 2 percent with fathers only, and less than 2 percent with neither of their biological parents. About 6 percent live with mothers only while the biological father is alive. Very few children have lost one or both parents. About 5 percent of children have one or both parents' dead.

As expected, older children are less likely than younger ones to live with both parents and slightly more likely than younger children to have lost one or both of the parents. Table CP.11 also shows that the percentage of children living with both parents ranges from 79 percent in Gujranwala to 91 percent each in Gujranwala and Bahawalpur division. Further to that, Gujranwala division has the highest percentage of children living with their mother only while the father is alive (16%). About 11 percent of children living in the wealthiest households live with their mother only while their father is alive. The corresponding proportion of such children living in the households in the lowest quintile is 3 percent. There are, however, only small differences between urban and rural areas in terms of living arrangements.

Table CP.11: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, Punjab, 2014.

	Living with both parents	Living with neither biological parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only		Missing information on father/ mother	Total	Living with neither biological parent[1]	One or both parents dead [2]	Number of children age 0-17 years
		Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead					
Punjab	88.0	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.2	5.9	2.9	0.3	1.3	0.1	100.0	1.4	4.8	106,585
Area of residence														
Rural	87.6	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.1	6.3	2.8	0.4	1.4	0.1	100.0	1.4	4.7	73,372
All Urban	89.0	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.2	4.8	3.2	0.2	1.1	0.1	100.0	1.5	4.9	33,213
Major Cities	90.4	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.1	3.8	3.2	0.1	0.9	0.2	100.0	1.5	4.7	16,845
Other Urban	87.5	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.2	5.9	3.3	0.3	1.2	0.1	100.0	1.6	5.1	16,368
Sex														
Male	88.3	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.1	5.8	3.0	0.3	1.4	0.1	100.0	1.1	4.8	54,610
Female	87.8	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.2	5.9	2.8	0.3	1.3	0.2	100.0	1.8	4.7	51,975
Age														
0-4	91.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	7.2	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	0.6	1.2	31,324
5-9	89.4	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	5.9	2.1	0.3	1.1	0.1	100.0	1.2	3.7	31,473
10-14	86.5	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.1	5.1	4.3	0.4	1.9	0.1	100.0	1.6	6.9	28,665
15-17	82.0	0.3	0.4	2.1	0.5	4.4	6.6	0.5	2.8	0.6	100.0	3.2	10.5	15,124
Wealth index quintile														
Lowest	90.9	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.2	3.2	2.7	0.3	1.4	0.1	100.0	1.3	4.7	24,430
Second	89.9	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.1	3.7	2.7	0.3	1.8	0.1	100.0	1.4	4.9	22,293
Middle	88.2	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.2	5.0	3.3	0.4	1.4	0.1	100.0	1.5	5.2	21,147
Fourth	85.8	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.1	8.0	3.3	0.2	1.0	0.2	100.0	1.5	4.8	20,305
Highest	84.0	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.2	10.5	2.7	0.3	0.9	0.2	100.0	1.6	4.1	18,411
Division														
Bahawalpur	91.4	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.2	2.5	2.9	0.2	1.5	0.1	100.0	1.3	5.0	11,843
D.G. Khan	88.1	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.1	7.0	2.2	0.2	1.2	0.1	100.0	1.3	3.8	11,995
Faisalabad	90.4	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.1	3.7	2.9	0.2	1.5	0.2	100.0	1.1	4.8	12,775
Gujranwala	78.8	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.2	15.5	2.9	0.4	1.0	0.1	100.0	1.4	4.4	15,697
Lahore	91.1	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.1	2.7	3.1	0.2	1.2	0.1	100.0	1.6	4.9	18,395
Multan	89.6	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.2	3.4	3.3	0.4	1.6	0.2	100.0	1.5	5.5	12,353
Rawalpindi	85.8	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.1	8.4	3.2	0.3	1.1	0.3	100.0	0.9	4.5	8,209
Sahiwal	88.3	0.3	0.2	1.8	0.2	4.0	2.9	0.5	1.7	0.1	100.0	2.4	5.3	7,484
Sargodha	89.8	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.2	3.6	3.1	0.4	1.3	0.1	100.0	1.6	5.0	7,833

[1] MICS indicator 8.13 - Children's living arrangements

[2] MICS indicator 8.14 - Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead

The survey included a simple measure of one particular aspect of migration related to what is termed children left behind, i.e. for whom one or both parents have moved abroad. While the amount of literature is growing, the long-term effects of the benefits of remittances versus the potential adverse psycho-social effects are not yet conclusive, as there is somewhat conflicting evidence available as to the effects on children.

Besides presenting simple prevalence rates, the results of the MICS Punjab, 2014 presented in Table CP.12 will greatly help fill the data gap on the topic of migration. About 4 percent of children age 0-17 have one or both parents living abroad. The proportion of children with at least one parent abroad is much higher for those living in the households in the highest quintile (9%) compared to those living in the households in the lowest quintile (1%).

Table CP.12: Children with parents living abroad

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years by residence of parents in another country, Punjab, 2014.

	Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years:						
	With at least one parent living abroad						
	Only mother abroad	Only father abroad	Both mother and father abroad	With neither parent living abroad	Total	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with at least one parent living abroad[1]	Number of children age 0-17 years
Punjab	0.0	3.9	0.0	96.1	100.0	3.9	106,585
Area of residence							
Rural	0.0	4.1	0.0	95.9	100.0	4.1	73,372
All Urban	0.0	3.5	0.0	96.5	100.0	3.5	33,213
Major Cities	0.0	2.8	0.0	97.2	100.0	2.8	16,845
Other Urban	0.0	4.1	0.0	95.9	100.0	4.1	16,368
Sex							
Male	0.0	3.9	0.0	96.1	100.0	3.9	54,610
Female	0.0	3.9	0.0	96.1	100.0	3.9	51,975
Age							
0-4	0.0	4.9	0.0	95.1	100.0	4.9	31,324
5-9	0.0	3.9	0.0	96.1	100.0	3.9	31,473
10-14	0.0	3.4	0.0	96.6	100.0	3.4	28,665
15-17	0.0	2.7	0.0	97.3	100.0	2.7	15,124
Wealth index quintile							
Lowest	0.0	1.1	0.0	98.9	100.0	1.1	24,430
Second	0.0	1.4	0.0	98.6	100.0	1.4	22,293
Middle	0.0	2.9	0.0	97.1	100.0	2.9	21,147
Fourth	0.0	6.2	0.0	93.8	100.0	6.2	20,305
Highest	0.0	9.3	0.0	90.7	100.0	9.3	18,411
Division							
Bahawalpur	0.0	1.3	0.0	98.7	100.0	1.3	11,843
D.G. Khan	0.0	3.9	0.0	96.1	100.0	3.9	11,995
Faisalabad	0.0	2.6	0.0	97.4	100.0	2.6	12,775
Gujranwala	0.0	11.6	0.0	88.4	100.0	11.6	15,697
Lahore	0.0	1.8	0.0	98.2	100.0	1.8	18,395
Multan	0.0	1.7	0.0	98.3	100.0	1.7	12,353
Rawalpindi	0.0	6.5	0.0	93.5	100.0	6.5	8,209
Sahiwal	0.0	2.1	0.0	97.9	100.0	2.1	7,484
Sargodha	0.0	2.0	0.0	98.0	100.0	2.0	7,833

[1] **MICS indicator 8.15 - Children with at least one parent living abroad**

XII. HIV/AIDS

Knowledge about HIV Transmission and Misconceptions about HIV

One of the most important prerequisites for reducing the rate of HIV infection is accurate knowledge of how HIV is transmitted and strategies for preventing the transmission. Correct information is the first step towards raising awareness and giving adolescents and young people the tools to protect themselves from the infection. Misconceptions about HIV are common and can confuse adolescents and young people and hinder prevention efforts. The UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS) called on governments to improve the knowledge and skills of young people to protect themselves from HIV. The indicators to measure this goal as well as the MDG of reducing HIV infections by half include improving the level of knowledge of HIV and its prevention, and changing behaviours to prevent further spread of the disease. HIV module was administered to ever married women 15-49 years of age. It may be noted that the questions in this module often refer to "the AIDS virus". This terminology is used strictly as a method of data collection to aid respondents, preferred over the correct terminology of "HIV" that is used here in reporting the results, where appropriate.
One indicator which is both an MDG and the Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting (GARPR; formerly UNGASS) is the percentage of young women who have comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission. This is defined as 1) knowing that consistent use of a condom during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful husband can reduce the chance of getting HIV, 2) knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and 3) rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission/prevention of HIV. In the MICS Punjab, 2014 all ever-married women who have heard of AIDS were asked questions on all three components and the results are detailed in Table HA.1.Due to cultural sensitivities around talking to unmarried women about issues relating to sexual behavior and the possibility that this may compromise survey team safety and increase survey non-response, the HIV module was only administered to ever-married women.

In Punjab, 39 percent of the ever married women age 15-49 years have heard of AIDS, higher in urban (60%) than in rural areas (28%). However, the percentage of women who know of both main ways of preventing HIV transmission – using a condom every time during sexual intercourse and having only one faithful uninfected husband – is only 16 percent. About 24 percent of women know of having one faithful uninfected husband and 20 percent know about using a condom every time as main ways of preventing HIV transmission.

More than half of women have heard of AIDS in Rawalpindi division compared to just over one in ten women in DG Khan division (52% and 14%). AIDS awareness is very low (only 8%) among women living in the households in the lowest quintile compared to 76 percent of women living in the households in the highest quintile. Similarly, awareness is low among women from rural areas (28%) and women with pre-school or no education (14%) compared to those from urban areas (60%) and women with higher education (94%).

Table HA.1: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission

Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Punjab, 2014.

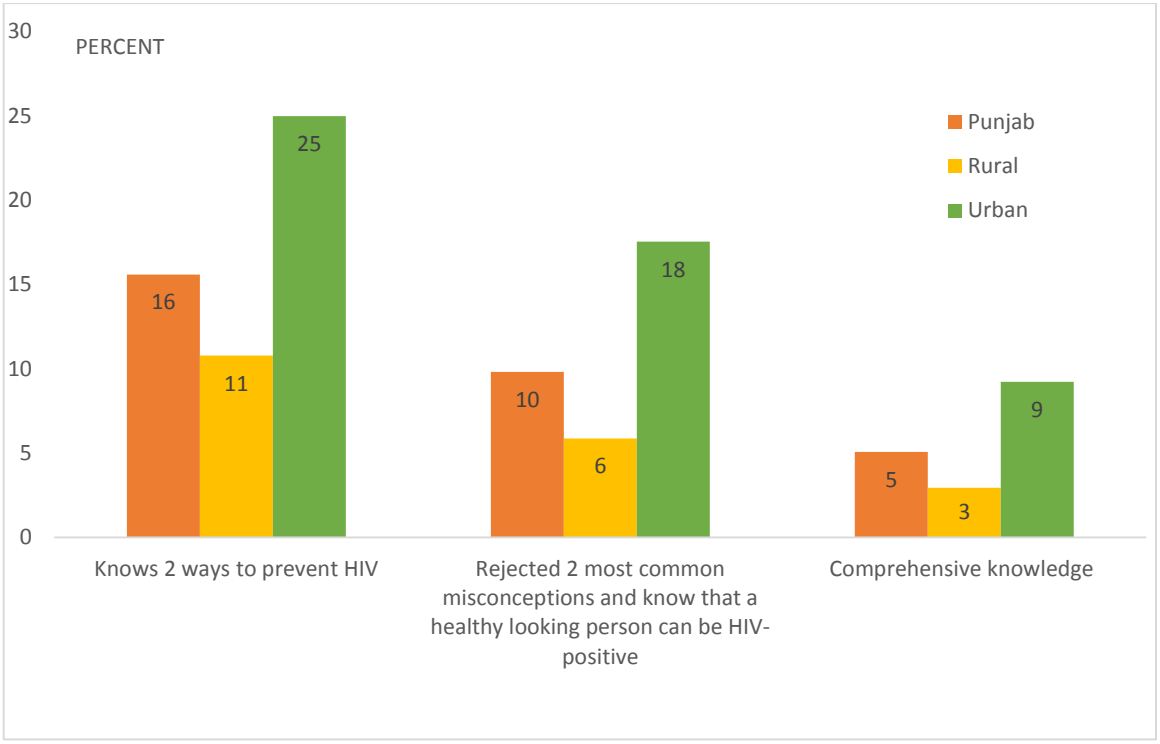
		Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:					
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected husband	Using a condom every time	Percentage of women who know both ways	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV	Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge[1]	Number of ever married women age 15-49 years
Punjab	39.0	24.1	19.8	15.6	25.2	23.0	28.3	20.5	9.8	5.1	34,855
Area of residence											
Rural	28.2	16.9	13.6	10.8	18.1	15.0	19.6	13.1	5.9	2.9	23,061
All Urban	60.1	38.3	31.7	25.0	39.1	38.7	45.5	34.7	17.5	9.2	11,794
Major Cities	66.4	43.3	35.6	27.8	42.1	43.4	49.5	40.3	20.2	10.4	6,295
Other Urban	52.9	32.4	27.3	21.8	35.6	33.3	40.8	28.3	14.5	7.9	5,499
Age											
15-24[1]	32.4	18.7	15.5	11.5	20.8	20.0	23.4	15.0	7.5	3.3	5,144
15-19	21.0	10.9	10.4	7.1	13.5	12.7	13.6	8.4	4.9	1.8	1,066
20-24	35.3	20.7	16.9	12.7	22.7	21.9	26.0	16.7	8.2	3.7	4,078
25-29	44.4	26.9	22.6	17.5	29.0	26.4	32.0	22.8	11.1	5.7	7,025
30-39	43.3	27.5	22.7	18.3	28.0	25.9	32.1	24.1	11.7	6.3	13,185
40-49	32.8	20.3	15.9	12.6	20.8	18.1	23.0	16.6	7.5	3.8	9,501
Women's education[a]											
None/pre-school	13.5	7.1	5.5	4.2	7.7	5.4	7.6	4.8	1.6	0.6	17,377
Primary	39.6	20.9	16.5	12.5	24.6	18.8	25.6	16.5	6.5	2.9	6,209
Middle	58.6	34.8	27.4	20.6	35.6	34.2	41.6	28.5	11.4	4.8	3,215
Secondary	79.0	52.2	43.4	34.6	52.4	50.1	60.6	44.4	22.1	11.9	4,277
Higher	93.8	67.1	57.4	47.5	67.1	71.1	80.6	65.1	37.9	21.9	3,763
Wealth index quintile											
Lowest	7.9	4.7	3.8	3.1	4.2	2.9	3.8	2.1	0.9	0.4	6,686
Second	18.8	10.2	8.2	6.1	11.2	8.5	11.9	7.3	2.4	1.1	6,814
Middle	35.1	19.9	16.5	12.9	21.8	17.1	23.8	15.2	6.2	3.2	6,914
Fourth	53.7	32.5	26.2	20.5	35.4	31.4	38.8	28.3	13.3	6.3	7,197
Highest	76.0	50.9	42.1	33.7	50.8	52.6	60.4	47.0	25.0	13.8	7,244
Division											
Bahawalpur	30.3	21.2	19.5	16.0	17.6	18.7	21.8	11.8	5.2	2.9	3,529
D.G. Khan	13.9	7.6	6.4	5.1	8.3	7.9	10.0	6.2	3.2	1.7	3,286
Faisalabad	34.5	25.5	18.6	16.1	21.4	22.9	28.1	19.7	10.2	6.5	4,274
Gujranwala	55.3	34.0	25.3	21.1	38.1	28.8	39.1	26.0	11.6	5.6	5,154
Lahore	53.1	28.1	25.3	17.3	32.6	31.4	37.2	31.5	13.9	5.7	6,285
Multan	24.7	16.5	14.1	11.6	17.1	16.2	19.7	12.2	6.5	3.9	3,867
Rawalpindi	52.3	32.8	27.3	21.7	34.5	33.7	37.8	31.0	16.1	9.0	3,281
Sahiwal	29.3	19.8	16.9	13.2	20.8	16.4	21.4	15.1	8.0	4.7	2,435
Sargodha	37.2	21.9	16.4	12.8	23.9	19.4	25.7	17.6	9.0	4.6	2,745

[1]MICS indicator 9.S1 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women

[a] Total includes 11 unweighted cases of women's education missing

Table HA.1 also provides the percentage of women who can correctly identify misconceptions concerning HIV. The indicator is based on the two most common and relevant misconceptions in Punjab, that HIV can be transmitted by supernatural means and by mosquito bites. The table also provides information on whether the women know that HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing food with someone with AIDS. Overall, 10 percent of women reject the two most common misconceptions, and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive. About 28 percent of the women know that supernatural means, and 23 percent of women know that mosquito bites cannot spread HIV, while 25 percent of women know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive. More women are able to correctly identify ways of HIV transmission and misconceptions concerning HIV in urban areas, with higher education and from households in the highest quintile. For example, only 8 percent of women with pre-school or no education know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive compared to 67 percent of women with higher education.

Figure HA.1: Women with comprehensive knowledge of HIV transmission, MICS Pujab, 2014



People who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention include those who know of the two main ways of HIV prevention (having only one faithful uninfected husband and using a condom every time), who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive, and who reject the two most common misconceptions. The comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention methods and transmission is quite low but with clear differences by area of residence. Overall, 5 percent of women were found to have comprehensive knowledge, which was higher in urban areas (9%) compared to rural areas (3%). The percentage of the women with comprehensive knowledge increases with their education level; lowest (less than 1%) for women with only pre-school or no education and highest (22%) among women with higher education. Figure HA.1 summarises the information on comprehensive knowledge of HIV transmission by area.

Table HA.2: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission

Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS and:						
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission	Number of ever married women age 15-49 years
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means[1]	from mother to child	
Punjab	29.5	27.7	26.3	31.4	23.6	7.6	34,855
Area of residence							
Rural	21.4	19.9	19.5	22.9	17.3	5.4	23,061
All Urban	45.5	43.0	39.6	48.2	35.9	11.9	11,794
Major Cities	49.5	46.9	42.4	52.2	38.5	14.1	6,295
Other Urban	40.9	38.5	36.4	43.5	32.9	9.4	5,499
Age							
15-24	24.8	22.8	22.7	26.5	19.9	5.8	5,144
15-19	15.3	14.0	13.8	17.2	11.2	3.8	1,066
20-24	27.2	25.1	25.0	29.0	22.2	6.3	4,078
25-29	33.6	31.5	30.2	35.7	27.3	8.6	7,025
30-39	32.7	30.7	28.9	34.8	25.8	8.4	13,185
40-49	24.8	23.5	21.8	26.2	19.9	6.6	9,501
Women's education[a]							
None/pre-school	9.8	9.3	9.3	10.5	8.3	3.0	17,377
Primary	29.2	26.5	26.9	31.2	23.4	8.4	6,209
Middle	44.3	41.5	39.2	46.9	35.2	11.7	3,215
Secondary	60.4	56.5	53.3	64.0	47.9	15.0	4,277
Higher	73.5	70.6	62.1	78.3	57.0	15.6	3,763
Wealth index quintile							
Lowest	6.0	5.7	5.8	6.6	5.2	1.3	6,686
Second	14.1	12.9	13.4	15.0	11.8	3.8	6,814
Middle	26.8	25.2	25.3	28.7	22.4	6.3	6,914
Fourth	40.3	37.5	35.7	42.9	31.8	10.8	7,197
Highest	57.7	54.8	49.0	61.1	44.7	14.9	7,244
Division							
Bahawalpur	24.3	24.4	23.7	26.9	21.2	3.4	3,529
D.G. Khan	9.0	7.4	7.7	9.7	6.3	4.2	3,286
Faisalabad	28.6	27.3	26.5	30.1	24.2	4.5	4,274
Gujranwala	42.3	37.7	36.0	44.4	32.0	10.9	5,154
Lahore	38.1	36.3	32.9	40.3	30.0	12.9	6,285
Multan	19.1	17.8	17.6	21.1	14.9	3.6	3,867
Rawalpindi	39.9	38.1	35.8	41.7	33.2	10.6	3,281
Sahiwal	21.9	21.0	18.6	23.5	16.5	5.8	2,435
Sargodha	28.0	26.4	26.0	30.2	23.0	7.0	2,745

[1] **MICS indicator 9.S2 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV**

[a] Total includes 11 unweighted cases of women's education missing

Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV is also an important first step for women to seek HIV testing when they are pregnant to avoid infection in the baby. Women should know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, during delivery, and through breastfeeding. The level of knowledge among women age 15-49 years concerning mother-to-child transmission is presented in Tables HA.2. Overall, 31 percent of ever married women know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child. The percentage of the women who know all three ways of mother-to-child transmission is 24 percent, while 8 percent did not know of any specific way. The proportion of women with knowledge of all the three ways of mother-to-child transmission is lowest in D.G Khan division (6%) and highest in Rawalpindi division (33%). In urban areas, the proportion of women with knowledge of all the three ways is twice as high (36%) compared to rural areas (17%).

Accepting Attitudes toward People Living with HIV

The indicators on attitudes toward people living with HIV measure stigma and discrimination in the community. Stigma and discrimination are considered low if respondents report an accepting attitude on the following four questions: 1) would care for a family member with AIDS in own home; 2) would buy fresh vegetables from a vendor who is HIV-positive; 3) thinks that a female teacher who is HIV-positive should be allowed to teach in school; and 4) would not want to keep it a secret if a family member is HIV-positive.

Table HA.3: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV

Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who express an accepting attitude towards people living with HIV, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of women who:						
	Are willing to care for a family member who is HIV-positive in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Believe that a female teacher who is HIV-positive and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member is HIV-positive	Agree with at least one accepting attitude	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators[1]	Number of ever married women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS
Punjab	68.2	50.0	58.5	61.6	95.7	19.0	13,601
Area of residence							
Rural	67.9	46.0	56.8	60.9	95.2	17.0	6,512
All Urban	68.6	53.6	60.1	62.2	96.1	20.8	7,089
Major Cities	69.0	55.1	60.1	62.5	96.1	21.2	4,178
Other Urban	68.1	51.6	60.1	61.8	96.1	20.3	2,911
Age							
15-24	69.1	48.1	57.5	60.3	94.8	18.5	1,664
15-19	73.9	39.8	52.5	57.5	94.7	16.7	224
20-24	68.3	49.4	58.3	60.7	94.8	18.7	1,440
25-29	69.0	51.2	60.3	59.8	96.0	18.7	3,117
30-39	68.2	52.0	59.6	62.3	95.8	20.1	5,705
40-49	67.2	46.1	55.4	62.8	95.5	17.6	3,115
Marital Status							
Currently married	68.3	50.1	58.7	61.5	95.6	19.0	12,984
Formerly married	67.0	47.1	54.0	62.7	96.2	18.9	617
Women's education[a]							
None/pre-school	64.6	37.5	45.7	57.5	92.4	11.7	2,344
Primary	69.1	44.4	52.0	62.0	94.8	16.4	2,459
Middle	68.9	45.9	55.8	63.1	96.2	16.1	1,883
Secondary	67.7	53.3	61.7	63.5	96.7	21.1	3,377
Higher	70.2	61.3	70.0	61.4	97.1	25.2	3,532
Wealth index quintile							
Lowest	62.7	28.4	37.2	51.1	89.8	5.6	525
Second	69.2	37.7	48.8	58.5	94.3	12.8	1,284
Middle	67.9	44.0	54.0	61.0	95.3	15.4	2,426
Fourth	67.0	51.2	60.9	62.3	95.7	19.5	3,863
Highest	69.5	56.7	63.2	63.1	96.6	23.0	5,503
Division							
Bahawalpur	61.6	36.6	46.9	57.9	94.3	10.4	1,069
D.G. Khan	79.1	43.3	52.0	50.6	92.2	18.9	457
Faisalabad	45.0	46.2	54.7	64.9	92.9	12.7	1,477
Gujranwala	63.4	47.4	60.9	69.6	97.3	17.0	2,852
Lahore	76.1	58.7	61.9	61.8	96.1	26.4	3,340
Multan	72.3	41.0	55.1	55.4	95.6	14.5	954
Rawalpindi	70.0	55.6	60.7	60.6	96.2	21.2	1,717
Sahiwal	85.3	54.2	64.8	61.3	96.7	26.0	714
Sargodha	73.4	47.0	56.8	50.2	95.2	14.5	1,021

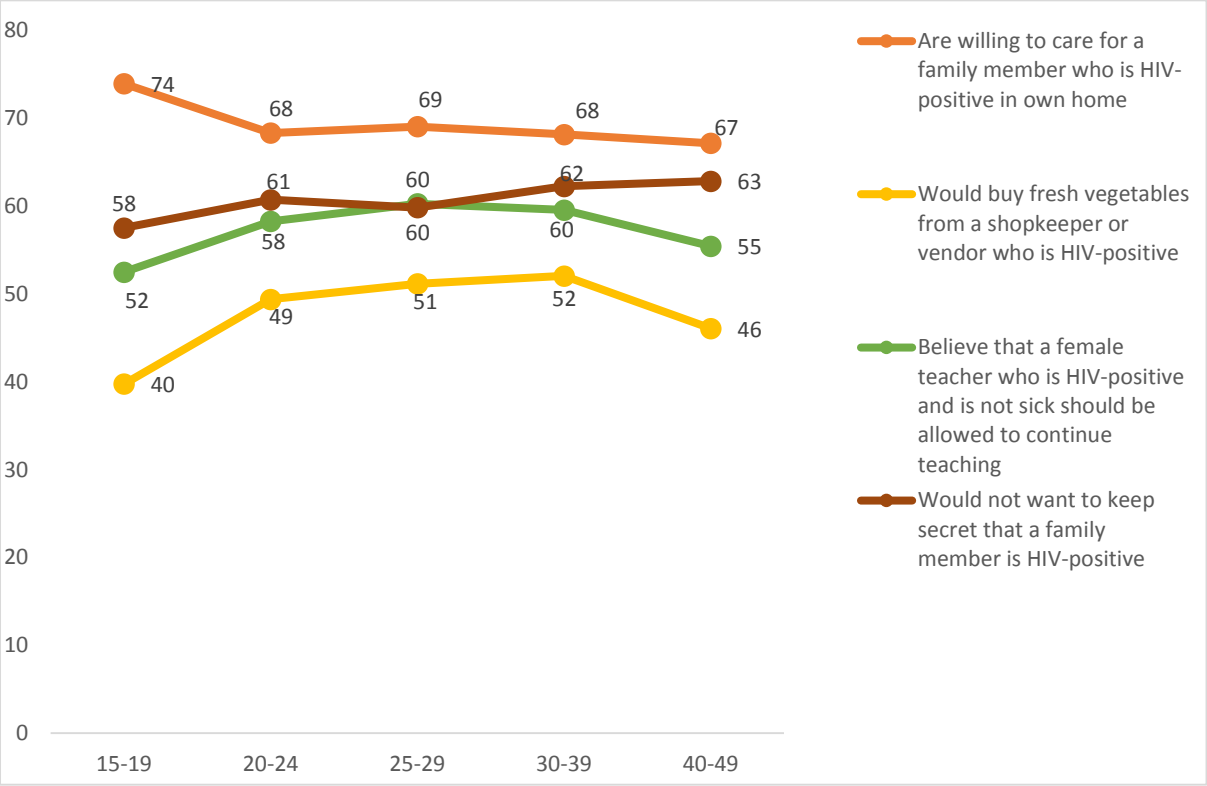
[1] **MICS indicator 9.S3 - Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV**

[a] Total includes 5 unweighted cases of women's education missing

Table HA.3 provides data on the attitudes of women towards people living with HIV. In Punjab, 96 percent of women who have heard of AIDS agree with at least one accepting statement. The most common accepting attitude is willing to care for a family member with the AIDS virus in own home (68%) followed by the women who would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with the AIDS virus (62%).

Overall, 19 percent of the women express accepting attitude on all four indicators, slightly higher in urban (21%) compared to rural (17%). More educated women and those living in the households in the highest quintile have more accepting attitudes than women with lower education and living in the households in the lowest quintile. Information on women's accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS by age is depicted in Figure HA.2.

Figure HA.2: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS, MICS Punjab, 2014



Knowledge of a Place for HIV Testing, Counselling and Testing during Antenatal Care

Another important indicator is the knowledge of the place for HIV testing and use of such services. In order to protect themselves and to prevent infecting others, it is important for individuals to know their HIV status. Knowledge of own status is also a critical factor in the decision to seek treatment.

Questions related to knowledge of a facility for HIV testing and whether a person has ever been tested are presented in Table HA.4. About 9 percent of ever married women knew where to be tested for HIV, while almost 2 percent of women have actually been tested and about the same proportion of women know the result of their most recent test. A smaller proportion has been tested within the last 12 months and know the result (less than 1 percent respectively).

Knowledge about the place to get tested for HIV is strongly associated with education of the women and wealth. Almost one-third of women with higher education, know a place to get tested (29%) compared to only 2 percent of women with pre-school or no education. Similarly, less than 1 percent of women living in the households in the lowest quintile know a place for HIV testing compared to more than 20 percent of women living in the households in the highest quintile.

Table HA.4: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing

Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, Punjab, 2014

	Percentage of women who:					
	Know a place to get tested[1]	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result[2]	Number of ever married women age 15-49
Punjab	8.5	1.8	1.6	0.6	0.6	34,855
Area of residence						
Rural	6.1	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.4	23,061
All Urban	13.2	3.2	2.8	1.0	0.9	11,794
Major Cities	13.3	3.6	3.2	1.2	1.1	6,295
Other Urban	13.2	2.7	2.3	0.8	0.7	5,499
Age						
15-24	7.5	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.6	5,144
15-19	3.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,066
20-24	8.5	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.7	4,078
25-29	9.7	2.2	1.9	0.9	0.8	7,025
30-39	9.6	2.2	1.9	0.8	0.7	13,185
40-49	6.7	1.3	1.1	0.3	0.3	9,501
Women's education[a]						
None/pre-school	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	17,377
Primary	6.1	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.4	6,209
Middle	10.9	2.1	1.7	0.7	0.6	3,215
Secondary	18.8	3.9	3.3	1.2	1.1	4,277
Higher	29.2	6.7	6.0	2.4	2.2	3,763
Wealth index quintile						
Lowest	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	6,686
Second	3.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	6,814
Middle	6.5	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.3	6,914
Fourth	10.4	2.0	1.7	0.9	0.8	7,197
Highest	20.4	5.1	4.6	1.6	1.5	7,244
Division						
Bahawalpur	8.3	1.2	0.9	0.4	0.4	3,529
D.G. Khan	3.5	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	3,286
Faisalabad	7.7	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	4,274
Gujranwala	14.0	4.4	4.1	1.5	1.5	5,154
Lahore	8.2	1.8	1.7	0.5	0.5	6,285
Multan	6.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	3,867
Rawalpindi	12.2	3.0	2.6	1.1	0.9	3,281
Sahiwal	8.7	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.6	2,435
Sargodha	4.5	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	2,745

[1] MICS indicator 9.S4 - Women who know where to be tested for HIV
[2] MICS indicator 9.S5 - Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results
[a] Total includes 11 unweighted cases of women's education missing

Among women who had given birth within the two years preceding the survey, the percentage who received counselling and HIV testing during antenatal care is presented in Table HA.5. About 80 percent of these women received antenatal care, but very few received HIV counselling during

antenatal care (1%). About the same percentage of women were offered an HIV test, got tested during antenatal care and received results.

Table HA.5: HIV counselling and testing during antenatal care

Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care from a health professional during the last pregnancy, percentage who received HIV counselling, percentage who were offered and tested for HIV, percentage who were offered, tested and received the results of the HIV test, and percentage who received counselling and were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of women who:					
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for last pregnancy	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care[1]	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results[2]	Received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results	Number of ever married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
Punjab	78.8	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.7	10,653
Area of residence						
Rural	74.4	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.4	7,369
All Urban	88.7	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.4	3,284
Major Cities	91.3	2.8	3.3	3.2	2.1	1,692
Other Urban	85.9	1.5	1.3	1.1	0.6	1,592
Age						
15-24	81.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.6	2,538
15-19	78.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	348
20-24	82.4	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.7	2,190
25-29	80.8	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.7	3,746
30-39	76.8	1.7	1.5	1.3	0.9	3,924
40-49	61.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	446
Marital Status						
Currently married	78.8	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.7	10,534
Formerly married	72.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	119
Women's education[a]						
None/pre-school	65.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	4,816
Primary	83.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	1,961
Middle	89.0	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	1,096
Secondary	93.4	2.5	2.7	2.6	1.5	1,467
Higher	96.5	5.4	5.4	5.0	3.3	1,311
Wealth index quintile						
Lowest	56.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,327
Second	72.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	2,166
Middle	83.3	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.3	2,144
Fourth	90.3	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.6	2,065
Highest	95.3	4.2	4.7	4.5	2.9	1,951
Division						
Bahawalpur	60.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.5	1,068
D.G. Khan	62.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	1,181
Faisalabad	85.2	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	1,237
Gujranwala	86.5	3.6	3.6	3.3	2.8	1,578
Lahore	82.1	0.5	1.1	1.1	0.3	1,914
Multan	79.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	1,162
Rawalpindi	88.3	2.4	1.8	1.6	0.8	882
Sahiwal	80.4	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	827
Sargodha	81.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	804

[1] MICS indicator 9.S7 - HIV counselling during antenatal care

[2] MICS indicator 9.S8 - HIV testing during antenatal care

[a] Total includes 2 unweighted cases of women's education missing

HIV Indicators for Young Women

In many countries, over half of new adult HIV infections are among young people age 15-24 years thus a change in behaviour among members of this age group is especially important to reduce new infections. The next tables present specific information on this age group.

Table HA.6 summarizes information on key HIV indicators for ever married young women of age group 15-24 years. Results with respect to comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention (3%), knowledge of mother to child transmission (20%), and knowledge of a place to get tested (7%) are generally lower compared to the ever married women population age 15-49 years as a whole. Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV for all the four indicators (discussed in Table HA.3) are almost the same in this age group (19%). Overall, less than 1 percent of the ever married young women, have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result.

Table HA.6: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young women)

Percentage of ever married women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of ever married women age 15-24 years who:							
	Have comprehensive knowledge[1]	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result	Number of ever married women age 15-24 years	Percentage who express accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV on all four indicators	Number of ever married women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
Punjab	3.3	19.9	7.5	1.1	0.6	5,144	18.5	1,664
Area of residence								
Rural	2.2	16.3	6.3	0.7	0.3	3,634	17.0	964
All Urban	5.8	28.5	10.3	2.0	1.2	1,510	20.4	700
Major Cities	6.3	28.5	9.2	2.9	1.8	761	24.3	361
Other Urban	5.3	28.5	11.4	1.1	0.5	748	16.4	339
Age								
15-24[1]	1.8	11.2	3.7	0.0	0.0	1,066	16.7	224
15-19	1.3	7.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	201	21.7	29
20-24	1.9	12.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	865	16.0	195
25-29	3.7	22.2	8.5	1.4	0.7	4,078	18.7	1,440
30-39	2.4	18.4	6.9	0.8	0.6	2,258	17.6	686
40-49	5.3	26.9	10.4	2.1	1.0	1,820	19.7	754
Marital Status								
Currently married	3.3	20.1	7.6	1.0	0.5	4,984	18.7	1,626
Formerly married	1.7	15.0	5.5	2.8	1.7	160	(9.6)	39
Women's education[a]								
None/pre-school	0.3	4.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	2,029	11.1	168
Primary	1.2	13.4	4.0	0.4	0.2	1,158	13.8	263
Middle	2.0	24.0	8.0	0.7	0.4	655	16.6	258
Secondary	8.0	41.9	16.2	2.6	1.3	792	18.1	518
Higher	14.5	56.5	26.2	5.0	3.0	506	25.1	455
Wealth index quintile								
Lowest	0.6	5.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	1,045	3.1	83
Second	1.1	12.1	4.3	0.4	0.3	1,187	12.7	233
Middle	2.5	19.5	6.3	0.6	0.3	1,067	16.1	342
Fourth	3.5	28.0	9.4	0.9	0.5	1,009	21.4	465
Highest	10.4	40.1	19.6	4.3	2.2	836	22.3	541
Division								
Bahawalpur	2.4	20.5	9.3	0.3	0.1	514	13.4	163
D.G. Khan	0.5	4.8	3.1	0.2	0.0	561	19.3	63
Faisalabad	3.9	24.2	5.9	0.3	0.3	604	10.5	181
Gujranwala	5.5	28.3	12.5	3.5	1.8	703	16.1	326
Lahore	3.5	20.6	4.7	1.1	0.7	917	26.7	369
Multan	2.2	16.2	9.0	0.1	0.1	578	11.8	146
Rawalpindi	6.9	33.1	13.1	2.9	0.9	434	18.5	206
Sahiwal	1.5	11.8	7.8	0.6	0.4	398	33.5	82
Sargodha	2.6	16.7	2.9	0.5	0.5	435	15.8	129

[1] **MICS indicator 9.S1 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

[a] Total includes 2 unweighted cases of women's education missing

XIII. Access to Mass Media and Use of Information/Communication Technology

The MICS Punjab, 2014 collected information on exposure to mass media and the use of computers and the internet. The information was collected on exposure to newspapers, 1magazines, radio and television among women age 15-49 years, while the questions on the use of computers and the internet were asked to the age group of 15-24 years only.

Access to Mass Media

The proportion of women age 15-49 years who read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio and watch television at least once a week is shown in table MT.1. According to the data in the table, 11 percent of women in Punjab read a newspaper or magazine, 5 percent listen to the radio, and 64 percent watch television at least once a week. Overall, 34 percent do not have regular exposure to any of the three types of media, while 66 percent are exposed to at least one and 1 percent to all the three on a weekly basis.

Table MT.1: Exposure to mass media

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who:						
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week	All three media at least once a week[1]	Any media at least once a week	None of the media at least once a week	Number of women age 15-49 years
Punjab	11.1	4.5	63.7	1.3	66.1	33.8	53,668
Area of residence							
Rural	7.4	3.7	54.0	0.8	56.3	43.5	35,043
All Urban	18.0	6.0	82.0	2.3	84.4	15.5	18,625
Major Cities	20.3	8.2	85.7	3.3	88.3	11.6	9,781
Other Urban	15.6	3.5	77.9	1.1	80.1	19.8	8,844
Age							
15-19	14.3	6.9	69.1	2.0	72.5	27.4	11,158
20-24	15.0	7.2	70.3	2.4	73.3	26.6	9,960
25-29	11.6	4.1	65.1	1.1	67.8	32.2	9,114
30-34	8.7	2.8	59.9	0.9	61.5	38.4	7,558
35-39	8.6	2.7	60.0	0.7	61.6	38.2	6,251
40-44	6.9	1.9	56.1	0.3	57.7	42.1	5,078
45-49	5.3	1.8	52.9	0.3	54.2	45.8	4,548
Women's education[a]							
None/pre-school	0.2	1.7	42.7	0.0	43.5	56.4	20,887
Primary	6.0	3.0	65.8	0.3	68.2	31.4	9,296
Middle	12.3	5.1	75.1	1.2	78.4	21.5	5,714
Secondary	18.7	6.8	80.6	2.1	84.4	15.6	8,837
Higher	33.5	10.0	86.5	4.6	90.6	9.4	8,916
Wealth index quintile							
Lowest	1.1	1.8	22.2	0.1	24.0	75.8	9,271
Second	4.1	2.9	50.8	0.3	53.0	46.9	10,353
Middle	8.4	4.0	67.6	0.7	70.3	29.6	10,898
Fourth	12.5	5.1	79.2	1.3	81.8	18.1	11,528
Highest	26.3	8.0	89.3	3.7	91.8	8.2	11,617

Table MT.1: Exposure to mass media

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who:						
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week	All three media at least once a week[1]	Any media at least once a week	None of the media at least once a week	Number of women age 15-49 years
Division							
Bahawalpur	6.1	2.6	53.6	0.7	55.3	44.6	5,369
D.G. Khan	5.5	3.7	39.2	0.5	41.8	58.1	4,563
Faisalabad	9.4	4.2	64.8	1.0	66.7	33.2	6,796
Gujranwala	14.7	4.4	73.3	1.4	76.3	23.6	8,328
Lahore	14.7	6.9	78.1	2.5	80.1	19.7	9,685
Multan	9.5	5.1	54.3	1.2	57.1	42.7	5,887
Rawalpindi	14.9	6.1	72.5	1.5	75.8	24.2	5,086
Sahiwal	8.3	2.3	54.9	0.4	56.4	43.6	3,685
Sargodha	10.7	2.4	59.7	0.9	61.9	38.0	4,270
Punjab	11.1	4.5	63.7	1.3	66.1	33.8	53,668

[1] **MICS indicator 10.1 - Exposure to mass media**

[a] Total includes 15 unweighted cases of women's education missing

Among divisions, exposure to any media was highest in Lahore (80%) followed by Rawalpindi division (76%) and lowest in DG Khan (42%). Women in households in the wealthiest quintile are most likely to be exposed to any type of media (92%). Strong differentials by area of residence and women's education are also observed for exposure to any media at least once a week. Eighty four percent of urban women are exposed to any media compared to 56 percent of rural women.

Women with higher education are more likely to be exposed to all the three types of media than women with primary education. Exposure to all three types of media is also higher among women from wealthier households and from urban areas.

Use of Information/Communication Technology

The questions on computer and internet use were asked only to women age 15-24. As shown in Table MT.2, 26 percent of women in this age group have ever used a computer, 21 percent during the last year and 14 percent at least once a week during the last month. Overall, 14 percent of the women have ever used the internet, while 12 percent of women used internet during the last year. The proportion of young women who used the internet "more frequently", or "at least once a week" during the last month, is smaller, at about 9 percent.

As expected, both the computer and internet use during the last 12 months is more widespread among women age 15-19. At division level, proportion of women using a computer during the last year being lowest (9%) in DG Khan division and highest (32%) in Lahore division. Use of a computer and the internet is also strongly associated with area of residence, women's education and wealth status of the household.

Only 4 percent of women of age group 15-24 with primary education reported using a computer during the last year, while more than half (57%) of the women with higher education during the same period used a computer. Similarly, higher utilization of the internet is observed among the women in urban areas (24%) compared to women in rural areas (6%). The proportion is higher (41%) for women

living in households in the highest quintile compared to less than 1 percent of women living in the households in the lowest quintile.

Table MT.2: Use of computers and internet

Percentage of young women age 15-24 years who have ever used a computer and the internet, percentage who have used during the last 12 months, and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last one month, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of women age 15-24 who have:						
	Ever used a computer	Used a computer during the last 12 months[1]	Used a computer at least once a week during the last one month	Ever used the internet	Used the internet during the last 12 months[2]	Used the internet at least once a week during the last one month	Number of women age 15-24 years
Punjab	26.4	21.4	13.6	13.7	12.4	8.9	21,119
Area of residence							
Rural	17.1	13.1	7.5	7.0	6.2	4.1	13,886
All Urban	44.3	37.5	25.4	26.4	24.2	18.2	7,233
Major Cities	49.9	42.4	29.4	31.9	29.6	22.6	3,681
Other Urban	38.6	32.3	21.2	20.7	18.6	13.6	3,552
Age							
15-19	26.4	21.8	13.4	12.0	10.8	7.6	11,158
20-24	26.5	21.0	13.8	15.6	14.0	10.3	9,960
Women's education[a]							
None/pre-school	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	4,801
Primary	5.5	3.7	2.1	0.8	0.6	0.5	3,831
Middle	16.0	11.2	5.0	3.9	3.4	2.1	2,882
Secondary	35.7	28.2	15.8	14.3	12.5	7.7	4,919
Higher	66.5	56.8	39.7	43.5	40.0	30.5	4,677
Wealth index quintile							
Lowest	1.8	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	3,278
Second	6.5	4.1	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.3	4,273
Middle	17.8	12.7	6.3	5.0	4.0	2.1	4,523
Fourth	33.7	25.9	14.0	14.6	12.6	7.8	4,648
Highest	65.4	57.8	42.2	44.2	41.3	32.0	4,398
Division							
Bahawalpur	14.3	12.1	8.6	6.3	6.0	4.6	2,102
D.G. Khan	12.4	9.1	4.6	4.6	3.8	2.3	1,682
Faisalabad	23.1	18.8	12.9	11.4	10.2	7.9	2,732
Gujranwala	30.9	25.5	16.9	17.3	16.1	12.0	3,446
Lahore	39.1	32.4	19.7	21.3	19.0	13.8	3,883
Multan	22.0	17.9	9.5	9.7	8.7	5.4	2,307
Rawalpindi	38.9	31.2	21.4	23.3	21.1	15.4	1,885
Sahiwal	20.1	14.3	9.1	8.5	7.6	5.2	1,441
Sargodha	20.1	15.7	9.6	9.3	8.4	5.7	1,642

[1] **MICS indicator 10.2 - Use of computers**

[2] **MICS indicator 10.3 - Use of internet**

[a] Total includes 7 unweighted cases of women's education missing

XIV. SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

Subjective perceptions of individuals of their incomes, health, living environments and the like, play a significant role in their lives and can impact their perception of well-being, irrespective of objective conditions such as actual income and physical health status[69]. In MICS Punjab, 2014 a set of questions were asked to women age 15-24 years to understand how satisfied this group of young people is in different areas of their lives, such as their family life, friendships, school, current job, health, where they live, how they are treated by others, how they look, and their current income.

Life satisfaction is a measure of an individual's perceived level of well-being. Understanding young women's satisfaction in different areas of their lives can help to gain a comprehensive picture of young people's life situations. A distinction can also be made between life satisfaction and happiness. Happiness is a fleeting emotion that can be affected by numerous factors, including day-to-day factors such as the weather, or a recent death in the family. It is possible for a person to be satisfied with job, income, family life, friends, and other aspects of life, but still be unhappy, or vice versa. In addition to the set of questions on life satisfaction, the survey also asked questions about happiness and the respondents' perceptions of a better life.

To assist respondents in answering the set of questions on happiness and life satisfaction they were shown a card with smiling faces (and not so smiling faces) that corresponded to the response categories (see 'Questionnaires for individual women' in Appendix–G) 'very satisfied', 'somewhat satisfied', 'neither satisfied nor unsatisfied', 'somewhat unsatisfied' and 'very unsatisfied'. For the question on happiness, the same scale was used, this time ranging from 'very happy' to 'very unhappy', in the same fashion.

Table SW.1 shows the proportion of young women age 15-24, who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains. Note that for three domains, satisfaction with school, job and income, the denominators are confined to those who are currently attending school, have a job, and have an income. Of the different domains, young women are very or somewhat satisfied with their family life (90%), their health (86%), and the way they are treated by others (85%). Overall, 92 percent of young women do not have an income at all and out of those who have income, 67 percent are very or somewhat satisfied with their current income.

[69] OECD. 2013. *OECD Guidelines on Measuring Subjective Well Being*. OECD. http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264191655-en

Table SW.1: Domains of life satisfaction

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains of satisfaction, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of women age 15-24 who are very or somewhat satisfied with selected domains:						Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:			Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with school/educational institute	Number of women age 15-24 years attending school	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their job	Number of women age 15-24 years who have a job	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their income	Number of women age 15-24 years who have an income
	Family life	Friendships	Health	Living environment	Treatment by others	The way they look	Are attending school	Have a job	Have an income							
Punjab	89.7	82.5	85.6	81.3	85.3	92.0	26.1	6.6	8.3	21,119	91.6	5,505	70.3	1,404	66.9	1,755
Area of residence																
Rural	89.0	82.1	84.9	81.4	85.3	91.3	20.3	5.9	7.5	13,886	91.7	2,818	67.5	818	66.6	1,047
All Urban	91.2	83.2	87.2	81.0	85.4	93.3	37.1	8.1	9.8	7,233	91.6	2,687	74.3	586	67.3	708
Major Cities	92.0	82.3	88.1	81.2	86.3	93.4	37.3	8.9	10.4	3,681	91.8	1,374	75.8	328	66.2	382
Other Urban	90.4	84.0	86.2	80.7	84.4	93.2	37.0	7.3	9.2	3,552	91.3	1,313	72.4	258	68.6	325
Age																
15-19	89.8	84.6	86.9	81.1	85.4	91.7	38.8	4.7	6.1	11,158	91.7	4,329	67.4	528	65.8	682
20-24	89.7	80.1	84.3	81.4	85.2	92.3	11.8	8.8	10.8	9,960	91.3	1,176	72.1	876	67.6	1,073
Marital Status																
Ever married	90.3	77.2	82.7	82.2	85.8	91.9	1.0	3.4	5.7	5,144	95.4	52	64.2	173	69.2	295
Never married	89.5	84.1	86.6	81.0	85.2	92.0	34.1	7.7	9.1	15,975	91.6	5,453	71.2	1,231	66.4	1,460
Women's Education[a]																
None/pre-school	84.3	75.6	80.6	79.5	83.3	88.9	0.1	7.2	10.0	4,801	(*)	3	59.8	345	62.6	482
Primary	89.0	80.0	85.3	82.5	85.6	91.0	3.1	6.4	8.0	3,831	89.8	120	73.1	246	69.8	308
Middle	90.5	83.3	86.8	81.5	85.5	92.1	21.4	5.4	6.8	2,882	91.7	616	69.9	155	64.8	195
Secondary	91.6	84.9	87.9	81.9	85.9	93.5	41.8	4.6	5.8	4,919	92.2	2,057	71.5	228	68.8	287
Higher	93.5	88.5	88.0	81.2	86.4	94.3	57.9	9.1	10.3	4,677	91.3	2,709	76.7	426	68.8	480
Wealth index quintile																
Lowest	84.8	79.4	80.9	79.8	82.2	87.9	5.2	6.7	8.8	3,278	91.1	170	57.9	219	58.5	289
Second	86.4	80.4	84.0	81.1	84.4	91.0	14.2	7.2	9.2	4,273	93.7	607	68.3	307	69.6	392
Middle	89.8	81.6	85.6	81.6	85.3	91.9	25.6	6.0	7.8	4,523	90.8	1,160	67.6	273	62.4	353
Fourth	90.9	83.3	87.1	81.3	86.1	93.0	33.3	7.2	8.3	4,648	91.1	1,549	75.4	334	70.1	387
Highest	95.3	86.8	89.4	82.2	87.7	95.0	45.9	6.2	7.6	4,398	92.0	2,019	79.2	271	71.9	333

Table SW.1: Domains of life satisfaction

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains of satisfaction, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of women age 15-24 who are very or somewhat satisfied with selected domains:						Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:			Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with school/educational institute	Number of women age 15-24 years attending school	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their job	Number of women age 15-24 years who have a job	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their income	Number of women age 15-24 years who have an income
	Family life	Friendships	Health	Living environment	Treatment by others	The way they look	Are attending school	Have a job	Have an income							
Division																
Bahawalpur	87.9	85.5	82.2	75.3	78.3	89.4	18.8	4.7	7.3	2,102	91.8	394	73.0	99	71.0	153
D.G. Khan	88.5	82.5	82.5	82.4	82.8	89.6	16.3	3.8	7.4	1,682	94.2	274	67.4	63	62.9	124
Faisalabad	87.0	74.2	84.0	73.8	76.5	89.2	27.0	6.3	7.1	2,732	92.2	738	63.6	173	57.4	194
Gujranwala	89.9	80.9	87.4	81.6	87.3	92.0	33.1	6.9	8.0	3,446	90.3	1,140	75.1	236	69.8	274
Lahore	91.4	85.1	86.7	84.1	89.3	92.7	29.2	7.9	8.6	3,883	90.6	1,134	67.4	306	64.1	335
Multan	89.5	77.9	86.5	78.9	86.2	93.8	20.4	10.4	12.1	2,307	91.8	470	59.4	240	58.2	279
Rawalpindi	90.4	83.7	84.4	84.0	85.6	92.5	39.4	4.1	6.5	1,885	91.7	742	80.6	77	67.0	123
Sahiwal	90.9	84.9	89.4	85.5	90.0	95.5	20.0	9.4	12.0	1,441	96.2	289	81.9	135	83.8	173
Sargodha	91.9	92.1	86.8	89.1	92.0	94.5	19.8	4.5	6.0	1,642	92.0	325	86.2	74	80.0	99
Punjab	89.7	82.5	85.6	81.3	85.3	92.0	26.1	6.6	8.3	21,119	91.6	5,505	70.3	1,404	66.9	1,755

[a] Total includes 7 unweighted cases of women's education missing
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

In Table SW.2, proportions of women age 15-24 years with overall life satisfaction are shown. The term “life satisfaction” is defined as those who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, and is based on a single question which was asked after the life satisfaction questions on all of the previously mentioned domains, with the exception of the question on satisfaction with income, which was asked later. About 91 percent of women age 15-24 are satisfied with their life overall. There is a positive relationship between wealth and life satisfaction. The proportion of women that is satisfied ranges from 86 percent of women living in the households in the lowest quintile to 95 percent in the highest quintile. The proportion of women who are satisfied with life varies with educational level of the woman; 86 percent for women with pre-school or no education versus 94 percent for those with higher education.

As a summary measure, the average life satisfaction score is also calculated and included in table SW.2. The score is calculated simply by averaging the responses to the question on overall life satisfaction, ranging from very satisfied (1) to very unsatisfied (5). Therefore, the lower the average score, the higher the life satisfaction levels. The table indicates very clearly that there is a strong relationship between the average life satisfaction score and the socioeconomic status of young women.

The information in the table suggests that 91 percent of women age 15-24 years are very or somewhat happy. Differences by wealth quintiles can also be observed for this indicator; however, there is no difference between women age 15-19 and 20-24.

Table SW.2: Overall life satisfaction and happiness

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, the average overall life satisfaction score, and percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of women with overall life satisfaction[1]	Average life satisfaction score	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy [2]	Number of women age 15-24 years
Punjab	90.5	1.6	90.9	21,119
Area of residence				
Rural	90.1	1.7	90.1	13,886
All Urban	91.4	1.6	92.2	7,233
Major Cities	91.6	1.6	92.8	3,681
Other Urban	91.2	1.6	91.6	3,552
Age				
15-19	90.9	1.6	91.1	11,158
20-24	90.1	1.7	90.6	9,960
Marital Status				
Ever married	90.0	1.7	91.4	5,144
Never married	90.7	1.6	90.7	15,975
Women's education[a]				
None/pre-school	85.9	1.8	87.2	4,801
Primary	89.2	1.7	90.1	3,831
Middle	90.5	1.6	91.2	2,882
Secondary	92.8	1.5	92.6	4,919
Higher	93.9	1.5	93.2	4,677
Wealth index quintile				
Lowest	86.0	1.8	86.8	3,278
Second	87.2	1.7	89.0	4,273
Middle	91.0	1.6	90.5	4,523
Fourth	91.9	1.6	91.6	4,648
Highest	95.1	1.4	95.2	4,398
Division				
Bahawalpur	86.4	1.7	90.2	2,102
D.G. Khan	88.5	1.8	90.7	1,682
Faisalabad	87.2	1.7	86.8	2,732
Gujranwala	91.6	1.6	91.8	3,446
Lahore	91.9	1.6	92.0	3,883
Multan	91.9	1.7	91.1	2,307
Rawalpindi	91.0	1.5	91.2	1,885
Sahiwal	93.8	1.5	92.7	1,441
Sargodha	92.4	1.6	91.7	1,642

[1] MICS Indicator 11.1 - Life satisfaction

[2] MICS indicator 11.2 - Happiness

[a] Total includes 7 unweighted cases of women's education missing

In addition to the series of questions on life satisfaction and happiness, respondents were also asked two simple questions on whether they think their life improved during the last one year, and whether they think their life will be better in one year's time. Such information may contribute to our understanding of desperation that may exist among young people, as well as hopelessness and hopes for the future. Specific combinations of the perceptions during the last one year and expectations for the next one year may be valuable information to understand the general sense of well-being among young people.

In Table SW.3, women's perceptions of a better life are presented. The proportion of women age 15-24 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and who expect that their lives will get better after one year, is 59 percent. Differences in the perception of a better life can be observed by wealth; 45 percent of the women living in the households in the lowest quintile think that their lives improved during the last one year and expect that it will get better after one year, while the corresponding proportion of women living in the households in the highest quintile is 71 percent.

Differences for perception of a better life also exist by area of residence, lower in rural areas (57%) compared to urban areas (65%).

Table SW.3: Perception of a better life

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of women who think that their life			Number of women age 15-24 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[1]	
Punjab	61.2	89.8	59.2	21,119
Area of residence				
Rural	58.6	88.8	56.5	13,886
All Urban	66.1	91.8	64.5	7,233
Major Cities	66.7	91.3	64.9	3,681
Other Urban	65.6	92.2	64.2	3,552
Age				
15-19	61.3	89.7	59.4	11,158
20-24	61.0	90.0	59.1	9,960
Marital Status				
Ever married	64.8	89.7	62.5	5,144
Never married	60.1	89.9	58.2	15,975
Women's education[a]				
None/pre-school	51.6	83.5	48.7	4,801
Primary	57.4	88.4	55.2	3,831
Middle	61.5	91.0	59.9	2,882
Secondary	66.4	93.2	64.7	4,919
Higher	68.6	93.2	67.2	4,677
Wealth index quintile				
Lowest	47.8	82.4	44.9	3,278
Second	54.8	87.3	52.8	4,273
Middle	62.5	91.0	60.5	4,523
Fourth	64.5	92.7	63.0	4,648
Highest	72.6	93.7	71.0	4,398
Division				
Bahawalpur	55.1	77.1	51.4	2,102
D.G. Khan	64.4	89.3	62.4	1,682
Faisalabad	54.2	88.8	53.2	2,732
Gujranwala	66.6	93.3	65.2	3,446
Lahore	65.3	90.9	63.2	3,883
Multan	53.0	90.7	50.6	2,307
Rawalpindi	65.1	90.1	63.1	1,885
Sahiwal	66.7	94.9	64.8	1,441
Sargodha	58.5	92.6	57.2	1,642

[1] **MICS indicator 11.3 - Perception of a better life**

[a] Total includes 7 unweighted cases of women's education missing

XV. TOBACCO USE

Tobacco products are made entirely or partly of leaf tobacco as raw material, which are intended to be smoked, sucked, chewed, or snuffed. All contain the highly addictive psychoactive ingredient, nicotine. Tobacco use is one of the main risk factors for a number of chronic diseases, including cancer, lung diseases, and cardiovascular diseases.[70]

The MICS Punjab, 2014 collected information on ever and current use of tobacco and intensity of use among women age 15-49 years.

Tobacco Use

The data on ever and current use of tobacco products by women age 15-49 is displayed in table TA.1. About 6 percent of women reported to have ever used a tobacco product, while 4 percent smoked cigarettes, or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products on one or more days during the last one month.

Tobacco use among women, during the last one month, was highest in DG Khan (13%) compared to the other divisions. Use of tobacco was also more common in rural areas than in urban (7% and 3% respectively). Use of any tobacco product is higher among women with low education, older women and those living in the households in the lowest quintile. For example, while 13 percent of women age 45-49 use tobacco, the corresponding figure is less than 1 percent for young women age 15-19. Similarly, 12 percent of women living in the households in the lowest quintile use tobacco products compared to less than 1 percent of women living in the households in the highest quintile. Figure TA.1 illustrates ever and current smokers by age of the woman.

[70] WHO. http://www.who.int/topics/tobacco/en/

Figure TA.1: Ever and current smokers by age groups, MICS Punjab, 2014

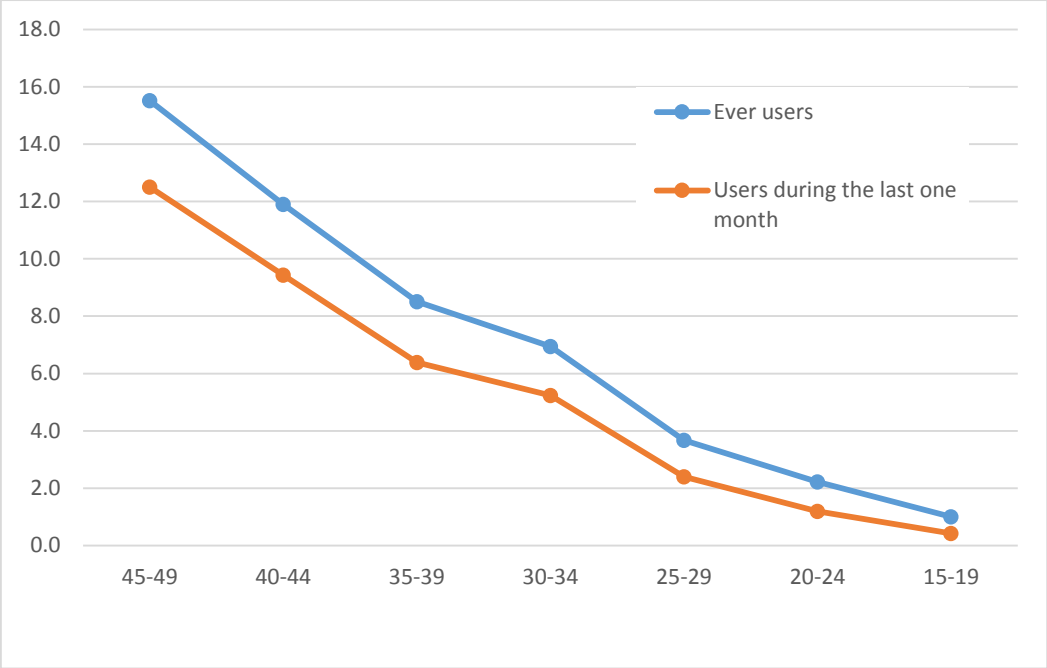


Table TA.1: Current and ever use of tobacco

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Punjab, 2104.

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Number of women age 15-49 years
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product[1]	
Punjab	94.2	1.1	0.6	4.0	5.7	0.7	0.3	3.2	4.1	53,668
Area of residence										
Rural	93.0	1.2	0.7	4.9	6.9	0.8	0.4	4.3	5.5	35,043
All Urban	96.5	0.9	0.3	2.2	3.3	0.4	0.1	1.1	1.6	18,625
Major Cities	96.3	1.0	0.2	2.2	3.4	0.4	0.0	0.7	1.1	9,781
Other Urban	96.7	0.7	0.3	2.2	3.2	0.4	0.1	1.6	2.1	8,844
Age										
15-19	98.8	0.2	0.1	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.4	11,158
20-24	97.7	0.5	0.2	1.5	2.2	0.2	0.1	0.9	1.2	9,960
25-29	96.2	0.6	0.3	2.8	3.7	0.3	0.1	2.0	2.4	9,114
30-34	93.0	1.6	0.4	5.0	6.9	1.0	0.1	4.1	5.2	7,558
35-39	91.4	1.9	1.0	5.7	8.5	1.1	0.5	4.8	6.4	6,251
40-44	88.0	2.2	1.6	8.2	11.9	1.6	0.9	6.9	9.4	5,078
45-49	84.4	2.5	1.8	11.2	15.5	1.7	1.0	9.7	12.5	4,548
Under-5s in the same household										
At least one	94.1	1.2	0.5	4.0	5.8	0.7	0.3	3.3	4.2	26,867
None	94.3	1.0	0.6	4.0	5.6	0.7	0.3	3.1	4.1	26,801
Women's education[a]										
None/pre-school	89.0	2.0	1.2	7.8	10.9	1.5	0.7	7.0	9.2	20,887
Primary	96.2	0.7	0.4	2.6	3.7	0.3	0.1	1.7	2.1	9,296
Middle	97.2	0.5	0.3	1.8	2.6	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.0	5,714
Secondary	98.3	0.5	0.0	1.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	8,837
Higher	98.4	0.4	0.1	1.0	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	8,916

Table TA.1: Current and ever use of tobacco

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Punjab, 2104.

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Number of women age 15-49 years
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product[1]	
Wealth index quintile										
Lowest	86.8	2.0	1.4	9.7	13.1	1.6	0.9	9.3	11.8	9,271
Second	93.1	1.3	0.7	4.8	6.8	0.9	0.4	4.0	5.3	10,353
Middle	95.5	0.9	0.5	2.9	4.4	0.4	0.3	2.2	2.8	10,898
Fourth	96.7	0.7	0.2	2.2	3.2	0.3	0.1	1.3	1.7	11,528
Highest	97.5	0.7	0.2	1.5	2.3	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.7	11,617
Division										
Bahawalpur	95.2	1.5	0.4	2.8	4.7	1.3	0.3	2.4	4.0	5,369
D.G. Khan	86.0	0.9	1.1	11.9	13.9	0.8	0.5	11.3	12.6	4,563
Faisalabad	95.2	0.8	0.7	3.2	4.7	0.5	0.6	2.7	3.8	6,796
Gujranwala	96.3	1.0	0.5	2.2	3.6	0.5	0.2	1.3	2.0	8,328
Lahore	95.7	1.5	0.4	2.3	4.2	0.6	0.1	1.0	1.7	9,685
Multan	96.2	0.7	0.3	2.6	3.6	0.5	0.1	2.2	2.8	5,887
Rawalpindi	94.5	0.5	0.3	4.4	5.1	0.2	0.0	3.1	3.3	5,086
Sahiwal	93.6	2.1	1.3	3.0	6.3	1.5	0.7	2.4	4.6	3,685
Sargodha	90.1	1.0	0.6	8.2	9.8	0.6	0.3	7.1	8.0	4,270
Punjab	94.2	1.1	0.6	4.0	5.7	0.7	0.3	3.2	4.1	53,668

[1] **MICS indicator 12.1 - Tobacco use**

[a] Total includes 15 unweighted cases of women's education missing

Table TA.2 presents data on age at first use of cigarettes, as well as frequency of use. The results show that less than 1 percent of women 15-49 years smoked a cigarette for the first time before age 15. Among the current cigarettes smokers, 70 percent of women smoked less than 5 cigarettes followed by 12 percent of women who smoked 5-9 cigarettes in the last 24 hours.

Table TA.2: Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, Punjab, 2104.

	Percentage of women who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15[1]	Number of women age 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours						Number of women age 15-49 years who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+	DK/ Missing	Total	
Punjab	0.2	53,668	70.1	12.5	9.4	7.8	0.2	100.0	520
Area of residence									
Rural	0.2	35,043	70.4	11.8	10.1	7.5	0.2	100.0	435
All Urban	0.1	18,625	68.8	16.3	5.6	9.3	0.0	100.0	84
Major Cities	0.2	9,781	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	40
Other Urban	0.1	8,844	66.7	14.7	8.3	10.3	0.0	100.0	45
Age									
15-19	0.1	11,158	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
20-24	0.1	9,960	(71.1)	(10.6)	(7.9)	(10.4)	(0.0)	100.0	29
25-29	0.1	9,114	(76.8)	(16.7)	(4.1)	(2.3)	(0.0)	100.0	36
30-34	0.1	7,558	71.0	12.6	8.5	7.9	0.0	100.0	88
35-39	0.4	6,251	70.0	11.3	10.5	7.7	0.5	100.0	100
40-44	0.4	5,078	71.8	12.3	10.1	5.3	0.4	100.0	131
45-49	0.4	4,548	64.9	12.8	10.6	11.8	0.0	100.0	129
Under-5s in the same household									
At least one	0.2	26,867	71.9	14.0	8.5	5.3	0.2	100.0	256
None	0.2	26,801	68.4	11.0	10.2	10.2	0.2	100.0	264
Women's education[a]									
None/pre-school	0.3	20,887	68.8	13.1	10.0	7.9	0.2	100.0	453
Primary	0.1	9,296	(78.7)	(7.2)	(1.9)	(12.2)	(0.0)	100.0	41
Middle	0.1	5,714	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
Secondary	0.2	8,837	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
Higher	0.1	8,916	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Wealth index quintile									
Lowest	0.4	9,271	63.6	12.3	12.9	10.9	0.2	100.0	233
Second	0.2	10,353	73.4	9.4	10.6	6.2	0.4	100.0	139
Middle	0.1	10,898	78.8	17.1	0.7	3.3	0.0	100.0	77
Fourth	0.1	11,528	(65.8)	(19.3)	(5.6)	(9.3)	(0.0)	100.0	43
Highest	0.1	11,617	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	28
Division									
Bahawalpur	0.2	5,369	61.3	16.4	12.1	10.3	0.0	100.0	86
D.G. Khan	0.3	4,563	68.6	8.3	6.2	15.0	1.8	100.0	59
Faisalabad	0.3	6,796	68.4	13.2	14.0	4.4	0.0	100.0	73
Gujranwala	0.1	8,328	70.2	13.7	12.8	3.3	0.0	100.0	62
Lahore	0.2	9,685	81.2	10.7	3.8	4.3	0.0	100.0	72
Multan	0.1	5,887	(69.6)	(9.2)	(15.6)	(5.6)	(0.0)	100.0	36
Rawalpindi	0.1	5,086	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10
Sahiwal	0.3	3,685	69.7	12.4	8.1	9.8	0.0	100.0	81
Sargodha	0.2	4,270	(75.5)	(9.4)	(3.4)	(11.8)	(0.0)	100.0	39

[1] **MICS indicator 12.2 - Smoking before age 15**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

[a] Total includes 15 unweighted cases of women's education missing

XVI. ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

The findings presented in this chapter are based on the questions specifically included in MICS Punjab, 2014 questionnaire that was not part of the MICS5 standard questionnaire.

Chronic Cough, Tuberculosis and Hepatitis

Table HC.1 presents responses to questions in household questionnaire about chronic cough, tuberculosis and hepatitis. Recent chronic cough is not a necessary symptom for diagnostic of tuberculosis. The population reporting a cough for the last three weeks was 3 percent. There is slight variation at divisional level; ranging from 1 percent in Rawalpindi division to 6 percent in Sahiwal division. The proportion is slightly higher among women living in the households in the lowest quintile (5%) compared to women from households in the highest quintile (2%).

Table HC.1: Reported cough and fever and diagnosis of tuberculosis and hepatitis

Percentage of population for whom the household respondent reported had a cough and fever during the last three weeks, percentage of population diagnosed with tuberculosis during the last one year and percentage of the household population diagnosed hepatitis during the last one year, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of population having a cough and fever during the last three weeks[1]	Percentage of population diagnosed in the last one year with: tuberculosis [2]	Hepatitis [3]	Total number of household members
Punjab	3.2	0.5	1.5	246,396
Area of residence				
Rural	3.6	0.5	1.6	165,174
All Urban	2.5	0.3	1.3	81,222
Major Cities	2.2	0.3	1.4	42,289
Other Urban	2.8	0.3	1.3	38,933
Sex				
Male	3.3	0.5	1.5	124,711
Female	3.2	0.4	1.6	121,684
Education of household head[a]				
None/pre-school	4.0	0.6	1.6	99,632
Primary	3.6	0.5	1.8	43,176
Middle	2.8	0.3	1.5	31,941
Secondary	2.3	0.3	1.5	44,624
Higher	1.9	0.2	1.1	26,950
Wealth index quintile				
Lowest	4.5	0.7	1.4	49,280
Second	3.9	0.5	1.5	49,278
Middle	3.5	0.5	1.8	49,279
Fourth	2.5	0.3	1.6	49,281
Highest	1.7	0.2	1.4	49,278
Division				
Bahawalpur	4.2	0.5	1.1	25,956
D.G. Khan	3.8	0.6	1.2	23,418
Faisalabad	3.0	0.4	1.8	30,970
Gujranwala	3.3	0.5	1.8	36,313
Lahore	2.9	0.3	1.7	43,847
Multan	3.8	0.5	1.8	27,788
Rawalpindi	1.3	0.5	1.3	21,767
Sahiwal	5.7	0.4	1.9	17,255
Sargodha	1.3	0.3	0.8	19,082

[1] MICS indicator 13.S2 - Prevalence of chronic cough
[2] MICS indicator 13.S3 - Reported tuberculosis
[3] MICS indicator 13.S4 - Reported hepatitis
[a] Total includes 80 unweighted cases of household head's education missing

About 1 in 200 of the surveyed population (3%) reported to have a diagnosis of tuberculosis in the past year. No differences are observed by gender and area of residence (rural or urban) while lower percentages are observed amongst those that are more educated and living in the households in the highest quintile.

Less than 2 percent of the population reported being diagnosed with hepatitis in the past year (Table HC.1). There is only a small difference between rural and urban areas in this regard.

Lady Health Worker Visits

Table HC.2 provides information in relation to the visit of Lady Health Workers (LHWs) during the past one month. Thirty-eight percent of the women age 15–49 years, who gave birth in last two years, reported a visit by a Lady Health Worker (LHW) in the past month; 43 percent in rural and 26 percent in urban areas. At division level, proportion of women visited by LHWs during past one month was highest in DG Khan (51%), followed by Sahiwal and Bahawalpur (44% each) and lowest in Lahore division (19%). Slightly more women from the households in the lowest quintile reported having a visit from LHW compared to women in the highest quintile. As regards to the purpose of LHW visits, 54 percent reported that they received health education or advice followed by 38 percent of women who received ORT, vitamins or medicines.

Table HC.2: Care provided by Lady health worker (LHW)

Percentage of ever married women with a live birth in the last 2 years who reported that a LHW visited the house during the past month and the purpose of visit, Punjab, 2014.

	HH visited by lady health worker (LHW) during past month[1]	Number of ever married women with a live birth in the last two years	Purpose of Visit					Number of ever married women visited by LHW
			ORT, vitamins, medicines	To weigh child	Education / advice	Other[b]	DK	
Punjab	37.6	10,653	37.6	4.8	54	21.4	1.8	3,991
Area of residence								
Rural	42.6	7,369	37.4	4.9	53.9	21.7	1.9	3,130
All Urban	26.4	3,284	38.0	4.4	54.9	20.1	1.5	861
Major Cities	14.2	1,692	46.8	3.5	52.7	14.6	0.9	236
Other Urban	39.3	1,592	34.6	4.7	55.7	22.2	1.7	625
Women's education[a]								
None/pre-school	36.7	4,816	38.7	3.8	48.1	26.3	2.1	1,764
Primary	40.3	1,961	38.5	5.2	56.2	19.0	1.2	790
Middle	42.1	1,096	34.5	5.6	60.2	18.3	1.3	459
Secondary	35.1	1,467	36.2	5.6	63.3	14.1	2.4	513
Higher	35.7	1,311	36.2	5.9	57.5	17.4	1.7	464
Wealth index quintile								
Lowest	37.8	2,327	35.5	3.4	45.3	32.7	2.1	879
Second	42.3	2,166	39.5	4.2	50.5	22.7	2.3	916
Middle	39.6	2,144	38.3	5.4	58.5	16.1	1.5	846
Fourth	37.7	2,065	37.5	6.2	59.0	15.8	2.0	777
Highest	29.7	1,951	36.6	4.8	60.4	17.1	1.0	573
Division								
Bahawalpur	44.0	1,068	58.3	4.6	47.3	13.1	0.6	468
D.G. Khan	50.9	1,181	15.1	0.8	41.4	51.8	4.7	601
Faisalabad	30.6	1,237	30.7	2.6	69.3	7.4	2.4	379
Gujranwala	45.2	1,578	37.1	4.4	56.1	13.9	2.1	714
Lahore	19.0	1,914	39.5	4.7	56.9	20.1	2.4	358
Multan	39.1	1,162	45.9	3.7	60.9	18.0	0.3	451
Rawalpindi	38.5	882	44.9	11.8	51.6	20.6	0.4	337
Sahiwal	44.3	827	36.9	4.2	60.3	10.8	0.9	367
Sargodha	39.4	804	37.4	11.0	48.7	28.5	1.0	317

[1] **MICS indicator 13.S1 - Care provided by Lady Health Worker (LHW)**

[a] Total includes 2 unweighted cases of women's education missing

[b] It includes special campaigns like polio, measles etc.

XVII. SOCIO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT[71]

Introduction

This chapter contains information on socio-economic variables, most of which, are not included in standard MICS questionnaire. The topics covered are; 'remittances and cash donations', 'social benefits', 'subsides and family support programme', 'possession of bank account', 'unemployment' and 'marital status'. This module was included on request by Government of the Punjab to assess the immediate results of its social welfare programmes being implemented in the province.

Ownership Status of Household

Overall 87 percent of the household population in Punjab is living in their own houses (Table SED.1). The ownership of houses is higher in rural areas (92%) compared to urban areas (78%). In major cities, 21 percent of population is living in rented houses. Household wealth has no relation with ownership status of the households.

Information about ownership of agricultural land and livestock are also presented in Table SED.1. Thirty one percent of the households own agriculture land, and 46 percent own livestock. The ownership of agriculture land and livestock is higher in rural (41% and 63% respectively) compared to urban areas (9% and 12% respectively). Ninety one percent own either a house, land or livestock.

Table SED.1: House, agricultural land, and livestock ownership

Percent distribution of household population living in households that own their property and percentages of household population who own agricultural land or livestock, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of household by house ownership				Percentage of households who own agriculture land	Percentage of households who own livestock	Percentage of households own certain assets (house, land or livestock)[1]	Number of households
	Own	Rent	Other/ Missing	Total				
Punjab	87.0	7.8	5.2	100.0	30.5	45.5	90.8	38,405
Area of residence								
Rural	91.6	3.0	5.4	100.0	41.1	62.5	95.6	25,577
All Urban	77.9	17.5	4.6	100.0	9.3	11.6	81.1	12,828
Major Cities	73.8	20.9	5.3	100.0	6.2	6.4	76.9	6,717
Other Urban	82.4	13.8	3.8	100.0	12.6	17.4	85.7	6,111
Education of household head[a]								
None/pre-school	88.1	5.6	6.3	100.0	30.4	58.0	92.7	15,399
Primary	87.1	7.6	5.3	100.0	27.1	45.2	90.3	6,639
Middle	87.2	8.2	4.6	100.0	31.4	41.3	90.0	4,863
Secondary	86.7	9.5	3.9	100.0	32.8	35.8	89.5	7,022
Higher	83.5	12.9	3.6	100.0	31.2	22.7	87.4	4,472
Wealth index quintile								
Lowest	88.4	1.4	10.2	100.0	37.2	80.0	96.2	8,027
Second	91.2	3.7	5.1	100.0	36.5	63.6	94.9	7,721
Middle	89.1	7.4	3.5	100.0	34.8	47.7	91.2	7,508
Fourth	82.9	13.4	3.6	100.0	24.9	24.7	85.1	7,551
Highest	83.2	13.7	3.0	100.0	18.6	9.1	85.9	7,598

[71] Some of the socio-economic topics have already being covered in the chapter III.

Table SED.1: House, agricultural land, and livestock ownership

Percent distribution of household population living in households that own their property and percentages of household population who own agricultural land or livestock, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of household by house ownership				Percentage of households who own agriculture land	Percentage of households who own livestock	Percentage of households own certain assets (house, land or livestock)[1]	Number of households
	Own	Rent	Other/ Missing	Total				
Division								
Bahawalpur	90.0	3.5	6.5	100.0	37.8	60.4	94.9	4,091
D.G. Khan	93.0	2.7	4.3	100.0	43.7	71.9	97.1	3,436
Faisalabad	86.3	7.6	6.1	100.0	29.3	40.1	89.5	4,889
Gujranwala	91.1	6.6	2.4	100.0	31.4	39.3	92.9	5,569
Lahore	82.9	13.1	3.9	100.0	15.3	23.4	85.4	6,631
Multan	87.9	6.0	6.1	100.0	30.1	49.3	91.6	4,633
Rawalpindi	79.2	16.1	4.7	100.0	30.9	37.8	84.3	3,633
Sahiwal	84.7	5.4	9.9	100.0	33.0	54.2	91.2	2,638
Sargodha	88.9	5.5	5.6	100.0	37.3	60.4	94.0	2,885
Punjab	87.0	7.8	5.2	100.0	30.5	45.5	90.8	38,405

[1] **MICS indicator 14.S1 - Ownership of assets: House, land, livestock**

[a] Total includes 11 unweighted cases of household head's education missing

Remittances and Cash Donations

The findings presented in this section and the subsequent sections on remittances and cash donations, social benefits and unemployment are based on the questions specifically included in MICS Punjab, 2014 questionnaire that are not the part of the MICS5 standard questionnaire.

Table SED.2 presents information about the population working outside their village, town or country. The population working either outside their village, town or country is found to be 12 percent; rural population (13%) is slightly more likely to work outside village, town or country compared to urban population (10%).

Table SED.2: Working outside village/city/country

Percentage of household members working outside village/city/country and percent distribution of the place of work for members working outside village/city, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of household members working outside village/ town/ overseas[1]	Number of household members	Place of work of members working outside village/city						Number of household members working outside village/ town
			Other village/city	Other district	Other province	Overseas	DK/ Missing	Total	
Punjab	12.0	246,396	14.5	8.3	7.2	69.5	0.5	100.0	29,670
Area of residence									
Rural	12.9	165,174	15.7	8.9	8.5	66.4	0.4	100.0	21,234
All Urban	10.4	81,222	11.7	6.6	4.0	77.1	0.5	100.0	8,436
Major Cities	8.7	42,289	13.4	3.4	2.2	80.2	0.9	100.0	3,678
Other Urban	12.2	38,933	10.5	9.2	5.4	74.7	0.2	100.0	4,758
Education of household head[a]									
None/pre-school	12.3	99,632	17.8	9.7	9.6	62.7	0.2	100.0	12,258
Primary	11.8	43,176	14.1	7.9	7.6	69.4	1.1	100.0	5,096
Middle	12.4	31,941	12.2	7.7	7.0	73.0	0.1	100.0	3,962
Secondary	12.1	44,624	10.4	7.2	3.9	77.9	0.5	100.0	5,392
Higher	10.9	26,950	12.8	5.9	3.2	77.3	0.8	100.0	2,937
Wealth index quintile									
Lowest	5.9	49,280	29.6	14.6	20.8	34.9	0.1	100.0	2,889
Second	7.4	49,278	28.0	17.9	13.7	40.1	0.2	100.0	3,665
Middle	10.9	49,279	18.4	11.2	10.4	59.7	0.3	100.0	5,388
Fourth	16.1	49,281	11.5	5.6	4.3	77.8	0.8	100.0	7,928
Highest	19.9	49,278	5.4	3.4	1.5	89.2	0.5	100.0	9,799
Division									
Bahawalpur	6.3	25,956	17.0	14.1	10.6	58.3	0.0	100.0	1,638
D.G. Khan	14.2	23,418	24.1	6.7	20.8	48.3	0.1	100.0	3,317
Faisalabad	7.7	30,970	7.7	11.1	2.7	78.4	0.1	100.0	2,387
Gujranwala	28.5	36,313	10.5	8.0	2.7	78.2	0.6	100.0	10,342
Lahore	7.2	43,847	16.6	5.6	2.7	74.2	1.0	100.0	3,147
Multan	8.3	27,788	29.1	9.3	15.4	45.9	0.3	100.0	2,296
Rawalpindi	16.3	21,767	9.6	4.1	4.5	81.1	0.7	100.0	3,543
Sahiwal	8.3	17,255	16.6	12.9	13.4	56.9	0.2	100.0	1,440
Sargodha	8.2	19,082	12.7	12.4	9.8	64.8	0.3	100.0	1,561

[1] MICS indicator 14.S3 - Proportion of population working outside village/city/country

[a] Total includes 80 unweighted cases of household head's education missing

Remittances

Respondents were asked whether the household received any remittance (in cash) from within the country and/ or overseas during the last year which they did not have to repay.

Information presented in Table SED.3 shows that only 3 percent of households received remittances from within the country with differentials existing in urban (2%) and rural areas (4%). Households in the lower wealth quintiles are more likely to have received remittances compared to households in the fourth and highest quintile. The median value of remittances received by the households is estimated to be Rs. 60,000.

Table SED.4 shows the information on remittances received from abroad. About 7 percent of households received remittances from abroad, out of which half received below Rs.180,000 per year.

Table SED.3: Receiving remittances from within Pakistan

Percentage of households that received any remittance from within Pakistan during the last year and percent distribution of the value and median value of remittance received, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of households receiving remittances from Pakistan[1]	Number of households	Percentage of households receiving the following value of remittance from within Pakistan							Median value of remittances from within Pakistan (Rs.)	Total number of households receiving remittances from Pakistan
			less than 3,000	3,000 to less than 5,000	5,000 to less than 10,000	10,000 to less than 20,000	20,000 or more	Not specified	Total		
Punjab	3.1	38,405	33.8	11.0	26.8	17.6	7.5	3.3	100.0	60,000	1,178
Area of residence											
Rural	3.7	25,577	33.7	10.7	27.0	18.5	7.6	2.6	100.0	60,000	952
All Urban	1.8	12,828	34.2	12.5	25.8	13.7	7.4	6.5	100.0	50,000	225
Major Cities	1.2	6,717	39.2	13.3	27.6	4.5	6.2	9.2	100.0	48,428	83
Other Urban	2.3	6,111	31.3	12.0	24.7	19.1	8.0	4.8	100.0	60,000	143
Education of household head[a]											
None/pre-school	4.1	15,399	37.5	12.9	25.4	16.8	5.7	1.8	100.0	50,000	628
Primary	3.0	6,639	27.8	8.7	32.5	16.5	11.6	3.0	100.0	70,000	199
Middle	2.6	4,863	29.7	6.9	27.9	26.3	7.9	1.3	100.0	60,000	125
Secondary	2.2	7,022	31.9	8.8	31.3	17.9	5.5	4.6	100.0	60,000	153
Higher	1.6	4,472	29.3	13.3	11.4	11.6	16.5	17.9	100.0	40,000	72
Wealth index quintile											
Lowest	3.3	8,027	48.8	16.7	24.9	8.0	0.7	0.8	100.0	36,000	267
Second	3.9	7,721	37.0	8.1	30.2	18.2	5.3	1.2	100.0	60,000	299
Middle	3.7	7,508	29.8	11.1	27.6	20.4	8.7	2.3	100.0	70,000	281
Fourth	2.8	7,551	20.7	7.7	27.8	26.4	13.4	3.9	100.0	93,517	211
Highest	1.6	7,598	24.6	11.1	18.5	15.3	15.2	15.4	100.0	60,000	120
Division											
Bahawalpur	2.2	4,091	63.6	8.5	18.7	6.6	2.7	0.0	100.0	20,000	91
D.G. Khan	5.6	3,436	44.6	12.7	26.4	11.1	3.4	1.7	100.0	40,000	192
Faisalabad	1.2	4,889	25.5	21.7	22.7	21.1	7.1	1.9	100.0	60,000	57
Gujranwala	5.8	5,569	13.4	5.9	29.7	30.7	14.2	6.1	100.0	100,000	324
Lahore	1.3	6,631	40.8	17.2	23.2	10.0	4.2	4.6	100.0	40,000	85
Multan	4.1	4,633	34.8	16.4	29.9	14.4	3.2	1.4	100.0	50,000	191
Rawalpindi	2.6	3,633	26.4	7.5	33.1	16.3	11.2	5.5	100.0	80,000	95
Sahiwal	3.1	2,638	49.8	11.0	23.6	9.9	3.6	2.1	100.0	35,000	81
Sargodha	2.1	2,885	48.0	6.9	17.3	14.9	10.7	2.1	100.0	40,309	60

[1] **MICS indicator 14.S4 - Receiving remittances from Pakistan**

[a] Total includes 11 unweighted cases of household head's education missing

Table SED.4: Receiving remittance from abroad

Percentage of households that received any remittance from abroad during the last year and percent distribution of the value and median value of remittance received, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of households receiving remittances from abroad[1]	Number of households	Percentage of households receiving the following value of remittance from abroad: less than 3,000	3,000 to less than 5,000	5,000 to less than 10,000	10,000 to less than 20,000	20,000 or more	Not specified	Total	Median value of remittances from abroad (Rs.)	Total number of households receiving remittances from abroad
Punjab	7.3	38,405	10.2	7.9	16.3	24.3	39.4	1.9	100.0	180,000	2,785
Area of residence											
Rural	7.4	25,577	9.7	7.4	18.4	25.9	36.8	1.8	100.0	158,803	1,888
All Urban	7.0	12,828	11.2	9.0	11.9	21.0	44.7	2.2	100.0	200,000	897
Major Cities	6.0	6,717	13.2	11.5	8.9	20.8	42.9	2.7	100.0	180,000	403
Other Urban	8.1	6,111	9.6	6.9	14.3	21.1	46.2	1.7	100.0	200,000	493
Education of household head											
None/pre-school	6.6	15,399	12.5	7.3	18.6	25.6	34.3	1.7	100.0	150,000	1,014
Primary	7.5	6,639	8.2	5.8	16.5	28.8	38.7	2.0	100.0	180,000	496
Middle	7.9	4,863	9.8	7.3	15.1	23.5	42.6	1.8	100.0	180,000	382
Secondary	8.1	7,022	8.9	8.8	15.8	22.4	42.1	1.9	100.0	180,000	569
Higher	7.3	4,472	9.0	12.2	11.2	17.5	47.6	2.5	100.0	200,000	325
Wealth index quintile											
Lowest	1.5	8,027	25.7	12.1	33.0	18.8	8.8	1.5	100.0	60,000	117
Second	2.4	7,721	21.9	15.1	27.0	23.2	10.8	2.0	100.0	68,916	186
Middle	6.0	7,508	12.3	8.8	21.9	31.9	22.2	2.8	100.0	120,000	453
Fourth	10.8	7,551	8.3	7.0	16.7	27.9	38.0	2.1	100.0	180,000	819
Highest	15.9	7,598	7.5	6.7	10.6	19.7	54.0	1.5	100.0	240,000	1,211
Division											
Bahawalpur	2.9	4,091	20.8	11.3	23.8	22.3	19.1	2.7	100.0	100,000	120
D.G. Khan	5.9	3,436	20.2	15.2	31.4	22.3	7.8	3.1	100.0	61,524	201
Faisalabad	5.2	4,889	7.6	9.7	16.9	19.3	46.3	0.1	100.0	200,000	253
Gujranwala	19.8	5,569	5.5	5.3	12.9	25.8	49.4	1.2	100.0	200,562	1,102
Lahore	4.7	6,631	14.5	11.7	14.6	20.0	36.3	2.9	100.0	150,000	313
Multan	3.3	4,633	15.1	4.5	21.8	25.7	28.3	4.5	100.0	120,000	153
Rawalpindi	11.8	3,633	9.4	6.8	13.0	27.8	41.1	1.9	100.0	180,000	428
Sahiwal	3.7	2,638	12.1	7.8	16.7	27.1	31.7	4.6	100.0	120,000	97
Sargodha	4.1	2,885	15.9	10.7	22.6	21.2	27.9	1.8	100.0	107,847	119

[1] MICS indicator 14.S5 - Receiving remittances from abroad

[a] Total includes 11 unweighted cases of household head's education missing

Cash Donations

In MICS Punjab, 2014 information was also collected on cash donations. Only slightly more than 1 percent of households received cash donations through zakat or other means during the one year period preceding the survey (Table SED.5). Out of these households that received cash donations, the majority (87 %) received less than Rs. 3,000 during the last year.

Table SED.5: Received zakat/donations

Percentage of households that received any zakat/donation during the last year and percent distribution of the amount of donation received and their median value, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of households receiving cash donations[1]	Number of households	Percentage of households by the amount of Zakat/donation received							Median value of zakat/ donations	Total number of households receiving zakat/ donations
			less than 3,000	3,000 to less than 5,000	5,000 to less than 10,000	10,000 to less than 20,000	20,000 or more	Not specified	Total		
Punjab	1.2	38,405	86.9	5.2	3.3	2.4	0.4	1.1	100.0	6,000	460
Area of residence											
Rural	1.2	25,577	86.5	5.3	3.3	2.1	0.5	1.3	100.0	6,000	303
All Urban	1.2	12,828	87.8	4.9	3.3	3.0	0.3	0.7	100.0	7,000	158
Major Cities	1.0	6,717	(92.1)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(1.7)	100.0	5,389	64
Other Urban	1.5	6,111	84.9	5.8	5.6	3.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	10,000	93
Education of household head[a]											
None/pre-school	1.8	15,399	89.7	3.3	3.2	1.3	0.0	1.5	100.0	5,000	275
Primary	1.2	6,639	83.0	11.1	3.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,000	81
Middle	0.9	4,863	(88.2)	(7.8)	(0.0)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	10,000	43
Secondary	0.6	7,022	(78.7)	(3.3)	(7.2)	(7.5)	(3.3)	(0.0)	100.0	10,000	42
Higher	0.4	4,472	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11,303	20
Wealth index quintile											
Lowest	1.5	8,027	93.8	3.4	0.6	1.1	0.0	0.6	100.0	5,000	121
Second	1.6	7,721	88.1	5.1	3.6	1.2	0.0	2.1	100.0	5,000	122
Middle	1.4	7,508	86.2	6.1	4.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,000	108
Fourth	0.9	7,551	84.5	4.4	4.7	3.4	0.0	2.9	100.0	10,000	67
Highest	0.6	7,598	(69.9)	(9.4)	(5.0)	(11.4)	(4.2)	(0.0)	100.0	10,000	43
Division											
Bahawalpur	1.0	4,091	(93.0)	(1.2)	(5.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	8,000	42
D.G. Khan	0.6	3,436	(76.7)	(14.0)	(9.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	15,880	21
Faisalabad	1.0	4,889	(89.9)	(5.4)	(2.5)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	5,000	47
Gujranwala	1.7	5,569	79.8	9.4	6.7	3.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	13,758	96
Lahore	0.8	6,631	(85.1)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.7)	100.0	5,000	51
Multan	0.7	4,633	(86.1)	(6.8)	(0.0)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(3.2)	100.0	10,000	35
Rawalpindi	2.2	3,633	84.6	4.4	3.4	5.0	1.7	0.0	100.0	5,000	81
Sahiwal	1.4	2,638	(98.4)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	4,938	37
Sargodha	1.8	2,885	94.6	0.7	0.9	2.5	0.0	1.3	100.0	3,000	52

[1] MICS indicator 14.S6 - Receiving cash donation

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

[a] Total includes 11 unweighted cases of household head's education missing

Social Benefits, Subsidies and Family Support Programmes

Table SED.6 presents data on pension benefits received by the household members. Eight percent of the households are receiving pension benefits. The major sources are government (94%) and 4 percent from Employees Old-Age Benefits Institution (EOBI). Education of head of the household and wealth status is strongly associated with pension benefits. Of households where the household head had higher education, 16 percent received pension benefits compared to only 3 percent where the head had pre-school or no education. Fourteen percent of households in the highest quintile received pension benefits compared to only 2 percent in the lowest quintile.

Table SED.6 Pension Benefits

Percentage of households receiving pension and percent distribution of the source, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of households receiving pension[1]	Number of households	Percentage of households receiving pension by source					Number of households receiving pension
			Government	EOBI	Others	DK	Total	
Punjab	8.1	38,405	94.2	4.0	1.3	0.8	100.0	3,097
Area of residence								
Rural	7.3	25,577	95.3	3.2	1.4	0.4	100.0	1,865
All Urban	9.6	12,828	92.4	5.3	1.2	1.4	100.0	1,231
Major Cities	9.6	6,717	90.3	7.3	0.8	2.1	100.0	644
Other Urban	9.6	6,111	94.8	3.2	1.7	0.6	100.0	588
Education of household head[a]								
None/pre-school	3.2	15,399	93.6	4.0	1.8	0.8	100.0	491
Primary	5.6	6,639	92.9	4.9	1.9	0.6	100.0	372
Middle	10.5	4,863	93.7	4.2	1.1	1.1	100.0	509
Secondary	14.3	7,022	95.5	3.3	1.1	0.6	100.0	1,004
Higher	16.1	4,472	93.7	4.5	1.2	1.0	100.0	720
Wealth index quintile								
Lowest	1.8	8,027	94.7	1.5	1.2	2.6	100.0	148
Second	5.6	7,721	95.7	2.9	0.9	0.6	100.0	429
Middle	8.2	7,508	96.5	2.3	0.9	0.5	100.0	619
Fourth	10.9	7,551	93.4	4.9	0.9	0.9	100.0	824
Highest	14.2	7,598	92.8	5.1	2.1	0.7	100.0	1,077
Division								
Bahawalpur	3.4	4,091	95.8	2.3	1.2	0.7	100.0	137
D.G. Khan	3.2	3,436	96.3	0.7	2.5	0.4	100.0	110
Faisalabad	6.4	4,889	87.8	8.3	2.2	2.0	100.0	314
Gujranwala	8.0	5,569	97.0	0.9	2.1	0.4	100.0	444
Lahore	7.7	6,631	91.7	6.9	1.0	1.1	100.0	511
Multan	3.6	4,633	93.2	5.4	1.0	0.4	100.0	167
Rawalpindi	23.4	3,633	94.2	4.5	1.2	0.7	100.0	849
Sahiwal	5.6	2,638	94.7	2.5	1.8	1.0	100.0	148
Sargodha	14.4	2,885	98.1	1.0	0.3	0.6	100.0	416

[1] **MICS indicator 14.S9 - Receiving pensions**

[a] Total includes 11 unweighted cases of household head's education missing

Around 7 percent of households benefitted from government schemes of social protection such as the subsidies on food, Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) and Wattan Card (Table SED.7). More rural households (9%) benefitted from these initiatives than urban households (3%).

Table SED.7: Safety nets (social protection)

Percentage of households benefiting from government social protection schemes and percent distribution of type of source, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of households benefited from government social protection schemes[1]	Number of house-holds	Percentage of households benefited from government social protection schemes by type of source								Number of households getting benefits
			Zakat (Guzara allowance, health care, marriage grant, training from VTI	Bait-ul-Maal	Sastaration	Benazir Income Support Program (BISP)	Watan Card	Others	DK	Total	
Punjab	7.2	38,405	2.0	0.6	0.5	95.0	1.6	0.6	0.3	100.0	2,780
Area of residence											
Rural	9.2	25,577	1.6	0.4	0.5	95.5	1.7	0.6	0.3	100.0	2,347
All Urban	3.4	12,828	4.1	1.6	0.7	92.3	1.0	0.7	0.3	100.0	433
Major Cities	2.2	6,717	2.8	2.8	0.0	93.9	0.5	0.0	0.3	100.0	147
Other Urban	4.7	6,111	4.8	1.0	1.0	91.4	1.3	1.0	0.3	100.0	286
Education of household head[a]											
None/pre-school	11.2	15,399	1.7	0.5	0.5	95.6	2.1	0.3	0.2	100.0	1,722
Primary	8.0	6,639	3.4	0.5	0.6	94.3	0.9	0.7	0.2	100.0	529
Middle	5.9	4,863	1.6	0.4	0.3	95.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	100.0	287
Secondary	2.7	7,022	2.2	1.2	1.3	93.0	0.9	1.8	0.0	100.0	192
Higher	1.1	4,472	0.0	6.8	0.0	85.6	0.0	3.5	4.2	100.0	50
Wealth index quintile											
Lowest	17.0	8,027	1.2	0.3	0.2	96.4	2.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	1,364
Second	10.3	7,721	1.3	0.4	0.8	96.1	0.9	0.4	0.4	100.0	792
Middle	5.1	7,508	3.5	1.0	0.7	93.6	1.0	0.4	0.2	100.0	382
Fourth	2.6	7,551	7.5	2.3	1.1	85.1	0.2	2.0	2.3	100.0	197
Highest	0.6	7,598	(0.0)	(4.9)	(0.0)	(91.4)	(1.4)	(1.7)	(0.6)	100.0	44
Division											
Bahawalpur	10.6	4,091	0.5	0.5	0.6	96.7	1.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	434
D.G. Khan	23.7	3,436	0.4	0.0	0.2	96.6	3.7	0.1	0.3	100.0	815
Faisalabad	3.4	4,889	6.0	2.1	0.3	87.7	2.7	0.5	0.7	100.0	168
Gujranwala	3.5	5,569	2.4	2.1	1.9	90.8	0.8	1.6	0.8	100.0	197
Lahore	4.0	6,631	3.5	0.0	1.0	95.6	0.0	0.5	0.4	100.0	265
Multan	8.5	4,633	1.6	0.8	0.0	97.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	394
Rawalpindi	2.9	3,633	4.0	3.5	2.6	81.5	1.2	6.1	1.1	100.0	105
Sahiwal	6.3	2,638	6.8	0.0	0.0	93.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	167
Sargodha	8.1	2,885	1.5	0.3	0.4	97.0	0.6	0.3	0.7	100.0	235
										100.0	

[1] **MICS indicator 14.S7 - Safety nets (Getting benefits from government schemes of social protection**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

[a] Total includes 11 unweighted cases of household head's education missing

Table SED.8: Safety nets (utility store)

Percentage of households who are purchasing goods from government utility stores and percent distribution of households purchasing goods from government utility stores on regular or casual basis and household respondants who believe government initiatives are benefiting the low incomw groups, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of households purchasing goods from utility stores[1]	Total number of households	Percentage of households purchasing goods from government utility stores on a regular or casual basis: Regular[2]	Casual	DK	Missing	Total	who believe government initiatives are benefiting the low income groups: Yes	No	DK	Missing	Total	Number of households purchasing goods from utility stores
Punjab	18.0	38,405	29.5	70.3	0.2	0.1	100.0	26.5	65.1	8.1	0.3	100.0	6,902
Area of residence													
Rural	13.9	25,577	26.8	73.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	28.3	63.4	8.1	0.2	100.0	3,547
All Urban	26.2	12,828	32.3	67.4	0.3	0.1	100.0	22.8	68.5	8.2	0.5	100.0	3,355
Major Cities	25.0	6,717	33.3	66.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	18.2	72.6	8.5	0.6	100.0	1,679
Other Urban	27.4	6,111	31.3	68.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	27.9	64.0	7.8	0.3	100.0	1,676
Education of household head[a]													
None/pre-school	9.6	15,399	24.9	74.7	0.2	0.2	100.0	24.7	66.7	8.5	0.2	100.0	1,471
Primary	16.8	6,639	26.2	73.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	26.3	65.7	7.7	0.3	100.0	1,113
Middle	21.4	4,863	26.7	73.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	27.7	64.2	7.9	0.2	100.0	1,040
Secondary	25.2	7,022	31.3	68.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	27.4	63.7	8.6	0.3	100.0	1,771
Higher	33.5	4,472	36.3	63.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	30.2	62.3	7.1	0.4	100.0	1,499
Wealth index quintile													
Lowest	5.6	8,027	18.7	80.9	0.3	0.1	100.0	26.3	65.9	7.7	0.1	100.0	449
Second	11.8	7,721	22.0	77.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	27.5	65.0	7.3	0.2	100.0	912
Middle	17.4	7,508	27.0	72.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	26.8	64.1	8.9	0.2	100.0	1,310
Fourth	23.2	7,551	29.7	70.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	25.7	65.4	8.5	0.4	100.0	1,753
Highest	32.6	7,598	35.3	64.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	26.0	65.1	8.3	0.5	100.0	2,477
Division													
Bahawalpur	12.4	4,091	27.0	72.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	41.9	52.9	5.1	0.1	100.0	507
D.G. Khan	10.7	3,436	27.1	72.4	0.0	0.4	100.0	27.9	65.3	6.7	0.0	100.0	369
Faisalabad	21.6	4,889	22.4	77.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	22.6	69.1	8.1	0.1	100.0	1,055
Gujranwala	12.8	5,569	30.7	68.7	0.5	0.1	100.0	26.6	61.0	12.2	0.2	100.0	712
Lahore	15.4	6,631	27.5	71.8	0.5	0.2	100.0	17.8	73.0	8.6	0.6	100.0	1,021
Multan	14.7	4,633	29.5	70.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	26.4	65.4	8.1	0.2	100.0	683
Rawalpindi	35.7	3,633	38.6	61.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	24.2	68.6	6.5	0.7	100.0	1,298
Sahiwal	20.4	2,638	28.7	71.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	28.5	63.8	7.6	0.0	100.0	539
Sargodha	24.9	2,885	28.5	71.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	30.4	61.7	7.7	0.2	100.0	719

[1] MICS indicator 14.S8 - Purchasing goods from government utility stores

[2] MICS indicator 14.S8b - Regular purchase from utility stores

[a] Total includes 11 unweighted cases of household head's education missing

Information in table SED.8 shows that only 1 percent of households purchases goods from government utility stores. Of these, majority (70%) of households casually purchase goods from government utility stores and the rest (30%) regularly use the government utility stores.

Possession of Bank Account

MICS Punjab, 2014 also asked the respondents whether any member of the household has an account in a bank, post office, or national saving center. Thirty two percent of household had at least one member with a bank account (Table SED.9). Urban households are more likely to have a household member with a bank account (44%) compared to rural households (25%). There is a positive relationship between a household having a member with a bank account and education of the head of household and the household wealth.

Table SED.9: Possession of bank account

Percentage of households with at least one member who has a bank accounts, Punjab, 2014.

	Possession of Bank account	Total number of households
Punjab	31.6	38,405
Area of residence		
Rural	25.3	25,577
All Urban	44.4	12,828
Major Cities	46.8	6,717
Other Urban	41.8	6,111
Education of household head[a]		
None/pre-school	14.9	15,399
Primary	23.4	6,639
Middle	33.2	4,863
Secondary	47.5	7,022
Higher	75.1	4,472
Wealth index quintile		
Lowest	5.8	8,027
Second	14.5	7,721
Middle	27.2	7,508
Fourth	41.4	7,551
Highest	71.1	7,598
Division		
Bahawalpur	20.3	4,091
D.G. Khan	18.2	3,436
Faisalabad	32.8	4,889
Gujranwala	36.9	5,569
Lahore	37.7	6,631
Multan	25.8	4,633
Rawalpindi	44.9	3,633
Sahiwal	25.4	2,638
Sargodha	36.0	2,885

[a] Total includes 11 unweighted cases of household head's education missing

Marital Status

Table SED.10 presents information on marital status of the population. The majority (51%) of the total population 10 years and above is currently married and 43 percent of the population has never married. Only 5 percent of the population is widowed. This pattern is observed for all background characteristics except for age. As expected, a large majority of the younger population age below 25 has never been married. The proportion of population that is widowed increases with age, especially starting from age 55.

Table SED.10: Marital status of household members

Percent distribution of household members by marital status, Punjab, 2014.

	Marital Status							Total number of household members aged 10 years and above
	Currently married[1]	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Never married	DK/ Missing	Total	
Punjab	51.4	4.8	0.5	0.4	42.8	0.1	100.0	183,599
Area of residence								
Rural	51.9	4.8	0.6	0.5	42.1	0.1	100.0	121,370
All Urban	50.3	4.8	0.4	0.3	44.1	0.1	100.0	62,229
Major Cities	50.7	4.8	0.4	0.2	43.7	0.2	100.0	32,666
Other Urban	49.9	4.7	0.5	0.3	44.5	0.1	100.0	29,563
Sex								
Males	49.5	2.9	0.4	0.3	46.8	0.1	100.0	92,648
Females	53.3	6.7	0.7	0.5	38.7	0.1	100.0	90,951
Age group								
10-14	0.2	0.0	-	0.0	99.5	0.2	100.0	28,665
15-19	6.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	93.4	0.1	100.0	25,999
20-24	30.7	0.2	0.4	0.4	68.2	0.2	100.0	22,985
25-29	64.9	0.5	0.7	0.6	33.2	0.1	100.0	20,194
30-34	85.7	0.9	1.0	0.7	11.6	0.1	100.0	16,764
35-39	92.0	1.9	1.1	0.7	4.3	0.0	100.0	13,580
40-44	92.8	3.3	1.0	0.7	2.1	0.0	100.0	11,392
45-49	91.2	5.8	0.9	0.6	1.6	0.0	100.0	10,685
50-54	88.2	8.8	0.8	0.7	1.4	0.1	100.0	9,099
55-59	84.4	13.6	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	7,078
60-64	76.8	20.9	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.1	100.0	6,023
65-69	72.7	25.2	0.3	0.4	1.3	0.2	100.0	4,254
70-74	62.2	35.8	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.2	100.0	3,180
75-79	53.9	44.1	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.2	100.0	1,608
80-84	41.5	56.9	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	100.0	1,192
85+	33.7	64.4	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.5	100.0	891
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
Education of household head[a]								
None/pre-school	50.7	5.0	0.6	0.5	43.0	0.1	100.0	74,207
Primary	51.3	4.6	0.6	0.4	43.0	0.1	100.0	31,948
Middle	52.0	4.5	0.5	0.4	42.5	0.1	100.0	23,510
Secondary	52.2	4.6	0.5	0.3	42.4	0.1	100.0	33,520
Higher	52.1	4.9	0.3	0.3	42.2	0.2	100.0	20,366
Wealth index quintile								
Lowest	53.4	4.6	0.7	0.6	40.6	0.1	100.0	34,087
Second	50.8	4.7	0.7	0.6	43.1	0.1	100.0	36,348
Middle	50.5	4.8	0.6	0.4	43.7	0.1	100.0	37,155
Fourth	50.7	4.8	0.3	0.3	43.7	0.1	100.0	37,526
Highest	51.7	4.9	0.5	0.2	42.6	0.1	100.0	38,483
Division								
Bahawalpur	52.7	4.2	0.3	0.5	42.1	0.2	100.0	18,844
D.G. Khan	53.4	3.4	0.3	0.3	42.6	0.1	100.0	16,031
Faisalabad	50.5	4.9	0.6	0.5	43.4	0.1	100.0	23,655
Gujranwala	50.3	5.1	0.5	0.3	43.6	0.1	100.0	27,206
Lahore	51.1	4.7	0.4	0.2	43.4	0.1	100.0	33,197
Multan	51.3	4.8	0.5	0.4	42.9	0.1	100.0	20,453
Rawalpindi	52.2	5.3	0.7	0.4	41.3	0.1	100.0	16,982
Sahiwal	51.2	5.4	1.0	0.7	41.6	0.0	100.0	12,725
Sargodha	51.1	5.2	0.9	0.5	42.3	0.1	100.0	14,507

[1] **MICS indicator 14.S11 - Currently married population**

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

[a] Total includes 58 unweighted cases of household head's education missing

Unemployment

Employment information is presented for all household members age 10 years and above who worked for at least one hour during the reference period (one week prior to the date of interview) whether paid or self-employed. Persons employed on permanent or regular footings, who had not worked for any reason during the reference period, are also categorized as employed, regardless of the duration of the absence or whether workers continued to receive a salary during the absence.

Unemployment rate is the percentage of those in active labour force who are unemployed and seeking jobs. In MICS Punjab, 2014, information on employment status was extracted from data collected on sources of income for persons age 5 years or older. Active labour force consists of government and private sector employees, self-employed, labourers, those working in agriculture, livestock, poultry and fishery, etc.

About 7 percent of the population age 10 years or older is unemployed (Table SED.11). Differentials according to divisions show that unemployment is higher in Rawalpindi, Bahawalpur and Sargodha (9% in each division) and lowest in Sahiwal (4%). Unemployment is slightly lower among females than males (5% and 8% respectively).

Table SED.11 also provides information of unemployment for population 15 years and above. About 7 percent of population age 15 years and above is unemployed. The pattern of the background variables is similar to that of unemployment of population age 10 years and above.

Table SED.11: Unemployment rate among population age 10 years or above

Percentage of population of age 10 years or above who are currently employed or unemployed and seeking work, Punjab, 2014.

	Employment rate among population age 10 years or above	Unemployment rate among population age 10 years or above[1]	Number of household members age 10 years or above (employed or unemployed, but seeking for job) in active labour force	Unemployment rate among population age 15 years or above	Number of household members age 15 years or above (employed or unemployed, but seeking for job) in active labour force
Punjab	92.9	7.1	69,468	6.7	67,995
Area of residence					
Rural	93.1	6.9	45,154	6.3	44,083
All Urban	92.4	7.6	24,314	7.3	23,912
Major Cities	93.0	7.0	13,009	6.8	12,803
Other Urban	91.8	8.2	11,305	7.8	11,109
Sex					
Male	92.5	7.5	60,918	7.0	59,739
Female	95.1	4.9	8,550	4.4	8,256
Education of household head[a]					
None/pre-school	93.5	6.5	28,954	5.8	27,939
Primary	92.7	7.3	12,057	6.6	11,806
Middle	92.0	8.0	8,646	7.8	8,545
Secondary	92.1	7.9	12,138	7.7	12,053
Higher	93.0	7.0	7,650	7.0	7,629
Wealth index quintile					
Lowest	94.5	5.5	13,519	4.2	12,887
Second	93.0	7.0	13,710	6.4	13,346
Middle	92.2	7.8	13,835	7.4	13,583
Fourth	92.2	7.8	14,096	7.6	13,933
Highest	92.3	7.7	14,308	7.6	14,244
Division					
Bahawalpur	91.3	8.7	6,817	7.3	6,591
D.G. Khan	94.0	6.0	5,646	5.3	5,491
Faisalabad	93.4	6.6	9,268	6.3	9,087
Gujranwala	93.3	6.7	9,516	6.6	9,382
Lahore	92.4	7.6	13,053	7.2	12,800
Multan	93.8	6.2	8,555	5.6	8,293
Rawalpindi	90.6	9.4	6,408	9.1	6,368
Sahiwal	95.9	4.1	4,886	3.8	4,748
Sargodha	91.5	8.5	5,319	8.1	5,235

[1] **MICS indicator 14.S2 - Unemployment rate (10+ years)**

[a] Total includes 31 unweighted cases of household head's education missing

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Table D.HH.1: Results of household, women's and under-5 interviews by Districts

Number of households, women and children under 5 by results of the household, women's and under-5's interviews, and household and women's and under-5's response rates, Punjab, 2014.

	Punjab	Districts																	
		Bahawalpur	Bahawalnagar	RY Khan	DG Khan	Layyah	Muzaffargarh	Rajanpur	Faisalabad	Chiniot	Jhang	TT Singh	Gujranwala	Gujrat	Hafizabad	Mandi Bahauddin	Narowal	Sialkot	Lahore
Households																			
Sampled	41,413	1,322	1,185	1,509	1,114	906	1,425	911	1,923	784	1,101	1,022	1,586	1,192	760	878	911	1,388	2,174
Occupied	39,333	1,246	1,121	1,434	1,050	875	1,352	850	1,869	763	1,073	984	1,512	1,125	707	826	886	1,325	2,009
Interviewed	38,405	1,224	1,099	1,367	1,020	862	1,333	836	1,853	762	1,059	973	1,473	1,100	690	799	883	1,309	1,837
Household response rate	97.6	98.2	98.0	95.3	97.1	98.5	98.6	98.4	99.1	99.9	98.7	98.9	97.4	97.8	97.6	96.7	99.7	98.8	91.4
Women																			
Eligible	61,286	1,783	1,693	2,099	1,595	1,370	1,962	1,253	3,016	1,159	1,581	1,547	2,536	1,826	1,141	1,378	1,437	2,264	3,099
Interviewed	53,668	1,524	1,460	1,863	1,395	1,192	1,734	1,125	2,752	1,064	1,490	1,418	2,147	1,620	974	1,213	1,320	1,958	2,401
Women's response rate	87.6	85.5	86.2	88.8	87.5	87.0	88.4	89.8	91.2	91.8	94.2	91.7	84.7	88.7	85.4	88.0	91.9	86.5	77.5
Women's overall response rate	85.5	84.0	84.5	84.6	85.0	85.7	87.1	88.3	90.5	91.7	93.0	90.6	82.5	86.7	83.3	85.1	91.5	85.4	70.8
Children under 5																			
Eligible	31,083	980	861	1,271	1,082	800	1,269	934	1,363	577	818	685	1,284	873	530	606	829	1,023	1,456
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	27,495	849	728	1,128	1,006	709	1,140	845	1,196	493	761	617	1,088	765	462	555	761	873	1,186
Under-5's response rate	88.5	86.6	84.6	88.7	93.0	88.6	89.8	90.5	87.7	85.4	93.0	90.1	84.7	87.6	87.2	91.6	91.8	85.3	81.5
Under-5's overall response rate	86.4	85.1	82.9	84.6	90.3	87.3	88.6	89.0	87.0	85.3	91.8	89.1	82.5	85.7	85.1	88.6	91.5	84.3	74.5

Table D.HH.1: Results of household, women's and under-5 interviews by Districts

Number of households, women and children under 5 by results of the household, women's and under-5's interviews, and household and women's and under-5's response rates, Punjab, 2014.

	Punjab	Districts																	
		Kasur	Nankana Sahib	Sheikhupura	Multan	Khanewal	Lodhran	Vehari	Sahiwal	Pakpattan	Okara	Rawalpindi	Attock	Chakwal	Jhelum	Sargodha	Bhakkar	Khushab	Mianwali
Households																			
Sampled	41,413	1,295	835	1,260	1,460	1,181	904	1,200	1,115	979	1,222	1,520	927	844	801	1,302	860	764	853
Occupied	39,333	1,185	776	1,167	1,399	1,146	882	1,169	1,068	911	1,148	1,435	895	807	754	1,236	816	719	813
Interviewed	38,405	1,146	758	1,133	1,374	1,135	866	1,151	1,031	896	1,127	1,356	869	790	741	1,228	813	710	802
Household response rate	97.6	96.7	97.7	97.1	98.2	99.0	98.2	98.5	96.5	98.4	98.2	94.5	97.1	97.9	98.3	99.4	99.6	98.7	98.6
Women																			
Eligible	61,286	1,805	1,219	1,941	1,958	1,639	1,291	1,787	1,705	1,398	1,780	2,182	1,396	1,188	1,166	1,939	1,444	1,199	1,510
Interviewed	53,668	1,561	1,020	1,648	1,683	1,474	1,157	1,639	1,514	1,259	1,574	1,815	1,233	1,079	1,042	1,672	1,266	1,062	1,320
Women's response rate	87.6	86.5	83.7	84.9	86.0	89.9	89.6	91.7	88.8	90.1	88.4	83.2	88.3	90.8	89.4	86.2	87.7	88.6	87.4
Women's overall response rate	85.5	83.6	81.7	82.4	84.4	89.1	88.0	90.3	85.7	88.6	86.8	78.6	85.8	88.9	87.8	85.7	87.4	87.5	86.2
Children under 5																			
Eligible	31,083	1,011	637	912	995	811	675	819	850	733	1,004	950	613	497	467	883	717	551	717
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	27,495	900	572	791	876	739	602	717	757	678	910	817	557	474	416	760	650	478	639
Under-5's response rate	88.5	89.0	89.8	86.7	88.0	91.1	89.2	87.5	89.1	92.5	90.6	86.0	90.9	95.4	89.1	86.1	90.7	86.8	89.1
Under-5's overall response rate	86.4	86.1	87.7	84.2	86.5	90.2	87.6	86.2	86.0	91.0	89.0	81.3	88.2	93.4	87.5	85.5	90.3	85.7	87.9

Table D.HH.3: Household composition

Percent and frequency distribution of households Punjab, 2014.

		Number of households	
	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted
Punjab	100.0	38,405	38,405
District			
Bahawalpur	3.4	1,299	1,224
Bahawalnagar	2.8	1,074	1,099
RY Khan	4.5	1,719	1,367
DG Khan	2.4	935	1,020
Layyah	1.6	597	862
Muzaffargarh	3.4	1,303	1,333
Rajanpur	1.6	600	836
Faisalabad	7.1	2,711	1,853
Chiniot	1.3	504	762
Jhang	2.3	893	1,059
TT Singh	2.0	780	973
Gujranwala	4.1	1,589	1,473
Gujrat	2.7	1,024	1,100
Hafizabad	1.1	433	690
Mandi Bahauddin	1.5	589	799
Narowal	1.7	634	883
Sialkot	3.4	1,299	1,309
Lahore	9.4	3,614	1,837
Kasur	3.0	1,171	1,146
Nankana Sahib	1.5	580	758
Sheikhupura	3.3	1,266	1,133
Multan	4.8	1,835	1,374
Khanewal	2.9	1,123	1,135
Lodhran	1.7	647	866
Vehari	2.7	1,028	1,151
Sahiwal	2.2	832	1,031
Pakpattan	1.9	718	896
Okara	2.8	1,088	1,127
Rawalpindi	5.0	1,923	1,356
Attock	1.8	689	869
Chakwal	1.5	568	790
Jhelum	1.2	452	741
Sargodha	3.4	1,324	1,228
Bhakkar	1.4	544	813
Khushab	1.2	471	710
Mianwali	1.4	545	802

Table D.HH.4: Women's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Punjab, 2014.

	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Punjab	100.0	53,668	53,668
District			
Bahawalpur	3.1	1,666	1,524
Bahawalnagar	2.6	1,421	1,460
RY Khan	4.3	2,282	1,863
DG Khan	2.4	1,273	1,395
Layyah	1.5	825	1,192
Muzaffargarh	3.2	1,705	1,734
Rajanpur	1.4	758	1,125
Faisalabad	7.2	3,880	2,752
Chiniot	1.3	672	1,064
Jhang	2.2	1,162	1,490
TT Singh	2.0	1,081	1,418
Gujranwala	4.5	2,401	2,147
Gujrat	2.8	1,521	1,620
Hafizabad	1.2	642	974
Mandi Bahauddin	1.6	884	1,213
Narowal	1.7	891	1,320
Sialkot	3.7	1,987	1,958
Lahore	10.0	5,357	2,401
Kasur	3.0	1,602	1,561
Nankana Sahib	1.5	821	1,020
Sheikhupura	3.6	1,905	1,648
Multan	4.2	2,263	1,683
Khanewal	2.6	1,412	1,474
Lodhran	1.5	826	1,157
Vehari	2.6	1,386	1,639
Sahiwal	2.2	1,205	1,514
Pakpattan	1.8	984	1,259
Okara	2.8	1,497	1,574
Rawalpindi	5.1	2,741	1,815
Attock	1.8	972	1,233
Chakwal	1.4	756	1,079
Jhelum	1.2	617	1,042
Sargodha	3.4	1,833	1,672
Bhakkar	1.5	824	1,266
Khushab	1.3	706	1,062
Mianwali	1.7	907	1,320

Table D.HH.5: Under-5's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years of age by selected characteristics, Punjab, 2014.

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Punjab	100.0	27,495	27,495
District			
Bahawalpur	3.3	912	849
Bahawalnagar	2.7	751	728
RY Khan	5.2	1,417	1,128
DG Khan	3.3	898	1,006
Layyah	1.9	514	709
Muzaffargarh	4.1	1,118	1,140
Rajanpur	2.3	621	845
Faisalabad	6.6	1,807	1,196
Chiniot	1.2	335	493
Jhang	2.3	626	761
TT Singh	1.8	503	617
Gujranwala	4.4	1,210	1,088
Gujrat	2.7	744	765
Hafizabad	1.1	310	462
Mandi Bahauddin	1.5	401	555
Narowal	1.9	529	761
Sialkot	3.3	906	873
Lahore	9.0	2,467	1,186
Kasur	3.3	898	900
Nankana Sahib	1.5	418	572
Sheikhupura	3.2	887	791
Multan	4.3	1,179	876
Khanewal	2.6	720	739
Lodhran	1.6	451	602
Vehari	2.4	668	717
Sahiwal	2.3	628	757
Pakpattan	1.9	526	678
Okara	3.2	878	910
Rawalpindi	4.3	1,180	817
Attock	1.6	429	557
Chakwal	1.1	310	474
Jhelum	0.9	246	416
Sargodha	3.0	823	760
Bhakkar	1.5	416	650
Khushab	1.2	325	478
Mianwali	1.6	440	639

[a] In this table and throughout the report, mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers as well as caretakers of children under 5, who are the respondents to the under-5 questionnaire if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere.

Table D.HH.8: Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the household population by wealth index quintiles, according to divisions and districts, Punjab, 2014.

	Wealth index quintiles						
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	Total	Number of household members
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	246,396
District							
Bahawalpur	31.5	24.5	20.4	14.9	8.8	100.0	8,013
Bahawalnagar	36.9	29.3	19.4	9.9	4.5	100.0	6,704
RY Khan	42.3	24.2	15.0	8.6	10.0	100.0	11,240
DG Khan	55.8	21.6	8.6	8.9	5.0	100.0	6,498
Layyah	49.8	25.6	16.5	5.3	2.9	100.0	3,927
Muzaffargarh	55.7	22.7	12.0	5.9	3.7	100.0	8,664
Rajanpur	65.6	17.9	8.2	7.4	0.9	100.0	4,329
Faisalabad	6.8	16.1	21.9	28.7	26.5	100.0	17,101
Chiniot	31.4	25.7	19.2	15.1	8.5	100.0	3,198
Jhang	40.8	22.9	18.4	12.5	5.5	100.0	5,787
TT Singh	11.4	24.6	26.1	21.9	16.1	100.0	4,885
Gujranwala	2.0	10.8	23.5	32.4	31.3	100.0	10,545
Gujrat	1.4	7.4	24.4	32.2	34.6	100.0	6,553
Hafizabad	14.4	23.5	27.3	23.5	11.2	100.0	2,855
Mandi Bahauddin	12.5	21.3	31.1	21.1	14.0	100.0	3,748
Narowal	9.7	27.9	33.9	22.9	5.6	100.0	4,028
Sialkot	1.6	10.7	22.0	34.3	31.5	100.0	8,584
Lahore	0.7	2.8	8.2	27.0	61.2	100.0	23,671
Kasur	11.4	30.9	30.0	18.0	9.8	100.0	7,752
Nankana Sahib	10.3	26.2	28.3	22.3	12.9	100.0	3,811
Sheikhupura	6.7	16.9	26.9	29.3	20.1	100.0	8,613
Multan	22.8	20.3	18.9	20.2	17.8	100.0	10,610
Khanewal	28.4	27.1	23.2	13.9	7.4	100.0	6,794
Lodhran	31.5	30.6	21.3	11.1	5.5	100.0	3,976
Vehari	19.2	28.1	28.6	15.8	8.3	100.0	6,409
Sahiwal	20.1	25.9	22.5	18.9	12.6	100.0	5,531
Pakpattan	17.5	40.0	25.6	12.1	4.8	100.0	4,520
Okara	21.3	27.8	21.2	17.6	12.1	100.0	7,204
Rawalpindi	4.2	9.5	13.3	27.7	45.4	100.0	11,568
Attock	9.7	22.2	23.9	21.4	22.7	100.0	4,214
Chakwal	5.9	20.2	35.3	27.7	10.9	100.0	3,285
Jhelum	7.1	12.2	29.1	31.2	20.3	100.0	2,700
Sargodha	20.8	25.6	22.5	17.4	13.7	100.0	8,167
Bhakkar	48.7	27.5	14.3	7.5	2.0	100.0	3,807
Khushab	40.3	25.6	17.0	11.0	6.0	100.0	3,104
Mianwali	27.4	38.3	20.7	8.6	5.1	100.0	4,004

Table D.CM.3: Infant and under-5 mortality rates by background characteristics

Indirect estimates of infant and under-five mortality rates by selected background characteristics, age version, (by using East Model), Punjab, 2014.

	Infant mortality rate[1]	Under-five mortality rate[2]
Punjab	76	96
District		
Bahawalpur	92	119
Bahawalnagar	94	122
RY Khan	79	100
DG Khan	91	116
Layyah	77	97
Muzaffargarh	88	113
Rajanpur	86	109
Faisalabad	69	86
Chiniot	73	92
Jhang	77	98
TT Singh	95	123
Gujranwala	67	82
Gujrat	51	61
Hafizabad	95	122
Mandi Bahauddin	95	123
Narowal	63	78
Sialkot	66	82
Lahore	53	64
Kasur	109	143
Nankana Sahib	84	108
Sheikhupura	81	102
Multan	71	88
Khanewal	88	113
Lodhran	89	114
Vehari	72	90
Sahiwal	76	96
Pakpattan	97	126
Okara	97	125
Rawalpindi	53	64
Attock	60	73
Chakwal	41	48
Jhelum	63	77
Sargodha	67	83
Bhakkar	79	100
Khushab	70	88
Mianwali	53	63

[1] MICS indicator 1.2; MDG indicator 4.2 - Infant mortality rate

[2] MICS indicator 1.5; MDG indicator 4.1 - Under-five mortality rate

Rates refer to January 2011. The East Model was assumed to approximate the age pattern of mortality in Pakistan.

Table D.NU.1: Low birth weight infants

Percentage of last live-born children in the last two years that are estimated to have weighed below 2,500 grams at birth and percentage of live births weighed at birth, Punjab, 2014.

	Percent distribution of births by mother's assessment of size at birth						Percentage of live births:		
	Very small	Smaller than average	Average	Larger than average or very large	DK	Total	Below 2,500 grams[1]	Weighed at birth[2]	Number of last live-born children in the last two years
Punjab	3.9	16.6	70.2	8.4	0.8	100.0	29.4	25.6	10,653
District									
Bahawalpur	7.9	21.9	53.1	13.1	4.0	100.0	33.9	18.8	342
Bahawalnagar	4.8	23.7	63.1	8.2	0.2	100.0	33.2	13.7	254
RY Khan	2.4	20.2	66.6	9.4	1.4	100.0	29.8	14.1	472
DG Khan	3.7	30.3	59.1	6.2	0.6	100.0	35.9	7.4	361
Layyah	3.8	20.7	69.3	5.8	0.4	100.0	31.6	6.7	182
Muzaffargarh	2.5	28.2	61.9	6.9	0.5	100.0	34.1	6.3	414
Rajanpur	5.0	30.0	61.6	3.4	0.0	100.0	36.9	2.3	223
Faisalabad	3.9	8.6	78.3	8.7	0.4	100.0	25.7	29.3	692
Chiniot	1.8	9.0	87.1	1.5	0.6	100.0	25.3	19.4	123
Jhang	1.8	19.6	70.3	7.8	0.5	100.0	29.6	10.7	237
TT Singh	0.0	14.1	80.3	5.7	0.0	100.0	26.3	12.2	185
Gujranwala	6.9	14.3	72.1	6.7	0.0	100.0	30.4	34.4	481
Gujrat	2.5	16.7	73.9	6.7	0.3	100.0	28.8	41.4	258
Hafizabad	7.2	12.8	72.7	7.3	0.0	100.0	29.7	20.3	129
Mandi Bahauddin	1.9	14.0	74.6	9.5	0.0	100.0	26.9	17.5	173
Narowal	3.8	19.2	71.8	5.0	0.2	100.0	30.9	15.2	200
Sialkot	4.7	15.6	70.2	8.9	0.5	100.0	29.5	37.1	336
Lahore	5.0	12.8	68.0	14.2	0.0	100.0	27.8	48.5	988
Kasur	8.7	15.8	64.9	10.0	0.6	100.0	31.7	16.1	376
Nankana Sahib	6.8	13.9	72.1	6.6	0.6	100.0	29.9	25.4	182
Sheikhupura	6.2	19.3	60.0	11.5	3.0	100.0	31.7	27.1	369
Multan	2.0	11.6	75.7	9.2	1.5	100.0	25.7	26.5	465
Khanewal	1.1	12.3	77.2	7.6	1.8	100.0	25.5	19.6	289
Lodhran	1.7	14.0	76.4	6.7	1.3	100.0	27.0	11.9	176
Vehari	1.6	19.8	71.5	6.5	0.6	100.0	29.6	17.4	232
Sahiwal	2.4	18.4	72.0	6.8	0.4	100.0	29.5	29.9	261
Pakpattan	4.8	16.8	69.8	8.6	0.0	100.0	30.0	13.9	221
Okara	3.9	15.7	73.3	6.6	0.4	100.0	29.1	19.8	344
Rawalpindi	4.8	13.3	69.7	10.5	1.7	100.0	28.0	57.3	496
Attock	3.5	14.6	70.2	10.4	1.4	100.0	27.8	37.9	168
Chakwal	2.3	16.7	70.6	8.5	1.9	100.0	28.2	47.3	120
Jhelum	2.4	13.9	74.3	8.3	1.1	100.0	27.1	44.6	97
Sargodha	0.8	16.1	74.0	7.6	1.5	100.0	27.5	36.0	319
Bhakkar	1.4	16.4	78.2	2.2	1.8	100.0	28.7	13.9	174
Khushab	4.7	12.8	78.7	3.8	0.0	100.0	28.7	21.8	127
Mianwali	2.1	12.7	82.0	2.0	1.1	100.0	27.1	8.3	184

[1] MICS indicator 2.20 - Low-birthweight infants

[2] MICS indicator 2.21 - Infants weighed at birth

Table D.NU.2: Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Punjab, 2014.

	Weight for age				Height for age				Weight for height				
	Underweight				Stunted				Wasted		Overweight		
	Percent below		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children under age 5	Percent below		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children under age 5	Percent below		Percent above	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children under age 5
	- 2 SD[1]	- 3 SD[2]			- 2 SD[3]	- 3 SD[4]			- 2 SD[5]	- 3 SD[6]	+ 2 SD[7]		
Punjab[a]	33.7	11.3	-1.6	26,490	33.5	13.3	-1.4	26,280	17.5	4.4	0.8	-1.0	26,421
District													
Bahawalpur	35.9	13.3	-1.7	866	36.7	17.1	-1.5	861	18.9	5.8	1.0	-1.1	871
Bahawalnagar	42.7	15.9	-1.8	722	39.6	14.5	-1.6	716	21.7	4.5	0.5	-1.2	713
RY Khan	46.8	19.0	-1.9	1,352	45.3	23.1	-1.8	1,324	21.6	6.9	1.3	-1.2	1,348
DG Khan	48.7	20.9	-1.9	837	50.9	28.0	-2.0	827	21.4	5.3	0.5	-1.1	853
Layyah	37.0	14.2	-1.7	496	38.8	14.8	-1.6	489	18.9	3.8	1.4	-1.1	494
Muzaffargarh	42.4	16.0	-1.8	1,079	46.3	21.4	-1.9	1,064	18.0	3.8	1.4	-1.0	1,071
Rajanpur	45.7	17.2	-1.9	600	47.6	25.8	-2.0	596	16.3	4.6	0.7	-1.1	599
Faisalabad	30.8	8.6	-1.4	1,762	25.0	8.6	-1.1	1,756	21.1	6.8	1.7	-1.1	1,746
Chiniot	39.0	14.3	-1.7	333	35.5	12.9	-1.5	332	23.2	10.0	0.2	-1.2	328
Jhang	37.1	13.2	-1.7	614	36.9	15.8	-1.5	604	19.4	6.0	1.3	-1.1	606
TT Singh	36.9	12.8	-1.7	501	32.4	10.8	-1.4	500	21.2	5.0	0.1	-1.2	493
Gujranwala	22.9	6.7	-1.3	1,176	27.7	7.5	-1.2	1,167	11.7	3.0	0.6	-0.8	1,174
Gujrat	21.8	6.6	-1.2	739	27.7	7.7	-1.2	737	11.7	3.4	1.1	-0.7	736
Hafizabad	29.8	7.3	-1.5	300	34.0	11.4	-1.6	298	11.3	1.8	0.8	-0.8	298
Mandi Bahauddin	23.6	7.4	-1.3	392	33.3	11.5	-1.5	387	10.8	1.6	0.6	-0.6	385
Narowal	29.1	8.4	-1.5	519	32.3	11.7	-1.4	520	14.6	4.1	0.8	-0.9	520
Sialkot	24.5	5.9	-1.3	879	24.0	7.8	-1.1	876	17.5	4.1	0.9	-0.9	871
Lahore	28.3	7.9	-1.4	2,341	29.2	10.3	-1.3	2,326	13.5	2.3	0.9	-0.9	2,351
Kasur	36.4	11.7	-1.6	856	35.4	13.5	-1.5	848	17.9	5.4	0.5	-1.1	853
Nankana Sahib	34.4	10.5	-1.6	406	35.0	12.9	-1.5	403	16.8	4.5	0.2	-1.1	402
Sheikhupura	32.6	11.7	-1.5	849	33.2	13.7	-1.5	837	16.4	4.0	0.8	-0.9	858
Multan	38.0	12.9	-1.7	1,120	34.1	15.6	-1.5	1,103	23.1	5.0	1.2	-1.2	1,117
Khanewal	36.1	11.4	-1.6	693	34.5	13.5	-1.5	691	19.9	5.1	0.5	-1.1	698
Lodhran	35.6	13.2	-1.7	430	38.0	18.4	-1.7	427	17.0	5.0	0.7	-1.0	426
Vehari	36.4	12.9	-1.7	641	34.0	12.2	-1.5	635	19.1	4.9	0.8	-1.1	636
Sahiwal	33.9	11.2	-1.6	616	32.3	10.6	-1.4	615	18.7	4.3	0.3	-1.1	613
Pakpattan	38.1	12.6	-1.7	516	36.9	14.8	-1.6	511	17.6	4.2	0.2	-1.1	510
Okara	36.2	12.6	-1.6	848	33.5	14.1	-1.5	845	18.4	4.4	0.1	-1.1	854

Table D.NU.2: Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Punjab, 2014.

	Weight for age				Height for age				Weight for height				
	Underweight				Stunted				Wasted		Overweight		
	Percent below		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children under age 5	Percent below		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children under age 5	Percent below		Percent above	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children under age 5
	- 2 SD[1]	- 3 SD[2]			- 2 SD[3]	- 3 SD[4]			- 2 SD[5]	- 3 SD[6]	+ 2 SD[7]		
Rawalpindi	18.5	5.0	-1.1	1,118	18.2	5.9	-0.9	1,115	13.6	2.5	1.5	-0.8	1,123
Attock	24.4	6.9	-1.3	415	23.9	7.6	-1.1	413	13.4	2.7	0.4	-0.9	413
Chakwal	25.1	5.5	-1.3	309	24.1	5.6	-1.2	307	13.4	2.2	0.1	-0.9	306
Jhelum	24.7	5.5	-1.2	238	28.8	9.2	-1.3	234	11.5	3.6	1.2	-0.8	234
Sargodha	36.6	11.8	-1.6	791	34.1	11.7	-1.5	787	20.6	5.4	0.5	-1.1	794
Bhakkar	36.5	13.8	-1.8	405	35.0	12.3	-1.5	399	19.7	3.8	0.5	-1.2	397
Khushab	35.0	10.2	-1.6	312	34.7	13.1	-1.5	312	16.6	3.8	0.1	-1.1	311
Mianwali	29.8	8.7	-1.5	419	28.9	10.7	-1.4	417	14.9	2.3	0.1	-1.0	416
Punjab[a]	33.7	11.3	-1.6	26,490	33.5	13.3	-1.4	26,280	17.5	4.4	0.8	-1.0	26,421

[1] MICS indicator 2.1a and MDG indicator 1.8 - Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)
[2] MICS indicator 2.1b - Underweight prevalence (severe)
[3] MICS indicator 2.2a - Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)
[4] MICS indicator 2.2b - Stunting prevalence (severe)
[5] MICS indicator 2.3a - Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)
[6] MICS indicator 2.3b - Wasting prevalence (severe)
[7] MICS indicator 2.4 - Overweight prevalence
[a] Number of children under age 5 in each case differ as children are excluded from one or more anthropometric indicators when their weight heights have not been measured

Table D.NU.3: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of last live-born children in the last two years who were ever breastfed, breastfed within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, and percentage who received a prelacteal feed, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage who were ever breastfed[1]	Percentage who were first breastfed:		Percentage who received a prelacteal feed	Number of last live-born children in the last two years
		Within one hour of birth[2]	Within one day of birth		
Punjab	93.7	10.6	45.2	74.5	10,653
District					
Bahawalpur	93.2	20.3	41.6	62.3	342
Bahawalnagar	97.6	9.7	37.2	74.0	254
RY Khan	95.2	5.5	39.6	72.1	472
DG Khan	95.5	22.8	62.6	48.9	361
Layyah	95.4	21.7	56.0	54.9	182
Muzaffargarh	95.7	19.4	48.1	64.7	414
Rajanpur	96.1	26.9	62.1	60.8	223
Faisalabad	93.4	6.0	40.4	81.5	692
Chiniot	92.2	7.9	33.2	78.4	123
Jhang	94.7	5.0	49.1	84.4	237
TT Singh	94.2	7.1	36.6	88.0	185
Gujranwala	89.3	3.3	40.5	82.6	481
Gujrat	91.2	8.4	47.6	85.2	258
Hafizabad	94.9	3.4	33.6	87.5	129
Mandi Bahauddin	93.5	8.3	50.0	85.1	173
Narowal	91.7	8.8	47.5	85.9	200
Sialkot	94.1	3.8	37.5	88.7	336
Lahore	94.6	14.6	47.4	72.1	988
Kasur	92.5	3.8	29.8	81.7	376
Nankana Sahib	93.6	9.7	36.6	81.8	182
Sheikhupura	88.0	6.5	42.5	71.8	369
Multan	94.8	8.3	51.6	59.2	465
Khanewal	92.0	11.6	42.8	65.1	289
Lodhran	95.7	7.5	41.9	63.5	176
Vehari	94.5	10.7	48.7	72.3	232
Sahiwal	94.9	2.9	29.0	84.8	261
Pakpattan	91.5	8.2	29.4	81.1	221
Okara	94.4	3.3	25.1	85.4	344
Rawalpindi	92.2	14.9	66.3	65.4	496
Attock	92.5	23.6	68.6	73.4	168
Chakwal	94.3	21.4	64.3	79.3	120
Jhelum	94.5	16.1	65.7	74.3	97
Sargodha	93.5	8.7	45.2	79.1	319
Bhakkar	96.3	10.8	43.4	87.5	174
Khushab	96.4	12.0	49.8	82.5	127
Mianwali	95.9	10.7	57.2	81.2	184

[1] MICS indicator 2.5 - Children ever breastfed
[2] MICS indicator 2.6 - Early initiation of breastfeeding

Table D.NU.4: Breastfeeding

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, Punjab, 2014.

	Children age 0-3 months				Children age 0-5 months				Children age 12-15 months		Children age 20-23 months	
	Percent ever breastfed	Percent exclusively breastfed[1]	Percent predominantly breastfed[2]	Number of children	Percent ever breastfed	Percent exclusively breastfed[1]	Percent predominantly breastfed[2]	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year)[3]	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years)[4]	Number of children
Punjab	96.6	22.6	55.5	1,583	96.5	16.8	47.8	2,333	65.6	1,854	34.5	1,728
District												
Bahawalpur	(100.0)	(3.7)	(38.0)	35	100.0	5.6	35.7	61	(65.3)	51	38.0	54
Bahawalnagar	(98.7)	(8.3)	(53.5)	40	99.1	5.8	45.7	57	72.8	55	(32.7)	29
RY Khan	100.0	13.4	66.9	74	100.0	9.4	59.6	106	73.6	95	32.5	67
DG Khan	(97.8)	(21.2)	(60.7)	37	96.7	12.7	44.2	66	70.6	57	47.3	51
Layyah	(94.7)	(29.8)	(72.6)	30	95.5	20.9	56.6	43	76.6	36	(37.3)	29
Muzaffargarh	96.2	13.2	55.7	67	97.5	9.5	46.7	103	72.7	75	(38.6)	44
Rajanpur	92.8	29.7	68.7	35	94.3	27.2	65.8	44	(67.9)	36	(48.4)	30
Faisalabad	96.1	11.7	38.9	90	96.1	8.0	38.3	157	69.8	103	35.2	139
Chiniot	(98.0)	(27.3)	(72.7)	21	(96.9)	(17.1)	(62.1)	34	(62.2)	24	(26.7)	22
Jhang	(97.1)	(24.1)	(58.6)	26	98.4	13.2	41.0	48	(64.9)	33	37.4	44
TT Singh	(86.0)	(9.5)	(44.5)	31	(88.4)	(7.9)	(42.9)	37	73.2	39	(31.5)	23
Gujranwala	(96.0)	(12.2)	(46.3)	52	93.9	7.3	34.7	86	63.7	86	30.3	100
Gujrat	(93.9)	(35.4)	(40.8)	45	95.7	30.0	36.5	64	54.6	44	15.8	57
Hafizabad	(92.0)	(28.5)	(45.0)	17	(94.2)	(20.5)	(40.4)	24	(49.9)	28	(31.0)	20
Mandi	(100.0)	(57.6)	(73.4)	25	(99.0)	(44.7)	(61.4)	33	(58.3)	35	(26.7)	28
Narowal	(94.9)	(18.7)	(53.5)	29	96.1	14.2	39.9	46	70.1	43	29.3	36
Sialkot	(91.5)	(20.7)	(30.7)	48	94.2	15.6	26.9	70	63.7	61	29.6	61
Lahore	99.1	17.0	43.3	159	99.3	13.6	39.9	204	52.8	163	30.2	145
Kasur	99.2	12.8	59.6	66	97.1	9.0	52.1	104	54.8	49	(27.3)	39
Nankana	(91.7)	(23.1)	(53.9)	26	90.3	15.8	41.6	39	65.4	39	(37.7)	27
Sheikhupura	(95.0)	(33.9)	(50.3)	39	94.1	24.0	39.7	58	55.4	64	(38.5)	56
Multan	96.5	24.5	63.7	80	96.4	19.2	54.5	110	54.1	72	34.6	80
Khanewal	(93.6)	(16.7)	(63.1)	42	95.8	11.1	54.0	63	61.4	52	47.0	49
Lodhran	93.6	17.4	62.1	45	93.8	17.7	64.3	55	71.8	36	(28.7)	30
Vehari	(100.0)	(38.4)	(79.9)	44	100.0	34.2	74.4	57	77.1	43	32.8	44
Sahiwal	94.0	45.5	63.7	43	92.1	35.3	55.6	57	72.3	44	34.2	51
Pakpattan	(97.8)	(23.1)	(48.2)	39	97.4	19.1	42.1	50	79.5	49	(42.6)	38
Okara	(100.0)	(24.4)	(57.5)	48	98.9	18.9	48.9	68	61.0	71	41.5	61

Table D.NU.4: Breastfeeding

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, Punjab, 2014.

	Children age 0-3 months				Children age 0-5 months				Children age 12-15 months		Children age 20-23 months	
	Percent ever breastfed	Percent exclusively breastfed[1]	Percent predominantly breastfed[2]	Number of children	Percent ever breastfed	Percent exclusively breastfed[1]	Percent predominantly breastfed[2]	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year)[3]	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years)[4]	Number of children
Rawalpindi	(97.8)	(23.8)	(53.8)	59	93.7	15.6	42.8	116	62.5	75	33.9	69
Attock	(91.7)	(47.6)	(56.6)	28	(90.8)	(39.3)	(48.6)	34	(64.0)	25	(38.0)	27
Chakwal	(100.0)	(29.4)	(62.4)	20	(100.0)	(23.9)	(53.1)	27	(*)	10	(33.3)	25
Jhelum	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(100.0)	(51.4)	(62.1)	17	(75.0)	18	(32.8)	18
Sargodha	(97.4)	(30.6)	(62.6)	44	98.4	22.0	51.8	73	70.7	55	34.7	60
Bhakkar	(100.0)	(21.2)	(60.3)	27	97.4	15.0	57.1	38	(83.3)	34	(29.9)	22
Khushab	(96.5)	(29.5)	(84.5)	27	(97.4)	(26.9)	(82.3)	37	(76.3)	20	(*)	16
Mianwali	(96.2)	(29.6)	(56.5)	32	95.2	21.8	48.0	46	(76.0)	33	42.5	36
Punjab	96.6	22.6	55.5	1,583	96.5	16.8	47.8	2,333	65.6	1,854	34.5	1,728

[1] MICS indicator 2.7 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months
[2] MICS indicator 2.8 - Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months
[3] MICS indicator 2.9 - Continued breastfeeding at 1 year
[4] MICS indicator 2.10 - Continued breastfeeding at 2 years
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table D.NU.5: Duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0-35 months, Punjab, 2014.

	Median duration (in months) of:			
	Any breastfeeding[1]	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	Number of children age 0-35 months
Median (Punjab)	17.4	0.6	2.2	15,968
District				
Bahawalpur	15.5	0.0	0.6	513
Bahawalnagar	17.8	0.4	2.2	408
RY Khan	19.3	0.5	5.1	762
DG Khan	20.1	0.6	2.1	511
Layyah	18.8	0.6	2.9	289
Muzaffargarh	19.8	0.4	1.6	624
Rajanpur	20.7	0.6	4.1	343
Faisalabad	16.7	0.4	0.6	1,078
Chiniot	17.9	0.5	3.6	188
Jhang	16.4	0.7	1.8	369
TT Singh	18.2	0.4	1.7	286
Gujranwala	15.3	0.5	1.3	711
Gujrat	13.5	1.3	1.7	433
Hafizabad	15.2	0.6	0.9	183
Mandi Bahauddin	16.7	2.1	3.8	229
Narowal	17.9	0.5	1.9	315
Sialkot	15.5	0.5	0.5	528
Lahore	14.0	0.6	0.6	1,422
Kasur	16.6	0.5	2.7	535
Nankana Sahib	15.9	0.5	1.9	260
Sheikhupura	15.2	0.7	1.3	522
Multan	19.4	0.5	3.4	711
Khanewal	16.3	0.5	2.9	432
Lodhran	18.0	0.5	5.0	260
Vehari	18.0	0.7	4.6	368
Sahiwal	17.4	1.6	3.0	397
Pakpattan	16.6	0.5	0.7	311
Okara	16.6	0.5	2.4	510
Rawalpindi	19.8	0.6	1.4	696
Attock	20.1	0.9	2.3	245
Chakwal	17.1	1.2	2.8	179
Jhelum	17.8	2.6	3.2	147
Sargodha	16.0	0.7	2.7	503
Bhakkar	19.5	0.5	3.2	244
Khushab	21.0	0.6	5.6	184
Mianwali	20.8	0.5	2.1	275
Mean (Punjab)	16.7	1.0	3.6	15,968

[1] **MICS indicator 2.11 - Duration of breastfeeding**

Table D.NU.6: Age-appropriate breastfeeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, Punjab, 2014.

	Children age 0-5 months		Children age 6-23 months		Children age 0-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed[1]	Number of children	Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children	Percent appropriately breastfed[2]	Number of children
Punjab	16.8	2,333	48.0	8,310	41.2	10,642
District						
Bahawalpur	5.6	61	42.1	274	35.4	335
Bahawalnagar	5.8	57	43.7	203	35.3	260
RY Khan	9.4	106	43.3	372	35.8	478
DG Khan	12.7	66	56.1	280	47.8	346
Layyah	20.9	43	52.4	139	44.9	182
Muzaffargarh	9.5	103	51.9	305	41.2	408
Rajanpur	27.2	44	58.2	182	52.2	226
Faisalabad	8.0	157	49.0	577	40.2	734
Chiniot	(17.1)	34	47.7	101	40.0	135
Jhang	13.2	48	48.8	197	41.7	246
TT Singh	(7.9)	37	60.3	158	50.3	195
Gujranwala	7.3	86	41.7	415	35.8	501
Gujrat	30.0	64	40.3	217	38.0	281
Hafizabad	(20.5)	24	44.1	104	39.6	128
Mandi Bahauddin	(44.7)	33	45.1	127	45.0	159
Narowal	14.2	46	50.3	154	41.9	200
Sialkot	15.6	70	51.7	281	44.5	350
Lahore	13.6	204	41.1	732	35.1	936
Kasur	9.0	104	48.5	258	37.1	362
Nankana Sahib	15.8	39	48.4	135	41.1	173
Sheikhupura	24.0	58	44.8	294	41.4	352
Multan	19.2	110	41.0	371	36.0	481
Khanewal	11.1	63	47.2	220	39.1	284
Lodhran	17.7	55	49.8	122	39.9	177
Vehari	34.2	57	57.0	179	51.5	235
Sahiwal	35.3	57	48.0	207	45.2	264
Pakpattan	19.1	50	51.7	161	44.0	210
Okara	18.9	68	41.8	283	37.3	351
Rawalpindi	15.6	116	57.7	366	47.6	482
Attock	(39.3)	34	57.1	122	53.2	156
Chakwal	(23.9)	27	50.7	86	44.3	114
Jhelum	(51.4)	17	55.1	81	54.5	98
Sargodha	22.0	73	43.3	253	38.5	325
Bhakkar	15.0	38	55.6	134	46.7	171
Khushab	(26.9)	37	59.1	88	49.6	125
Mianwali	21.8	46	56.9	134	48.0	180

[1] **MICS indicator 2.7 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months**

[2] **MICS indicator 2.12 - Age-appropriate breastfeeding**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table D.NU.8: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Punjab, 2014.

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding					All			
	Percent of children who received:				Percent of children who received:					Percent of children who received:			
	Minimum dietary diversity[a]	Minimum meal frequency[b]	Minimum acceptable diet[1, c]	Number of children age 6-23 months	Minimum dietary diversity[a]	Minimum meal frequency[b]	Minimum acceptable diet[2, c]	At least 2 milk feeds[3]	Number of children age 6-23 months	Minimum dietary diversity[4, a]	Minimum meal frequency[5, b]	Minimum acceptable diet[c]	Number of children age 6-23 months
Punjab	12.5	49.8	11.2	4,992	25.2	92.2	7.3	90.8	2,866	17.3	65.3	9.7	8,310
District													
Bahawalpur	5.6	29.8	3.3	165	8.2	71.7	1.8	83.5	89	6.7	44.5	2.8	274
Bahawalnagar	3.2	28.1	2.5	136	8.1	84.6	0.0	85.2	62	4.6	45.8	1.7	203
RY Khan	6.2	35.9	6.2	245	18.1	89.4	3.4	86.7	119	9.9	53.4	5.3	372
DG Khan	11.3	40.6	9.5	199	22.3	85.5	6.4	88.2	71	13.9	52.4	8.7	280
Layyah	12.7	58.6	11.4	89	32.8	93.6	13.5	95.3	46	19.8	70.5	12.1	139
Muzaffargarh	12.9	38.3	9.8	216	27.8	89.2	9.4	86.9	79	17.1	51.9	9.7	305
Rajanpur	10.3	48.9	8.0	135	26.8	89.0	5.9	81.2	44	14.0	58.7	7.5	182
Faisalabad	14.0	58.9	13.4	341	27.5	98.4	10.1	94.5	196	19.6	73.3	12.2	577
Chiniot	15.8	61.0	15.8	61	24.9	97.7	11.7	93.6	33	18.2	73.8	14.4	101
Jhang	11.2	67.7	11.2	118	15.9	94.9	6.0	94.9	70	12.6	77.9	9.2	197
TT Singh	15.4	70.3	15.4	103	26.1	99.2	2.0	95.2	49	18.5	79.6	11.1	158
Gujranwala	7.8	47.4	5.7	208	24.1	95.0	5.7	90.5	161	16.8	68.2	5.7	415
Gujrat	9.6	66.2	9.6	100	18.8	96.8	7.2	98.3	95	15.7	81.0	8.4	217
Hafizabad	10.4	58.1	10.4	55	28.0	90.9	5.2	89.1	47	18.0	73.2	8.0	104
Mandi	14.9	65.9	14.9	67	25.2	91.6	4.6	86.9	57	19.2	77.8	10.1	127
Narowal	11.9	66.4	11.9	96	26.6	96.2	4.9	91.4	44	16.6	75.8	9.7	154
Sialkot	15.4	60.9	13.3	156	25.2	96.2	7.8	93.1	110	20.1	75.5	11.0	281
Lahore	19.9	54.1	18.6	380	37.6	92.1	10.0	90.9	303	27.8	70.9	14.8	732
Kasur	11.2	49.8	11.2	154	31.9	94.2	7.5	87.7	93	18.5	66.5	9.8	258
Nankana Sahib	12.0	53.3	11.3	80	33.2	93.6	6.1	92.9	49	20.1	68.6	9.3	135
Sheikhupura	13.2	52.0	13.2	159	28.5	98.8	9.1	94.5	111	18.8	71.3	11.5	294
Multan	5.5	26.2	4.2	222	13.5	84.3	3.4	94.3	125	9.5	47.2	3.9	371
Khanewal	5.4	45.4	4.9	139	24.5	86.9	4.1	90.3	67	11.9	59.0	4.6	220
Lodhran	8.7	43.4	8.2	78	23.1	94.0	3.5	98.1	42	14.0	61.1	6.6	122
Vehari	4.7	51.9	4.7	114	24.6	93.2	4.4	89.9	62	11.5	66.4	4.6	179
Sahiwal	8.8	58.6	8.8	123	25.5	97.8	9.0	88.4	78	14.9	73.8	8.9	207
Pakpattan	12.5	60.1	12.5	103	16.8	95.1	2.7	82.4	50	13.7	71.6	9.3	161
Okara	11.2	43.6	10.7	164	18.7	88.0	8.4	92.5	103	14.3	60.7	9.8	283

Table D.NU.8: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Punjab, 2014.

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding					All			
	Percent of children who received:				Percent of children who received:					Percent of children who received:			
	Minimum dietary diversity[a]	Minimum meal frequency[b]	Minimum acceptable diet[1, c]	Number of children age 6-23 months	Minimum dietary diversity[a]	Minimum meal frequency[b]	Minimum acceptable diet[2, c]	At least 2 milk feeds[3]	Number of children age 6-23 months	Minimum dietary diversity[4, a]	Minimum meal frequency[5, b]	Minimum acceptable diet[c]	Number of children age 6-23 months
Rawalpindi	28.4	54.8	23.2	225	31.7	90.4	14.2	85.6	113	29.5	66.7	20.2	366
Attock	25.5	60.2	16.6	78	33.3	96.6	15.3	89.4	41	27.3	72.7	16.1	122
Chakwal	22.4	59.6	19.3	47	47.8	95.8	21.7	84.2	33	34.2	74.4	20.3	86
Jhelum	18.3	65.9	15.8	49	39.9	93.2	11.5	88.4	27	26.7	75.7	14.3	81
Sargodha	17.4	44.2	15.1	144	21.5	92.2	7.7	97.0	93	18.4	63.1	12.2	253
Bhakkar	6.9	43.5	6.9	93	14.1	94.3	1.5	92.1	39	9.0	58.6	5.3	134
Khushab	18.3	52.9	18.3	62	(28.3)	(94.7)	(5.8)	(94.7)	24	20.7	64.6	14.8	88
Mianwali	11.9	51.4	10.7	89	21.7	89.4	3.3	88.3	42	15.7	63.6	8.3	134
Punjab	12.5	49.8	11.2	4,992	25.2	92.2	7.3	90.8	2,866	17.3	65.3	9.7	8,310

[1] MICS indicator 2.17a - Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed)

[2] MICS indicator 2.17b - Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed)

[3] MICS indicator 2.14 - Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children

[4] MICS indicator 2.16 - Minimum dietary diversity

[5] MICS indicator 2.15 - Minimum meal frequency

[a] Minimum dietary diversity is defined as receiving foods from at least 4 of 7 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.

[b] Minimum meal frequency among currently breastfeeding children is defined as children who also received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods 2 times or more daily for children age 6-8 months and 3 times or more daily for children age 9-23 months. For non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months it is defined as receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods, or milk feeds, at least 4 times daily.

[c] The minimum acceptable diet for breastfed children age 6-23 months is defined as receiving the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency, while it for non-breastfed children further requires at least 2 milk feedings and that the minimum dietary diversity is achieved without counting milk feeds.

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table D.NU.9: Bottle feeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple[1]	Number of children age 0-23 months
Punjab	57.7	10,642
District		
Bahawalpur	51.8	335
Bahawalnagar	47.3	260
RY Khan	37.6	478
DG Khan	51.4	346
Layyah	58.1	182
Muzaffargarh	51.4	408
Rajanpur	44.6	226
Faisalabad	56.8	734
Chiniot	55.4	135
Jhang	58.7	246
TT Singh	60.8	195
Gujranwala	69.6	501
Gujrat	75.3	281
Hafizabad	57.3	128
Mandi Bahauddin	67.2	159
Narowal	64.7	200
Sialkot	68.1	350
Lahore	71.4	936
Kasur	57.8	362
Nankana Sahib	60.2	173
Sheikhupura	65.8	352
Multan	60.2	481
Khanewal	52.8	284
Lodhran	43.6	177
Vehari	45.4	235
Sahiwal	48.8	264
Pakpattan	52.8	210
Okara	59.3	351
Rawalpindi	64.0	482
Attock	53.4	156
Chakwal	59.0	114
Jhelum	63.1	98
Sargodha	56.5	325
Bhakkar	49.5	171
Khushab	35.9	125
Mianwali	45.9	180

[1] **MICS indicator 2.18 - Bottle feeding**

Table D.NU.10: Iodized salt consumption

Percent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of households in which salt was tested	Number of households	Percent of households with: Salt test result: No salt	Not iodized 0 PPM	>0 and <15 PPM	15+ PPM[1]	Total	Number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt
Punjab	98.2	38,405	1.1	30.2	19.6	49.2	100.0	38,119
District								
Bahawalpur	98.2	1,299	1.3	26.5	31.6	40.6	100.0	1,292
Bahawalnagar	98.6	1,074	0.9	17.8	20.2	61.1	100.0	1,069
RY Khan	98.1	1,719	1.8	47.7	15.0	35.5	100.0	1,717
DG Khan	99.1	935	0.5	47.4	21.6	30.5	100.0	931
Layyah	98.8	597	1.1	36.5	25.7	36.7	100.0	597
Muzaffargarh	98.1	1,303	1.4	30.6	25.8	42.2	100.0	1,296
Rajanpur	98.2	600	1.8	57.8	22.2	18.3	100.0	600
Faisalabad	98.6	2,711	0.8	27.9	15.7	55.5	100.0	2,695
Chiniot	98.8	504	0.7	28.3	22.5	48.6	100.0	502
Jhang	99.2	893	0.6	35.1	19.2	45.0	100.0	892
TT Singh	98.8	780	0.9	26.0	21.1	52.0	100.0	778
Gujranwala	98.5	1,589	0.4	20.7	18.1	60.8	100.0	1,572
Gujrat	98.6	1,024	0.8	18.4	18.2	62.5	100.0	1,018
Hafizabad	97.4	433	1.2	12.3	10.7	75.7	100.0	427
Mandi Bahauddin	97.9	589	1.2	22.0	18.4	58.3	100.0	584
Narowal	99.3	634	0.4	40.7	13.9	44.9	100.0	632
Sialkot	98.1	1,299	1.6	10.1	17.4	71.0	100.0	1,294
Lahore	97.1	3,614	1.0	31.0	15.3	52.8	100.0	3,544
Kasur	97.5	1,171	1.6	25.4	21.8	51.2	100.0	1,160
Nankana Sahib	98.7	580	0.8	6.0	15.0	78.2	100.0	577
Sheikhupura	98.3	1,266	1.0	23.8	15.2	60.0	100.0	1,257
Multan	97.1	1,835	1.5	55.0	10.1	33.4	100.0	1,809
Khanewal	97.2	1,123	2.2	31.3	20.2	46.3	100.0	1,116
Lodhran	98.7	647	1.3	30.4	19.9	48.4	100.0	647
Vehari	98.3	1,028	1.3	23.4	15.0	60.2	100.0	1,025
Sahiwal	98.4	832	1.5	10.7	16.4	71.5	100.0	831
Pakpattan	98.5	718	1.5	19.5	24.8	54.2	100.0	717
Okara	99.0	1,088	1.0	32.6	18.6	47.9	100.0	1,088
Rawalpindi	96.6	1,923	1.4	19.7	29.7	49.2	100.0	1,883
Attock	98.8	689	0.5	30.4	32.5	36.7	100.0	683
Chakwal	98.1	568	1.1	28.3	31.5	39.2	100.0	563
Jhelum	98.0	452	1.3	29.8	17.9	51.0	100.0	449
Sargodha	98.5	1,324	0.9	60.5	13.7	24.9	100.0	1,316
Bhakkar	99.5	544	0.5	21.3	35.4	42.9	100.0	544
Khushab	99.6	471	0.2	47.4	23.4	29.1	100.0	471
Mianwali	99.6	545	0.2	27.4	28.4	44.1	100.0	543

[1] **MICS indicator 2.19 - Iodized salt consumption**

Table D.NU.11: Children's vitamin A supplementation

Percent distribution of children age 6-59 months by receipt of a high dose vitamin A supplement in the last 6 months, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of children who received Vitamin A during the last 6 months[1]	Number of children age 6-59 months
Punjab	64.8	24,706
District		
Bahawalpur	81.7	846
Bahawalnagar	95.5	676
RY Khan	94.5	1,285
DG Khan	33.0	827
Layyah	65.5	467
Muzaffargarh	46.1	993
Rajanpur	53.3	572
Faisalabad	67.0	1,611
Chiniot	81.0	298
Jhang	68.5	566
TT Singh	79.7	462
Gujranwala	50.5	1,092
Gujrat	64.1	659
Hafizabad	82.2	281
Mandi Bahauddin	80.3	355
Narowal	87.1	475
Sialkot	79.7	811
Lahore	52.4	2,217
Kasur	64.7	788
Nankana Sahib	74.4	372
Sheikhupura	64.6	814
Multan	32.8	1,049
Khanewal	37.5	652
Lodhran	66.6	387
Vehari	59.8	603
Sahiwal	85.0	561
Pakpattan	81.6	471
Okara	61.5	805
Rawalpindi	56.6	1,043
Attock	63.0	381
Chakwal	61.4	276
Jhelum	72.2	224
Sargodha	68.8	744
Bhakkar	69.5	371
Khushab	71.5	283
Mianwali	84.8	389

[1] **MICS indicator 2.S1 - Vitamin A supplementation**

Table D.CH.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:												Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:				
		Polio				DPT / PENTA											
	BCG	At birth	1	2	3	1	2	3	Measles-1 (MCV1)	Full[a]	None	Percentage with vaccination card seen	Number of children age 12-23 months	Measles 2	Full[a]	None	Percentage with vaccination card seen	Number of children age 24-35 months
Punjab	93.1	91.4	95.3	90.8	86.6	85.7	81.8	73.3	77.8	62.3	3.5	58.5	5,300	30.7	58.7	4.5	36.8	5,326
District																		
Bahawalpur	93.6	91.4	92.6	85.9	81.1	90.4	83.7	69.8	76.2	61.1	3.4	61.3	165	26.8	48.2	8.5	32.3	177
Bahawalnagar	86.3	86.6	96.4	92.4	83.2	81.0	78.0	63.1	65.0	50.9	0.6	45.0	120	28.2	67.3	1.3	39.3	148
RY Khan	88.2	86.5	96.4	92.8	87.5	85.3	80.9	68.5	55.9	45.9	2.9	33.5	259	13.3	55.8	2.3	16.1	284
DG Khan	68.9	75.3	79.4	75.8	69.0	59.8	51.1	43.1	46.6	29.6	16.5	36.3	175	10.0	21.5	23.5	16.2	165
Layyah	92.5	87.6	96.2	92.1	86.8	91.9	85.2	70.1	77.2	61.3	3.8	60.1	95	31.9	57.3	3.6	42.2	107
Muzaffargarh	87.3	87.7	92.7	86.9	84.5	84.6	75.5	56.5	62.6	42.0	5.8	45.8	184	10.7	33.7	10.5	18.3	216
Rajanpur	80.7	74.2	92.8	89.5	85.2	71.2	61.5	42.9	41.0	27.0	6.5	32.1	104	8.2	30.1	6.0	15.1	117
Faisalabad	95.1	92.7	95.8	89.7	88.5	93.6	90.9	82.6	82.2	71.2	2.7	64.8	353	30.1	71.3	2.2	36.6	343
Chiniot	94.1	88.9	95.2	92.8	88.7	93.2	89.5	71.6	82.9	65.7	4.8	43.7	62	28.4	82.6	1.2	32.9	53
Jhang	86.9	87.0	91.2	89.3	81.1	83.0	78.7	62.6	63.2	46.4	8.2	38.1	113	17.2	55.8	7.5	22.5	123
TT Singh	96.8	96.8	100.0	97.5	90.1	92.3	92.3	86.4	80.7	71.4	0.0	68.1	90	30.3	74.7	3.8	36.5	90
Gujranwala	92.4	91.7	90.7	85.5	78.9	91.6	87.1	77.4	80.7	65.2	6.2	64.3	278	38.7	65.6	3.7	47.7	210
Gujrat	100.0	98.9	100.0	98.6	93.8	100.0	100.0	97.5	98.1	90.8	0.0	85.6	140	65.0	91.6	0.0	69.1	152
Hafizabad	99.4	98.9	100.0	100.0	97.6	68.1	68.1	67.4	94.2	65.1	0.0	67.1	71	48.7	53.1	0.0	54.0	55
Mandi Bahauddin	99.6	99.6	98.6	97.8	95.3	77.6	77.6	75.3	87.9	68.7	0.4	72.5	91	38.7	46.4	3.1	44.9	69
Narowal	98.6	96.7	100.0	100.0	97.5	98.3	98.3	95.7	92.1	84.8	0.0	81.5	96	55.0	86.9	0.5	62.0	115
Sialkot	99.0	96.9	98.3	92.1	88.6	98.4	91.9	90.1	95.3	80.7	0.5	63.9	174	45.1	78.2	1.3	48.0	177
Lahore	94.9	94.4	96.8	87.4	83.5	91.6	89.1	73.0	75.5	63.3	2.7	50.6	462	21.5	62.3	2.6	26.4	486
Kasur	86.7	80.4	92.7	85.8	75.4	82.4	72.4	61.4	65.9	52.9	5.1	49.4	159	22.8	45.6	3.4	28.8	173
Nankana Sahib	100.0	98.9	100.0	100.0	98.9	78.1	78.1	78.1	92.5	70.0	0.0	76.7	90	41.7	49.6	2.2	44.1	87
Sheikhupura	92.7	93.2	94.3	90.5	84.4	77.0	76.3	71.0	77.9	59.0	5.7	60.0	175	27.7	48.0	10.0	33.7	170
Multan	89.3	85.4	90.9	87.1	84.5	85.8	80.4	73.7	76.8	66.7	8.0	62.3	222	26.1	53.5	9.6	35.5	230
Khanewal	93.6	88.2	96.3	91.2	88.7	88.9	86.6	71.8	78.2	57.0	3.7	51.3	150	21.6	50.8	6.6	30.1	148
Lodhran	96.9	91.5	98.3	97.2	94.6	93.5	91.4	79.1	71.4	58.7	1.7	36.5	82	18.2	71.6	1.7	21.7	83
Vehari	99.3	99.1	98.5	96.1	96.1	97.1	95.4	93.1	85.4	83.7	0.0	71.4	126	43.5	84.7	0.8	45.2	133
Sahiwal	98.8	95.6	99.2	96.5	93.3	66.1	65.4	65.4	87.0	59.1	0.8	65.5	132	56.2	59.8	0.0	59.4	133
Pakpattan	97.7	96.3	98.4	97.0	94.1	73.0	72.3	70.8	79.8	61.2	0.7	73.9	116	32.4	39.4	2.2	43.6	100
Okara	97.5	95.7	98.1	96.5	93.7	83.7	79.8	76.6	90.1	71.8	1.4	70.4	185	43.3	56.5	3.4	46.2	159

Table D.CH.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:												Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:				
		Polio				DPT / PENTA											
	BCG	At birth	1	2	3	1	2	3	Measles-1 (MCV1)	Full[a]	None	Percentage with vaccination card seen	Number of children age 12-23 months	Measles 2	Full [a]	None	Percentage with vaccination card seen	Number of children age 24-35 months
Rawalpindi	93.9	95.2	94.6	82.5	77.3	92.4	82.1	79.7	84.9	64.9	3.8	61.4	236	31.5	56.7	5.9	34.9	215
Attock	100.0	96.9	98.2	91.5	85.9	96.8	91.0	82.3	84.9	72.0	0.0	70.5	75	48.1	74.2	2.4	54.2	89
Chakwal	99.0	97.6	97.9	93.6	90.4	93.8	91.9	86.1	91.8	80.2	1.0	68.2	56	48.1	87.2	0.0	50.5	65
Jhelum	100.0	97.8	100.0	97.1	94.9	100.0	98.8	91.0	91.4	81.8	0.0	69.0	56	51.4	88.1	1.3	55.8	49
Sargodha	92.1	91.4	93.2	90.1	88.0	82.8	81.8	77.9	87.7	70.7	5.6	62.4	180	39.4	61.2	4.3	45.9	178
Bhakkar	91.4	88.1	95.3	93.6	92.8	61.8	61.1	60.3	76.9	52.1	3.4	58.2	82	23.6	27.3	4.5	31.3	72
Khushab	96.2	86.6	98.7	97.4	90.9	69.5	68.2	62.9	87.3	50.1	1.3	66.4	53	42.2	50.2	4.7	53.4	60
Mianwali	99.0	92.9	99.5	98.2	91.8	69.4	68.1	63.2	83.0	53.7	0.0	69.4	94	37.0	45.3	1.2	51.3	95
Punjab	93.1	91.4	95.3	90.8	86.6	85.7	81.8	73.3	77.8	62.3	3.5	58.5	5,300	30.7	58.7	4.5	36.8	5,326

[a] Includes: BCG, Polio3, PENTA3 and Measles-1 (MCV1) as per the vaccination schedule in Punjab

Table D.CH.3: Neonatal tetanus protection

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years protected against neonatal tetanus, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of women who received at least 2 doses during last pregnancy	Percentage of women who did not receive two or more doses during last pregnancy but received:					Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		2 doses, the last within prior 3 years	3 doses, the last within prior 5 years	4 doses, the last within prior 10 years	5 or more doses during lifetime	Protected against tetanus[1]	
Punjab	70.5	4.7	0.8	0.4	0.1	76.4	10,653
District							
Bahawalpur	67.0	4.0	0.7	0.7	0.3	72.8	342
Bahawalnagar	63.8	1.9	1.7	0.0	0.0	67.4	254
RY Khan	60.0	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	62.0	472
DG Khan	50.5	6.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	57.4	361
Layyah	77.1	4.4	1.1	0.2	0.0	82.9	182
Muzaffargarh	66.6	4.6	0.3	0.7	0.0	72.2	414
Rajanpur	48.0	5.6	1.0	0.8	0.4	55.7	223
Faisalabad	73.7	4.8	0.2	0.3	0.0	79.0	692
Chiniot	76.9	6.1	1.8	0.3	0.0	85.1	123
Jhang	62.9	4.1	1.6	0.5	0.3	69.5	237
TT Singh	70.1	6.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	77.7	185
Gujranwala	75.0	5.4	0.6	0.3	0.0	81.3	481
Gujrat	85.7	7.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	93.8	258
Hafizabad	71.9	9.3	0.6	0.3	0.0	82.1	129
Mandi Bahauddin	77.8	1.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	80.2	173
Narowal	85.2	7.0	1.8	1.7	0.5	96.1	200
Sialkot	90.7	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	92.0	336
Lahore	73.7	5.1	2.2	0.4	0.1	81.6	988
Kasur	51.9	6.9	1.3	0.8	0.3	61.3	376
Nankana Sahib	84.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.9	182
Sheikhupura	67.4	3.0	0.7	1.1	0.3	72.4	369
Multan	68.8	3.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	72.5	465
Khanewal	61.2	3.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	65.2	289
Lodhran	75.8	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	77.0	176
Vehari	70.9	3.6	1.6	0.0	0.9	77.0	232
Sahiwal	79.4	5.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	85.5	261
Pakpattan	71.6	4.5	0.4	1.3	0.0	77.8	221
Okara	61.9	3.0	0.9	0.7	0.0	66.4	344
Rawalpindi	79.0	5.6	0.6	0.2	0.0	85.4	496
Attock	77.4	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.3	168
Chakwal	79.1	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	85.4	120
Jhelum	84.7	5.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	91.5	97
Sargodha	69.2	5.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	75.2	319
Bhakkar	68.5	5.6	1.7	0.0	0.9	76.8	174
Khushab	62.9	12.7	1.0	0.4	0.0	77.0	127
Mianwali	74.4	11.5	0.8	0.0	0.4	87.1	184

[1] **MICS indicator 3.9 - Neonatal tetanus protection**

Table D.CH.4: Reported disease episodes

Percentage of children age 0-59 months for whom the mother/caretaker reported an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), and/or fever in the last two weeks, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of children who in the last two weeks had:			Number of children age 0-59 months
	An episode of diarrhoea	Symptoms of ARI	An episode of fever	
Punjab	17.4	2.5	20.8	27,495
District				
Bahawalpur	15.1	2.6	15.3	912
Bahawalnagar	11.5	3.2	15.3	751
RY Khan	11.4	2.5	14.2	1,417
DG Khan	20.4	4.8	22.1	898
Layyah	13.6	3.5	20.3	514
Muzaffargarh	18.8	5.0	25.8	1,118
Rajanpur	22.8	5.5	26.7	621
Faisalabad	15.9	2.6	21.3	1,807
Chiniot	15.5	1.2	24.8	335
Jhang	12.9	1.4	12.1	626
TT Singh	15.8	1.3	19.8	503
Gujranwala	22.3	2.1	25.1	1,210
Gujrat	15.0	1.4	21.0	744
Hafizabad	23.5	2.5	31.7	310
Mandi Bahauddin	11.5	3.5	32.4	401
Narowal	16.1	1.1	19.1	529
Sialkot	21.0	2.4	20.2	906
Lahore	18.6	1.4	20.5	2,467
Kasur	20.5	2.7	24.6	898
Nankana Sahib	18.0	2.5	23.5	418
Sheikhupura	22.7	2.0	23.7	887
Multan	20.4	1.5	18.4	1,179
Khanewal	16.3	2.8	18.2	720
Lodhran	15.3	1.2	15.3	451
Vehari	16.8	1.5	18.5	668
Sahiwal	19.4	3.4	26.0	628
Pakpattan	19.4	3.8	26.1	526
Okara	21.8	2.8	22.2	878
Rawalpindi	15.9	1.9	17.5	1,180
Attock	10.5	1.1	15.9	429
Chakwal	7.5	0.8	11.0	310
Jhelum	11.7	0.7	16.7	246
Sargodha	20.3	3.4	21.6	823
Bhakkar	17.2	3.5	23.6	416
Khushab	11.9	1.9	18.9	325
Mianwali	18.6	2.3	29.0	440

Table D.CH.5: Care-seeking during diarrhea

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom: Advice or treatment was sought from: Health facilities or providers						
	Public	Private	Community health provider[a]	Other source	A health facility or provider[1, b]	No advice or treatment sought	Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Punjab	11.1	63.6	0.4	8.1	72.1	18.8	4,784
District							
Bahawalpur	13.5	56.7	0.0	2.0	65.3	27.9	138
Bahawalnagar	12.3	64.8	1.3	5.1	73.1	17.9	87
RY Khan	5.9	72.6	1.7	10.9	70.6	11.3	161
DG Khan	13.7	46.8	0.0	18.4	56.9	25.7	183
Layyah	5.9	52.5	0.0	11.7	58.4	31.0	70
Muzaffargarh	9.0	42.3	0.0	14.6	49.1	34.3	210
Rajanpur	10.7	44.0	0.0	14.6	53.9	32.1	142
Faisalabad	13.5	71.9	0.6	4.8	84.0	10.4	288
Chiniot	6.5	63.1	0.0	16.4	63.4	17.1	52
Jhang	6.3	67.6	0.0	17.6	70.3	12.0	81
TT Singh	5.8	73.1	0.0	12.1	75.6	11.0	80
Gujranwala	9.1	67.6	0.0	3.6	74.6	19.9	270
Gujrat	5.1	75.9	2.2	1.3	79.6	17.6	112
Hafizabad	4.9	77.4	0.9	6.9	81.0	11.6	73
Mandi Bahauddin	11.7	73.2	0.0	2.9	80.8	12.2	46
Narowal	6.3	72.7	1.1	17.8	73.6	12.7	85
Sialkot	8.4	72.4	0.6	5.5	77.5	15.2	190
Lahore	15.7	72.6	0.3	2.9	86.7	10.6	458
Kasur	14.5	58.8	0.0	10.8	69.9	20.4	184
Nankana Sahib	7.4	60.8	0.0	9.4	63.3	22.4	75
Sheikhupura	9.8	56.6	0.0	7.4	65.8	26.6	201
Multan	13.3	65.4	0.0	11.4	76.8	11.0	241
Khanewal	4.6	67.3	0.0	17.6	71.9	16.1	118
Lodhran	16.7	66.9	2.3	3.2	74.8	15.8	69
Vehari	20.2	56.4	0.0	0.5	75.6	24.4	112
Sahiwal	11.8	68.1	0.0	4.4	78.4	16.5	122
Pakpattan	3.3	67.0	0.0	7.9	70.3	22.2	102
Okara	6.5	71.4	1.5	1.5	77.3	21.0	192
Rawalpindi	15.4	55.8	0.8	3.2	70.8	25.6	188
Attock	15.8	53.4	1.6	4.4	69.3	26.3	45
Chakwal	(16.8)	(50.6)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(67.4)	(30.3)	23
Jhelum	(27.9)	(61.1)	(0.0)	(1.6)	(84.0)	(14.4)	29
Sargodha	14.7	60.1	0.0	12.6	70.4	15.8	167
Bhakkar	7.8	50.2	0.0	19.6	54.6	22.5	72
Khushab	6.7	56.7	0.0	17.4	59.7	20.5	39
Mianwali	10.6	69.1	0.8	6.6	74.3	14.8	82

[1] **MICS indicator 3.10 - Care-seeking for diarrhea**

[a] Community health providers includes both public (*Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic*) and private (*Mobile clinic*) health facilities

[b] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, but excludes private pharmacy

Table D.CH.6: Feeding practices during diarrhea

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, Punjab, 2014.

	Drinking practices during diarrhoea							Eating practices during diarrhoea							
	Child was given to drink:							Child was given to eat:							
	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/DK	Total	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/DK	Total	Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea
Punjab	7.6	30.0	51.3	9.6	1.3	0.2	100.0	9.2	32.3	47.3	3.6	7.4	0.1	100.0	4,784
District															
Bahawalpur	1.8	18.3	62.8	15.4	1.6	0.0	100.0	13.8	23.7	44.8	8.4	9.2	0.0	100.0	138
Bahawalnagar	1.9	39.0	38.0	21.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.1	34.8	42.4	4.5	12.2	0.0	100.0	87
RY Khan	1.9	17.1	50.0	31.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.5	21.6	54.4	11.4	8.1	0.0	100.0	161
DG Khan	8.0	45.3	34.5	11.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	7.1	46.7	38.1	5.1	3.1	0.0	100.0	183
Layyah	7.4	42.1	50.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	13.9	37.3	40.2	2.2	6.5	0.0	100.0	70
Muzaffargarh	7.1	56.6	34.7	1.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	8.3	54.1	33.2	1.6	2.8	0.0	100.0	210
Rajanpur	8.8	26.8	60.2	2.9	1.3	0.0	100.0	11.0	28.1	56.9	1.7	2.2	0.0	100.0	142
Faisalabad	9.7	24.8	58.6	4.4	2.4	0.0	100.0	9.5	30.6	50.9	0.6	8.3	0.0	100.0	288
Chiniot	1.3	25.6	68.8	2.8	0.0	1.4	100.0	4.4	22.9	65.6	0.0	5.7	1.4	100.0	52
Jhang	10.6	32.1	53.5	3.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	7.9	32.9	53.9	2.3	3.1	0.0	100.0	81
TT Singh	4.4	26.9	49.9	18.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	4.4	29.5	50.3	13.7	2.1	0.0	100.0	80
Gujranwala	11.8	21.3	57.1	7.8	1.9	0.0	100.0	9.5	24.5	58.9	2.5	4.6	0.0	100.0	270
Gujrat	5.7	35.9	55.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.9	40.0	52.4	0.0	2.8	0.0	100.0	112
Hafizabad	6.0	31.4	47.7	13.0	1.9	0.0	100.0	6.0	32.2	48.8	5.5	7.5	0.0	100.0	73
Mandi Bahauddin	2.6	34.0	53.0	10.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.6	33.9	55.1	1.9	6.4	0.0	100.0	46
Narowal	5.3	41.4	52.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.5	38.7	48.1	0.9	3.8	0.0	100.0	85
Sialkot	9.3	32.4	47.4	7.6	3.2	0.0	100.0	13.5	32.8	40.1	3.2	10.4	0.0	100.0	190
Lahore	10.2	34.0	46.6	9.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	11.1	38.2	41.5	2.0	7.2	0.0	100.0	458
Kasur	4.1	17.2	63.5	14.1	1.1	0.0	100.0	4.8	31.5	54.3	4.7	4.1	0.5	100.0	184
Nankana Sahib	8.1	25.6	59.1	6.3	0.9	0.0	100.0	10.6	29.4	46.8	4.4	8.7	0.0	100.0	75
Sheikhupura	9.0	25.9	49.0	11.2	3.6	1.3	100.0	9.3	32.6	40.2	9.5	8.4	0.0	100.0	201
Multan	13.5	32.2	46.1	8.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	14.0	33.2	39.5	1.9	11.3	0.0	100.0	241
Khanewal	7.7	43.3	49.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	13.6	28.1	48.3	3.0	7.0	0.0	100.0	118
Lodhran	7.2	25.5	58.7	8.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.0	24.6	59.8	2.9	9.8	0.0	100.0	69
Vehari	9.1	27.5	56.6	5.9	0.0	0.9	100.0	15.6	27.9	48.5	1.9	5.3	0.9	100.0	112
Sahiwal	0.0	18.0	52.5	22.8	5.8	1.0	100.0	3.5	13.8	53.6	5.5	23.7	0.0	100.0	122
Pakpattan	2.9	17.1	55.2	22.4	2.5	0.0	100.0	3.8	24.0	59.2	0.0	13.0	0.0	100.0	102
Okara	2.3	28.2	54.5	13.3	1.2	0.5	100.0	7.0	24.7	57.1	4.1	5.9	1.2	100.0	192

Table D.CH.6: Feeding practices during diarrhea

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, Punjab, 2014.

	Drinking practices during diarrhoea							Eating practices during diarrhoea							
	Child was given to drink:							Child was given to eat:							
	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/DK	Total	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/DK	Total	Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea
Rawalpindi	7.8	32.2	42.1	13.2	4.1	0.5	100.0	9.4	42.4	33.3	6.1	8.7	0.0	100.0	188
Attock	3.1	38.1	52.4	6.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	7.9	43.4	40.5	2.6	5.6	0.0	100.0	45
Chakwal	6.4	26.4	59.9	7.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	(2.8)	(41.4)	(48.5)	(1.6)	(5.7)	(0.0)	100.0	23
Jhelum	2.3	47.0	50.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	(4.6)	(37.8)	(42.0)	(2.2)	(13.4)	(0.0)	100.0	29
Sargodha	11.3	23.5	54.5	8.8	1.3	0.6	100.0	13.2	28.9	46.7	2.8	7.5	0.8	100.0	167
Bhakkar	11.1	29.1	53.2	5.5	1.1	0.0	100.0	11.1	23.8	50.6	0.0	14.5	0.0	100.0	72
Khushab	3.5	19.1	64.0	13.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.9	26.3	51.7	6.6	10.5	0.0	100.0	39
Mianwali	15.6	25.8	55.7	2.2	0.7	0.0	100.0	15.6	27.1	51.0	2.2	4.0	0.0	100.0	82
Punjab	7.6	30.0	51.3	9.6	1.3	0.2	100.0	9.2	32.3	47.3	3.6	7.4	0.1	100.0	4,784

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table D.CH.7: Oral rehydration solutions, recommended homemade fluids, and zinc

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, and treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS), recommended homemade fluids, and zinc, MICS Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who received:											
	Oral rehydration salts (ORS)			Recommended homemade fluids				Zinc				
	Fluid from packet	Pre-packaged fluid	Any ORS	*Homemade fluid (Boiled water, sugar & salt)*	*Other*	Any recommended homemade fluid	ORS or any recommended homemade fluid	Tablet	Syrup	Any zinc	ORS and zinc[1]	Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Punjab	33.6	5.8	37.2	11.4	6.5	17.3	45.2	3.8	17.8	19.1	9.7	4,784
District												
Bahawalpur	29.0	7.2	33.7	18.4	11.4	28.7	46.2	2.9	19.0	20.4	10.8	138
Bahawalnagar	43.0	3.5	46.5	20.9	5.8	24.8	56.6	3.4	41.3	43.7	24.5	87
RY Khan	38.2	2.3	40.2	15.8	1.2	16.4	48.2	1.5	32.3	33.0	19.3	161
DG Khan	33.2	4.5	34.6	10.6	13.3	23.6	44.3	10.7	17.7	21.0	11.8	183
Layyah	16.0	6.5	21.6	4.8	8.6	13.4	29.9	7.7	23.5	26.2	7.6	70
Muzaffargarh	19.3	4.5	22.8	9.6	1.6	11.0	27.7	4.2	13.9	16.4	5.3	210
Rajanpur	32.8	6.8	35.0	6.0	2.1	8.1	38.9	7.4	16.3	18.6	10.6	142
Faisalabad	40.4	5.1	44.2	14.0	8.0	21.6	52.9	13.9	37.0	38.4	19.1	288
Chiniot	21.4	7.1	28.4	5.8	2.8	8.6	35.2	5.2	28.8	28.8	11.4	52
Jhang	45.2	9.3	52.5	11.1	17.6	28.7	63.7	2.9	14.3	16.3	8.3	81
TT Singh	49.4	4.7	52.6	10.6	3.2	13.8	62.8	10.4	34.7	39.5	25.4	80
Gujranwala	22.6	5.1	26.8	14.6	5.9	19.5	38.1	2.6	9.5	11.2	3.2	270
Gujrat	23.1	4.8	26.9	12.3	2.2	13.6	31.6	1.4	8.6	9.5	4.5	112
Hafizabad	35.2	4.3	38.2	6.6	2.0	7.9	42.6	4.1	17.5	19.9	8.3	73
Mandi Bahauddin	40.2	3.3	42.9	13.1	3.7	14.8	50.5	0.0	7.0	7.0	5.6	46
Narowal	28.9	3.4	29.9	6.9	1.8	8.7	37.1	2.4	5.0	7.0	3.6	85
Sialkot	35.6	10.2	40.2	8.6	2.9	11.5	45.7	1.3	11.1	11.1	7.5	190
Lahore	44.3	4.8	48.5	6.2	4.1	10.3	53.5	2.2	16.9	17.2	11.0	458
Kasur	30.5	5.0	34.3	7.5	3.1	10.6	40.9	4.6	20.0	21.6	9.7	184
Nankana Sahib	28.2	4.2	31.4	8.1	2.9	11.0	39.1	4.5	15.2	16.5	4.4	75
Sheikhupura	35.5	2.6	37.1	13.0	8.4	20.7	48.2	4.5	34.2	35.9	13.8	201
Multan	53.9	5.7	56.7	16.2	6.7	21.8	61.0	2.3	24.3	25.4	12.4	241
Khanewal	40.3	5.2	42.9	25.0	6.0	31.0	55.9	3.7	11.4	12.2	5.5	118
Lodhran	34.6	6.6	39.3	16.3	0.0	16.3	46.4	0.0	19.8	19.8	13.5	69
Vehari	28.9	10.7	35.2	7.7	3.8	11.0	40.5	0.0	5.3	5.3	2.6	112
Sahiwal	17.1	4.5	19.9	4.6	4.1	8.6	27.3	0.0	4.7	4.7	0.7	122
Pakpattan	14.6	1.3	15.0	0.4	4.6	5.0	19.1	0.0	3.7	3.7	0.5	102
Okara	19.6	5.3	21.9	4.7	7.4	11.8	27.0	0.5	6.8	7.3	2.9	192

Table D.CH.7: Oral rehydration solutions, recommended homemade fluids, and zinc

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, and treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS), recommended homemade fluids, and zinc, MICS Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who received:											
	Oral rehydration salts (ORS)			Recommended homemade fluids				Zinc				
	Fluid from packet	Pre-packaged fluid	Any ORS	*Homemade fluid (Boiled water, sugar & salt)*	*Other*	Any recommended homemade fluid	ORS or any recommended homemade fluid	Tablet	Syrup	Any zinc	ORS and zinc[1]	Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Rawalpindi	48.9	15.0	56.2	32.9	25.4	51.8	74.1	2.9	25.0	25.8	19.1	188
Attock	42.2	13.0	49.2	15.2	19.5	34.7	62.2	1.7	22.8	22.8	14.7	45
Chakwal	48.2	9.2	52.5	22.6	15.6	38.2	57.5	0.0	17.3	17.3	13.0	23
Jhelum	36.2	7.0	40.9	4.6	20.6	25.3	53.4	5.1	17.4	17.4	6.6	29
Sargodha	27.0	10.6	33.4	7.9	5.5	13.3	42.1	3.5	7.8	10.8	5.2	167
Bhakkar	26.7	2.9	29.7	6.5	8.4	12.7	37.1	4.0	8.3	12.3	3.8	72
Khushab	21.4	1.7	21.4	8.8	8.2	17.0	37.5	1.8	6.9	6.9	0.0	39
Mianwali	21.1	1.6	22.7	5.1	4.5	9.6	30.1	0.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	82
Punjab	33.6	5.8	37.2	11.4	6.5	17.3	45.2	3.8	17.8	19.1	9.7	4,784

[1] **MICS indicator 3.11 - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc**

Table D.CH.8: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and percentage who were given other treatments, Punjab, 2014.

	Children with diarrhoea who were given:															
					Other treatments											
					Pill or syrup				Injection							
	Zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS or recommended homemade fluids or increased fluids)	ORT with continued feeding[1]	Anti-biotic	Anti-motility	Other	Unknown	Anti-biotic	Non-antibiotic	Unknown	Intra-venous	Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other	Not given any treatment or drug	Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Punjab	19.1	42.1	46.7	38.9	4.0	14.5	0.5	21.7	1.6	0.2	4.3	1.5	2.7	6.7	17.7	4,784
District																
Bahawalpur	20.4	41.3	48.7	36.4	5.7	6.7	0.0	15.0	1.7	0.0	1.5	1.4	5.0	4.1	29.2	138
Bahawalnagar	43.7	53.9	61.0	52.5	5.5	12.5	0.0	11.8	3.4	0.0	3.9	0.0	8.5	7.3	11.9	87
RY Khan	33.0	56.3	62.7	56.2	13.6	22.8	0.0	17.4	3.2	1.0	15.2	3.7	4.3	5.3	9.3	161
DG Khan	21.0	42.1	47.4	43.1	3.0	26.5	1.5	7.3	2.3	0.0	7.8	0.0	1.0	4.4	23.6	183
Layyah	26.2	21.6	25.4	22.1	7.4	13.3	0.0	12.1	1.9	0.0	5.3	1.1	9.4	14.0	15.8	70
Muzaffargarh	16.4	22.8	26.6	23.6	1.8	18.6	0.0	14.7	2.2	0.0	5.8	1.3	5.9	6.6	28.0	210
Rajanpur	18.6	37.9	41.2	34.9	3.3	19.4	0.0	13.5	1.8	0.0	5.3	2.2	4.1	7.4	20.7	142
Faisalabad	38.4	45.5	50.4	42.3	0.0	8.7	0.0	20.5	1.2	0.0	2.5	1.5	1.7	4.0	10.2	288
Chiniot	28.8	29.5	33.5	29.8	0.0	10.8	1.8	24.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.7	0.8	24.6	52
Jhang	16.3	52.5	59.5	52.5	3.4	4.7	1.3	15.9	4.1	0.0	1.4	1.5	10.7	4.8	17.5	81
TT Singh	39.5	56.0	63.5	61.7	1.4	10.9	0.0	19.1	0.0	0.0	3.1	2.6	8.6	1.8	5.9	80
Gujranwala	11.2	32.0	38.9	33.7	4.4	7.5	0.2	15.9	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.8	10.1	27.8	270
Gujrat	9.5	28.2	32.6	30.9	5.8	13.3	2.8	24.2	1.8	0.0	1.6	0.8	2.7	18.1	19.4	112
Hafizabad	19.9	44.1	46.9	40.0	6.7	14.3	0.0	35.9	6.7	3.2	2.7	2.0	1.7	1.1	7.2	73
Mandi Bahauddin	7.0	44.2	50.2	44.2	3.9	5.6	0.0	34.0	2.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	9.9	16.2	46
Narowal	7.0	30.8	36.2	31.8	1.8	20.8	0.0	42.3	3.3	0.0	3.8	6.4	2.5	11.1	10.9	85
Sialkot	11.1	41.8	44.3	33.4	4.2	41.1	0.4	21.3	0.9	0.0	8.1	3.8	1.7	7.1	10.1	190
Lahore	17.2	52.6	55.0	43.7	5.4	8.2	0.3	26.3	2.2	0.0	1.7	0.4	0.6	4.0	15.4	458
Kasur	21.6	40.2	43.0	39.6	4.9	13.3	0.4	21.7	3.8	0.4	3.5	1.0	2.4	6.4	19.1	184
Nankana Sahib	16.5	33.1	38.7	34.4	8.2	9.3	0.7	25.1	1.1	0.0	3.5	1.3	0.0	2.3	24.2	75
Sheikhupura	35.9	41.3	46.9	41.0	4.7	16.3	2.6	16.9	2.7	0.0	3.2	2.2	2.6	0.9	19.2	201
Multan	25.4	59.1	62.1	45.4	1.8	14.6	1.1	15.8	0.0	0.3	0.7	1.1	2.8	6.5	12.8	241
Khanewal	12.2	42.9	52.5	37.5	5.4	25.3	0.8	29.6	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.5	2.1	4.4	10.8	118
Lodhran	19.8	44.4	50.3	45.3	5.1	30.4	1.9	31.1	1.8	0.0	5.2	1.6	1.1	1.5	8.9	69
Vehari	5.3	38.6	42.3	28.8	2.6	23.5	0.0	46.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	0.4	4.0	1.6	17.7	112
Sahiwal	4.7	36.1	39.3	31.4	5.1	2.3	0.5	41.7	0.7	0.0	16.4	3.0	0.0	15.6	20.2	122
Pakpattan	3.7	35.6	35.6	29.8	3.5	4.1	0.0	40.8	0.8	0.0	11.1	3.6	0.4	21.3	15.0	102
Okara	7.3	32.3	33.3	28.5	3.8	4.8	0.0	41.6	0.5	0.0	11.0	2.0	0.7	4.5	22.7	192

Table D.CH.8: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and percentage who were given other treatments, Punjab, 2014.

	Children with diarrhoea who were given:															
					Other treatments											
					Pill or syrup				Injection							
	Zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS or recommended homemade fluids or increased fluids)	ORT with continued feeding[1]	Anti-biotic	Anti-motility	Other	Unknown	Anti-biotic	Non-antibiotic	Unknown	Intra-venous	Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other	Not given any treatment or drug	Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Rawalpindi	25.8	60.9	69.9	57.5	2.2	9.2	0.3	2.6	2.9	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.5	6.7	16.4	188
Attock	22.8	55.5	59.4	45.9	5.2	9.0	0.0	2.4	1.3	4.4	0.9	1.6	0.0	7.2	19.5	45
Chakwal	17.3	56.1	56.1	48.8	0.0	28.3	0.0	1.1	(3.6)	(0.0)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.3)	(20.4)	23
Jhelum	17.4	40.9	43.2	36.4	4.8	18.5	0.0	13.3	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(17.2)	(21.2)	29
Sargodha	10.8	39.5	45.7	37.6	1.7	15.1	0.8	20.5	0.7	0.6	1.2	2.0	4.8	6.3	18.4	167
Bhakkar	12.3	33.8	34.5	28.5	3.0	13.8	0.0	17.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.3	6.0	32.2	72
Khushab	6.9	28.7	36.8	31.9	1.5	19.3	1.5	24.6	0.0	2.1	1.0	0.0	10.3	1.3	23.2	39
Mianwali	1.9	24.9	28.0	23.2	3.6	21.9	0.0	23.4	0.0	0.0	2.9	3.3	4.0	24.3	15.5	82
Punjab	19.1	42.1	46.7	38.9	4.0	14.5	0.5	21.7	1.6	0.2	4.3	1.5	2.7	6.7	17.7	4,784

[1] **MICS indicator 3.12 - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table D.CH.11: Knowledge of the two danger signs of pneumonia

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are mothers or caretakers of children under age 5 by symptoms that would cause them to take a child under age 5 immediately to a health facility, and percentage of mothers who recognize fast or difficult breathing as signs for seeking care immediately, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of mothers/caretakers who think that a child should be taken immediately to a health facility if the child:									Mothers/caretakers who recognize at least one of the two danger signs of pneumonia (fast and/or difficult breathing)	Number of mothers / caretakers of children age 0-59 months
	Is not able to drink or breastfeed	Becomes sicker	Develops a fever	Has fast breathing	Has difficult breathing	Has blood in stool	Is drinking poorly	Suffered from lose motion	Has other symptoms		
Punjab	10.7	58.8	81.4	14.6	14.8	11.1	12.6	58.5	26.3	24.8	18,096
District											
Bahawalpur	17.4	50.8	72.1	15.4	20.9	15.2	18.8	57.1	13.9	33.8	610
Bahawalnagar	17.8	49.6	67.8	17.3	25.3	16.9	17.3	50.3	2.3	38.7	476
RY Khan	21.4	37.5	67.8	17.7	22.5	17.3	18.4	54.5	0.7	37.9	852
DG Khan	29.9	74.1	87.2	30.9	30.6	29.9	24.4	63.0	17.9	42.4	608
Layyah	35.1	76.0	91.7	38.0	36.1	29.8	33.5	60.6	22.6	49.9	319
Muzaffargarh	35.9	70.7	91.0	36.8	40.6	29.7	31.3	64.1	21.4	52.8	724
Rajanpur	31.8	73.9	86.3	40.0	35.2	26.3	26.6	60.6	27.6	49.5	372
Faisalabad	6.0	58.9	88.3	13.0	12.8	5.7	13.6	58.4	34.8	23.7	1,151
Chiniot	4.1	66.7	85.4	22.2	13.4	5.9	7.6	57.2	38.1	31.5	206
Jhang	27.4	77.5	74.6	17.9	11.1	18.1	28.3	61.1	22.3	26.8	391
TT Singh	16.6	65.8	80.1	16.6	12.0	13.9	22.6	51.0	27.1	28.0	316
Gujranwala	3.1	58.5	73.8	6.9	7.7	2.5	9.6	58.0	22.4	14.3	781
Gujrat	2.6	62.4	83.3	4.4	8.8	3.2	6.4	50.9	28.1	12.0	488
Hafizabad	5.3	53.5	83.8	6.5	14.0	4.5	11.9	53.8	31.1	20.1	205
Mandi Bahauddin	4.4	49.7	90.8	9.1	8.3	2.9	9.1	53.0	41.2	17.2	280
Narowal	7.6	60.3	77.9	13.0	12.0	14.7	8.6	61.9	19.6	18.8	325
Sialkot	7.6	59.3	73.5	11.4	11.4	8.4	5.0	61.4	18.5	18.7	593
Lahore	3.4	54.0	84.2	11.4	9.6	5.0	6.9	63.5	39.6	18.6	1,781
Kasur	4.4	60.4	92.8	9.1	9.1	2.0	10.8	70.4	32.5	16.8	579
Nankana Sahib	9.0	52.5	85.5	8.9	11.0	3.2	10.9	52.6	30.5	18.5	291
Sheikhupura	7.5	51.8	75.7	15.1	11.4	7.5	8.6	53.5	23.4	23.8	604
Multan	6.0	76.5	84.5	14.0	14.6	14.7	9.5	75.2	14.3	25.0	787
Khanewal	4.5	80.9	86.8	11.6	10.0	11.3	12.6	67.4	21.0	19.2	463
Lodhran	15.2	58.6	77.3	18.6	16.2	12.0	18.2	61.3	18.8	31.6	293
Vehari	6.3	74.3	91.6	6.7	10.3	7.6	12.0	66.0	36.0	15.6	416

Table D.CH.11: Knowledge of the two danger signs of pneumonia

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are mothers or caretakers of children under age 5 by symptoms that would cause them to take a child under age 5 immediately to a health facility, and percentage of mothers who recognize fast or difficult breathing as signs for seeking care immediately, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of mothers/caretakers who think that a child should be taken immediately to a health facility if the child:									Mothers/caretakers who recognize at least one of the two danger signs of pneumonia (fast and/or difficult breathing)	Number of mothers / caretakers of children age 0-59 months
	Is not able to drink or breastfeed	Becomes sicker	Develops a fever	Has fast breathing	Has difficult breathing	Has blood in stool	Is drinking poorly	Suffered from lose motion	Has other symptoms		
Sahiwal	2.2	37.6	82.2	9.8	10.7	12.6	10.1	54.0	39.2	19.1	401
Pakpattan	3.2	51.0	77.1	7.9	7.7	10.0	6.9	55.3	35.5	14.1	340
Okara	2.5	46.9	79.3	16.5	16.1	20.4	7.1	61.1	25.6	28.9	551
Rawalpindi	6.8	59.9	72.0	13.5	7.7	5.8	3.6	41.1	21.5	19.9	838
Attock	8.8	70.7	72.1	10.8	7.3	5.5	8.7	34.5	18.8	14.5	309
Chakwal	10.8	69.0	70.8	10.4	11.4	3.9	8.6	27.5	17.2	18.8	221
Jhelum	12.1	69.0	74.2	3.9	4.9	1.6	6.0	33.8	23.6	7.8	168
Sargodha	5.7	41.7	85.5	10.0	11.3	9.4	6.1	64.7	39.2	19.5	567
Bhakkar	4.7	41.8	91.3	5.0	9.6	6.0	7.3	62.5	50.4	13.3	268
Khushab	3.0	44.1	87.9	4.8	8.0	3.7	3.7	62.4	52.1	11.6	215
Mianwali	1.3	51.1	93.4	3.9	7.8	2.9	7.3	65.2	49.5	10.9	305
Punjab	10.7	58.8	81.4	14.6	14.8	11.1	12.6	58.5	26.3	24.8	18,096

Table D.CH.12: Solid fuel use

Percent distribution of household members according to type of cooking fuel mainly used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using solid fuels for cooking, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of household members in households using:															
						Solid fuels										
	Electricity	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Natural Gas	Biogas	Kerosene	Coal/ Lignite	Char-coal	Wood	Straw/ Shrubs/ Grass	Animal dung	Agricultural crop residue	Other / Missing	No food cooked in the household	Total	Solid fuels for cooking[1]	Number of household members
Punjab	0.0	3.6	34.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	33.2	1.5	15.0	11.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	61.1	246,396
District																
Bahawalpur	0.1	2.4	19.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	57.8	1.5	4.7	13.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	77.6	8,013
Bahawalnagar	0.1	6.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.9	1.6	11.7	54.5	0.1	0.2	100.0	91.7	6,704
RY Khan	0.0	1.1	20.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	11.7	3.6	12.9	49.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	78.1	11,240
DG Khan	0.0	1.3	13.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	60.4	5.1	12.8	5.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	85.4	6,498
Layyah	0.0	3.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	71.0	2.7	8.6	11.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.6	3,927
Muzaffargarh	0.0	2.2	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	68.5	1.0	10.2	11.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.6	8,664
Rajanpur	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	65.6	7.4	4.1	19.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.2	4,329
Faisalabad	0.0	3.8	52.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	23.9	3.7	13.9	0.5	0.6	0.2	100.0	42.4	17,101
Chiniot	0.0	1.4	21.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.5	11.5	25.6	9.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	77.1	3,198
Jhang	0.0	1.8	11.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	72.8	3.5	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	86.1	5,787
TT Singh	0.0	4.3	25.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.1	4.5	6.8	6.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	69.2	4,885
Gujranwala	0.0	3.2	62.9	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.2	9.8	0.0	22.7	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	33.0	10,545
Gujrat	0.0	14.3	40.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	30.2	0.3	13.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	44.7	6,553
Hafizabad	0.0	1.3	50.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	24.4	0.7	22.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	100.0	47.6	2,855
Mandi	0.0	6.2	17.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	60.1	0.4	15.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	76.3	3,748
Narowal	0.0	7.4	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.6	1.3	75.9	0.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	91.3	4,028
Sialkot	0.0	3.8	48.3	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.1	5.6	0.0	40.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	100.0	47.0	8,584
Lahore	0.1	3.0	88.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	4.1	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.6	23,671
Kasur	0.0	4.7	19.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	34.5	0.6	38.5	1.1	0.5	0.1	100.0	74.8	7,752
Nankana	0.0	2.1	29.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	34.8	0.2	32.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	67.7	3,811
Sheikhupura	0.1	2.6	46.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	21.8	0.5	27.7	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	50.6	8,613
Multan	0.1	2.6	43.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	33.5	0.7	3.9	15.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	53.7	10,610
Khanewal	0.0	2.1	25.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.9	1.4	3.3	48.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	72.3	6,794
Lodhran	0.0	1.7	13.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.7	1.2	2.6	70.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	85.2	3,976
Vehari	0.0	4.6	9.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.1	1.6	9.0	57.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	86.1	6,409
Sahiwal	0.0	2.9	17.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.8	0.6	19.9	14.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	79.2	5,531
Pakpattan	0.0	3.1	6.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.2	0.7	40.8	11.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	90.0	4,520
Okara	0.1	2.0	30.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	24.8	1.0	31.3	9.0	0.7	0.1	100.0	66.6	7,204

Table D.CH.12: Solid fuel use

Percent distribution of household members according to type of cooking fuel mainly used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using solid fuels for cooking, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of household members in households using:															
						Solid fuels										
	Electricity	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Natural Gas	Biogas	Kerosene	Coal/ Lignite	Char-coal	Wood	Straw/ Shrubs/ Grass	Animal dung	Agricultural crop residue	Other / Missing	No food cooked in the household	Total	Solid fuels for cooking[1]	Number of household members
Rawalpindi	0.0	5.2	70.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	23.4	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	24.7	11,568
Attock	0.0	1.2	48.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	48.0	0.3	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	50.2	4,214
Chakwal	0.0	8.7	21.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	66.5	0.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	69.9	3,285
Jhelum	0.0	18.4	18.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	56.8	0.8	4.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	62.5	2,700
Sargodha	0.0	1.5	34.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	54.1	0.2	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	63.2	8,167
Bhakkar	0.0	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	77.3	0.5	17.9	0.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	96.5	3,807
Khushab	0.0	5.2	11.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	68.6	0.1	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	83.6	3,104
Mianwali	0.0	1.0	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	72.1	0.5	17.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	90.5	4,004
Punjab	0.0	3.6	34.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	33.2	1.5	15.0	11.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	61.1	246,396

[1] MICS indicator 3.15 - Use of solid fuels for cooking

Table D.CH.13: Solid fuel use by place of cooking

Percent distribution of household members in households using solid fuels by place of cooking, Punjab, 2014.

	Place of cooking:							
	In the house							
	In a separate room used as kitchen	Elsewhere in the house	In a separate building	Outdoors	Other place	Missing	Total	Number of household members in households using solid fuels for cooking
Punjab	17.4	81.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	100.0	150,517
District								
Bahawalpur	13.3	86.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	6,217
Bahawalnagar	6.5	93.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,148
RY Khan	6.6	93.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	8,783
DG Khan	18.7	79.4	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.6	100.0	5,550
Layyah	18.7	81.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,714
Muzaffargarh	16.6	82.9	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	7,933
Rajanpur	15.3	84.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,206
Faisalabad	14.7	84.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	7,248
Chiniot	11.8	87.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	100.0	2,464
Jhang	10.4	89.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	4,982
TT Singh	11.2	88.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,380
Gujranwala	21.7	77.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.9	100.0	3,485
Gujrat	29.8	69.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	2,928
Hafizabad	14.5	84.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,359
Mandi Bahauddin	24.0	75.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	2,860
Narowal	24.9	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,676
Sialkot	27.0	72.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	100.0	4,033
Lahore	9.4	88.4	1.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,036
Kasur	5.3	94.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	5,798
Nankana Sahib	8.8	89.8	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,581
Sheikhupura	16.2	82.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	4,358
Multan	12.9	83.8	2.2	0.2	0.0	1.0	100.0	5,701
Khanewal	15.4	84.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,913
Lodhran	9.4	90.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,390
Vehari	11.8	87.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	5,518
Sahiwal	12.5	86.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	4,378
Pakpattan	4.9	95.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,066
Okara	6.2	93.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,801
Rawalpindi	61.0	36.5	0.0	0.1	1.1	1.2	100.0	2,859
Attock	49.7	48.9	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	2,114
Chakwal	59.2	40.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	100.0	2,297
Jhelum	49.7	50.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,689
Sargodha	35.6	63.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,161
Bhakkar	21.0	78.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,672
Khushab	31.3	68.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,595
Mianwali	17.4	82.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,626

Table D.CH.14: Care-seeking during fever

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of children for whom: Advice or treatment was sought from: Health facilities or providers						
	Public	Private	Community health provider[a]	Other source	A health facility or provider[1, b]	No advice or treatment sought	Number of children with fever in last two weeks
Punjab	9.7	68.3	0.4	8.5	79.3	14.6	5,714
District							
Bahawalpur	10.0	68.1	0.8	5.0	80.2	18.0	140
Bahawalnagar	9.5	73.0	1.5	5.4	85.3	12.1	115
RY Khan	4.1	79.7	0.7	7.7	87.6	9.4	201
DG Khan	10.5	57.7	0.3	14.5	68.3	19.4	198
Layyah	6.8	56.0	0.0	15.0	63.6	22.5	104
Muzaffargarh	12.9	48.6	0.0	17.0	61.7	22.7	288
Rajanpur	7.8	50.9	0.0	18.8	62.3	23.0	166
Faisalabad	9.2	75.8	0.0	7.5	85.9	8.1	384
Chiniot	4.7	78.2	0.0	5.9	82.9	11.2	83
Jhang	7.9	59.8	0.0	25.1	69.3	8.8	76
TT Singh	8.3	67.8	0.0	9.1	78.7	14.9	100
Gujranwala	6.5	72.8	0.0	4.8	82.3	15.9	304
Gujrat	7.4	81.9	0.5	1.4	89.3	9.3	156
Hafizabad	8.3	67.1	0.0	14.0	76.9	10.7	98
Mandi Bahauddin	9.4	68.5	0.0	13.8	80.5	9.7	130
Narowal	4.7	76.6	0.6	13.6	81.8	11.3	101
Sialkot	3.5	78.9	0.0	5.5	82.5	12.9	183
Lahore	12.4	65.6	1.4	6.6	79.1	16.8	506
Kasur	11.7	63.8	0.6	8.2	78.0	18.2	221
Nankana Sahib	7.6	66.9	0.0	15.9	83.7	9.6	98
Sheikhupura	11.7	66.0	0.0	15.3	79.5	10.9	210
Multan	18.0	63.6	1.5	5.9	79.1	16.6	217
Khanewal	2.2	79.9	0.0	9.2	84.2	10.3	131
Lodhran	17.9	66.5	1.1	2.0	85.4	13.6	69
Vehari	19.0	65.7	0.0	2.1	84.8	13.6	123
Sahiwal	10.5	74.6	0.0	4.0	87.0	11.5	163
Pakpattan	2.8	77.5	0.0	5.0	83.3	14.7	137
Okara	6.4	81.9	0.0	3.5	88.6	8.6	195
Rawalpindi	12.4	61.7	0.0	1.3	73.0	25.3	206
Attock	22.1	53.7	1.0	4.9	79.5	20.5	68
Chakwal	11.5	66.5	0.0	3.5	78.0	18.5	34
Jhelum	17.5	62.6	1.6	1.5	77.4	22.6	41
Sargodha	7.2	71.9	0.0	6.2	79.1	14.9	178
Bhakkar	10.3	63.5	0.4	15.1	74.2	11.1	98
Khushab	5.7	64.7	1.5	18.3	70.5	12.7	62
Mianwali	13.3	72.7	0.2	4.0	85.9	10.0	128

[1] **MICS indicator 3.20 - Care-seeking for fever**

[a] Community health providers include both public (*Lady / health worker* and *Mobile/Outreach clinic*) and private (*Mobile clinic*) health facilities

[b] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers as well as shops

Table D.CH.15: Treatment of children with fever

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks, by type of medicine given for the illness, Punjab, 2014.

	Children with a fever in the last two weeks who were given:													
	Anti-malarials						Other medications							
	SP/ Fansidar	Chloroquine	Amodia-quine	Quinine	Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT)	Other anti-malarial	Antibiotic pill or syrup	Antibiotic injection	Paracetamol/ Panadol/ Acetaminophen	Aspirin	Ibuprofen	Other	Missing/DK	Number of children with fever in last two weeks
Punjab	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	28.3	11.6	35.6	1.6	24.0	12.9	6.2	5,714
District														
Bahawalpur	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.5	6.0	27.2	0.8	28.7	5.0	13.	140
Bahawalnagar	0.0	1.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.7	6.2	28.6	1.0	38.4	6.7	6.9	115
RY Khan	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	19.8	22.2	33.6	5.4	44.2	14.9	1.2	201
DG Khan	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.2	19.9	14.9	31.5	1.1	21.2	8.4	10.	198
Layyah	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.0	20.8	51.6	7.3	24.8	10.1	0.3	104
Muzaffargarh	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	18.1	9.0	39.8	2.8	27.4	13.8	4.1	288
Rajanpur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.1	18.4	41.1	5.9	42.8	6.6	2.0	166
Faisalabad	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	29.6	12.7	42.2	2.7	15.8	11.8	4.2	384
Chiniot	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	32.9	8.4	39.8	2.0	21.9	12.5	5.8	83
Jhang	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.3	8.2	17.6	0.0	27.2	5.7	14.	76
TT Singh	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.7	18.7	35.9	0.0	29.4	4.7	3.0	100
Gujranwala	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	32.2	5.3	32.3	0.0	14.9	14.9	5.0	304
Gujrat	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.2	6.6	43.3	3.0	19.4	12.5	5.4	156
Hafizabad	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	16.7	4.6	41.1	0.0	22.0	10.0	14.	98
Mandi Bahauddin	2.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	2.4	32.9	1.2	24.6	13.6	18.	130
Narowal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.6	40.4	8.5	31.3	0.0	9.3	18.8	5.2	101
Sialkot	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	38.4	10.1	24.8	1.3	23.6	16.0	2.7	183
Lahore	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	36.6	8.0	35.4	0.2	23.2	13.3	4.5	506
Kasur	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	22.2	11.3	34.3	0.0	15.3	14.4	10.	221
Nankana Sahib	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	27.7	7.7	34.3	1.0	13.8	9.0	19.	98
Sheikhupura	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	30.9	8.5	31.2	0.5	20.2	9.8	15.	210
Multan	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	39.2	20.9	25.2	3.9	29.1	8.5	3.4	217
Khanewal	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	53.0	28.0	26.5	3.3	29.2	7.4	4.5	131
Lodhran	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	38.6	28.8	36.5	0.0	31.2	4.2	2.6	69
Vehari	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.9	14.1	38.7	0.7	22.0	7.9	0.0	123
Sahiwal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.2	20.9	40.7	0.5	28.5	13.7	0.5	163
Pakpattan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	34.3	21.0	32.8	0.0	28.8	19.6	2.0	137
Okara	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.7	19.8	19.7	0.3	23.6	10.3	4.9	195
Rawalpindi	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	20.7	4.2	51.8	1.9	15.5	12.2	4.0	206
Attock	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.8	8.1	64.3	0.9	11.0	16.7	0.0	68
Chakwal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.6	2.5	59.3	0.0	16.6	23.2	0.0	34
Jhelum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.1	6.8	51.2	1.8	22.2	26.3	1.5	41
Sargodha	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	17.6	8.1	31.4	1.5	32.6	20.9	12.	178
Bhakkar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	7.3	2.1	49.9	1.9	14.1	19.0	13.	98
Khushab	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.6	4.4	36.8	3.0	19.9	19.2	6.3	62
Mianwali	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	8.4	1.3	33.0	0.0	35.0	37.7	5.4	128

Table D.CH.16: Diagnostics and anti-malarial treatment of children

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks who had a finger or heel stick for malaria testing, who were given Artemisinin-combination Treatment (ACT) and any anti-malarial drugs, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of children who:					
		Were given:				
	Had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing[1]	Artemisinin-combination Treatment (ACT)	ACT the same or next day	Any antimalarial drugs[2]	Any antimalarial drugs same or next day	Number of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks
Punjab	4.0	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.8	5,714
District						
Bahawalpur	4.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.4	140
Bahawalnagar	5.8	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.0	115
RY Khan	4.8	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.4	201
DG Khan	4.4	0.9	0.4	2.7	1.5	198
Layyah	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.6	104
Muzaffargarh	3.8	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.7	288
Rajanpur	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	166
Faisalabad	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	384
Chiniot	5.5	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	83
Jhang	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	76
TT Singh	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	100
Gujranwala	3.2	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.3	304
Gujrat	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	156
Hafizabad	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	98
Mandi Bahauddin	2.4	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.4	130
Narowal	2.6	1.1	1.1	2.6	2.1	101
Sialkot	3.9	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.1	183
Lahore	2.9	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.9	506
Kasur	2.4	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.7	221
Nankana Sahib	3.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	98
Sheikhupura	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	210
Multan	4.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.0	217
Khanewal	7.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.4	131
Lodhran	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	69
Vehari	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	123
Sahiwal	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	163
Pakpattan	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	137
Okara	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	195
Rawalpindi	3.2	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.9	206
Attock	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	68
Chakwal	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34
Jhelum	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41
Sargodha	6.7	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.8	178
Bhakkar	2.9	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.1	98
Khushab	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62
Mianwali	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	128

[1] MICS indicator 3.21 - Malaria diagnostics usage

[2] MICS indicator 3.22; MDG indicator 6.8 - Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5

[3] MICS indicator 3.23 - Treatment with Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) among children who received anti-malarial treatment

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table D.CH.18: Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey and who received intermittent preventive treatment (IPT) for malaria during pregnancy at any antenatal care visit, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of women who received antenatal care (ANC)	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years	Percentage of pregnant women: Who took any medicine to prevent malaria at any ANC visit during pregnancy	who took SP/Fansidar at least once during an ANC visit and in total took: At least once	Two or more times	Three or more times[1]	Four or more times	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years and who received antenatal care
Punjab	78.8	10,653	3.2	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.2	8,392
District								
Bahawalpur	66.1	342	10.6	5.8	5.8	4.4	4.4	226
Bahawalnagar	64.5	254	7.6	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	164
RY Khan	53.6	472	2.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	253
DG Khan	57.0	361	4.2	1.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	206
Layyah	69.2	182	1.8	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.0	126
Muzaffargarh	66.2	414	6.7	2.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	274
Rajanpur	57.9	223	7.4	2.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	129
Faisalabad	90.4	692	3.0	2.4	1.2	0.8	0.0	626
Chiniot	90.1	123	3.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	110
Jhang	68.6	237	3.9	1.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	163
TT Singh	83.5	185	4.0	2.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	155
Gujranwala	76.7	481	3.6	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	369
Gujrat	91.1	258	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	235
Hafizabad	83.1	129	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	107
Mandi Bahauddin	80.3	173	2.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	139
Narowal	93.2	200	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	187
Sialkot	97.3	336	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	327
Lahore	87.9	988	1.7	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	869
Kasur	66.9	376	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	252
Nankana Sahib	84.6	182	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	154
Sheikhupura	80.6	369	3.8	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	297
Multan	79.8	465	4.2	3.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	371
Khanewal	82.4	289	4.1	2.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	239
Lodhran	70.2	176	1.8	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	124
Vehari	83.9	232	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	194
Sahiwal	85.7	261	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	224
Pakpattan	83.3	221	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	185
Okara	74.5	344	1.9	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	256
Rawalpindi	89.2	496	4.6	3.2	2.2	1.0	0.5	443
Attock	85.2	168	3.7	1.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	143
Chakwal	89.2	120	8.2	2.7	1.0	0.3	0.0	107
Jhelum	88.3	97	5.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	86
Sargodha	80.6	319	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	257
Bhakkar	76.5	174	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	133
Khushab	84.5	127	5.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	108
Mianwali	84.7	184	3.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	156

[1] **MICS indicator 3.25 - Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria**

Table D.WS.1: Use of improved water sources

Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Punjab, 2014.

	Main source of drinking water																					
	Improved sources											Unimproved sources										
	Piped water																					
	Into dwelling	Into yard/plot	To neigh-bour	Public tap/ stand-pipe	Tube-well/ bore-hole	Hand pump (tap)	Motorized pump (dunky / turbine)	Pro-tected well	Pro-tected spring	Rain-water collection	Bottled water[a]	Unpro-tected well	Unpro-tected spring	Tanker truck	Cart with small tank/ drum	Surface water	Bottled water[a]	Other	Missing	Total	Percentage using improved sources of drinking water[1]	Number of household members
Punjab	11.6	1.7	0.9	5.1	0.8	30.6	41.7	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	4.1	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.1	100.0	94.4	246,396
District																						
Bahawalpur	7.5	4.4	1.7	11.2	0.2	33.9	36.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	96.3	8,013
Bahawalnagar	14.5	15.9	1.7	9.9	0.1	37.8	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	97.6	6,704
RY Khan	3.7	1.7	0.2	1.2	0.2	60.6	24.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.7	11,240
DG Khan	4.0	2.4	1.1	8.6	0.7	62.9	8.1	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	1.0	1.6	1.1	5.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.2	6,498
Layyah	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.4	81.5	16.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.4	3,927
Muzaffargarh	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.1	83.7	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.2	8,664
Rajanpur	0.1	0.0	0.2	2.1	0.1	80.1	13.0	0.0	0.2	2.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.1	4,329
Faisalabad	10.1	0.5	1.3	6.4	0.1	21.9	28.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	28.3	0.7	0.1	1.0	0.0	100.0	69.7	17,101
Chiniot	0.9	0.0	0.3	7.0	0.3	45.7	44.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	98.6	3,198
Jhang	1.0	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.3	54.4	42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.2	5,787
TT Singh	20.5	1.8	1.3	5.7	0.2	16.9	49.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	95.8	4,885
Gujranwala	5.9	0.0	0.6	4.8	0.1	14.9	68.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	100.0	94.2	10,545
Gujrat	11.6	0.0	0.5	2.2	0.4	10.0	74.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	6,553
Hafizabad	0.6	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	53.5	39.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	97.4	2,855
Mandi Bahauddin	2.6	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.2	62.0	31.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	98.2	3,748
Narowal	1.5	0.0	0.2	9.3	0.3	21.9	66.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	4,028
Sialkot	7.2	0.2	1.1	4.3	0.0	15.9	58.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.1	8.9	0.0	100.0	87.8	8,584
Lahore	52.6	1.1	0.5	10.4	2.1	1.8	26.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	98.5	23,671
Kasur	17.1	2.4	1.2	3.3	0.3	18.7	55.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	98.1	7,752
Nankana Sahib	3.7	0.0	0.3	6.7	1.1	31.4	48.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.4	3,811
Sheikhupura	5.6	0.0	0.7	3.2	0.2	19.9	66.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	97.2	8,613
Multan	6.7	0.8	1.4	7.2	0.1	22.5	58.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.1	100.0	97.5	10,610
Khanewal	1.2	0.2	0.3	1.3	0.3	29.9	65.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.0	6,794
Lodhran	8.6	6.4	0.5	3.0	0.6	18.3	60.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.1	3,976
Vehari	6.7	3.2	0.4	4.2	1.6	14.4	68.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.5	6,409
Sahiwal	2.9	3.4	0.5	0.1	0.5	21.8	67.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.3	5,531
Pakpattan	5.6	7.1	0.4	0.3	2.6	10.9	70.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.0	4,520
Okara	1.4	3.6	0.8	3.6	3.8	22.0	62.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	97.6	7,204

Table D.WS.1: Use of improved water sources

Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Punjab, 2014.

	Main source of drinking water																					
	Improved sources											Unimproved sources										
	Piped water				Tube-well/ bore-hole	Hand pump (tap)	Motorized pump (dunky / turbine)	Pro-tected well	Pro-tected spring	Rain-water collection	Bottled water[a]	Unpro-tected well	Unpro-tected spring	Tanker truck	Cart with small tank/ drum	Surface water	Bottled water[a]	Other	Missing	Total	Percentage using improved sources of drinking water[1]	Number of household members
Rawalpindi	19.3	0.2	3.2	12.2	2.8	3.9	34.4	12.2	5.4	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.9	0.3	100.0	94.3	11,568
Attock	16.8	0.0	2.6	2.4	0.5	12.2	45.6	13.5	0.6	0.1	0.0	5.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	94.1	4,214
Chakwal	19.7	0.0	2.1	0.5	0.0	6.6	62.9	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.2	2.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	93.6	3,285
Jhelum	16.9	0.1	2.7	5.6	0.0	7.8	57.9	5.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	97.5	2,700
Sargodha	2.8	1.1	0.3	3.0	0.0	73.4	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	91.9	8,167
Bhakkar	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	76.8	22.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	3,807
Khushab	10.9	6.0	0.9	4.1	1.1	53.1	10.5	0.6	0.0	5.3	0.1	0.2	3.1	0.0	2.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.6	3,104
Mianwali	7.0	6.1	1.0	1.6	4.8	44.1	30.5	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.6	100.0	96.1	4,004
Punjab	11.6	1.7	0.9	5.1	0.8	30.6	41.7	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	4.1	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.1	100.0	94.4	246,396

[1] MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8 - Use of improved drinking water sources

[a] Households using bottled water as the main source of drinking water are classified into improved or unimproved drinking water users according to the water source used for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing.

Table D.WS.2: Household water treatment

Percentage of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household, and for household members living in households where an unimproved drinking water source is used, the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method, Punjab, 2014.

	Water treatment method used in the household											
	None	Boil	Add bleach/ chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar dis-infection	Let it stand and settle	Other	Missing/DK	Number of household members	Percentage of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources and using an appropriate water treatment method[1]	Number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources
Punjab	93.6	4.1	0.0	0.9	1.8	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	246,396	2.1	13,808
District												
Bahawalpur	95.9	1.3	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	8,013	0.0	295
Bahawalnagar	96.2	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	2.7	0.0	0.0	6,704	0.0	158
RY Khan	97.6	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	11,240	0.6	818
DG Khan	98.1	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6,498	3.1	639
Layyah	99.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,927	0.0	23
Muzaffargarh	98.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8,664	0.0	158
Rajanpur	99.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,329	0.0	84
Faisalabad	97.0	1.9	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	17,101	2.3	5,176
Chiniot	97.1	2.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,198	5.3	45
Jhang	98.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	5,787	0.0	46
TT Singh	93.4	2.9	0.1	0.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	4,885	2.2	203
Gujranwala	93.8	5.0	0.0	1.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10,545	2.0	611
Gujrat	94.0	3.7	0.0	1.3	1.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	6,553	0.0	34
Hafizabad	97.2	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,855	6.1	73
Mandi Bahauddin	98.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,748	0.0	68
Narowal	99.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,028	0.0	0
Sialkot	90.7	6.8	0.0	1.9	2.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	8,584	1.7	1,051
Lahore	72.0	20.7	0.0	4.5	7.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	23,671	0.0	366
Kasur	98.0	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	7,752	1.5	144
Nankana Sahib	98.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,811	2.4	326
Sheikhupura	94.0	4.2	0.1	0.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	8,613	1.7	242
Multan	93.7	2.9	0.0	0.1	3.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	10,610	3.1	261
Khanewal	96.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	6,794	7.5	69
Lodhran	96.7	0.9	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	3,976	0.0	76
Vehari	97.1	0.9	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	6,409	0.0	94
Sahiwal	97.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5,531	1.4	205
Pakpattan	99.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,520	0.0	137
Okara	94.5	1.1	0.0	0.1	3.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	7,204	8.5	173
Rawalpindi	85.4	10.8	0.0	1.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	11,568	4.1	662
Attock	94.8	3.2	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,214	0.8	247
Chakwal	96.0	2.8	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,285	0.0	210
Jhelum	94.3	3.0	0.0	0.4	2.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	2,700	0.0	67
Sargodha	97.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	8,167	3.9	664
Bhakkar	99.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,807	0.0	0
Khushab	96.6	1.0	0.2	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	3,104	2.3	228
Mianwali	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,004	0.0	155

[1] **MICS indicator 4.2 - Water treatment**

na: not applicable

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table D.WS.3: Time to source of drinking water

Percent distribution of household population according to time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources, Punjab, 2014.

	Time to source of drinking water									
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources					
	Water on premises	Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes or more	Missing /DK	Water on premises	Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes or more	Missing/ DK	Total	Number of household members
Punjab	80.8	8.4	5.2	0.1	1.7	2.1	1.5	0.3	100.0	246,396
District										
Bahawalpur	84.6	4.9	6.8	0.0	0.1	1.2	2.1	0.3	100.0	8,013
Bahawalnagar	80.6	6.9	10.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.5	0.1	100.0	6,704
RY Khan	79.7	6.5	6.5	0.0	0.3	3.7	3.1	0.1	100.0	11,240
DG Khan	75.5	5.4	9.1	0.2	0.6	3.6	5.5	0.2	100.0	6,498
Layyah	98.3	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,927
Muzaffargarh	96.2	0.6	1.4	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	8,664
Rajanpur	84.4	3.4	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.8	0.0	100.0	4,329
Faisalabad	52.6	8.7	8.4	0.0	16.8	6.8	5.3	1.4	100.0	17,101
Chiniot	93.0	4.9	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	3,198
Jhang	94.8	2.6	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	100.0	5,787
TT Singh	85.4	5.6	4.6	0.2	1.8	1.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	4,885
Gujranwala	81.5	11.1	1.6	0.0	0.2	4.3	1.0	0.2	100.0	10,545
Gujrat	71.7	26.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,553
Hafizabad	85.4	8.5	3.5	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.4	100.0	2,855
Mandi Bahauddin	79.5	12.8	5.7	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,748
Narowal	74.9	22.5	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,028
Sialkot	76.1	10.2	1.4	0.0	0.3	10.4	1.5	0.0	100.0	8,584
Lahore	83.0	10.1	5.3	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	100.0	23,671
Kasur	86.9	5.5	5.5	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	7,752
Nankana Sahib	72.0	12.3	7.1	0.0	2.5	4.2	1.9	0.0	100.0	3,811
Sheikhupura	89.4	4.8	2.7	0.3	0.3	1.5	0.9	0.2	100.0	8,613
Multan	89.3	4.7	3.3	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.1	100.0	10,610
Khanewal	95.0	3.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	6,794
Lodhran	89.1	4.7	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.2	0.0	100.0	3,976
Vehari	87.8	7.5	3.2	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.0	100.0	6,409
Sahiwal	87.9	5.4	3.0	0.1	0.2	2.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	5,531
Pakpattan	87.7	8.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.0	0.1	100.0	4,520
Okara	80.6	8.7	8.2	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.9	0.0	100.0	7,204
Rawalpindi	62.4	17.7	13.6	0.5	2.0	1.5	1.8	0.4	100.0	11,568
Attock	79.2	9.1	5.8	0.1	2.6	1.3	2.0	0.0	100.0	4,214
Chakwal	83.6	6.8	3.1	0.1	2.4	1.2	2.8	0.0	100.0	3,285
Jhelum	80.8	12.7	4.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.7	0.0	100.0	2,700
Sargodha	76.8	9.5	5.5	0.0	0.6	3.8	2.0	1.7	100.0	8,167
Bhakkar	97.9	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,807
Khushab	59.4	13.6	19.6	0.0	0.7	2.1	4.6	0.0	100.0	3,104
Mianwali	84.7	6.9	4.5	0.0	0.7	0.9	1.7	0.6	100.0	4,004

Table D.WS.4: Person collecting water

Percentage of households without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of households without drinking water on premises according to the person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of households without drinking water on premises	Number of households	Person usually collecting drinking water						Number of households without drinking water on premises
			Adult woman (age 15+ years)	Adult man (age 15+ years)	Female child (under 15)	Male child (under 15)	DK / Missing	Total	
Punjab	17.8	38,405	33.7	53.2	3.5	7.5	2.2	100.0	6,831
District									
Bahawalpur	15.8	1,299	39.6	53.9	2.0	3.9	0.6	100.0	205
Bahawalnagar	18.1	1,074	48.4	41.2	3.6	5.5	1.3	100.0	195
RY Khan	19.3	1,719	36.6	57.3	1.8	4.2	0.0	100.0	332
DG Khan	25.1	935	36.0	50.5	3.8	7.6	2.1	100.0	235
Layyah	1.5	597	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
Muzaffargarh	3.8	1,303	24.0	59.8	2.0	11.7	2.5	100.0	49
Rajanpur	14.8	600	62.8	26.8	3.5	4.6	2.3	100.0	89
Faisalabad	30.6	2,711	19.9	70.1	1.4	7.2	1.3	100.0	830
Chiniot	6.7	504	33.4	45.9	9.0	9.6	2.0	100.0	34
Jhang	5.5	893	51.5	37.7	0.0	4.8	6.0	100.0	49
TT Singh	13.6	780	26.2	61.7	1.3	8.8	2.0	100.0	106
Gujranwala	17.9	1,589	11.6	63.7	6.2	15.6	2.9	100.0	284
Gujrat	27.5	1,024	30.1	54.9	3.0	11.1	0.9	100.0	282
Hafizabad	14.6	433	11.0	70.7	5.4	8.7	4.3	100.0	63
Mandi Bahauddin	19.2	589	29.0	59.5	2.1	6.2	3.2	100.0	113
Narowal	25.9	634	43.6	33.2	7.4	12.7	3.1	100.0	164
Sialkot	24.3	1,299	27.1	54.7	6.0	11.5	0.7	100.0	316
Lahore	16.8	3,614	10.4	75.8	1.4	8.4	4.1	100.0	607
Kasur	11.7	1,171	35.8	41.1	10.2	5.6	7.3	100.0	137
Nankana Sahib	26.8	580	18.9	71.4	1.6	7.5	0.5	100.0	155
Sheikhupura	10.8	1,266	22.6	49.2	11.2	12.0	5.0	100.0	137
Multan	10.2	1,835	19.0	67.9	4.2	5.2	3.7	100.0	187
Khanewal	5.2	1,123	51.8	30.9	9.2	8.1	0.0	100.0	59
Lodhran	11.4	647	42.8	51.2	0.0	2.5	3.6	100.0	74
Vehari	13.0	1,028	39.2	55.7	0.8	3.5	0.8	100.0	133
Sahiwal	13.1	832	38.3	44.9	9.1	5.9	1.8	100.0	109
Pakpattan	13.2	718	49.7	39.6	3.2	5.8	1.8	100.0	95
Okara	20.5	1,088	44.8	39.0	5.2	10.2	0.8	100.0	223
Rawalpindi	36.0	1,923	45.8	40.6	4.0	7.1	2.6	100.0	692
Attock	18.6	689	65.5	24.8	5.5	3.5	0.6	100.0	128
Chakwal	13.7	568	78.5	12.3	3.0	0.8	5.5	100.0	78
Jhelum	18.7	452	62.0	32.7	1.8	2.2	1.3	100.0	85
Sargodha	22.9	1,324	32.8	56.7	2.2	7.4	0.9	100.0	303
Bhakkar	2.4	544	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
Khushab	40.8	471	62.5	29.4	2.7	3.9	1.5	100.0	192
Mianwali	12.5	545	70.3	19.1	0.0	1.1	9.6	100.0	68

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table D.WS.5: Types of sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population according to type of toilet facility used by the household, Punjab, 2014.

	Type of toilet facility used by household														
	Improved sanitation facility							Unimproved sanitation facility							
	Flush/Pour flush to:														
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	Unknown place/not sure/DK where	Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Compos-ting toilet	Flush/ Pour flush to somewhere else	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Bucket	Other	DK/ Missing	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
Punjab	21.3	44.1	8.7	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	6.8	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	17.5	100.0	246,396
District															
Bahawalpur	24.6	15.5	20.6	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.0	9.9	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	26.0	100.0	8,013
Bahawalnagar	8.6	15.9	30.7	0.5	0.3	1.3	0.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	30.6	100.0	6,704
RY Khan	19.4	7.0	30.2	0.1	0.2	2.2	0.0	10.2	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	29.6	100.0	11,240
DG Khan	6.1	36.8	8.3	0.8	0.6	3.6	0.3	2.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	38.6	100.0	6,498
Layyah	1.4	61.1	2.9	0.0	0.1	3.5	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.1	29.1	100.0	3,927
Muzaffargarh	1.4	45.6	4.7	0.3	0.2	2.6	0.0	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	42.8	100.0	8,664
Rajanpur	0.7	42.5	5.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	49.4	100.0	4,329
Faisalabad	38.1	53.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	6.9	100.0	17,101
Chiniot	3.6	54.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	39.2	100.0	3,198
Jhang	4.2	44.2	2.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	38.3	100.0	5,787
TT Singh	9.8	65.6	4.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	14.6	100.0	4,885
Gujranwala	19.8	76.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.3	100.0	10,545
Gujrat	3.7	89.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	5.8	100.0	6,553
Hafizabad	1.8	78.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	18.8	100.0	2,855
Mandi	3.0	71.9	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	21.5	100.0	3,748
Narowal	0.5	77.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	19.7	100.0	4,028
Sialkot	8.1	84.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	4.7	100.0	8,584
Lahore	84.3	10.8	0.3	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	100.0	23,671
Kasur	4.1	63.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	20.9	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	9.9	100.0	7,752
Nankana	5.9	83.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	9.0	100.0	3,811
Sheikhupura	17.1	74.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	4.8	100.0	8,613
Multan	34.8	12.1	4.2	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.0	27.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	19.6	100.0	10,610
Khanewal	10.2	23.9	10.0	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.0	34.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	19.3	100.0	6,794
Lodhran	14.3	12.6	24.7	0.1	0.0	2.7	0.0	15.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	29.7	100.0	3,976
Vehari	15.9	19.4	15.4	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.0	32.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	15.9	100.0	6,409

Table D.WS.5: Types of sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population according to type of toilet facility used by the household, Punjab, 2014.

	Type of toilet facility used by household														
	Improved sanitation facility							Unimproved sanitation facility							
	Flush/Pour flush to:														
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	Unknown place/not sure/DK where	Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Compos-ting toilet	Flush/ Pour flush to somewhere else	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Bucket	Other	DK/ Missing	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
Sahiwal	31.5	34.6	10.6	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.1	100.0	5,531
Pakpattan	8.1	48.6	14.2	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	11.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.0	100.0	4,520
Okara	24.5	37.9	4.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.9	100.0	7,204
Rawalpindi	20.2	55.9	14.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	6.5	100.0	11,568
Attock	5.0	53.3	23.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	15.0	100.0	4,214
Chakwal	1.6	53.1	28.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.2	14.6	100.0	3,285
Jhelum	2.9	65.9	14.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.2	100.0	2,700
Sargodha	16.9	58.6	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	22.3	100.0	8,167
Bhakkar	3.5	33.6	29.4	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	30.9	100.0	3,807
Khushab	6.2	41.1	16.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.9	100.0	3,104
Mianwali	8.2	24.0	51.0	0.0	1.9	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	14.0	100.0	4,004
Punjab	21.3	44.1	8.7	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	6.8	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	17.5	100.0	246,396

Table D.WS.6: Use and sharing of sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, Punjab, 2014.

	Users of improved sanitation facilities					Users of unimproved sanitation facilities							
			Shared by					Shared by					
	Not shared[1]	Public facility	5 households or less	More than 5 households	Missing/DK	Not shared	Public facility	5 households or less	More than 5 households	Missing/DK	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
Punjab	66.2	0.1	8.6	0.2	0.0	6.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	17.5	100.0	246,396
District													
Bahawalpur	57.1	0.2	5.3	0.1	0.1	10.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	26.0	100.0	8,013
Bahawalnagar	51.8	0.0	5.4	0.1	0.0	11.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	30.6	100.0	6,704
RY Khan	53.0	0.0	5.7	0.4	0.0	9.8	0.0	1.5	0.1	0.0	29.6	100.0	11,240
DG Khan	46.3	0.4	8.7	1.1	0.0	3.3	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	38.6	100.0	6,498
Layyah	55.3	0.1	12.9	0.8	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	29.1	100.0	3,927
Muzaffargarh	43.6	0.0	10.2	0.9	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	42.8	100.0	8,664
Rajanpur	36.2	0.0	12.8	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	49.4	100.0	4,329
Faisalabad	81.7	0.0	10.2	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	6.9	100.0	17,101
Chiniot	48.2	0.0	10.4	0.2	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	39.2	100.0	3,198
Jhang	44.5	0.0	6.8	0.1	0.0	8.1	0.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	38.3	100.0	5,787
TT Singh	71.6	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	14.6	100.0	4,885
Gujranwala	83.2	0.0	12.5	0.2	0.1	2.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	10,545
Gujrat	85.6	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	100.0	6,553
Hafizabad	73.5	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	18.8	100.0	2,855
Mandi Bahauddin	66.4	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	21.5	100.0	3,748
Narowal	71.6	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	19.7	100.0	4,028
Sialkot	86.4	0.2	6.1	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	4.7	100.0	8,584
Lahore	90.0	0.1	6.7	0.2	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	23,671
Kasur	57.9	0.0	10.7	0.0	0.0	16.8	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	9.9	100.0	7,752
Nankana Sahib	79.7	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	9.0	100.0	3,811
Sheikhupura	81.2	0.0	9.9	0.4	0.3	2.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	4.8	100.0	8,613
Multan	43.3	0.0	8.4	0.4	0.2	24.2	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.1	19.6	100.0	10,610
Khanewal	35.3	0.0	10.2	0.2	0.0	28.5	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	19.3	100.0	6,794
Lodhran	45.0	0.0	9.3	0.0	0.0	13.2	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	29.7	100.0	3,976
Vehari	44.7	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	25.2	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	15.9	100.0	6,409
Sahiwal	68.0	0.0	9.2	0.1	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	20.1	100.0	5,531
Pakpattan	57.2	0.0	14.2	0.0	0.0	8.9	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	17.0	100.0	4,520
Okara	60.0	0.0	7.4	0.1	0.0	8.2	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	22.9	100.0	7,204

Table D.WS.6: Use and sharing of sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, Punjab, 2014.

	Users of improved sanitation facilities					Users of unimproved sanitation facilities							
			Shared by					Shared by					
	Not shared[1]	Public facility	5 households or less	More than 5 households	Missing/DK	Not shared	Public facility	5 households or less	More than 5 households	Missing/DK	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
Rawalpindi	86.0	0.0	5.2	0.2	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	6.5	100.0	11,568
Attock	77.4	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	15.0	100.0	4,214
Chakwal	78.6	0.2	4.3	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	14.6	100.0	3,285
Jhelum	77.1	0.0	6.2	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	15.2	100.0	2,700
Sargodha	65.1	0.1	11.3	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	22.3	100.0	8,167
Bhakkar	51.4	0.5	16.3	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	30.9	100.0	3,807
Khushab	53.8	0.0	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	34.9	100.0	3,104
Mianwali	69.2	0.0	15.7	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	14.0	100.0	4,004
Punjab	66.2	0.1	8.6	0.2	0.0	6.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	17.5	100.0	246,396

[1] **MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9 - Use of improved sanitation**

Table D.WS.7: Drinking water and sanitation ladders

Percentage of household population by drinking water and sanitation ladders, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of household population using:										
	Improved drinking water[1 a]					Unimproved sanitation					
	Piped into dwelling, plot or yard	Other improved	Unimproved drinking water	Total	Improved sanitation[2]	Shared improved facilities	Unimproved facilities	Open defecation	Total	Improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation	Number of household members
Punjab	13.8	80.6	5.6	100.0	66.2	8.9	7.4	17.5	100.0	61.6	246,396
District											
Bahawalpur	11.9	84.4	3.7	100.0	57.1	5.7	11.1	26.0	100.0	54.6	8,013
Bahawalnagar	30.5	67.1	2.4	100.0	51.8	5.5	12.1	30.6	100.0	50.4	6,704
RY Khan	5.5	87.2	7.3	100.0	53.0	6.1	11.3	29.6	100.0	47.1	11,240
DG Khan	6.4	83.8	9.8	100.0	46.3	10.1	5.0	38.6	100.0	40.8	6,498
Layyah	0.1	99.3	0.6	100.0	55.3	13.8	1.8	29.1	100.0	54.7	3,927
Muzaffargarh	0.3	97.9	1.8	100.0	43.6	11.2	2.4	42.8	100.0	42.6	8,664
Rajanpur	0.2	97.9	1.9	100.0	36.2	13.4	1.0	49.4	100.0	35.9	4,329
Faisalabad	10.8	58.9	30.3	100.0	81.7	10.3	1.1	6.9	100.0	54.1	17,101
Chiniot	0.9	97.7	1.4	100.0	48.2	10.6	2.0	39.2	100.0	47.0	3,198
Jhang	1.0	98.2	0.8	100.0	44.5	6.8	10.4	38.3	100.0	44.2	5,787
TT Singh	22.4	73.5	4.2	100.0	71.6	8.8	4.9	14.6	100.0	67.7	4,885
Gujranwala	5.9	88.3	5.8	100.0	83.2	12.9	2.7	1.3	100.0	77.8	10,545
Gujrat	11.7	87.8	0.5	100.0	85.6	7.3	1.3	5.8	100.0	85.1	6,553
Hafizabad	0.6	96.9	2.6	100.0	73.5	6.5	1.2	18.8	100.0	71.3	2,855
Mandi Bahauddin	2.6	95.5	1.8	100.0	66.4	9.2	2.9	21.5	100.0	65.0	3,748
Narowal	1.5	98.5	0.0	100.0	71.6	6.6	2.0	19.7	100.0	71.6	4,028
Sialkot	7.5	80.3	12.2	100.0	86.4	6.3	2.6	4.7	100.0	74.5	8,584
Lahore	57.3	41.2	1.5	100.0	90.0	6.9	2.6	0.5	100.0	88.8	23,671
Kasur	19.5	78.6	1.9	100.0	57.9	10.7	21.5	9.9	100.0	57.2	7,752
Nankana Sahib	3.7	87.8	8.6	100.0	79.7	9.5	1.8	9.0	100.0	72.2	3,811
Sheikhupura	6.0	91.2	2.8	100.0	81.2	10.7	3.3	4.8	100.0	79.1	8,613
Multan	7.5	90.0	2.5	100.0	43.3	9.0	28.1	19.6	100.0	41.9	10,610
Khanewal	1.4	97.6	1.0	100.0	35.3	10.4	35.0	19.3	100.0	34.7	6,794
Lodhran	15.0	83.1	1.9	100.0	45.0	9.3	16.0	29.7	100.0	44.0	3,976
Vehari	9.9	88.6	1.5	100.0	44.7	7.2	32.3	15.9	100.0	43.6	6,409
Sahiwal	6.3	90.0	3.7	100.0	68.0	9.4	2.6	20.1	100.0	64.4	5,531
Pakpattan	12.7	84.2	3.0	100.0	57.2	14.2	11.6	17.0	100.0	54.6	4,520
Okara	5.0	92.6	2.4	100.0	60.0	7.5	9.7	22.9	100.0	58.3	7,204

Table D.WS.7: Drinking water and sanitation ladders

Percentage of household population by drinking water and sanitation ladders, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of household population using:										
	Improved drinking water[1 a]					Unimproved sanitation					
	Piped into dwelling, plot or yard	Other improved	Unimproved drinking water	Total	Improved sanitation[2]	Shared improved facilities	Unimproved facilities	Open defecation	Total	Improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation	Number of household members
Rawalpindi	20.0	74.2	5.7	100.0	86.0	5.4	2.1	6.5	100.0	81.3	11,568
Attock	16.8	77.4	5.9	100.0	77.4	4.5	3.2	15.0	100.0	74.1	4,214
Chakwal	19.7	73.9	6.4	100.0	78.6	4.5	2.3	14.6	100.0	73.8	3,285
Jhelum	17.0	80.6	2.5	100.0	77.1	6.3	1.4	15.2	100.0	76.5	2,700
Sargodha	3.9	88.0	8.1	100.0	65.1	11.6	0.9	22.3	100.0	58.1	8,167
Bhakkar	0.6	99.4	0.0	100.0	51.4	17.4	0.3	30.9	100.0	51.4	3,807
Khushab	16.9	75.7	7.4	100.0	53.8	10.7	0.6	34.9	100.0	51.1	3,104
Mianwali	13.0	83.1	3.9	100.0	69.2	16.3	0.5	14.0	100.0	66.5	4,004
Punjab	13.8	80.6	5.6	100.0	66.2	8.9	7.4	17.5	100.0	61.6	246,396

[1] MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8 - Use of improved drinking water sources

[2] MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9 - Use of improved sanitation

Those indicating bottled water as the main source of drinking water are distributed according to the water source used for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing.

Table D.WS.8: Disposal of child's faeces

Percent distribution of children age 0-2 years according to place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percentage of children age 0-2 years whose stools were disposed of safely the last time the child passed stools, Punjab, 2014.

	Place of disposal of child's faeces									Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely[1]	Number of children age 0-2 years
	Child used toilet/latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage (solid waste)	Buried	Left in the open	Other	DK / Missing	Total		
Punjab	6.1	65.3	6.4	16.8	1.2	3.2	0.4	0.7	100.0	71.4	16,028
District											
Bahawalpur	16.7	44.7	4.6	20.4	7.3	4.5	0.0	1.8	100.0	61.4	514
Bahawalnagar	5.7	54.4	6.5	22.9	5.5	5.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	60.2	412
RY Khan	2.9	52.6	9.3	21.5	4.6	8.3	0.0	0.7	100.0	55.5	762
DG Khan	5.5	32.9	14.7	31.6	1.8	12.2	0.0	1.4	100.0	38.4	511
Layyah	2.4	47.1	9.2	33.9	0.5	5.3	0.3	1.5	100.0	49.4	289
Muzaffargarh	3.6	39.7	13.7	30.7	1.5	9.2	0.2	1.4	100.0	43.2	624
Rajanpur	1.2	26.4	16.5	38.7	1.6	14.7	0.0	0.9	100.0	27.6	344
Faisalabad	5.3	84.5	2.0	7.2	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.0	100.0	89.8	1,083
Chiniot	3.4	62.0	3.8	30.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	65.5	188
Jhang	3.8	56.9	3.9	26.9	2.3	5.3	0.0	0.8	100.0	60.7	371
TT Singh	2.4	73.9	1.0	20.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.0	100.0	76.3	287
Gujranwala	7.0	86.4	1.2	4.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	100.0	93.5	717
Gujrat	13.8	76.1	3.5	5.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.4	100.0	89.8	438
Hafizabad	4.7	74.6	2.8	10.0	0.0	5.3	0.3	2.3	100.0	79.3	183
Mandi Bahauddin	8.3	64.4	5.6	16.0	0.3	5.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	72.7	229
Narowal	3.7	82.5	6.9	5.2	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.4	100.0	86.2	317
Sialkot	8.7	75.6	2.9	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	100.0	84.3	533
Lahore	9.0	83.5	2.7	4.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.5	1,429
Kasur	8.0	71.6	3.5	10.0	1.3	4.4	0.6	0.5	100.0	79.6	535
Nankana Sahib	6.8	80.9	1.8	6.6	0.0	2.4	0.0	1.6	100.0	87.7	260
Sheikhupura	11.7	79.9	1.1	6.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	100.0	91.7	522
Multan	6.6	63.0	6.7	18.6	0.0	3.4	0.0	1.7	100.0	69.5	716
Khanewal	2.7	64.7	10.4	17.8	0.0	3.6	0.3	0.5	100.0	67.4	432
Lodhran	1.3	59.0	7.1	25.9	2.7	2.6	0.0	1.4	100.0	60.3	261
Vehari	0.1	75.9	2.6	17.0	0.3	3.1	0.0	1.1	100.0	76.1	368
Sahiwal	1.3	72.4	10.2	12.2	0.2	3.3	0.2	0.3	100.0	73.8	398
Pakpattan	0.8	74.7	7.4	14.4	1.4	1.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	75.5	311
Okara	4.9	70.9	5.7	15.5	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.7	100.0	75.8	515
Rawalpindi	12.6	43.0	14.4	24.2	0.7	2.5	2.4	0.2	100.0	55.6	698
Attock	8.1	55.7	17.3	12.1	1.2	2.0	2.8	0.8	100.0	63.8	249
Chakwal	7.0	51.4	11.4	21.0	1.2	2.7	3.6	1.8	100.0	58.4	179
Jhelum	7.7	62.5	11.4	12.0	0.0	3.7	1.7	1.0	100.0	70.2	148
Sargodha	3.8	68.3	4.9	19.9	1.0	1.4	0.6	0.2	100.0	72.1	504
Bhakkar	0.4	49.9	3.4	38.2	4.3	3.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	50.3	244
Khushab	0.9	53.1	6.1	34.3	0.8	3.8	0.0	1.1	100.0	54.0	184
Mianwali	0.5	63.1	7.8	24.5	1.3	2.3	0.0	0.4	100.0	63.6	275

[1] **MICS indicator 4.4 - Safe disposal of child's faeces**

Table D.WS.9: Water and soap at place for handwashing

Percentage of households where place for handwashing was observed, percentage with no specific place for handwashing, and percent distribution of households by availability of water and soap at specific place for handwashing, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of households :			Place for handwashing observed									
				Water is available and:			Water is not available and:						
					No soap:			No soap:					
	Where place for handwashing was observed	With no specific place for handwashing in the dwelling, yard, or plot	Number of households	Soap present	Ash, mud, or sand present	No other cleansing agent present	Soap present	Ash, mud, or sand present	No other cleansing agent present	No specific place for handwashing in the dwelling, yard, or plot	Total	Percentage of households with a specific place for handwashing where water and soap or other cleansing agent are present[1]	Number of households where place for handwashing was observed or with no specific place for handwashing
Punjab	97.9	0.5	38,405	78.3	1.3	16.9	0.6	0.0	2.4	0.5	100.0	79.6	37,790
District													
Bahawalpur	98.6	0.7	1,299	62.1	1.2	31.0	0.6	0.1	4.3	0.7	100.0	63.3	1,290
Bahawalnagar	99.2	0.7	1,074	65.4	0.5	28.2	0.5	0.1	4.8	0.7	100.0	65.8	1,072
RY Khan	99.2	0.8	1,719	60.1	2.8	34.2	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.8	100.0	63.0	1,719
DG Khan	98.5	0.5	935	44.6	2.6	40.9	1.2	0.2	10.0	0.5	100.0	47.2	926
Layyah	99.7	0.0	597	64.3	6.1	27.9	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	70.5	596
Muzaffargarh	99.3	0.3	1,303	54.7	3.7	34.8	0.4	0.2	5.9	0.3	100.0	58.4	1,297
Rajanpur	99.7	0.1	600	42.2	15.3	39.6	0.0	0.4	2.4	0.1	100.0	57.5	600
Faisalabad	98.9	0.4	2,711	91.1	0.8	6.5	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.4	100.0	91.8	2,691
Chiniot	98.7	1.0	504	74.4	1.0	22.2	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.0	100.0	75.4	503
Jhang	99.1	0.3	893	72.7	3.5	21.0	0.2	0.0	2.2	0.3	100.0	76.2	888
TT Singh	99.1	0.7	780	77.6	2.8	15.9	0.8	0.1	2.2	0.7	100.0	80.4	779
Gujranwala	98.1	0.2	1,589	91.4	0.0	7.4	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.2	100.0	91.4	1,562
Gujrat	98.5	0.0	1,024	93.1	0.0	6.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	93.1	1,008
Hafizabad	99.4	0.2	433	87.3	0.0	11.9	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	87.3	432
Mandi	98.9	0.3	589	88.9	0.0	10.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	88.9	584
Narowal	99.6	0.0	634	85.6	0.9	11.3	0.6	0.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	86.5	632
Sialkot	96.7	0.0	1,299	90.9	0.2	7.4	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	91.0	1,256
Lahore	95.6	0.2	3,614	96.6	0.0	2.1	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	96.6	3,465
Kasur	98.5	0.8	1,171	76.2	1.2	17.4	1.4	0.0	3.0	0.8	100.0	77.4	1,163
Nankana	99.0	0.6	580	87.6	0.0	10.9	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.6	100.0	87.6	577
Sheikhupura	98.7	0.2	1,266	91.7	0.1	6.5	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.2	100.0	91.8	1,253
Multan	97.2	0.8	1,835	72.6	1.5	21.8	0.3	0.1	2.9	0.8	100.0	74.1	1,798
Khanewal	98.6	1.3	1,123	70.7	1.5	23.7	0.6	0.0	2.2	1.3	100.0	72.2	1,122
Lodhran	99.6	0.3	647	67.3	1.7	28.3	0.2	0.0	2.2	0.3	100.0	69.1	646
Vehari	99.0	0.7	1,028	75.6	0.9	20.6	0.2	0.0	2.0	0.7	100.0	76.5	1,026

Table D.WS.9: Water and soap at place for handwashing

Percentage of households where place for handwashing was observed, percentage with no specific place for handwashing, and percent distribution of households by availability of water and soap at specific place for handwashing, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of households :			Place for handwashing observed									
				Water is available and:			Water is not available and:						
					No soap:			No soap:					
	Where place for handwashing was observed	With no specific place for handwashing in the dwelling, yard, or plot	Number of households	Soap present	Ash, mud, or sand present	No other cleansing agent present	Soap present	Ash, mud, or sand present	No other cleansing agent present	No specific place for handwashing in the dwelling, yard, or plot	Total	Percentage of households with a specific place for handwashing where water and soap or other cleansing agent are present[1]	Number of households where place for handwashing was observed or with no specific place for handwashing
Sahiwal	98.3	1.3	832	83.7	1.5	7.1	0.7	0.0	5.7	1.3	100.0	85.2	829
Pakpattan	99.4	0.6	718	81.9	2.0	10.5	0.9	0.0	4.0	0.6	100.0	84.0	718
Okara	98.6	1.1	1,088	81.5	2.5	9.1	1.3	0.3	4.3	1.1	100.0	84.0	1,085
Rawalpindi	90.7	0.6	1,923	84.4	0.0	8.2	2.1	0.0	4.7	0.6	100.0	84.4	1,756
Attock	95.7	0.1	689	88.4	0.1	4.9	1.3	0.0	5.1	0.2	100.0	88.5	660
Chakwal	98.0	0.5	568	88.2	0.0	5.3	1.5	0.0	4.5	0.5	100.0	88.2	559
Jhelum	96.8	0.0	452	92.5	0.0	5.0	0.3	0.0	2.2	0.0	100.0	92.5	438
Sargodha	98.5	0.2	1,324	76.8	0.0	22.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	100.0	76.8	1,308
Bhakkar	99.3	0.7	544	57.8	0.1	41.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	100.0	57.9	544
Khushab	96.4	3.4	471	62.4	0.0	33.0	0.4	0.0	0.8	3.4	100.0	62.4	470
Mianwali	98.1	1.2	545	61.6	0.0	35.9	0.2	0.0	1.2	1.2	100.0	61.6	541
Punjab	97.9	0.5	38,405	78.3	1.3	16.9	0.6	0.0	2.4	0.5	100.0	79.6	37,790

[1] **MICS indicator 4.5 - Place for handwashing**

Table D.WS.10: Availability of soap or other cleansing agent

Percent distribution of households by availability of soap or other cleansing agent in the dwelling, Punjab, 2014.

	Place for handwashing observed					Place for handwashing not observed						
		Soap or other cleansing agent not observed at place for handwashing										
	Soap or other cleansing agent observed	Soap or other cleansing agent shown	No soap or other cleansing agent in household	Not able/Does not want to show soap or other cleansing agent	Missing	Soap or other cleansing agent shown	No soap or other cleansing agent in household	Not able/Does not want to show soap or other cleansing agent	Missing	Total	Percentage of households with soap or other cleansing agent anywhere in the dwelling[1]	Number of households
Punjab	78.9	13.2	4.3	1.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.0	100.0	92.8	38,405
District												
Bahawalpur	63.6	22.5	10.1	2.2	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	86.8	1,299
Bahawalnagar	66.2	23.5	7.3	2.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	90.1	1,074
RY Khan	63.0	26.5	7.1	2.5	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.2	1,719
DG Khan	48.1	29.3	18.1	2.7	0.3	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	78.7	935
Layyah	70.8	24.9	3.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	95.7	597
Muzaffargarh	58.7	29.9	8.9	1.6	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.9	1,303
Rajanpur	57.8	36.0	5.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	93.9	600
Faisalabad	91.4	4.8	2.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	100.0	96.5	2,711
Chiniot	75.2	18.0	4.6	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	93.9	504
Jhang	76.0	8.9	9.5	4.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	100.0	85.0	893
TT Singh	81.1	14.8	2.6	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.5	780
Gujranwala	90.2	4.0	2.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.8	0.0	100.0	94.2	1,589
Gujrat	91.8	4.7	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.0	100.0	96.7	1,024
Hafizabad	87.5	6.6	2.0	2.9	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.3	433
Mandi Bahauddin	88.2	8.5	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	97.1	589
Narowal	86.8	9.1	2.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.2	634
Sialkot	88.7	5.8	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.4	2.8	0.0	100.0	94.6	1,299
Lahore	93.4	1.3	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.8	3.0	0.0	100.0	95.2	3,614
Kasur	78.3	11.5	7.0	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	90.1	1,171
Nankana Sahib	87.7	5.9	1.1	3.8	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	94.1	580
Sheikhupura	91.7	4.5	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.1	100.0	96.8	1,266
Multan	73.0	15.3	6.4	2.1	0.4	1.3	0.5	1.1	0.0	100.0	89.6	1,835
Khanewal	72.7	18.3	7.0	0.4	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	92.3	1,123
Lodhran	69.1	25.0	4.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.4	647
Vehari	76.5	18.0	4.0	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	95.1	1,028

Table D.WS.10: Availability of soap or other cleansing agent

Percent distribution of households by availability of soap or other cleansing agent in the dwelling, Punjab, 2014.

	Place for handwashing observed					Place for handwashing not observed						
		Soap or other cleansing agent not observed at place for handwashing										
	Soap or other cleansing agent observed	Soap or other cleansing agent shown	No soap or other cleansing agent in household	Not able/Does not want to show soap or other cleansing agent	Missing	Soap or other cleansing agent shown	No soap or other cleansing agent in household	Not able/Does not want to show soap or other cleansing agent	Missing	Total	Percentage of households with soap or other cleansing agent anywhere in the dwelling[1]	Number of households
Sahiwal	85.5	7.0	5.4	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	93.8	832
Pakpattan	84.9	7.6	6.5	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.0	718
Okara	85.3	7.3	5.6	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	93.1	1,088
Rawalpindi	79.0	8.1	2.0	1.3	0.4	1.5	0.9	6.8	0.0	100.0	88.5	1,923
Attock	86.1	6.0	1.9	1.2	0.4	0.9	0.5	2.9	0.0	100.0	93.0	689
Chakwal	88.3	7.2	2.0	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.1	1.2	0.0	100.0	96.2	568
Jhelum	89.9	5.4	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.3	2.2	0.0	100.0	96.0	452
Sargodha	76.0	15.2	4.6	2.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	91.6	1,324
Bhakkar	57.9	36.6	4.6	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.0	544
Khushab	62.7	29.1	3.2	0.8	0.6	2.9	0.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	94.7	471
Mianwali	61.3	36.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.2	545
Punjab	78.9	13.2	4.3	1.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.0	100.0	92.8	38,405

[1] **MICS indicator 4.6 - Availability of soap or other cleansing agent**

Table D.RH.2: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate

Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates for the one-year period preceding the survey, Punjab, 2014.

	Adolescent birth rate[1] (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19)	Total fertility rate
Punjab	34	3.5
District		
Bahawalpur	40	3.8
Bahawalnagar	25	3.4
RY Khan	25	3.3
DG Khan	78	4.9
Layyah	29	3.5
Muzaffargarh	48	4.6
Rajanpur	42	6.2
Faisalabad	27	3.4
Chiniot	58	3.2
Jhang	42	3.7
TT Singh	24	3.3
Gujranwala	19	3.3
Gujrat	9	2.9
Hafizabad	53	3.3
Mandi Bahauddin	48	3.1
Narowal	25	4.3
Sialkot	27	3.1
Lahore	28	3.1
Kasur	36	4.5
Nankana Sahib	49	3.5
Sheikhupura	25	3.5
Multan	51	3.6
Khanewal	32	3.4
Lodhran	23	3.9
Vehari	32	2.8
Sahiwal	50	3.9
Pakpattan	31	3.7
Okara	29	3.8
Rawalpindi	21	3.1
Attock	38	3.0
Chakwal	15	2.7
Jhelum	14	2.3
Sargodha	57	2.6
Bhakkar	52	3.9
Khushab	40	3.3
Mianwali	48	3.3

[1] MICS indicator 5.1; MDG indicator 5.4 - Adolescent birth rate

Table D.RH.5: Use of contraception

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married who are using (or whose husband is using) a contraceptive method, Punjab, 2014.

	Percent of women currently married who are using (or whose husband is using):																	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married
	No method	Female sterili-zation	Male sterili-zation	IUD	InjecTables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Missing	Any modern method	Any tradi-tional method	Any method[1]	
Punjab	61.3	10.4	0.1	3.4	3.4	0.1	1.9	10.6	0.1	0.7	2.3	5.5	0.1	0.0	30.8	7.9	38.7	33,047
District																		
Bahawalpur	74.3	8.2	0.1	1.3	3.1	0.0	2.1	5.8	0.2	2.4	1.1	1.1	0.2	0.0	23.3	2.4	25.7	1,090
Bahawalnagar	64.8	13.1	0.3	3.3	3.3	0.2	2.1	6.5	0.3	1.4	1.9	2.8	0.0	0.0	30.5	4.7	35.2	834
RY Khan	72.1	6.5	0.2	5.0	4.1	0.0	2.8	5.0	0.3	2.0	0.5	1.4	0.2	0.0	25.9	2.0	27.9	1,434
DG Khan	77.9	5.0	0.0	3.3	5.2	0.0	1.9	4.6	0.1	0.4	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	20.5	1.6	22.1	924
Layyah	69.4	11.4	0.2	5.0	4.9	0.0	1.7	5.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.8	0.1	0.0	28.4	2.2	30.6	533
Muzaffargarh	72.9	8.9	0.2	5.0	4.3	0.3	3.2	3.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.0	25.6	1.5	27.1	1,169
Rajanpur	78.2	7.9	0.3	2.1	5.1	0.1	1.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	19.0	2.8	21.8	549
Faisalabad	62.2	11.7	0.0	2.1	1.5	0.3	0.8	13.8	0.1	0.3	1.1	5.8	0.1	0.2	30.7	6.9	37.8	2,249
Chiniot	71.7	8.9	0.1	2.1	1.8	0.4	1.4	9.1	0.1	1.6	0.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	25.4	2.9	28.3	415
Jhang	68.3	10.2	0.1	3.3	1.8	0.1	0.9	9.6	0.1	0.2	3.5	1.8	0.2	0.0	26.3	5.4	31.7	740
TT Singh	60.0	10.0	0.0	2.9	3.3	0.0	0.9	16.6	0.0	0.0	2.5	3.4	0.3	0.0	33.8	6.1	40.0	626
Gujranwala	53.1	11.2	0.0	3.6	2.5	0.0	1.7	8.1	0.0	0.8	5.6	13.1	0.2	0.0	27.9	18.9	46.9	1,436
Gujrat	53.9	9.3	0.0	2.3	4.2	0.1	1.9	10.1	0.0	0.5	3.4	13.8	0.4	0.0	28.5	17.6	46.1	923
Hafizabad	49.7	13.4	0.1	1.5	3.1	0.2	0.9	13.4	0.0	1.0	7.5	9.1	0.2	0.0	33.5	16.8	50.3	393
Mandi Bahauddin	59.4	6.8	0.0	4.0	4.3	0.4	2.1	9.5	0.1	0.8	7.5	5.0	0.2	0.0	28.0	12.6	40.6	523
Narowal	49.0	9.9	0.1	1.9	7.5	0.0	2.9	14.5	0.0	0.7	4.9	8.5	0.0	0.1	37.5	13.4	51.0	525
Sialkot	52.4	9.0	0.3	3.5	4.0	0.1	1.9	13.3	0.0	1.6	3.4	10.2	0.3	0.0	33.7	13.9	47.6	1,102
Lahore	52.7	12.6	0.0	3.9	2.5	0.3	1.9	16.3	0.1	0.2	3.3	6.4	0.1	0.0	37.7	9.7	47.3	3,399
Kasur	57.7	12.2	0.0	4.0	1.1	0.0	1.5	10.4	0.0	0.5	4.6	7.8	0.2	0.0	29.8	12.5	42.3	989
Nankana Sahib	54.3	13.8	0.2	2.9	1.9	0.0	0.9	11.7	0.0	0.1	5.6	8.7	0.0	0.0	31.3	14.3	45.7	513
Sheikhupura	56.6	11.8	0.2	2.8	2.2	0.0	0.9	14.2	0.3	0.4	3.6	6.9	0.2	0.0	32.7	10.7	43.4	1,124
Multan	61.0	13.5	0.3	3.7	5.0	0.1	3.0	8.6	0.8	0.2	0.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	35.2	3.8	39.0	1,444
Khanewal	60.5	15.0	0.0	3.6	4.3	0.1	2.2	7.9	0.3	0.2	2.1	3.6	0.1	0.0	33.7	5.8	39.5	888
Lodhran	60.8	12.0	0.0	3.0	7.9	0.0	3.2	7.5	0.0	1.2	0.4	4.0	0.0	0.0	34.8	4.4	39.2	504
Vehari	59.6	12.7	0.0	5.4	3.9	0.1	2.7	10.6	0.0	0.5	1.4	2.9	0.2	0.0	35.8	4.5	40.4	816
Sahiwal	62.4	13.7	0.1	3.5	2.8	0.0	1.3	8.5	0.0	0.1	4.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	30.1	7.4	37.6	732
Pakpattan	61.4	10.6	0.0	4.4	3.0	0.0	1.0	9.9	0.0	0.1	3.6	5.9	0.1	0.0	29.0	9.5	38.6	599
Okara	62.6	10.9	0.1	5.3	2.2	0.2	1.9	9.9	0.3	0.2	3.0	2.8	0.4	0.2	31.0	6.2	37.4	934

Table D.RH.5: Use of contraception

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married who are using (or whose husband is using) a contraceptive method, Punjab, 2014.

	Percent of women currently married who are using (or whose husband is using):																	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married
	No method	Female sterili-zation	Male sterili-zation	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Missing	Any modern method	Any tradi-tional method	Any method[1]	
Rawalpindi	56.8	8.8	0.1	2.3	4.4	0.1	2.1	16.9	0.2	0.4	0.7	7.0	0.3	0.0	35.2	8.0	43.2	1,663
Attock	51.8	10.1	0.1	2.6	5.9	0.0	3.2	17.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	8.2	0.3	0.0	39.5	8.7	48.2	600
Chakwal	55.1	8.1	0.2	5.6	5.0	0.1	3.5	11.3	0.5	0.5	0.0	9.9	0.0	0.1	34.9	9.9	44.9	447
Jhelum	57.3	12.7	0.0	2.0	4.1	0.0	3.9	12.6	0.0	0.7	0.9	5.8	0.0	0.0	36.0	6.7	42.7	357
Sargodha	65.4	7.4	0.0	3.2	2.6	0.0	1.2	10.8	0.6	1.4	0.5	6.6	0.2	0.0	27.3	7.3	34.6	1,111
Bhakkar	68.1	6.0	0.1	3.3	3.5	0.0	1.6	8.4	0.0	0.5	1.5	7.0	0.0	0.0	23.3	8.5	31.9	487
Khushab	67.8	8.2	0.0	3.0	2.3	0.0	2.4	6.8	0.0	2.5	1.8	5.2	0.0	0.0	25.2	6.9	32.2	417
Mianwali	67.1	4.6	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	2.4	9.3	0.0	1.4	1.2	5.9	0.0	0.0	25.7	7.2	32.9	560
Punjab	61.3	10.4	0.1	3.4	3.4	0.1	1.9	10.6	0.1	0.7	2.3	5.5	0.1	0.0	30.8	7.9	38.7	33,047

[1] MICS indicator 5.3; MDG indicator 5.3 - Contraceptive prevalence rate

Table D.RH.6: Unmet need for contraception

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married with an unmet need for family planning and percentage of demand for contraception satisfied, Punjab, 2014.

	Met need for contraception			Unmet need for contraception					
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total[1]	Number of women currently married	Percentage of demand for contraception satisfied	Number of women currently married with need for contraception
Punjab	9.6	29.1	38.7	9.1	8.3	17.5	33,047	68.9	18,572
District									
Bahawalpur	4.4	21.3	25.7	11.7	9.8	21.5	1,090	54.4	515
Bahawalnagar	5.7	29.5	35.2	8.5	7.8	16.4	834	68.2	430
RY Khan	7.4	20.5	27.9	9.9	9.6	19.5	1,434	58.9	679
DG Khan	6.7	15.4	22.1	15.7	11.5	27.3	924	44.7	456
Layyah	7.3	23.3	30.6	11.2	10.0	21.2	533	59.1	276
Muzaffargarh	5.4	21.7	27.1	13.3	12.9	26.2	1,169	50.9	623
Rajanpur	3.3	18.6	21.8	12.2	11.9	24.0	549	47.6	252
Faisalabad	9.0	28.8	37.8	8.8	8.7	17.6	2,249	68.3	1,244
Chiniot	6.2	22.1	28.3	7.7	9.2	16.9	415	62.5	187
Jhang	8.9	22.9	31.7	11.8	8.3	20.1	740	61.2	384
TT Singh	10.4	29.6	40.0	8.5	7.2	15.7	626	71.8	348
Gujranwala	12.2	34.7	46.9	11.0	6.8	17.7	1,436	72.5	928
Gujrat	11.6	34.6	46.1	8.2	6.4	14.5	923	76.0	560
Hafizabad	12.9	37.4	50.3	7.6	5.0	12.6	393	80.0	247
Mandi Bahauddin	13.5	27.2	40.6	7.7	7.1	14.8	523	73.4	290
Narowal	13.9	37.1	51.0	8.2	6.8	15.0	525	77.3	346
Sialkot	11.1	36.5	47.6	6.9	5.4	12.4	1,102	79.4	661
Lahore	10.2	37.2	47.3	7.6	8.3	15.9	3,399	74.8	2,150
Kasur	10.6	31.7	42.3	8.6	6.3	14.9	989	74.0	566
Nankana Sahib	12.9	32.7	45.7	10.1	6.9	17.0	513	72.8	321
Sheikhupura	10.1	33.3	43.4	8.5	10.2	18.8	1,124	69.8	699
Multan	11.6	27.4	39.0	9.4	7.2	16.6	1,444	70.2	803
Khanewal	9.8	29.7	39.5	8.4	7.3	15.7	888	71.6	490
Lodhran	11.2	28.0	39.2	10.6	5.1	15.7	504	71.4	277
Vehari	11.3	29.1	40.4	9.4	7.2	16.6	816	70.9	465
Sahiwal	9.8	27.7	37.6	8.9	6.7	15.6	732	70.7	389
Pakpattan	8.7	29.9	38.6	7.8	7.3	15.0	599	71.9	321
Okara	6.9	30.5	37.4	9.3	11.0	20.3	934	64.8	539
Rawalpindi	13.1	30.1	43.2	7.4	8.4	15.8	1,663	73.3	981
Attock	13.1	35.1	48.2	5.4	7.1	12.5	600	79.4	364
Chakwal	10.4	34.5	44.9	5.5	7.3	12.8	447	77.8	258
Jhelum	10.7	32.0	42.7	7.8	6.6	14.3	357	74.8	203
Sargodha	8.2	26.4	34.6	9.0	10.1	19.1	1,111	64.5	596
Bhakkar	8.6	23.3	31.9	9.2	8.5	17.6	487	64.4	241
Khushab	7.2	25.0	32.2	7.8	10.4	18.2	417	63.9	210
Mianwali	10.0	22.9	32.9	8.6	7.2	15.8	560	67.5	273

[1] MICS indicator 5.4; MDG indicator 5.6 - Unmet need

Table D.RH.7: Antenatal care coverage

Percent distribution of ever married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by antenatal care provider during the pregnancy for the last birth, Punjab, 2014.

	Provider of antenatal care[a]										Number of ever married women with a live birth in the last two years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Lady health visiter (LHV)	Lady health worker (LHW)	Traditional birth attendant (TBA)	Relatives / Friends	Other/ Missing	No antenatal care	Total	Any skilled provider[1]	
Punjab	67.2	9.0	2.6	1.0	2.2	0.7	0.1	17.3	100.0	78.8	10,653
District											
Bahawalpur	59.2	5.5	1.5	0.4	3.5	2.5	0.0	27.5	100.0	66.1	342
Bahawalnagar	57.9	5.2	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.4	0.0	33.6	100.0	64.5	254
RY Khan	52.2	1.0	0.5	0.7	2.0	0.0	0.0	43.8	100.0	53.6	472
DG Khan	44.3	4.4	8.2	1.3	2.4	1.7	0.9	36.7	100.0	57.0	361
Layyah	52.5	6.2	10.5	1.0	1.4	4.0	0.0	24.5	100.0	69.2	182
Muzaffargarh	56.5	2.2	7.6	1.4	0.2	2.1	0.0	30.0	100.0	66.2	414
Rajanpur	45.0	3.5	9.4	0.8	1.3	1.0	0.0	39.0	100.0	57.9	223
Faisalabad	73.9	13.7	2.8	0.6	1.6	0.2	0.0	7.2	100.0	90.4	692
Chiniot	68.0	22.1	0.0	2.0	5.5	0.5	0.0	1.9	100.0	90.1	123
Jhang	56.9	7.8	3.9	0.3	4.5	0.1	0.0	26.5	100.0	68.6	237
TT Singh	71.3	9.7	2.4	0.5	3.6	0.0	0.0	12.4	100.0	83.5	185
Gujranwala	63.6	11.2	2.0	4.5	1.0	0.1	0.0	17.6	100.0	76.7	481
Gujrat	79.8	9.9	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	7.2	100.0	91.1	258
Hafizabad	71.3	11.6	0.3	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	15.1	100.0	83.1	129
Mandi Bahauddin	67.0	9.8	3.5	0.0	2.5	0.2	0.0	17.0	100.0	80.3	173
Narowal	58.2	34.9	0.1	0.2	1.8	0.2	0.0	4.7	100.0	93.2	200
Sialkot	77.4	19.9	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0	97.3	336
Lahore	84.0	3.9	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	10.6	100.0	87.9	988
Kasur	48.5	15.1	3.3	0.8	7.3	0.0	0.4	24.6	100.0	66.9	376
Nankana Sahib	66.5	15.8	2.3	0.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	13.4	100.0	84.6	182
Sheikhupura	66.3	14.1	0.2	0.5	3.2	0.8	0.0	14.9	100.0	80.6	369
Multan	62.1	12.1	5.5	2.8	3.1	3.1	0.0	11.2	100.0	79.8	465
Khanewal	67.9	7.8	6.7	1.1	3.6	0.4	0.0	12.4	100.0	82.4	289
Lodhran	62.8	5.6	1.8	1.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	26.4	100.0	70.2	176
Vehari	72.4	10.1	1.4	2.2	3.5	0.2	0.4	9.9	100.0	83.9	232
Sahiwal	73.6	11.6	0.5	2.3	2.1	0.4	0.0	9.5	100.0	85.7	261
Pakpattan	64.0	18.5	0.9	1.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	14.1	100.0	83.3	221
Okara	59.5	13.6	1.4	1.3	2.5	0.0	0.0	21.7	100.0	74.5	344
Rawalpindi	88.0	0.4	0.8	0.0	2.2	0.6	0.0	8.1	100.0	89.2	496
Attock	84.2	0.6	0.4	1.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	11.9	100.0	85.2	168
Chakwal	86.0	1.3	1.8	1.2	1.6	0.3	0.7	6.9	100.0	89.2	120
Jhelum	81.3	6.4	0.7	1.3	2.7	0.6	0.0	7.1	100.0	88.3	97
Sargodha	69.5	5.9	5.2	2.2	3.7	2.2	0.0	11.3	100.0	80.6	319
Bhakkar	60.1	9.5	6.9	0.5	1.4	0.8	0.0	20.8	100.0	76.5	174
Khushab	79.7	4.5	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	14.2	100.0	84.5	127
Mianwali	77.7	5.9	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	14.2	100.0	84.7	184

[1] MICS indicator 5.5a; MDG indicator 5.5 - Antenatal care coverage

[a] Only the most qualified provider is considered in cases where more than one provider was reported.

Table D.RH.8: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percent distribution of ever married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and by the timing of first antenatal care visits, MICS Punjab, 2014.

	Percent distribution of women who had:							Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit							Number of women with a live birth in the last two years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of ever married women with a live birth in the last two years who had at least one ANC visit
	No antenatal care visits	One visit	Two visits	Three visits	4 or more visits[1]	DK/ Missing	Total	No antenatal care visits	First trimester	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months	DK/ Missing	Total			
Punjab	17.3	7.5	12.6	14.1	48.0	0.4	100.0	17.3	56.4	13.5	9.1	3.3	0.4	100.0	10,653	2.0	8,770
District																	
Bahawalpur	27.5	14.5	13.7	10.5	33.4	0.4	100.0	27.5	44.9	12.4	11.9	3.3	0.0	100.0	342	3.0	248
Bahawalnagar	33.6	13.9	11.5	12.6	28.3	0.0	100.0	33.6	41.5	10.7	9.8	4.4	0.0	100.0	254	3.0	169
RY Khan	43.8	12.4	11.7	9.9	22.2	0.0	100.0	43.8	32.5	10.9	8.5	4.1	0.3	100.0	472	3.0	264
DG Khan	36.7	12.0	13.0	13.9	23.3	1.1	100.0	36.7	31.6	15.3	11.6	4.1	0.6	100.0	361	3.0	226
Layyah	24.5	21.8	18.8	12.8	21.5	0.6	100.0	24.5	34.8	16.9	15.4	8.5	0.0	100.0	182	4.0	138
Muzaffargarh	30.0	11.9	15.2	13.8	29.1	0.0	100.0	30.0	39.1	15.8	11.5	3.5	0.2	100.0	414	3.0	289
Rajanpur	39.0	7.7	19.7	13.5	19.1	0.9	100.0	39.0	28.0	10.7	14.6	7.6	0.0	100.0	223	4.0	136
Faisalabad	7.2	3.9	9.7	12.2	66.3	0.6	100.0	7.2	73.9	9.1	6.1	2.8	1.0	100.0	692	2.0	635
Chiniot	1.9	6.7	18.3	26.8	46.4	0.0	100.0	1.9	66.0	16.7	9.0	6.1	0.4	100.0	123	2.0	120
Jhang	26.5	4.0	12.7	13.8	42.3	0.7	100.0	26.5	52.7	10.5	9.2	1.2	0.0	100.0	237	2.0	174
TT Singh	12.4	5.4	13.5	22.1	46.4	0.2	100.0	12.4	56.3	17.3	8.8	4.7	0.5	100.0	185	3.0	162
Gujranwala	17.6	5.3	9.3	9.5	58.0	0.3	100.0	17.6	67.2	7.6	5.0	1.9	0.7	100.0	481	2.0	393
Gujrat	7.2	1.0	6.9	10.2	73.9	0.7	100.0	7.2	77.6	9.6	4.7	0.4	0.3	100.0	258	2.0	238
Hafizabad	15.1	2.5	13.9	17.9	50.3	0.3	100.0	15.1	43.1	18.3	18.3	3.0	2.2	100.0	129	3.0	107
Mandi Bahauddin	17.0	4.4	15.1	16.9	45.7	0.8	100.0	17.0	50.4	17.8	11.2	3.6	0.0	100.0	173	3.0	143
Narowal	4.7	10.0	21.0	22.6	41.7	0.0	100.0	4.7	47.1	19.4	23.5	5.2	0.2	100.0	200	4.0	191
Sialkot	1.9	5.2	17.6	18.1	56.9	0.4	100.0	1.9	68.0	16.5	10.9	2.2	0.7	100.0	336	2.0	328
Lahore	10.6	1.8	4.6	10.0	72.9	0.1	100.0	10.6	71.9	12.7	3.9	0.7	0.1	100.0	988	2.0	882
Kasur	24.6	11.9	12.6	13.9	36.5	0.4	100.0	24.6	45.9	12.2	12.5	4.1	0.7	100.0	376	3.0	281
Nankana Sahib	13.4	5.0	13.3	14.2	53.5	0.6	100.0	13.4	57.0	9.9	15.1	3.2	1.4	100.0	182	3.0	155
Sheikhupura	14.9	6.5	8.8	13.1	56.1	0.6	100.0	14.9	62.1	13.7	6.0	2.9	0.4	100.0	369	2.0	312
Multan	11.2	6.8	12.6	13.8	55.1	0.5	100.0	11.2	67.1	16.0	4.6	1.1	0.0	100.0	465	2.0	413
Khanewal	12.4	10.1	20.7	20.2	36.5	0.0	100.0	12.4	58.3	15.8	9.3	4.2	0.0	100.0	289	3.0	253
Lodhran	26.4	9.9	12.1	18.9	32.4	0.3	100.0	26.4	52.8	13.1	6.4	1.4	0.0	100.0	176	2.0	130
Vehari	9.9	10.5	19.9	16.7	42.5	0.5	100.0	9.9	67.5	12.9	7.8	1.7	0.3	100.0	232	2.0	208
Sahiwal	9.5	7.3	17.4	21.5	44.3	0.0	100.0	9.5	54.3	17.2	13.8	5.2	0.0	100.0	261	3.0	236
Pakpattan	14.1	6.8	19.0	19.5	39.7	0.8	100.0	14.1	33.8	26.4	20.0	5.1	0.5	100.0	221	4.0	189
Okara	21.7	9.8	14.7	13.4	40.2	0.3	100.0	21.7	49.9	13.2	9.2	4.8	1.2	100.0	344	3.0	266

Table D.RH.8: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percent distribution of ever married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and by the timing of first antenatal care visits, MICS Punjab, 2014.

	Percent distribution of women who had:							Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit							Number of women with a live birth in the last two years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of ever married women with a live birth in the last two years who had at least one ANC visit
	No antenetal care visits	One visit	Two visits	Three visits	4 or more visits[1]	DK/ Missing	Total	No antenatal care visits	First trimester	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months	DK/ Missing	Total			
Rawalpindi	8.1	0.2	6.9	11.6	72.9	0.4	100.0	8.1	72.4	13.1	5.6	0.2	0.6	100.0	496	2.0	453
Attock	11.9	4.4	7.5	14.4	59.4	2.3	100.0	11.9	62.7	16.9	6.2	2.2	0.0	100.0	168	3.0	148
Chakwal	6.9	2.8	6.3	10.0	73.9	0.0	100.0	6.9	77.6	11.0	2.7	1.3	0.6	100.0	120	2.0	111
Jhelum	7.1	4.2	7.2	9.2	72.3	0.0	100.0	7.1	77.0	11.0	4.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	97	2.0	90
Sargodha	11.3	12.3	15.5	17.0	43.6	0.4	100.0	11.3	62.7	11.4	7.1	6.3	1.2	100.0	319	2.0	279
Bhakkar	20.8	13.5	17.9	18.7	28.5	0.6	100.0	20.8	38.7	18.0	14.4	7.0	1.1	100.0	174	3.2	136
Khushab	14.2	9.7	21.7	15.0	39.4	0.0	100.0	14.2	50.3	13.4	13.5	8.6	0.0	100.0	127	3.0	109
Mianwali	14.2	11.2	16.7	19.1	37.7	1.1	100.0	14.2	45.9	16.4	16.1	7.4	0.0	100.0	184	3.0	158
Punjab	17.3	7.5	12.6	14.1	48.0	0.4	100.0	17.3	56.4	13.5	9.1	3.3	0.4	100.0	10,653	2.0	8,770

[1] MICS indicator 5.5b; MDG indicator 5.5 - Antenatal care coverage

Table D.RH.9: Content of antenatal care

Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who, at least once, had their blood pressure measured, urine sample taken, blood sample taken and weight measured as part of antenatal care, during the pregnancy for the last birth, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of their last birth, had:						
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Weight measured	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken[1]	All four, Blood pressure measured, urine & blood sample taken and weight measured[2]	Number of ever married women with a live birth in the last two years
Punjab	72.2	55.4	50.3	43.9	45.3	36.3	10,653
District							
Bahawalpur	59.8	40.3	36.3	33.9	31.8	27.8	342
Bahawalnagar	58.9	40.7	37.5	30.8	32.5	25.1	254
RY Khan	48.0	35.3	28.5	23.0	25.2	15.8	472
DG Khan	37.3	23.5	21.2	14.8	15.5	10.3	361
Layyah	53.6	28.1	23.8	18.0	16.7	10.8	182
Muzaffargarh	53.0	31.1	29.7	17.7	23.7	15.2	414
Rajanpur	45.6	22.6	19.4	17.6	14.6	9.4	223
Faisalabad	82.5	74.0	67.6	56.1	63.5	50.5	692
Chiniot	77.4	59.7	46.2	34.8	43.6	31.7	123
Jhang	67.3	51.7	40.5	29.1	39.1	25.6	237
TT Singh	79.2	56.2	47.6	33.4	44.6	29.1	185
Gujranwala	77.8	64.2	58.6	50.8	51.9	41.9	481
Gujrat	90.5	71.4	68.5	69.6	62.5	56.6	258
Hafizabad	71.0	33.5	35.1	34.8	24.3	17.1	129
Mandi Bahauddin	75.9	49.6	45.6	36.9	39.4	27.5	173
Narowal	79.2	61.8	30.7	27.1	27.3	17.1	200
Sialkot	87.6	79.3	66.8	61.9	62.0	53.6	336
Lahore	84.4	77.3	73.8	73.9	70.5	67.0	988
Kasur	58.7	33.1	27.2	28.5	20.8	15.3	376
Nankana Sahib	77.5	55.1	51.5	49.8	41.7	31.5	182
Sheikhupura	76.1	55.6	48.5	52.0	43.9	39.5	369
Multan	77.2	51.0	49.9	45.0	42.0	33.3	465
Khanewal	74.9	46.0	41.5	33.7	35.9	23.4	289
Lodhran	64.7	45.9	35.8	32.3	32.7	20.3	176
Vehari	77.4	39.1	29.1	29.4	23.5	14.0	232
Sahiwal	76.7	57.6	57.5	44.8	50.5	35.2	261
Pakpattan	71.8	48.9	44.1	33.1	36.5	24.6	221
Okara	64.4	48.2	42.4	37.2	36.5	28.7	344
Rawalpindi	90.4	86.7	85.9	81.3	85.1	79.3	496
Attock	81.2	77.7	72.4	74.0	71.5	68.0	168
Chakwal	87.7	83.7	83.7	78.6	82.4	76.1	120
Jhelum	87.4	85.2	80.3	74.8	78.8	72.1	97
Sargodha	78.6	64.1	60.6	43.7	54.9	38.7	319
Bhakkar	64.9	46.3	45.6	19.4	36.2	17.2	174
Khushab	75.7	59.7	54.0	35.7	48.2	32.9	127
Mianwali	74.5	48.2	47.2	20.8	39.1	18.1	184

[1] **MICS indicator 5.6 - Content of antenatal care**
[2] **MICS indicator 5.S1 - Contents of antenatal care (All four)**

Table D.RH.10: Assistance during delivery and caesarian section

Percent distribution of ever married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by person providing assistance at delivery, and percentage of births delivered by C-section, Punjab, 2014.

	Person assisting at delivery								Percent delivered by C-section			
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Lady health visitor (LHV)	Traditional birth attendant (TBA)	Relative/ Friend	Other/ Missing	No attendant	Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant[1]	Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total[2]	Number of ever married women who had a live birth in the last two years
Punjab	52.3	9.6	2.8	33.2	1.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	64.7	14.8	8.8	23.6	10,653
District													
Bahawalpur	36.7	3.8	0.7	55.1	1.6	1.8	0.3	100.0	41.2	12.8	7.9	20.7	342
Bahawalnagar	37.6	3.7	1.4	56.8	0.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	42.6	14.0	5.9	19.9	254
RY Khan	38.6	4.1	0.2	55.7	0.2	1.2	0.0	100.0	42.9	11.7	7.6	19.3	472
DG Khan	23.5	8.3	7.9	49.2	10.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	39.6	2.6	3.7	6.3	361
Layyah	24.3	14.7	7.6	48.9	4.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	46.7	3.7	3.4	7.2	182
Muzaffargarh	28.9	9.4	6.2	53.7	1.2	0.5	0.3	100.0	44.5	5.9	6.2	12.1	414
Rajanpur	19.2	3.6	6.8	64.1	6.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	29.6	3.2	3.3	6.5	223
Faisalabad	61.1	14.0	1.9	22.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	77.0	15.2	11.6	26.8	692
Chiniot	51.8	19.6	2.5	24.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	73.9	13.7	9.0	22.6	123
Jhang	51.7	11.2	2.9	32.4	1.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	65.9	11.9	10.7	22.6	237
TT Singh	45.8	11.8	5.5	36.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	63.0	12.0	9.5	21.5	185
Gujranwala	59.0	19.1	4.4	16.8	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	82.5	18.8	7.8	26.6	481
Gujrat	72.1	12.4	0.5	14.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	85.0	25.4	13.0	38.4	258
Hafizabad	67.2	4.6	0.5	27.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	72.3	14.5	17.3	31.8	129
Mandi Bahauddin	40.6	7.9	2.4	48.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	50.9	8.1	12.8	20.9	173
Narowal	37.1	23.4	1.0	36.4	1.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	61.5	4.2	3.8	8.0	200
Sialkot	63.8	14.3	0.8	21.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	78.9	16.6	13.0	29.6	336
Lahore	76.8	4.2	0.0	17.8	0.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	81.1	26.6	11.8	38.5	988
Kasur	34.4	15.1	3.3	45.9	0.4	0.6	0.3	100.0	52.8	5.6	7.8	13.4	376
Nankana Sahib	64.3	9.5	0.0	25.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	73.8	13.7	10.3	24.0	182
Sheikhupura	57.8	13.6	0.4	26.1	0.7	1.4	0.0	100.0	71.8	13.3	13.3	26.7	369
Multan	54.5	7.6	4.6	32.0	0.3	0.9	0.0	100.0	66.8	17.3	7.8	25.1	465
Khanewal	47.4	9.1	3.2	38.7	0.4	1.2	0.0	100.0	59.7	16.1	9.3	25.4	289
Lodhran	43.3	1.6	0.7	53.3	0.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	45.6	12.5	6.3	18.8	176
Vehari	52.8	5.3	1.7	40.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	59.7	18.1	8.2	26.2	232
Sahiwal	56.3	11.1	1.0	30.5	0.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	68.5	25.6	9.9	35.5	261
Pakpattan	44.1	17.2	1.8	35.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	63.1	21.3	7.5	28.8	221
Okara	45.5	15.7	3.0	34.8	0.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	64.2	21.0	6.7	27.7	344

Table D.RH.10: Assistance during delivery and caesarian section

Percent distribution of ever married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by person providing assistance at delivery, and percentage of births delivered by C-section, Punjab, 2014.

	Person assisting at delivery								Percent delivered by C-section			
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Lady health visitor (LHV)	Traditional birth attendant (TBA)	Relative/ Friend	Other/ Missing	No attendant	Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant[1]	Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total[2]	Number of ever married women who had a live birth in the last two years
Rawalpindi	80.1	2.8	2.4	10.8	2.8	1.1	0.0	100.0	85.3	14.6	11.2	25.7	496
Attock	63.5	2.6	2.0	25.5	3.8	2.7	0.0	100.0	68.1	13.2	6.9	20.0	168
Chakwal	69.5	3.3	5.1	20.2	1.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	77.9	14.7	6.4	21.2	120
Jhelum	72.3	9.2	1.9	14.6	1.2	0.7	0.0	100.0	83.5	21.5	6.3	27.9	97
Sargodha	53.6	9.9	6.4	28.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	70.0	16.0	9.2	25.3	319
Bhakkar	33.8	9.8	9.1	45.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	52.7	6.9	4.3	11.2	174
Khushab	55.7	9.4	3.6	24.4	6.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	68.7	13.5	9.6	23.1	127
Mianwali	54.0	9.6	4.9	24.9	5.5	1.1	0.0	100.0	68.5	9.0	4.2	13.1	184
Punjab	52.3	9.6	2.8	33.2	1.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	64.7	14.8	8.8	23.6	10,653

[1] MICS indicator 5.7; MDG indicator 5.2 - Skilled attendant at delivery

[2] MICS indicator 5.9 - Caesarean section

Table D.RH.11: Place of delivery

Percent distribution of ever married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by place of delivery of their last birth, Punjab, 2014.

	Place of delivery							
	Health facility							
	Public sector	Private sector	Home	Other	Missing/ DK	Total	Delivered in health facility[1]	Number of ever married women with a live birth in the last two years
Punjab	17.9	42.8	38.7	0.1	0.4	100.0	60.8	10,653
District								
Bahawalpur	10.8	29.9	57.5	0.0	1.8	100.0	40.7	342
Bahawalnagar	9.5	31.8	58.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	41.3	254
RY Khan	10.6	31.3	56.9	0.0	1.2	100.0	41.8	472
DG Khan	9.9	25.5	64.1	0.0	0.6	100.0	35.3	361
Layyah	13.4	22.6	63.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	36.0	182
Muzaffargarh	10.2	27.9	61.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	38.1	414
Rajanpur	13.1	16.4	70.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	29.5	223
Faisalabad	12.4	61.8	25.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	74.2	692
Chiniot	8.9	62.7	28.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	71.7	123
Jhang	10.5	52.2	36.6	0.3	0.4	100.0	62.7	237
TT Singh	11.5	47.4	41.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	58.9	185
Gujranwala	11.7	62.4	25.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	74.1	481
Gujrat	27.5	53.8	18.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	81.3	258
Hafizabad	16.7	53.2	30.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	70.0	129
Mandi Bahauddin	6.7	37.1	56.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	43.8	173
Narowal	11.4	41.3	47.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	52.7	200
Sialkot	17.8	51.7	30.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	69.5	336
Lahore	35.4	45.1	19.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	80.5	988
Kasur	16.4	32.1	50.9	0.0	0.6	100.0	48.5	376
Nankana Sahib	18.6	53.8	27.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	72.4	182
Sheikhupura	24.9	43.1	30.8	0.0	1.2	100.0	68.0	369
Multan	15.5	47.4	36.2	0.0	0.9	100.0	62.9	465
Khanewal	8.4	45.2	45.2	0.0	1.2	100.0	53.6	289
Lodhran	10.2	34.2	55.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	44.4	176
Vehari	12.9	44.9	42.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	57.8	232
Sahiwal	15.5	50.4	33.7	0.0	0.4	100.0	65.9	261
Pakpattan	7.8	50.0	42.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	57.8	221
Okara	13.5	46.4	39.9	0.0	0.2	100.0	59.9	344
Rawalpindi	46.1	36.6	16.2	0.0	1.1	100.0	82.7	496
Attock	27.6	34.9	35.0	1.2	1.4	100.0	62.4	168
Chakwal	35.2	39.4	24.2	0.3	0.9	100.0	74.5	120
Jhelum	39.0	38.7	21.6	0.0	0.7	100.0	77.7	97
Sargodha	16.3	48.1	35.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	64.4	319
Bhakkar	14.6	30.0	55.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	44.6	174
Khushab	15.5	44.3	40.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	59.8	127
Mianwali	23.2	41.4	33.7	0.6	1.1	100.0	64.6	184

[1] **MICS indicator 5.8 - Institutional deliveries**

Table D.RH.12: Post-partum stay in health facility

Percent distribution of ever married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who had their last birth delivered in a health facility by duration of stay in health facility, Punjab, 2014.

	Duration of stay in health facility								
	Less than 6 hours	6-11 hours	12-23 hours	1-2 days	3 days or more	DK/ Missing	Total	12 hours or more[1]	Number of ever married women who had their last birth delivered in a health facility in the last 2 years
Punjab	39.8	7.9	1.6	15.3	35.1	0.3	100.0	52.0	6,473
District									
Bahawalpur	29.3	6.4	1.1	21.3	41.4	0.6	100.0	63.7	139
Bahawalnagar	36.0	7.1	1.8	21.6	33.4	0.0	100.0	56.9	105
RY Khan	30.1	11.4	0.9	20.0	37.6	0.0	100.0	58.5	198
DG Khan	66.1	5.6	1.0	12.3	13.9	1.1	100.0	27.2	128
Layyah	63.6	8.0	3.1	11.0	14.2	0.0	100.0	28.4	66
Muzaffargarh	53.8	8.0	1.8	13.1	23.3	0.0	100.0	38.2	158
Rajanpur	66.3	6.7	1.5	4.9	20.5	0.0	100.0	26.9	66
Faisalabad	39.9	9.7	2.1	11.8	36.0	0.5	100.0	49.9	513
Chiniot	45.5	11.6	1.4	9.4	32.2	0.0	100.0	42.9	88
Jhang	50.5	6.4	0.9	6.5	35.6	0.0	100.0	43.0	149
TT Singh	39.4	11.1	3.7	8.9	36.9	0.0	100.0	49.5	109
Gujranwala	45.3	7.9	1.9	12.0	32.5	0.3	100.0	46.5	357
Gujrat	34.4	9.1	2.4	11.3	42.8	0.0	100.0	56.5	210
Hafizabad	26.3	10.1	1.5	19.2	42.0	0.9	100.0	62.7	90
Mandi Bahauddin	38.9	2.7	3.3	11.2	42.9	1.1	100.0	57.4	76
Narowal	55.0	9.0	1.6	19.9	14.4	0.0	100.0	35.9	106
Sialkot	33.9	7.0	0.9	20.4	37.9	0.0	100.0	59.1	234
Lahore	22.1	12.9	3.6	15.7	45.7	0.0	100.0	65.0	796
Kasur	57.3	4.2	0.0	10.6	27.1	0.9	100.0	37.7	182
Nankana Sahib	47.6	6.2	1.6	15.3	29.3	0.0	100.0	46.2	131
Sheikhupura	38.8	7.0	0.3	14.9	38.4	0.6	100.0	53.6	251
Multan	40.8	5.7	0.8	15.4	36.9	0.5	100.0	53.0	292
Khanewal	36.4	1.3	0.5	15.0	45.7	1.1	100.0	61.2	155
Lodhran	37.1	10.6	0.0	11.3	41.1	0.0	100.0	52.3	78
Vehari	42.1	7.0	1.6	5.4	42.4	1.5	100.0	49.3	134
Sahiwal	31.9	4.6	1.5	12.0	49.9	0.0	100.0	63.5	172
Pakpattan	33.0	6.7	0.0	13.8	46.5	0.0	100.0	60.3	128
Okara	41.3	6.0	1.2	10.6	40.6	0.3	100.0	52.4	206
Rawalpindi	37.1	6.6	1.5	32.4	22.4	0.0	100.0	56.3	411
Attock	34.8	7.4	2.4	23.4	32.0	0.0	100.0	57.8	105
Chakwal	51.1	7.9	0.0	26.3	14.7	0.0	100.0	41.0	89
Jhelum	37.1	9.9	0.4	20.7	31.9	0.0	100.0	53.0	75
Sargodha	47.8	4.7	1.7	14.5	31.4	0.0	100.0	47.5	205
Bhakkar	59.2	4.9	0.0	14.5	21.4	0.0	100.0	35.9	78
Khushab	46.2	4.9	0.0	10.1	38.8	0.0	100.0	48.9	76
Mianwali	60.1	9.7	1.7	9.2	19.2	0.0	100.0	30.1	119

[1] **MICS indicator 5.10 - Post-partum stay in health facility**

Table D.RH.13: Post-natal health checks for newborns

Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years whose last live birth received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution whose last live birth received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post natal health checks, Punjab, 2014.

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home[a]	PNC visit for newborns[b]								Post-natal health check for the newborn[1, c]	Number of last live births in the last two years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	DK/ Missing	Total		
Punjab	88.3	5.5	2.5	2.0	4.7	10.2	72.7	2.4	100.0	88.8	10,653
District											
Bahawalpur	89.0	15.9	9.9	3.5	3.9	7.3	52.2	7.4	100.0	90.0	342
Bahawalnagar	98.1	7.1	8.3	3.6	7.7	6.3	66.4	0.6	100.0	98.1	254
RY Khan	97.8	0.4	4.1	2.8	8.8	8.6	75.3	0.0	100.0	97.8	472
DG Khan	69.7	16.1	1.3	1.3	1.6	3.0	72.9	3.8	100.0	71.7	361
Layyah	80.0	16.1	1.7	1.7	2.6	1.6	73.3	3.1	100.0	80.6	182
Muzaffargarh	78.3	15.0	2.8	1.7	2.8	2.9	72.2	2.7	100.0	79.4	414
Rajanpur	81.1	19.9	3.3	2.3	3.7	2.8	65.4	2.6	100.0	81.8	223
Faisalabad	87.8	2.4	2.0	1.7	5.2	12.4	73.4	2.9	100.0	88.8	692
Chiniot	97.1	2.3	2.0	0.9	2.6	14.5	76.0	1.8	100.0	97.1	123
Jhang	89.7	9.4	2.6	2.1	3.4	12.3	64.4	5.7	100.0	90.1	237
TT Singh	92.6	7.1	0.6	1.6	5.3	10.5	73.0	1.9	100.0	92.6	185
Gujranwala	90.1	3.1	3.4	1.4	4.9	15.3	68.5	3.3	100.0	91.0	481
Gujrat	95.4	2.6	2.6	0.9	4.6	29.8	59.2	0.2	100.0	95.4	258
Hafizabad	98.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.2	17.1	75.7	0.0	100.0	98.9	129
Mandi Bahauddin	95.2	1.6	3.2	1.2	3.8	10.2	78.7	1.2	100.0	95.2	173
Narowal	91.7	2.1	1.8	0.7	1.5	4.6	88.3	1.0	100.0	91.7	200
Sialkot	93.6	1.1	2.0	1.3	2.7	14.7	77.4	0.8	100.0	94.6	336
Lahore	89.8	2.1	1.0	1.9	4.4	13.1	76.3	1.2	100.0	89.9	988
Kasur	75.8	6.2	1.7	0.9	2.7	5.9	80.7	2.1	100.0	76.6	376
Nankana Sahib	95.7	1.1	2.5	1.2	1.1	9.1	84.1	0.9	100.0	96.1	182
Sheikhupura	84.2	4.5	2.9	0.7	2.6	10.0	77.3	2.1	100.0	84.4	369
Multan	86.9	6.3	1.0	1.6	5.4	8.0	69.4	8.3	100.0	87.6	465
Khanewal	89.9	5.0	0.0	1.9	8.5	6.1	77.1	1.5	100.0	90.5	289
Lodhran	95.7	0.2	0.9	3.2	6.2	9.4	80.1	0.0	100.0	95.7	176
Vehari	95.7	2.3	1.5	0.6	4.6	6.2	84.9	0.0	100.0	95.7	232
Sahiwal	88.7	1.8	2.1	4.6	8.8	19.7	62.9	0.0	100.0	89.2	261
Pakpattan	91.9	1.9	0.4	4.3	5.6	14.4	73.4	0.0	100.0	92.8	221
Okara	74.8	5.5	1.2	3.0	5.7	6.8	77.1	0.8	100.0	76.0	344
Rawalpindi	85.3	6.0	1.9	2.9	2.3	6.2	73.8	6.9	100.0	85.6	496
Attock	83.6	4.5	4.2	1.7	5.8	14.3	68.8	0.8	100.0	85.0	168
Chakwal	92.7	4.0	2.1	4.2	8.6	12.7	65.6	2.8	100.0	93.0	120
Jhelum	94.5	2.4	3.8	0.4	6.2	18.9	67.1	1.1	100.0	94.5	97
Sargodha	88.0	10.9	0.7	2.1	8.1	15.2	58.4	4.5	100.0	88.5	319
Bhakkar	95.6	1.4	7.5	2.2	5.0	6.8	77.3	0.0	100.0	95.9	174
Khushab	90.7	0.4	4.5	2.0	4.5	10.8	77.8	0.0	100.0	90.7	127
Mianwali	92.2	2.8	3.9	2.2	3.9	8.4	78.9	0.0	100.0	93.3	184

[1] MICS indicator 5.11 - Post-natal health check for the newborn

[a] Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).

[b] Post-natal care visits (PNC) refer to a separate visit to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services. PNC visits do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home (see note [a] above).

[c] Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note [a] above), as well as PNC visits (see note [b] above) within two days of delivery.

Table D.RH.15: Post-natal health checks for mothers

Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth at the time of last birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post natal health checks, Punjab, 2014.

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home[a]	PNC visit for mothers[b]								Post-natal health check for the mother[1, c]	Number of ever married women who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	DK/ Missing	Total		
Punjab	86.0	2.2	1.8	1.7	4.0	17.0	71.8	1.5	100.0	86.3	10,653
District											
Bahawalpur	85.4	6.8	10.6	3.2	3.4	10.8	60.4	4.8	100.0	86.5	342
Bahawalnagar	91.6	3.5	5.5	3.1	5.3	10.8	71.5	0.5	100.0	91.6	254
RY Khan	95.7	0.4	3.3	3.3	6.8	13.1	73.0	0.0	100.0	95.7	472
DG Khan	59.5	5.6	0.9	0.3	2.0	2.8	86.0	2.5	100.0	60.2	361
Layyah	77.6	0.2	0.3	2.8	1.0	3.4	90.2	2.1	100.0	78.1	182
Muzaffargarh	71.4	1.7	1.1	0.9	3.1	3.5	87.1	2.7	100.0	71.7	414
Rajanpur	72.9	2.5	0.6	1.4	8.3	4.9	81.7	0.6	100.0	73.4	223
Faisalabad	86.8	2.3	0.9	1.6	3.8	19.8	69.5	2.2	100.0	87.7	692
Chiniot	96.2	0.0	2.5	0.4	2.7	23.6	70.4	0.5	100.0	96.2	123
Jhang	90.9	2.5	1.8	3.0	3.9	17.5	67.9	3.4	100.0	91.2	237
TT Singh	92.3	1.4	1.9	2.2	2.3	24.0	68.1	0.0	100.0	92.3	185
Gujranwala	91.0	2.2	1.4	2.0	5.0	20.4	66.5	2.4	100.0	91.4	481
Gujrat	95.6	1.7	1.4	1.2	3.4	40.0	52.2	0.0	100.0	96.1	258
Hafizabad	97.5	0.0	1.8	1.0	2.1	30.9	62.9	1.2	100.0	97.5	129
Mandi	96.2	1.0	2.4	1.4	1.4	24.3	69.2	0.3	100.0	96.2	173
Narowal	89.3	0.2	1.3	1.2	0.4	7.0	89.5	0.4	100.0	89.3	200
Sialkot	87.9	0.3	1.1	0.4	2.1	23.2	72.5	0.3	100.0	89.0	336
Lahore	89.1	0.9	0.3	1.6	3.9	29.0	63.6	0.7	100.0	89.2	988
Kasur	73.5	4.2	1.4	0.8	2.3	10.4	80.4	0.5	100.0	74.3	376
Nankana Sahib	92.0	0.0	1.8	1.4	2.4	19.3	73.6	1.4	100.0	92.0	182
Sheikhupura	84.4	2.3	2.8	1.7	5.1	15.5	71.0	1.7	100.0	84.6	369
Multan	85.4	5.1	0.5	1.1	5.4	11.0	69.9	6.9	100.0	85.4	465
Khanewal	90.3	2.4	0.3	1.2	6.8	15.4	72.9	1.0	100.0	90.3	289
Lodhran	94.4	0.0	0.0	3.8	2.3	15.2	78.7	0.0	100.0	94.4	176
Vehari	93.3	0.0	0.4	0.7	5.5	20.7	72.7	0.0	100.0	93.3	232
Sahiwal	88.8	0.3	0.8	4.4	2.8	27.8	63.8	0.0	100.0	89.1	261
Pakpattan	91.9	0.4	0.0	2.7	4.9	26.3	65.2	0.5	100.0	91.9	221
Okara	71.4	2.1	0.0	0.8	1.9	9.8	84.4	1.1	100.0	71.9	344
Rawalpindi	81.3	1.7	1.5	1.9	3.6	10.0	78.7	2.7	100.0	81.6	496
Attock	81.9	2.4	1.0	1.5	4.6	13.3	76.8	0.4	100.0	81.9	168
Chakwal	93.4	3.2	2.3	1.3	3.0	18.8	69.6	1.9	100.0	93.4	120
Jhelum	92.8	1.9	2.0	0.9	4.9	26.5	63.8	0.0	100.0	92.8	97
Sargodha	83.1	7.5	2.6	2.2	8.2	19.1	57.9	2.6	100.0	83.8	319
Bhakkar	95.1	1.0	6.0	1.7	5.4	13.8	72.1	0.0	100.0	95.4	174
Khushab	90.1	0.3	5.0	1.6	5.6	22.3	65.2	0.0	100.0	90.1	127
Mianwali	92.5	2.4	3.9	1.4	2.3	16.9	73.1	0.0	100.0	93.1	184

[1] MICS indicator 5.12 - Post-natal health check for the mother

[a] Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).

[b] Post-natal care visits (PNC) refer to a separate visit to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services. PNC visits do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home (see note [a] above).

[c] Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note [a] above), as well as PNC visits (see note [b] above) within two days of delivery.

Table D.RH.17: Post-natal health checks for mothers and newborns

Percent distribution of ever married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by post-natal health checks for the mother and newborn, within two days of the most recent birth, Punjab, 2014.

	Health checks or PNC visits within 2 days of birth for:						
	Both mothers and newborns	Mothers only	Newborns only	Neither mother nor newborn	DK/ Missing	Total	Number of ever married women age 15-49 years who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
Punjab	83.5	1.9	4.4	9.2	1.0	100.0	10,653
District							
Bahawalpur	80.7	2.2	6.1	7.4	3.5	100.0	342
Bahawalnagar	91.6	0.0	6.5	1.9	0.0	100.0	254
RY Khan	95.7	0.0	2.1	2.2	0.0	100.0	472
DG Khan	57.2	1.4	12.9	26.9	1.7	100.0	361
Layyah	74.2	2.0	4.5	17.4	1.9	100.0	182
Muzaffargarh	69.8	0.7	8.4	19.9	1.2	100.0	414
Rajanpur	72.1	0.6	9.0	17.6	0.6	100.0	223
Faisalabad	83.3	2.2	3.9	8.4	2.2	100.0	692
Chiniot	95.7	0.0	0.9	2.9	0.5	100.0	123
Jhang	86.4	2.6	1.5	7.3	2.2	100.0	237
TT Singh	91.8	0.5	0.8	6.9	0.0	100.0	185
Gujranwala	86.6	3.0	2.7	6.0	1.7	100.0	481
Gujrat	93.4	2.7	2.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	258
Hafizabad	97.1	0.5	1.8	0.7	0.0	100.0	129
Mandi Bahauddin	94.8	1.0	0.0	3.8	0.3	100.0	173
Narowal	89.0	0.0	2.4	8.3	0.2	100.0	200
Sialkot	87.2	1.8	7.4	3.6	0.0	100.0	336
Lahore	86.4	2.4	3.1	7.7	0.5	100.0	988
Kasur	70.5	3.5	5.8	19.9	0.2	100.0	376
Nankana Sahib	90.7	1.3	5.4	2.7	0.0	100.0	182
Sheikhupura	79.2	4.8	4.6	10.8	0.6	100.0	369
Multan	76.8	4.0	6.2	8.4	4.6	100.0	465
Khanewal	88.3	0.9	1.1	8.6	1.0	100.0	289
Lodhran	94.4	0.0	1.3	4.3	0.0	100.0	176
Vehari	92.4	0.9	3.3	3.4	0.0	100.0	232
Sahiwal	88.2	0.9	1.0	9.9	0.0	100.0	261
Pakpattan	90.9	0.9	1.9	6.3	0.0	100.0	221
Okara	68.6	3.3	7.4	20.7	0.0	100.0	344
Rawalpindi	76.7	3.2	7.2	11.2	1.6	100.0	496
Attock	80.0	1.9	5.0	13.1	0.0	100.0	168
Chakwal	91.0	1.6	1.3	5.4	0.8	100.0	120
Jhelum	92.4	0.4	2.1	5.1	0.0	100.0	97
Sargodha	80.1	2.3	7.0	9.2	1.3	100.0	319
Bhakkar	95.0	0.4	1.0	3.6	0.0	100.0	174
Khushab	88.8	1.3	2.0	7.9	0.0	100.0	127
Mianwali	92.2	0.9	1.1	5.8	0.0	100.0	184

Table D.CD.1: Early childhood education

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an organized early childhood education programme, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending early childhood education[1]	Number of children age 36-59 months
Punjab	25.7	11,527
District		
Bahawalpur	12.2	399
Bahawalnagar	14.0	343
RY Khan	14.5	656
DG Khan	12.1	387
Layyah	15.0	225
Muzaffargarh	14.5	494
Rajanpur	17.0	277
Faisalabad	32.9	729
Chiniot	16.4	148
Jhang	23.7	257
TT Singh	30.4	218
Gujranwala	34.7	499
Gujrat	29.8	311
Hafizabad	23.1	128
Mandi Bahauddin	29.0	173
Narowal	40.4	214
Sialkot	40.3	378
Lahore	34.3	1,044
Kasur	28.1	363
Nankana Sahib	35.4	158
Sheikhupura	27.4	366
Multan	15.4	468
Khanewal	13.9	288
Lodhran	10.2	191
Vehari	14.3	301
Sahiwal	22.5	231
Pakpattan	28.0	215
Okara	23.3	368
Rawalpindi	49.5	484
Attock	42.6	184
Chakwal	49.4	131
Jhelum	42.2	100
Sargodha	33.6	320
Bhakkar	14.5	173
Khushab	23.1	141
Mianwali	13.1	166

[1] MICS indicator 6.1 - Attendance to early childhood education

Table D.CD.2: Support for learning

Percentage of children age 36-59 months with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by biological fathers and mothers, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities[1]	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children living with their:		Number of children age 36-59 months	Percentage of children with whom biological fathers have engaged in four or more activities[2]	Mean number of activities with biological fathers	Number of children age 36-59 months living with their biological fathers	Percentage of children with whom biological mothers have engaged in four or more activities[3]	Mean number of activities with biological mothers	Number of children age 36-59 months living with their biological mothers
			Biological father	Biological mother							
Punjab	35.0	2.8	91.3	98.5	11,527	2.6	0.8	10,525	11.8	1.3	11,349
District											
Bahawalpur	30.5	2.8	93.9	97.8	399	2.5	1.1	375	6.0	1.1	390
Bahawalnagar	18.3	2.6	93.9	98.8	343	0.9	0.9	322	3.3	0.7	339
RY Khan	17.0	2.5	95.5	98.8	656	0.6	0.8	626	1.8	0.6	648
DG Khan	20.9	2.2	83.9	99.0	387	1.3	0.6	325	10.5	0.9	384
Layyah	23.1	2.2	93.1	99.3	225	2.8	0.7	209	4.8	0.6	223
Muzaffargarh	23.8	2.3	89.6	97.6	494	1.4	0.5	443	6.5	0.7	482
Rajanpur	20.3	2.1	94.7	98.2	277	6.1	0.7	263	3.9	0.5	272
Faisalabad	52.6	3.6	94.8	99.3	729	3.0	0.9	692	17.1	1.8	725
Chiniot	38.5	3.1	96.7	96.5	148	0.3	0.8	143	11.2	1.4	143
Jhang	41.0	3.1	97.9	99.0	257	2.1	0.8	251	9.1	1.3	254
TT Singh	58.9	3.9	93.7	98.3	218	3.9	1.1	204	15.9	2.0	214
Gujranwala	44.1	3.3	87.2	98.9	499	2.9	0.9	435	13.6	1.4	493
Gujrat	41.6	3.0	67.0	98.8	311	1.4	0.7	208	22.0	1.9	307
Hafizabad	26.0	2.4	92.1	100.0	128	1.2	0.6	118	8.2	0.9	128
Mandi Bahauddin	26.6	2.3	79.6	98.3	173	2.5	0.7	137	4.9	1.0	170
Narowal	48.0	3.4	72.9	98.0	214	0.7	0.6	156	18.2	1.7	210
Sialkot	49.1	3.3	78.7	99.3	378	3.7	0.6	298	17.3	1.6	376
Lahore	46.1	3.2	94.9	98.9	1,044	4.4	1.1	991	25.8	2.1	1,033
Kasur	42.4	2.9	96.5	98.9	363	3.6	1.1	351	19.6	1.7	359
Nankana Sahib	28.0	2.6	89.4	97.3	158	2.1	0.7	141	4.8	0.9	154
Sheikhupura	39.7	3.1	92.8	97.0	366	3.8	0.8	339	11.0	1.2	355
Multan	25.8	2.4	95.3	98.9	468	1.8	0.9	445	8.2	1.0	462
Khanewal	20.5	2.3	94.8	98.3	288	0.5	0.7	273	1.9	0.7	284
Lodhran	12.9	1.9	97.4	99.3	191	1.6	0.7	186	1.1	0.6	190
Vehari	19.2	2.2	91.3	96.7	301	1.5	0.8	274	4.6	0.9	290

Table D.CD.2: Support for learning

Percentage of children age 36-59 months with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by biological fathers and mothers, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities[1]	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children living with their:		Number of children age 36-59 months	Percentage of children with whom biological fathers have engaged in four or more activities[2]	Mean number of activities with biological fathers	Number of children age 36-59 months living with their biological fathers	Percentage of children with whom biological mothers have engaged in four or more activities[3]	Mean number of activities with biological mothers	Number of children age 36-59 months living with their biological mothers
			Biological father	Biological mother							
Sahiwal	38.8	2.8	91.1	96.8	231	4.7	1.0	211	7.0	1.0	224
Pakpattan	32.6	2.7	93.7	98.5	215	2.9	0.9	202	2.7	0.8	212
Okara	34.7	2.6	93.3	97.3	368	2.5	0.9	343	5.9	1.1	358
Rawalpindi	58.2	3.6	89.7	98.7	484	3.3	1.0	434	28.9	2.1	478
Attock	40.9	3.0	90.2	99.8	184	2.7	0.8	166	17.0	1.5	183
Chakwal	41.2	3.1	84.9	100.0	131	1.3	0.7	112	14.0	1.6	131
Jhelum	43.4	3.2	84.5	98.0	100	2.8	0.9	84	18.2	1.8	98
Sargodha	32.5	2.7	96.9	98.2	320	3.2	0.8	310	11.3	1.4	314
Bhakkar	17.8	1.8	98.8	99.3	173	2.2	0.8	170	4.8	1.0	171
Khushab	24.8	2.4	93.0	95.1	141	3.7	0.8	131	5.1	1.0	134
Mianwali	23.6	2.1	94.2	97.4	166	2.3	0.7	156	6.7	1.0	161
Punjab	35.0	2.8	91.3	98.5	11,527	2.6	0.8	10,525	11.8	1.3	11,349

[1] MICS indicator 6.2 - Support for learning

[2] MICS Indicator 6.3 - Father's support for learning

[3] MICS Indicator 6.4 - Mother's support for learning

[a] The background characteristic "Mother's education" refers to the education level of the respondent to the Questionnaire for Children Under Five, and covers both mothers and primary caretakers, who are interviewed when the mother is not listed in the same household. Since indicator 6.4 reports on the biological mother's support for learning, this background characteristic refers to only the educational levels of biological mothers when calculated for the indicator in question.

Table D.CD.3: Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 5 by numbers of children's books present in the household, and by playthings that child plays with, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				Number of children under age 5
	3 or more children's books[1]	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/ manufactured toys	Household objects/objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings[2]	
Punjab	7.6	0.3	27.3	64.7	61.5	52.5	27,495
District							
Bahawalpur	3.1	0.4	14.9	48.2	53.9	30.4	912
Bahawalnagar	1.7	0.0	13.8	48.3	59.2	32.1	751
RY Khan	1.5	0.0	10.8	46.0	65.7	35.3	1,417
DG Khan	3.5	0.3	58.5	43.6	71.6	60.2	898
Layyah	3.4	0.0	60.1	47.2	63.9	59.8	514
Muzaffargarh	2.8	0.0	58.1	43.8	64.8	57.4	1,118
Rajanpur	1.8	0.0	52.7	35.0	66.2	50.4	621
Faisalabad	3.4	0.3	23.8	77.0	63.8	61.1	1,807
Chiniot	1.2	0.2	23.4	70.9	69.2	60.6	335
Jhang	0.9	0.0	45.9	68.7	73.7	70.8	626
TT Singh	2.7	0.1	48.9	74.1	67.8	69.3	503
Gujranwala	13.0	0.2	29.5	74.6	59.8	56.0	1,210
Gujrat	8.6	0.2	15.7	82.2	52.7	54.0	744
Hafizabad	5.1	0.0	16.0	67.1	69.9	55.4	310
Mandi Bahauddin	9.3	0.0	17.5	77.0	67.5	62.5	401
Narowal	14.6	0.0	32.1	74.2	58.8	56.5	529
Sialkot	19.6	0.4	30.6	81.8	62.0	59.9	906
Lahore	16.4	0.6	11.1	79.9	47.2	45.2	2,467
Kasur	10.8	1.0	27.7	65.8	65.9	54.7	898
Nankana Sahib	9.5	0.0	16.1	74.5	64.0	54.8	418
Sheikhupura	12.6	0.4	19.7	81.4	63.6	63.3	887
Multan	4.4	0.2	27.6	42.9	54.6	37.3	1,179
Khanewal	1.9	0.1	27.6	46.3	60.0	45.4	720
Lodhran	1.4	0.0	17.0	44.4	60.8	39.1	451
Vehari	2.7	0.0	16.3	54.8	71.9	50.2	668
Sahiwal	4.1	0.0	36.2	70.5	75.3	63.0	628
Pakpattan	2.6	0.2	34.2	70.4	78.6	66.5	526
Okara	4.1	0.3	34.1	66.8	74.1	62.9	878
Rawalpindi	23.3	0.9	26.8	81.0	44.7	46.0	1,180
Attock	19.0	0.6	28.1	74.7	54.7	56.8	429
Chakwal	21.1	0.0	22.7	80.4	52.4	50.7	310
Jhelum	17.8	0.3	22.5	77.9	55.8	57.7	246
Sargodha	1.9	0.0	24.5	68.6	52.0	52.0	823
Bhakkar	0.5	0.0	25.0	48.7	66.2	45.5	416
Khushab	1.7	0.2	21.2	65.0	70.8	61.6	325
Mianwali	1.1	0.0	23.2	70.1	73.7	64.3	440

[1] MICS indicator 6.5 - Availability of children's books
[2] MICS indicator 6.6 - Availability of playthings

Table D.CD.4: Inadequate care

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or left in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of children under age 5:			
	Left alone in the past week	Left in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate care in the past week[1]	Number of children under age 5
Punjab	4.6	3.7	6.8	27,495
District				
Bahawalpur	5.7	3.6	8.7	912
Bahawalnagar	2.5	3.5	5.9	751
RY Khan	0.2	1.0	1.1	1,417
DG Khan	4.1	4.8	5.5	898
Layyah	1.7	1.9	3.3	514
Muzaffargarh	3.3	5.9	7.6	1,118
Rajanpur	8.0	8.7	11.0	621
Faisalabad	4.5	2.3	5.3	1,807
Chiniot	0.4	1.1	1.3	335
Jhang	3.2	2.9	4.6	626
TT Singh	2.8	3.2	3.4	503
Gujranwala	7.6	6.2	11.8	1,210
Gujrat	1.6	1.2	2.4	744
Hafizabad	0.3	1.9	1.9	310
Mandi Bahauddin	0.9	0.2	1.1	401
Narowal	5.7	6.8	10.1	529
Sialkot	14.2	6.1	19.0	906
Lahore	1.6	2.2	3.1	2,467
Kasur	4.0	3.8	5.5	898
Nankana Sahib	1.3	3.2	3.5	418
Sheikhupura	4.9	1.7	6.2	887
Multan	3.6	2.4	5.0	1,179
Khanewal	2.9	2.7	3.8	720
Lodhran	0.9	2.1	2.6	451
Vehari	3.9	3.7	5.4	668
Sahiwal	11.5	9.2	16.3	628
Pakpattan	8.6	7.6	12.3	526
Okara	11.6	9.5	15.8	878
Rawalpindi	10.1	3.6	12.3	1,180
Attock	6.8	3.1	8.7	429
Chakwal	9.0	1.3	9.8	310
Jhelum	5.7	0.6	5.7	246
Sargodha	5.4	4.3	8.5	823
Bhakkar	0.4	3.0	3.0	416
Khushab	0.8	2.7	2.9	325
Mianwali	0.2	0.4	0.6	440

[1] **MICS indicator 6.7 - Inadequate care**

Table D.CD.5: Early child development index

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track for indicated domains						
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional	Learning	Early child development index score[1]	Percentage of children not on track in any of the four domains	Number of children age 36-59 months
Punjab	25.1	97.7	62.2	93.6	67.2	1.0	11,527
District							
Bahawalpur	23.8	94.8	60.8	90.4	65.1	1.2	399
Bahawalnagar	13.3	96.9	59.4	90.1	57.5	1.4	343
RY Khan	12.3	97.4	59.5	94.1	61.4	1.3	656
DG Khan	20.2	96.8	57.6	86.7	54.9	0.5	387
Layyah	11.3	99.0	51.7	90.2	53.8	0.3	225
Muzaffargarh	14.1	98.7	52.3	88.0	53.0	0.5	494
Rajanpur	11.8	98.8	45.6	95.1	48.0	0.1	277
Faisalabad	32.1	98.1	76.3	95.1	81.0	1.3	729
Chiniot	11.2	100.0	73.5	98.4	75.2	0.0	148
Jhang	20.8	98.2	54.9	91.3	58.3	1.0	257
TT Singh	20.0	97.5	57.6	93.0	62.0	2.5	218
Gujranwala	31.8	97.7	45.5	97.4	60.7	1.2	499
Gujrat	26.1	97.2	57.8	95.2	66.6	2.8	311
Hafizabad	20.3	98.1	63.5	96.6	68.4	0.3	128
Mandi Bahauddin	24.9	98.0	75.0	96.5	77.9	1.0	173
Narowal	12.0	98.2	69.2	94.7	70.0	1.0	214
Sialkot	29.0	95.8	58.7	94.1	70.0	2.5	378
Lahore	35.0	99.4	73.0	97.5	81.3	0.6	1,044
Kasur	23.8	99.0	56.8	93.1	61.0	0.2	363
Nankana Sahib	31.8	98.5	69.0	95.3	76.0	0.7	158
Sheikhupura	36.6	94.5	60.1	93.2	65.6	0.9	366
Multan	27.9	96.0	61.3	95.0	69.3	1.6	468
Khanewal	19.4	99.3	59.9	96.0	62.8	0.0	288
Lodhran	10.9	97.4	57.4	95.2	55.9	0.8	191
Vehari	19.4	96.5	62.7	96.2	62.1	0.4	301
Sahiwal	31.6	98.9	71.9	90.3	74.2	0.3	231
Pakpattan	27.6	99.4	66.1	87.0	70.0	0.2	215
Okara	32.4	97.9	57.3	89.7	62.9	1.5	368
Rawalpindi	49.3	94.5	63.1	94.5	75.1	0.4	484
Attock	34.8	95.3	62.2	89.9	71.7	2.7	184
Chakwal	33.3	97.9	54.6	91.6	65.5	0.8	131
Jhelum	25.0	98.5	61.4	95.9	72.2	0.8	100
Sargodha	31.1	98.6	62.7	92.3	72.3	0.6	320
Bhakkar	8.2	98.9	72.4	94.5	70.8	0.8	173
Khushab	13.5	100.0	63.2	96.3	65.5	0.0	141
Mianwali	10.9	99.3	88.3	96.7	88.3	0.7	166

[1] **MICS indicator 6.8 - Early child development index**

Table D.ED.1: Literacy (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are literate, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage literate[1]	Percentage not known	Number of women age 15-24 years
Punjab	72.6	0.2	21,119
District			
Bahawalpur	52.3	1.1	624
Bahawalnagar	59.9	0.0	562
RY Khan	48.1	0.1	916
DG Khan	43.5	0.2	488
Layyah	65.2	0.0	311
Muzaffargarh	51.4	0.0	632
Rajanpur	37.1	0.0	252
Faisalabad	82.7	0.0	1,597
Chiniot	52.5	0.0	259
Jhang	61.9	0.6	441
TT Singh	81.2	0.0	435
Gujranwala	84.9	0.3	1,000
Gujrat	91.0	0.0	588
Hafizabad	76.8	0.5	253
Mandi Bahauddin	77.1	0.0	376
Narowal	85.5	0.0	384
Sialkot	93.1	0.0	844
Lahore	88.5	0.2	2,037
Kasur	70.0	0.0	685
Nankana Sahib	74.7	0.0	338
Sheikhupura	78.9	0.2	823
Multan	71.8	0.3	851
Khanewal	64.2	0.4	534
Lodhran	53.2	0.1	339
Vehari	71.1	0.2	583
Sahiwal	66.3	0.0	464
Pakpattan	58.8	0.0	402
Okara	63.4	0.0	575
Rawalpindi	89.0	0.4	983
Attock	77.3	0.0	364
Chakwal	90.8	0.3	286
Jhelum	87.6	0.0	252
Sargodha	70.0	0.2	699
Bhakkar	57.7	0.1	326
Khushab	61.7	0.0	279
Mianwali	58.4	0.3	338

[1] MICS indicator 7.1; MDG indicator 2.3 - Literacy rate among young women

Table D.ED.2: School readiness

Percentage of children attending first grade of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool in previous year[1]	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Punjab	92.5	6,231
District		
Bahawalpur	86.3	221
Bahawalnagar	88.3	161
RY Khan	94.8	225
DG Khan	90.2	144
Layyah	94.2	102
Muzaffargarh	93.8	175
Rajanpur	94.9	81
Faisalabad	92.3	436
Chiniot	91.7	66
Jhang	92.4	138
TT Singh	98.8	121
Gujranwala	92.8	264
Gujrat	96.2	203
Hafizabad	97.5	77
Mandi Bahauddin	96.3	111
Narowal	94.2	108
Sialkot	94.7	236
Lahore	95.2	621
Kasur	85.5	214
Nankana Sahib	91.4	111
Sheikhupura	90.1	240
Multan	88.6	328
Khanewal	89.8	180
Lodhran	96.0	115
Vehari	96.6	180
Sahiwal	96.8	112
Pakpattan	98.0	102
Okara	92.9	171
Rawalpindi	88.3	273
Attock	89.9	97
Chakwal	91.1	85
Jhelum	93.5	76
Sargodha	88.6	193
Bhakkar	97.9	86
Khushab	92.7	80
Mianwali	96.3	95

[1] **MICS indicator 7.2 - School readiness**

Table D.ED.2A: Pre-school attendance

Percentage of children of aged 3-4 years attending pre-school, Punjab, 2014.

	Male		Female		Total	
	Pre-school attendance	Number of children age 3-4 years	Pre-school attendance	Number of children age 3-4 years	Pre-school attendance	Number of children age 3-4 years
Punjab	37.2	6,418	37.4	6,173	37.3	12,591
District						
Bahawalpur	19.9	214	27.0	218	23.5	432
Bahawalnagar	26.5	204	18.1	161	22.8	364
RY Khan	21.6	341	22.1	305	21.9	647
DG Khan	11.3	212	17.0	201	14.1	413
Layyah	26.2	133	25.4	117	25.8	250
Muzaffargarh	21.5	287	19.9	267	20.7	554
Rajanpur	27.2	156	18.1	131	23.0	287
Faisalabad	42.9	423	45.0	388	43.9	810
Chiniot	25.0	77	35.6	72	30.2	149
Jhang	27.9	141	28.7	150	28.4	291
TT Singh	39.2	131	41.9	99	40.3	230
Gujranwala	47.5	268	48.2	286	47.9	554
Gujrat	54.5	159	60.6	169	57.6	327
Hafizabad	33.5	67	49.3	70	41.6	137
Mandi Bahauddin	49.3	111	51.5	88	50.3	199
Narowal	54.0	118	40.4	117	47.2	234
Sialkot	54.0	185	54.2	220	54.1	405
Lahore	46.8	538	46.9	572	46.8	1,109
Kasur	32.4	187	37.4	201	35.0	388
Nankana Sahib	53.6	93	41.2	95	47.3	188
Sheikhupura	45.0	200	34.0	197	39.5	397
Multan	28.9	295	24.6	279	26.8	575
Khanewal	27.3	167	26.1	168	26.7	336
Lodhran	21.9	114	27.8	84	24.4	199
Vehari	35.0	174	34.6	161	34.8	335
Sahiwal	41.8	104	38.1	139	39.7	243
Pakpattan	43.5	129	40.2	113	42.0	242
Okara	37.2	227	32.7	176	35.2	403
Rawalpindi	58.0	265	52.9	284	55.4	549
Attock	47.0	100	46.3	91	46.7	191
Chakwal	65.3	68	53.8	65	59.7	133
Jhelum	58.0	58	50.4	48	54.5	106
Sargodha	40.1	185	53.0	180	46.5	365
Bhakkar	30.4	99	31.4	102	30.9	201
Khushab	38.0	83	34.9	73	36.5	156
Mianwali	38.7	108	45.0	84	41.4	192

Table D.ED.3: Primary school entry

Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate) and percentage of children age 6 years entering grade 1, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1[1]	Number of children of primary school entry age (5 years old)	Percentage of children age 6 years entering grade 1	Number of children age 6 years
Punjab	23.4	6,396	46.1	6,594
District				
Bahawalpur	21.6	217	38.0	261
Bahawalnagar	17.3	167	35.2	207
RY Khan	15.9	261	25.4	349
DG Khan	7.9	214	22.9	249
Layyah	14.8	102	37.8	132
Muzaffargarh	10.6	275	23.4	312
Rajanpur	10.9	124	18.0	156
Faisalabad	28.0	376	58.9	378
Chiniot	15.5	89	35.7	81
Jhang	19.7	140	39.9	176
TT Singh	33.4	90	56.2	123
Gujranwala	28.5	275	58.6	272
Gujrat	32.8	177	73.7	191
Hafizabad	24.4	73	51.5	68
Mandi Bahauddin	26.7	84	55.0	92
Narowal	29.0	126	54.6	104
Sialkot	32.7	215	68.3	198
Lahore	22.5	637	56.2	576
Kasur	24.8	210	45.9	210
Nankana Sahib	20.1	100	51.7	102
Sheikhupura	25.2	211	46.2	185
Multan	18.7	345	39.7	295
Khanewal	23.2	187	41.3	191
Lodhran	26.5	105	36.7	118
Vehari	21.6	166	47.9	189
Sahiwal	22.1	131	48.4	145
Pakpattan	18.1	117	40.7	123
Okara	19.3	205	38.9	207
Rawalpindi	29.8	259	62.0	236
Attock	40.2	97	58.4	93
Chakwal	45.1	77	70.8	70
Jhelum	43.7	65	79.7	61
Sargodha	35.5	202	49.0	173
Bhakkar	19.1	99	37.6	105
Khushab	25.6	71	55.6	83
Mianwali	23.8	106	52.8	84

[1] MICS indicator 7.3 - Net intake rate in primary education

Table D.ED.4: Primary school net attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending preschool, and percentage out of school, Punjab, 2014.

	Male					Female					Total				
		Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school[a]	Number of children
Punjab	58.9	16.8	24.2	41.0	16,255	56.8	21.5	21.4	42.9	15,392	57.9	19.1	22.9	41.9	31,647
District															
Bahawalpur	48.5	33.1	18.2	51.2	588	45.3	39.0	15.3	54.3	554	47.0	35.9	16.8	52.7	1,142
Bahawalnagar	54.9	18.8	26.3	45.1	490	45.2	34.8	20.0	54.8	449	50.3	26.4	23.3	49.7	939
RY Khan	43.2	38.0	18.9	56.8	855	33.4	50.9	15.7	66.6	746	38.6	44.0	17.4	61.4	1,601
DG Khan	33.9	40.1	25.7	65.8	601	32.2	49.0	18.8	67.7	517	33.1	44.2	22.5	66.7	1,119
Layyah	51.0	19.0	30.0	49.0	291	46.1	24.1	29.7	53.8	283	48.6	21.5	29.9	51.4	574
Muzaffargarh	39.3	32.8	27.9	60.7	730	36.0	43.5	20.6	64.0	703	37.7	38.0	24.3	62.3	1,433
Rajanpur	42.0	32.9	25.0	58.0	376	21.4	63.1	15.3	78.5	374	31.7	48.0	20.2	68.2	750
Faisalabad	65.5	11.1	23.4	34.5	989	70.9	8.5	20.5	29.0	896	68.1	9.8	22.0	31.9	1,885
Chiniot	55.4	19.0	25.6	44.6	208	46.0	29.9	24.1	54.0	214	50.6	24.5	24.9	49.4	422
Jhang	56.6	17.9	25.3	43.2	369	47.9	30.7	21.1	51.8	393	52.1	24.5	23.1	47.7	762
TT Singh	69.6	5.6	24.9	30.4	301	69.6	9.7	20.7	30.4	270	69.6	7.6	22.9	30.4	570
Gujranwala	71.8	5.3	22.8	28.2	679	67.8	6.4	25.8	32.2	626	69.9	5.8	24.3	30.1	1,305
Gujrat	71.2	5.3	23.5	28.8	409	79.3	2.0	18.7	20.7	395	75.2	3.7	21.1	24.8	804
Hafizabad	66.5	8.8	24.7	33.5	175	60.7	11.6	27.4	39.0	179	63.6	10.2	26.1	36.3	354
Mandi Bahauddin	67.3	7.5	25.3	32.7	193	68.7	7.4	23.9	31.3	209	68.0	7.4	24.5	32.0	402
Narowal	70.0	7.0	23.0	30.0	273	68.8	3.7	26.7	30.3	280	69.4	5.3	24.9	30.2	553
Sialkot	72.8	6.5	20.7	27.2	528	74.2	5.0	20.8	25.8	506	73.5	5.8	20.8	26.5	1,034
Lahore	65.1	6.8	28.1	34.9	1,372	64.8	8.1	27.0	35.2	1,379	64.9	7.5	27.5	35.0	2,751
Kasur	58.1	16.5	25.2	41.8	528	62.2	14.7	22.8	37.6	502	60.1	15.7	24.0	39.7	1,030
Nankana Sahib	64.6	9.8	25.6	35.4	245	66.6	8.9	24.5	33.4	240	65.6	9.4	25.1	34.4	484
Sheikhupura	62.8	12.6	24.1	36.7	557	67.5	10.0	22.2	32.3	482	65.0	11.4	23.3	34.6	1,039
Multan	53.5	22.2	24.0	46.2	779	52.3	25.8	20.3	46.1	725	52.9	23.9	22.2	46.2	1,504
Khanewal	58.6	20.5	20.7	41.2	501	50.7	29.1	19.7	48.8	461	54.8	24.6	20.2	44.8	962
Lodhran	53.1	26.0	20.6	46.6	287	44.8	36.3	18.9	55.2	283	49.0	31.1	19.8	50.9	570
Vehari	58.5	19.0	22.3	41.3	444	56.8	24.1	19.1	43.2	403	57.7	21.4	20.7	42.2	848
Sahiwal	56.3	15.6	28.1	43.7	343	61.7	18.7	19.6	38.3	327	59.0	17.1	23.9	41.0	670
Pakpattan	54.2	14.8	31.1	45.8	310	51.7	19.4	28.8	48.3	285	53.0	17.0	30.0	47.0	595
Okara	52.9	19.6	27.3	46.9	520	51.3	24.3	24.0	48.3	488	52.1	21.9	25.7	47.6	1,007

Table D.ED.4: Primary school net attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending preschool, and percentage out of school, Punjab, 2014.

	Male					Female					Total				
		Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school[a]	Number of children
Rawalpindi	73.7	3.1	22.8	26.0	612	72.7	5.7	20.7	26.4	577	73.2	4.4	21.8	26.2	1,189
Attock	75.3	7.9	16.8	24.7	243	72.5	7.9	19.6	27.5	220	74.0	7.9	18.1	26.0	463
Chakwal	81.3	2.9	15.9	18.7	175	78.9	3.7	17.5	21.1	175	80.1	3.3	16.7	19.9	350
Jhelum	80.9	2.3	16.8	19.1	143	79.7	5.3	15.0	20.3	153	80.3	3.8	15.9	19.7	296
Sargodha	63.9	8.5	27.0	35.5	454	67.3	11.5	21.0	32.6	449	65.6	10.0	24.1	34.1	903
Bhakkar	53.5	19.9	26.4	46.3	266	45.9	32.1	22.0	54.1	236	49.9	25.6	24.4	50.0	503
Khushab	68.0	10.1	21.8	31.9	185	61.1	16.1	22.9	38.9	173	64.6	13.0	22.3	35.3	358
Mianwali	63.8	7.1	29.1	36.2	236	56.5	22.6	20.9	43.5	239	60.1	14.9	25.0	39.9	475
Punjab	58.9	16.8	24.2	41.0	16,255	56.8	21.5	21.4	42.9	15,392	57.9	19.1	22.9	41.9	31,647

[1] MICS indicator 7.4; MDG indicator 2.1 - Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

[a] The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending school and those attending preschool

Table D.ED.4B: Primary school gross attendance ratio (5-9) years

Percentage of children of all ages attending primary school or secondary school (adjusted gross attandance), Punjab, 2014.

	Male		Female		Total	
	Gross attendance ratio (adjusted)	Number of children	Gross attendance ratio (adjusted)	Number of children	Gross attendance ratio (adjusted)	Number of children
Punjab	89.8	16,255	82.1	15,392	86.1	31,647
District						
Bahawalpur	80.6	588	64.2	554	72.6	1,142
Bahawalnagar	87.8	490	69.3	449	79.0	939
RY Khan	69.0	855	52.9	746	61.5	1,601
DG Khan	61.3	601	54.4	517	58.1	1,119
Layyah	86.1	291	71.2	283	78.8	574
Muzaffargarh	64.7	730	54.6	703	59.8	1,433
Rajanpur	69.5	376	32.6	374	51.1	750
Faisalabad	98.4	989	101.5	896	99.9	1,885
Chiniot	92.0	208	67.2	214	79.4	422
Jhang	86.9	369	76.3	393	81.4	762
TT Singh	97.0	301	101.4	270	99.1	570
Gujranwala	102.8	679	96.6	626	99.8	1,305
Gujrat	100.6	409	108.7	395	104.6	804
Hafizabad	106.9	175	88.7	179	97.7	354
Mandi Bahauddin	106.5	193	101.9	209	104.1	402
Narowal	97.4	273	106.4	280	102.0	553
Sialkot	104.6	528	105.0	506	104.8	1,034
Lahore	97.1	1,372	90.8	1,379	94.0	2,751
Kasur	89.8	528	86.7	502	88.3	1,030
Nankana Sahib	98.0	245	92.4	240	95.3	484
Sheikhupura	92.5	557	101.5	482	96.6	1,039
Multan	82.9	779	75.0	725	79.1	1,504
Khanewal	90.4	501	73.7	461	82.4	962
Lodhran	84.9	287	63.0	283	74.0	570
Vehari	87.9	444	86.2	403	87.1	848
Sahiwal	86.9	343	84.3	327	85.6	670
Pakpattan	85.7	310	78.1	285	82.1	595
Okara	80.3	520	75.6	488	78.0	1,007
Rawalpindi	105.3	612	95.9	577	100.7	1,189
Attock	109.4	243	102.3	220	106.0	463
Chakwal	109.3	175	102.6	175	106.0	350
Jhelum	120.2	143	102.0	153	110.8	296
Sargodha	98.4	454	98.9	449	98.6	903
Bhakkar	83.9	266	64.6	236	74.8	503
Khushab	104.0	185	85.8	173	95.2	358
Mianwali	100.9	236	80.9	239	90.8	475

Table D.ED.5: Secondary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, Punjab, 2014.

	Male				Female				Total			
		Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending primary school	Out of school[a]	Number of children
Punjab	42.6	33.5	23.8	14,454	41.7	27.5	30.7	13,560	42.1	30.6	27.2	28,014
District												
Bahawalpur	27.6	33.7	38.6	505	31.5	24.0	44.2	412	29.3	29.4	41.1	916
Bahawalnagar	32.1	35.6	32.3	418	31.3	26.7	41.6	377	31.7	31.4	36.7	795
RY Khan	26.6	30.5	42.9	705	21.2	21.5	57.3	675	23.9	26.1	50.0	1,379
DG Khan	26.0	33.6	40.0	434	20.9	25.4	53.6	422	23.5	29.6	46.7	856
Layyah	37.5	40.5	22.0	243	34.1	27.6	38.3	247	35.8	34.0	30.2	490
Muzaffargarh	35.2	32.2	32.6	559	24.9	24.5	50.6	550	30.1	28.4	41.5	1,109
Rajanpur	22.7	33.9	43.3	305	15.4	14.2	70.2	298	19.1	24.2	56.6	603
Faisalabad	50.0	30.4	19.6	1,008	51.0	29.6	19.3	902	50.5	30.0	19.5	1,910
Chiniot	38.0	39.2	22.8	191	26.0	27.7	46.3	154	32.7	34.0	33.3	344
Jhang	44.4	30.8	24.8	352	28.1	30.5	41.4	344	36.3	30.7	33.0	696
TT Singh	48.7	29.3	22.0	296	46.5	31.4	22.0	255	47.7	30.3	22.0	552
Gujranwala	47.3	34.2	18.6	598	56.5	30.3	13.1	575	51.8	32.3	15.9	1,173
Gujrat	57.2	31.7	11.1	386	61.4	31.6	7.0	349	59.2	31.7	9.2	735
Hafizabad	42.6	39.9	17.3	164	43.4	31.6	25.0	156	43.0	35.9	21.0	320
Mandi Bahauddin	39.7	36.8	23.5	190	50.0	29.0	21.0	207	45.1	32.7	22.2	397
Narowal	58.3	32.9	8.7	227	49.3	40.6	10.1	237	53.7	36.8	9.4	464
Sialkot	52.3	31.8	15.7	521	60.3	28.1	11.6	551	56.4	29.9	13.6	1,072
Lahore	50.9	31.4	17.6	1,358	58.2	27.5	14.1	1,239	54.4	29.6	16.0	2,597
Kasur	40.1	36.1	23.8	475	39.6	28.5	31.6	378	39.9	32.7	27.2	852
Nankana Sahib	36.6	37.4	26.1	202	46.6	29.8	23.3	201	41.6	33.6	24.7	403
Sheikhupura	47.9	34.4	17.7	472	47.9	29.7	22.4	535	47.9	31.9	20.2	1,006
Multan	37.2	36.3	26.2	625	33.8	27.0	39.2	615	35.5	31.7	32.6	1,241
Khanewal	35.0	38.5	26.5	409	34.4	24.9	40.4	404	34.7	31.8	33.4	812
Lodhran	33.3	33.3	32.8	253	23.8	22.2	54.0	232	28.7	28.0	42.9	484
Vehari	36.3	35.2	28.4	367	38.9	30.4	30.7	368	37.6	32.8	29.5	736
Sahiwal	40.7	32.8	26.5	321	40.8	24.6	34.4	291	40.7	28.9	30.3	612
Pakpattan	32.4	38.4	29.2	249	28.5	31.4	40.1	221	30.6	35.1	34.3	470
Okara	39.8	33.3	26.5	406	34.1	29.6	36.3	384	37.0	31.5	31.3	790

Table D.ED.5: Secondary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, Punjab, 2014.

	Male				Female				Total			
		Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending primary school	Out of school[a]	Number of children
Rawalpindi	56.6	32.4	11.0	574	61.5	23.1	15.1	533	59.0	27.9	13.0	1,107
Attock	57.6	33.2	8.8	224	44.4	30.6	24.3	206	51.2	31.9	16.3	430
Chakwal	60.2	30.0	9.1	160	67.0	24.0	8.6	170	63.7	26.9	8.9	330
Jhelum	54.3	33.0	12.7	159	56.1	28.5	15.3	123	55.1	31.1	13.8	282
Sargodha	44.3	31.0	24.3	484	43.6	33.9	22.0	407	44.0	32.3	23.3	891
Bhakkar	39.7	35.7	24.6	218	28.6	22.5	48.5	186	34.6	29.6	35.6	403
Khushab	46.2	39.8	14.0	166	38.1	24.9	37.0	155	42.3	32.6	25.1	321
Mianwali	55.2	36.4	8.4	232	29.8	26.9	43.3	201	43.4	32.0	24.6	432
Punjab	42.6	33.5	23.8	14,454	41.7	27.5	30.7	13,560	42.1	30.6	27.2	28,014

[1] MICS indicator 7.5 - Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

[a] The percentage of children of secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary, or higher education

Table D.ED.6: Children reaching last grade of primary school

Percentage of children entering first grade of primary school who eventually reach the last grade of primary school (Survival rate to last grade of primary school), Punjab, 2014.

	Percent attending grade 1 last school year who are in grade 2 this school year	Percent attending grade 2 last school year who are attending grade 3 this school year	Percent attending grade 3 last school year who are attending grade 4 this school year	Percent attending grade 4 last school year who are attending grade 5 this school year	Percent who reach grade 5 of those who enter grade 1[1]
Punjab	99.5	99.2	98.7	98.3	95.8
District					
Bahawalpur	99.6	98.5	99.2	100.0	97.3
Bahawalnagar	99.1	99.3	98.1	98.2	94.8
RY Khan	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DG Khan	100.0	98.5	99.5	96.3	94.4
Layyah	100.0	99.2	100.0	100.0	99.2
Muzaffargarh	100.0	99.4	97.9	97.1	94.5
Rajanpur	98.8	96.4	100.0	100.0	95.2
Faisalabad	99.1	100.0	97.3	99.3	95.8
Chiniot	100.0	98.7	98.6	98.0	95.4
Jhang	99.5	99.3	97.0	96.2	92.3
TT Singh	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gujranwala	99.7	97.8	99.7	97.8	95.1
Gujrat	99.6	99.5	100.0	98.9	98.0
Hafizabad	99.3	99.1	99.4	97.7	95.5
Mandi Bahauddin	99.0	98.5	98.5	97.7	93.8
Narowal	100.0	100.0	99.4	100.0	99.4
Sialkot	99.5	100.0	98.0	99.1	96.6
Lahore	99.6	100.0	99.0	99.2	97.8
Kasur	99.3	98.5	98.5	96.8	93.2
Nankana Sahib	99.1	100.0	98.9	100.0	98.0
Sheikhupura	99.3	99.0	95.7	98.0	92.2
Multan	99.4	98.4	99.1	97.9	94.9
Khanewal	100.0	99.0	97.9	98.2	95.2
Lodhran	99.7	96.6	98.2	95.5	90.3
Vehari	97.7	99.0	99.6	99.1	95.5
Sahiwal	98.5	99.2	99.2	98.3	95.2
Pakpattan	100.0	100.0	97.1	97.4	94.6
Okara	99.5	98.7	99.1	95.6	93.0
Rawalpindi	99.6	100.0	99.2	98.8	97.7
Attock	99.1	100.0	98.4	96.6	94.3
Chakwal	100.0	98.5	100.0	99.0	97.5
Jhelum	100.0	100.0	99.1	99.3	98.4
Sargodha	99.5	97.8	98.8	96.9	93.1
Bhakkar	99.2	98.7	100.0	97.4	95.3
Khushab	100.0	97.1	98.4	95.7	91.5
Mianwali	100.0	99.6	98.8	98.5	97.0

[1] **MICS indicator 7.6; MDG indicator 2.2 - Children reaching last grade of primary**

Table D.ED.7: Primary school completion and transition to secondary school

Primary school completion rates and transition and effective transition rates to secondary school, Punjab, 2014.

	Primary school completion rate[1]	Number of children of primary school completion age	Transition rate to secondary school[2]	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year	Effective transition rate to secondary school	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year
Punjab	74.9	5,872	91.4	3,946	92.5	3,899
District						
Bahawalpur	62.7	197	87.1	89	89.5	87
Bahawalnagar	66.6	174	88.8	105	91.1	102
RY Khan	49.2	301	97.1	97	98.3	96
DG Khan	55.8	192	95.3	69	95.3	69
Layyah	70.0	99	95.0	61	96.2	60
Muzaffargarh	55.1	264	92.4	123	92.4	123
Rajanpur	30.1	157	98.4	57	98.4	57
Faisalabad	83.3	382	91.3	294	92.6	290
Chiniot	64.8	77	91.6	33	91.6	33
Jhang	76.1	138	85.2	89	87.2	87
TT Singh	76.5	107	93.4	98	94.1	97
Gujranwala	75.9	255	89.3	192	91.7	187
Gujrat	92.2	148	97.0	149	98.4	146
Hafizabad	103.6	67	90.8	47	92.5	46
Mandi Bahauddin	91.2	79	92.8	63	94.7	62
Narowal	96.1	98	97.7	79	97.7	79
Sialkot	106.9	191	93.6	187	93.6	187
Lahore	93.6	504	94.2	405	94.2	405
Kasur	68.5	195	84.9	139	85.7	138
Nankana Sahib	81.9	84	95.9	66	96.8	66
Sheikhupura	86.6	206	92.5	161	93.6	159
Multan	62.4	277	84.9	142	85.9	141
Khanewal	48.5	196	92.2	94	92.7	93
Lodhran	49.8	106	90.0	50	93.4	48
Vehari	78.8	148	92.9	96	93.5	96
Sahiwal	78.4	126	92.3	87	94.2	86
Pakpattan	58.4	115	82.5	59	85.3	57
Okara	69.4	187	90.3	111	90.3	111
Rawalpindi	89.1	214	90.0	210	91.0	207
Attock	98.8	86	92.2	80	95.4	77
Chakwal	105.6	59	93.5	59	93.5	59
Jhelum	118.2	53	88.3	53	91.9	51
Sargodha	89.4	169	88.7	138	89.2	138
Bhakkar	70.2	78	94.2	49	96.4	48
Khushab	85.6	66	80.5	55	83.3	53
Mianwali	86.6	78	86.8	59	88.3	58

[1] MICS indicator 7.7 - Primary completion rate

[2] MICS indicator 7.8 - Transition rate to secondary school

Table D.ED.8: Education gender parity index (GPI)

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary and secondary school, Punjab, 2014.

	Primary school			Secondary school		
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR[1]	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school adjusted NAR[2]
Punjab	56.8	58.9	0.97	41.2	42.2	0.98
District						
Bahawalpur	45.3	48.5	0.93	30.8	27.4	1.12
Bahawalnagar	45.2	54.9	0.82	30.9	31.5	0.98
RY Khan	33.4	43.2	0.77	20.1	26.0	0.77
DG Khan	32.2	33.9	0.95	20.3	25.5	0.80
Layyah	46.1	51.0	0.90	34.1	37.4	0.91
Muzaffargarh	36.0	39.3	0.92	24.7	34.1	0.72
Rajanpur	21.4	42.0	0.51	14.9	22.6	0.66
Faisalabad	70.9	65.5	1.08	50.7	49.7	1.02
Chiniot	46.0	55.4	0.83	25.5	38.0	0.67
Jhang	47.9	56.6	0.85	28.1	44.4	0.63
TT Singh	69.6	69.6	1.00	45.3	48.6	0.93
Gujranwala	67.8	71.8	0.94	56.2	47.0	1.20
Gujrat	79.3	71.2	1.11	61.2	57.1	1.07
Hafizabad	60.7	66.5	0.91	42.5	42.2	1.01
Mandi Bahauddin	68.7	67.3	1.02	49.6	39.5	1.26
Narowal	68.8	70.0	0.98	49.0	57.7	0.85
Sialkot	74.2	72.8	1.02	60.2	51.8	1.16
Lahore	64.8	65.1	0.99	58.1	50.1	1.16
Kasur	62.2	58.1	1.07	39.1	39.9	0.98
Nankana Sahib	66.6	64.6	1.03	45.7	36.2	1.26
Sheikhupura	67.5	62.8	1.07	47.5	47.9	0.99
Multan	52.3	53.5	0.98	33.3	37.0	0.90
Khanewal	50.7	58.6	0.86	33.5	35.0	0.96
Lodhran	44.8	53.1	0.84	23.3	32.4	0.72
Vehari	56.8	58.5	0.97	37.7	36.0	1.05
Sahiwal	61.7	56.3	1.10	40.4	40.5	1.00
Pakpattan	51.7	54.2	0.96	27.4	31.4	0.88
Okara	51.3	52.9	0.97	33.7	39.1	0.86
Rawalpindi	72.7	73.7	0.99	60.8	56.6	1.07
Attock	72.5	75.3	0.96	43.4	57.2	0.76
Chakwal	78.9	81.3	0.97	67.0	60.2	1.11
Jhelum	79.7	80.9	0.98	55.6	53.2	1.04
Sargodha	67.3	63.9	1.05	43.6	44.1	0.99
Bhakkar	45.9	53.5	0.86	28.1	39.5	0.71
Khushab	61.1	68.0	0.90	37.7	46.2	0.82
Mianwali	56.5	63.8	0.89	29.8	55.2	0.54

[1] MICS indicator 7.9; MDG indicator 3.1 - Gender parity index (primary school)

[2] MICS indicator 7.10; MDG indicator 3.1 - Gender parity index (secondary school)

Table D.ED.9: Out of school gender parity

Percentage of girls in the total out of school population, in primary and secondary school, Punjab, 2014.

	Primary school				Secondary school			
	Percentage of out of school children	Number of children of primary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out of school population of primary school age	Number of children of primary school age out of school	Percentage of out of school children	Number of children of secondary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out of school population of secondary school age	Number of children of secondary school age out of school
Punjab	41.9	31,647	49.8	13,274	27.2	28,014	54.8	7,609
District								
Bahawalpur	52.7	1,142	50.0	602	41.1	916	48.3	376
Bahawalnagar	49.7	939	52.7	467	36.7	795	53.7	292
RY Khan	61.4	1,601	50.6	983	50.0	1,379	56.1	689
DG Khan	66.7	1,119	47.0	746	46.7	856	56.6	400
Layyah	51.4	574	51.6	295	30.2	490	63.8	148
Muzaffargarh	62.3	1,433	50.4	893	41.5	1,109	60.4	461
Rajanpur	68.2	750	57.4	512	56.6	603	61.3	341
Faisalabad	31.9	1,885	43.2	601	19.5	1,910	46.9	372
Chiniot	49.4	422	55.5	209	33.3	344	62.1	115
Jhang	47.7	762	56.1	363	33.0	696	62.0	230
TT Singh	30.4	570	47.3	173	22.0	552	46.3	121
Gujranwala	30.1	1,305	51.3	393	15.9	1,173	40.3	186
Gujrat	24.8	804	41.0	200	9.2	735	36.2	67
Hafizabad	36.3	354	54.3	128	21.0	320	57.9	67
Mandi Bahauddin	32.0	402	50.9	129	22.2	397	49.3	88
Narowal	30.2	553	51.0	167	9.4	464	54.7	44
Sialkot	26.5	1,034	47.6	274	13.6	1,072	43.8	145
Lahore	35.0	2,751	50.3	963	16.0	2,597	42.2	414
Kasur	39.7	1,030	46.1	409	27.2	852	51.4	232
Nankana Sahib	34.4	484	48.0	167	24.7	403	47.1	99
Sheikhupura	34.6	1,039	43.2	360	20.2	1,006	58.9	203
Multan	46.2	1,504	48.1	694	32.6	1,241	59.5	405
Khanewal	44.8	962	52.1	431	33.4	812	60.1	271
Lodhran	50.9	570	53.9	290	42.9	484	60.2	208
Vehari	42.2	848	48.8	358	29.5	736	52.0	217
Sahiwal	41.0	670	45.5	275	30.3	612	54.0	185
Pakpattan	47.0	595	49.3	280	34.3	470	55.0	161
Okara	47.6	1,007	49.2	479	31.3	790	56.5	247
Rawalpindi	26.2	1,189	48.9	311	13.0	1,107	55.9	144
Attock	26.0	463	50.2	120	16.3	430	71.8	70
Chakwal	19.9	350	52.9	70	8.9	330	(50.0)	29
Jhelum	19.7	296	53.1	58	13.8	282	48.5	39
Sargodha	34.1	903	47.5	308	23.3	891	43.2	208
Bhakkar	50.0	503	51.0	251	35.6	403	62.7	144
Khushab	35.3	358	53.3	126	25.1	321	71.1	81
Mianwali	39.9	475	54.9	189	24.6	432	81.7	106

Table D.ED.10: Literacy rate among population age 10 years or above

Percentage of household members aged 10 years or above who are literate, Punjab, 2014.

	Male		Female		Total	
	Literacy rate	Number of household members age 10 years or above	Literacy rate	Number of household members age 10 years or above	Literacy rate[1]	Number of household members age 10 years or above
Punjab	69.3	92,625	52.1	90,930	60.8	183,555
District						
Bahawalpur	57.2	3,023	38.1	2,807	48.0	5,830
Bahawalnagar	57.6	2,495	39.8	2,426	48.8	4,921
RY Khan	48.7	4,141	29.6	3,946	39.3	8,087
DG Khan	56.2	2,139	31.3	2,233	43.5	4,372
Layyah	65.3	1,373	45.9	1,404	55.5	2,777
Muzaffargarh	59.2	3,027	34.5	2,948	47.0	5,975
Rajanpur	49.9	1,487	23.2	1,416	36.9	2,903
Faisalabad	75.3	6,771	63.1	6,404	69.4	13,174
Chiniot	63.1	1,240	35.8	1,160	49.9	2,399
Jhang	69.2	2,241	40.1	2,090	55.2	4,331
TT Singh	73.2	1,919	59.6	1,821	66.6	3,740
Gujranwala	71.0	3,921	64.1	3,940	67.5	7,861
Gujrat	78.4	2,289	68.4	2,646	73.0	4,935
Hafizabad	66.1	1,075	49.5	1,071	57.8	2,146
Mandi Bahauddin	67.7	1,386	55.4	1,501	61.3	2,887
Narowal	74.0	1,329	59.7	1,538	66.4	2,867
Sialkot	75.2	3,083	69.6	3,426	72.3	6,509
Lahore	79.4	9,274	71.7	8,827	75.7	18,100
Kasur	63.8	2,995	46.8	2,694	55.8	5,689
Nankana Sahib	70.0	1,451	53.9	1,388	62.1	2,839
Sheikhupura	69.2	3,322	58.4	3,236	63.9	6,558
Multan	66.1	3,902	49.1	3,835	57.6	7,736
Khanewal	64.0	2,558	40.9	2,452	52.7	5,011
Lodhran	57.1	1,473	31.2	1,440	44.3	2,912
Vehari	64.9	2,412	45.9	2,376	55.4	4,788
Sahiwal	72.0	2,129	51.5	2,050	61.9	4,179
Pakpattan	63.4	1,695	41.4	1,644	52.5	3,339
Okara	65.3	2,673	45.6	2,531	55.7	5,204
Rawalpindi	87.6	4,471	69.6	4,531	78.5	9,003
Attock	77.8	1,637	52.1	1,637	64.9	3,274
Chakwal	86.0	1,250	63.7	1,330	74.5	2,580
Jhelum	81.3	1,069	65.5	1,053	73.4	2,122
Sargodha	72.3	3,237	49.7	3,075	61.3	6,312
Bhakkar	62.9	1,450	34.9	1,367	49.3	2,817
Khushab	71.9	1,183	40.8	1,182	56.4	2,365
Mianwali	78.0	1,505	37.5	1,506	57.7	3,010

[1] **MICS indicator 7.S1. - Literacy rate 10+ (Reported)**

Table D.ED.11: Literacy rate among population age 15 years or above

Percentage of household members aged 15 years or above who are literate, Punjab, 2014.

	Male		Female		Total	
	Literacy rate	Number of household members age 15 years or above	Literacy rate	Number of household members age 15 years or above	Literacy rate[1]	Number of household members age 15 years or above
Punjab	67.6	77,813	48.3	77,082	58.0	154,895
District						
Bahawalpur	55.9	2,511	34.2	2,379	45.3	4,890
Bahawalnagar	55.2	2,072	36.3	2,040	45.8	4,113
RY Khan	48.2	3,396	27.7	3,270	38.2	6,666
DG Khan	54.7	1,690	27.0	1,799	40.4	3,488
Layyah	62.3	1,124	39.3	1,147	50.7	2,272
Muzaffargarh	56.4	2,443	29.3	2,377	43.0	4,820
Rajanpur	47.6	1,161	20.5	1,094	34.5	2,255
Faisalabad	73.8	5,757	58.9	5,474	66.5	11,230
Chiniot	59.3	1,039	31.8	1,000	45.8	2,039
Jhang	67.1	1,885	34.6	1,739	51.5	3,624
TT Singh	71.3	1,624	56.0	1,567	63.8	3,191
Gujranwala	69.2	3,302	60.4	3,366	64.7	6,668
Gujrat	76.6	1,888	64.5	2,285	70.0	4,173
Hafizabad	63.0	908	44.9	909	53.9	1,817
Mandi Bahauddin	66.4	1,188	51.1	1,300	58.4	2,488
Narowal	70.8	1,096	54.3	1,300	61.8	2,396
Sialkot	73.3	2,569	65.0	2,867	68.9	5,436
Lahore	78.1	7,898	68.9	7,560	73.6	15,458
Kasur	60.9	2,512	42.2	2,299	51.9	4,811
Nankana Sahib	68.5	1,243	48.8	1,180	58.9	2,422
Sheikhupura	66.6	2,822	54.2	2,700	60.5	5,522
Multan	64.0	3,260	45.0	3,209	54.6	6,469
Khanewal	62.2	2,135	36.1	2,026	49.5	4,161
Lodhran	55.7	1,210	27.7	1,201	41.8	2,411
Vehari	63.3	2,029	41.2	2,003	52.3	4,032
Sahiwal	70.8	1,790	47.1	1,752	59.0	3,542
Pakpattan	60.9	1,439	37.4	1,411	49.3	2,850
Okara	63.0	2,264	40.9	2,139	52.3	4,403
Rawalpindi	87.1	3,897	67.0	4,001	76.9	7,898
Attock	75.3	1,408	47.5	1,426	61.3	2,834
Chakwal	84.9	1,088	59.3	1,167	71.6	2,254
Jhelum	80.2	910	62.2	934	71.1	1,844
Sargodha	70.7	2,745	45.0	2,659	58.1	5,403
Bhakkar	60.3	1,223	31.5	1,178	46.1	2,401
Khushab	70.5	1,013	35.3	1,024	52.8	2,037
Mianwali	76.7	1,276	33.7	1,301	55.0	2,577

[1] **MICS indicator 7.S2 - Literacy rate 15+ (Reported)**

Table D.ED.12: Literacy rate among population age 15-24 years

Percentage of household members aged 15-24 years who are literate, Punjab, 2014.

	Male		Female		Total	
	Literacy rate	Number of household members age 15-24 years	Literacy rate	Number of household members age 15-24 years	Literacy rate[1]	Number of household members age 15-24 years
Punjab	79.3	24,679	72.4	24,292	75.9	48,972
District						
Bahawalpur	67.7	737	55.4	710	61.7	1,447
Bahawalnagar	67.2	641	60.3	650	63.7	1,291
RY Khan	59.0	1,109	46.6	1,045	52.9	2,154
DG Khan	67.8	582	46.4	566	57.2	1,148
Layyah	79.5	357	68.2	366	73.8	723
Muzaffargarh	68.9	790	53.2	730	61.4	1,520
Rajanpur	61.7	403	40.9	299	52.8	702
Faisalabad	82.8	1,878	82.1	1,796	82.5	3,674
Chiniot	72.9	318	52.4	293	63.0	611
Jhang	78.6	557	63.3	497	71.4	1,054
TT Singh	83.1	516	81.6	504	82.3	1,020
Gujranwala	82.4	1,046	83.9	1,137	83.1	2,183
Gujrat	89.2	588	91.0	658	90.2	1,246
Hafizabad	81.6	286	74.7	303	78.0	590
Mandi Bahauddin	83.3	380	77.9	432	80.4	812
Narowal	86.1	363	84.3	434	85.1	798
Sialkot	88.2	856	92.9	962	90.7	1,818
Lahore	87.3	2,470	85.0	2,408	86.2	4,878
Kasur	74.1	835	69.9	799	72.0	1,634
Nankana Sahib	81.9	384	75.0	393	78.4	777
Sheikhupura	77.0	953	78.0	955	77.5	1,907
Multan	78.5	987	71.5	982	75.0	1,969
Khanewal	73.4	694	62.0	618	68.0	1,312
Lodhran	71.6	377	52.0	379	61.8	756
Vehari	74.8	678	69.7	656	72.3	1,334
Sahiwal	81.3	538	69.9	524	75.7	1,062
Pakpattan	74.3	458	58.4	468	66.3	927
Okara	74.7	713	66.1	668	70.5	1,381
Rawalpindi	93.1	1,152	91.0	1,139	92.0	2,290
Attock	90.8	409	77.3	416	84.0	825
Chakwal	95.2	312	91.5	327	93.3	639
Jhelum	88.9	299	87.0	284	88.0	584
Sargodha	81.8	897	69.4	810	75.9	1,707
Bhakkar	75.9	400	55.8	378	66.1	778
Khushab	86.3	333	61.0	307	74.1	639
Mianwali	87.6	383	55.8	398	71.4	781

[1] **MICS indicator 7.S3 - Literacy rate 15-24 years (Reported)**

Table D.ED.13: Public and private primary school attendance rate

Percentage of children (5-9 years) attending primary schools by type of school, Punjab, 2014.

	Attending primary school					
	Attending Government / Public primary school[1]	Attending Private primary school	Attending Others	Attending primary school but DK / Missing type of school	Total	Number of children 5-9 years old
Punjab	54.2	45.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	18,310
District						
Bahawalpur	61.3	38.4	0.2	0.1	100.0	538
Bahawalnagar	74.5	24.9	0.5	0.1	100.0	471
RY Khan	71.9	27.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	617
DG Khan	68.3	30.0	0.3	1.4	100.0	370
Layyah	70.9	29.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	279
Muzaffargarh	64.7	35.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	539
Rajanpur	73.4	26.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	238
Faisalabad	45.4	54.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,274
Chiniot	69.6	29.9	0.5	0.0	100.0	214
Jhang	61.5	37.5	0.3	0.6	100.0	399
TT Singh	62.3	37.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	397
Gujranwala	38.1	61.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	910
Gujrat	52.8	47.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	604
Hafizabad	59.1	40.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	226
Mandi Bahauddin	49.9	50.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	274
Narowal	61.8	38.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	384
Sialkot	43.3	56.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	759
Lahore	29.0	71.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,784
Kasur	52.3	47.4	0.0	0.3	100.0	620
Nankana Sahib	49.3	50.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	317
Sheikhupura	37.2	62.0	0.2	0.6	100.0	675
Multan	58.8	40.5	0.1	0.6	100.0	800
Khanewal	68.7	31.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	526
Lodhran	77.6	22.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	279
Vehari	65.7	34.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	490
Sahiwal	60.8	39.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	394
Pakpattan	65.8	34.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	315
Okara	61.2	38.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	525
Rawalpindi	39.7	60.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	872
Attock	63.0	37.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	342
Chakwal	58.9	40.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	281
Jhelum	56.6	43.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	238
Sargodha	55.3	44.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	592
Bhakkar	72.6	27.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	251
Khushab	55.4	44.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	231
Mianwali	75.1	24.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	286

[1] MICS indicator 7.S4 - Government school attendance rate (Primary)

Table D.CP.1: Birth registration

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered and percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caretakers know how to register birth, Punjab, 2014.

	Children under age 5 whose birth is registered with civil authorities					Children under age 5 whose birth is not registered	
	Has birth certificate						
	Seen	Not seen	No birth certificate	Total registered[1]	Number of children under age 5	Percent of children whose mother/caretaker knows how to register birth	Number of children under age 5 without birth registration
Punjab	21.7	21.5	29.4	72.7	27,495	36.7	7,516
District							
Bahawalpur	6.2	14.8	21.3	42.3	912	12.8	526
Bahawalnagar	7.5	17.2	35.1	59.8	751	12.7	302
RY Khan	2.6	11.8	27.3	41.6	1,417	8.8	827
DG Khan	2.8	10.1	14.3	27.1	898	17.0	654
Layyah	4.9	20.3	33.5	58.7	514	40.7	212
Muzaffargarh	2.1	9.5	14.4	26.0	1,118	29.9	827
Rajanpur	3.9	4.7	12.9	21.6	621	16.0	487
Faisalabad	24.1	25.3	37.6	86.9	1,807	48.5	236
Chiniot	6.8	27.4	50.8	85.1	335	64.1	50
Jhang	13.4	33.6	21.1	68.1	626	56.9	200
TT Singh	20.2	29.9	40.1	90.1	503	72.3	50
Gujranwala	47.0	19.1	18.2	84.4	1,210	65.1	189
Gujrat	44.4	10.7	39.7	94.8	744	(74.2)	39
Hafizabad	15.7	22.5	47.6	85.8	310	39.3	44
Mandi Bahauddin	21.4	18.4	48.7	88.6	401	60.5	46
Narowal	29.9	21.5	43.0	94.5	529	83.6	29
Sialkot	32.0	37.3	24.9	94.2	906	72.7	52
Lahore	32.2	43.8	10.5	86.6	2,467	77.9	331
Kasur	21.6	22.7	33.6	77.9	898	52.5	199
Nankana Sahib	26.4	27.4	26.8	80.6	418	47.9	81
Sheikhupura	31.2	31.1	16.6	78.9	887	45.5	187
Multan	17.2	20.1	18.6	55.8	1,179	38.0	521
Khanewal	13.5	18.4	40.5	72.4	720	50.0	199
Lodhran	5.5	11.0	44.1	60.6	451	31.9	178
Vehari	16.4	11.7	50.2	78.2	668	51.6	146
Sahiwal	19.4	14.4	57.7	91.5	628	66.7	53
Pakpattan	14.1	8.8	66.7	89.6	526	77.8	54
Okara	21.6	24.0	34.8	80.3	878	60.1	173
Rawalpindi	54.0	22.9	8.1	85.0	1,180	67.3	177
Attock	58.4	17.4	13.4	89.3	429	51.7	46
Chakwal	55.0	18.9	20.1	93.9	310	(86.0)	19
Jhelum	38.1	14.8	40.6	93.5	246	(61.6)	16
Sargodha	17.0	28.6	39.0	84.6	823	61.6	127
Bhakkar	6.1	9.9	52.9	69.0	416	62.5	129
Khushab	10.3	21.9	55.0	87.2	325	52.8	42
Mianwali	11.1	7.4	65.8	84.4	440	81.3	69

[1] **MICS indicator 8.1 - Birth registration**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table D.CP.2: Children's involvement in economic activities

Percentage of children by involvement in economic activities during the last week, according to age groups, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years
			Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more		Economic activity less than 43 hours	Economic activity for 43 hours or more	
Punjab	8.4	42,013	13.3	9.1	17,779	25.4	5.2	15,176
District								
Bahawalpur	10.1	1,327	13.4	10.1	689	23.0	0.2	389
Bahawalnagar	6.4	1,187	8.3	11.8	488	24.7	4.1	408
RY Khan	2.5	2,046	8.8	7.2	922	24.9	6.1	660
DG Khan	17.7	1,531	18.1	17.6	477	57.9	9.3	377
Layyah	10.0	699	21.9	4.4	322	34.2	4.3	255
Muzaffargarh	18.1	1,835	31.5	16.8	764	41.2	11.9	507
Rajanpur	20.9	956	20.6	25.3	322	46.0	6.1	308
Faisalabad	7.3	2,689	12.9	7.8	1,121	17.7	7.8	1,147
Chiniot	17.5	554	23.4	8.1	232	44.4	3.8	148
Jhang	18.1	997	20.2	12.8	443	42.3	2.0	335
TT Singh	13.6	748	22.6	9.8	347	33.5	5.1	321
Gujranwala	4.3	1,677	8.0	5.0	731	21.2	7.0	725
Gujrat	4.2	1,108	2.6	0.7	425	7.8	6.3	375
Hafizabad	2.7	484	3.4	4.9	191	22.6	8.1	190
Mandi Bahauddin	2.2	514	4.8	5.6	251	18.9	4.4	245
Narowal	14.1	792	22.6	23.3	326	48.9	1.9	249
Sialkot	9.3	1,441	13.5	8.6	697	34.2	3.2	613
Lahore	1.1	3,831	2.7	6.4	1,571	10.2	5.6	1,441
Kasur	15.4	1,288	23.2	10.5	631	33.0	5.8	477
Nankana Sahib	3.8	612	11.2	10.6	268	14.8	7.1	243
Sheikhupura	7.1	1,394	9.3	7.1	618	18.9	2.7	624
Multan	7.4	2,072	9.5	12.5	787	26.2	1.6	548
Khanewal	9.4	1,367	24.5	5.7	498	22.3	3.9	326
Lodhran	3.7	780	15.7	11.1	305	28.7	3.7	228
Vehari	6.9	1,107	18.3	7.8	465	31.2	2.5	421
Sahiwal	10.8	940	13.3	14.3	394	33.7	9.2	272
Pakpattan	5.9	740	8.2	7.4	304	23.2	12.0	321
Okara	10.1	1,288	14.1	12.4	470	25.4	5.3	464
Rawalpindi	7.4	1,481	9.8	3.0	764	16.8	2.6	747
Attock	1.5	625	7.8	2.8	275	7.5	1.1	236
Chakwal	1.0	434	4.9	0.6	217	23.4	1.6	227
Jhelum	6.0	409	9.3	2.9	177	10.5	1.3	157
Sargodha	10.6	1,268	14.9	6.7	553	24.6	6.9	505
Bhakkar	8.0	683	11.7	17.3	241	36.4	10.4	242
Khushab	14.1	460	19.5	9.6	237	27.0	5.3	199
Mianwali	2.5	650	13.0	3.5	260	35.8	0.6	248

Table D.CP.3: Children's involvement in household chores

Percentage of children by involvement in household chores during the last week, according to age groups, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in:			Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:			Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		
	Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more	Number of children age 5-11 years	Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more	Number of children age 12-14 years	Household chores less than 43 hours	Household chores for 43 hours or more	Number of children age 15-17 years
Punjab	66.0	0.8	42,013	82.4	3.2	17,779	87.0	1.1	15,176
District									
Bahawalpur	58.5	0.8	1,327	75.9	1.1	689	79.6	0.0	389
Bahawalnagar	49.1	0.4	1,187	77.2	5.0	488	90.6	1.2	408
RY Khan	42.8	1.2	2,046	76.3	4.9	922	88.8	0.0	660
DG Khan	57.7	2.6	1,531	68.6	5.2	477	80.8	0.9	377
Layyah	52.2	0.3	699	72.2	1.8	322	85.4	0.8	255
Muzaffargarh	52.1	2.1	1,835	76.2	4.3	764	77.9	1.2	507
Rajanpur	56.6	2.0	956	83.2	5.6	322	85.4	0.0	308
Faisalabad	79.5	1.3	2,689	86.8	5.5	1,121	89.2	2.5	1,147
Chiniot	90.4	1.8	554	86.3	8.9	232	88.4	5.4	148
Jhang	66.4	2.7	997	85.3	1.7	443	92.3	0.2	335
TT Singh	75.6	0.6	748	86.8	4.2	347	96.4	0.0	321
Gujranwala	70.6	0.1	1,677	87.3	2.8	731	93.5	0.0	725
Gujrat	76.3	0.0	1,108	94.5	0.0	425	94.9	0.1	375
Hafizabad	67.2	0.0	484	91.5	0.7	191	84.9	0.0	190
Mandi Bahauddin	75.5	0.0	514	79.3	3.6	251	87.4	3.6	245
Narowal	94.0	0.0	792	96.5	1.4	326	97.3	0.3	249
Sialkot	85.2	0.4	1,441	90.2	4.0	697	92.9	0.0	613
Lahore	59.1	0.0	3,831	81.4	0.7	1,571	84.7	1.3	1,441
Kasur	75.1	0.9	1,288	85.4	1.6	631	82.9	1.8	477
Nankana Sahib	70.2	0.0	612	76.3	3.0	268	84.8	3.9	243
Sheikhupura	71.0	0.3	1,394	76.2	1.6	618	81.6	0.7	624
Multan	69.1	0.9	2,072	84.8	4.7	787	87.8	3.0	548
Khanewal	71.0	0.0	1,367	93.0	2.1	498	90.4	0.0	326
Lodhran	54.7	0.6	780	86.7	2.5	305	92.3	0.8	228
Vehari	77.2	0.0	1,107	93.8	1.7	465	93.4	0.1	421
Sahiwal	63.9	0.6	940	79.3	3.1	394	78.3	2.0	272
Pakpattan	54.4	1.2	740	70.8	5.1	304	76.0	2.0	321
Okara	56.6	2.7	1,288	71.0	0.8	470	79.1	0.6	464
Rawalpindi	61.9	1.2	1,481	81.9	4.8	764	85.3	3.0	747
Attock	74.7	0.0	625	83.5	3.5	275	93.9	0.0	236
Chakwal	69.8	0.0	434	87.9	2.3	217	90.9	1.2	227
Jhelum	78.5	0.0	409	88.9	0.3	177	96.1	0.0	157
Sargodha	71.8	0.2	1,268	79.9	2.4	553	85.1	0.4	505
Bhakkar	65.1	1.0	683	77.8	8.3	241	84.5	1.1	242
Khushab	67.5	0.0	460	78.2	7.7	237	78.6	0.0	199
Mianwali	69.1	0.0	650	84.2	1.6	260	88.2	1.3	248

Table D.CP.4: Child labour

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week, percentage working under hazardous conditions during the last week, and percentage engaged in child labour during the last week, Punjab, 2014.

	Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:				
	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Children working under hazardous conditions	Total child labour[1]	Number of children age 5-17 years
Punjab	8.6	7.9	74.1	1.4	14.3	16.4	74,968
District							
Bahawalpur	7.8	8.5	66.9	0.8	13.6	16.3	2,404
Bahawalnagar	6.8	7.2	63.8	1.7	13.3	15.4	2,082
RY Khan	6.8	4.4	59.7	1.9	11.0	12.9	3,628
DG Khan	14.4	16.4	63.5	2.9	26.6	30.9	2,385
Layyah	12.4	7.5	63.9	0.8	19.4	20.2	1,276
Muzaffargarh	14.6	16.7	62.2	2.5	30.1	32.2	3,105
Rajanpur	13.1	18.9	67.6	2.3	30.1	32.7	1,586
Faisalabad	7.1	7.5	83.4	2.5	10.9	14.4	4,958
Chiniot	13.9	13.0	89.1	4.1	18.3	27.7	934
Jhang	13.1	13.7	76.0	2.0	23.8	26.3	1,775
TT Singh	13.1	10.7	83.1	1.4	22.6	24.1	1,415
Gujranwala	6.9	5.1	79.8	0.7	9.8	11.2	3,132
Gujrat	2.1	3.9	84.0	0.0	5.3	5.7	1,908
Hafizabad	6.1	4.4	76.5	0.1	8.6	9.3	865
Mandi Bahauddin	5.8	3.6	79.3	1.8	6.2	9.4	1,010
Narowal	14.3	14.1	95.2	0.4	27.0	27.9	1,367
Sialkot	11.9	7.8	88.2	1.2	16.7	19.0	2,751
Lahore	2.9	3.3	69.6	0.4	4.0	4.9	6,842
Kasur	14.4	12.2	79.4	1.3	22.1	24.3	2,395
Nankana Sahib	6.0	6.1	74.8	1.6	8.7	11.8	1,123
Sheikhupura	7.1	6.0	74.7	0.7	10.4	12.4	2,636
Multan	6.7	7.7	75.8	2.1	11.6	14.7	3,407
Khanewal	8.9	7.8	78.9	0.5	15.1	16.5	2,191
Lodhran	8.6	5.4	68.7	1.1	13.1	13.7	1,313
Vehari	10.9	6.2	84.5	0.4	15.6	16.1	1,992
Sahiwal	9.3	11.4	70.1	1.4	19.7	21.7	1,607
Pakpattan	7.3	7.7	63.1	2.2	14.0	16.2	1,365
Okara	8.5	9.6	64.3	1.8	15.0	17.1	2,222
Rawalpindi	7.2	5.1	72.9	2.6	10.2	12.8	2,991
Attock	3.4	1.7	80.8	0.9	4.3	5.2	1,136
Chakwal	7.3	1.0	79.7	0.9	7.1	7.7	878
Jhelum	4.6	4.3	84.7	0.1	7.3	8.4	742
Sargodha	10.4	8.9	76.6	0.8	17.1	18.8	2,326
Bhakkar	10.2	10.4	71.7	2.5	18.9	21.1	1,166
Khushab	11.3	11.0	72.8	2.0	18.8	20.5	896
Mianwali	10.6	2.3	76.6	0.6	10.0	11.1	1,158

[1] **MICS indicator 8.2 - Child labour**

Table D.CP.5: Child discipline

Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced:					
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method[1]	Number of children age 1-14 years
			Any	Severe		
Punjab	6.1	73.6	67.7	26.6	80.7	85,311
District						
Bahawalpur	10.7	67.8	60.3	15.7	78.0	2,973
Bahawalnagar	5.5	67.9	61.5	21.1	80.8	2,421
RY Khan	5.4	69.8	57.7	16.6	78.4	4,368
DG Khan	4.7	58.7	57.6	13.7	67.4	2,819
Layyah	3.6	63.7	57.8	8.8	68.7	1,572
Muzaffargarh	5.0	60.7	56.7	13.3	68.5	3,611
Rajanpur	2.5	75.4	61.0	18.3	78.8	1,874
Faisalabad	4.1	79.2	72.2	35.9	85.3	5,363
Chiniot	3.4	81.9	77.2	38.9	88.1	1,096
Jhang	5.6	73.5	63.2	23.2	79.8	2,010
TT Singh	6.2	79.9	72.6	26.6	83.5	1,556
Gujranwala	5.8	74.6	73.3	37.1	84.4	3,572
Gujrat	6.9	78.7	76.7	27.0	86.8	2,238
Hafizabad	5.7	81.7	68.6	32.0	83.1	961
Mandi Bahauddin	4.8	84.7	79.4	30.6	89.2	1,174
Narowal	0.3	92.3	83.0	44.0	96.2	1,518
Sialkot	1.7	87.3	78.0	32.3	91.8	2,916
Lahore	8.4	72.3	69.3	39.5	79.1	7,700
Kasur	3.3	80.8	79.2	48.7	86.0	2,750
Nankana Sahib	6.2	76.3	73.4	35.7	80.8	1,281
Sheikhupura	8.8	69.3	69.4	29.9	76.5	2,837
Multan	5.1	70.9	59.3	21.9	76.7	3,918
Khanewal	6.0	75.9	64.8	26.1	80.6	2,549
Lodhran	9.7	68.8	57.9	18.7	75.9	1,459
Vehari	11.3	70.2	62.7	16.5	79.6	2,243
Sahiwal	6.6	77.0	74.5	35.1	83.8	1,879
Pakpattan	3.7	76.1	78.9	34.1	85.4	1,525
Okara	13.1	61.5	65.6	24.8	74.0	2,580
Rawalpindi	6.5	74.3	67.2	21.3	81.7	3,325
Attock	6.1	74.2	70.8	22.2	83.9	1,286
Chakwal	7.7	76.5	71.9	19.7	86.1	935
Jhelum	8.8	80.0	69.8	22.3	86.5	807
Sargodha	7.4	71.4	67.1	21.4	79.2	2,589
Bhakkar	3.5	82.1	74.8	18.0	87.1	1,306
Khushab	6.3	76.4	70.4	16.8	82.0	970
Mianwali	2.6	82.3	72.7	18.5	86.4	1,329

[1] MICS indicator 8.3 - Violent discipline

Table D.CP.6: Attitudes toward physical punishment

Percentage of respondents to the child discipline module who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, Punjab, 2014.

	Respondent believes that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of respondents to the child discipline module
Punjab	34.2	26,143
District		
Bahawalpur	29.3	916
Bahawalnagar	28.9	745
RY Khan	32.5	1,236
DG Khan	26.3	725
Layyah	37.6	438
Muzaffargarh	34.9	976
Rajanpur	40.4	457
Faisalabad	44.5	1,771
Chiniot	54.2	353
Jhang	37.1	604
TT Singh	36.8	504
Gujranwala	41.3	1,086
Gujrat	42.3	685
Hafizabad	30.1	308
Mandi Bahauddin	33.3	389
Narowal	55.6	436
Sialkot	42.3	847
Lahore	17.6	2,449
Kasur	49.4	818
Nankana Sahib	35.3	399
Sheikhupura	31.6	857
Multan	26.9	1,266
Khanewal	34.1	798
Lodhran	36.2	451
Vehari	38.3	680
Sahiwal	44.9	563
Pakpattan	46.6	484
Okara	37.2	745
Rawalpindi	27.3	1,196
Attock	31.4	434
Chakwal	30.1	321
Jhelum	36.7	281
Sargodha	26.0	868
Bhakkar	33.7	380
Khushab	22.4	307
Mianwali	29.2	373

Table D.CP.7: Early marriage and polygyny (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 years who first married before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married, and the percentage of women who are in a polygynous marriage, Punjab, 2014.

	Women age 15-49 years		Women age 20-49 years			Women age 15-19 years		Women age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15[1]	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18[2]	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage currently married[3]	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage[4]	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married
Punjab	5.2	53,668	6.1	20.8	42,510	9.2	11,158	2.5	33,047
District									
Bahawalpur	7.9	1,666	9.3	26.5	1,310	14.6	356	3.7	1,090
Bahawalnagar	4.0	1,421	4.7	21.8	1,121	6.0	300	3.0	834
RY Khan	5.2	2,282	6.6	23.8	1,711	9.1	571	2.6	1,434
DG Khan	11.9	1,273	13.7	36.4	1,016	20.1	258	8.2	924
Layyah	6.8	825	8.4	23.7	641	9.5	185	3.8	533
Muzaffargarh	8.9	1,705	10.7	30.1	1,353	13.3	352	4.4	1,169
Rajanpur	7.0	758	7.9	30.0	599	12.2	160	7.9	549
Faisalabad	3.3	3,880	4.2	15.1	3,024	7.0	857	1.0	2,249
Chiniot	5.7	672	6.5	21.1	539	10.8	133	2.5	415
Jhang	7.0	1,162	8.2	25.1	929	12.5	233	2.2	740
TT Singh	3.1	1,081	3.8	15.0	843	5.1	239	1.3	626
Gujranwala	3.7	2,401	4.6	16.7	1,889	6.2	512	1.5	1,436
Gujrat	3.4	1,521	4.1	15.4	1,225	4.4	296	1.3	923
Hafizabad	6.2	642	7.1	22.4	524	9.8	118	0.6	393
Mandi Bahauddin	4.1	884	4.7	19.0	692	11.0	192	1.7	523
Narowal	2.1	891	2.5	13.4	685	4.5	207	1.7	525
Sialkot	3.2	1,987	3.8	16.8	1,536	5.9	451	1.7	1,102
Lahore	4.1	5,357	4.9	18.0	4,349	6.7	1,007	1.8	3,399
Kasur	4.2	1,602	5.2	20.1	1,219	8.7	382	1.8	989
Nankana Sahib	3.5	821	3.9	18.5	633	11.3	189	2.2	513
Sheikhupura	5.0	1,905	6.2	20.2	1,470	7.2	435	2.6	1,124
Multan	8.1	2,263	9.5	29.6	1,825	9.5	438	3.1	1,444
Khanewal	6.8	1,412	8.2	23.4	1,127	10.7	285	2.6	888
Lodhran	5.4	826	6.2	19.9	645	10.5	181	3.5	504
Vehari	5.2	1,386	5.9	23.1	1,079	11.1	307	2.1	816
Sahiwal	3.9	1,205	4.5	16.4	964	11.4	241	1.7	732
Pakpattan	4.3	984	4.9	18.8	780	11.4	204	3.0	599
Okara	6.7	1,497	7.7	24.9	1,201	10.7	295	3.8	934
Rawalpindi	4.4	2,741	5.1	17.5	2,274	8.6	466	2.9	1,663
Attock	5.3	972	6.2	23.2	796	8.6	176	1.7	600
Chakwal	4.3	756	5.0	18.3	616	5.5	140	3.1	447
Jhelum	3.4	617	3.8	14.7	492	6.8	126	0.7	357
Sargodha	6.4	1,833	6.9	22.4	1,490	13.0	343	1.2	1,111
Bhakkar	5.0	824	6.2	20.8	643	9.6	181	2.6	487
Khushab	5.0	706	6.2	21.8	556	12.1	149	1.3	417
Mianwali	5.1	907	5.9	18.4	714	10.9	193	2.2	560

[1] MICS indicator 8.4 - Marriage before age 15
[2] MICS indicator 8.5 - Marriage before age 18
[3] MICS indicator 8.6 - Young women age 15-19 years currently married
[4] MICS indicator 8.7 - Polygyny

Table D.CP.10: Attitudes toward domestic violence (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:						
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons[1]	Number of women age 15-49 years
Punjab	26.4	26.5	27.7	20.5	14.8	39.8	53,668
District							
Bahawalpur	35.9	37.7	35.4	29.5	23.0	59.6	1,666
Bahawalnagar	34.6	39.8	36.8	37.7	24.6	61.8	1,421
RY Khan	40.8	40.3	39.4	36.6	22.8	64.2	2,282
DG Khan	28.1	26.1	27.8	19.1	21.3	39.8	1,273
Layyah	30.2	29.1	22.4	19.4	18.4	38.5	825
Muzaffargarh	28.9	29.3	24.5	19.3	17.5	38.3	1,705
Rajanpur	37.8	33.4	31.2	23.7	21.1	47.6	758
Faisalabad	29.4	29.3	31.8	20.0	15.1	42.6	3,880
Chiniot	45.8	45.3	48.4	39.2	29.2	60.4	672
Jhang	26.5	27.7	27.4	19.9	14.0	37.5	1,162
TT Singh	22.2	24.9	23.9	18.1	12.9	35.5	1,081
Gujranwala	25.9	25.7	25.1	17.9	11.8	37.8	2,401
Gujrat	23.9	24.3	22.1	16.0	8.4	33.9	1,521
Hafizabad	23.4	25.5	27.3	18.8	8.8	40.7	642
Mandi Bahauddin	28.1	25.8	28.3	21.7	13.5	41.7	884
Narowal	51.7	42.6	44.5	27.8	13.0	60.7	891
Sialkot	30.7	24.8	31.5	14.1	8.4	45.0	1,987
Lahore	8.1	8.8	12.1	6.5	3.4	17.4	5,357
Kasur	30.1	28.6	32.0	25.5	23.4	41.8	1,602
Nankana Sahib	23.8	23.1	23.5	17.0	11.6	38.3	821
Sheikhupura	22.6	21.6	24.6	17.1	11.2	37.7	1,905
Multan	13.1	12.8	15.6	11.2	7.6	23.9	2,263
Khanewal	18.7	19.5	20.4	17.9	11.3	29.3	1,412
Lodhran	28.7	27.2	31.1	23.6	16.7	45.4	826
Vehari	16.6	15.7	20.1	13.7	8.3	27.2	1,386
Sahiwal	43.8	48.7	47.0	40.5	26.6	59.5	1,205
Pakpattan	49.2	52.4	53.3	45.2	27.4	64.0	984
Okara	36.8	40.3	42.1	38.7	19.2	56.5	1,497
Rawalpindi	13.7	12.7	15.0	10.4	9.8	22.5	2,741
Attock	16.1	16.6	15.9	14.7	12.4	22.9	972
Chakwal	13.0	12.2	16.1	11.0	10.7	19.1	756
Jhelum	23.2	22.9	22.9	18.8	12.3	33.2	617
Sargodha	27.5	30.2	33.1	20.3	17.5	45.5	1,833
Bhakkar	36.4	41.3	43.3	26.6	29.2	53.3	824
Khushab	35.9	42.3	40.6	27.6	27.6	53.2	706
Mianwali	35.7	37.7	38.9	24.6	23.3	49.9	907

[1] **MICS indicator 8.12 - Attitudes towards domestic violence**

Table D.CP.11: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, Punjab, 2014.

	Living with both parents	Living with neither biological parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only		Missing information on father/ mother	Total	Living with neither biological parent[1]	One or both parents dead [2]	Number of children age 0-17 years
		Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead					
Punjab	88.0	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.2	5.9	2.9	0.3	1.3	0.1	100.0	1.4	4.8	106,585
District														
Bahawalpur	90.0	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.1	2.5	3.3	0.5	1.7	0.4	100.0	1.7	5.7	3,569
Bahawalnagar	91.5	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.1	2.6	2.6	0.1	1.9	0.0	100.0	1.2	5.2	2,987
RY Khan	92.2	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.3	2.5	2.7	0.1	1.2	0.1	100.0	1.1	4.4	5,288
DG Khan	83.8	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.1	12.0	2.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	100.0	1.3	3.3	3,394
Layyah	90.6	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.1	4.4	1.9	0.3	1.1	0.0	100.0	1.6	3.3	1,923
Muzaffargarh	88.9	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.0	5.9	2.1	0.4	1.4	0.1	100.0	1.3	3.8	4,360
Rajanpur	90.8	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.1	3.7	2.4	0.1	2.0	0.1	100.0	0.9	4.7	2,318
Faisalabad	89.7	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	4.6	3.2	0.2	1.2	0.1	100.0	1.0	4.7	6,949
Chiniot	90.7	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.2	2.1	3.3	0.4	1.7	0.1	100.0	1.7	5.7	1,329
Jhang	92.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	2.1	2.1	0.2	2.0	0.3	100.0	1.0	4.6	2,496
TT Singh	90.5	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.1	3.7	2.3	0.1	1.7	0.1	100.0	1.5	4.5	2,001
Gujranwala	84.9	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.3	9.8	2.8	0.4	1.0	0.1	100.0	0.9	4.3	4,558
Gujrat	66.7	0.5	0.1	1.1	0.2	26.6	3.7	0.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	1.9	5.3	2,779
Hafizabad	87.3	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.2	6.6	2.7	0.6	1.0	0.0	100.0	1.8	4.0	1,223
Mandi Bahauddin	79.9	0.6	0.3	1.5	0.1	13.2	2.8	0.4	1.3	0.0	100.0	2.5	5.1	1,502
Narowal	75.9	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.1	19.9	2.1	0.2	0.6	0.0	100.0	1.3	3.1	1,888
Sialkot	78.5	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	15.8	2.9	0.5	1.2	0.1	100.0	1.0	4.4	3,746
Lahore	91.5	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.1	2.8	3.2	0.1	0.9	0.1	100.0	1.5	4.7	9,661
Kasur	91.9	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.1	2.0	2.7	0.3	1.5	0.2	100.0	1.4	4.8	3,454
Nankana Sahib	86.9	0.5	0.6	1.5	0.3	4.1	3.3	0.5	2.1	0.2	100.0	2.9	6.8	1,619
Sheikhupura	91.0	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.2	2.7	3.0	0.4	1.3	0.1	100.0	1.5	4.8	3,661
Multan	89.6	0.1	0.3	1.2	0.1	2.8	3.3	0.3	1.9	0.5	100.0	1.7	5.7	4,751
Khanewal	90.3	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.1	2.7	3.4	0.6	1.6	0.0	100.0	1.4	5.6	3,017
Lodhran	91.4	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.2	3.1	3.3	0.3	0.9	0.0	100.0	1.0	4.6	1,796
Vehari	87.6	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.2	5.4	3.4	0.3	1.6	0.0	100.0	1.6	5.6	2,789
Sahiwal	87.3	0.1	0.1	2.0	0.3	6.3	2.2	0.5	1.3	0.0	100.0	2.4	3.9	2,296
Pakpattan	88.4	0.5	0.3	1.8	0.2	2.5	3.6	0.8	1.9	0.1	100.0	2.7	6.4	1,952
Okara	88.9	0.3	0.3	1.7	0.1	3.3	3.0	0.4	1.9	0.2	100.0	2.3	5.5	3,236

Table D.CP.11: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, Punjab, 2014.

	Living with both parents	Living with neither biological parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only		Missing information on father/ mother	Total	Living with neither biological parent[1]	One or both parents dead [2]	Number of children age 0-17 years
		Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead					
Rawalpindi	86.3	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.1	7.6	3.3	0.3	1.1	0.4	100.0	0.9	4.6	4,352
Attock	87.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	8.3	2.8	0.2	0.7	0.3	100.0	0.6	3.7	1,615
Chakwal	85.9	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	8.3	3.5	0.2	0.9	0.4	100.0	0.8	4.6	1,227
Jhelum	81.8	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.3	11.7	2.6	0.4	2.2	0.0	100.0	1.3	5.2	1,014
Sargodha	87.3	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.2	4.2	3.9	0.7	1.7	0.2	100.0	1.9	6.6	3,260
Bhakkar	94.2	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.9	2.5	0.1	1.1	0.1	100.0	1.2	3.8	1,650
Khushab	90.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.2	4.9	2.9	0.2	0.6	0.1	100.0	1.2	4.2	1,250
Mianwali	90.3	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.1	4.2	2.3	0.4	1.1	0.1	100.0	1.6	3.9	1,674
Punjab	88.0	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.2	5.9	2.9	0.3	1.3	0.1	100.0	1.4	4.8	106,585

[1] MICS indicator 8.13 - Children's living arrangements

[2] MICS indicator 8.14 - Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead

Table D.CP.12: Children with parents living abroad

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years by residence of parents in another country, Punjab, 2014.

	Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years:						
	With at least one parent living abroad						
	Only mother abroad	Only father abroad	Both mother and father abroad	With neither parent living abroad	Total	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with at least one parent living abroad[1]	Number of children age 0-17 years
Punjab	0.0	3.9	0.0	96.1	100.0	3.9	106,585
District							
Bahawalpur	0.0	1.2	0.0	98.8	100.0	1.2	3,569
Bahawalnagar	0.0	1.4	0.0	98.6	100.0	1.4	2,987
RY Khan	0.0	1.5	0.0	98.5	100.0	1.5	5,288
DG Khan	0.0	9.3	0.0	90.7	100.0	9.3	3,394
Layyah	0.0	1.0	0.0	99.0	100.0	1.0	1,923
Muzaffargarh	0.0	1.9	0.0	98.1	100.0	1.9	4,360
Rajanpur	0.0	2.2	0.0	97.8	100.0	2.2	2,318
Faisalabad	0.0	3.4	0.0	96.6	100.0	3.4	6,949
Chiniot	0.0	0.7	0.0	99.3	100.0	0.7	1,329
Jhang	0.0	1.0	0.0	99.0	100.0	1.0	2,496
TT Singh	0.0	3.3	0.0	96.7	100.0	3.3	2,001
Gujranwala	0.0	8.2	0.0	91.8	100.0	8.2	4,558
Gujrat	0.0	20.3	0.1	79.6	100.0	20.4	2,779
Hafizabad	0.0	6.1	0.0	93.9	100.0	6.1	1,223
Mandi Bahauddin	0.0	11.1	0.0	88.9	100.0	11.1	1,502
Narowal	0.0	6.2	0.0	93.8	100.0	6.2	1,888
Sialkot	0.0	13.8	0.0	86.2	100.0	13.8	3,746
Lahore	0.0	2.1	0.0	97.9	100.0	2.1	9,661
Kasur	0.0	0.4	0.0	99.6	100.0	0.4	3,454
Nankana Sahib	0.0	3.4	0.0	96.6	100.0	3.4	1,619
Sheikhupura	0.0	1.6	0.0	98.4	100.0	1.6	3,661
Multan	0.0	1.4	0.0	98.6	100.0	1.4	4,751
Khanewal	0.1	1.0	0.0	98.9	100.0	1.1	3,017
Lodhran	0.0	0.9	0.0	99.1	100.0	0.9	1,796
Vehari	0.0	3.5	0.0	96.5	100.0	3.5	2,789
Sahiwal	0.0	4.0	0.0	96.0	100.0	4.0	2,296
Pakpattan	0.0	1.0	0.0	99.0	100.0	1.0	1,952
Okara	0.0	1.4	0.0	98.6	100.0	1.4	3,236
Rawalpindi	0.0	5.7	0.0	94.3	100.0	5.7	4,352
Attock	0.0	6.8	0.0	93.2	100.0	6.8	1,615
Chakwal	0.0	6.9	0.0	93.1	100.0	6.9	1,227
Jhelum	0.0	9.3	0.0	90.7	100.0	9.3	1,014
Sargodha	0.0	2.7	0.0	97.3	100.0	2.7	3,260
Bhakkar	0.0	0.2	0.0	99.8	100.0	0.2	1,650
Khushab	0.0	2.8	0.0	97.2	100.0	2.8	1,250
Mianwali	0.0	1.9	0.0	98.1	100.0	1.9	1,674

[1] MICS indicator 8.15 - Children with at least one parent living abroad

Table D.HA.1: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Punjab, 2014.

		Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:					
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected husband	Using a condom every time	Percentage of women who know both ways	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV	Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge[1]	Number of ever married women age 15-49 years
Punjab	39.0	24.1	19.8	15.6	25.2	23.0	28.3	20.5	9.8	5.1	34,855
District											
Bahawalpur	19.5	11.1	9.2	6.1	12.6	13.9	15.3	9.5	4.8	2.2	1,142
Bahawalnagar	25.6	17.0	15.5	11.8	14.8	16.3	19.6	10.9	4.5	2.7	887
RY Khan	41.3	31.4	29.7	26.1	22.9	23.8	27.9	14.1	5.8	3.6	1,499
DG Khan	16.3	7.2	7.2	4.7	9.2	9.5	11.5	8.0	4.0	2.0	949
Layyah	12.0	7.7	6.9	5.6	8.7	7.2	9.2	4.7	2.8	1.3	552
Muzaffargarh	12.8	7.2	5.6	5.1	7.9	7.6	9.6	5.7	3.1	1.7	1,218
Rajanpur	14.2	8.9	6.4	5.5	7.6	6.7	9.2	5.8	2.6	1.5	566
Faisalabad	40.9	30.6	21.4	18.7	26.2	26.4	33.4	23.7	12.8	8.1	2,397
Chiniot	21.4	17.4	13.4	11.5	13.8	15.5	17.8	13.6	7.1	5.1	447
Jhang	20.6	12.9	10.3	8.0	11.5	13.9	15.9	10.7	4.7	2.5	779
TT Singh	36.9	27.7	21.7	19.2	20.5	25.9	29.9	20.0	9.3	6.3	650
Gujranwala	49.2	27.4	22.4	18.1	34.6	26.5	34.0	24.9	12.1	5.8	1,504
Gujrat	61.4	40.1	25.6	22.6	43.6	34.7	44.1	29.7	14.2	6.4	977
Hafizabad	31.6	12.4	10.7	6.6	21.6	16.2	22.8	14.1	6.1	1.1	416
Mandi Bahauddin	40.4	21.1	17.6	13.3	26.5	22.2	31.1	18.6	8.6	3.2	554
Narowal	60.9	33.7	22.7	19.3	37.5	27.0	38.2	27.8	11.2	5.8	549
Sialkot	71.3	51.8	38.8	33.7	49.8	35.2	51.6	31.5	12.5	7.4	1,155
Lahore	66.7	39.8	35.2	25.4	40.1	41.4	46.9	41.7	18.8	8.4	3,553
Kasur	30.3	8.2	10.5	4.5	16.9	14.9	20.7	16.4	5.2	0.8	1,025
Nankana Sahib	32.7	11.3	10.2	5.4	23.7	17.2	20.4	15.5	7.2	1.7	535
Sheikhupura	41.3	17.7	15.1	9.5	27.7	22.1	29.9	21.2	9.7	3.6	1,172
Multan	30.7	20.0	17.2	14.3	20.8	20.5	24.8	16.8	8.9	5.3	1,523
Khanewal	17.2	12.2	10.9	8.9	13.5	11.9	14.0	9.1	5.7	3.6	944
Lodhran	26.4	18.4	15.6	13.5	16.2	16.1	19.8	9.1	3.0	2.0	525
Vehari	21.3	14.1	11.3	8.6	15.1	13.6	16.9	9.4	5.4	3.0	876
Sahiwal	33.3	23.2	19.5	15.3	22.7	17.9	23.6	17.4	8.7	4.5	784
Pakpattan	28.0	18.3	15.1	11.4	19.8	13.6	18.9	13.1	5.6	3.1	648
Okara	27.1	18.1	16.0	12.8	20.0	17.0	21.1	14.5	9.1	5.9	1,004

Table D.HA.1: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Punjab, 2014.

		Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:					
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected husband	Using a condom every time	Percentage of women who know both ways	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV	Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge[1]	Number of ever married women age 15-49 years
Rawalpindi	58.2	38.3	30.3	23.5	38.4	40.0	43.7	37.9	19.7	10.4	1,780
Attock	39.2	22.4	21.6	18.2	27.3	23.6	25.7	19.0	11.2	7.1	641
Chakwal	42.7	23.3	21.8	16.8	26.1	25.0	32.1	23.9	10.5	6.7	479
Jhelum	59.1	36.2	29.6	25.4	38.7	32.0	38.1	28.2	14.0	8.2	381
Sargodha	41.7	25.9	19.2	14.7	26.6	23.3	30.0	21.8	11.1	5.5	1,200
Bhakkar	23.3	13.2	11.6	9.3	15.7	12.3	16.7	11.2	5.8	4.0	509
Khushab	34.2	21.1	14.1	12.1	22.7	18.2	24.0	16.1	8.8	3.6	448
Mianwali	42.5	21.8	16.7	12.6	26.6	18.6	25.8	15.6	7.8	3.8	588
Punjab	39.0	24.1	19.8	15.6	25.2	23.0	28.3	20.5	9.8	5.1	34,855

[1]MICS indicator 9.S1 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women

Table D.HA.2: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS and:						
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Number of ever married women age 15-49 years
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means[1]		
Punjab	29.5	27.7	26.3	31.4	23.6	7.6	34,855
District							
Bahawalpur	14.9	14.6	14.7	16.8	12.0	2.6	1,142
Bahawalnagar	21.2	21.3	19.4	22.5	18.6	3.2	887
RY Khan	33.3	33.8	33.2	37.1	29.8	4.2	1,499
DG Khan	10.8	8.3	8.7	11.5	7.0	4.8	949
Layyah	8.5	7.4	7.6	9.1	6.6	2.9	552
Muzaffargarh	7.8	6.6	7.1	8.8	5.4	4.0	1,218
Rajanpur	8.9	7.8	7.6	9.3	6.7	4.8	566
Faisalabad	33.3	31.3	29.4	34.8	26.9	6.1	2,397
Chiniot	16.8	16.9	15.0	17.6	14.4	3.8	447
Jhang	17.6	17.2	18.0	18.8	16.5	1.7	779
TT Singh	32.5	31.8	33.5	34.9	30.4	2.0	650
Gujranwala	33.4	29.7	26.9	35.2	23.4	14.0	1,504
Gujrat	47.8	44.1	41.3	49.9	36.9	11.4	977
Hafizabad	22.5	19.8	19.7	24.9	16.4	6.6	416
Mandi Bahauddin	32.5	30.6	30.6	33.4	29.1	7.1	554
Narowal	51.1	45.9	43.8	52.6	41.8	8.3	549
Sialkot	56.7	48.6	48.4	60.3	41.6	11.0	1,155
Lahore	47.4	45.7	40.7	49.9	37.5	16.9	3,553
Kasur	21.1	19.4	19.5	22.2	17.3	8.1	1,025
Nankana Sahib	25.3	23.4	21.8	26.3	19.9	6.3	535
Sheikhupura	30.9	28.5	26.1	33.4	22.9	7.9	1,172
Multan	23.4	21.1	21.2	25.9	17.1	4.7	1,523
Khanewal	14.3	13.5	12.8	15.2	11.4	2.0	944
Lodhran	19.8	19.7	19.1	22.2	17.1	4.2	525
Vehari	16.3	15.7	15.9	18.2	13.6	3.1	876
Sahiwal	26.0	24.3	22.2	27.4	19.8	5.9	784
Pakpattan	19.9	19.4	18.6	22.1	16.0	5.9	648
Okara	19.9	19.4	15.7	21.3	14.3	5.8	1,004
Rawalpindi	46.1	43.9	40.4	48.2	37.5	10.0	1,780
Attock	27.5	26.6	25.6	28.8	23.9	10.5	641
Chakwal	31.2	30.6	29.7	32.0	28.1	10.7	479
Jhelum	42.9	39.6	39.5	45.7	35.3	13.4	381
Sargodha	31.4	28.8	27.2	33.6	23.8	8.1	1,200
Bhakkar	16.1	15.3	15.3	18.1	13.3	5.2	509
Khushab	26.4	25.3	26.8	28.5	23.6	5.7	448
Mianwali	32.7	31.9	32.4	35.0	29.5	7.4	588

[1] MICS indicator 9.S2 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

Table D.HA.3: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV (women)

Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who express an accepting attitude towards people living with HIV, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of women who:						Number of ever married women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS
	Are willing to care for a family member who is HIV-positive in own home	Would buy fresh vegeD-Tables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Believe that a female teacher who is HIV-positive and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member is HIV-positive	Agree with at least one accepting attitude	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators[1]	
Punjab	68.2	50.0	58.5	61.6	95.7	19.0	13,601
District							
Bahawalpur	70.7	30.0	39.8	56.9	93.1	10.7	222
Bahawalnagar	60.3	38.3	42.5	58.6	97.1	9.2	227
RY Khan	58.8	38.4	51.1	57.9	93.7	10.8	619
DG Khan	77.6	43.6	54.1	48.8	90.4	19.5	154
Layyah	84.3	50.1	60.5	61.4	94.4	27.5	67
Muzaffargarh	80.9	44.6	52.3	49.4	95.0	17.8	156
Rajanpur	74.1	34.4	40.1	47.1	88.2	12.4	80
Faisalabad	45.4	49.2	58.6	68.8	95.2	14.6	981
Chiniot	48.8	48.7	54.5	69.8	94.8	13.5	96
Jhang	42.2	38.0	46.8	46.3	85.1	6.8	160
TT Singh	43.5	38.8	44.2	59.5	87.8	8.3	240
Gujranwala	57.6	49.8	61.6	65.1	95.8	16.6	740
Gujrat	60.3	47.5	58.4	72.5	98.0	15.5	599
Hafizabad	62.0	55.9	62.0	78.3	97.1	22.6	131
Mandi Bahauddin	53.3	54.9	60.4	66.8	96.4	16.2	224
Narowal	66.3	39.3	59.1	81.1	99.7	16.2	334
Sialkot	72.5	45.1	62.7	66.3	97.4	18.0	824
Lahore	76.4	59.5	60.7	64.4	96.1	27.9	2,371
Kasur	81.0	54.0	63.1	45.2	92.6	21.6	311
Nankana Sahib	71.8	56.7	65.4	64.5	97.4	24.1	175
Sheikhupura	72.9	58.6	65.6	58.9	97.5	22.4	484
Multan	77.2	38.7	53.3	55.9	96.4	14.4	467
Khanewal	70.6	42.7	55.4	53.4	96.6	13.6	162
Lodhran	63.4	44.6	57.9	54.5	92.6	15.1	138
Vehari	68.4	42.3	57.2	56.3	94.9	15.3	187
Sahiwal	86.4	55.0	65.3	62.3	97.7	26.1	261
Pakpattan	86.4	49.7	61.3	67.7	97.8	27.6	181
Okara	83.4	56.5	66.8	56.1	94.9	25.0	272
Rawalpindi	72.2	59.4	64.1	58.2	96.8	21.5	1,036
Attock	65.5	54.4	55.9	68.6	94.3	23.5	252
Chakwal	72.7	53.3	60.9	50.4	95.3	18.5	205
Jhelum	62.8	41.7	50.4	72.1	96.7	19.3	225
Sargodha	75.7	48.0	58.3	43.8	94.6	14.8	500
Bhakkar	72.1	49.4	62.5	58.9	97.7	17.2	119
Khushab	75.6	45.5	54.3	53.6	95.6	13.4	153
Mianwali	68.0	44.9	52.7	57.0	95.0	13.4	249

[1] **MICS indicator 9.S3 - Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV**

Table D.HA.4: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (women)

Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, Punjab, 2014

	Percentage of women who:					
	Know a place to get tested[1]	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result[2, 3]	Number of ever married women age 15-49
Punjab	8.5	1.8	1.6	0.6	0.6	34,855
District						
Bahawalpur	4.1	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.4	1,142
Bahawalnagar	7.1	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	887
RY Khan	12.2	1.7	1.2	0.5	0.4	1,499
DG Khan	4.1	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.0	949
Layyah	3.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	552
Muzaffargarh	3.0	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	1,218
Rajanpur	3.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	566
Faisalabad	9.9	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.5	2,397
Chiniot	8.1	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.1	447
Jhang	2.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	779
TT Singh	5.9	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	650
Gujranwala	12.6	4.9	4.3	1.2	1.2	1,504
Gujrat	18.0	6.1	5.8	2.1	1.9	977
Hafizabad	6.0	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.4	416
Mandi Bahauddin	8.1	1.7	1.7	0.5	0.5	554
Narowal	8.5	1.2	1.2	0.3	0.3	549
Sialkot	21.0	6.4	6.0	3.0	2.8	1,155
Lahore	9.6	1.9	1.8	0.6	0.6	3,553
Kasur	3.4	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.2	1,025
Nankana Sahib	4.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.5	535
Sheikhupura	10.0	2.7	2.1	0.4	0.4	1,172
Multan	8.4	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.4	1,523
Khanewal	5.0	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	944
Lodhran	5.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	525
Vehari	5.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	876
Sahiwal	9.9	1.8	1.6	0.9	0.9	784
Pakpattan	8.3	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.3	648
Okara	7.9	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.5	1,004
Rawalpindi	14.8	3.8	3.4	1.5	1.3	1,780
Attock	7.7	2.1	1.6	0.1	0.1	641
Chakwal	8.8	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.7	479
Jhelum	11.5	2.5	2.5	1.0	1.0	381
Sargodha	6.9	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5	1,200
Bhakkar	3.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	509
Khushab	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	448
Mianwali	2.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	588

[1] MICS indicator 9.S4 - Women who know where to be tested for HIV

[2] MICS indicator 9.S5 - Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results

Table D.HA.5: HIV counselling and testing during antenatal care

Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care from a health professional during the last pregnancy, percentage who received HIV counselling, percentage who were offered and tested for HIV, percentage who were offered, tested and received the results of the HIV test, and percentage who received counselling and were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of women who:					
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for last pregnancy	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care[1]	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results[2]	Received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results	Number of ever married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
Punjab	78.8	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.7	10,653
District						
Bahawalpur	66.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.5	342
Bahawalnagar	64.5	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	254
RY Khan	53.6	1.2	2.2	1.8	0.6	472
DG Khan	57.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.2	361
Layyah	69.2	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	182
Muzaffargarh	66.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	414
Rajanpur	57.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	223
Faisalabad	90.4	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	692
Chiniot	90.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	123
Jhang	68.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	237
TT Singh	83.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	185
Gujranwala	76.7	3.3	3.2	2.4	2.1	481
Gujrat	91.1	4.0	4.8	4.5	2.5	258
Hafizabad	83.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	129
Mandi Bahauddin	80.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	173
Narowal	93.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	200
Sialkot	97.3	8.8	8.4	8.2	7.9	336
Lahore	87.9	0.6	1.7	1.7	0.6	988
Kasur	66.9	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.0	376
Nankana Sahib	84.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	182
Sheikhupura	80.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.0	369
Multan	79.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.3	465
Khanewal	82.4	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	289
Lodhran	70.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	176
Vehari	83.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	232
Sahiwal	85.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	261
Pakpattan	83.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	221
Okara	74.5	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.5	344
Rawalpindi	89.2	3.1	2.3	2.1	0.9	496
Attock	85.2	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	168
Chakwal	89.2	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.5	120
Jhelum	88.3	1.7	1.1	1.1	0.0	97
Sargodha	80.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	319
Bhakkar	76.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	174
Khushab	84.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	127
Mianwali	84.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	184

[1] **MICS indicator 9.S7 - HIV counselling during antenatal care**
[2] **MICS indicator 9.S8 - HIV testing during antenatal care**

Table D.HA.6: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young women)

Percentage of ever married women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of ever married women age 15-24 years who:							
	Have comprehensive knowledge[1]	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result	Number of ever married women age 15-24 years	Percentage who express accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV on all four indicators	Number of ever married women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
Punjab	3.3	19.9	7.5	1.1	0.6	5,144	18.5	1,664
District								
Bahawalpur	2.9	5.9	2.8	0.3	0.3	180	(10.6)	25
Bahawalnagar	1.3	23.7	7.8	0.0	0.0	110	(6.9)	35
RY Khan	2.5	30.8	15.4	0.5	0.0	223	16.3	103
DG Khan	1.3	5.6	4.7	0.5	0.0	192	(19.4)	29
Layyah	0.0	4.7	3.9	0.0	0.0	76	(*)	7
Muzaffargarh	0.0	4.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	209	(*)	21
Rajanpur	0.0	3.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	84	(*)	6
Faisalabad	5.4	24.4	9.3	0.6	0.6	316	13.5	100
Chiniot	1.6	14.6	3.9	0.0	0.0	77	(*)	13
Jhang	1.7	22.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	133	(4.7)	34
TT Singh	4.0	36.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	79	(6.9)	33
Gujranwala	5.1	15.0	8.7	3.4	1.8	217	9.0	69
Gujrat	6.2	34.9	16.4	4.2	1.5	128	13.4	70
Hafizabad	2.1	8.9	5.4	1.0	0.0	57	(*)	12
Mandi Bahauddin	1.4	25.7	6.1	0.8	0.8	94	(33.0)	33
Narowal	10.0	39.3	3.5	1.0	1.0	75	13.0	46
Sialkot	7.3	47.8	27.7	7.4	4.2	132	18.2	97
Lahore	5.8	23.1	4.9	1.2	0.8	479	35.0	226
Kasur	0.0	15.1	1.5	0.4	0.4	173	(3.4)	49
Nankana Sahib	0.8	16.8	4.3	1.4	1.4	84	(25.9)	23
Sheikhupura	2.0	21.0	7.6	1.2	0.5	182	16.9	71
Multan	2.2	18.7	12.5	0.0	0.0	220	12.1	69
Khanewal	2.3	9.3	4.3	0.0	0.0	136	(*)	17
Lodhran	1.7	19.8	6.5	0.0	0.0	82	(10.1)	25
Vehari	2.4	16.9	9.7	0.6	0.6	140	(10.7)	34
Sahiwal	0.9	11.2	6.7	0.5	0.0	121	(30.1)	26
Pakpattan	1.8	10.6	7.6	0.0	0.0	112	(43.3)	19
Okara	1.7	13.1	8.8	1.0	1.0	165	(31.0)	38
Rawalpindi	8.3	36.7	16.0	3.8	1.4	221	18.7	111
Attock	3.8	22.3	8.0	2.2	0.0	104	(22.3)	35
Chakwal	9.5	28.1	9.0	2.7	1.6	55	(21.2)	26
Jhelum	5.0	44.5	15.3	1.1	0.0	54	12.1	34
Sargodha	2.2	16.1	4.3	1.0	1.0	198	17.8	59
Bhakkar	4.2	11.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	78	(11.2)	15
Khushab	3.1	14.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	75	(20.1)	19
Mianwali	1.5	24.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	85	12.3	36

[1] **MICS indicator 9.S1 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table D.MT.1: Exposure to mass media (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who:						
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week	All three media at least once a week[1]	Any media at least once a week	None of the media at least once a week	Number of women age 15-49 years
Punjab	11.1	4.5	63.7	1.3	66.1	33.8	53,668
District							
Bahawalpur	8.1	4.8	52.6	1.4	55.2	44.7	1,666
Bahawalnagar	7.0	1.3	44.7	0.3	46.6	53.2	1,421
RY Khan	4.0	1.8	59.9	0.4	60.8	39.2	2,282
DG Khan	6.1	3.2	36.3	0.3	38.7	61.3	1,273
Layyah	5.4	3.4	42.3	0.9	45.0	54.9	825
Muzaffargarh	6.3	4.9	40.9	0.6	44.0	55.8	1,705
Rajanpur	3.0	2.5	36.7	0.1	38.7	61.3	758
Faisalabad	10.7	4.7	71.3	1.3	73.4	26.6	3,880
Chiniot	5.7	1.8	55.0	0.4	56.4	43.5	672
Jhang	5.9	2.9	43.4	0.5	45.7	54.2	1,162
TT Singh	10.9	4.9	70.3	1.0	71.7	28.3	1,081
Gujranwala	17.1	5.2	68.4	1.4	72.8	27.0	2,401
Gujrat	17.1	5.0	78.3	2.1	81.0	18.9	1,521
Hafizabad	6.5	1.2	63.3	0.1	65.0	34.9	642
Mandi Bahauddin	12.7	7.1	72.3	2.0	74.7	25.3	884
Narowal	11.6	2.4	68.5	0.9	71.0	28.8	891
Sialkot	14.7	3.8	81.2	1.3	83.5	16.4	1,987
Lahore	19.0	9.0	87.9	3.8	89.7	10.2	5,357
Kasur	7.5	4.0	56.9	0.5	59.9	39.9	1,602
Nankana Sahib	8.9	1.8	72.4	0.6	74.5	25.4	821
Sheikhupura	11.1	5.5	70.9	1.2	72.6	27.3	1,905
Multan	11.2	9.3	59.1	2.1	62.4	37.4	2,263
Khanewal	7.0	2.7	45.2	0.6	48.1	51.4	1,412
Lodhran	8.0	2.4	55.5	1.1	57.3	42.6	826
Vehari	10.0	2.1	54.8	0.7	57.5	42.5	1,386
Sahiwal	8.6	2.4	55.3	0.6	56.7	43.3	1,205
Pakpattan	6.3	1.1	59.0	0.4	60.1	39.9	984
Okara	9.3	3.0	51.8	0.4	53.6	46.2	1,497
Rawalpindi	18.1	7.2	77.2	1.9	81.1	18.9	2,741
Attock	9.2	4.2	59.5	0.9	62.6	37.3	972
Chakwal	14.3	5.3	70.3	1.1	72.8	27.2	756
Jhelum	10.4	5.1	75.2	1.3	77.0	23.0	617
Sargodha	13.0	3.3	65.8	1.5	68.0	31.9	1,833
Bhakkar	8.0	1.4	49.5	0.0	51.6	48.0	824
Khushab	9.8	1.7	52.0	1.1	54.1	45.7	706
Mianwali	9.2	2.0	62.6	0.5	64.8	35.2	907

[1] **MICS indicator 10.1 - Exposure to mass media**

Table D.MT.2: Use of computers and internet (women)

Percentage of young women age 15-24 years who have ever used a computer and the internet, percentage who have used during the last 12 months, and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last one month, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of women age 15-24 who have:						
	Ever used a computer	Used a computer during the last 12 months[1]	Used a computer at least once a week during the last one month	Ever used the internet	Used the internet during the last 12 months[2]	Used the internet at least once a week during the last one month	Number of women age 15-24 years
Punjab	26.4	21.4	13.6	13.7	12.4	8.9	21,119
District							
Bahawalpur	15.9	13.1	7.9	7.4	6.8	5.0	624
Bahawalnagar	12.9	10.8	8.3	4.8	4.5	3.4	562
RY Khan	14.1	12.4	9.4	6.5	6.4	5.2	916
DG Khan	14.0	10.4	4.9	5.8	4.9	3.3	488
Layyah	11.8	7.8	4.8	2.8	2.1	1.3	311
Muzaffargarh	12.7	9.9	4.5	4.7	4.0	2.0	632
Rajanpur	9.4	6.6	4.0	4.4	3.5	2.4	252
Faisalabad	25.6	21.7	15.2	13.0	12.3	9.4	1,597
Chiniot	11.5	10.2	5.9	5.6	5.4	4.2	259
Jhang	14.0	9.3	5.2	6.0	3.5	1.8	441
TT Singh	29.9	23.2	16.5	14.3	12.6	10.8	435
Gujranwala	30.9	26.1	16.5	16.4	15.3	12.1	1,000
Gujrat	36.6	31.1	23.2	26.1	24.6	19.6	588
Hafizabad	26.5	20.5	10.5	12.3	11.4	6.8	253
Mandi Bahauddin	27.0	20.4	11.6	12.6	10.7	7.0	376
Narowal	19.0	16.0	11.7	8.2	7.5	6.3	384
Sialkot	35.3	29.1	19.8	20.1	18.9	13.1	844
Lahore	48.8	41.4	27.7	30.4	28.1	21.0	2,037
Kasur	23.3	18.7	10.1	8.2	7.0	4.4	685
Nankana Sahib	31.4	24.3	10.8	13.5	10.7	7.4	338
Sheikhupura	31.5	24.7	11.5	12.6	9.9	6.1	823
Multan	27.9	22.8	10.4	14.0	13.0	8.3	851
Khanewal	18.6	14.9	7.8	7.8	6.6	4.4	534
Lodhran	12.1	10.7	8.2	4.4	3.9	2.3	339
Vehari	22.3	17.7	10.6	8.5	7.2	3.8	583
Sahiwal	25.4	19.0	12.0	9.6	8.7	6.2	464
Pakpattan	11.8	7.2	3.9	5.0	4.3	3.0	402
Okara	21.7	15.4	10.3	10.1	8.9	6.0	575
Rawalpindi	49.1	39.6	28.6	31.5	28.1	21.5	983
Attock	22.3	15.8	10.7	9.6	8.9	6.2	364
Chakwal	30.0	23.6	11.6	13.4	12.1	5.9	286
Jhelum	33.7	29.6	20.2	22.7	21.4	16.1	252
Sargodha	25.6	20.3	12.5	13.8	12.4	9.1	699
Bhakkar	16.9	12.9	7.8	5.2	4.7	2.2	326
Khushab	16.9	13.4	7.5	6.4	5.7	2.9	279
Mianwali	14.5	10.9	7.2	6.5	6.0	4.4	338

[1] MICS indicator 10.2 - Use of computers

[2] MICS indicator 10.3 - Use of internet

Table D.SW.1: Domains of life satisfaction (women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains of satisfaction, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of women age 15-24 who are very or somewhat satisfied with selected domains:						Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:									
	Family life	Friendships	Health	Living environment	Treatment by others	The way they look	Are attending school	Have a job	Have an income	Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with school/educational institute	Number of women age 15-24 years attending school	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their job	Number of women age 15-24 years who have a job	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their income	Number of women age 15-24 years who have an income
Punjab	89.7	82.5	85.6	81.3	85.3	92.0	26.1	6.6	8.3	21,119	91.6	5,505	70.3	1,404	66.9	1,755
District																
Bahawalpur	85.4	83.4	82.9	78.9	80.0	89.2	23.7	10.7	18.1	624	90.4	148	76.5	67	72.0	113
Bahawalnagar	87.2	87.3	83.9	75.2	75.6	90.2	20.0	4.0	3.9	562	92.3	112	(55.2)	22	(64.3)	22
RY Khan	90.1	85.8	80.8	73.0	78.9	89.0	14.7	1.1	2.0	916	93.0	134	(*)	10	(*)	18
DG Khan	86.4	76.6	83.4	79.8	77.7	87.4	14.3	5.4	15.9	488	90.9	70	(69.4)	26	55.8	78
Layyah	93.1	88.7	86.3	87.7	89.3	92.4	16.7	1.8	2.2	311	96.8	52	(*)	5	(*)	7
Muzaffargarh	88.3	84.8	82.1	81.6	82.5	90.1	18.6	3.8	4.7	632	94.3	118	(57.7)	24	(69.6)	30
Rajanpur	87.6	80.7	76.7	82.7	85.7	88.9	13.6	3.0	4.0	252	96.5	34	(*)	7	(*)	10
Faisalabad	88.0	72.8	82.5	72.7	75.8	90.7	30.0	5.9	7.1	1,597	92.7	479	61.9	95	56.4	113
Chiniot	85.5	62.4	84.8	75.1	79.2	88.4	16.7	8.5	9.7	259	98.1	43	(71.5)	22	(57.7)	25
Jhang	84.3	75.4	83.2	75.7	75.6	86.1	17.8	6.0	6.2	441	88.5	79	(63.7)	27	(58.0)	27
TT Singh	86.8	85.2	89.7	75.4	78.3	87.2	31.4	6.9	6.7	435	90.9	137	(63.1)	30	(60.7)	29
Gujranwala	89.3	81.1	86.4	82.2	86.6	91.5	32.2	9.5	11.5	1,000	90.5	322	84.6	95	77.6	116
Gujrat	90.8	82.7	88.1	85.3	86.9	91.7	33.1	3.3	3.2	588	94.7	195	(59.0)	19	(52.1)	19
Hafizabad	89.3	89.4	93.0	86.2	92.4	96.6	19.5	4.2	6.0	253	96.7	49	(*)	11	(90.2)	15
Mandi Bahauddin	91.2	85.9	86.0	86.2	91.8	94.5	25.5	6.1	7.6	376	93.0	96	(75.4)	23	(81.0)	29
Narowal	87.3	76.7	86.7	76.9	87.5	89.1	30.6	5.5	6.2	384	87.0	118	(62.0)	21	(54.1)	24
Sialkot	90.8	76.6	87.5	77.1	84.6	91.5	42.6	8.0	8.5	844	87.2	360	67.0	67	58.2	72
Lahore	93.0	85.5	88.4	85.3	91.3	93.8	32.1	7.9	8.0	2,037	89.1	653	63.8	161	59.0	163
Kasur	87.1	82.3	82.7	78.3	82.5	89.7	24.3	9.0	11.1	685	94.1	167	64.8	62	60.6	76
Nankana Sahib	92.8	84.9	87.7	85.2	89.3	95.3	24.9	4.4	5.0	338	93.9	84	(*)	15	(*)	17
Sheikhupura	90.4	86.4	85.5	85.7	90.2	91.5	27.9	8.2	9.6	823	91.1	229	74.9	68	75.8	79
Multan	90.1	80.8	85.1	79.3	83.2	93.8	22.8	8.7	11.4	851	92.0	194	(59.7)	74	59.3	97
Khanewal	92.3	76.4	88.3	78.1	86.9	93.4	17.5	5.8	8.6	534	90.5	94	(64.4)	31	(64.7)	46
Lodhran	90.0	78.6	87.6	78.0	86.9	93.2	15.9	13.1	12.9	339	92.6	54	62.7	44	63.4	44
Vehari	85.9	74.7	86.2	79.4	89.6	94.8	21.9	15.7	15.8	583	91.9	128	55.7	91	51.2	92
Sahiwal	91.4	86.9	88.6	87.1	90.1	95.7	22.7	13.2	13.9	464	95.7	105	87.2	61	87.7	64
Pakpattan	90.7	81.3	88.2	87.8	94.2	96.4	14.4	8.2	8.9	402	97.2	58	(83.3)	33	(78.9)	36
Okara	90.7	85.9	90.8	82.6	86.8	94.9	21.9	7.2	12.7	575	96.1	126	(72.8)	41	82.8	73

Table D.SW.1: Domains of life satisfaction (women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains of satisfaction, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of women age 15-24 who are very or somewhat satisfied with selected domains:						Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:			Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with school/educational institute	Number of women age 15-24 years attending school	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their job	Number of women age 15-24 years who have a job	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their income	Number of women age 15-24 years who have an income
	Family life	Friendships	Health	Living environment	Treatment by others	The way they look	Are attending school	Have a job	Have an income							
Rawalpindi	90.0	83.0	81.7	83.5	85.2	91.3	45.1	5.6	8.7	983	92.0	443	(82.1)	55	66.3	86
Attock	89.8	79.7	85.0	84.7	86.6	92.4	26.5	1.6	4.2	364	90.9	97	(*)	6	(*)	15
Chakwal	92.7	88.2	88.1	87.8	87.8	94.1	40.1	3.8	5.2	286	91.9	115	(*)	11	(*)	15
Jhelum	90.6	86.9	90.3	80.7	83.5	95.7	34.8	2.4	3.0	252	91.0	88	(*)	6	(*)	8
Sargodha	91.2	90.4	88.4	84.1	91.1	96.0	23.6	6.6	9.1	699	91.8	165	(82.2)	46	(78.8)	64
Bhakkar	94.0	93.5	86.7	93.0	93.8	93.2	18.5	4.2	5.1	326	91.3	60	(88.0)	14	(86.6)	17
Khushab	91.8	93.0	85.5	92.0	91.8	92.5	16.4	2.6	4.3	279	91.9	46	(*)	7	(*)	12
Mianwali	91.6	93.5	84.4	93.2	92.1	94.3	16.1	2.0	1.9	338	93.5	54	(*)	7	(*)	6
Punjab	89.7	82.5	85.6	81.3	85.3	92.0	26.1	6.6	8.3	21,119	91.6	5,505	70.3	1,404	66.9	1,755

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table D.SW.2: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, the average overall life satisfaction score, and percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of women with overall life satisfaction[1]	Average life satisfaction score	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy [2]	Number of women age 15-24 years
Punjab	90.5	1.6	90.9	21,119
District				
Bahawalpur	85.7	1.8	89.5	624
Bahawalnagar	86.5	1.8	88.4	562
RY Khan	86.7	1.7	91.7	916
DG Khan	87.3	1.8	87.5	488
Layyah	93.0	1.6	94.8	311
Muzaffargarh	88.1	1.8	90.2	632
Rajanpur	86.3	1.7	92.8	252
Faisalabad	87.9	1.7	86.6	1,597
Chiniot	86.8	1.8	81.1	259
Jhang	85.9	1.9	86.8	441
TT Singh	86.5	1.8	90.8	435
Gujranwala	90.6	1.7	91.6	1,000
Gujrat	91.1	1.6	90.5	588
Hafizabad	94.6	1.4	92.7	253
Mandi Bahauddin	92.6	1.5	91.8	376
Narowal	88.5	1.7	89.9	384
Sialkot	93.2	1.6	93.4	844
Lahore	92.6	1.5	93.4	2,037
Kasur	87.5	1.7	90.1	685
Nankana Sahib	92.6	1.6	90.6	338
Sheikhupura	93.8	1.6	90.7	823
Multan	91.2	1.7	91.3	851
Khanewal	92.6	1.8	92.8	534
Lodhran	93.1	1.7	92.5	339
Vehari	91.7	1.8	88.6	583
Sahiwal	94.2	1.4	92.8	464
Pakpattan	93.7	1.5	92.1	402
Okara	93.5	1.5	92.9	575
Rawalpindi	89.9	1.6	91.2	983
Attock	91.7	1.5	90.5	364
Chakwal	92.5	1.4	91.2	286
Jhelum	92.2	1.5	92.1	252
Sargodha	91.0	1.6	90.3	699
Bhakkar	94.4	1.6	94.6	326
Khushab	91.6	1.6	92.4	279
Mianwali	93.8	1.5	91.2	338

[1] MICS Indicator 11.1 - Life satisfaction
[2] MICS indicator 11.2 - Happiness

Table D.SW.3: Perception of a better life (women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of women who think that their life			
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[1]	Number of women age 15-24 years
Punjab	61.2	89.8	59.2	21,119
District				
Bahawalpur	48.5	69.3	45.3	624
Bahawalnagar	55.9	79.5	53.2	562
RY Khan	59.2	80.9	54.4	916
DG Khan	63.0	85.1	59.2	488
Layyah	65.3	92.2	64.2	311
Muzaffargarh	68.3	92.9	66.6	632
Rajanpur	56.3	85.2	55.9	252
Faisalabad	57.5	89.8	56.5	1,597
Chiniot	55.6	86.9	55.4	259
Jhang	43.0	87.3	41.8	441
TT Singh	53.0	87.8	51.2	435
Gujranwala	71.5	95.9	69.9	1,000
Gujrat	67.3	95.1	66.6	588
Hafizabad	62.8	92.9	61.2	253
Mandi Bahauddin	63.3	92.3	62.1	376
Narowal	58.7	83.5	56.5	384
Sialkot	66.4	93.9	65.1	844
Lahore	67.8	91.3	66.0	2,037
Kasur	62.6	91.1	60.1	685
Nankana Sahib	65.3	92.6	64.1	338
Sheikhupura	61.4	88.8	58.6	823
Multan	53.2	91.4	50.1	851
Khanewal	55.3	92.7	52.7	534
Lodhran	53.1	85.9	50.3	339
Vehari	50.4	90.8	49.4	583
Sahiwal	70.0	94.2	68.0	464
Pakpattan	61.0	96.6	60.9	402
Okara	68.1	94.4	64.9	575
Rawalpindi	66.6	88.4	64.0	983
Attock	64.5	91.1	63.2	364
Chakwal	65.9	90.9	63.9	286
Jhelum	58.9	94.5	58.4	252
Sargodha	66.1	93.5	64.6	699
Bhakkar	52.5	91.3	51.6	326
Khushab	54.3	89.5	52.9	279
Mianwali	51.8	94.7	51.2	338

[1] **MICS indicator 11.3 - Perception of a better life**

Table D.TA.1: Current and ever use of tobacco (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Punjab, 2104.

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Number of women age 15-49 years
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product[1]	
Punjab	94.2	1.1	0.6	4.0	5.7	0.7	0.3	3.2	4.1	53,668
District										
Bahawalpur	95.1	1.3	0.5	2.5	4.3	1.1	0.5	1.7	3.3	1,666
Bahawalnagar	95.0	2.3	0.6	2.1	5.0	2.2	0.5	1.7	4.4	1,421
RY Khan	95.3	1.0	0.1	3.5	4.7	0.8	0.1	3.4	4.3	2,282
DG Khan	86.9	0.2	0.5	12.2	12.9	0.0	0.2	10.3	10.5	1,273
Layyah	85.1	1.5	1.1	12.3	14.9	1.2	0.9	11.9	14.0	825
Muzaffargarh	90.4	1.3	1.0	7.3	9.6	1.3	0.4	7.2	9.0	1,705
Rajanpur	75.8	0.5	2.2	21.5	24.2	0.3	1.0	21.4	22.7	758
Faisalabad	97.2	0.5	0.4	1.7	2.7	0.2	0.3	1.4	1.9	3,880
Chiniot	91.2	1.4	1.8	5.6	8.8	0.9	1.5	5.8	8.2	672
Jhang	90.8	1.1	1.1	6.8	8.9	0.8	0.8	5.9	7.6	1,162
TT Singh	95.2	1.0	1.0	2.8	4.7	0.8	0.7	2.3	3.8	1,081
Gujranwala	96.9	1.2	0.4	1.3	2.9	0.5	0.0	0.6	1.1	2,401
Gujrat	97.4	0.7	0.5	1.4	2.6	0.4	0.3	0.9	1.6	1,521
Hafizabad	93.8	0.9	1.0	4.3	6.2	0.7	0.5	3.3	4.4	642
Mandi Bahauddin	93.8	0.4	0.3	5.5	6.2	0.2	0.2	4.5	5.0	884
Narowal	96.6	1.2	0.6	1.5	3.3	0.7	0.2	0.7	1.7	891
Sialkot	96.7	1.0	0.4	1.9	3.3	0.7	0.2	0.7	1.6	1,987
Lahore	95.4	1.7	0.4	2.5	4.6	0.6	0.1	0.8	1.5	5,357
Kasur	95.7	1.4	0.5	2.4	4.3	0.6	0.2	2.1	2.9	1,602
Nankana Sahib	96.6	1.1	0.7	1.5	3.3	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.9	821
Sheikhupura	96.3	1.2	0.5	2.0	3.7	0.5	0.1	0.9	1.4	1,905
Multan	95.5	1.2	0.2	2.5	3.9	0.7	0.0	1.9	2.6	2,263
Khanewal	94.4	0.9	0.6	4.1	5.6	0.8	0.2	3.4	4.4	1,412
Lodhran	99.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.8	826
Vehari	97.2	0.2	0.3	2.3	2.8	0.2	0.1	2.2	2.5	1,386
Sahiwal	92.7	2.7	1.0	3.6	7.3	1.8	0.5	2.9	5.2	1,205
Pakpattan	95.0	1.5	1.7	1.7	5.0	1.3	1.3	1.6	4.1	984
Okara	93.5	2.0	1.2	3.3	6.5	1.4	0.5	2.6	4.5	1,497

Table D.TA.1: Current and ever use of tobacco (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Punjab, 2104.

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Number of women age 15-49 years
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product[1]	
Rawalpindi	93.5	0.7	0.3	5.0	6.0	0.3	0.1	3.3	3.6	2,741
Attock	95.9	0.1	0.1	3.5	3.7	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.4	972
Chakwal	94.8	0.1	0.2	4.7	5.1	0.0	0.0	3.9	3.9	756
Jhelum	96.5	0.4	0.4	2.7	3.4	0.2	0.1	2.4	2.7	617
Sargodha	91.8	1.2	0.8	6.0	8.1	0.9	0.4	4.4	5.7	1,833
Bhakkar	83.6	0.9	0.6	14.9	16.3	0.6	0.3	13.7	14.6	824
Khushab	92.3	0.6	0.7	6.2	7.5	0.4	0.3	5.6	6.3	706
Mianwali	91.0	0.9	0.1	8.1	9.0	0.1	0.0	7.7	7.8	907
Punjab	94.2	1.1	0.6	4.0	5.7	0.7	0.3	3.2	4.1	53,668

[1] **MICS indicator 12.1 - Tobacco use**

Table D.HC.1: Reported cough and fever and diagnosis of tuberculosis and hepatitis

Percentage of population for whom the household respondent reported had a cough and fever during the last three week, percentage of population diagnosed with tuberculosis during the last one year and percentage of the household population diagnosed hepatitis during the last one year, Punjab, 2014.

	Percent of population having a cough and fever during the last three weeks[1]	Percentage of poluation diagnosed in the last one year with:		Total number of household members
		Diagnosed with Tuberculosis during last one year[2]	Diagnosed with Hepatitis during last one year[3]	
Punjab	3.2	0.5	1.5	246,396
District				
Bahawalpur	3.2	0.5	0.8	8,013
Bahawalnagar	3.4	0.3	0.8	6,704
RY Khan	5.5	0.6	1.4	11,240
DG Khan	3.9	0.6	1.4	6,498
Layyah	3.0	0.3	0.6	3,927
Muzaffargarh	4.6	0.7	1.6	8,664
Rajanpur	2.6	0.7	0.8	4,329
Faisalabad	3.3	0.4	2.0	17,101
Chiniot	4.3	0.5	1.6	3,198
Jhang	2.6	0.4	1.3	5,787
TT Singh	1.5	0.2	2.0	4,885
Gujranwala	2.6	0.5	1.8	10,545
Gujrat	1.0	0.4	1.6	6,553
Hafizabad	4.6	0.5	3.1	2,855
Mandi Bahauddin	3.6	0.8	2.2	3,748
Narowal	4.1	0.3	1.0	4,028
Sialkot	4.9	0.6	1.7	8,584
Lahore	1.4	0.3	1.5	23,671
Kasur	5.0	0.4	1.6	7,752
Nankana Sahib	4.0	0.4	2.6	3,811
Sheikhupura	4.7	0.4	1.8	8,613
Multan	4.0	0.7	2.0	10,610
Khanewal	3.3	0.4	1.8	6,794
Lodhran	3.5	0.5	1.0	3,976
Vehari	4.2	0.4	1.9	6,409
Sahiwal	5.3	0.3	2.1	5,531
Pakpattan	6.5	0.5	1.3	4,520
Okara	5.4	0.4	2.2	7,204
Rawalpindi	1.8	0.5	1.6	11,568
Attock	0.5	0.6	0.9	4,214
Chakwal	0.8	0.4	0.8	3,285
Jhelum	1.6	0.3	1.2	2,700
Sargodha	2.7	0.4	1.3	8,167
Bhakkar	0.3	0.3	0.4	3,807
Khushab	0.2	0.2	0.5	3,104
Mianwali	0.2	0.2	0.5	4,004

[1] MICS indicator 13.S2 - Prevalence of chronic cough
[2] MICS indicator 13.S3 - Reported tuberculosis
[3] MICS indicator 13.S4 - Reported hepatitis

Table D.HC.2: Care provided by Lady health worker (LHW)

Percentage of ever married women with a live birth in the last 2 years who reported that a LHW visited the house during the past month, Punjab, 2014.

	HH visited by lady health worker (LHW) during past month[1]	Number of ever married women with a live birth in the last two years	Purpose of Visit					Number of ever married women visited by LHW
			ORT, vitamins, medicines	To weigh child	Education / advice	Other	DK	
Punjab	37.6	10,653	37.6	4.8	54	21.4	1.8	3,991
District								
Bahawalpur	46.9	342	39.6	6.5	52.6	17.7	1.7	160
Bahawalnagar	42.3	254	58.4	7.8	53.7	13.6		107
RY Khan	42.7	472	73.2	1.3	39.7	9.3		201
DG Khan	51.5	361	19.1	0.9	42.0	51.4	4.2	186
Layyah	48.4	182	12.4	0.7	43.7	52.1	3.6	88
Muzaffargarh	53.1	414	14.8	1.1	41.5	47.2	7.8	220
Rajanpur	47.9	223	11.1	0.3	38.3	61.7		107
Faisalabad	28.9	692	32.1	4.6	64.9	9.3	3.8	200
Chiniot	39.0	123	45.0	1.0	72.3	1.7		48
Jhang	24.7	237	24.5		78.6	4.4	2.5	59
TT Singh	39.3	185	22.7		71.7	8.5		73
Gujranwala	36.1	481	41.3	6.3	50.1	14.4	2.1	174
Gujrat	51.7	258	28.4	8.8	67.3	2.6	1.9	133
Hafizabad	37.8	129	34.3	1.2	53.7	15.1	1.2	49
Mandi Bahauddin	44.7	173	37.2	3.5	64.8	12.5	2.2	77
Narowal	54.0	200	42.5	0.8	48.6	19.9	1.9	108
Sialkot	51.2	336	36.9	2.5	54.9	18.6	2.6	172
Lahore	13.5	988	38.2	5.0	62.5	15.3	2.0	129
Kasur	22.0	376	62.1	6.2	45.6	15.9	1.3	83
Nankana Sahib	29.1	182	29.1	2.0	58.3	22.4	3.3	53
Sheikhupura	25.4	369	27.1	4.4	58.6	29.3	3.4	93
Multan	33.8	465	41.8	6.0	63.8	21.4	0.5	157
Khanewal	44.7	289	39.7	1.8	64.3	17.5		127
Lodhran	43.6	176	64.3	3.8	47.6	17.5		77
Vehari	39.5	232	46.1	2.2	62.4	13.3	0.6	89
Sahiwal	49.5	261	36.3	4.8	58.7	13.9	1.4	129
Pakpattan	49.5	221	39.0	6.1	61.0	7.8	0.8	110
Okara	37.2	344	35.8	1.9	61.3	10.3	0.6	128
Rawalpindi	34.1	496	39.9	12.9	54.2	25.5	0.6	169
Attock	32.9	168	59.9	11.9	42.5	15.4		54
Chakwal	49.4	120	44.9	10.6	52.6	14.2		59
Jhelum	56.8	97	46.0	9.4	51.4	17.3	0.8	55
Sargodha	31.6	319	43.2	15.5	48.7	25.4		101
Bhakkar	31.8	174	43.7	23.0	49.2	10.5	4.1	55
Khushab	35.3	127	52.0	4.4	44.9	13.0		45
Mianwali	62.8	184	23.6	3.9	49.9	45.7	0.9	115

[1] **MICS indicator 13.S1 - Care provided by Lady Health Worker (LHW)**

Table D.SED.1: House, agricultural land, and livestock ownership

Percent distribution of household population living in Households that own their property, and percentages of household population whp own: agricultural land or livestock, Punjab, 2014.

	Percent of household by house ownership				Percentage of households who own agricluture land	Percentage of households who own livestock	Percentage of households own certain assets (house, land or livestock)[1]	Number of households
	Own	Rent	Other/ Missing	Total				
Punjab	87.0	7.8	5.2	100.0	30.5	45.5	90.8	38,405
District								
Bahawalpur	90.0	4.3	5.7	100.0	34.2	53.1	94.4	1,299
Bahawalnagar	89.1	2.7	8.2	100.0	39.7	65.7	95.0	1,074
RY Khan	90.7	3.4	6.0	100.0	39.3	62.5	95.3	1,719
DG Khan	93.8	4.0	2.3	100.0	37.2	68.7	97.0	935
Layyah	93.6	1.9	4.5	100.0	48.0	78.3	97.8	597
Muzaffargarh	93.0	2.4	4.6	100.0	45.3	70.9	97.0	1,303
Rajanpur	91.2	2.0	6.8	100.0	46.3	72.5	96.7	600
Faisalabad	84.7	10.3	5.1	100.0	22.6	27.4	86.5	2,711
Chiniot	87.4	4.6	8.0	100.0	29.1	52.6	92.3	504
Jhang	88.6	3.0	8.4	100.0	42.9	62.4	94.5	893
TT Singh	88.8	5.3	6.0	100.0	36.9	50.6	92.6	780
Gujranwala	88.8	9.1	2.1	100.0	20.4	27.9	90.5	1,589
Gujrat	90.8	5.7	3.4	100.0	37.0	37.7	92.4	1,024
Hafizabad	93.1	3.0	3.9	100.0	30.0	48.2	94.8	433
Mandi Bahauddin	90.9	5.6	3.6	100.0	41.6	55.7	94.3	589
Narowal	97.8	1.7	0.5	100.0	42.1	57.9	98.6	634
Sialkot	90.1	8.3	1.7	100.0	31.3	35.0	92.1	1,299
Lahore	77.2	19.1	3.7	100.0	6.5	9.8	79.6	3,614
Kasur	90.0	5.5	4.5	100.0	26.8	40.7	92.4	1,171
Nankana Sahib	89.0	4.8	6.2	100.0	30.1	45.4	92.5	580
Sheikhupura	89.8	7.1	3.1	100.0	23.1	36.5	92.1	1,266
Multan	83.7	10.4	5.9	100.0	19.3	36.6	86.1	1,835
Khanewal	89.3	4.0	6.7	100.0	34.6	56.6	94.2	1,123
Lodhran	95.2	1.1	3.7	100.0	42.4	63.3	97.7	647
Vehari	89.1	3.7	7.3	100.0	36.6	55.1	94.6	1,028
Sahiwal	85.5	5.3	9.2	100.0	37.0	56.7	92.0	832
Pakpattan	87.8	3.6	8.6	100.0	34.1	54.9	93.2	718
Okara	81.9	6.7	11.4	100.0	29.2	51.9	89.3	1,088
Rawalpindi	69.5	24.3	6.2	100.0	25.8	28.2	76.4	1,923
Attock	88.2	8.7	3.1	100.0	32.8	48.6	92.6	689
Chakwal	93.2	4.2	2.6	100.0	47.5	55.7	96.2	568
Jhelum	89.1	7.7	3.2	100.0	29.1	39.5	90.9	452
Sargodha	86.6	7.9	5.6	100.0	24.7	47.9	91.4	1,324
Bhakkar	88.8	3.6	7.6	100.0	48.8	76.3	96.9	544
Khushab	90.7	4.0	5.4	100.0	45.8	64.4	95.1	471
Mianwali	93.0	3.0	4.0	100.0	48.9	71.4	96.4	545

[1] **MICS indicator 14.S1 - Ownership of assets: House, land, livestock**

Table D.SED.2: Working outside village/city/country

Percentage of household members working outside village/city/country, and percent distribution of the place of work for members working outside village/city, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of households members working outside village/ town/ overseas[1]	Number of household members	Place of work of members working outside village/city						Number of household members working outside village/ town
			Other village/ city	Other district	Other province	Overseas	DK/ Missing	Total	
Punjab	12.0	246,396	14.5	8.3	7.2	69.5	0.5	100.0	29,670
District									
Bahawalpur	7.5	8,013	21.0	13.1	12.3	53.7	-	100.0	600
Bahawalnagar	4.8	6,704	13.7	14.3	5.4	66.6	-	100.0	322
RY Khan	6.4	11,240	15.1	14.9	11.6	58.4	-	100.0	716
DG Khan	22.9	6,498	19.9	1.8	11.2	67.1	-	100.0	1,489
Layyah	9.7	3,927	17.4	25.4	33.9	23.3	-	100.0	382
Muzaffargarh	11.7	8,664	35.5	5.4	28.5	30.3	0.2	100.0	1,013
Rajanpur	10.0	4,329	18.0	9.9	24.3	47.8	-	100.0	433
Faisalabad	8.3	17,101	6.0	9.8	1.0	83.2	-	100.0	1,411
Chiniot	4.7	3,198	6.6	2.3	6.2	84.9	-	100.0	149
Jhang	6.0	5,787	21.1	30.7	9.3	38.9	-	100.0	346
TT Singh	9.8	4,885	3.3	3.7	1.8	90.6	0.7	100.0	481
Gujranwala	22.6	10,545	13.4	7.7	1.5	77.1	0.3	100.0	2,382
Gujrat	43.0	6,553	10.1	5.7	3.6	80.5	0.2	100.0	2,815
Hafizabad	13.3	2,855	7.3	5.1	3.3	71.3	13.1	100.0	379
Mandi Bahauddin	26.6	3,748	4.9	3.2	-	91.9	-	100.0	996
Narowal	31.2	4,028	21.9	33.0	6.2	39.0	-	100.0	1,258
Sialkot	29.3	8,584	5.4	0.7	2.0	91.9	-	100.0	2,511
Lahore	6.2	23,671	6.2	2.3	-	90.5	1.1	100.0	1,468
Kasur	5.4	7,752	53.2	5.0	6.1	32.1	3.5	100.0	420
Nankana Sahib	13.6	3,811	19.5	15.3	3.7	61.5	-	100.0	518
Sheikhupura	8.6	8,613	14.3	5.7	5.4	74.6	-	100.0	741
Multan	6.5	10,610	29.1	12.5	15.7	42.7	-	100.0	694
Khanewal	7.4	6,794	43.0	4.0	15.6	36.1	1.3	100.0	503
Lodhran	6.7	3,976	28.1	16.4	20.5	35.0	-	100.0	265
Vehari	13.0	6,409	21.0	7.5	13.5	58.0	-	100.0	834
Sahiwal	12.1	5,531	11.9	4.4	17.2	66.0	0.5	100.0	668
Pakpattan	6.9	4,520	27.0	20.3	11.3	41.4	-	100.0	314
Okara	6.4	7,204	16.3	20.2	9.2	54.4	-	100.0	459
Rawalpindi	15.8	11,568	12.6	2.7	2.1	81.7	0.9	100.0	1,828
Attock	14.7	4,214	8.1	5.4	4.4	80.7	1.4	100.0	618
Chakwal	16.1	3,285	10.0	7.7	13.2	69.1	-	100.0	529
Jhelum	21.0	2,700	1.3	4.1	4.2	90.4	-	100.0	567
Sargodha	10.9	8,167	17.0	9.9	8.0	64.6	0.5	100.0	894
Bhakkar	3.0	3,807	13.6	27.1	6.3	53.0	-	100.0	115
Khushab	7.7	3,104	6.3	6.4	12.7	74.6	-	100.0	238
Mianwali	7.8	4,004	4.8	18.6	14.1	62.6	-	100.0	314

[1] MICS indicator 14.S3 - Proportion of population working outside village/city/country

Table D.SED.6: Pension Benefits

Percentage of households receiving pension and by percent distribution of the source, Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of household receiving pension[1]	Number of households	Percent of households receiving pension by source					Number of households recieving pension
			Government	EOBI	Others	DK	Total	
Punjab	8.1	38,405	94.2	4.0	1.3	0.8	100.0	3,097
District								
Bahawalpur	5.1	1,299	97.0	0.0	1.5	1.5	100.0	66
Bahawalnagar	3.2	1,074	(92.3)	(5.8)	(1.9)	(0.0)	100.0	35
RY Khan	2.1	1,719	(96.8)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	37
DG Khan	4.1	935	(96.7)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(1.2)	100.0	39
Layyah	2.7	597	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	16
Muzaffargarh	3.2	1,303	93.4	0.0	6.6	0.0	100.0	42
Rajanpur	2.2	600	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	13
Faisalabad	7.4	2,711	84.4	11.5	3.0	1.1	100.0	201
Chiniot	4.2	504	(91.6)	(8.8)	(2.8)	(0.0)	100.0	21
Jhang	4.9	893	91.8	0.0	0.8	7.5	100.0	44
TT Singh	6.2	780	96.5	2.1	0.0	1.3	100.0	48
Gujranwala	5.0	1,589	94.8	1.1	3.8	2.1	100.0	80
Gujrat	14.8	1,024	97.1	0.5	2.9	0.0	100.0	152
Hafizabad	3.5	433	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
Mandi Bahauddin	8.9	589	98.3	1.2	0.0	0.5	100.0	53
Narowal	10.8	634	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	69
Sialkot	5.9	1,299	95.2	2.5	2.3	0.0	100.0	76
Lahore	9.4	3,614	91.0	6.9	1.3	1.4	100.0	342
Kasur	4.4	1,171	99.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	51
Nankana Sahib	5.2	580	(94.9)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(2.0)	100.0	30
Sheikhupura	7.0	1,266	88.9	12.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	88
Multan	3.8	1,835	92.5	7.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	70
Khanewal	5.2	1,123	95.0	3.8	0.0	1.1	100.0	59
Lodhran	1.4	647	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
Vehari	2.9	1,028	(89.2)	(5.1)	(5.7)	(0.0)	100.0	29
Sahiwal	8.0	832	98.2	0.9	0.9	0.0	100.0	67
Pakpattan	2.5	718	(98.0)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	18
Okara	5.9	1,088	90.2	4.4	3.2	2.2	100.0	64
Rawalpindi	22.6	1,923	93.0	5.5	1.4	1.2	100.0	434
Attock	18.8	689	95.2	4.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	129
Chakwal	35.5	568	94.9	3.8	1.0	0.3	100.0	202
Jhelum	18.5	452	96.9	2.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	84
Sargodha	11.8	1,324	97.2	2.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	156
Bhakkar	6.7	544	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	37
Khushab	17.6	471	99.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	83
Mianwali	25.7	545	97.7	0.9	0.6	0.8	100.0	140

[1] **MICS indicator 14.S9 - Receiving pensions**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table D.SED.8: Safety nets (utility store)

Percentage of households who are purchasing goods from government utility stores, and percent distribution of households purchasing goods from government utiliy stores on a regular or casual basis, MICS Punjab, 2014.

	Percentage of households purchasing goods from utility stores[1]	Total number of households	Percent of households purchasing goods from government utility stores										Number of households purchasing goods from utility stores
			on a regular or casual basis:					who believe government initiatives are benefiting the low income groups					
			Regular[2]	Casual	DK	Missing	Total	Yes	No	DK	Missing	Total	
Punjab	18.0	38,405	29.5	70.3	0.2	0.1	100.0	26.5	65.1	8.1	0.3	100.0	6,902
District													
Bahawalpur	12.7	1,299	21.6	77.8	0.6	0.0	100.0	24.1	66.9	8.7	0.3	100.0	164
Bahawalnagar	17.6	1,074	27.5	72.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	39.8	54.3	5.7	0.2	100.0	189
RY Khan	8.9	1,719	32.1	67.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	56.6	41.4	1.9	0.0	100.0	153
DG Khan	12.0	935	32.7	66.8	0.0	0.5	100.0	29.0	58.7	12.2	0.0	100.0	113
Layyah	15.8	597	23.3	76.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	29.2	66.1	4.6	0.1	100.0	95
Muzaffargarh	9.3	1,303	23.9	75.2	0.0	0.9	100.0	25.6	69.6	4.8	0.0	100.0	121
Rajanpur	6.8	600	30.0	70.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	29.9	65.6	4.5	0.0	100.0	41
Faisalabad	21.0	2,711	24.5	75.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	25.4	66.9	7.5	0.2	100.0	568
Chiniot	17.6	504	20.6	79.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	27.3	67.6	5.1	0.0	100.0	89
Jhang	18.4	893	13.7	86.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	14.3	76.5	9.1	0.1	100.0	165
TT Singh	29.8	780	24.2	75.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	19.5	69.3	11.1	0.1	100.0	233
Gujranwala	9.3	1,589	28.7	69.8	1.5	0.0	100.0	26.0	61.5	12.4	0.2	100.0	148
Gujrat	16.7	1,024	32.2	67.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	31.1	57.2	11.5	0.2	100.0	171
Hafizabad	7.3	433	22.8	77.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	15.6	75.6	7.9	0.9	100.0	32
Mandi Bahauddin	17.9	589	29.0	71.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	27.7	66.5	5.6	0.2	100.0	106
Narowal	6.3	634	20.3	76.6	3.1	0.0	100.0	31.1	51.8	17.0	0.1	100.0	40
Sialkot	16.6	1,299	34.7	64.9	0.0	0.4	100.0	24.7	60.5	14.8	0.0	100.0	216
Lahore	19.3	3,614	30.6	68.6	0.7	0.0	100.0	14.1	75.0	10.2	0.7	100.0	699
Kasur	4.9	1,171	18.6	79.4	0.0	2.0	100.0	28.4	66.4	4.7	0.5	100.0	58
Nankana Sahib	12.6	580	17.8	81.3	0.0	0.9	100.0	22.2	70.2	7.5	0.1	100.0	73
Sheikhupura	15.1	1,266	22.4	77.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	16.7	74.8	8.1	0.4	100.0	191
Multan	16.7	1,835	37.3	62.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	23.7	68.8	7.3	0.2	100.0	306
Khanewal	12.5	1,123	21.3	78.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	20.9	68.5	10.2	0.5	100.0	141
Lodhran	8.3	647	29.9	70.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	40.9	53.6	5.5	0.1	100.0	54
Vehari	17.7	1,028	22.7	77.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	28.0	63.2	8.7	0.1	100.0	182
Sahiwal	22.9	832	27.3	72.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	29.0	65.8	5.2	0.0	100.0	191
Pakpattan	13.3	718	25.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	26.2	66.8	7.0	0.0	100.0	96
Okara	23.2	1,088	31.1	68.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	29.6	60.4	10.0	0.1	100.0	253
Rawalpindi	41.0	1,923	40.8	59.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	23.8	68.7	6.6	0.9	100.0	788
Attock	22.0	689	37.0	63.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	19.8	76.2	3.6	0.3	100.0	152
Chakwal	37.0	568	34.9	64.7	0.0	0.4	100.0	28.1	64.5	6.3	1.1	100.0	210
Jhelum	32.7	452	33.4	66.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	27.7	61.8	10.4	0.1	100.0	148
Sargodha	23.7	1,324	20.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	27.6	65.2	7.1	0.1	100.0	314
Bhakkar	17.5	544	34.4	65.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	30.3	59.7	9.4	0.6	100.0	95
Khushab	25.8	471	39.0	61.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	35.3	57.2	7.3	0.2	100.0	122
Mianwali	34.5	545	33.0	67.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	33.3	58.9	7.6	0.1	100.0	188

[1] MICS indicator 14.S8 - Purchasing goods from government utility stores

[2] MICS indicator 14.S8b - Regular purchase from utility stores

Table D.SED.9: Possession of bank account

Percentage of households with at least one member who has a bank accounts, Punjab, 2014.

	Possession of Bank account	Total number of households
Punjab	31.6	38,405
District		
Bahawalpur	22.8	1,299
Bahawalnagar	17.6	1,074
RY Khan	20.1	1,719
DG Khan	21.4	935
Layyah	17.5	597
Muzaffargarh	17.5	1,303
Rajanpur	15.1	600
Faisalabad	36.7	2,711
Chiniot	24.0	504
Jhang	23.0	893
TT Singh	36.3	780
Gujranwala	34.0	1,589
Gujrat	43.4	1,024
Hafizabad	25.5	433
Mandi Bahauddin	33.2	589
Narowal	35.7	634
Sialkot	41.5	1,299
Lahore	46.5	3,614
Kasur	23.6	1,171
Nankana Sahib	26.9	580
Sheikhupura	30.8	1,266
Multan	26.1	1,835
Khanewal	23.4	1,123
Lodhran	24.2	647
Vehari	28.8	1,028
Sahiwal	33.8	832
Pakpattan	17.5	718
Okara	24.2	1,088
Rawalpindi	47.2	1,923
Attock	35.4	689
Chakwal	46.0	568
Jhelum	48.4	452
Sargodha	33.6	1,324
Bhakkar	25.4	544
Khushab	37.6	471
Mianwali	51.0	545

Table D.SED.10: Marital status of household members

Percent distribution of household members by marital status, Punjab, 2014.

	Marital Status							Total number of households members aged 10 years and above
	Currently married[1]	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Never married	DK/ Missing	Total	
Punjab	51.4	4.8	0.5	0.4	42.8	0.0	100.0	183,599
District								
Bahawalpur	53.8	5.0	0.3	0.6	39.8	0.5	100.0	5,836
Bahawalnagar	51.2	4.3	0.3	0.9	43.3	0.0	100.0	4,921
RY Khan	52.7	3.7	0.3	0.3	43.0	0.0	100.0	8,087
DG Khan	54.9	2.9	0.1	0.3	41.6	0.2	100.0	4,374
Layyah	51.7	3.6	0.3	0.4	43.9	0.1	100.0	2,777
Muzaffargarh	53.4	3.7	0.4	0.3	42.2	0.0	100.0	5,978
Rajanpur	52.7	3.2	0.2	0.2	43.7	0.0	100.0	2,903
Faisalabad	49.6	4.7	0.6	0.4	44.5	0.2	100.0	13,180
Chiniot	52.3	5.8	1.1	1.1	39.7	0.1	100.0	2,399
Jhang	52.4	4.8	0.5	0.5	41.6	0.2	100.0	4,333
TT Singh	50.2	5.0	0.3	0.3	44.1	0.1	100.0	3,742
Gujranwala	50.5	4.7	0.4	0.3	44.0	0.1	100.0	7,861
Gujrat	50.2	6.1	1.0	0.2	42.4	0.1	100.0	4,935
Hafizabad	51.1	5.1	0.6	0.5	42.3	0.4	100.0	2,146
Mandi Bahauddin	51.7	5.7	0.6	0.3	41.4	0.2	100.0	2,887
Narowal	51.5	4.4	0.5	0.2	43.1	0.2	100.0	2,867
Sialkot	48.6	4.9	0.4	0.3	45.7	0.1	100.0	6,509
Lahore	51.2	5.0	0.4	0.2	43.1	0.2	100.0	18,101
Kasur	51.4	4.4	0.4	0.2	43.3	0.3	100.0	5,692
Nankana Sahib	51.8	5.2	0.6	0.3	42.1	0.1	100.0	2,844
Sheikhupura	50.3	4.0	0.5	0.4	44.8	0.1	100.0	6,559
Multan	52.0	5.0	0.3	0.4	42.2	0.2	100.0	7,739
Khanewal	50.6	4.8	0.6	0.6	43.3	0.1	100.0	5,013
Lodhran	52.5	3.9	0.1	0.4	42.9	0.1	100.0	2,912
Vehari	50.2	5.0	0.7	0.5	43.6	0.0	100.0	4,789
Sahiwal	50.5	5.8	0.8	0.9	41.9	0.0	100.0	4,179
Pakpattan	51.4	5.3	1.3	0.7	41.2	0.1	100.0	3,341
Okara	51.6	5.2	1.0	0.5	41.6	0.0	100.0	5,205
Rawalpindi	52.9	4.6	0.6	0.5	41.4	0.0	100.0	9,003
Attock	52.8	5.8	0.8	0.4	40.2	0.1	100.0	3,274
Chakwal	51.0	6.5	0.9	0.4	41.0	0.2	100.0	2,581
Jhelum	50.1	5.8	0.9	0.5	42.5	0.2	100.0	2,123
Sargodha	50.3	5.7	1.0	0.6	42.3	0.0	100.0	6,312
Bhakkar	50.9	4.3	0.4	0.2	43.9	0.2	100.0	2,817
Khushab	51.5	5.4	1.2	0.5	41.4	0.0	100.0	2,367
Mianwali	52.7	4.5	0.6	0.5	41.6	0.1	100.0	3,010

[1] MICS indicator 14.S11 - Currently married population

Table D.SED.11: Unemployment rate among population age 10 years or above

Percentage of population of age 10 years or above who are currently employed or unemployed and seeking work, Punjab, 2014.

	Employment rate among population age 10 years or above	Unemployment rate among population age 10 years or above[1]	Number of household members age 10 years or above (employed or unemployed, but seeking for job) in active labour force	Unemployment rate among population age 15 years or above	Number of household members age 15 years or above (employed or unemployed, but seeking for job) in active labour force
Punjab	92.9	7.1	69,468	6.7	67,995
District					
Bahawalpur	88.9	11.1	2,260	9.6	2,184
Bahawalnagar	92.2	7.8	1,769	6.6	1,713
RY Khan	92.7	7.3	2,788	5.8	2,695
DG Khan	93.1	6.9	1,467	6.4	1,428
Layyah	94.0	6.0	968	5.5	956
Muzaffargarh	94.3	5.7	2,210	4.8	2,144
Rajanpur	94.4	5.6	1,001	4.4	962
Faisalabad	92.4	7.6	5,144	7.3	5,046
Chiniot	94.5	5.5	954	5.4	937
Jhang	95.3	4.7	1,687	4.3	1,647
TT Singh	94.1	5.9	1,485	5.8	1,458
Gujranwala	94.8	5.2	2,910	5.2	2,858
Gujrat	92.1	7.9	1,561	7.7	1,548
Hafizabad	91.3	8.7	797	8.5	784
Mandi Bahauddin	89.3	10.7	1,001	10.2	986
Narowal	95.3	4.7	970	4.6	959
Sialkot	93.9	6.1	2,277	6.2	2,247
Lahore	93.3	6.7	7,156	6.4	7,038
Kasur	93.3	6.7	2,214	6.1	2,152
Nankana Sahib	89.1	10.9	1,109	9.9	1,086
Sheikhupura	90.3	9.7	2,575	9.1	2,524
Multan	94.1	5.9	3,183	5.3	3,083
Khanewal	91.9	8.1	2,056	7.3	1,995
Lodhran	94.7	5.3	1,210	4.5	1,164
Vehari	94.5	5.5	2,105	5.0	2,051
Sahiwal	96.3	3.7	1,583	3.5	1,547
Pakpattan	96.6	3.4	1,316	3.2	1,278
Okara	95.1	4.9	1,987	4.6	1,923
Rawalpindi	91.5	8.5	3,442	8.2	3,422
Attock	91.2	8.8	1,199	8.6	1,190
Chakwal	88.2	11.8	999	11.7	996
Jhelum	88.9	11.1	767	10.7	760
Sargodha	92.1	7.9	2,420	7.4	2,367
Bhakkar	91.7	8.3	999	7.8	984
Khushab	90.0	10.0	848	9.6	840
Mianwali	90.9	9.1	1,052	8.9	1,044

[1] MICS indicator 14.S2 - Unemployment rate (10+ years)

APPENDIX B: SAMPLE DESIGN

The major features of the sample design are described in this appendix. Sample design features include target sample size, sample allocation, sampling frame and listing, choice of domains, sampling stages, stratification, and the calculation of sample weights.

The primary objective of the sample design for MICS Punjab, 2014 was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most of the indicators, at the provincial level, 36 districts and for urban and rural areas. Urban and rural areas in each of the 36 districts were defined as the sampling strata.

Universe

The universe of this Survey consists of all urban and rural areas of Punjab defined as such by Housing Census 2011. The military restricted areas and cantonment have been excluded from the scope of the survey.

Sampling Frame

Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) has developed its own sampling frame based upon Housing Census 2011. Each city/town/village/deh has been divided into enumeration blocks. Each enumeration block comprised of 200-250 households on the average with well-defined boundaries and maps. The urban area sampling frame was updated during 2013 and the rural area sampling frame consists of a list of villages/deh/blocks compiled during Housing Census 2011. In the updated sampling frame, enumeration blocks, both urban and rural, are considered as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). The breakdown of enumeration blocks into urban and rural areas of Punjab are as below:-

Province	Urban	Rural	Total
Punjab	22,415	58,063	80,478

Stratification Plan

A. Urban Domain

Large cities:
There are eight Large cities (Lahore, Faisalabad, Rawalpindi, Gujranwala, Multan, Sargodha, Sialkot and Bahawalpur), having population five hundred thousand and above. The Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) is maintaining a separate frame for SRC/Major urban for the corresponding 8 districts. Therefore these 8 districts have been divided into three strata each, while the other 28 districts have two strata each. Therefore instead of 72 strata (36 districts into 2), 8 more strata for major urban were added and renumbered from 73 to 80. Each of these cities has further been sub-stratified into low, middle and high income groups. The weights are calculated at the cluster level.

Other urban areas:
After excluding the large cities from the eight administrative districts, the remaining urban areas of each administrative district has been taken as a separate independent stratum.

B. Rural Domain

All Rural areas of each administrative district, has been treated as an independent stratum. The sample selection has been undertaken independently in each district and stratum.

Sample Size and Sample Allocation

Keeping in view the key variables and main objectives of the survey, a sample of 41,000 households has been considered appropriate to yield reliable estimates of population parameters within acceptable reliability limits. For the estimation of the sample size, the key indicators used were the underweight prevalence among children age 0-4 years, immunization coverage, antenatal care and literacy rate. The following formula given in the MICS5 methodology was used to estimate the required sample size:-

$$n = \frac{[4(r)(1-r)(deff)]}{[(0.15r)^2(pb)(AveSize)(RR)]}$$

where

- *n* is the required sample size, expressed as number of households
- *4* is a factor to achieve the 95 percent level of confidence
- *r* is the predicted or anticipated value of the indicator, expressed in the form of a proportion
- *deff* is the design effect for the indicator, estimated from a previous survey or using a default value of 2
- *0.15r* is the margin of error to be tolerated at the 95 percent level of confidence, defined as 15 percent of *r* (relative margin of error of *r*)
- *pb* is the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator, *r*, is based
- *AveSize* is the average household size (number of persons per household)
- *RR* is the predicted response rate

For the calculation, *r* (underweight prevalence) was taken from the previous MICS i.e., 32.6 percent. The value of *deff* (design effect) was taken as 2.0 based on estimates from previous surveys, *pb* (percentage of children age 0-4 years in the total population) was taken as 12.6 percent, *AveSize* (average household size) was taken as 6.3, and the response rate was assumed to be 90 percent, based on experience from previous surveys. Furthermore the relative margin of error to be tolerated at the 95 percent level of confidence was taken as 15 percent.

By using the above mentioned assumptions, the number of sample households was estimated for each of the 36 districts, and summed up to the total sample for the province. The total sample was then reallocated to all the districts in proportion to the square root of the population estimates of December 2012. The urban and rural allocation in each of the districts was made according to the proportion of urban-rural population, with slight oversampling for the urban stratum to obtain reliable urban estimates.

The number of households selected per cluster for the MICS Punjab, 2014 was determined as 20 households, based on a number of considerations, including the design effect, the budget available, and the time that would be needed per team to complete one cluster. Dividing the total number of households by the number of sample households per cluster, it was calculated that 2050 sample clusters would need to be selected from the province. Therefore, the entire sample of households (SSUs) was drawn from 2050 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs), out of which 774 were urban and 1276 were rural.

The total sample is allocated to 36 districts in proportion to the square root of the population estimates of December 2012. Therefore, each district had different clusters based on its population as of December 2012. Furthermore, in each district, the clusters (primary sampling units) were distributed to the urban and rural domains proportionally to the size of urban and rural populations in that district. The table below shows the allocation of clusters to the sampling strata.

Table SD.1: Allocation of Sample Clusters (Primary Sampling Units) to Sampling Strata

	Estimated Population December 2012 (000')			Number of Clusters		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	96,676	30,803	65,598	2050	774	1276
Divisions/Districts						
Bahawalpur	**10,339**	**2,271**	**8,068**	**200**	**69**	**131**
Bahawalpur	3,337	912	2,425	66	25	41
Bahawalnagar	2,641	503	2,138	59	19	40
Rahim Yar Khan	4,361	856	3,505	75	25	50
D G Khan	**9,120**	**1,227**	**7,894**	**215**	**62**	**153**
Dera Ghazi Khan	2,308	321	1,987	55	16	39
Layyah	1,542	199	1,344	45	13	32
Muzaffargarh	3,726	483	3,243	70	19	51
Rajanpur	1,544	224	1,320	45	14	31
Faisalabad	**12,585**	**4,301**	**8,284**	**241**	**97**	**144**
Faisalabad City	7,029	3,029	4,000	96	44	52
Chiniot	1,184	318	866	39	15	24
Jhang	2,354	574	1,780	55	20	35
Toba Tek Singh	2,018	380	1,638	51	17	34
Gujranwala	**14,651**	**4,647**	**10,004**	**328**	**125**	**203**
Gujranwala City	4,555	2,323	2,232	77	39	38
Gujrat	2,577	715	1,862	58	22	36
Hafizabad	1,052	287	765	37	14	23
M. B. Din	1,408	214	1,194	43	13	30
Narowal	1,549	189	1,360	45	12	33
Sialkot	3,510	919	2,591	69	26	43
Lahore	**16,363**	**9,176**	**6,911**	**274**	**134**	**140**
Lahore City	9,015	7,397	1,618	108	74	34
Kasur	3,112	710	2,402	64	23	41
Nankana Sahib	1,256	190	1,066	40	12	28
Sheikhupura	2,980	879	1,825	62	25	37
Multan	**11,102**	**2,880**	**8,222**	**237**	**84**	**153**
Multan	4,127	1,742	2,385	73	34	39
Khanewal	2,662	469	2,193	59	18	41
Lodhran	1,554	226	1,328	45	14	31
Vehari	2,759	443	2,316	60	19	41
Sahiwal	**6,832**	**1,274**	**5,558**	**163**	**52**	**111**
Sahiwal	2,301	377	1,924	55	17	38
Okara	2,865	660	2,205	61	22	39
Pakpattan	1,666	237	1,429	47	14	33
Rawalpindi	**8,563**	**3,322**	**5,241**	**203**	**83**	**120**
Rawalpindi City	4,467	2,497	1,970	76	41	35
Attock	1,604	341	1,263	46	16	30
Chakwal	1,330	162	1,168	42	11	31
Jhelum	1,162	322	840	39	15	24
Sargodha	**7,121**	**1,705**	**5,416**	**188**	**67**	**121**
Sargodha	3,266	919	2,347	65	25	40
Bhakkar	1,390	223	1,167	43	13	30
Khushab	1,119	283	836	38	14	24
Mianwali	1,346	280	1,066	42	14	28

Sample Design

A two-stage, stratified cluster sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample.

Stage-1: Selection of Primary Sampling Units (PSUs)

Enumeration blocks in urban and rural domains were taken as PSUs. In urban and rural domains sample PSUs from each stratum were selected by probability proportionate to size. The number of households in each PSU from the frame was considered as the measure of size for the urban and rural domains.

Stage-2: Selection of Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs)

Based on actual listing undertaken in respect of each sample PSU by the Field Staff, 20 households were selected from both rural and urban sample areas adopting systematic sampling technique with a random start. Households were considered as secondary sampling units (SSUs) for urban and rural domains. The sample households were selected within each sample PSU with equal probability.

Sampling Frame and Selection of Clusters

The 1998 census frame updated by PBS recently in 2011, during housing census, was used for the selection of clusters. Census enumeration areas were defined as primary sampling units (PSUs), and were selected from each of the sampling strata by using systematic pps (probability proportional to size) sampling procedures, based on the number of households in each enumeration area from the updated frame. The first stage of sampling was thus completed by selecting the required number of enumeration areas from each of the 36 districts, separately for the urban and rural strata.

Listing Activities

For the selection of households i.e., SSUs, a new listing of households was conducted in all the sample enumeration areas prior to the selection of households since the sampling frame was not up-to-date. For this purpose, listing teams were formed who visited all of the selected enumeration areas and listed all households in each enumeration area.

Selection of Households

Lists of households were prepared by the listing teams in the field for each enumeration area selected in the sample. The households were then sequentially numbered from 1 up to the total number of households in each enumeration area, at the Divisional office of the BoS, where the selection of 20 households in each enumeration area was carried out using random systematic selection procedures.

Calculation of Sample Weights

The MICS Punjab, 2014 sample is not self-weighting. Essentially, by proportionally allocating the numbers of households to each of the districts, different sampling fractions were used. For this reason, sample weights were calculated and these were used in the subsequent analyses of the survey data.

The major component of the weight is the reciprocal of the sampling fraction employed in selecting the number of sample households in that particular sampling stratum (*h*) and PSU (*i*):

$$W_{hi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}}$$

The term f_{hi}, the sampling fraction for the sample households in the *i-th* sample PSU in the *h-th* stratum, is the product of probabilities of selection at every stage in each sampling stratum:

$$f_{hi} = p_{1hi} \times p_{2hi} \times p_{3hi}$$

where p_{shi} is the probability of selection of the sampling unit at stage *s* for the *i-th* sample PSU in the *h-th* sampling stratum. Based on the sample design, these probabilities were calculated as follows:

$p_{1hi} = \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h}$,

n_h = number of sample PSUs selected in stratum *h*
M_{hi} = number of households in the 2010 Census frame for the *i-th* sample PSU in stratum *h*
M_h = total number of households in the 2010 Census frame for stratum *h*

p_{2hi} = proportion of the PSU listed the *i-th* sample PSU stratum *h* (in the case of PSUs that were segmented); for non-segmented PSUs, $p_{2hi} = 1$

$p_{3hi} = \frac{20}{M'_{hi}}$

M'_{hi} = number of households listed in the *i-th* sample PSU in stratum *h*

Since the number of households in each enumeration area (PSU) from the 2010 Census frame used for the first stage selection and the updated number of households in the enumeration area from the listing are generally different, individual overall probabilities of selection for households in each sample enumeration area (cluster) were calculated.

A final component in the calculation of sample weights takes into account the level of non-response for the household and individual interviews. The adjustment for household non-response in each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_h}$$

where RR_h is the response rate for the sample households in stratum *h*, defined as the proportion of the number of interviewed households in stratum *h* out of the number of selected households found to be occupied during the fieldwork in stratum *h*.

Similarly, adjustment for non-response at the individual level (women, and under-5 children) for each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_h}$$

where RR_h is the response rate for the individual questionnaires in stratum *h*, defined as the proportion of eligible individuals (women and under-5 children) in the sample households in stratum *h* who were successfully interviewed.

After the completion of fieldwork, response rates were calculated for each sampling stratum. These were used to adjust the sample weights calculated for each cluster. Response rates in the MICS Punjab, 2014 are shown in Table HH.1 in this report.

The non-response adjustment factors for the individual women, and under-5 questionnaires were applied to the adjusted household weights. Numbers of eligible women, and under-5 children were obtained from the roster of household members in the Household Questionnaire for households where interviews were completed.

The design weights for the households were calculated by multiplying the inverse of the probabilities of selection by the non-response adjustment factor for each enumeration area. These weights were then standardized (or normalized), one purpose of which is to make the weighted sum of the interviewed sample units equal to the unweighted total number of completed interviews at the provincial level. Normalization is achieved by dividing the full sample weights (adjusted for nonresponse) by the average of these weights across all households in the full (provincial) sample. This is performed by multiplying the sample weights by a constant factor equal to the unweighted number of households at the provincial level divided by the weighted total number of households (using the full sample weights adjusted for nonresponse). A similar standardization procedure was followed in obtaining standardized weights for the individual women, and under-5 questionnaires. Adjusted (normalized) weights varied between 0.21 and 6.13 in the 2050 sample enumeration areas (clusters).

Sample weights were appended to all data sets and analyses were performed by weighting households, women or under-5s with these sample weights.

APPENDIX C: LIST OF PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE SURVEY/SURVEY COMMITTEES

Project Director
Ch. Shamim Rafique, Director General, BoS

Deputy Project Director
Mr. Sajid Rasul, Director, BoS

Survey Planning, Questionnaire Designing and Survey Manuals
Ch. Shamim Rafique, Director General, BoS
Mr. Sajid Rasul, Director, BoS
Mr. Mehmood Akhtar, Director BoS
Mr. Muhammad Usman, Statistical Officer, BoS

Questionnaire Translation
Mr. Muhammad Ameen, Statistical Officer, BoS
Mr. Abid Hussain, Stenographer, BoS

Training of Trainers (ToTs)
Ch. Shamim Rafique, Director General, BoS
Mr. Sajid Rasul, Director, BoS
Mr. Muhammad Usman, Statistical Officer, BoS

Human Resource Manager
Mr. Shahid Saleem, Deputy Director, BoS

Finance and Logistics
Mr. Akram Adeeb, Assistant Director, BoS
Mr. Razzaq Shakir, Care Taker, BoS
Mr. Bilal Javaid, Statistical Assistant, BoS

Sample Design
Mr. Peter K. Wingfield-Digby, Regional MICS Sampling Consultant, UNICEF ROSA
Ch. Shamim Rafique, Director General, BoS
Mr. Shoukat Zaman, Director Sample Design section, Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
Mr. Sajid Rasul, Director, BoS

Data Processing
Mr. Muhammad Mumtaz Ahmad, DP Supervisor-I
Mr. Muhammad Usman, DP Supervisor-II
Mr. Sajid Rauf, Assistant DP Supervisor-I
Mr. Masood Ali, Questionnaire Administrator (QA)/ Assistant DP Supervisor-II
Mr. Muhammad Farooq, Assistant DP Supervisor-III
Syed. Wasim Abbass Naqvi, Assistant DP Supervisor-IV
Mr. Zaheer Babar, Secondary Editor-I
Ms. Qurat-ul-Ain, Secondary Editor-II

Ms. Sana Ashraf, Secondary Editor-III
Mr. Muhammad Agha, Assistant Questionnaire Administrator - II

Regional Supervisors
Mr. M. Akhter Javed, Deputy Director, Bahawalpur
Mr. Shahzad Kashif Farooq, Deputy Director, DG Khan
Mr. Zafar Ali, Deputy Director, Faisalabad
Mr. Abdul Rehman Akhtar, Deputy Director, Gujranwala
Mr. M.Shakeel Ashraf, Deputy Director, Multan
Mr. Shams-ul-Huda, Assistant Director, Rawalpindi
Mr. Ali Amir Raza Bukhari, Deputy Director, Sahiwal
Mr. Allaha Ditta, Assistant Director, Sargodha
Mr. Bashir Ahmad, Deputy Director, Lahore-I
Mr. Muhammad Arshad Shakir, Deputy Director, Lahore-II

Project Consultants
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Mr. Faateh ud Din Ahmad, Data Processing Consultant, UNICEF

UNICEF Regional Office/ROSA
Ms. Rhiannon James, Regional MICS Coordinator
Mr. Alexandru Nartea, Regional MICS Coordinator (Acting)
Mr. Augustine Botwe, Regional MICS Household Survey Consultant
Ms. Munkhzul Zookhuu, Regional MICS Data Processing Consultant

UNICEF Country Office
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Ms. Pashmina Naz Ali, Ex-Chief (PMER), UNICEF Country Office, Islamabad
Mr. Faateh ud Din Ahmad, PME Officer, UNICEF Country Office, Islamabad
Mr. Nouman Ghani, PMER Specialist, UNICEF Regional Office, Lahore

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Ms. Adeela Kaleem, Field Editor-2
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Ms. Ammara Shameem, Measurer-2
Ms. Asma Waris, Female Interviewer-1
Ms. Samina Waris, Female Interviewer-2
Ms. Shazia Mehnaz, Female Interviewer-3
Ms. Safia Manzoor, Female Interviewer-4
Ms. Nabeela Shehzadi, Female Interviewer-5
Syed Tanveer Hussain, Male Interviewer-1
Mr. Faheem Arshad, Male Interviewer-2
Mr. Abid Ali, Male Interviewer-3

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Ms. Samia Bilal, Field Editor-2
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Ms. Brirah Ali, Measurer-2
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Ms. Kehkshan Ansari, Female Interviewer-2
Ms. Sadia Gillani, Female Interviewer-3
Ms. Waheeda Sadaf, Female Interviewer-4
Ms. Najma Ghulam Muhammad, Female Interviewer-5
Mr. Muhammad Akram, Male Interviewer-1
Mr. Abdul Qayyum Khan, Male Interviewer-2
Mr. M. Farooq Akram, Male Interviewer-3

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Ms. Sobia Alam, Field Editor-2
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Ms. Sonia Ali, Measurer-2
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Ms. Rameeza Sana-Ullah, Female Interviewer-2
Ms. Maryam Majeed, Female Interviewer-3
Ms. Sabeen Sohail, Female Interviewer-4
Ms. Nazish Mustafa, Female Interviewer-5
Mr. Muhammad Tayyab, Male Interviewer-1
Mr. Kashif Ali, Male Interviewer-2
Mr. Amir Mahmood, Male Interviewer-3

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Ms. Iram Shabbir, Female Interviewer-2
Syeda Irshad Munir, Female Interviewer-3
Ms. Sumaira Bahsir, Female Interviewer-4
Ms. Sadia Siraj, Female Interviewer-5
Mr. Akbar Ali, Male Interviewer-1
Mr. Umar Munir, Male Interviewer-2
Mr. M. Zeeshan Qadir, Male Interviewer-3

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Ms. Mamoona Rajab, Female Interviewer-2
Ms. Sidra Mushtaq, Female Interviewer-3
Ms. Sadaf Gul, Female Interviewer-4
Ms. Aqeela Niazi, Female Interviewer-5
Mr. Muhammad Sadiq, Male Interviewer-1
Mr. Shakir Ali Gujjar, Male Interviewer-2
Mr. Naseer Ahmad, Male Interviewer-3

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Ms. Faryal Atta, Female Interviewer-2
Ms. Habiba Shaheen, Female Interviewer-3
Ms. Asfa Tabasum, Female Interviewer-4
Ms. Ammara Meryum, Female Interviewer-5
Mr. Jamshed Hassan, Male Interviewer-1
Mr. Sarfraz Saleem Khan, Male Interviewer-2
Mr. Muhammad Iqbal, Male Interviewer-3

Faisalabad Division

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Ms. Maria Noor, Female Interviewer-4
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Mr. Muhammad Zahid Saeed, Male Interviewer-3

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Ms. Gulshan Shahzadi, Female Interviewer-3
Ms. Nazia Rafique, Female Interviewer-4
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Mr. Aftab Ahmad, Male Interviewer-3

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Ms. Shamim Akhtar, Female Interviewer-3
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Mr. Ali Raza , Male Interviewer-3

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Ms. Saima Naz, Female Interviewer-4
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Mr. Muhammad Rashid, Male Interviewer-2
Mr. Muhammad Ilyas, Male Interviewer-3

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Ms. Khadija Hanif, Female Interviewer-4
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Ms. Samreen Naeem, Female Interviewer-4
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Mr. Munir Ahmed Nadeem, Male Interviewer-3

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Ms. Sundas Shaukat, Female Interviewer-5
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Ms. Reena Shahzadi, Female Interviewer-4
Ms. Nasreen Akhtar, Female Interviewer-5
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Ms. Sehrish Ishtiaq, Female Interviewer-5
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Ms. Sumaira Anjum, Female Interviewer-3
Ms. Mahem Arshad, Female Interviewer-4
Ms. Uzma Farid, Female Interviewer-5
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Mr. Muhammad Ramazan, Male Interviewer-2
Mr. Sarfraz Ahmed, Male Interviewer-3

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Ms. Sidrah Shahzadi, Female Interviewer-2
Ms. Mehwish Iram, Female Interviewer-3
Ms. Mahrukh Rasheed, Female Interviewer-4
Ms. Benish Rasheed, Female Interviewer-5
Mr. Zahid Aftab, Male Interviewer-1
Mr. Arshad Ali, Male Interviewer-2
Mr. Muhammad Shahid Jamil, Male Interviewer-3

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Ms. Hina Naz, Female Interviewer-3
Ms. Qudsia Khalil, Female Interviewer-4
Ms. Hafsa Humayoun, Female Interviewer-5
Mr. Salman Khan, Male Interviewer-1
Mr. Faisal Habib, Male Interviewer-2
Mr. Javid Iqbal Saleem, Male Interviewer-3

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Ms. Shakeela Shaheen, Female Interviewer-2
Ms. Monazza Liaqat, Female Interviewer-3
Ms. Bushra Kalsoom, Female Interviewer-4
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Mr. Arif Mehmood Akhtar, Male Interviewer-2
Mr. Farid Ahmed, Male Interviewer-3

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Ms. Sana Javaid, Female Interviewer-4
Ms. Shagufta Bibi, Female Interviewer-5
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Mr. Kashif Khan, Male Interviewer-2
Mr. M. Atif Farooq, Male Interviewer-3

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Ms. Romana Munir, Female Interviewer-3
Ms. Tayaba Karim, Female Interviewer-4
Ms. Qumar-un-Nissa, Female Interviewer-5
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Mr. M. S. Mehmood-ul-Hassan, Male Interviewer-2
Mr. M. Imran Taj, Male Interviewer-3

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Ms. Asma Sadiq, Female Interviewer-2
Ms. Humaira Zafar, Female Interviewer-3
Ms. Shabana Mehtab, Female Interviewer-4
Ms. Zonish Baig, Female Interviewer-5
Mr. Muhammad Saqlain, Male Interviewer-1
Mr. Muhammad Naeem, Male Interviewer-2
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Ms. Saima Ikram, Female Interviewer-2
Ms. Mussrat Naz, Female Interviewer-3
Ms. Sadia Safdar, Female Interviewer-4
Ms. Basmena, Female Interviewer-5
Mr. Raja Muhammad Hussain, Male Interviewer-1
Mr. Malik Hashim, Male Interviewer-2
Mr. Muhammad Waqas, Male Interviewer-3

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Ms. Saima Nazir, Measurer-2
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Ms. Maryam Bibi, Female Interviewer-2
Ms. Sumaira Mughal, Female Interviewer-3
Ms. Uzma Ayub, Female Interviewer-4
Ms. Sumera Irshad, Female Interviewer-5
Mr. Abid Hussain, Male Interviewer-1
Mr. Muddasar, Male Interviewer-2
Mr. Aitzaz Liaqat, Male Interviewer-3

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Ms. Nafees Manzoor, Field Editor-2
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Ms. Uzma Yasmeen, Measurer-2
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Ms. Erum Hussnain, Female Interviewer-2
Ms. Rafia Bibi, Female Interviewer-3
Ms. Uzma Shehzadi, Female Interviewer-4
Ms. Nuzhat Jahan, Female Interviewer-5
Syed. Safdar Ali Shah, Male Interviewer-1
Mr. Sajid Rafiq, Male Interviewer-2
Mr. Mirza Muhmmad Afzal, Male Interviewer-3

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Ms. Sidra Kashif, Measurer-2
Ms. Afsheen Taj, Female Interviewer-1
Ms. Gul Jabeen, Female Interviewer-2
Ms. Sidra Shamim, Female Interviewer-3
Ms. Bushra Anwar, Female Interviewer-4
Ms. Nadia Noreen, Female Interviewer-5
Mr. Nafees Sabar, Male Interviewer-1
Mr. Muhammad Waqas Aslam, Male Interviewer-2
Mr. Muhammad Adnan Anjum, Male Interviewer-3

Team-2

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Ms. Rabia Bashir, Field Editor-2
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Ms. Tasmia Nazar, Measurer-2
Ms. Sanam Wasim, Female Interviewer-1
Ms. Sidra Gulzar, Female Interviewer-2
Ms. Hina Aslam, Female Interviewer-3
Ms. Sobia Latif, Female Interviewer-4
Ms. Shumila Bashir, Female Interviewer-5
Mr. Abdul Razzaq, Male Interviewer-1
Mr. Irfan Ali, Male Interviewer-2
Mr. Ali Hassan Jillani, Male Interviewer-3

Team-3

Mr. Ghulam Yasin, Team Supervisor
Mr. Khadim Hussain, Field Editor-1
Ms. Ayesha Intezar, Field Editor-2
Ms. Irshad, Measurer-1
Ms. Ismat Tahira, Measurer-2
Ms. Saima Tufail, Female Interviewer-1
Ms. Rabia Perveen, Female Interviewer-2
Ms. Maryam Fardous, Female Interviewer-3
Ms. Samina Sanaullah, Female Interviewer-4
Ms. Fatima Khan, Female Interviewer-5
Mr. Sultan Munir, Male Interviewer-1
Mr. Zohaib Ahmed, Male Interviewer-2
Mr. Muhammad Awais Bukhari, Male Interviewer-3

Sargodha Division

Team-1

Mr. Muhammad Azhar Saleem, Team Supervisor
Mr. Saif Ahmed Malik, Field Editor-1
Ms. Aliya Riaz, Field Editor-2
Ms. Abida Shaheen, Measurer-1
Ms. Saima Ismail, Measurer-2
Ms. Samreen, Female Interviewer-1
Ms. Nusrat Ismail, Female Interviewer-2
Ms. Sania Mehmood, Female Interviewer-3
Ms. Shumaila Ambreen, Female Interviewer-4
Ms. Tehmeena Riaz, Female Interviewer-5
Mr. Rizwan Ghafoor, Male Interviewer-1
Mr. Abdul Qayyum, Male Interviewer-2
Mr. Haseeb Ishtiaq, Male Interviewer-3

Team-2

Mr. Irfan Haider, Team Supervisor
Mr. Muhammad Nadeem, Field Editor-1
Ms. Mariam Hamid , Field Editor-2
Ms. Huma Muneer, Measurer-1
Ms. Kishwar Sajjad, Measurer-2
Ms. Sara Riaz, Female Interviewer-1
Ms. Rukhsana Perveen, Female Interviewer-2
Ms. Kasur Bibi, Female Interviewer-3
Ms. Rabia Perveen, Female Interviewer-4
Ms. Rukhsana Yameen, Female Interviewer-5
Mr. Ghulam Ghous, Male Interviewer-1
Mr. Hasan Ali, Male Interviewer-2
Mr. Muhammad Ahmed Farooq, Male Interviewer-3

Team-3

Mr. Zahid Mehmood, Team Supervisor
Mr. Aamir Hayat, Field Editor-1
Ms. Aamna Saleem Bajwa, Field Editor-2
Ms. Farhat Nasreen, Measurer-1
Ms. Sabahat Abbas, Measurer-2
Ms. Aisha Siddique, Female Interviewer-1
Ms. Nida Jabbar Kaini, Female Interviewer-2
Ms. Tehmeena Zaigham, Female Interviewer-3
Ms. Sughra Saleem, Female Interviewer-4
Ms. Bushra Batool, Female Interviewer-5
Mr. Inam Ullah Khan, Male Interviewer-1
Mr. Muhammad Naeem Shehzad, Male Interviewer-2
Mr. Zia-ur-Rehman, Male Interviewer-3

GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB
PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT DEPTT.

Dated Lahore, the _____ March, 2013

N O T I F I C A T I O N

No.85(1)Chief(R&D)/P&D/2011/MICS Vol-I. The Planning & Development Department, Government of the Punjab has decided to conduct District based Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) Punjab, 2014. The following Steering Committee on MICS is hereby notified.

Chairman, P&D Board	Chairman,
Secretary, Finance	Member
Secretary, P & D	Member
Secretary, Health	Member
Secretary, LG & CD	Member
Secretary, HUD & PHE	Member
Secretary, Social Welfare	Member
Secretary, Population Welfare	Member
Secretary, Schools Education	Member
Director, PERI	Member
Director General, BOS	Member
Programme Director, PRMP	Member
PME Officer, UNICEF	Member
Senior Chief (ME&PA) P&D Department	Focal Person / Coordinator

Terms of Reference (TORs)

- Review and finalize indicators
- Review and endorse the final report
- Decide any case/issue referred to the committee.

This issues with the approval of the Chairman, Planning & Development Board, Lahore.

CHAIRMAN,
PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT BOARD

No. & Date Even

A copy is forwarded for information to:-

1. Secretary, Finance, Government of Punjab, Lahore.
2. Secretary, Health, Government of Punjab, Lahore.
3. Secretary, LG & CD, Government of Punjab, Lahore.
4. Secretary, HUD & PHE, Government of Punjab, Lahore.
5. Secretary, Social Welfare, Government of Punjab, Lahore.
6. Secretary, Population Welfare, Government of Punjab, Lahore.
7. Secretary, Schools Education Department, Govt. of the Punjab, LHR.
8. Director, PERI, 48-Civic Centre, Johar Town, Lahore.
9. Director General, BOS, 2-Begum Road, Lahore.
10. Programme Director, Punjab Resource Management Programme 142-Jail Road, Lahore.
11. The Chief, UNICEF, Regional Office, Johar Town, Lahore.

(MUHAMMAD IJAZ HUSSAIN)
FOCAL PERSON ON MICS / SENIOR CHIEF (ME&PA)

No. & Date Even

A copy is forwarded for information to:-

1. PSO to Chairman, P&D Board, Lahore.
2. PS to Secretary, P&D Department, Lahore.
3. PS to Chief Economist, P&D Board, Lahore.

(MUHAMMAD IJAZ HUSSAIN)
FOCAL PERSON ON MICS / SENIOR CHIEF (ME&PA)

GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB
PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT DEPTT.

Dated Lahore, the _____ March, 2013

N O T I F I C A T I O N

No.85(1)Chief(R&D)/P&D/2011/MICS Vol-I. The Planning & Development Department, Government of the Punjab has decided to conduct District based Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) Punjab, 2014. The following technical group to provide technical support to the MICS steering committee and MICS planning & coordination group is hereby notified.

Chief Economist, P&D Board	Chairman,
Representative of PBS	Member
Director General, BOS	Member
Director, PERI	Member
PME Officer, UNICEF	Member
Senior Chief (ME&PA) P&D Department	Focal Person / Coordinator

Terms of Reference (TORs)

- To provide technical support to the MICS planning & coordination group and MICS steering committee.
- Finalization of sample frame and technical review / approval of survey planning work.
- Monitoring of listing as well as data collection process.
- Questionnaire development, approval, translation and field testing.
- Prepare and implement quality assurance plan and report on quality assurance of the survey and its completion.
- Contribution to data analysis and report writing.

This issues with the approval of the Chairman, Planning & Development Board, Lahore.

CHAIRMAN,
PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT BOARD

No. & Date Even

A copy is forwarded for information to:-

1. The Chief Statistician, Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, Statistics House, Islamabad.
2. The D.G, BOS, 2-Begum Road, Lahore.
3. The Director PERI, 48 Civic Centre, Johar Town, Lahore.
4. The PME Officer, UNICEF, Regional Office, Johar Town, Lahore.

(MUHAMMAD IJAZ HUSSAIN)
FOCAL PERSON ON MICS / SENIOR CHIEF (ME&PA)

No. & Date Even

A copy is forwarded for information to:-

1. PSO to Chairman, P&D Board, Lahore.
2. PS to Secretary, P&D Department, Lahore.
3. PS to Chief Economist, P&D Board, Lahore.

(MUHAMMAD IJAZ HUSSAIN)
FOCAL PERSON ON MICS / SENIOR CHIEF (ME&PA)

GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB
PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT DEPTT.

Dated Lahore, the _____ March, 2013

N O T I F I C A T I O N

No.85(1)Chief(R&D)/P&D/2011/MICS Vol-I. The Planning & Development Department, Government of the Punjab has decided to conduct District based Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) Punjab, 2014. The following Planning & Coordination group to provide technical support to the MICS steering committee is hereby notified.

Chief Economist, P&D Board	Chairman,
Director General, PBS	Member
Director General, BOS	Member
Director, PERI	Member
Chief, Education, P&D Department	Member
Chief, Health, P&D Department	Member
Chief, LG&CD, P&D Department	Member
Technical Advisor HUD & PHE	Member
Director General, LG&CD	Member
Director General, Health	Member
Director General, Population Welfare	Member
Director General, Social Welfare	Member
DPI Schools	Member
PME Officer, UNICEF	Member
Senior Chief (ME&PA) P&D Department	Focal Person / Coordinator

Terms of Reference (TORs)

- Concur with methodology and sample frame of the survey.
- Finalization of Sample Frame
- Consultation and coordination with different stakeholders
- Support Coordinate and facilitate survey efforts
- Technical review of the survey plan, its design, list of indicators, survey tools and manuals.
- Present the finalized survey plan and design, list of indicators to the Steering Committee for approval.
- Endorse budget estimates and quality assurance plan.
- Overseeing training of the field teams and field implementation of the survey through monitoring visits.
- Review preliminary findings of the survey and draft reports before submission to the Steering Committee.

This issues with the approval of the Chairman, Planning & Development Board, Lahore.

CHAIRMAN,
PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT BOARD

No. & Date Even

A copy is forwarded for information to:-

1. The Chief Statistician, Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, Statistics House, Islamabad.
2. The D.G, BOS, 2-Begum Road, Lahore.
3. The Director PERI, 48 Civic Centre, Johar Town, Lahore.
4. The Chief (Education) P&D Department, Lahore.
5. The Chief (Health) P&D Department, Lahore.
6. The Chief (LG&CD) P&D Department, Lahore.
7. The Technical Advisor HUD&PHE, Department, Lahore.
8. The Director General, LG&CD, Department, Lahore.
9. The Director General, Health Services, Punjab, Lahore.
10. The Director General, Population Welfare, Department, Lahore.
11. The Director General, Social Welfare, Department, Lahore.
12. The DPI Schools, Hall Road, Lahore.
13. The PME Officer, UNICEF, Regional Office, Johar Town, Lahore.

(MUHAMMAD IJAZ HUSSAIN)
FOCAL PERSON ON MICS / SENIOR CHIEF (ME&PA)

No. & Date Even

A copy is forwarded for information to:-

1. PSO to Chairman, P&D Board, Lahore.
2. PS to Secretary, P&D Department, Lahore.
3. PS to Chief Economist, P&D Board, Lahore.

(MUHAMMAD IJAZ HUSSAIN)
FOCAL PERSON ON MICS / SENIOR CHIEF (ME&PA)

APPENDIX D: ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The sample of respondents selected in the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) Punjab, 2014 is only one of the samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between the estimates from all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly, but can be estimated statistically from the survey data.

The following sampling error measures are presented in this appendix for each of the selected indicators:

- *Standard error* (*se*): Standard error is the square root of the variance of the estimate. For survey indicators that are means, proportions or ratios, the Taylor series linearization method is used for the estimation of standard errors. For more complex statistics, such as fertility and mortality rates, the Jackknife repeated replication method is used for standard error estimation.
- *Coefficient of variation* (*se*/*r*) is the ratio of the standard error to the value (*r*) of the indicator, and is a measure of the relative sampling error.
- *Design effect* (*deff*) is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling based on the same sample size. The *square root of the design effect* (*deft*) is used to show the efficiency of the sample design in relation to the precision. A *deft* value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design of the survey is as efficient as a simple random sample for a particular indicator, while a *deft* value above 1.0 indicates an increase in the standard error due to the use of a more complex sample design.
- *Confidence limits* are calculated to show the interval within which the true value for the population can be reasonably assumed to fall, with a specified level of confidence. For any given statistic calculated from the survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error (*r* + 2.*se* or *r* – 2.*se*) of the statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

For the calculation of sampling errors from MICS data, programs developed in CSPro Version 5.0, SPSS Version 21 Complex Samples module and CMRJack[72] have been used.

The results are shown in the tables that follow. In addition to the sampling error measures described above, the tables also include weighted and unweighted counts of denominators for each indicator. Given the use of normalized weights, by comparing the weighted and unweighted counts it is possible to determine whether a particular domain has been under-sampled or over-sampled compared to the average sampling rate. If the weighted count is smaller than the unweighted count, this means that the particular domain had been over-sampled. As explained later in the footnote of Table SE.1, there is an exception in the case of indicators 4.1 and 4.3, for which the unweighted count represents the number of sample households, and the weighted counts reflect the total population.

[72] CMRJack is a software developed by FAFO, an independent and multidisciplinary research foundation. CMRJack produces mortality estimates and standard errors for surveys with complete birth histories or summary birth histories. See http://www.fafo.no/ais/child_mortality/index.html

Sampling errors are calculated for indicators of primary interest, for the provincial level, for urban and rural areas, and for all 9 divisions. Three of the selected indicators are based on households members, 10 are based on women, and 3 are based on children under 5. Table SE.1 shows the list of indicators for which sampling errors are calculated, including the base population (denominator) for each indicator. Tables SE.2 to SE.12 show the calculated sampling errors for selected domains.

Table SE.1: Indicators selected for sampling error calculations

List of indicators selected for sampling error calculations, and base populations (denominators) for each indicator, MICS Punjab, 2014.

MICS5 Indicator		Base Population
Household members		
4.1	Use of improved drinking water sources	All household members[a]
4.3	Use of improved sanitation	All household members[a]
7.4	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Children of primary school age
Women		
-	Total fertility rate	Women years of exposure to childbirth during ages 15-49 years
5.1	Adolescent birth rate	Women years of exposure to childbirth during ages 15-19 years
5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate	Women age 15-49 years who are currently married
5.4	Unmet need	Women age 15-49 years who are currently married
5.5a	Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
5.5b	Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
5.7	Skilled attendant at delivery	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
7.1	Literacy rate (young women)	Women age 15-24 years
9.1	Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	Women age 15-24 years
Under-5s		
2.1a	Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	Children under age 5 years
2.1b	Underweight prevalence (severe)	Children under age 5 years
3.22	Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	Children under age 5 years with fever in the last 2 weeks

[a] To calculate the weighted results of MICS Indicators 4.1 and 4.3, the household weight is multiplied by the number of household members in each household. Therefore the unweighted base population presented in the SE tables reflect the unweighted number of households, whereas the weighted numbers reflect the household population.

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, MICS Punjab, 2014.

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.94	0.0024	0.0025	4.2	2.0	246,396	38,405	0.939	0.949
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.66	0.0045	0.0068	3.5	1.9	246,396	38,405	0.653	0.671
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.58	0.0045	0.0078	2.6	1.6	31,647	31,694	0.569	0.587
Women											
Total fertility rate	-	-	0.03	0.0005	0.0151	-	-	-	-	0.034	0.036
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	0.34	0.0192	0.0570	-	-	-	-	0.299	0.376
Contraceptive prevalence	5.3	5.3	0.24	0.0024	0.0099	1.7	1.3	53,668	53,668	0.234	0.243
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.17	0.0025	0.0145	1.5	1.2	33,047	32,854	0.170	0.180
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.16	0.0019	0.0118	1.4	1.2	53,668	53,668	0.155	0.162
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.10	0.0015	0.0155	1.4	1.2	53,668	53,668	0.093	0.099
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.13	0.0018	0.0139	1.5	1.2	53,668	53,668	0.125	0.132
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.50	0.0055	0.0109	2.6	1.6	21,119	21,241	0.493	0.515
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.01	0.0007	0.0894	1.4	1.2	21,119	21,241	0.007	0.009
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.34	0.0041	0.0120	2.0	1.4	26,490	26,555	0.329	0.345
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.11	0.0026	0.0227	1.7	1.3	26,490	26,555	0.108	0.118
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.01	0.0018	0.1408	1.5	1.2	5,714	5,751	0.009	0.016

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, MICS Punjab, 2014.

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.89	0.0053	0.0060	4.1	2.0	81,222	14,164	0.880	0.901
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.84	0.0055	0.0065	3.2	1.8	81,222	14,164	0.830	0.852
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.68	0.0076	0.0113	2.8	1.7	9,359	10,580	0.661	0.691
Women											
Total fertility rate	-	-	0.03	0.0008	0.0274	-	-	-	-	0.028	0.032
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	0.27	0.0343	0.1283	-	-	-	-	0.199	0.336
Contraceptive prevalence	5.3	5.3	0.27	0.0044	0.0162	2.0	1.4	18,625	20,084	0.262	0.280
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.16	0.0045	0.0292	1.9	1.4	11,188	11,873	0.147	0.165
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.16	0.0032	0.0202	1.5	1.2	18,625	20,084	0.151	0.164
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.12	0.0028	0.0237	1.5	1.2	18,625	20,084	0.114	0.125
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.14	0.0033	0.0236	1.8	1.4	18,625	20,084	0.135	0.148
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.52	0.0106	0.0206	3.6	1.9	7,233	7,958	0.494	0.537
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.01	0.0016	0.1336	1.7	1.3	7,233	7,958	0.009	0.015
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.28	0.0077	0.0277	2.6	1.6	8,147	8,926	0.262	0.292
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.08	0.0041	0.0530	2.1	1.4	8,147	8,926	0.069	0.086
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.02	0.0042	0.2702	2.2	1.5	1,757	1,891	0.007	0.024

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Rural

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, MICS Punjab, 2014.

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.97	0.0024	0.0025	4.9	2.2	165,174	24,241	0.966	0.975
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.57	0.0060	0.0105	3.6	1.9	165,174	24,241	0.562	0.586
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.54	0.0055	0.0102	2.5	1.6	22,287	21,114	0.526	0.548
Women											
Total fertility rate	-	-	0.04	0.0007	0.0178	-	-	-	-	0.036	0.039
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	0.37	0.0231	0.0622	-	-	-	-	0.326	0.418
Contraceptive prevalence	5.3	5.3	0.22	0.0027	0.0123	1.4	1.2	35,043	33,584	0.216	0.226
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.18	0.0030	0.0165	1.3	1.1	21,859	20,981	0.179	0.191
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.16	0.0023	0.0145	1.3	1.2	35,043	33,584	0.154	0.163
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.08	0.0017	0.0207	1.3	1.1	35,043	33,584	0.080	0.087
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.12	0.0021	0.0172	1.4	1.2	35,043	33,584	0.117	0.126
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.50	0.0063	0.0126	2.1	1.4	13,886	13,283	0.486	0.511
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.01	0.0007	0.1150	1.0	1.0	13,886	13,283	0.005	0.007
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.36	0.0047	0.0131	1.7	1.3	18,343	17,629	0.354	0.373
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.13	0.0032	0.0248	1.6	1.3	18,343	17,629	0.122	0.135
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.01	0.0018	0.1559	1.1	1.0	3,957	3,860	0.008	0.015

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Bahawalpur division

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, MICS Punjab, 2014.

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.95	0.0072	0.0075	4.1	2.0	25,956	3,690	0.937	0.965
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.54	0.0154	0.0285	3.5	1.9	25,956	3,690	0.509	0.571
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.44	0.0157	0.0357	3.3	1.8	3,682	3,288	0.409	0.472
Women											
Total fertility rate	-	-	0.04	0.0017	0.0499	-	-	-	-	0.032	0.039
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	0.29	0.0509	0.1738	-	-	-	-	0.191	0.395
Contraceptive prevalence	5.3	5.3	0.18	0.0070	0.0388	1.6	1.3	5,369	4,847	0.167	0.195
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.19	0.0080	0.0412	1.2	1.1	3,358	3,009	0.178	0.210
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.12	0.0054	0.0445	1.3	1.1	5,369	4,847	0.110	0.131
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.05	0.0034	0.0627	1.1	1.0	5,369	4,847	0.048	0.061
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.08	0.0050	0.0591	1.6	1.2	5,369	4,847	0.074	0.094
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.38	0.0176	0.0466	2.5	1.6	2,102	1,899	0.342	0.413
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.01	0.0019	0.3243	1.2	1.1	2,102	1,899	0.002	0.010
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.43	0.0134	0.0316	1.9	1.4	2,940	2,590	0.399	0.452
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.17	0.0099	0.0596	1.8	1.4	2,940	2,590	0.146	0.186
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.02	0.0078	0.4065	1.3	1.1	455	392	0.004	0.035

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: DG Khan division

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, MICS Punjab, 2014.

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.96	0.0063	0.0065	4.3	2.1	23,418	4,051	0.949	0.974
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.45	0.0180	0.0400	5.3	2.3	23,418	4,051	0.414	0.485
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.37	0.0150	0.0408	4.3	2.1	3,877	4,409	0.337	0.397
Women											
Total fertility rate	-	-	0.05	0.0021	0.0445	-	-	-	-	0.043	0.052
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	0.52	0.0744	0.1434	-	-	-	-	0.370	0.668
Contraceptive prevalence	5.3	5.3	0.18	0.0059	0.0334	1.3	1.1	4,563	5,446	0.164	0.188
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.25	0.0089	0.0352	1.6	1.2	3,175	3,726	0.235	0.271
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.16	0.0066	0.0403	1.7	1.3	4,563	5,446	0.151	0.178
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.06	0.0044	0.0676	1.7	1.3	4,563	5,446	0.056	0.073
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.10	0.0047	0.0448	1.3	1.1	4,563	5,446	0.095	0.114
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.39	0.0202	0.0524	3.5	1.9	1,682	2,026	0.346	0.426
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.00	0.0011	0.7431	1.7	1.3	1,682	2,026	0.000	0.004
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.44	0.0112	0.0255	1.8	1.3	3,012	3,546	0.417	0.462
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.17	0.0086	0.0498	1.8	1.4	3,012	3,546	0.156	0.190
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.02	0.0047	0.3024	1.2	1.1	757	864	0.006	0.025

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Faisalabad division

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, MICS Punjab, 2014.

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.82	0.0114	0.0138	4.2	2.0	30,970	4,647	0.801	0.846
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.70	0.0131	0.0188	3.8	1.9	30,970	4,647	0.671	0.723
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.63	0.0118	0.0188	2.1	1.5	3,640	3,553	0.603	0.650
Women											
Total fertility rate	-	-	0.03	0.0015	0.0439	-	-	-	-	0.031	0.037
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	0.32	0.0518	0.1637	-	-	-	-	0.213	0.420
Contraceptive prevalence	5.3	5.3	0.21	0.0056	0.0265	1.3	1.1	6,796	6,724	0.202	0.224
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.18	0.0075	0.0422	1.5	1.2	4,029	3,997	0.162	0.192
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.16	0.0053	0.0340	1.4	1.2	6,796	6,724	0.146	0.167
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.10	0.0041	0.0390	1.2	1.1	6,796	6,724	0.096	0.112
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.13	0.0054	0.0410	1.7	1.3	6,796	6,724	0.121	0.143
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.52	0.0140	0.0268	2.1	1.5	2,732	2,689	0.494	0.550
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.01	0.0019	0.2135	1.1	1.0	2,732	2,689	0.005	0.012
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.34	0.0095	0.0281	1.2	1.1	3,210	3,016	0.319	0.357
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.11	0.0066	0.0610	1.4	1.2	3,210	3,016	0.094	0.121
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.01	0.0031	0.4021	0.7	0.9	643	599	0.001	0.014

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Gujranwala division

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, MICS Punjab, 2014.

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.95	0.0051	0.0053	3.4	1.8	36,313	6,254	0.939	0.960
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.81	0.0070	0.0087	2.0	1.4	36,313	6,254	0.792	0.820
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.71	0.0078	0.0110	1.5	1.2	4,452	4,955	0.693	0.724
Women											
Total fertility rate	-	-	0.03	0.0011	0.0326	-	-	-	-	0.030	0.035
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	0.26	0.0380	0.1478	-	-	-	-	0.181	0.333
Contraceptive prevalence	5.3	5.3	0.28	0.0053	0.0191	1.3	1.1	8,328	9,232	0.266	0.287
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.15	0.0057	0.0386	1.4	1.2	4,901	5,443	0.138	0.161
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.17	0.0045	0.0272	1.4	1.2	8,328	9,232	0.158	0.176
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.11	0.0039	0.0363	1.5	1.2	8,328	9,232	0.100	0.115
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.14	0.0044	0.0312	1.5	1.2	8,328	9,232	0.134	0.151
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.59	0.0104	0.0177	1.7	1.3	3,446	3,816	0.570	0.612
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.01	0.0018	0.1607	1.1	1.1	3,446	3,816	0.008	0.015
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.24	0.0083	0.0339	1.6	1.3	4,006	4,393	0.228	0.261
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.07	0.0046	0.0669	1.4	1.2	4,006	4,393	0.059	0.078
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.01	0.0041	0.2832	1.3	1.1	972	1,089	0.006	0.023

Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Lahore division

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, MICS Punjab, 2014.

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.98	0.0031	0.0032	2.0	1.4	43,847	4,874	0.969	0.982
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.82	0.0087	0.0107	2.5	1.6	43,847	4,874	0.800	0.835
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.64	0.0112	0.0175	2.2	1.5	5,304	3,969	0.618	0.662
Women											
Total fertility rate	-	-	0.03	0.0015	0.0432	-	-	-	-	0.032	0.038
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	0.31	0.0560	0.1815	-	-	-	-	0.196	0.420
Contraceptive prevalence	5.3	5.3	0.28	0.0072	0.0253	1.7	1.3	9,685	6,630	0.270	0.298
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.16	0.0071	0.0434	1.5	1.2	6,024	4,106	0.150	0.178
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.16	0.0047	0.0290	1.1	1.0	9,685	6,630	0.153	0.172
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.12	0.0044	0.0368	1.2	1.1	9,685	6,630	0.112	0.129
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.14	0.0050	0.0349	1.4	1.2	9,685	6,630	0.134	0.154
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.55	0.0172	0.0312	3.3	1.8	3,883	2,724	0.518	0.587
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.01	0.0023	0.2777	1.7	1.3	3,883	2,724	0.004	0.013
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.31	0.0134	0.0429	2.8	1.7	4,452	3,306	0.285	0.339
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.10	0.0074	0.0773	2.1	1.4	4,452	3,306	0.081	0.111
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.01	0.0064	0.4484	2.3	1.5	1,036	777	0.001	0.027

Table SE.10: Sampling errors: Multan division

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, MICS Punjab, 2014.

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.98	0.0031	0.0031	2.4	1.5	27,788	4,526	0.976	0.988
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.42	0.0145	0.0345	3.9	2.0	27,788	4,526	0.390	0.448
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.54	0.0128	0.0239	2.5	1.6	3,884	3,756	0.512	0.563
Women											
Total fertility rate	-	-	0.03	0.0014	0.0411	-	-	-	-	0.031	0.037
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	0.38	0.0612	0.1619	-	-	-	-	0.256	0.500
Contraceptive prevalence	5.3	5.3	0.24	0.0062	0.0254	1.2	1.1	5,887	5,953	0.232	0.257
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.16	0.0064	0.0397	1.1	1.1	3,653	3,622	0.150	0.175
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.16	0.0063	0.0388	1.7	1.3	5,887	5,953	0.149	0.174
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.09	0.0040	0.0452	1.2	1.1	5,887	5,953	0.081	0.097
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.12	0.0046	0.0389	1.2	1.1	5,887	5,953	0.110	0.129
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.49	0.0145	0.0294	2.0	1.4	2,307	2,380	0.466	0.524
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.01	0.0015	0.2647	0.9	1.0	2,307	2,380	0.003	0.008
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.37	0.0111	0.0302	1.5	1.2	2,884	2,804	0.346	0.391
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.13	0.0065	0.0514	1.1	1.0	2,884	2,804	0.113	0.139
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.01	0.0046	0.3336	0.8	0.9	541	515	0.005	0.023

Table SE.11: Sampling errors: Rawalpindi division

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, MICS Punjab, 2014.

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.95	0.0104	0.0110	7.9	2.8	21,767	3,756	0.925	0.966
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.82	0.0110	0.0134	3.1	1.8	21,767	3,756	0.799	0.843
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.75	0.0107	0.0142	1.5	1.2	2,298	2,403	0.732	0.775
Women											
Total fertility rate	-	-	0.03	0.0013	0.0449	-	-	-	-	0.027	0.032
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	0.23	0.0488	0.2165	-	-	-	-	0.128	0.323
Contraceptive prevalence	5.3	5.3	0.27	0.0085	0.0317	1.9	1.4	5,086	5,169	0.251	0.284
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.15	0.0080	0.0550	1.6	1.3	3,067	3,117	0.129	0.161
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.15	0.0057	0.0369	1.3	1.1	5,086	5,169	0.143	0.165
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.12	0.0054	0.0438	1.4	1.2	5,086	5,169	0.112	0.134
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.14	0.0058	0.0417	1.5	1.2	5,086	5,169	0.128	0.152
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.54	0.0166	0.0306	2.1	1.5	1,885	1,918	0.510	0.576
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.02	0.0035	0.2169	1.5	1.2	1,885	1,918	0.009	0.023
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.21	0.0105	0.0492	1.4	1.2	2,079	2,189	0.193	0.235
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.06	0.0058	0.1056	1.4	1.2	2,079	2,189	0.044	0.067
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.01	0.0049	0.3660	0.7	0.8	350	366	0.004	0.023

Table SE.12: Sampling errors: Sahiwal division

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, MICS Punjab, 2014.

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.97	0.0066	0.0068	4.6	2.2	17,255	3,054	0.957	0.983
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.62	0.0177	0.0287	4.1	2.0	17,255	3,054	0.583	0.653
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.54	0.0139	0.0256	2.0	1.4	2,272	2,554	0.515	0.571
Women											
Total fertility rate	-	-	0.04	0.0018	0.0477	-	-	-	-	0.034	0.041
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	0.37	0.0721	0.1976	-	-	-	-	0.221	0.509
Contraceptive prevalence	5.3	5.3	0.23	0.0072	0.0312	1.3	1.1	3,685	4,347	0.217	0.246
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.17	0.0085	0.0490	1.3	1.2	2,265	2,645	0.157	0.191
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.18	0.0063	0.0343	1.2	1.1	3,685	4,347	0.171	0.197
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.09	0.0048	0.0513	1.2	1.1	3,685	4,347	0.084	0.103
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.15	0.0072	0.0493	1.8	1.3	3,685	4,347	0.132	0.161
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.47	0.0168	0.0361	1.9	1.4	1,441	1,702	0.431	0.499
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.00	0.0014	0.3327	0.8	0.9	1,441	1,702	0.001	0.007
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.36	0.0109	0.0302	1.2	1.1	1,980	2,283	0.338	0.381
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.12	0.0074	0.0606	1.2	1.1	1,980	2,283	0.107	0.136
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.00	0.0017	1.0088	0.9	1.0	495	559	0.000	0.005

Table SE.13: Sampling errors: Sargodha Division

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, MICS Punjab, 2014.

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.95	0.0090	0.0095	5.6	2.4	19,082	3,553	0.927	0.963
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.61	0.0180	0.0293	4.9	2.2	19,082	3,553	0.578	0.650
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.61	0.0145	0.0239	2.5	1.6	2,238	2,807	0.578	0.636
Women											
Total fertility rate	-	-	0.03	0.0016	0.0514	-	-	-	-	0.028	0.034
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	0.51	0.0690	0.1363	-	-	-	-	0.368	0.644
Contraceptive prevalence	5.3	5.3	0.20	0.0084	0.0418	2.3	1.5	4,270	5,320	0.184	0.218
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.18	0.0086	0.0479	1.6	1.3	2,574	3,189	0.162	0.197
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.16	0.0058	0.0371	1.3	1.2	4,270	5,320	0.144	0.167
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.07	0.0041	0.0560	1.3	1.1	4,270	5,320	0.065	0.081
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.12	0.0052	0.0421	1.3	1.2	4,270	5,320	0.113	0.134
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.47	0.0163	0.0351	2.2	1.5	1,642	2,087	0.433	0.498
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.01	0.0015	0.2209	0.7	0.8	1,642	2,087	0.004	0.010
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.35	0.0133	0.0382	1.9	1.4	1,927	2,428	0.322	0.375
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.11	0.0092	0.0819	2.1	1.4	1,927	2,428	0.094	0.131
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.01	0.0040	0.4050	1.0	1.0	465	590	0.002	0.018

Table DQ.1: Age distribution of household population

Single-year age distribution of household population by sex, Punjab, 2014.

	Males		Females			Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age					**Age**				
0	3,138	2.5	3,172	2.6	45	1,761	1.4	1,508	1.2
1	3,165	2.5	2,938	2.4	46	926	0.7	934	0.8
2	3,104	2.5	2,973	2.4	47	848	0.7	759	0.6
3	3,262	2.6	3,349	2.8	48	1,042	0.8	901	0.7
4	3,191	2.6	3,031	2.5	49	1,002	0.8	1,006	0.8
5	3,195	2.6	2,947	2.4	50	1,508	1.2	1,256	1.0
6	3,272	2.6	3,282	2.7	51	731	0.6	849	0.7
7	3,458	2.8	3,252	2.7	52	799	0.6	1,048	0.9
8	3,451	2.8	3,227	2.7	53	590	0.5	632	0.5
9	2,827	2.3	2,563	2.1	54	760	0.6	925	0.8
10	3,351	2.7	3,099	2.5	55	1,080	0.9	1,221	1.0
11	2,549	2.0	2,348	1.9	56	694	0.6	633	0.5
12	3,262	2.6	3,030	2.5	57	530	0.4	467	0.4
13	2,743	2.2	2,646	2.2	58	647	0.5	623	0.5
14	2,910	2.3	2,725	2.2	59	594	0.5	589	0.5
15	2,654	2.1	2,434	2.0	60	1,338	1.1	1,305	1.1
16	2,793	2.2	2,734	2.2	61	420	0.3	377	0.3
17	2,284	1.8	2,225	1.8	62	527	0.4	401	0.3
18	3,318	2.7	3,200	2.6	63	391	0.3	334	0.3
19	2,234	1.8	2,122	1.7	64	469	0.4	460	0.4
20	2,883	2.3	2,997	2.5	65	937	0.8	738	0.6
21	1,939	1.6	1,929	1.6	66	392	0.3	259	0.2
22	2,673	2.1	2,570	2.1	67	400	0.3	300	0.2
23	1,865	1.5	1,896	1.6	68	376	0.3	293	0.2
24	2,039	1.6	2,194	1.8	69	314	0.3	245	0.2
25	2,475	2.0	2,901	2.4	70	898	0.7	714	0.6
26	1,996	1.6	2,281	1.9	71	205	0.2	138	0.1
27	1,688	1.4	1,780	1.5	72	317	0.3	207	0.2
28	1,956	1.6	2,191	1.8	73	161	0.1	128	0.1
29	1,368	1.1	1,557	1.3	74	235	0.2	177	0.1
30	2,394	1.9	2,615	2.1	75	378	0.3	315	0.3
31	1,133	0.9	1,140	0.9	76	145	0.1	110	0.1
32	1,918	1.5	1,857	1.5	77	113	0.1	76	0.1
33	1,337	1.1	1,187	1.0	78	140	0.1	117	0.1
34	1,523	1.2	1,659	1.4	79	126	0.1	87	0.1
35	2,146	1.7	2,178	1.8	80	430	0.3	359	0.3
36	1,330	1.1	1,304	1.1	81	56	0.0	46	0.0
37	998	0.8	908	0.7	82	88	0.1	41	0.0
38	1,194	1.0	1,310	1.1	83	44	(0.0)	29	(0.0)
39	963	0.8	1,248	1.0	84	56	0.0	43	0.0
40	2,016	1.6	1,750	1.4	85+	504	0.4	387	0.3
41	803	0.6	723	0.6					
42	1,073	0.9	1,116	0.9	DK/Missing	7	(*)	6	(*)
43	893	0.7	789	0.6					
44	967	0.8	1,261	1.0	Total	124,711	100.0	121,684	100.0

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table DQ.2: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

Household population of women age 10-54 years, interviewed women age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, Punjab, 2014.

	Household population of women age 10-54 years	Interviewed women age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
10-14	13,849	na	na	na
15-19	12,715	11,078	20.8	87.1
20-24	11,586	9,884	18.6	85.3
25-29	10,711	9,037	17.0	84.4
30-34	8,458	7,486	14.1	88.5
35-39	6,948	6,182	11.6	89.0
40-44	5,640	5,027	9.4	89.1
45-49	5,107	4,520	8.5	88.5
50-54	4,711	na	na	na
Punjab (15-49)	61,165	53,215	100.0	87.0
Ratio of 50-54 to 45-49	0.92	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.3: Age distribution of children in household and under-5 questionnaires

Household population of children age 0-7 years, children age 0-4 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, by single years of age, Punjab, 2014.

	Household population of children 0-7 years	Under-5s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible under-5s interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
0	6,309	5,411	19.7	85.8
1	6,103	5,307	19.3	86.9
2	6,078	5,314	19.3	87.4
3	6,611	5,914	21.5	89.5
4	6,222	5,586	20.3	89.8
5	6,142	na	na	na
6	6,554	na	na	na
7	6,710	na	na	na
Punjab (0-4)	31,324	27,532	100.0	87.9
Ratio of 5 to 4	0.99	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.4: Birth date reporting: Household population

Percent distribution of household population by completeness of date of birth information, Punjab, 2014.

	Completeness of reporting of month and year of birth					
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Month of birth only	Both missing	Total	Number of household members
Punjab	85.7	11.2	0.2	3.0	100.0	246,396
Area of residence						
Rural	86.4	11.3	0.2	2.1	100.0	165,174
All Urban	84.2	10.9	0.2	4.8	100.0	81,222
Major Cities	81.2	11.0	0.2	7.6	100.0	42,289
Other Urban	87.5	10.7	0.1	1.6	100.0	38,933
Age						
0-4	98.6	0.7	0.1	0.6	100.0	31,324
5-14	95.9	2.5	0.3	1.4	100.0	60,137
15-24	91.4	5.5	0.3	2.7	100.0	48,983
25-49	80.4	15.6	0.1	3.8	100.0	72,615
50-64	61.9	32.5	0.1	5.6	100.0	22,199
65-84	52.4	40.3	0.0	7.3	100.0	10,233
85+	36.9	43.5	0.3	19.4	100.0	891
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
Division						
Bahawalpur	96.3	3.2	0.1	0.5	100.0	25,956
D.G.Khan	95.5	4.0	0.1	0.3	100.0	23,418
Faisalabad	91.6	8.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	30,970
Gujranwala	93.1	6.4	0.0	0.5	100.0	36,313
Lahore	71.6	14.9	0.6	13.0	100.0	43,847
Multan	82.5	16.7	0.1	0.7	100.0	27,788
Rawalpindi	81.6	17.8	0.1	0.5	100.0	21,767
Sahiwal	86.7	12.7	0.0	0.5	100.0	17,255
Sargodha	76.4	19.3	0.7	3.7	100.0	19,082
District						
Bahawalpur	92.6	5.9	0.2	1.4	100.0	8,013
Bahawalnagar	96.7	3.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	6,704
RY Khan	98.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	11,240
DG Khan	90.0	8.6	0.3	1.1	100.0	6,498
Layyah	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,927
Muzaffargarh	97.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	8,664
Rajanpur	98.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,329
Faisalabad	90.3	9.4	0.1	0.3	100.0	17,101
Chiniot	93.6	6.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,198
Jhang	90.1	9.1	0.0	0.7	100.0	5,787
TT Singh	96.6	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,885
Gujranwala	94.0	5.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	10,545
Gujrat	96.8	3.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	6,553
Hafizabad	78.3	18.8	0.0	2.9	100.0	2,855
Mandi Bahauddin	84.3	13.5	0.1	2.2	100.0	3,748
Narowal	97.5	2.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,028
Sialkot	95.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	8,584
Lahore	72.3	11.0	0.5	16.2	100.0	23,671
Kasur	70.9	15.9	1.3	11.9	100.0	7,752
Nankana Sahib	74.8	18.8	0.1	6.3	100.0	3,811
Sheikhupura	68.7	22.6	0.3	8.4	100.0	8,613
Multan	77.5	20.6	0.1	1.8	100.0	10,610
Khanewal	81.8	17.9	0.1	0.2	100.0	6,794
Lodhran	92.7	7.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,976
Vehari	85.1	14.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	6,409
Sahiwal	88.4	11.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	5,531
Pakpattan	88.6	11.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	4,520
Okara	84.3	14.6	0.1	1.1	100.0	7,204
Rawalpindi	78.8	20.3	0.1	0.8	100.0	11,568
Attock	82.9	17.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	4,214
Chakwal	82.7	16.9	0.1	0.3	100.0	3,285
Jhelum	90.4	9.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,700
Sargodha	77.3	17.3	0.8	4.6	100.0	8,167
Bhakkar	73.7	22.1	0.9	3.3	100.0	3,807
Khushab	74.8	20.8	0.5	3.8	100.0	3,104
Mianwali	78.2	19.2	0.3	2.3	100.0	4,004

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table DQ.5: Birth date and age reporting: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Punjab, 2014.

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age						
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK/ Missing	Total	Number of women age 15-49 years
Punjab	85.8	10.8	0.0	3.1	0.3	100.0	53,668
Area of residence							
Rural	85.9	11.4	0.0	2.5	0.3	100.0	35,043
All Urban	85.5	9.8	0.0	4.4	0.3	100.0	18,625
Major Cities	83.5	9.4	0.0	6.7	0.3	100.0	9,781
Other Urban	87.8	10.2	0.0	1.8	0.3	100.0	8,844
Division							
Bahawalpur	96.7	2.9	0.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	5,369
D.G.Khan	95.2	4.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	100.0	4,563
Faisalabad	93.5	6.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	100.0	6,796
Gujranwala	93.6	5.7	0.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	8,328
Lahore	71.3	15.1	0.0	12.9	0.7	100.0	9,685
Multan	82.9	16.1	0.0	0.8	0.1	100.0	5,887
Rawalpindi	85.2	14.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	5,086
Sahiwal	86.2	13.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	3,685
Sargodha	71.2	22.1	0.0	6.3	0.5	100.0	4,270
District							
Bahawalpur	93.1	5.8	0.0	0.9	0.2	100.0	1,666
Bahawalnagar	97.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,421
RY Khan	98.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,282
DG Khan	88.8	9.8	0.0	0.9	0.5	100.0	1,273
Layyah	98.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	825
Muzaffargarh	97.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,705
Rajanpur	97.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	758
Faisalabad	91.5	8.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	3,880
Chiniot	96.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	672
Jhang	93.8	5.2	0.0	0.9	0.2	100.0	1,162
TT Singh	99.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,081
Gujranwala	93.7	5.9	0.0	0.1	0.3	100.0	2,401
Gujrat	98.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,521
Hafizabad	74.9	21.4	0.0	3.6	0.1	100.0	642
Mandi Bahauddin	86.1	11.6	0.0	2.1	0.2	100.0	884
Narowal	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	891
Sialkot	96.8	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,987
Lahore	73.8	10.3	0.0	15.2	0.7	100.0	5,357
Kasur	67.6	16.1	0.0	14.9	1.4	100.0	1,602
Nankana Sahib	73.0	21.0	0.0	5.5	0.5	100.0	821
Sheikhupura	66.6	24.9	0.0	8.0	0.4	100.0	1,905
Multan	77.6	20.2	0.0	2.0	0.2	100.0	2,263
Khanewal	79.1	20.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,412
Lodhran	94.8	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	826
Vehari	88.2	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,386
Sahiwal	89.6	10.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,205
Pakpattan	89.2	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	984
Okara	81.4	17.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	1,497
Rawalpindi	82.9	16.7	0.0	0.3	0.2	100.0	2,741
Attock	87.0	12.6	0.0	0.2	0.3	100.0	972
Chakwal	86.5	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	756
Jhelum	91.2	8.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	100.0	617
Sargodha	74.6	17.9	0.0	6.9	0.6	100.0	1,833
Bhakkar	66.1	27.8	0.0	5.2	0.8	100.0	824
Khushab	68.8	22.7	0.0	8.3	0.3	100.0	706
Mianwali	70.6	24.8	0.0	4.3	0.3	100.0	907

Table DQ.6: Birth date and age reporting: Under-5s

Percent distribution children under 5 by completeness of date of birth/age information, Punjab, 2014.

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age						
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK/Missing	Total	Number of under-5 children
Punjab	99.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	27,495
Area of residence							
Rural	99.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	19,002
All Urban	99.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8,493
Major Cities	99.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,364
Other Urban	99.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,129
Division							
Bahawalpur	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,080
D.G. Khan	98.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,151
Faisalabad	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,272
Gujranwala	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,100
Lahore	98.7	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,670
Multan	99.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,019
Rawalpindi	99.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,165
Sahiwal	99.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,032
Sargodha	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,005
District							
Bahawalpur	99.4	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	912
Bahawalnagar	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	751
RY Khan	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,417
DG Khan	96.5	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	898
Layyah	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	514
Muzaffargarh	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,118
Rajanpur	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	621
Faisalabad	99.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,807
Chiniot	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	335
Jhang	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	626
TT Singh	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	503
Gujranwala	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,210
Gujrat	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	744
Hafizabad	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	310
Mandi Bahauddin	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	401
Narowal	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	529
Sialkot	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	906
Lahore	98.7	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,467
Kasur	98.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	898
Nankana Sahib	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	418
Sheikhupura	98.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	887
Multan	98.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,179
Khanewal	99.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	720
Lodhran	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	451
Vehari	99.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	668
Sahiwal	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	628
Pakpattan	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	526
Okara	99.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	878
Rawalpindi	98.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,180
Attock	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	429
Chakwal	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	310
Jhelum	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	246
Sargodha	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	823
Bhakkar	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	416
Khushab	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	325
Mianwali	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	440

Table DQ.7: Birth date reporting: Children, adolescents and young people

Percent distribution of children, adolescents and young people age 5-24 years by completeness of date of birth information, Punjab, 2014.

	Completeness of reporting of month and year of birth					
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Month of birth only	Both missing	Total	Number of children, adolescents and young people age 5-24 years
Punjab	93.9	3.8	0.3	2.0	100.0	109,121
Area of residence						
Rural	94.4	3.7	0.3	1.6	100.0	73,825
All Urban	92.8	4.2	0.2	2.7	100.0	35,296
Major Cities	90.4	4.9	0.3	4.4	100.0	18,024
Other Urban	95.4	3.4	0.2	1.0	100.0	17,272
Division						
Bahawalpur	99.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	100.0	11,649
D.G.Khan	97.5	2.0	0.2	0.3	100.0	11,096
Faisalabad	97.4	2.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	13,528
Gujranwala	98.0	1.8	0.1	0.2	100.0	16,109
Lahore	81.0	9.2	0.9	8.9	100.0	19,508
Multan	95.3	4.1	0.1	0.5	100.0	12,640
Rawalpindi	95.0	4.5	0.1	0.4	100.0	8,795
Sahiwal	97.1	2.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	7,519
Sargodha	92.1	4.6	1.2	2.1	100.0	8,275
District						
Bahawalpur	97.1	1.8	0.2	0.8	100.0	3,525
Bahawalnagar	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,025
RY Khan	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,100
DG Khan	93.5	4.8	0.6	1.1	100.0	3,133
Layyah	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,796
Muzaffargarh	99.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,100
Rajanpur	98.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,068
Faisalabad	96.2	3.6	0.1	0.2	100.0	7,497
Chiniot	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,385
Jhang	97.5	1.9	0.1	0.5	100.0	2,504
TT Singh	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,141
Gujranwala	97.9	2.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,678
Gujrat	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,781
Hafizabad	91.8	6.8	0.0	1.3	100.0	1,275
Mandi Bahauddin	95.3	3.2	0.2	1.2	100.0	1,615
Narowal	99.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,830
Sialkot	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,930
Lahore	82.6	6.4	0.7	10.3	100.0	10,297
Kasur	76.5	11.0	2.3	10.3	100.0	3,544
Nankana Sahib	85.1	10.8	0.0	4.1	100.0	1,684
Sheikhupura	79.0	14.3	0.5	6.3	100.0	3,983
Multan	90.1	8.5	0.1	1.3	100.0	4,763
Khanewal	97.1	2.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,120
Lodhran	99.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,808
Vehari	98.8	1.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,949
Sahiwal	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,338
Pakpattan	97.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,997
Okara	95.8	3.7	0.2	0.4	100.0	3,184
Rawalpindi	92.8	6.3	0.1	0.8	100.0	4,605
Attock	96.1	3.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,717
Chakwal	98.2	1.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,316
Jhelum	98.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,157
Sargodha	90.9	5.2	1.4	2.5	100.0	3,535
Bhakkar	91.2	4.9	1.7	2.2	100.0	1,707
Khushab	93.0	4.2	0.8	2.0	100.0	1,333
Mianwali	94.8	3.6	0.5	1.1	100.0	1,700

Table DQ.8: Birth date reporting: First and last births

Percent distribution of first and last births to women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth, Punjab, 2014.

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth										
	Date of first birth						Date of last birth				
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Completed years since first birth only	Other /DK/ Missing	Total	Number of first births	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Other/ DK/ Missing	Total	Number of last births
Punjab	95.0	3.0	1.4	0.6	100.0	30,780	99.2	0.5	0.2	100.0	26,516
Area of residence											
Rural	94.9	3.2	1.4	0.6	100.0	20,223	99.3	0.5	0.2	100.0	17,460
All Urban	95.4	2.6	1.5	0.5	100.0	10,557	99.1	0.5	0.4	100.0	9,056
Major Cities	94.5	2.7	2.2	0.6	100.0	5,672	98.8	0.6	0.6	100.0	4,854
Other Urban	96.4	2.6	0.7	0.4	100.0	4,886	99.5	0.4	0.1	100.0	4,201
Division											
Bahawalpur	98.7	0.7	0.2	0.3	100.0	3,111	99.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	2,721
D.G.Khan	96.3	2.1	0.9	0.7	100.0	2,936	99.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	2,574
Faisalabad	96.7	2.2	0.5	0.6	100.0	3,706	99.2	0.7	0.2	100.0	3,158
Gujranwala	98.5	0.8	0.5	0.2	100.0	4,582	99.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	3,950
Lahore	88.9	5.7	4.6	0.8	100.0	5,682	98.7	1.0	0.3	100.0	4,917
Multan	93.1	5.3	0.8	0.7	100.0	3,406	98.6	0.8	0.6	100.0	2,981
Rawalpindi	96.7	2.5	0.3	0.5	100.0	2,850	99.0	0.6	0.4	100.0	2,385
Sahiwal	97.4	2.3	0.1	0.2	100.0	2,132	99.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,829
Sargodha	92.7	3.5	2.6	1.2	100.0	2,375	99.6	0.2	0.2	100.0	2,000
District											
Bahawalpur	96.5	2.2	0.7	0.7	100.0	1,003	99.3	0.4	0.2	100.0	873
Bahawalnagar	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	798	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	695
RY Khan	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,310	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,153
DG Khan	91.0	5.7	1.9	1.4	100.0	847	98.6	1.2	0.1	100.0	733
Layyah	98.6	0.8	0.0	0.6	100.0	496	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	434
Muzaffargarh	98.2	0.5	1.0	0.2	100.0	1,087	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	959
Rajanpur	98.8	0.7	0.0	0.6	100.0	506	99.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	447
Faisalabad	96.7	2.3	0.3	0.7	100.0	2,109	98.6	1.1	0.3	100.0	1,773
Chiniot	98.8	1.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	367	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	310
Jhang	93.7	4.0	1.7	0.7	100.0	665	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	576
TT Singh	98.9	0.5	0.2	0.4	100.0	564	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	500
Gujranwala	98.8	0.6	0.3	0.3	100.0	1,342	99.2	0.2	0.6	100.0	1,182
Gujrat	99.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	859	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	724
Hafizabad	93.2	3.5	2.9	0.4	100.0	378	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	325
Mandi Bahauddin	97.1	1.5	1.4	0.0	100.0	474	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	397
Narowal	99.4	0.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	489	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	419
Sialkot	99.3	0.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,041	99.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	904
Lahore	90.4	3.9	4.9	0.7	100.0	3,254	99.3	0.5	0.2	100.0	2,817
Kasur	86.4	6.4	5.5	1.7	100.0	921	98.4	1.3	0.3	100.0	794
Nankana Sahib	90.0	6.1	3.4	0.4	100.0	473	99.3	0.5	0.2	100.0	404
Sheikhupura	85.7	10.9	3.1	0.3	100.0	1,035	96.8	2.7	0.5	100.0	901
Multan	88.9	8.2	1.6	1.4	100.0	1,369	96.6	2.0	1.4	100.0	1,184
Khanewal	93.7	5.3	0.6	0.4	100.0	827	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	735
Lodhran	98.5	1.3	0.1	0.2	100.0	467	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	408
Vehari	97.0	2.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	744	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	655
Sahiwal	98.5	1.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	678	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	571
Pakpattan	98.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	561	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	479
Okara	96.3	3.1	0.3	0.4	100.0	892	99.5	0.2	0.3	100.0	779
Rawalpindi	95.7	3.2	0.5	0.7	100.0	1,553	98.3	1.0	0.6	100.0	1,275
Attock	97.1	2.3	0.2	0.5	100.0	563	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	478
Chakwal	98.7	1.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	414	99.7	0.2	0.2	100.0	362
Jhelum	98.1	1.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	319	99.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	271
Sargodha	89.5	5.2	3.7	1.7	100.0	1,041	99.3	0.3	0.5	100.0	867
Bhakkar	93.8	2.8	2.0	1.4	100.0	450	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	384
Khushab	93.7	3.4	2.5	0.4	100.0	373	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	322
Mianwali	97.8	0.5	1.1	0.6	100.0	511	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	428

Table DQ.9: Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations that are missing information for selected questions and indicators, Punjab, 2014.

Questionnaire and type of missing information	Reference group	Percent with missing/ incomplete information[a]	Number of cases
Household			
Salt test result	All households interviewed that have salt	0.31	38,405
Starting time of interview	All households interviewed	0.09	38,405
Ending time of interview	All households interviewed	0.14	38,405
Women			
Date of first marriage	All ever married women age 15-49		
Only month		6.78	34,855
Both month and year		4.46	34,855
Age at first marriage	All ever married women age 15-49 with year of first marriage not known	0.41	34,855
Starting time of interview	All women interviewed	0.06	53,668
Ending time of interview	All women interviewed	0.09	53,668
Under-5			
Starting time of interview	All under-5 children	0.50	27,495
Ending time of interview	All under-5 children	0.09	27,495

[a] Includes "Don't know" responses

Table DQ.10: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Underweight

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and weight, Punjab, 2014.

		Reason for exclusion from analysis						
	Valid weight and date of birth	Weight not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured and incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)	Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
Punjab	96.3	2.7	0.7	0.0	0.2	100.0	3.7	27,495
Age								
<6 months	97.0	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.8	100.0	3.0	2,333
6-11 months	97.9	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.4	100.0	2.1	3,010
12-23 months	97.6	1.7	0.5	0.0	0.3	100.0	2.4	5,300
24-35 months	96.7	2.3	0.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	3.3	5,326
36-47 months	95.6	3.0	1.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	4.4	5,894
48-59 months	94.5	4.7	0.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	5.5	5,633

Table DQ.11: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Stunting

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and length or height, Punjab, 2014.

		Reason for exclusion from analysis						
	Valid length/height and date of birth	Length/Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Length/Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)	Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
Punjab	95.6	3.0	0.7	0.0	0.8	100.0	4.4	27,495
Age								
<6 months	95.9	2.3	0.2	0.0	1.6	100.0	4.1	2,333
6-11 months	97.2	1.3	0.5	0.0	1.0	100.0	2.8	3,010
12-23 months	96.5	1.9	0.5	0.0	1.1	100.0	3.5	5,300
24-35 months	95.8	2.9	0.7	0.0	0.7	100.0	4.2	5,326
36-47 months	95.0	3.2	1.3	0.0	0.5	100.0	5.0	5,894
48-59 months	94.1	4.9	0.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	5.9	5,633

Table DQ.12: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Wasting

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on weight and length or height, Punjab, 2014.

		Reason for exclusion from analysis						
	Valid weight and length/height	Weight not measured	Length/Height not measured	Weight and length/height not measured	Flagged cases (outliers)	Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
Punjab	96.1	0.0	0.3	2.7	0.9	100.0	3.9	27,495
Age								
<6 months	92.8	0.1	0.4	1.9	4.8	100.0	7.2	2,333
6-11 months	97.7	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.9	100.0	2.3	3,010
12-23 months	97.3	0.0	0.2	1.7	0.7	100.0	2.7	5,300
24-35 months	96.4	0.0	0.6	2.3	0.7	100.0	3.6	5,326
36-47 months	96.5	0.0	0.3	2.9	0.3	100.0	3.5	5,894
48-59 months	94.7	0.0	0.1	4.8	0.4	100.0	5.3	5,633

Table DQ.13: Heaping in anthropometric measurements

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by digits reported for the decimal points, Punjab, 2014.

	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Punjab	26,751	100.0	26,757	100.0
Digits				
0	2,647	9.9	4,729	17.7
1	2,811	10.5	2,230	8.3
2	2,724	10.2	3,477	13.0
3	2,602	9.7	3,078	11.5
4	2,692	10.1	2,377	8.9
5	2,815	10.5	3,270	12.2
6	2,587	9.7	2,384	8.9
7	2,610	9.8	2,239	8.4
8	2,687	10.0	1,390	5.2
9	2,576	9.6	1,583	5.9
0 or 5	5,461	20.4	8,000	29.9

Table DQ:14: Observation of birth certificates

Percent distribution of children under 5 by presence of birth certificates, and percentage of birth certificates seen, Punjab, 2014.

	Child has birth certificate		Child does not have birth certificate	DK/ Missing	Total	Percentage of birth certificates seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children under age 5
	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)					
Punjab	21.7	21.5	56.3	0.4	100.0	50.2	27,495
Area of residence							
Rural	17.3	17.3	64.9	0.5	100.0	49.9	19,002
All Urban	31.6	30.9	37.1	0.4	100.0	50.5	8,493
Major Cities	34.7	36.4	28.7	0.3	100.0	48.8	4,364
Other Urban	28.3	25.2	46.0	0.5	100.0	52.9	4,129
Child's age							
0-5 months	14.4	14.4	71.2	0.1	100.0	50.0	2,333
6-11 months	20.8	19.7	58.8	0.7	100.0	51.3	3,010
12-23 months	23.3	20.5	55.8	0.3	100.0	53.2	5,300
24-35 months	21.9	23.0	54.7	0.4	100.0	48.8	5,326
36-47 months	22.2	23.8	53.4	0.6	100.0	48.3	5,894
48-59 months	23.0	22.7	53.8	0.5	100.0	50.3	5,633
Division							
Bahawalpur	4.8	14.0	80.4	0.8	100.0	25.7	3,080
D.G.Khan	3.1	10.5	85.2	1.2	100.0	22.7	3,151
Faisalabad	19.7	27.8	52.1	0.4	100.0	41.4	3,272
Gujranwala	36.1	22.1	41.6	0.1	100.0	62.0	4,100
Lahore	29.5	35.9	34.5	0.1	100.0	45.1	4,670
Multan	14.4	16.5	68.7	0.4	100.0	46.6	3,019
Rawalpindi	53.2	20.3	26.2	0.3	100.0	72.4	2,165
Sahiwal	19.0	17.1	63.8	0.1	100.0	52.6	2,032
Sargodha	12.4	19.0	67.8	0.9	100.0	39.4	2,005
District							
Bahawalpur	6.2	14.8	77.2	1.8	100.0	29.6	912
Bahawalnagar	7.5	17.2	75.2	0.2	100.0	30.4	751
RY Khan	2.6	11.8	85.2	0.4	100.0	17.9	1,417
DG Khan	2.8	10.1	85.5	1.7	100.0	21.7	898
Layyah	4.9	20.3	74.3	0.5	100.0	19.3	514
Muzaffargarh	2.1	9.5	87.1	1.2	100.0	17.9	1,118
Rajanpur	3.9	4.7	90.4	0.9	100.0	45.0	621
Faisalabad	24.1	25.3	50.1	0.5	100.0	48.7	1,807
Chiniot	6.8	27.4	65.3	0.5	100.0	20.0	335
Jhang	13.4	33.6	52.8	0.2	100.0	28.5	626
TT Singh	20.2	29.9	49.9	0.0	100.0	40.3	503
Gujranwala	47.0	19.1	33.8	0.0	100.0	71.1	1,210
Gujrat	44.4	10.7	44.9	0.0	100.0	80.6	744
Hafizabad	15.7	22.5	61.6	0.2	100.0	41.2	310
Mandi Bahauddin	21.4	18.4	60.1	0.1	100.0	53.7	401
Narowal	29.9	21.5	47.9	0.6	100.0	58.2	529
Sialkot	32.0	37.3	30.7	0.0	100.0	46.2	906
Lahore	32.2	43.8	23.8	0.1	100.0	42.4	2,467
Kasur	21.6	22.7	55.5	0.2	100.0	48.7	898
Nankana Sahib	26.4	27.4	45.8	0.4	100.0	49.0	418
Sheikhupura	31.2	31.1	37.6	0.1	100.0	50.1	887
Multan	17.2	20.1	62.4	0.3	100.0	46.0	1,179
Khanewal	13.5	18.4	67.8	0.4	100.0	42.3	720
Lodhran	5.5	11.0	83.3	0.2	100.0	33.3	451
Vehari	16.4	11.7	71.2	0.8	100.0	58.4	668
Sahiwal	19.4	14.4	66.1	0.1	100.0	57.3	628
Pakpattan	14.1	8.8	77.0	0.0	100.0	61.5	526
Okara	21.6	24.0	54.2	0.3	100.0	47.3	878
Rawalpindi	54.0	22.9	22.6	0.5	100.0	70.2	1,180
Attock	58.4	17.4	24.2	0.0	100.0	77.0	429
Chakwal	55.0	18.9	26.1	0.0	100.0	74.5	310
Jhelum	38.1	14.8	47.1	0.0	100.0	72.1	246
Sargodha	17.0	28.6	53.1	1.3	100.0	37.2	823
Bhakkar	6.1	9.9	83.6	0.4	100.0	38.1	416
Khushab	10.3	21.9	66.6	1.3	100.0	32.0	325
Mianwali	11.1	7.4	81.2	0.3	100.0	59.9	440

Table DQ.15: Observation of vaccination cards

Percent distribution of children age 0-35 months by presence of a vaccination card, and the percentage of vaccination cards seen by the interviewers, Punjab, 2014.

	Child does not have vaccination card		Child has vaccination card					
	Had vaccination card previously	Never had vaccination card	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)	DK/ Missing	Total	Percentage of vaccination cards seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children age 0-35 months
Punjab	15.8	13.2	53.1	17.8	0.2	100.0	74.9	15,968
Area of residence								
Rural	15.9	15.6	52.4	16.0	0.2	100.0	76.6	11,061
All Urban	15.5	7.8	54.9	21.7	0.2	100.0	71.7	4,908
Major Cities	15.7	7.1	52.4	24.6	0.2	100.0	68.1	2,524
Other Urban	15.3	8.4	57.5	18.6	0.1	100.0	75.5	2,384
Child's age								
0-5 months	5.0	30.8	57.9	6.3	0.0	100.0	90.1	2,333
6-11 months	8.8	9.6	69.0	12.6	0.0	100.0	84.6	3,010
12-23 months	15.1	9.0	58.5	17.3	0.1	100.0	77.1	5,300
24-35 months	25.1	11.7	36.8	26.1	0.4	100.0	58.5	5,326
Division								
Bahawalpur	14.0	23.3	41.2	21.5	0.1	100.0	65.7	1,682
D.G.Khan	17.4	29.0	38.6	14.7	0.3	100.0	72.4	1,767
Faisalabad	13.7	11.4	52.4	22.3	0.1	100.0	70.1	1,920
Gujranwala	14.0	4.6	68.2	13.1	0.1	100.0	83.8	2,398
Lahore	13.3	12.6	48.6	25.5	0.1	100.0	65.5	2,739
Multan	18.5	13.6	48.8	18.8	0.3	100.0	72.2	1,771
Rawalpindi	13.2	4.6	61.4	20.5	0.3	100.0	75.0	1,267
Sahiwal	22.5	7.0	63.3	6.9	0.2	100.0	90.2	1,218
Sargodha	19.9	11.8	60.3	7.9	0.2	100.0	88.5	1,206
District								
Bahawalpur	10.8	14.5	50.4	24.1	0.2	100.0	67.7	513
Bahawalnagar	12.8	23.3	45.0	18.9	0.0	100.0	70.4	408
RY Khan	16.9	29.2	32.9	21.1	0.0	100.0	60.9	762
DG Khan	15.0	34.2	35.0	14.9	0.9	100.0	70.1	511
Layyah	11.7	15.7	55.4	17.2	0.0	100.0	76.3	289
Muzaffargarh	22.6	23.0	40.4	13.9	0.1	100.0	74.4	624
Rajanpur	16.1	43.4	26.6	13.9	0.0	100.0	65.7	343
Faisalabad	13.8	8.4	55.7	22.1	0.0	100.0	71.6	1,078
Chiniot	13.5	12.8	50.3	23.4	0.0	100.0	68.3	188
Jhang	13.4	21.1	37.7	27.5	0.4	100.0	57.8	369
TT Singh	14.2	9.0	60.4	16.0	0.5	100.0	79.1	286
Gujranwala	8.3	6.5	63.6	21.6	0.1	100.0	74.7	711
Gujrat	11.1	3.0	79.3	6.6	0.0	100.0	92.3	433
Hafizabad	12.7	2.7	63.2	21.1	0.3	100.0	75.0	183
Mandi Bahauddin	14.1	8.8	64.3	12.1	0.8	100.0	84.2	229
Narowal	17.2	5.1	73.2	4.5	0.0	100.0	94.2	315
Sialkot	22.5	1.9	65.5	10.0	0.1	100.0	86.8	528
Lahore	14.6	10.0	46.4	29.0	0.0	100.0	61.6	1,422
Kasur	15.3	24.7	42.8	17.2	0.2	100.0	71.4	535
Nankana Sahib	12.2	4.9	62.8	19.8	0.3	100.0	76.0	260
Sheikhupura	8.4	10.8	53.2	27.6	0.0	100.0	65.8	522
Multan	12.8	10.8	51.6	24.4	0.3	100.0	67.9	711
Khanewal	18.4	16.8	46.0	18.1	0.6	100.0	71.8	432
Lodhran	30.3	19.9	32.5	17.3	0.0	100.0	65.2	260
Vehari	21.1	11.0	58.0	9.9	0.0	100.0	85.4	368
Sahiwal	22.9	5.2	63.4	8.5	0.0	100.0	88.2	397
Pakpattan	24.0	7.9	62.9	4.9	0.3	100.0	92.8	311
Okara	21.3	7.9	63.5	6.9	0.3	100.0	90.2	510
Rawalpindi	14.3	5.6	57.0	22.9	0.2	100.0	71.4	696
Attock	9.4	2.7	66.7	20.9	0.4	100.0	76.1	245
Chakwal	11.6	3.5	65.9	18.9	0.0	100.0	77.7	179
Jhelum	16.1	4.7	68.3	10.5	0.5	100.0	86.7	147
Sargodha	17.3	9.7	59.0	14.1	0.1	100.0	80.8	503
Bhakkar	23.2	18.4	53.5	4.0	0.9	100.0	93.1	244
Khushab	18.1	14.3	63.2	4.4	0.0	100.0	93.5	184
Mianwali	22.8	8.1	66.8	2.3	0.0	100.0	96.7	275

Table DQ.16: Observation of women's health cards

Percent distribution of women with a live birth in the last 2 years by presence of a health card, and the percentage of health cards seen by the interviewers, Punjab, 2014.

	Woman does not have health card	Woman has health card: Seen by the interviewer (1)	Woman has health card: Not seen by the interviewer (2)	DK/ Missing	Total	Percent of health cards seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
Punjab	61.4	10.1	27.6	0.8	100.0	26.9	10,653
Area of residence							
Rural	63.6	10.3	25.3	0.9	100.0	28.9	7,369
All Urban	56.7	9.9	32.7	0.6	100.0	23.2	3,284
Major Cities	55.3	9.8	34.2	0.7	100.0	22.2	1,692
Other Urban	58.2	10.1	31.2	0.5	100.0	24.4	1,592
Age							
15-24	60.3	12.5	26.8	0.3	100.0	31.9	2,538
25-34	60.2	9.9	28.9	1.0	100.0	25.6	6,418
35-49	68.0	7.3	23.8	0.9	100.0	23.6	1,697
Division							
Bahawalpur	62.8	6.7	29.1	1.5	100.0	18.7	1,068
D.G.Khan	68.4	8.1	22.6	0.8	100.0	26.5	1,181
Faisalabad	66.8	7.2	25.7	0.3	100.0	22.0	1,237
Gujranwala	58.6	11.6	29.4	0.4	100.0	28.3	1,578
Lahore	54.6	8.5	35.8	1.1	100.0	19.1	1,914
Multan	62.4	12.0	24.7	0.9	100.0	32.8	1,162
Rawalpindi	52.8	16.5	29.2	1.5	100.0	36.1	882
Sahiwal	63.1	11.4	25.1	0.4	100.0	31.3	827
Sargodha	69.7	12.3	17.6	0.4	100.0	41.2	804
District							
Bahawalpur	54.4	11.1	31.9	2.5	100.0	25.8	342
Bahawalnagar	63.2	6.7	29.9	0.2	100.0	18.2	254
RY Khan	68.6	3.5	26.5	1.4	100.0	11.5	472
DG Khan	62.7	9.2	26.8	1.3	100.0	25.4	361
Layyah	61.5	9.0	28.9	0.7	100.0	23.7	182
Muzaffargarh	70.6	6.1	22.8	0.5	100.0	21.2	414
Rajanpur	79.2	9.6	10.2	1.0	100.0	48.4	223
Faisalabad	64.3	9.4	26.1	0.2	100.0	26.5	692
Chiniot	66.9	8.7	24.4	0.0	100.0	26.2	123
Jhang	68.6	3.1	27.3	1.0	100.0	10.2	237
TT Singh	73.8	3.5	22.8	0.0	100.0	13.2	185
Gujranwala	49.4	18.4	31.6	0.7	100.0	36.8	481
Gujrat	62.3	17.5	20.1	0.0	100.0	46.6	258
Hafizabad	64.9	5.9	28.6	0.7	100.0	17.0	129
Mandi Bahauddin	70.3	6.6	22.7	0.4	100.0	22.5	173
Narowal	62.8	11.5	24.7	1.0	100.0	31.9	200
Sialkot	58.0	2.1	39.9	0.0	100.0	5.0	336
Lahore	54.9	5.5	38.5	1.1	100.0	12.4	988
Kasur	61.9	12.1	24.6	1.4	100.0	33.0	376
Nankana Sahib	45.7	10.3	43.9	0.0	100.0	19.0	182
Sheikhupura	50.5	11.9	36.1	1.5	100.0	24.8	369
Multan	51.7	18.7	28.6	1.1	100.0	39.5	465
Khanewal	73.4	4.5	20.5	1.6	100.0	18.0	289
Lodhran	68.0	9.0	22.5	0.4	100.0	28.6	176
Vehari	65.8	10.4	23.8	0.0	100.0	30.5	232
Sahiwal	63.3	11.4	24.9	0.4	100.0	31.5	261
Pakpattan	63.8	18.8	17.4	0.0	100.0	51.9	221
Okara	62.6	6.6	30.1	0.6	100.0	18.0	344
Rawalpindi	49.9	17.7	30.7	1.7	100.0	36.6	496
Attock	50.9	18.6	28.9	1.6	100.0	39.2	168
Chakwal	59.7	12.7	26.6	0.9	100.0	32.4	120
Jhelum	62.2	11.4	25.7	0.7	100.0	30.7	97
Sargodha	64.4	12.7	22.6	0.3	100.0	35.9	319
Bhakkar	66.0	18.6	15.5	0.0	100.0	54.6	174
Khushab	71.4	12.8	15.9	0.0	100.0	44.6	127
Mianwali	81.3	5.6	12.0	1.1	100.0	31.8	184

Table DQ.17: Observation of the place for handwashing

Percent distribution of places for handwashing observed by the interviewers in all interviewed households, Punjab, 2014.

	Place for handwashing					
		Not observed				
	Observed	Not in the dwelling, plot or yard	No permission to see	Other reason	Total	Number of households interviewed
Punjab	97.9	0.5	1.3	0.3	100.0	38,405
Area of residence						
Rural	98.4	0.7	0.5	0.3	100.0	25,577
All Urban	96.8	0.1	2.8	0.2	100.0	12,828
Major Cities	95.1	0.2	4.2	0.3	100.0	6,717
Other Urban	98.6	0.0	1.2	0.2	100.0	6,111
Wealth index quintiles						
Lowest	97.1	2.0	0.3	0.5	100.0	8,027
Second	99.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	100.0	7,721
Middle	99.2	0.1	0.6	0.2	100.0	7,508
Fourth	97.8	0.1	1.7	0.2	100.0	7,551
Highest	96.1	0.1	3.5	0.1	100.0	7,598
Division						
Bahawalpur	99.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	4,091
D.G.Khan	99.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	100.0	3,436
Faisalabad	98.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	100.0	4,889
Gujranwala	98.2	0.1	1.5	0.1	100.0	5,569
Lahore	97.0	0.4	2.1	0.3	100.0	6,631
Multan	98.3	0.8	0.7	0.2	100.0	4,633
Rawalpindi	93.6	0.4	5.0	0.9	100.0	3,633
Sahiwal	98.7	1.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	2,638
Sargodha	98.2	1.0	0.4	0.3	100.0	2,885
District						
Bahawalpur	98.6	0.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	1,299
Bahawalnagar	99.2	0.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,074
RY Khan	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,719
DG Khan	98.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	100.0	935
Layyah	99.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	597
Muzaffargarh	99.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	100.0	1,303
Rajanpur	99.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	600
Faisalabad	98.9	0.4	0.5	0.3	100.0	2,711
Chiniot	98.7	1.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	504
Jhang	99.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	100.0	893
TT Singh	99.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	780
Gujranwala	98.1	0.2	1.7	0.0	100.0	1,589
Gujrat	98.5	0.0	1.4	0.1	100.0	1,024
Hafizabad	99.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	433
Mandi Bahauddin	98.9	0.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	589
Narowal	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	634
Sialkot	96.7	0.0	3.1	0.1	100.0	1,299
Lahore	95.6	0.2	3.4	0.4	100.0	3,614
Kasur	98.5	0.8	0.3	0.1	100.0	1,171
Nankana Sahib	99.0	0.6	0.4	0.1	100.0	580
Sheikhupura	98.7	0.2	0.8	0.2	100.0	1,266
Multan	97.2	0.8	1.7	0.3	100.0	1,835
Khanewal	98.6	1.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,123
Lodhran	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	647
Vehari	99.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,028
Sahiwal	98.3	1.3	0.3	0.1	100.0	832
Pakpattan	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	718
Okara	98.6	1.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	1,088
Rawalpindi	90.7	0.6	7.5	0.8	100.0	1,923
Attock	95.7	0.1	2.8	1.3	100.0	689
Chakwal	98.0	0.5	1.1	0.4	100.0	568
Jhelum	96.8	0.0	2.0	1.2	100.0	452
Sargodha	98.5	0.2	0.7	0.4	100.0	1,324
Bhakkar	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	544
Khushab	96.4	3.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	471
Mianwali	98.1	1.2	0.1	0.6	100.0	545

Table DQ.18: Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire

Distribution of children under five by respondent to the under-5 questionnaire, Punjab, 2014.

	Mother in the household	Mother not in the household and primary caretaker identified		Total	Number of children under 5
		Father	Other adult female		
Total	98.9	0.0	1.1	100.0	31,324
Age					
0	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	6,309
1	98.9	0.0	1.0	100.0	6,103
2	98.9	0.0	1.0	100.0	6,078
3	98.5	0.0	1.5	100.0	6,611
4	98.6	0.1	1.3	100.0	6,222

Table DQ.19: Selection of children age 1-17 years for the child labour and child discipline modules

Percent distribution of households by the number of children age 1-17 years, and the percentage of households with at least two children age 1-17 years where correct selection of one child for the child labour and child discipline modules was performed, Punjab, 2014.

	Number of children age 1-17 years					Percent of households where correct selection was performed	Number of households with 2 or more children age 1-17 years
	None	One	Two or more	Total	Number of households		
Punjab	17.4	15.7	66.9	100.0	38,405	97.9	25,674
Area of residence							
Rural	17.0	15.1	67.9	100.0	25,577	98.1	17,363
All Urban	18.2	17.0	64.8	100.0	12,828	97.6	8,311
Major Cities	18.9	17.7	63.4	100.0	6,717	97.7	4,257
Other Urban	17.4	16.3	66.3	100.0	6,111	97.6	4,054
Wealth index quintiles							
Lowest	16.5	13.9	69.6	100.0	8,027	98.6	5,584
Second	16.8	15.0	68.2	100.0	7,721	97.9	5,267
Middle	16.7	14.8	68.5	100.0	7,508	97.6	5,141
Fourth	17.6	16.0	66.4	100.0	7,551	97.6	5,014
Highest	19.4	19.1	61.4	100.0	7,598	97.9	4,668
Division							
Bahawalpur	16.1	15.2	68.6	100.0	4,091	98.5	2,809
D.G.Khan	12.0	12.4	75.6	100.0	3,436	98.2	2,597
Faisalabad	18.8	16.9	64.3	100.0	4,889	98.6	3,145
Gujranwala	16.7	15.9	67.4	100.0	5,569	97.3	3,755
Lahore	16.2	16.0	67.8	100.0	6,631	97.5	4,496
Multan	18.2	16.0	65.8	100.0	4,633	98.0	3,049
Rawalpindi	23.5	17.4	59.1	100.0	3,633	97.3	2,147
Sahiwal	17.5	14.8	67.7	100.0	2,638	98.2	1,786
Sargodha	18.5	16.1	65.5	100.0	2,885	98.3	1,889
District							
Bahawalpur	17.5	15.2	67.3	100.0	1,299	96.9	874
Bahawalnagar	16.9	16.0	67.1	100.0	1,074	99.5	720
RY Khan	14.6	14.8	70.7	100.0	1,719	99.0	1,215
DG Khan	11.0	11.2	77.8	100.0	935	96.9	727
Layyah	12.1	14.2	73.7	100.0	597	98.6	440
Muzaffargarh	12.9	12.8	74.4	100.0	1,303	98.4	969
Rajanpur	11.3	12.0	76.7	100.0	600	99.2	460
Faisalabad	18.9	16.8	64.3	100.0	2,711	98.8	1,744
Chiniot	17.6	18.7	63.8	100.0	504	99.4	322
Jhang	17.8	18.5	63.8	100.0	893	97.6	570
TT Singh	20.3	14.4	65.3	100.0	780	98.6	509
Gujranwala	14.9	15.7	69.3	100.0	1,589	96.5	1,102
Gujrat	18.8	17.0	64.3	100.0	1,024	98.6	658
Hafizabad	13.0	17.5	69.6	100.0	433	96.2	301
Mandi Bahauddin	17.5	18.9	63.6	100.0	589	97.9	375
Narowal	17.4	12.8	69.7	100.0	634	97.3	442
Sialkot	17.6	14.9	67.5	100.0	1,299	97.6	877
Lahore	16.8	16.3	66.9	100.0	3,614	98.6	2,418
Kasur	15.2	14.6	70.2	100.0	1,171	96.3	822
Nankana Sahib	16.6	16.2	67.2	100.0	580	95.3	390
Sheikhupura	15.3	16.3	68.4	100.0	1,266	96.4	867
Multan	18.6	16.4	65.0	100.0	1,835	96.7	1,192
Khanewal	17.7	16.7	65.6	100.0	1,123	98.4	736
Lodhran	18.0	14.3	67.7	100.0	647	99.0	438
Vehari	18.3	15.4	66.4	100.0	1,028	99.3	683
Sahiwal	19.7	15.3	64.9	100.0	832	98.2	540
Pakpattan	16.9	15.7	67.4	100.0	718	97.4	484
Okara	16.1	13.8	70.0	100.0	1,088	98.7	762
Rawalpindi	22.4	18.7	58.9	100.0	1,923	96.9	1,133
Attock	23.3	15.0	61.7	100.0	689	98.1	425
Chakwal	26.8	15.9	57.3	100.0	568	98.0	326
Jhelum	23.9	17.7	58.3	100.0	452	97.0	264
Sargodha	20.8	16.6	62.6	100.0	1,324	97.8	830
Bhakkar	14.8	15.4	69.8	100.0	544	98.7	380
Khushab	18.3	16.6	65.1	100.0	471	99.3	307
Mianwali	16.8	14.9	68.4	100.0	545	98.2	372

Table DQ.20: School attendance by single age

Distribution of household population age 5-24 years by educational level and grade attended in the current (or most recent) school year, Punjab, 2014.

		Currently attending															
			Primary school Grade					Middle / Secondary school Grade									
	Not attending school	Preschool	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	Higher than secondary	Not able to determine	DK/ Missing	Total	Number of household members
Age at beginning of school year																	
5	25.4	50.3	18.9	4.5	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	6,396
6	21.0	31.9	26.9	15.6	3.5	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	6,594
7	17.1	17.1	20.3	27.2	13.4	3.8	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,607
8	16.2	8.7	12.2	22.3	24.1	11.5	4.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,177
9	16.4	4.2	6.6	14.5	19.5	21.4	12.6	3.9	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,872
10	18.4	2.3	3.1	9.4	12.6	18.1	20.9	10.7	3.5	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,983
11	21.6	0.9	1.8	3.9	7.9	11.0	16.2	18.3	12.7	4.6	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,304
12	26.5	0.5	1.1	2.3	4.6	7.0	11.3	14.1	17.5	10.9	3.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,850
13	30.7	0.3	0.5	1.0	2.2	3.2	5.4	9.2	13.7	17.8	12.8	3.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	5,496
14	36.4	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.3	3.4	4.5	8.1	13.6	18.6	10.2	0.0	1.9	0.0	100.0	5,381
15	45.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.6	1.5	1.9	3.6	7.4	15.4	17.8	0.0	6.0	0.0	100.0	5,221
16	52.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.9	3.8	9.9	16.2	0.0	13.3	0.0	100.0	5,160
17	60.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.4	5.4	11.2	0.0	19.7	0.0	100.0	5,204
18	71.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.0	2.7	5.3	0.0	18.7	0.0	100.0	5,730
19	76.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.3	2.9	0.0	18.3	0.0	100.0	4,858
20	82.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.8	1.4	0.0	14.8	0.0	100.0	5,157
21	84.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.0	13.9	0.0	100.0	4,313
22	90.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	9.2	0.0	100.0	4,806
23	92.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	6.8	0.0	100.0	3,825
24	95.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	4.2	0.0	100.0	3,138

Table DQ.21: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living

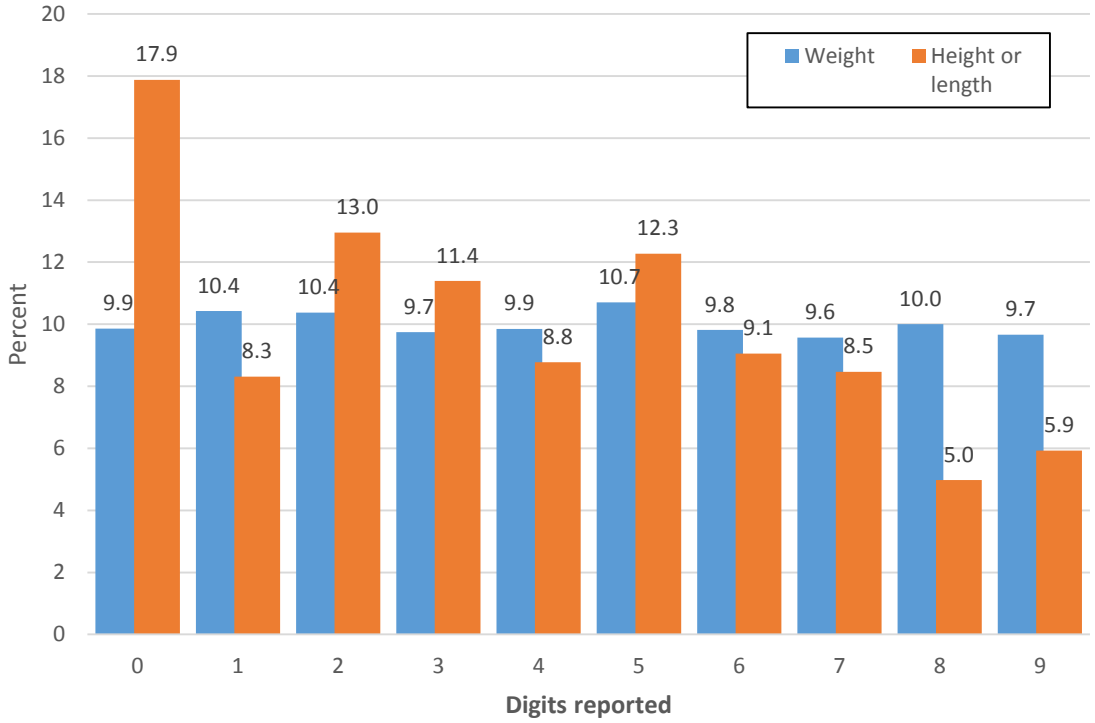
Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) among children ever born (at birth), children living, and deceased children, by age of women, Punjab, 2014.

	Children Ever Born			Children Living			Children Deceased			
	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio at birth	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	Number of women
Punjab	62,577	58,947	1.1	55,721	53,245	1.0	6,855	5,702	1.2	53,668
Age										
15-19	283	233	1.2	252	202	1.3	31	31	1.0	11,158
20-24	2,544	2,419	1.1	2,306	2,238	1.0	238	181	1.3	9,960
25-29	8,272	7,721	1.1	7,505	7,137	1.1	767	584	1.3	9,114
30-34	12,479	11,716	1.1	11,259	10,760	1.0	1,220	956	1.3	7,558
35-39	13,415	13,110	1.0	12,011	11,896	1.0	1,404	1,213	1.2	6,251
40-44	12,851	12,064	1.1	11,304	10,757	1.1	1,547	1,307	1.2	5,078
45-49	12,733	11,684	1.1	11,083	10,255	1.1	1,649	1,428	1.2	4,548

Figure DQ.1: Household population by single ages, MICS Punjab, 2014

Note: The figure excludes 13 household members with unknown age and/or sex

Figure DQ.2: Weight and height/length measurements by digits reported for the decimal points, MICS Punjab, 2014



MICS INDICATOR		Module[73]	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference[74]
MORTALITY [75]					
1.2	Infant mortality rate	CM	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday		MDG 4.2
1.5	Under-five mortality rate	CM	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday		MDG 4.1
NUTRITION					
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	MDG 1.8
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) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	
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	
2.4	Overweight prevalence	AN	Number of children under age 5 who are above two standard deviations 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[76]	Total number of infants under 6 months of age	

[73] 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.

[74] Millennium Development Goals (MDG) indicators, effective 15 January 2008 - http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Host.aspx?Content=Indicators/OfficialList.htm, accessed 10 June 2013.

[75] When the Birth History module is used, mortality indicators are calculated for the last 5-year period. When the indicators are estimated indirectly (using the Fertility module only), the rates refer to dates as estimated by the indirect technique.

[76] Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines

MICS INDICATOR		Module[73]	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference[74]
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[77] 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[78] 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[79] or more during the previous day	Total number of children age 6-23 months	
2.16	Minimum dietary diversity	BD	Number of children age 6-23 months who received foods from 4 or more food groups[80] during the previous day	Total number of children age 6-23 months	
2.17a 2.17b	Minimum acceptable diet	BD	(a) Number of breastfed children age 6–23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day (b) Number of non-breastfed children age 6–23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity not including milk feeds and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	(a) Number of breastfed children age 6–23 months (b) Number of non-breastfed 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	

[77] 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)

[78] 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

[79] 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

[80] 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

MICS INDICATOR		Module[73]	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference[74]
2.19	Iodized salt consumption	SI	Number of households with salt testing 15 parts per million or more of iodate	Total number of households in which salt was tested or where there was no salt	
2.20	Low-birth weight infants	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	Infants 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	
2.S1	Vitamin A supplementation	IM	Number of children age 6-59 months who received at least one high-dose vitamin A supplement in the 6 months preceding the survey	Total number of children age 6-59 months	
CHILD HEALTH					
3.1	Tuberculosis immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received BCG vaccine by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.2	Polio immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of OPV vaccine (OPV3) by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.3 3.5 3.6	Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) hepatitis B (HepB) and haemophilus influenza type B (Hib) (PENTA) immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of PENTA vaccine (diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, hepatitis B and haemophilus influenza B) by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.4	Measles immunization coverage[81]	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received measles vaccine by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	MDG 4.3
3.8	Full immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.9	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[82] prior to the most recent birth	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
3.10	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	

[81] In countries where measles 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 measles vaccine by 24 months of age

[82] See the MICS tabulation plan for a detailed description

MICS INDICATOR		Module[73]	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference[74]
3.11	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 ORS and zinc	Total number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	
3.12	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	
3.13	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	
3.14	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	
3.15	Use of solid fuels for cooking	HC	Number of household members in households that use solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy to cook	Total number of household members	
3.20	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	
3.21	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	
3.22	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	MDG 6.8
3.23	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	
3.25	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	
WATER AND SANITATION					
4.1	Use of improved drinking water sources	WS	Number of household members using improved sources of drinking water	Total number of household members	MDG 7.8
4.2	Water treatment	WS	Number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water who use an appropriate treatment method	Total number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources	

MICS INDICATOR		Module[73]	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference[74]
4.3	Use of improved sanitation (Not shared)	WS	Number of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	Total number of household members	MDG 7.9
4.4	Safe disposal of child's faeces	CA	Number of children age 0-2 years whose last stools were disposed of safely	Total number of children age 0-2 years	
4.5	Place for handwashing	HW	Number of households with a specific place for hand washing where water and soap or other cleansing agent are present	Total number of households	
4.6	Availability of soap or other cleansing agent	HW	Number of households with soap or other cleansing agent	Total number of households	
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH					
5.1	Adolescent birth rate[83]	CM - BH	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years		MDG 5.4
5.2	Early childbearing	CM - BH	Number of women age 20-24 years who had at least one 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 who are using (or whose husband is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	Total number of women age 15-49 years who are currently married	MDG 5.3
5.4	Unmet need[84]	UN	Number of women age 15-49 years who are currently married who are fecund and want to space their births or limit the number of children they have and who are not currently using contraception	Total number of women age 15-49 years who are currently married	MDG 5.6
5.5a 5.5b	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	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	MDG 5.5
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.S1	Contents of antenatal care (All four)	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who had their blood pressure measured, weight 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	

[83] When the Birth History module is used, the indicator is calculated for the last 3-year period. When estimated using the Fertility module only, the rate refers to the last one year

[84] See the MICS tabulation plan for a detailed description

MICS INDICATOR		Module[73]	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference[74]
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	MDG 5.2
5.8	Institutional deliveries	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth 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	
CHILD DEVELOPMENT					
6.1	Attendance to early childhood education	EC	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 36-59 months with whom an adult has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
6.3	Father's support for learning	EC	Number of children age 36-59 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 36-59 months	
6.4	Mother's support for learning	EC	Number of children age 36-59 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 36-59 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 with two or more types of playthings	Total number of children under age 5	

MICS INDICATOR		Module[73]	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference[74]
6.7	Inadequate care	EC	Number of children under age 5 left alone or in the care 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	
6.8	Early child development index	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
LITERACY AND EDUCATION					
7.1	Literacy rate among young women	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	MDG 2.3
7.S1	Literacy rate 10+ *(reported)*	HL	Number of household members age 10 years or older where it is reported that they are able to both read & write with understanding in any language excluding quranic reading, if this was the only response.	Total household members age 10 year or older surveyed	
7.S2	Literacy rate 15+ *(reported)*	HL	Number of household members age 15 years or older where it is reported that they are able to both read & write with understanding in any language excluding quranic reading, if this was the only response.	Total household members age 15 year or older surveyed	
7.S3	Literacy rate 15-24 years *(reported)*	HL	Number of household members age 15-24 years where it is reported that they are able to both read & write with understanding in any language excluding quranic reading, if this was the only response.	Total household members age 15-24 years or older surveyed	
7.2	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	
7.3	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	
7.4	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	ED	Number of children of primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school	Total number of children of primary school age	MDG 2.1
7.S4	Primary school gross attendance ratio (adjusted)	ED	Number of children of all age currently attending primary or secondary school	Total number of children of primary school age	
7.5	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	ED	Number of children of secondary school age currently attending secondary school or higher	Total number of children of secondary school age	
7.6	Children reaching last grade of primary	ED	Proportion of children entering the first grade of primary school who eventually reach last grade		MDG 2.2

MICS INDICATOR		Module[73]	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference[74]
7.7	Primary completion rate	ED	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school (excluding repeaters)	Total number of children of primary school completion age (age appropriate to final grade of primary school)	
7.8	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 secondary school during the current school year	Total number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year	
7.9	Gender parity index (primary school)	ED	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	MDG 3.1
7.10	Gender parity index (secondary school)	ED	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	MDG 3.1
7.S5	Government school attendance rate (primary)	ED	Number of children aged 5-9 years attending Government primary schools	Total number of children aged 5-9 years attending primary schools	
CHILD PROTECTION					
8.1	Birth registration	BR	Number of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered	Total number of children under age 5	
8.2	Child labour	CL	Number of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour[85]	Total number of children age 5-17 years	
8.3	Violent discipline	CD	Number of children age 1-14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month	Total number of children age 1-14 years	
8.4	Marriage before age 15	MA	Number of women age 15-49 years who were first married age 15	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
8.5	Marriage before age 18	MA	Number of women age 20-49 years who were first married before age 18	Total number of women age 20-49 years	
8.6	Young women age 15-19 years currently married	MA	Number of women age 15-19 years who are married	Total number of women age 15-19 years	
8.7	Polygyny	MA	Number of women age 15-49 years who are in a polygynous marriage	Total number of women age 15-49 years who are married	

[85] 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		Module[73]	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference[74]
8.8a 8.8b	Spousal age difference	MA	Number of women who are married 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 (a) age 15-19 years, (b) age 20-24 years	
8.12	Attitudes towards domestic violence	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	
8.13	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	
8.14	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	
8.15	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	
HIV/AIDS[86]					
9.S1	Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women	HA	Number of ever married women age 15-24 years who correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV[87], and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission	Total number of ever married women age 15-24 years	
9.S2	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	HA	Number of ever married women age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means[88] of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Total number of ever married women age 15-49 years	
9.S3	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	HA	Number of ever married women age 15-49 years expressing accepting attitudes on all four questions[89] toward people living with HIV	Total number of ever married women age 15-49 years who have heard of HIV	
9.S4	Women who know where to be tested for HIV	HA	Number of ever married women age 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV	Total number of ever married women age 15-49 years	

[86] All the questions in this module were asked to ever married women only (unlike all women as the indicator is defined) that's why indicators are labelled as survey specific indicators

[87] Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected husband

[88] Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding

[89] Women (1) who think that a female teacher with the AIDS virus should be allowed to teach in school, (2) who would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has the AIDS virus, (3) who would not want to keep it as a secret if a family member became infected with the AIDS virus, and (4) who would be willing to care for a family member who became sick with the AIDS virus

MICS INDICATOR		Module[73]	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference[74]
9.S5	Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	HA	Number of ever married women age 15-49 years who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results	Total number of ever married women age 15-49 years	
9.S7	HIV counselling during antenatal care	HA	Number of ever married 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 received counselling on HIV during antenatal care	Total number of ever married women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years	
9.S8	HIV testing during antenatal care	HA	Number of ever married 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 ever married women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years	
ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY					
10.1	Exposure to mass media	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	Use of computers	MT	Number of young women age 15-24 years who used a computer during the last 12 months	Total number of women age 15-24 years	
10.3	Use of internet	MT	Number of young women age 15-24 who used the internet during the last 12 months	Total number of women age 15-24 years	
SUBJECTIVE WELL BEING					
11.1	Life satisfaction	LS	Number of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life, overall	Total number of women age 15-24 years	
11.2	Happiness	LS	Number of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy	Total number of women age 15-24 years	
11.3	Perception of a better life	LS	Number of women age 15-24 years whose life improved during the last one year, and who expect that their life will be better after one year	Total number of women age 15-24 years	
TOBACCO USE					
12.1	Tobacco use	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	
12.2	Smoking before age 15	TA	Number of women age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15	Total number of women age 15-49 years	

MICS INDICATOR		Module[73]	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference[74]
ADULT HEALTH CARE AND HEALTH CARE					
13.S1	Care provided by Lady Health Worker (LHW)	MN	Number of ever married women aged 15–49 years who have given birth in the previous 2 years and were visited by a Lady Health Worker (LHW) in the last month	Total number of ever married women surveyed aged 15–49 years	
13.S2	Prevalence of chronic cough	HL	Number of household members with cough that lasted for the past 3 weeks	Total household members surveyed	
13.S3	Reported tuberculosis	HL	Number of household members that were diagnosed with tuberculosis in the past year	Total household members surveyed	
13.S4	Reported hepatitis	HL	Number of household members that were diagnosed with hepatitis in the past year	Total household members surveyed	
SOCIO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT					
14.S1	Ownership of assets: House, land, livestock	HC	Number of household members living in a household that own a house, land or livestock	Total number of household members in households surveyed	
14.S2	Unemployment rate (10+ years)	IE	Number of household members aged 10 years or older who are unemployed and are seeking jobs	Total number of household members in the active labour force [Government and private sector employees, self employees, labourers, those working in agriculture, livestock, poultry and fishery]	
14.S3	opulation working outside village/town/abroad	RM	Number of family members working outside village/town/abroad	Total number of household members in households surveyed plus members working outside village/town/abroad	
14.S4	Receiving remittances from Pakistan	RM	Number of household members who received remittances from Pakistan during the year preceding the survey	Total number of household members in households surveyed	
14.S5	Receiving remittances from abroad	RM	Number of household members living in a household that received remittances from abroad during the year preceding the survey	Total number of household members in households surveyed	
14.S6	Receiving cash donation	RM	Number of household members living in a household that received cash donation such as zakat or other means during the year preceding the survey	Total number of household members in households surveyed	
14.S7	Safety nets (getting benefits from government schemes of social protection)	SN	Number of household members living in a household that got benefits from government schemes of social protection [Benefits include: zakat, dearness allowance, health subsidy, education subsidy, marriage grant, subsidised food, others]	Total number of household members in households surveyed	
14.S8	Purchasing goods from government utility stores	SN	Number of household members living in a household that purchase goods from government utility stores	Total number of household members in households surveyed	

MICS INDICATOR		Module[73]	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference[74]
14.S8b	Regular purchase from utility stores	SN	Number of household members who purchase goods from government utility stores regularly	Total number of household member purchasing goods from utility stores	
14.S9	Receiving pensions	PB	Number of household who received pension during the year preceding the survey	Total number of households surveyed	
14.S10	Mean household size	HL	Number of members in a household	Total number of households surveyed	
14.S11	Currently married population	HL	Number of household members of age 10 years and above currently married	Total number of household members aged 10 years and above	
14.S12	Mean number of persons per room	HC	Number of persons per room	Total number of households surveyed	
14.S13a 14.S13b 14.S13c	Household characteristics	HC	Main material of floor, roof and wall [finished floor (pacca); finished roof (pacca); finished wall (pacca)]	Total number of households surveyed	

MICS

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

MICS Punjab 2014

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL	HH
HH1. Cluster number: ___ ___ ___ ___	**HH2**. Household number: ___ ___
HH3. Interviewer's name and number: Name _____ __ __ __ __	**HH4**. Team Supervisor's name and number: Name _____ __ __ __ __
HH5. Day / Month / Year of interview:	___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 1 4
HH6. AREA: Urban.....1 Rural.....2	**HH7**. District Code: ..... ___ ___
HH8A. Is the household selected for salt test sample?	Yes.....1 No.....2

WE ARE FROM ***Bureau Of Statistics, Planning & Development Department, Government of the Punjab, Lahore***. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THESE SUBJECTS. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 45 MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS. MAY I START NOW?

☐ *Yes, permission is given ⇨ Go to HH18 to record the time and then begin the interview.*

☐ *No, permission is not given ⇨ Circle 04 in HH9. Discuss this result with your supervisor.*

HH9. Result of household interview:

Completed	01
No household member or no competent respondent at home at time of visit	02
Entire household absent for extended period of time	03
Refused	04
Dwelling vacant / Address not a dwelling	05
Dwelling destroyed	06
Dwelling not found	07
Other (*specify*)	96

After the household questionnaire has been completed, fill in the following information:	*After all questionnaires for the household have been completed, fill in the following information:*
HH10. Respondent to Household Questionnaire: Name _____Line No: ___ ___	
HH11. Total number of household members: ___ ___	
HH12. Number of women age 15-49 years: ___ ___	**HH13**. Number of women's questionnaires completed: ___ ___
HH14. Number of children under age 5: ___ ___	**HH15**. Number of under-5 questionnaires completed: ___ ___

HH16. Field editor's name and number: Name_____ ___ ___ ___ ___	**HH17**. Main data entry clerk's name and number: Name_____ ___ ___

HH18. *Record the time.*

Hour ..... __ __

Minutes ..... __ __

LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS HL

FIRST, PLEASE TELL ME THE NAME OF EACH PERSON WHO USUALLY LIVES HERE, STARTING WITH THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

List the head of the household in line 01. List all household members (HL2), their relationship to the household head (HL3), and their sex (HL4)

Then ask: ARE THERE ANY OTHERS WHO LIVE HERE, EVEN IF THEY ARE NOT AT HOME NOW?

If yes, complete listing for questions HL2-HL4. Then, ask questions starting with HL5 for each person at a time.

Use an additional questionnaire if all rows in the List of Household Members have been used.

							Marital status of members age 10 years and above	*For women age* **15-49**	*For children age* **0-4**	*Literacy for members age 10 years and above*				
HL1. *Line no.*	**HL2**. *Name*	**HL3**. WHAT IS THE RELATION-SHIP OF (*name*) TO THE HEAD OF HOUSE-HOLD? *Write relevant codes from the list given below*	**HL4**. IS (*name*) MALE OR FEMALE? 1 Male 2 Female		**HL5**. WHAT IS (*name*)'S DATE OF BIRTH? 98 DK 9998 DK		**HL6**. HOW OLD IS (*name*)? *Record in completed years. If age is 95 or above, record '95'*	**HL6B.** WHAT IS MARITAL STATUS OF *(name)?* Married.....1 Widowed.....2 Divorced .....3 Separated.....4 Never married.....5 DK 8	**HL7**. *Circle line no. if woman age* **15-49**	**HL7B**. *Circle line no. if age* **0-4**	**HL10A.** CAN (NAME) READ IN ANY LANGUAGE WITH UNDER-STANDING? 1 Yes 2 No⇘ HL10C 8 DK⇘ HL10C	**HL10B.** IF YES IN HL10A, IN WHICH LANGUAGE(S)? Urdu.....A English.....B Punjabi .....C Saraiki .....D Other Specify _____ X DK .....Z *Probe and circle all applicable.*	**HL10C.** CAN (NAME) WRITE IN ANY LANGUAGE WITH UNDER-STANDING? 1 Yes 2 No ⇘ *Next Line* 8 DK⇘ *Next Line*	**HL10D.** IF YES IN HL10C, IN WHICH LANGUAGE(S)? Urdu.....A English.....B Punjabi .....C Saraiki .....D Other Specify _____ X DK .....Z *Probe and circle all applicable.*
Line	Name	Relation*	M	F	Month	Year	Age	Marital Status	15-49	0-4	Y N	Read	Y N	Write
01		**0 1**	1	2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2 3 4 5 8	01	01	1 2	A B C D E X Z	1 2	A B C D X Z
02		___ ___	1	2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2 3 4 5 8	02	02	1 2	A B C D E X Z	1 2	A B C D X Z
03		___ ___	1	2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2 3 4 5 8	03	03	1 2	A B C D E X Z	1 2	A B C D X Z
04		___ ___	1	2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2 3 4 5 8	04	04	1 2	A B C D E X Z	1 2	A B C D X Z
05		___ ___	1	2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2 3 4 5 8	05	05	1 2	A B C D E X Z	1 2	A B C D X Z
06		___ ___	1	2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2 3 4 5 8	06	06	1 2	A B C D E X Z	1 2	A B C D X Z
07		___ ___	1	2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2 3 4 5 8	07	07	1 2	A B C D E X Z	1 2	A B C D X Z
08		___ ___	1	2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2 3 4 5 8	08	08	1 2	A B C D E X Z	1 2	A B C D X Z
09		___ ___	1	2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2 3 4 5 8	09	09	1 2	A B C D E X Z	1 2	A B C D X Z
10		___ ___	1	2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2 3 4 5 8	10	10	1 2	A B C D E X Z	1 2	A B C D X Z

							Marital status of members age 10 years and above	*For women age* **15-49**	*For children age* **0-4**	*Literacy for members age 10 years and above*				
HL1. *Line no.*	**HL2**. *Name*	**HL3**. WHAT IS THE RELATION-SHIP OF (*name*) TO THE HEAD OF HOUSE-HOLD? *Write relevant codes from the list given below*	**HL4**. IS (*name*) MALE OR FEMALE? 1 Male 2 Female	**HL5**. WHAT IS (*name*)'S DATE OF BIRTH? 98 DK 9998 DK		**HL6**. HOW OLD IS (*name*)? *Record in completed years. If age is 95 or above, record '95'*	**HL6B.** WHAT IS MARITAL STATUS OF *(name)?* Married.....1 Widowed.....2 Divorced .....3 Separated.....4 Never married.....5 DK 8	**HL7**. *Circle line no. if woman age* **15-49**	**HL7B**. *Circle line no. if age* **0-4**	**HL10A.** CAN (NAME) READ IN ANY LANGUAGE WITH UNDER-STANDING? 1 Yes 2 No⇘ HL10C 8 DK⇘ HL10C	**HL10B.** IF YES IN HL10A, IN WHICH LANGUAGE(S)? Urdu.....A English.....B Punjabi .....C Saraiki .....D Other Specify _____ X DK .....Z *Probe and circle all applicable.*	**HL10C.** CAN (NAME) WRITE IN ANY LANGUAGE WITH UNDER-STANDING? 1 Yes 2 No ⇘ *Next Line* 8 DK⇘ *Next Line*	**HL10D.** IF YES IN HL10C, IN WHICH LANGUAGE(S)? Urdu.....A English.....B Punjabi .....C Saraiki .....D Other Specify _____ X DK .....Z *Probe and circle all applicable.*
Line	Name	Relation*	M F	Month	Year	Age	Marital Status	15-49	0-4	Y N	Read	Y N	Write
11		___ ___	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2 3 4 5 8	11	11	1 2	A B C D E X Z	1 2	A B C D X Z
12		___ ___	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2 3 4 5 8	12	12	1 2	A B C D E X Z	1 2	A B C D X Z
13		___ ___	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2 3 4 5 8	13	13	1 2	A B C D E X Z	1 2	A B C D X Z
14		___ ___	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2 3 4 5 8	14	14	1 2	A B C D E X Z	1 2	A B C D X Z
15		___ ___	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2 3 4 5 8	15	15	1 2	A B C D E X Z	1 2	A B C D X Z

Tick here if additional questionnaire used ☐

Probe for additional household members.
Probe especially for any infants or small children not listed, and others who may not be members of the family (such as servants, friends) but who usually live in the household.
Insert names of additional members in the household list and complete form accordingly.

Now for each woman age 15-49 years, write her name and line number and other identifying information in the information panel of a separate Individual Women's Questionnaire.
For each man age 15-49 years, write his name and line number and other identifying information in the information panel of a separate Individual Man's Questionnaire.
For each child under age 5, write his/her name and line number AND the line number of his/her mother or caretaker in the information panel of a separate Under-5 Questionnaire.
You should now have a separate questionnaire for each eligible woman, each eligible man, and each child under five in the household.

** Codes for **HL3**: Relationship to head of household:*

01 Head
02 Wife/ Husband
03 Son / Daughter
04 Son-In-Law / Daughter-In-Law
05 Grandchild
06 Parent
07 Parent-In-Law
08 Brother / Sister
09 Brother-In-Law / Sister-In-Law
10 Uncle / Aunt
11 Niece / Nephew
12 Other relative
13 Adopted / Foster/ Stepchild
14 Servant (Live-in)
96 Other (Not related)
98 DK

List of Household Members

HL

			For children age 0-17 years						For children age 0-14	For all household members Cough / TB /Hepatitis		
HL1A. *Line number*	**HL2A.** *Name and age* *Copy from HL2 and HL6*		**HL11.** Is (*name*)'s natural mother alive? 1 Yes 2 No↘ HL13 8 DK↘ HL13	**HL12.** Does (*name*)'s natural mother live in this house-hold? *If "Yes" Record line no. of mother and go to HL13. If "No", record 00.*	**HL12A.** Where does (*name*)'s natural mother live? 1 In another household in this country 2 Institution in this country 3 Abroad 8 DK	**HL13.** Is (*name*)'s natural father alive? 1 Yes 2 No↘ HL15 8 DK↘ HL15	**HL14.** Does (*name*)'s natural father live in this house-hold? *If "Yes" Record line no. of father and go to HL15. If "No", record 00.*	**HL14A.** Where does (*name*)'s natural father live? 1 In another household in this country 2 Institution in this country 3 Abroad 8 DK	**HL15.** *Record line no. of mother from HL12 if indicated. If HL12 is blank, or "00" ask:* Who is the primary caretaker of (*name*)?	**HL16A.** Had (name) been having cough and fever for last 3 weeks? 1 Yes 2 No 8 DK	**HL16B.** Had (name) been diagnosed as having TB in the past year? 1 Yes 2 No 8 DK	**HL16C.** Had (name) been diagnosed as having hepatitis in the past year? 1 Yes 2 No 8 DK
Line	Name	Age	Y N DK	Mother		Y N DK	Father		Mother	Y N DK	Y N DK	Y N DK
01		___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	___ ___	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8
02		___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	___ ___	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8
03		___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	___ ___	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8
04		___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	___ ___	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8
05		___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	___ ___	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8
06		___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	___ ___	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8
07		___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	___ ___	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8
08		___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	___ ___	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8
09		___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	___ ___	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8
10		___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	___ ___	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8
11		___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	___ ___	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8
12		___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	___ ___	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8
13		___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	___ ___	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8
14		___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	___ ___	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8
15		___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	___ ___	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8

EDUCATION — ED

			For household members age **3 and above**				*For household members age* **3-24** *years*											
ED1. *Line number*	**ED2**. *Name and age* *Copy from HL2 and HL6*		**ED3**. HAS (*name*) EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR PRE-SCHOOL? 1 Yes 2 No ⇘ Next Line		**ED4A**. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL (*name*) HAS ATTENDED? Level: 0 Preschool 1 Primary 2 Middle 3 Matric 4 Higher 8 DK *If level=0, skip to ED5*	**ED4B**. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE (*name*) COMPLETED AT THIS LEVEL? Grade /Class: 98 DK *If the first grade at this level is not completed, enter "00".*	**ED5**. DURING THE CURRENT SCHOOL YEAR, THAT IS 2014-2015, DID (*name*) ATTEND SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL AT ANY TIME? 1 Yes 2 No ⇘ ED7		**ED6**. DURING THIS/THAT SCHOOL YEAR, WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE IS/WAS (*name*) ATTENDING? Level: 0 Preschool 1 Primary 2 Middle 3 Matric 4 Higher 8 DK *If level=0, skip to ED7*	Grade /Class: 98 DK	**ED6C** IS (*name*) ATTENDING A PRIVATE OR GOVERNMENT SCHOOL THIS YEAR? 1 Govt. 2 Private 6 Others (specify) _____ 8 DK	**ED7**. DURING THE PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR, THAT IS 2013-2014, DID (*name*) ATTEND SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL AT ANY TIME? 1 Yes 2 No ⇘ Next Line 8 DK ⇘ Next Line			**ED8**. DURING THAT PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR, WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE DID (*name*) ATTEND? Level: 0 Preschool 1 Primary 2 Middle 3 Matric 4 Higher 8 DK *If level=0, go to next line*	Grade /Class: 98 DK	**ED8C** IS (*name*) ATTENDING A PRIVATE OR GOVERNMENT SCHOOL PREVIOUS YEAR (2013-14)? 1 Govt. 2 Private 6 Others (specify) _____ 8 DK
Line	Name	Age	Yes	No	Level	Grade/Class*	Yes	No	Level	Grade/Class*	School type	Yes	No	DK	Level	Grade/Class*	School type
01		___ ___	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___	1 2 6 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___	1 2 6 8
02		___ ___	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___	1 2 6 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___	1 2 6 8
03		___ ___	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___	1 2 6 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___	1 2 6 8
04		___ ___	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___	1 2 6 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___	1 2 6 8
05		___ ___	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___	1 2 6 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___	1 2 6 8
06		___ ___	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___	1 2 6 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___	1 2 6 8
07		___ ___	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___	1 2 6 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___	1 2 6 8
08		___ ___	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___	1 2 6 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___	1 2 6 8
09		___ ___	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___	1 2 6 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___	1 2 6 8
10		___ ___	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___	1 2 6 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___	1 2 6 8
11		___ ___	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___	1 2 6 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___	1 2 6 8
12		___ ___	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___	1 2 6 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___	1 2 6 8
13		___ ___	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___	1 2 6 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___	1 2 6 8
14		___ ___	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___	1 2 6 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___	1 2 6 8
15		___ ___	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___	1 2 6 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___	1 2 6 8

Class codes for ED4B, ED6 & ED8: ***Primary*** *01-05* ***Middle*** *01-03* ***Matric*** *01-02* ***Higher*** *01-07*

INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT — IE

Ask this module from all 5 years of age and older.

Starting with the head of the Household, Ask: Did (name) work (or receive income) for pay, profit or family gain during last month? If Yes, Ask questions IE3 to IE7 from that person. If No or Don't Know, Probe any work for income, even if it was given to the household. If Yes, Ask questions IE3 to IE7 from that person. If No, write no income code in IE3 and go to the next Household member 5+ years of age.

In addition, did (name) do any other work (or receive income) for pay, profit or family gain during last month? If Yes, write additional income source in IE7 and continue to IE10. If No, go to next member.

			A. PRIMARY INCOME SOURCE					B. ADDITIONAL INCOME SOURCE				
IE1 Line No.	IE2 Name And Age *(copy from HH Listing form HL2 & HL6)*		IE3 What Is The Major Type Of Income Source Of (*name*)? *Write Code (See Below) If no Income, write (21-26), go to Next Person*	IE4. What Is (*name's*) Income On A, DAILY, Monthly Or Yearly Basis? *Write amount and M for Monthly Y for Yearly and D for Daily basis.*		IE5 Monthly On The Average, How Many Months A Year Did (*name*) Work For Pay?	IE6 Daily On The Average How Many Days A Month Did (*name*) Work For Pay?	IE7 What Is Any Other Type Of Income Source Of (*name*)? *If no additional income write code 27 and go to Next Line*	IE8 What Is The Additional Income Of (*name*)? *Write amount and M for Monthly Y for Yearly and D for Daily basis.*		IE9 Monthly On The Average, How Many Months A Year Did (*name*) Work For Pay?	IE10 Daily On The Average How Many Days A Month Did (*name*) Work For Pay?
Line	Name	Age	Code for Source	Amount in Rs.	M Y D	Month/Yr	Day/Mnth	Code for Source	Amount in Rs	M Y D	Month/Yr	Day/Mth
01			__	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _		__ __	__ __	__ __	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _		__ __	__ __
02			__	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _		__ __	__ __	__ __	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _		__ __	__ __
03			__	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _		__ __	__ __	__ __	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _		__ __	__ __
04			__	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _		__ __	__ __	__ __	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _		__ __	__ __
05			__	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _		__ __	__ __	__ __	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _		__ __	__ __
06			__	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _		__ __	__ __	__ __	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _		__ __	__ __
07			__	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _		__ __	__ __	__ __	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _		__ __	__ __
08			__	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _		__ __	__ __	__ __	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _		__ __	__ __
09			__	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _		__ __	__ __	__ __	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _		__ __	__ __
10			__	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _		__ __	__ __	__ __	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _		__ __	__ __
11			__	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _		__ __	__ __	__ __	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _		__ __	__ __
12			__	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _		__ __	__ __	__ __	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _		__ __	__ __
13			__	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _		__ __	__ __	__ __	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _		__ __	__ __
14			__	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _		__ __	__ __	__ __	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _		__ __	__ __
15			__	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _		__ __	__ __	__ __	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _		__ __	__ __
			(If more than 2 sources of income, add extra to second income)						**TOTALS for Each Source**			
												GRAND TOTAL

* **Income Codes (IE3, IE7):**						**No Income Codes (IE3, IE7):**	
01	Government / Semi Govt. Employee	07	Interest or profit from any source	12	Child (5-17) works outside HH – in workshop (e.g. Carpet	21	Unemployed - looking for work
02	Private Employee	08	Agriculture / Land rent/ Sharing		Soccer balls, Surgical goods, tannery)) or collects garbage	22	Unemployed - not looking for work
03	Self-Employed	09	Livestock, Poultry, Fishery, Forestry	13	Child (5-17) works outside HH – any work other than in 12	23	Unpaid Family Worker (4+ Hours/day)
04	Employs others	10	Retired with Pension	14	Home base Worker	24	Housewife
05	Labourer	11	Student (any income, e.g., tutor)	96	Other (specify)	25	Aged / Very Weak
06	Rent of house, shop, agriculture equipment, Tractor, Tubewell			98	Don't know	26	Student
						27	No Additional Income
						95	Others

SELECTION OF ONE CHILD FOR CHILD LABOUR/CHILD DISCIPLINE SL

SL1. *Check HL6 in the List of Household Members and write the total number of children age 1-17 years.*

Total number..... __

SL2. *Check the number of children age 1-17 years in SL1:*

☐ *Zero ⇨ Go to HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS module*

☐ *One ⇨ Go to SL9 and record the rank number as '1', enter the line number, child's name and age*

☐ *Two or more ⇨ Continue with SL2A*

SL2A. *List each of the children age 1-17 years below in the order they appear in the List of Household Members. Do not include other household members outside of the age range 1-17 years. Record the line number, name, sex, and age for each child.*

SL3. *Rank number*	**SL4**. *Line number from HL1*	**SL5**. *Name from HL2*	**SL6**. *Sex from HL4*	**SL7**. *Age from HL6*
Rank	Line	Name	M F	Age
1	__ __		1 2	___ ___
2	__ __		1 2	___ ___
3	__ __		1 2	___ ___
4	__ __		1 2	___ ___
5	__ __		1 2	___ ___
6	__ __		1 2	___ ___
7	__ __		1 2	___ ___
8	__ __		1 2	___ ___

SL8. *Check the last digit of the household number (HH2) from the cover page. This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below.*

Check the total number of children age 1-17 years in SL1 above. This is the number of the column you should go to in the table below

Find the box where the row and the column meet and circle the number that appears in the box. This is the rank number (SL3) of the selected child.

Last Digit of Household Number (from HH2)	**Total Number of Eligible Children in the Household (from SL1)**						
	2	***3***	***4***	***5***	***6***	***7***	***8+***
0	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

SL9. *Record the rank number (SL3), line number (SL4), name (SL5) and age (SL7) of the selected child*

Rank number .....__

Line number .....__ __

Name_____

Age .....__ __

CHILD LABOUR		CL
CL1. *Check selected child's age from SL9:* ☐ *1-4 years ⇨ Go to Next Module* ☐ *5-17 years ⇨ Continue with CL2*		
CL2. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT ANY WORK CHILDREN IN THIS HOUSEHOLD MAY DO. SINCE LAST (*day of the week*), DID (*name*) DO ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES, EVEN FOR ONLY ONE HOUR? [A] DID (*name*) DO ANY WORK OR HELP ON HIS/HER OWN OR THE HOUSEHOLD'S PLOT/FARM/FOOD GARDEN OR LOOKED AFTER ANIMALS? FOR EXAMPLE, GROWING FARM PRODUCE, HARVESTING, OR FEEDING, GRAZING, MILKING ANIMALS? [B] DID (*name*) HELP IN FAMILY BUSINESS OR RELATIVE'S BUSINESS WITH OR WITHOUT PAY, OR RUN HIS/HER OWN BUSINESS? [C] DID (*name*) PRODUCE OR SELL ARTICLES, HANDICRAFTS, CLOTHES, FOOD OR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS? [D] SINCE LAST (*day of the week*), DID (*name*) ENGAGE IN ANY OTHER ACTIVITY IN RETURN FOR INCOME IN CASH OR IN KIND, EVEN FOR ONLY ONE HOUR? *If "No", Probe:* PLEASE INCLUDE ANY ACTIVITY (*name*) PERFORMED AS A REGULAR OR CASUAL EMPLOYEE, SELF-EMPLOYED OR EMPLOYER; OR AS AN UNPAID FAMILY WORKER HELPING OUT IN HOUSEHOLD BUSINESS OR FARM.	Yes No Worked on plot / farm / food garden / looked after animals ..... 1 2 Helped in family / relative's business/ran own business ..... 1 2 Produce / sell articles / handicrafts / clothes / food or agricultural products ..... 1 2 Any other activity 1 2	
CL3. *Check CL2, A to D* ☐ *There is at least one 'Yes' ⇨ continue with CL4* ☐ *All answers are 'No ⇨ Go to CL8*		
CL4. SINCE LAST (*day of the week*) ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID (*name*) ENGAGE IN THIS ACTIVITY/THESE ACTIVITIES, IN TOTAL? *If less than one hour, record "00".*	Number of hours ..... __ __	
CL5. DOES THE ACTIVITY/DO THESE ACTIVITIES REQUIRE CARRYING HEAVY LOADS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨ CL8
CL6. DOES THE ACTIVITY/DO THESE ACTIVITIES REQUIRE WORKING WITH DANGEROUS TOOLS (KNIVES ETC.) OR OPERATING HEAVY MACHINERY?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨ CL8

CL7. HOW WOULD YOU DESCRIBE THE WORK ENVIRONMENT OF (*name*)?		

[A] IS (*name*) EXPOSED TO DUST, FUMES OR GAS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨ CL8
[B] IS (*name*) EXPOSED TO EXTREME COLD, HEAT OR HUMIDITY?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨ CL8
[C] IS (*name*) EXPOSED TO LOUD NOISE OR VIBRATION?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨ CL8
[D] IS (*name*) REQUIRED TO WORK AT HEIGHTS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨ CL8
[E] IS (*name*) REQUIRED TO WORK WITH CHEMICALS (PESTICIDES, GLUES, ETC.) OR EXPLOSIVES?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨ CL8
[F] IS (*name*) EXPOSED TO OTHER THINGS, PROCESSES OR CONDITIONS BAD FOR (*name*)'S HEALTH OR SAFETY?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
CL8. SINCE LAST (*day of the week*), DID (*name*) FETCH WATER OR COLLECT FIREWOOD FOR HOUSEHOLD USE?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨ CL10
CL9. IN TOTAL, HOW MANY HOURS DID (*name*) SPEND ON FETCHING WATER OR COLLECTING FIREWOOD FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, SINCE LAST (*day of the week*)? *If less than one hour, record "00"*	Number of hours ..... __ __	

CL10. SINCE LAST (*day of the week*), DID (*name*) DO ANY OF THE FOLLOWING FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD?		Yes	No	
[A] SHOPPING FOR HOUSEHOLD?	Shopping for household	1	2	
[B] REPAIR ANY HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT?	Repair household equipment	1	2	
[C] COOKING OR CLEANING UTENSILS OR THE HOUSE?	Cooking / cleaning utensils /house ...	1	2	
[D] WASHING CLOTHES?	Washing clothes	1	2	
[E] CARING FOR CHILDREN?	Caring for children	1	2	
[F] CARING FOR THE OLD OR SICK?	Caring for old / sick	1	2	
[G] OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS?	Other household tasks	1	2	

CL11. *Check CL10, A to G*

☐ *There is at least one 'Yes' ⇨ Continue with CL12*

☐ *All answers are 'No' ⇨ Go to Next Module*

CL12. SINCE LAST (*day of the week*), ABOUT **HOW** MANY HOURS DID (*name*) ENGAGE IN THIS ACTIVITY/THESE ACTIVITIES, IN TOTAL? *If less than one hour, record "00".*	Number of hours ..... __ __	

CHILD DISCIPLINE — CD

CD1. *Check selected child's age from SL9:*

☐ *1-14 years ⇨ Continue with CD2*

☐ *15-17 years ⇨ Go to Next Module*

CD2. *Write the line number and name of the child from SL9.*

Line number ..... __ __

Name _____

CD3. ADULTS USE CERTAIN WAYS TO TEACH CHILDREN THE RIGHT BEHAVIOUR OR TO ADDRESS A BEHAVIOUR PROBLEM. I WILL READ VARIOUS METHODS THAT ARE USED. PLEASE TELL ME IF YOU OR ANYONE ELSE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAS USED THIS METHOD WITH *(name)* IN THE PAST MONTH.

	Yes	No
[A] TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES, FORBADE SOMETHING (*name*) LIKED OR DID NOT ALLOW HIM/HER TO LEAVE THE HOUSE. — Took away privileges	1	2
[B] EXPLAINED WHY (*name*)'S BEHAVIOUR WAS WRONG. — Explained wrong behaviour	1	2
[C] SHOOK HIM/HER. — Shook him/her	1	2
[D] SHOUTED, YELLED AT OR SCREAMED AT HIM/HER. — Shouted, yelled, screamed	1	2
[E] GAVE HIM/HER SOMETHING ELSE TO DO. — Gave something else to do	1	2
[F] SPANKED, HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND. — Spanked, hit, slapped on bottom with bare hand	1	2
[G] HIT HIM/HER ON THE BOTTOM OR ELSEWHERE ON THE BODY WITH SOMETHING LIKE A BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT. — Hit with belt, hairbrush, stick, or other hard object	1	2
[H] CALLED HIM/HER DUMB, LAZY, OR ANOTHER NAME LIKE THAT. — Called dumb, lazy, or another name	1	2
[I] HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS. — Hit / slapped on the face, head or ears	1	2
[J] HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE HAND, ARM, OR LEG. — Hit / slapped on hand, arm or leg	1	2
[K] BEAT HIM/HER UP, THAT IS HIT HIM/HER OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD. — Beat up, hit over and over as hard as one could	1	2

CD4. DO YOU BELIEVE THAT IN ORDER TO BRING UP, RAISE, OR EDUCATE A CHILD PROPERLY, THE CHILD NEEDS TO BE PHYSICALLY PUNISHED?

Yes 1
No 2
DK / No opinion 8

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		HC
HC1B. WHAT IS THE MOTHER TONGUE/NATIVE LANGUAGE OF THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD?	Urdu .....1 Punjabi .....2 Saraiki .....3 Other language (*specify*) _____ 6	
HC2. HOW MANY ROOMS IN THIS HOUSEHOLD ARE USED FOR SLEEPING?	Number of rooms ..... __ __	
HC3. *Main material of the dwelling floor.* *Record observation.*	Natural floor Earth / Sand ..... 11 Dung ..... 12 Finished floor Parquet or polished wood ..... 31 Vinyl or asphalt strips ..... 32 Ceramic tiles / Marbles / Chips ..... 33 Cement ..... 34 Carpet ..... 35 Bricks floor ..... 36 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	
HC4. *Main material of the roof.* *Record observation.*	Natural roofing No Roof ..... 11 Thatch / Palm leaf ..... 12 Sod ..... 13 Rudimentary roofing Rustic mat ..... 21 Palm / Bamboo ..... 22 Wood planks ..... 23 Finished roofing Metal /Tin /T-Iron/Girders ..... 31 Wood/ Wooden beams / bricks ..... 32 Calamine / Cement fibre ..... 33 Ceramic tiles ..... 34 Cement ..... 35 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	
HC5. *Main material of the exterior walls.* *Record observation.*	Natural walls No walls ..... 11 Cane / Palm / Trunks ..... 12 Dirt ..... 13 Rudimentary walls Bamboo with mud ..... 21 Stone with mud ..... 22 Uncovered adobe ..... 23 Plywood ..... 24 Cardboard ..... 25 Reused wood ..... 26 Finished walls Cement ..... 31 Stone with lime / cement ..... 32 Bricks ..... 33 Cement blocks ..... 34 Covered adobe ..... 35 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	

HC6. WHAT TYPE OF FUEL DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD MAINLY USE FOR COOKING?	Electricity ..... 01 Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) ..... 02 Natural gas ..... 03 Biogas ..... 04 Kerosene ..... 05 Coal / Lignite ..... 06 Charcoal ..... 07 Wood ..... 08 Straw / Shrubs / Grass ..... 09 Animal dung ..... 10 Agricultural crop residue ..... 11 No food cooked in household ..... 95 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	01⇨HC8 02⇨HC8 03⇨HC8 04⇨HC8 05⇨HC8 95⇨HC8
HC7. IS THE COOKING USUALLY DONE IN THE HOUSE, IN A SEPARATE BUILDING, OR OUTDOORS? *If 'In the house', probe*: IS IT DONE IN A SEPARATE ROOM USED AS A KITCHEN?	In the house In a separate room used as kitchen ..... 1 Elsewhere in the house ..... 2 In a separate building ..... 3 Outdoors ..... 4 Other (*specify*) _____ 6	

HC8. DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE:	Yes	No
[A] ELECTRICITY?	Electricity 1	2
[B] A RADIO?	Radio 1	2
[C] A TELEVISION?	Television 1	2
[D] A NON-MOBILE TELEPHONE?	Non-mobile telephone 1	2
[E] A REFRIGERATOR?	Refrigerator/Freezer 1	2
[F] GAS?	Gas 1	2
[G] COMPUTER?	Computer 1	2
[H] AIR CONDITIONER?	Air conditioner 1	2
[I] WASHING MACHINE/ DRYER?	Washing machine/Dryer 1	2
[J] AIR COOLER / FAN?	Air cooler/ Fan 1	2
[K] COOKING RANGE / MICRO WAVE?	Cooking Range/Micro wave 1	2
[L] SEWING/ KNITTING MACHINE?	Sewing/knitting machine 1	2
[M] AN IRON?	Iron 1	2
[N] WATER FILTER?	Water Filter 1	2
[O] DUNKY PUMP/ TURBINE?	Dunky pump/Turbine 1	2

HC9. DOES ANY MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD OWN:	Yes	No
[A] A WATCH?	Watch 1	2
[B] A MOBILE TELEPHONE?	Mobile telephone 1	2
[C] A BICYCLE?	Bicycle 1	2
[D] A MOTORCYCLE OR SCOOTER?	Motorcycle / Scooter 1	2
[E] AN ANIMAL-DRAWN CART?	Animal drawn-cart 1	2
[F] A BUS/ TRUCK?	Bus / Truck 1	2
[G] A BOAT WITH A MOTOR?	Boat with motor 1	2
[H] A CAR/ VAN?	Car / Van 1	2
[I] A TRACTOR/ TROLLEY?	Tractor/Trolley 1	2

HC10. DO YOU OR SOMEONE LIVING IN THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN THIS DWELLING? *If "No", then ask:* DO YOU RENT THIS DWELLING FROM SOMEONE NOT LIVING IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? *If "Rented from someone else", circle "2". For other responses, circle "6".*	Own.....1 Rent .....2 Other (*specify)* _____ 6	
HC11. DOES ANY MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN ANY LAND THAT CAN BE USED FOR AGRICULTURE?	Yes.....1 No 2	2⇨HC13
HC12. HOW MANY ACRES OF AGRICULTURAL LAND DO MEMBERS OF THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN? *If less than 1, record "00". If 95 or more, record '95'. If unknown, record '98'.*	Acres..... ___ ___ *(1 Acres = 8 Kanal)*	
HC13. DOES THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN ANY LIVESTOCK, HERDS, OTHER FARM ANIMALS, OR POULTRY?	Yes.....1 No 2	2⇨HC15
HC14. HOW MANY OF THE FOLLOWING ANIMALS DOES THIS HOUSEHOLD HAVE? [A] CATTLE, MILK COWS, BUFFALOES OR BULLS? [B] HORSES, DONKEYS, MULES OR CAMELS? [C] GOATS? [D] SHEEP? [E] CHICKENS/ DUCKS/ TURKEY? *If none, record '00'. If 95 or more, record '95'. If unknown, record '98'.*	 Cattle, milk cows, Buffaloes or bulls ___ ___ Horses, donkeys, mules or camels.. ___ ___ Goats ..... ___ ___ Sheep ..... ___ ___ Chickens/ Ducks/ Turkey..... ___ ___	
HC15. DOES ANY MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD HAVE AN ACCOUNT IN BANK, POST OFFICE OR NATIONAL SAVING CENTRE?	Yes.....1 No 2	

WATER AND SANITATION		WS
WS1. WHAT IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?	Piped water Piped into dwelling.....11 Piped into compound, yard or plot.....12 Piped to neighbour.....13 Public tap / standpipe .....14 Borehole Tube Well .....21 Hand pump .....22 Motorized Pump(Dunky/turbine).....23 Dug well Protected well .....31 Unprotected well.....32 Water from spring Protected spring.....41 Unprotected spring .....42 Other sources Rainwater collection (Pond) .....51 Tanker-truck .....61 Cart with small tank / drum/cane.....71 Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel) .....81 Bottled water.....91 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	 11⇨WS6 12⇨WS6 13⇨WS6 14⇨WS3 21⇨WS3 22⇨WS3 23⇨WS3 31⇨WS3 32⇨WS3 41⇨WS3 42⇨WS3 51⇨WS3 61⇨WS3 71⇨WS3 81⇨WS3 96⇨WS3
WS2. WHAT IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF WATER USED BY YOUR HOUSEHOLD FOR OTHER PURPOSES SUCH AS COOKING AND HANDWASHING?	Piped water Piped into dwelling.....11 Piped into compound, yard or plot.....12 Piped to neighbour.....13 Public tap / standpipe .....14 Borehole Tube Well .....21 Hand pump .....22 Motorized Pump(Dunky/turbine).....23 Dug well Protected well .....31 Unprotected well.....32 Water from spring Protected spring.....41 Unprotected spring .....42 Other sources Rainwater collection (Pond) .....51 Tanker-truck .....61 Cart with small tank / drum/cane.....71 Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel) .....81 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	 11⇨WS6 12⇨WS6 13⇨WS6
WS3. WHERE IS THAT WATER SOURCE LOCATED?	In own dwelling .....1 In own yard / plot .....2 Elsewhere.....3	1⇨WS6 2⇨WS6
WS4. HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE TO GO THERE, GET WATER, AND COME BACK?	Number of minutes .....__ __ __ DK.....998	

WS5. WHO USUALLY GOES TO THIS SOURCE TO COLLECT THE WATER FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD? *Probe:* IS THIS PERSON UNDER AGE 15? WHAT SEX?	Adult woman (age 15+ years) ..... 1 Adult man (age 15+ years) ..... 2 Female child (under 15) ..... 3 Male child (under 15) ..... 4 DK 8	
WS6. DO YOU DO ANYTHING TO THE WATER TO MAKE IT SAFER TO DRINK?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	2⇨WS8 8⇨WS8
WS7. WHAT DO YOU USUALLY DO TO MAKE THE WATER SAFER TO DRINK? *Probe:* ANYTHING ELSE? *Record all items mentioned.*	Boil ..... A Add bleach / chlorine ..... B Strain it through a cloth ..... C Use water filter (ceramic, sand, composite, etc.) ..... D Solar disinfection ..... E Let it stand and settle ..... F Other (*specify*) _____ X DK ..... Z	
WS8. WHAT KIND OF TOILET FACILITY DO MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD USUALLY USE? *If "flush" or "pour flush", probe:* WHERE DOES IT FLUSH TO? *If not possible to determine, ask permission to observe the facility.*	Flush / Pour flush Flush to piped sewer system ..... 11 Flush to septic tank ..... 12 Flush to pit (latrine) ..... 13 Flush to somewhere else ..... 14 Flush to unknown place / Not sure / DK where ..... 15 Pit latrine Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP) .... 21 Pit latrine with slab ..... 22 Pit latrine without slab / Open pit ..... 23 Composting toilet ..... 31 Bucket ..... 41 No facility, Bush, Field ..... 95 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	95⇨Next Module
WS9. DO YOU SHARE THIS FACILITY WITH OTHERS WHO ARE NOT MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨Next Module
WS10. DO YOU SHARE THIS FACILITY ONLY WITH MEMBERS OF OTHER HOUSEHOLDS THAT YOU KNOW, OR IS THE FACILITY OPEN TO THE USE OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC?	Other households only (not public) ..... 1 Public facility 2	2⇨Next Module
WS11. HOW MANY HOUSEHOLDS IN TOTAL USE THIS TOILET FACILITY, INCLUDING YOUR OWN HOUSEHOLD?	Number of households (if less than 10) 0 __ Ten or more households ..... 10 DK 98	

REMITTANCES		RM
RM1. IS ANY FAMILY MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD, WHO DOES NOT USUALLY RESIDE IN THE HOUSEHOLD, WORKING OUTSIDE THIS VILLAGE, CITY OR COUNTRY?	Yes .....1 No 2	⇨ RM4
RM2. HOW MANY MEMBERS ARE WORKING OUTSIDE THIS VILLAGE, CITY OR COUNTRY?	Number of Persons: ___ ___	
RM3. WHERE ARE THEY WORKING? *Circle all possible responses*	Other Village/ City ..... A Other District..... B Other province ..... C Overseas ..... D DK .....Z	
RM4. DID THE HOUSEHOLD RECEIVE (FROM WITHIN THE COUNTRY AND / OR OVERSEES) ANY REMITTANCE (IN CASH) DURING THE LAST YEAR (MONEY WHICH WILL NOT BE REPAID)? *It should include remittances received from family member(s) or any other person(s)/ source(s) other than family member.*	Yes .....1 No .....2 DK.....8	2⇨ Next Module 8⇨ Next Module
RM5. HOW MUCH AMOUNT WAS RECEIVED FROM INSIDE THE COUNTRY DURING THE PAST YEAR?	Rs: __ __ __ __ __ __ __	
RM5A. HOW MUCH AMOUNT WAS RECEIVED FROM OVERSEAS DURING THE PAST YEAR?	Rs: __ __ __ __ __ __ __	

PENSION BENEFITS		PB
PB1. DID ANY MEMBER (S) OF THE HOUSEHOLD RECEIVE ANY PENSION BENEFITS DURING LAST YEAR?	Yes.....1 No..... 2 DK ……..8	2⇨ Next Module 8⇨ Next Module
PB2. WHAT WAS THE SOURCE OF PENSION? *Circle all possible responses*	Government. .....A EOBI.....B Other *(specify)*_____X DK .....Z	

SAFETY NETS SN		
SN1. DID THE HOUSEHOLD RECEIVE ANY BENEFIT FROM THE GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES SUCH AS ZAKAT, BAIT_UL_MAAL, SASTA RATION, BISP, WATAN CARD DURING LAST YEAR?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	 2⇨ SN3 8⇨ SN3
SN2. WHAT WAS THE SOURCE? *Circle all responses given by the respondent*	Zakat (Guzara Allowance, Health Care, Marriage Grant, Training from VTI)..... .....A Bait-ul-Maal..... ..... B Sasta Ration..... ..... C Benazir Income Support Program (BISP) D Watan Card..... ....E Other (Specify)_____ X DK.....Z	 B⇨ SN5 C⇨ SN5 D⇨ SN5 E⇨ SN5 X⇨ SN5 Z⇨ SN5
SN3. DID THE HOUSEHOLD RECEIVE ANY CASH DONATIONS FROM ZAKAT OR OTHER MEANS DURING THE PAST YEAR?	Yes .....1 No 2	 2⇨ SN5
SN4. HOW MUCH AMOUNT WAS RECEIVED FROM ZAKAT DURING THE PAST YEAR?	Rs: __ __ __ __ __ __ __	
SN5. DID YOUR HOUSEHOLD PURCHASE ANY CONSUMABLE ITEMS DURING LAST YEAR?	Yes.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	 2⇨ SN8 2⇨ SN8
SN6. DID THE HOUSEHOLD PURCHASE THE CONSUMABLE ITEMS FROM A UTILITY STORE DURING LAST YEAR?	Yes.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	 2⇨ SN8 8⇨ SN8
SN7. WERE THE ITEMS PURCHASED REGULARLY FROM A UTILITY STORE?	Regular..... .....1 Casual ....2 DK.....8	
SN8. DO YOU FEEL THAT GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES ARE BENEFITING THE LOW INCOME GROUPS?	Yes..... .....1 No.....2 DK.....8	

HANDWASHING		HW
HW1. WE WOULD LIKE TO LEARN ABOUT THE PLACES THAT HOUSEHOLDS USE TO WASH THEIR HANDS. CAN YOU PLEASE SHOW ME WHERE MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD MOST OFTEN WASH THEIR HANDS?	Observed ..... 1 Not observed Not in dwelling / plot / yard ..... 2 No permission to see ..... 3 Other reason (*specify*) 6	 2 ⇨HW4 3 ⇨HW4 6 ⇨HW4
HW2. *Observe presence of water at the place for handwashing.* *Verify by checking the tap/pump, or basin, bucket, water container or similar objects for presence of water.*	Water is available ..... 1 Water is not available 2	
HW3A. *Is soap, detergent or ash/mud/sand present at the place for handwashing?*	Yes, present ..... 1 No, not present 2	 2⇨HW4
HW3B. *Record your observation.* *Circle all that apply.*	Bar soap ..... A Detergent (Powder / Liquid / Paste) ..... B Liquid soap ..... C Ash / Mud / Sand ..... D	A⇨HH19 B⇨HH19 C⇨HH19 D⇨HH19
HW4. DO YOU HAVE ANY SOAP OR DETERGENT OR ASH/MUD/SAND IN YOUR HOUSE FOR WASHING HANDS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	 2⇨HH19
HW5A. CAN YOU PLEASE SHOW IT TO ME?	Yes, shown ..... 1 No, not shown 2	 2⇨HH19
HW5B. *Record your observation.* *Circle all that apply.*	Bar soap ..... A Detergent (Powder / Liquid / Paste) ..... B Liquid soap ..... C Ash / Mud / Sand ..... D	

HH19. *Record the time.*	Hour and minutes .....__ __ : __ __	

SALT IODIZATION		**SI**
SI1. WE WOULD LIKE TO CHECK WHETHER THE SALT USED IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD IS IODIZED. MAY I HAVE A SAMPLE OF THE SALT USED TO COOK MEALS IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD? *Once you have tested the salt, circle number that corresponds to test outcome.*	Not iodized - 0 PPM .....1 More than 0 PPM & less than 15 PPM.....2 15 PPM or more .....3 No salt in the house.....4 Salt not tested (*specify reason*) _____ 5	

SI2. *Check HH8A has the household been selected for additional salt testing:*

☐ *Yes ⇨ Continue SI3*

☐ *No ⇨ Go to HH20*

SI3. WHEN YOU BUY SALT TO COOK MEALS IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD, DO YOU NORMALLY LOOK FOR OR ASK FOR IODISED SALT WITH A HANDI LOGO OR LABELLED AS IODISED? *Probe by showing picture of handi logo.*	Yes ……1 No…… 2 DK 8	
SI4. WAS THE SALT THAT YOU PROVIDED FOR THE TEST BOUGHT IN SEALED PACKAGE?	Yes, sealed package..……1 No, unsealed package or as loose salt …... 2 No,rock salt/sea salt..……..3 DK 8	 2⇨SI6 3⇨ SI6 8⇨SI6
SI5. WHAT IS THE BRAND OF THE SALT THAT YOU PROVIDED FOR THE TEST?	National salt…..……..……01 Shan Salt……..……..……..…..02 Hub Salt……..……..…..……...03 Al Amin Salt……..……..04 Sana Salt……..……..05 No label/ brand..…...…..……...06 Other Brand(specify) _____96 DK / Don't Remember ……..…….....98	
SI6. CAN I PLEASE TAKE A SMALL SAMPLE OF YOUR SALT FOR FURTHER TESTING OF IODINE CONTENT IN THE LABORATORY?	Yes..... 1 No 2	 2⇨HH20
SI7. *Collect one cup approximately 50gms of salt from the household into the plastic bag provided and label the sample with the cluster number and household number with the marker provided (CCC-HH).* *Record the results of sample collection.*	Sample collected and labelled …… 1 Salt not available ……..…… 2 Sample bag not available …… 3 Other (*Specify*) _____ 6	 2⇨HH20 3⇨HH20 6⇨HH20
SI8.*Salt sample ID* *Enter the cluster number followed by the household number*	___ ___ ___ ___ - ____ ___	

HH20. *Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and check the List of Household Members:*

☐ *A separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN has been issued for each woman age 15-49 years in the List of Household Members (HL7)*

☐ *A separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE has been issued for each child under age 5 years in the List of Household Members (HL7B)*

Return to the cover page and make sure that the result of the household interview (HH9), the name and line number of the respondent to the household questionnaire (HH10), and the number of eligible women (HH12) and under-5s (HH14) are entered.

Make arrangements for the administration of the remaining questionnaire(s) in this household.

Interviewer's Observations

Field Editor's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL	WM

This questionnaire is to be administered to all women age 15 through 49 (see List of Household Members, column HL7). A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible woman.

WM1. Cluster number: ___ ___ ___ ___	**WM2**. Household number: ___ ___
WM3. Woman's name: Name_____	**WM4**. Woman's line number: (copy from HL1) ___ ___
WM5. Interviewer's name and number: Name_____ ___ ___	**WM6**. Day / Month / Year of interview: ___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 1 ___

Repeat greeting if not already read to this woman: WE ARE FROM ***Bureau of Statistics, Planning & Development Department, Government of the Punjab***. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THESE SUBJECTS. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT20 MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.	*If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this woman, then read the following:* NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU MORE ABOUT YOUR HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 20 MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.

MAY I START NOW?

☐ *Yes, permission is given ⇨ Go to WM10 to record the time and then begin the interview.*

☐ *No, permission is not given ⇨ Circle '03' in WM7. Discuss this result with your supervisor.*

WM7. Result of woman's interview	Completed ..... 01 Not at home ..... 02 Refused ..... 03 Partly completed ..... 04 Incapacitated (Not capable) ..... 05 Other (*specify*) _____ 96

WM8. Field editor's name and number: Name_____ __ __	**WM9**. Main data entry clerk's name and number: Name_____ __ __

WM10. *Record the time.*	Hour and minutes ..... __ __ : __ __	

WOMAN'S BACKGROUND		WB
WB1. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WERE YOU BORN?	Date of birth Month .....__ __ DK month .....98 Year ..... __ __ __ __ DK year 9998	
WB2. HOW OLD ARE YOU? *Probe:* HOW OLD WERE YOU AT YOUR LAST BIRTHDAY? *Compare and correct WB1 and/or WB2 if inconsistent*	Age (in completed years).....__ __	
WB3. HAVE YOU EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL?	Yes.....1 No 2	2⇨WB7
WB4. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL YOU ATTENDED?	Preschool.....0 Primary .....1 Middle .....2 Matric .....3 Higher 4	0⇨WB7
WB5. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE/CLASS YOU COMPLETED AT THAT LEVEL? Use the following class codes: **Level** / **Class** Primary 01-05 Middle 01-03 Matric 01-02 Higher 01-07 *If the first grade at this level is not completed, enter "00"*	Grade/Class.....__ __	
WB6. *Check WB4:* ☐ *Middle or matric or higher (WB4=2 or 3 or 4) ⇨ Go to Next Module* ☐ *Primary (WB4=1) ⇨ Continue with WB7*		
WB7. NOW I WOULD LIKE YOU TO READ THIS SENTENCE TO ME. *Show sentence on the card to the respondent.* *If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe:* CAN YOU READ PART OF THE SENTENCE TO ME?	Cannot read at all .....1 Able to read only parts of sentence .....2 Able to read whole sentence .....3 No sentence in English and Urdu .....4 Blind / visually impaired 5	

ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY		MT
MT1. *Check WB7:* ☐ *Question left blank (Respondent has middle or matric or higher education) ⇨ Continue with MT2* ☐ *Able to read or no sentence in English and Urdu language (WB7 = 2, 3 or 4) ⇨ Continue with MT2* ☐ *Cannot read at all or blind/visually impaired (WB7 = 1 or 5) ⇨ Go to MT3*		
MT2. HOW OFTEN DO YOU READ A NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE: ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day .....1 At least once a week .....2 Less than once a week.....3 Not at all.....4	
MT3. DO YOU LISTEN TO THE RADIO ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day .....1 At least once a week .....2 Less than once a week.....3 Not at all.....4	
MT4. HOW OFTEN DO YOU WATCH TELEVISION: WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOU WATCH ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day .....1 At least once a week .....2 Less than once a week.....3 Not at all.....4	
MT5. *Check WB2: Age of respondent?* ☐ *Age 15-24 ⇨ Continue with MT6* ☐ *Age 25-49 ⇨ Go to Next Module*		
MT6. HAVE YOU EVER USED A COMPUTER?	Yes.....1 No 2	2⇨MT9
MT7. HAVE YOU USED A COMPUTER FROM ANY LOCATION IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes.....1 No 2	2⇨MT9
MT8. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, HOW OFTEN DID YOU USE A COMPUTER: ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day .....1 At least once a week .....2 Less than once a week.....3 Not at all.....4	
MT9. HAVE YOU EVER USED THE INTERNET?	Yes.....1 No 2	2⇨Next Module
MT10. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE YOU USED THE INTERNET? *If necessary, probe for use from any location, with any device.*	Yes.....1 No 2	2⇨ Next Module
MT11. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, HOW OFTEN DID YOU USE THE INTERNET: ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day .....1 At least once a week .....2 Less than once a week.....3 Not at all.....4	

MARRIAGE		MA
MA1. ARE YOU CURRENTLY MARRIED?	Yes (currently married) ..... 1 No 3	 3⇨MA5
MA2. HOW OLD IS YOUR HUSBAND? *Probe*: HOW OLD WAS YOUR HUSBAND ON HIS LAST BIRTHDAY?	Age in years ..... __ __ DK 98	
MA3. BESIDES YOURSELF, DOES YOUR HUSBAND HAVE ANY OTHER WIVES?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	 2⇨MA8
MA4. HOW MANY OTHER WIVES DOES HE HAVE?	Number ..... __ __ DK 98	⇨MA8 98⇨MA8
MA5. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN MARRIED?	Yes ..... 1 No 3	 3 ⇨IS Module
MA6. WHAT IS YOUR MARITAL STATUS NOW: ARE YOU WIDOWED, DIVORCED OR SEPARATED?	Widowed ..... 1 Divorced ..... 2 Separated 3	
MA8. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU FIRST MARRY?	Date of (first) marriage Month ..... __ __ DK month ..... 98 Year ..... __ __ __ __ DK year 9998	 ⇨Next Module
MA9. WHAT WAS YOUR AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE?	Age in completed years ..... __ __	

FERTILITY		CM
All questions refer only to LIVE births from ever married women 15-49 years.		
CM1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT ALL THE BIRTHS YOU HAVE HAD DURING YOUR LIFE. HAVE YOU EVER GIVEN BIRTH?	Yes.....1 No 2	2⇨CM8
CM2. WHAT WAS THE DATE OF YOUR FIRST BIRTH? I MEAN THE VERY FIRST TIME YOU GAVE BIRTH, EVEN IF THE CHILD IS NO LONGER LIVING, EVEN IF THE FATHER IS NOT YOUR CURRENT HUSBAND. *Skip to CM4 only if year of first birth is given. Otherwise, continue with CM3.*	Month & Year of first birth Month..... __ __ DK month.....98 Year ..... __ __ __ __ DK year.....9998	⇨CM4
CM3. HOW MANY YEARS AGO DID YOU HAVE YOUR FIRST BIRTH?	Completed years since first birth .....__ __	
CM4. DO YOU HAVE ANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS TO WHOM YOU HAVE GIVEN BIRTH WHO ARE NOW LIVING WITH YOU?	Yes.....1 No 2	2⇨CM6
CM5. HOW MANY SONS LIVE WITH YOU? HOW MANY DAUGHTERS LIVE WITH YOU? *If none, record '00'.*	Sons at home with you .....__ __ Daughters at home with you.....__ __	
CM6. DO YOU HAVE ANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS TO WHOM YOU HAVE GIVEN BIRTH WHO ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU?	Yes.....1 No 2	2⇨CM8
CM7. HOW MANY SONS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU? HOW MANY DAUGHTERS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU? *If none, record '00'.*	Sons elsewhere .....__ __ Daughters elsewhere.....__ __	
CM8. HAVE YOU EVER GIVEN BIRTH TO A BOY OR GIRL WHO WAS BORN ALIVE BUT LATER DIED? *If "No" probe by asking:* I MEAN, TO A CHILD WHO EVER BREATHED OR CRIED OR SHOWED OTHER SIGNS OF LIFE – EVEN IF HE OR SHE LIVED ONLY A FEW MINUTES OR HOURS?	Yes.....1 No 2	2⇨CM10
CM9. HOW MANY BOYS HAVE DIED? HOW MANY GIRLS HAVE DIED? *If none, record '00'.*	Boys dead.....__ __ Girls dead .....__ __	
CM10. Sum answers to CM5, CM7, and CM9.	Sum .....__ __	
CM11. JUST TO MAKE SURE THAT I HAVE THIS RIGHT, YOU HAVE HAD IN TOTAL _____ (*total number in CM10*) LIVE BIRTHS DURING YOUR LIFE. IS THIS CORRECT?		

☐ *Yes. Check below:*

☐ *No live births ⇨ Go to ILLNESS SYMPTOMS Module*

☐ *One or more live births ⇨ Continue with CM12*

☐ *No. ⇨ Check responses to CM1-CM10 and make corrections as necessary before proceeding to CM12*

CM12. OF THESE (*total number in CM10*) BIRTHS YOU HAVE HAD, WHEN DID YOU DELIVER THE LAST ONE (EVEN IF HE OR SHE HAS DIED)? Month and year must be recorded.	Date of last birth Month..... __ __ Year ..... __ __ __ __	

CM13. *Check CM12: Last birth occurred within the last 2 years, that is, since (month of interview) in **2012** (if the month of interview and the month of birth are the same, and the year of birth is **2012**, consider this as a birth within the last 2 years)*

N *No live birth in last 2 years. ⇨ Go to ILLNESS SYMPTOMS Module.*

Y *One or more live births in last 2 years. ⇨ Ask for the name of the last-born child*

*Name of last-born child*_____

If child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules.

Continue with Next Module.

DESIRE FOR LAST BIRTH		DB
This module is to be administered to all ever married women of age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the date of interview. *Record name of last-born child from CM13 here _____.* *Use this child's name in the following questions, where indicated.*		
DB1. WHEN YOU GOT PREGNANT WITH (*name*), DID YOU WANT TO GET PREGNANT AT THAT TIME?	Yes.....1 No 2	1⇨Next Module
DB2. DID YOU WANT TO HAVE A BABY LATER ON, OR DID YOU NOT WANT ANY (MORE) CHILDREN?	Later.....1 No more 2	2⇨Next Module
DB3. HOW MUCH LONGER DID YOU WANT TO WAIT? *Record the answer as stated by respondent.*	Months .....1 __ __ Years .....2 __ __ DK.....998	

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH		MN
This module is to be administered to all ever married women of age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the date of interview. *Record name of last-born child from CM13 here _____.* *Use this child's name in the following questions, where indicated.*		
MN1. DID YOU SEE ANYONE FOR ANTENATAL CARE DURING YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (*name*)?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨MN5
MN2. WHOM DID YOU SEE? *Probe:* ANYONE ELSE? *Probe for the type of person seen and circle all answers given.*	Health professional: Doctor ..... A Nurse / Midwife ..... B Lady Health Visitor (LHV) ..... D Lady Health Worker (LHW) ..... E Other person Traditional birth attendant (TBA) ..... F Relatives/Friends ..... H Other (*specify*) _____ X	
MN2A. HOW MANY WEEKS OR MONTHS PREGNANT WERE YOU WHEN YOU FIRST RECEIVED ANTENATAL CARE FOR THIS PREGNANCY? *Record the answer as stated by respondent.*	Weeks ..... 1 __ __ Months ..... 2 0 __ DK 998	
MN3. HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU RECEIVE ANTENATAL CARE DURING THIS PREGNANCY? *Probe to identify the number of times antenatal care was received. If a range is given, record the minimum number of times antenatal care received.*	Number of times ..... __ __ DK 98	
MN4. AS PART OF YOUR ANTENATAL CARE DURING THIS PREGNANCY, WERE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING DONE AT LEAST ONCE: [A] WAS YOUR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURED? [B] DID YOU GIVE A URINE SAMPLE? [C] DID YOU GIVE A BLOOD SAMPLE? [D] WERE YOU WEIGHED?	Yes No Blood pressure ..... 1 2 Urine sample ..... 1 2 Blood sample ..... 1 2 Weighed 1 2	
MN5. DO YOU HAVE A CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT WITH YOUR OWN IMMUNIZATIONS LISTED? MAY I SEE IT PLEASE? *If a card is presented, use it to assist with answers to the following questions.*	Yes (card seen) ..... 1 Yes (card not seen) ..... 2 No ..... 3 DK 8	
MN6. WHEN YOU WERE PREGNANT WITH (*name*), DID YOU RECEIVE ANY INJECTION IN THE ARM OR SHOULDER TO PREVENT THE BABY FROM GETTING TETANUS, THAT IS CONVULSIONS AFTER BIRTH?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨MN9 8⇨MN9
MN7. HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU RECEIVE THIS TETANUS INJECTION DURING YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (*name*)?	Number of times ..... __ DK 8	 8⇨MN9

MN8. *How many tetanus injections during last pregnancy were reported in MN7?* ☐ *At least two tetanus injections during last pregnancy. ⇨ Go to MN12* ☐ *Only one tetanus injection during last pregnancy. ⇨ Continue with MN9*		
MN9. DID YOU RECEIVE ANY TETANUS INJECTION AT ANY TIME BEFORE YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (*name*), EITHER TO PROTECT YOURSELF OR ANOTHER BABY?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨MN12 8⇨MN12
MN10. HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU RECEIVE A TETANUS INJECTION BEFORE YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (*name*)? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.*	Number of times ..... __ DK 8	 8⇨MN12
MN11. HOW MANY YEARS AGO DID YOU RECEIVE THE LAST TETANUS INJECTION BEFORE YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (*name*)? *If less than 1 year, record '00'.*	Years ago ..... __ __	
MN12. *Check MN1 for presence of antenatal care during this pregnancy:* ☐ *Yes, antenatal care received. ⇨ Continue with MN13* ☐ *No antenatal care received ⇨ Go to MN17*		
MN13. DURING (ANY OF) YOUR ANTENATAL VISIT(S) FOR THE PREGNANCY WITH (*name*), DID YOU TAKE ANY MEDICINE IN ORDER TO PREVENT YOU FROM GETTING MALARIA?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨MN17 8⇨MN17
MN14. WHICH MEDICINES DID YOU TAKE TO PREVENT MALARIA? *Circle all medicines taken. If type of medicine is not determined, show typical anti-malarial to respondent.*	SP / Fansidar ..... A Chloroquine ..... B Other (*specify*) _____ X DK ..... Z	
MN15. *Check MN14 for medicine taken:* ☐ *SP / Fansidar taken. ⇨ Continue with MN16* ☐ *SP / Fansidar not taken. ⇨ Go to MN17*		
MN16. DURING YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (*name*), HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU TAKE SP/ FANSIDAR IN TOTAL? PLEASE INCLUDE ALL THAT YOU OBTAINED EITHER DURING AN ANTENATAL CARE VISIT, DURING A VISIT TO A HEALTH FACILITY OR FROM ANOTHER SOURCE?	Number of times ..... __ __ DK 98	

MN17. WHO ASSISTED WITH THE DELIVERY OF (*name*)? *Probe:* ANYONE ELSE? *Probe for the type of person assisting and circle all answers given.* *If respondent says no one assisted, probe to determine whether any adults were present at the delivery.*	Health professional: Doctor ..... A Nurse / Midwife ..... B Lady Health Visitor (LHV) ..... D Other person Traditional birth attendant (TBA) ..... F Relatives/Friends ..... H Other (*specify*)_____ X No one ..... Y	
MN18. WHERE DID YOU GIVE BIRTH TO (*name*)? *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.* _____ *(Name of place)*	Home Respondent's home ..... 11 Other home ..... 12 Public sector Government hospital ..... 21 Government mother & child care centre /Health centre/Community centre ..... 22 Other public (*specify*)_____ 26 Private Medical Sector Private hospital ..... 31 Private clinic ..... 32 Private maternity home ..... 33 Other private medical (*specify*)_____ 36 Other (*specify*)_____ 96	11⇨MN20 12⇨MN20 96⇨MN20
MN19. WAS (*name*) DELIVERED BY CAESAREAN SECTION? THAT IS, DID THEY CUT YOUR BELLY OPEN TO TAKE THE BABY OUT?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨MN20
MN19A. WHEN WAS THE DECISION MADE TO HAVE THE CAESAREAN SECTION? WAS IT BEFORE OR AFTER YOUR LABOUR PAINS STARTED?	Before ..... 1 After 2	
MN20. WHEN (*name*) WAS BORN, WAS HE/SHE VERY LARGE, LARGER THAN AVERAGE, AVERAGE, SMALLER THAN AVERAGE, OR VERY SMALL?	Very large ..... 1 Larger than average ..... 2 Average ..... 3 Smaller than average ..... 4 Very small ..... 5 DK 8	
MN21. WAS (*name*) WEIGHED AT BIRTH?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	2⇨MN23 8⇨MN23
MN22. HOW MUCH DID (*name*) WEIGH? *If a card is available, record weight from card.*	From card ..... 1 (kg) __ . __ __ __ From recall ..... 2 (kg) __ . __ __ __ DK 99998	

MN23. HAS YOUR MENSTRUAL PERIOD RETURNED SINCE THE BIRTH OF (*name*)?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
MN24. DID YOU EVER BREASTFEED (*name*)?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨MN28
MN25. HOW LONG AFTER BIRTH DID YOU FIRST PUT (*name*) TO THE BREAST? *If less than 1 hour, record '00' hours.* *If less than 24 hours, record hours.* *Otherwise, record days.*	Immediately ..... 000 Hours ..... 1 __ __ Days ..... 2 __ __ DK / Don't remember 998	
MN26. IN THE FIRST THREE DAYS AFTER DELIVERY, WAS (*name*) GIVEN ANYTHING TO DRINK OTHER THAN BREAST MILK?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨MN28
MN27. WHAT WAS (*name*) GIVEN TO DRINK? *Probe:* ANYTHING ELSE?	Milk (other than breast milk) ..... A Plain water ..... B Sugar or glucose water ..... C Gripe water ..... D Sugar-salt-water solution ..... E Fruit juice ..... F Infant formula ..... G Tea / Infusions ..... H Honey ..... I Rose water ..... J Other (*specify*) _____ X	
MN28. HAS THIS HOUSEHOLD BEEN VISITED BY A LADY HEALTH WORKER DURING THE PAST MONTH?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	2⇨Next Module 8⇨Next Module
MN29. WHAT DID SHE PROVIDE? *Probe:* ANYTHING ELSE?	ORT, vitamins, medicines ..... A Weighed child ..... B Education/advice ..... C Other (*specify*) _____ X DK ..... Z	

POST-NATAL HEALTH CHECKS — PN

This module is to be administered to all ever married women of age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the date of interview.

Record name of last-born child from CM13 here _____.

Use this child's name in the following questions, where indicated.

PN1. *Check MN18: Was the child delivered in a health facility?*

☐ *Yes, the child was delivered in a health facility (MN18=21-26 or 31-36) ⇨ Continue with PN2*

☐ *No, the child was not delivered in a health facility (MN18=11-12 or 96) ⇨ Go to PN6*

PN2. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT WHAT HAPPENED IN THE HOURS AND DAYS AFTER THE BIRTH OF (*name).* YOU HAVE SAID THAT YOU GAVE BIRTH IN (*name or type of facility in MN18*). HOW LONG DID YOU STAY THERE AFTER THE DELIVERY? *If less than one day, record hours.* *If less than one week, record days.* *Otherwise, record weeks.*	Hours.....1 __ __ Days .....2 __ __ Weeks .....3 __ __ DK / Don't remember.....998	
PN3. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT CHECKS ON (*name*)'S HEALTH AFTER DELIVERY – FOR EXAMPLE, SOMEONE EXAMINING (*name*), CHECKING THE CORD, OR SEEING IF (*name*) IS OK. BEFORE YOU LEFT THE (*name or type of facility in MN18*), DID ANYONE CHECK ON (*name*)'S HEALTH?	Yes .....1 No.....2	
PN4. AND WHAT ABOUT CHECKS ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH – I MEAN, SOMEONE ASSESSING YOUR HEALTH, FOR EXAMPLE ASKING QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR HEALTH OR EXAMINING YOU? DID ANYONE CHECK ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH BEFORE YOU LEFT (*name or type or facility in MN18*)?	Yes .....1 No.....2	
PN5. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT WHAT HAPPENED AFTER YOU LEFT (*name or type of facility in MN18*). DID ANYONE CHECK ON (*name*)'S HEALTH AFTER YOU LEFT (*name or type of facility in MN18*)?	Yes .....1 No.....2	1⇨PN11 2⇨PN16

PN6. *Check MN17: Did a health professional or traditional birth attendant assist with the delivery?*

☐ *Yes, delivery assisted by a health professional or traditional birth attendant (MN17=A-F) ⇨ Continue with PN7*

☐ *No, delivery not assisted by a health professional or traditional birth attendant (A-F not circled in MN17) ⇨ Go to PN10*

PN7. YOU HAVE ALREADY SAID THAT (*person or persons in MN17*) ASSISTED WITH THE BIRTH. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT CHECKS ON (*name*)'S HEALTH AFTER DELIVERY, FOR EXAMPLE EXAMINING (*name*), CHECKING THE CORD, OR SEEING IF (*name*) IS OK. AFTER THE DELIVERY WAS OVER AND BEFORE (*person or persons in MN17*) LEFT YOU, DID (*person or persons in MN17*) CHECK ON (*name*)'S HEALTH?	Yes .....1 No 2	
PN8. AND DID (*person or persons in MN17*) CHECK ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH BEFORE LEAVING? BY CHECK ON YOUR HEALTH, I MEAN ASSESSING YOUR HEALTH, FOR EXAMPLE ASKING QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR HEALTH OR EXAMINING YOU.	Yes .....1 No 2	
PN9. AFTER THE (*person or persons in MN17*) LEFT YOU, DID ANYONE CHECK ON THE HEALTH OF (*name*)?	Yes .....1 No 2	1⇨PN11 2⇨PN18
PN10. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT CHECKS ON (*name*)'S HEALTH AFTER DELIVERY – FOR EXAMPLE, SOMEONE EXAMINING (*name*), CHECKING THE CORD, OR SEEING IF THE BABY IS OK. AFTER (*name*) WAS DELIVERED, DID ANYONE CHECK ON HIS/HER HEALTH?	Yes .....1 No 2	2⇨PN19
PN11. DID SUCH A CHECK HAPPEN ONLY ONCE, OR MORE THAN ONCE?	Once .....1 More than once 2	1⇨PN12A 2⇨PN12B
PN12A. HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THAT CHECK HAPPEN? **PN12B**. HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THE FIRST OF THESE CHECKS HAPPEN? *If less than one day, record hours.* *If less than one week, record days.* *Otherwise, record weeks.*	Hours .....1 __ __ Days .....2 __ __ Weeks .....3 __ __ DK / Don't remember.....998	
PN13. WHO CHECKED ON (*name*)'S HEALTH AT THAT TIME?	Health professional Doctor ..... A Nurse / Midwife..... B Lady Health Visitor (LHV)..... D Lady Health Worker (LHW) ..... E Other person Traditional birth attendant.....F Relative / Friend ..... H Other (*specify*) _____X	

PN14. WHERE DID THIS CHECK TAKE PLACE? *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.* _____ *(Name of place)*	Home Respondent's home .....11 Other home.....12 Public sector Government hospital .....21 Government mother & child care centre/ Health centre/Community centre.....22 Other public (*specify*)_____26 Private medical sector Private hospital.....31 Private clinic .....32 Private maternity home .....33 Other private medical (*specify*)_____36 Other (*specify*)_____96	
PN15. *Check MN18: Was the child delivered in a health facility?* ☐ *Yes, the child was delivered in a health facility (MN18=21-26 or 31-36) ⇨ Continue with PN16* ☐ *No, the child was not delivered in a health facility (MN18=11-12 or 96) ⇨ Go to PN17*		
PN16. AFTER YOU LEFT (*name or type of facility in MN18*), DID ANYONE CHECK ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH?	Yes .....1 No.....2	1⇨PN20 2⇨Next Module
PN17. *Check MN17: Did a health professional or traditional birth attendant assist with the delivery?* ☐ *Yes, delivery assisted by a health professional or traditional birth attendant (MN17=A-F) ⇨ Continue with PN18* ☐ *No, delivery not assisted by a health professional or traditional birth attendant health worker (A-F not circled in MN17) ⇨ Go to PN19*		
PN18. AFTER THE DELIVERY WAS OVER AND (*person or persons in MN17*) LEFT, DID ANYONE CHECK ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH?	Yes .....1 No.....2	1⇨PN20 2⇨Next Module
PN19. AFTER THE BIRTH OF (*name*), DID ANYONE CHECK ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH? I MEAN SOMEONE ASSESSING YOUR HEALTH, FOR EXAMPLE ASKING QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR HEALTH OR EXAMINING YOU.	Yes .....1 No.....2	2⇨Next Module
PN20. DID SUCH A CHECK HAPPEN ONLY ONCE, OR MORE THAN ONCE?	Once.....1 More than once 2	1⇨PN21A 2⇨PN21B
PN21A. HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THAT CHECK HAPPEN? **PN21B**. HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THE FIRST OF THESE CHECKS HAPPEN? *If less than one day, record hours.* *If less than one week, record days.* *Otherwise, record weeks.*	Hours.....1 __ __ Days .....2 __ __ Weeks .....3 __ __ DK / Don't remember.....998	

PN22. WHO CHECKED ON YOUR HEALTH AT THAT TIME?	Health professional Doctor ..... A Nurse / Midwife ..... B Lady Health Visitor (LHV) ..... D Lady Health Worker (LHW) ..... E Other person Traditional birth attendant ..... F Relative / Friend ..... H Other (*specify*) _____ X	
PN23. WHERE DID THIS CHECK TAKE PLACE? *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.* _____ *(Name of place)*	Home Respondent's home ..... 11 Other home ..... 12 Public sector Government hospital ..... 21 Government Mother & Child Health centre .. 22 Other public (*specify*) _____ 26 Private medical sector Private hospital ..... 31 Private clinic ..... 32 Private maternity home ..... 33 Other private medical (*specify*) _____ 36 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	

ILLNESS SYMPTOMS		IS
IS1. *Check List of Household Members, columns HL7B and HL15* Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child under age 5? ☐ Yes ⇨ Continue with IS2. ☐ No ⇨ Go to Next Module.		
IS2. SOMETIMES CHILDREN HAVE SEVERE ILLNESSES AND SHOULD BE TAKEN IMMEDIATELY TO A HEALTH FACILITY. WHAT TYPES OF SYMPTOMS WOULD CAUSE YOU TO TAKE A CHILD UNDER THE AGE OF 5 TO A HEALTH FACILITY RIGHT AWAY? *Probe:* ANY OTHER SYMPTOMS? Keep asking for more signs or symptoms until the mother/caretaker cannot recall any additional symptoms. Circle all symptoms mentioned, but do <u>not</u> prompt with any suggestions	Child not able to drink or breastfeed ..... A Child becomes sicker ..... B Child develops a fever ..... C Child has fast breathing ..... D Child has difficulty breathing ..... E Child has blood in stool ..... F Child is drinking poorly ..... G Child suffered from lose motion ..... H Other (*specify*) _____ X Other (*specify*) _____ Y Other (*specify*) _____ Z	

CONTRACEPTION		**CP**
CP1A. *Check MA1. Woman is currently married?* ☐ *Yes.* ⇨ *Continue with CP1* ☐ *NO* ⇨ *Go to DOMESTIC VIOLENCE module*		
CP1. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT ANOTHER SUBJECT – FAMILY PLANNING. ARE YOU PREGNANT NOW?	Yes, currently pregnant .....1 No .....2 Unsure or DK.....8	1⇨CP2A
CP2. COUPLES USE VARIOUS WAYS OR METHODS TO DELAY OR AVOID A PREGNANCY. ARE YOU CURRENTLY DOING SOMETHING OR USING ANY METHOD TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT?	Yes.....1 No 2	1⇨CP3
CP2A. HAVE YOU EVER DONE SOMETHING OR USED ANY METHOD TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT?	Yes.....1 No 2	1⇨Next Module 2⇨Next Module
CP3. WHAT ARE YOU DOING TO DELAY OR AVOID A PREGNANCY? Do not prompt. If more than one method is mentioned, circle each one.	Female sterilization..... A Male sterilization..... B IUD..... C Injectables..... D Implants ..... E Pill ..... F Male condom .....G Female condom..... H Diaphragm .....I Periodic abstinence / Rhythm.....L Withdrawal .....M Other (*specify*) _____ X	

UNMET NEED		UN
UN1. *Check CP1. Currently pregnant?* ☐ Yes, currently pregnant ⇨ Continue with UN2 ☐ No, unsure or DK ⇨ Go to UN5		
UN2. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT YOUR CURRENT PREGNANCY. WHEN YOU GOT PREGNANT, DID YOU WANT TO GET PREGNANT AT THAT TIME?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨UN4
UN3. DID YOU WANT TO HAVE A BABY LATER ON OR DID YOU NOT WANT ANY (MORE) CHILDREN?	Later ..... 1 No more 2	
UN4. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE. AFTER THE CHILD YOU ARE NOW EXPECTING, WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE ANOTHER CHILD, OR WOULD YOU PREFER NOT TO HAVE ANY MORE CHILDREN?	Have another child ..... 1 No more / None ..... 2 Undecided / DK 8	1⇨UN7 2⇨UN13 8⇨UN13
UN5. *Check CP3. Currently using "Female sterilization"?* ☐ Yes ⇨ Go to UN13 ☐ No ⇨ Continue with UN6		
UN6. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE. WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD, OR WOULD YOU PREFER NOT TO HAVE ANY (MORE) CHILDREN?	Have (a/another) child ..... 1 No more / None ..... 2 Says she cannot get pregnant ..... 3 Undecided / DK 8	 2⇨UN9 3⇨UN11 8⇨UN9
UN7. HOW LONG WOULD YOU LIKE TO WAIT BEFORE THE BIRTH OF (A/ANOTHER) CHILD? *Record the answer as stated by respondent.*	Months ..... 1 __ __ Years ..... 2 __ __ Does not want to wait (soon/now) ..... 993 Says she cannot get pregnant ..... 994 Other ..... 996 DK 998	 994⇨UN11
UN8. *Check CP1. Currently pregnant?* ☐ Yes, currently pregnant ⇨ Go to UN13 ☐ No, unsure or DK ⇨ Continue with UN9		

UN9. *Check CP2. Currently using a method?*

☐ Yes ⇨ Go to UN13

☐ No ⇨ Continue with UN10

UN10. DO YOU THINK YOU ARE PHYSICALLY ABLE TO GET PREGNANT AT THIS TIME?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	1 ⇨UN13 8 ⇨UN13
UN11. WHY DO YOU THINK YOU ARE NOT PHYSICALLY ABLE TO GET PREGNANT?	Infrequent sex / No sex ..... A Menopausal ..... B Never menstruated ..... C Hysterectomy (surgical removal of uterus) ..... D Has been trying to get pregnant for 2 years or more without result ..... E Postpartum amenorrheic ..... F Breastfeeding ..... G Too old ..... H Fatalistic ..... I Other (*specify*) _____ X DK ..... Z	

UN12. *Check UN11. "Never menstruated" mentioned?*

☐ Mentioned ⇨ Go to Next Module

☐ Not mentioned ⇨ Continue with UN13

UN13. WHEN DID YOUR LAST MENSTRUAL PERIOD START? Record the answer using the same unit stated by the respondent	Days ago ..... 1 __ __ Weeks ago ..... 2 __ __ Months ago ..... 3 __ __ Years ago ..... 4 __ __ In menopause / Has had hysterectomy ..... 994 Before last birth ..... 995 Never menstruated 996	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE					DV
This module is to be administered to all women of age 15-49 years.					
DV1. SOMETIMES A HUSBAND IS ANNOYED OR ANGERED BY THINGS THAT HIS WIFE DOES. IN YOUR OPINION, IS A HUSBAND JUSTIFIED IN HITTING OR BEATING HIS WIFE IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS:		Yes	No	DK	
[A] IF SHE GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING HIM?	Goes out without telling	1	2	8	
[B] IF SHE NEGLECTS THE CHILDREN?	Neglects children	1	2	8	
[C] IF SHE ARGUES WITH HIM?	Argues with him	1	2	8	
[D] IF SHE REFUSES TO HAVE SEX WITH HIM?	Refuses sex	1	2	8	
[E] IF SHE BURNS THE FOOD?	Burns food	1	2	8	

HIV/AIDS		HA
This module is to be administered to all ever-married women aged 15-49 years.		
HA1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT SOMETHING ELSE. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF AN ILLNESS CALLED AIDS?	Yes.....1 No 2	2 ⇨Next Module
HA2. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS BY LIVING WITH UNINFECTED HUSBAND WHO HAS NO OTHER WIFE?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	
HA3. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS BECAUSE OF WITCHCRAFT OR OTHER SUPERNATURAL MEANS?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	
HA4. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS BY USING A CONDOM EVERY TIME THEY HAVE SEX?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	
HA5. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS FROM MOSQUITO BITES?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	
HA6. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS BY SHARING FOOD WITH A PERSON WHO HAS THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	
HA7. IS IT POSSIBLE FOR A HEALTHY-LOOKING PERSON TO HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	
HA8. CAN THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS BE TRANSMITTED FROM A MOTHER TO HER BABY: [A] DURING PREGNANCY? [B] DURING DELIVERY? [C] BY BREASTFEEDING?	Yes No DK During pregnancy ..... 1 2 8 During delivery..... 1 2 8 By breastfeeding..... 1 2 8	
HA9. IN YOUR OPINION, IF A FEMALE TEACHER HAS THE AIDS VIRUS BUT IS NOT SICK, SHOULD SHE BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE TEACHING IN SCHOOL?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK / Not sure / Depends.....8	
HA10. WOULD YOU BUY FRESH VEGETABLES FROM A SHOPKEEPER OR VENDOR IF YOU KNEW THAT THIS PERSON HAD THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK / Not sure / Depends.....8	
HA11. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY GOT INFECTED WITH THE AIDS VIRUS, WOULD YOU WANT IT TO REMAIN A SECRET?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK / Not sure / Depends.....8	
HA12. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY BECAME SICK WITH AIDS, WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO CARE FOR HER OR HIM IN YOUR OWN HOUSEHOLD?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK / Not sure / Depends.....8	

HA13. *Check CM13: Any live birth in last 2 years?*

☐ *No live birth in last 2 years (CM13="No" or blank) ⇨ Go to HA24*

☐ *One or more live births in last 2 years ⇨ Continue with HA14*

HA14. *Check MN1: Received antenatal care?*

☐ *Received antenatal care ⇨ Continue with HA15*

☐ *Did not receive antenatal care ⇨ Go to HA24*

HA15. DURING ANY OF THE ANTENATAL VISITS FOR YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (*name*), WERE YOU GIVEN ANY INFORMATION ABOUT:		Y	N	DK	
[A] BABIES GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS FROM THEIR MOTHER?	AIDS from mother	1	2	8	
[B] THINGS THAT YOU CAN DO TO PREVENT GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS?	Things to do	1	2	8	
[C] GETTING TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS?	Tested for AIDS	1	2	8	
WERE YOU: [D] OFFERED A TEST FOR THE AIDS VIRUS?	Offered a test	1	2	8	
HA16. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT WERE YOU TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS AS PART OF YOUR ANTENATAL CARE?	Yes No DK				 2⇨HA19 8⇨HA19
HA17. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?	Yes No DK				 2⇨HA22 8⇨HA22
HA18. REGARDLESS OF THE RESULT, ALL WOMEN WHO ARE TESTED ARE SUPPOSED TO RECEIVE COUNSELLING AFTER GETTING THE RESULT. AFTER YOU WERE TESTED, DID YOU RECEIVE COUNSELLING?	Yes No DK				1⇨HA22 2⇨HA22 8⇨HA22

HA19. *Check MN17: Birth delivered by health professional (A, B or C)?*

☐ *Yes, birth delivered by health professional (MN17 = A, B or D) ⇨ Continue with HA20*

☐ *No, birth not delivered by health professional (MN17 = else) ⇨ Go to HA24*

HA20. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT WERE YOU TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS BETWEEN THE TIME YOU WENT FOR DELIVERY BUT BEFORE THE BABY WAS BORN?	Yes No	 2⇨HA24
HA21. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?	Yes No	
HA22. HAVE YOU BEEN TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS SINCE THAT TIME YOU WERE TESTED DURING YOUR PREGNANCY?	Yes No	1⇨HA25

HA23. WHEN WAS THE MOST RECENT TIME YOU WERE TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS?	Less than 12 months ago ..... 1 12-23 months ago ..... 2 2 or more years ago 3	1 ⇨Next Module 2 ⇨Next Module 3 ⇨Next Module
HA24. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TESTED TO SEE IF YOU HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨HA27
HA25. WHEN WAS THE MOST RECENT TIME YOU WERE TESTED?	Less than 12 months ago ..... 1 12-23 months ago ..... 2 2 or more years ago 3	
HA26. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	1 ⇨Next Module 2 ⇨Next Module 8 ⇨Next Module
HA27. DO YOU KNOW OF A PLACE WHERE PEOPLE CAN GO TO GET TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	

TOBACCO USE		TA
TA1. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED CIGARETTE SMOKING, EVEN ONE OR TWO PUFFS?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇨TA6
TA2. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE FOR THE FIRST TIME?	Never smoked a whole cigarette ..... 00 Age ..... ___ ___	00⇨TA6
TA3. DO YOU CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇨TA6
TA4. IN THE LAST 24 HOURS, HOW MANY CIGARETTES DID YOU SMOKE?	Number of cigarettes ..... ___ ___	
TA5. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU SMOKE CIGARETTES? *If less than 10 days, record the number of days.* *If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10".* *If "every day" or "almost every day", circle "30"*	Number of days ..... 0 ___ 10 days or more but less than a month .... 10 Every day / Almost every day 30	
TA6. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ANY SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS OTHER THAN CIGARETTES, SUCH AS CIGARS, WATER PIPE, CIGARILLOS OR PIPE?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇨TA10
TA7. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, DID YOU USE ANY SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇨TA10
TA8. WHAT TYPE OF SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCT DID YOU USE OR SMOKE DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH? *Circle all mentioned.*	Cigars ..... A Water pipe ..... B Cigarillos ..... C Pipe..... D Other (*specify*) _____ X	
TA9. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU USE SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS? *If less than 10 days, record the number of days.* *If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10".* *If "every day" or "almost every day", circle "30"*	Number of days ..... 0 ___ 10 days or more but less than a month .... 10 Every day / Almost every day 30	
TA10. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ANY FORM OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS, SUCH AS CHEWING TOBACCO, PAAN WITH TOBACCO, GUTKA, NASWAR, MAWA TUMBAKU, NAAS AND MAIN PURI?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2 ⇨*Next Module*
TA11. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, DID YOU USE ANY SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2 ⇨ *Next Module*

TA12. WHAT TYPE OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCT DID YOU USE DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH? *Circle all mentioned.*	Chewing tobacco ..... A Paan with tobacco..... D Gutka..... E Naswar ..... F Other (*specify*) _____ X	
TA13. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU USE SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS? *If less than 10 days, record the number of days.* *If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10".* *If "every day" or "almost every day", circle "30"*	Number of days ..... 0 ___ 10 days or more but less than a month .... 10 Every day / Almost every day 30	

LIFE SATISFACTION		**LS**
LS1. *Check WB2: Age of respondent is between 15 and 24?* ☐ *Age 25-49 ⇨ Go to WM11* ☐ *Age 15-24 ⇨ Continue with LS2*		
LS2. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME SIMPLE QUESTIONS ON HAPPINESS AND SATISFACTION. FIRST, TAKING ALL THINGS TOGETHER, WOULD YOU SAY YOU ARE VERY HAPPY, SOMEWHAT HAPPY, NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY, SOMEWHAT UNHAPPY OR VERY UNHAPPY? YOU CAN ALSO LOOK AT THESE PICTURES TO HELP YOU WITH YOUR RESPONSE. *Show side 1 of response card and explain what each symbol represents. Circle the response code selected by the respondent.*	Very happy ..... 1 Somewhat happy ..... 2 Neither happy nor unhappy ..... 3 Somewhat unhappy ..... 4 Very unhappy 5	
LS3. NOW I WILL ASK YOU QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR LEVEL OF SATISFACTION IN DIFFERENT AREAS. IN EACH CASE, WE HAVE FIVE POSSIBLE RESPONSES: PLEASE TELL ME, FOR EACH QUESTION, WHETHER YOU ARE VERY SATISFIED, SOMEWHAT SATISFIED, NEITHER SATISFIED NOR UNSATISFIED, SOMEWHAT UNSATISFIED OR VERY UNSATISFIED. AGAIN, YOU CAN LOOK AT THESE PICTURES TO HELP YOU WITH YOUR RESPONSE. *Show side 2 of response card and explain what each symbol represents. Circle the response code selected by the respondent, for questions LS3 to LS13.* HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR FAMILY LIFE?	Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
LS4. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR FRIENDSHIPS?	Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
LS5. DURING THE ***current / 2013-2014*** SCHOOL YEAR, DID YOU ATTEND SCHOOL/ EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE AT ANY TIME?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨LS7
LS6. HOW SATISFIED (*are/were*) YOU WITH YOUR SCHOOL/EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE?	Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	

LS7. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT JOB? *If the respondent says that she does not have a job, circle "0" and continue with the next question. Do not probe to find out how she feels about not having a job, unless she tells you herself.*	Does not have a job ..... 0 Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
LS8. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR HEALTH?	Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
LS9. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH WHERE YOU LIVE? *If necessary, explain that the question refers to the living environment, including the neighbourhood and the dwelling.*	Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
LS10. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH HOW PEOPLE AROUND YOU GENERALLY TREAT YOU?	Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
LS11. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH THE WAY YOU LOOK?	Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
LS12. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR LIFE, OVERALL?	Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
LS13. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT INCOME? *If the respondent says that she does not have any income, circle "0" and continue with the next question. Do not probe to find out how she feels about not having any income, unless she tells you herself.*	Does not have any income ..... 0 Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
LS14. COMPARED TO THIS TIME LAST YEAR, WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOUR LIFE HAS IMPROVED, STAYED MORE OR LESS THE SAME, OR WORSENED, OVERALL?	Improved ..... 1 More or less the same ..... 2 Worsened 3	
LS15. AND IN ONE YEAR FROM NOW, DO YOU EXPECT THAT YOUR LIFE WILL BE BETTER, WILL BE MORE OR LESS THE SAME, OR WILL BE WORSE, OVERALL?	Better ..... 1 More or less the same ..... 2 Worse 3	

WM11. *Record the time*.	Hour and minutes ..... __ __ : __ __	

WM12. *Check List of Household Members, columns HL7B and HL15.*
Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?

☐ *Yes ⇨ Proceed to complete the result of woman's interview (WM7) on the cover page and then go to QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent..*

☐ *No ⇨ End the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation and proceed to complete the result of woman's interview (WM7) on the cover page.*

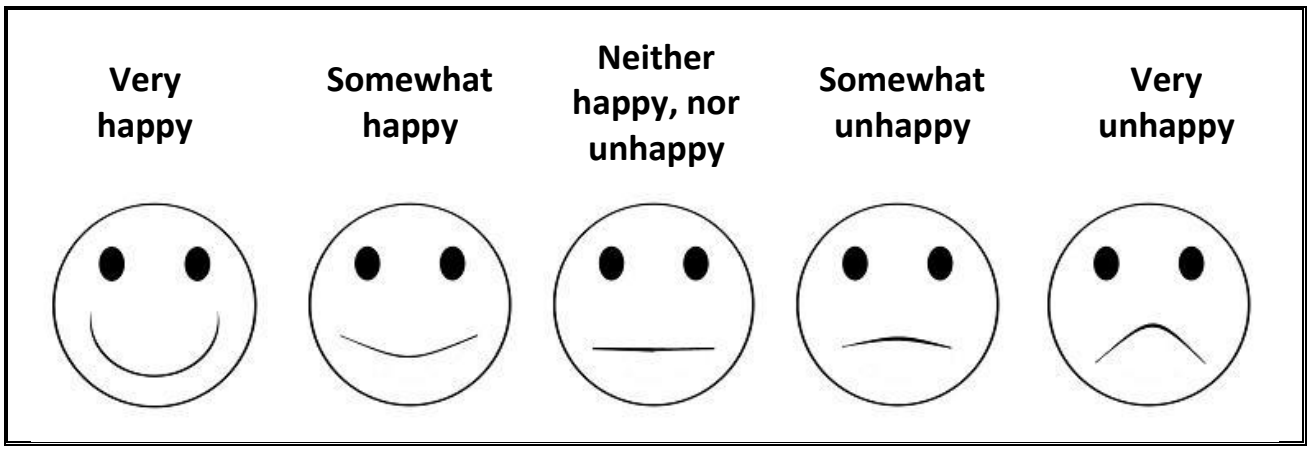
Interviewer's Observations

Field Editor's Observations

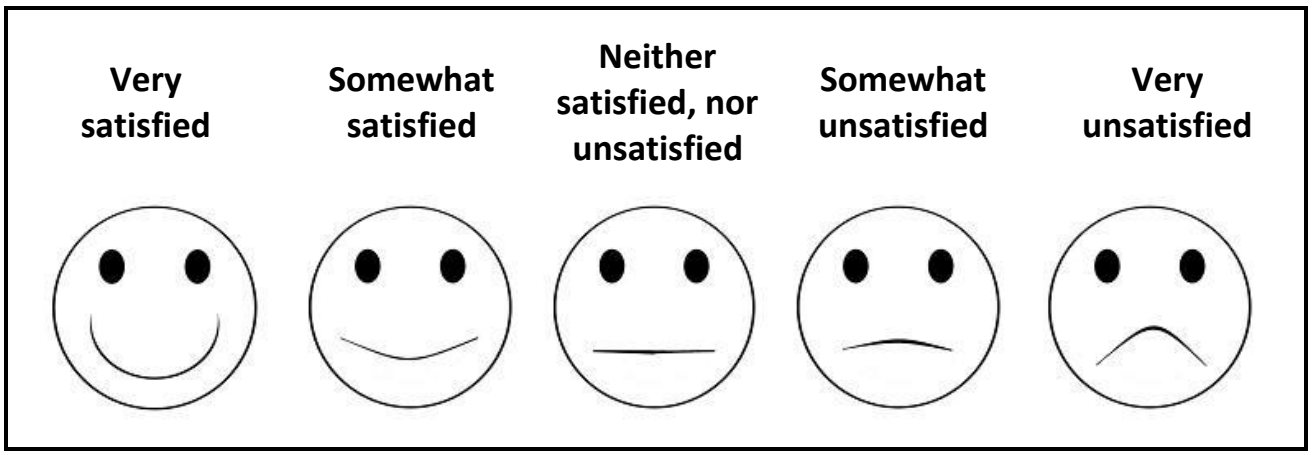
Supervisor's Observations

RESPONSE CARD:

SIDE 1



SIDE 2



UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL	UF

This questionnaire is to be administered to all mothers or caretakers (see List of Household Members, column HL15) who care for a child that lives with them and is under the age of 5 years (see List of Household Members, column HL7B).
A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible child.

UF1. Cluster number: ___ ___ ___ ___	**UF2**. Household number: ___ ___
UF3. Child's name: Name_____	**UF4**. Child's line number: ___ ___
UF5. Mother's / Caretaker's name: Name_____	**UF6**. Mother's / Caretaker's line number: ___ ___
UF7. Interviewer's name and number: Name_____ ___ ___	**UF8**. Day / Month / Year of interview: ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 1 ___

Repeat greeting if not already read to this respondent: WE ARE FROM ***Bureau of Statistics, Planning & Development Department, Government of the Punjab***. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT (*child's name from UF3*)'S HEALTH AND WELL-BEING. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT ***20*** MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.	*If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this person, then read the following:* NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU MORE ABOUT (*child's name from UF3*)'S HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT ***20*** MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.

MAY I START NOW?

☐ *Yes, permission is given* ⇨ *Go to UF12 to record the time and then begin the interview.*

☐ *No, permission is not given* ⇨ *Circle '03' in UF9. Discuss this result with your supervisor*

UF9. Result of interview for children under 5 Codes refer to mother/caretaker.	Completed .....01 Not at home .....02 Refused .....03 Partly completed .....04 Incapacitated .....05 Other (*specify*) _____ 96

UF10. Field editor's name and number: Name_____ __ __	**UF11**. Main data entry clerk's name and number: Name_____ __ __

UF12. *Record the time.*	Hour and minutes..... __ __ : __ __	

AGE		**AG**
AG1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE DEVELOPMENT AND HEALTH OF (*name*). ON WHAT DAY, MONTH AND YEAR WAS (*name*) BORN? *Probe:* WHAT IS HIS / HER BIRTHDAY? If the mother/caretaker knows the exact birth date, also enter the day; otherwise, circle 98 for day Month and year must be recorded.	Date of birth Day ..... __ __ DK day..... 98 Month..... __ __ Year ..... 2 0 __ __	
AG2. HOW OLD IS (*name*)? *Probe*: HOW OLD WAS (*name*) AT HIS / HER LAST BIRTHDAY? Record age in completed years. Record '0' if less than 1 year. Compare and correct AG1 and/or AG2 if inconsistent.	Age (in completed years) ..... __	

BIRTH REGISTRATION		**BR**
BR1. DOES *(name)* HAVE A BIRTH CERTIFICATE? *If yes, ask:* MAY I SEE IT?	Yes, seen.....1 Yes, not seen.....2 No .....3 DK.....8	1⇨Next Module 2⇨Next Module
BR2. HAS (*name*)'S BIRTH BEEN REGISTERED WITH ***the*** UNION COUNCIL/NADRA?	Yes .....1 No .....2 DK.....8	1⇨Next Module
BR3. DO YOU KNOW HOW TO REGISTER (*name*)'S BIRTH?	Yes .....1 No 2	

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT		EC
EC1. HOW MANY CHILDREN'S BOOKS OR PICTURE BOOKS DO YOU HAVE FOR (*name*)?	None .....00 Number of children's books .....0 __ Ten or more books 10	
EC2. I AM INTERESTED IN LEARNING ABOUT THE THINGS THAT (*name*) PLAYS WITH WHEN HE/SHE IS AT HOME. DOES HE/SHE PLAY WITH: [A] HOMEMADE TOYS (SUCH AS DOLLS, CARS, OR OTHER TOYS MADE AT HOME)? [B] TOYS FROM A SHOP OR MANUFACTURED TOYS? [C] HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS (SUCH AS BOWLS OR POTS) OR OBJECTS FOUND OUTSIDE (SUCH AS STICKS, ROCKS, ANIMAL SHELLS OR LEAVES)? If the respondent says "YES" to the categories above, then probe to learn specifically what the child plays with to ascertain the response	Y N DK Homemade toys .....1 2 8 Toys from a shop.....1 2 8 Household objects or outside objects 1 2 8	
EC3. SOMETIMES ADULTS TAKING CARE OF CHILDREN HAVE TO LEAVE THE HOUSE TO GO SHOPPING, WASH CLOTHES, OR FOR OTHER REASONS AND HAVE TO LEAVE YOUNG CHILDREN. ON HOW MANY DAYS IN THE PAST WEEK WAS (*name*): [A] LEFT ALONE FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR? [B] LEFT IN THE CARE OF ANOTHER CHILD, THAT IS, SOMEONE LESS THAN 10 YEARS OLD, FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR? If 'none' enter' 0'. If 'don't know' enter'8'	Number of days left alone for more than an hour .....__ Number of days left with other child for more than an hour .....__	
EC4. *Check AG2: Age of child* ☐ *Child age 0, 1 or 2 ⇨ Go to Next Module* ☐ *Child age 3 or 4 ⇨ Continue with EC5*		
EC5. DOES (*name*) ATTEND ANY ORGANIZED LEARNING OR EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAMME, SUCH AS A PRIVATE OR GOVERNMENT FACILITY, INCLUDING KINDERGARTEN OR COMMUNITY CHILD CARE?	Yes .....1 No .....2 DK.....8	

EC7. IN THE PAST 3 DAYS, DID YOU OR ANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AGE 15 OR OVER ENGAGE IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES WITH (*name*): *If yes, ask:* WHO ENGAGED IN THIS ACTIVITY WITH (*name*)? *Circle all that apply.*		Mother	Father	Other	No one	
[A] READ BOOKS TO OR LOOKED AT PICTURE BOOKS WITH (*name*)?	Read books	A	B	X	Y	
[B] TOLD STORIES TO (*name*)?	Told stories	A	B	X	Y	
[C] SANG SONGS TO (*name*) OR WITH (*name*), INCLUDING LULLABIES?	Sang songs	A	B	X	Y	
[D] TOOK (*name*) OUTSIDE THE HOME, COMPOUND, YARD OR ENCLOSURE?	Took outside	A	B	X	Y	
[E] PLAYED WITH (*name*)?	Played with	A	B	X	Y	
[F] NAMED, COUNTED, OR DREW THINGS TO OR WITH (*name*)?	Named/counted	A	B	X	Y	
EC8. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF (*name*). CHILDREN DO NOT ALL DEVELOP AND LEARN AT THE SAME RATE. FOR EXAMPLE, SOME WALK EARLIER THAN OTHERS. THESE QUESTIONS ARE RELATED TO SEVERAL ASPECTS OF (*name*)'S DEVELOPMENT. CAN (*name*) IDENTIFY OR NAME AT LEAST TEN LETTERS OF THE ALPHABET?	Yes .....1 No .....2 DK.....8					
EC9. CAN (*name*) READ AT LEAST FOUR SIMPLE, POPULAR WORDS?	Yes .....1 No .....2 DK.....8					
EC10. DOES (*name*) KNOW THE NAME AND RECOGNIZE THE SYMBOL OF ALL NUMBERS FROM 1 TO 10?	Yes .....1 No .....2 DK.....8					
EC11. CAN (*name*) PICK UP A SMALL OBJECT WITH TWO FINGERS, LIKE A STICK OR A ROCK FROM THE GROUND?	Yes .....1 No .....2 DK.....8					
EC12. IS (*name*) SOMETIMES TOO SICK TO PLAY?	Yes .....1 No .....2 DK.....8					
EC13. DOES (*name*) FOLLOW SIMPLE DIRECTIONS ON HOW TO DO SOMETHING CORRECTLY?	Yes .....1 No .....2 DK.....8					

EC14. WHEN GIVEN SOMETHING TO DO, IS (*name*) ABLE TO DO IT INDEPENDENTLY?	Yes .....1 No .....2 DK.....8	
EC15. DOES *(name)* GET ALONG WELL WITH OTHER CHILDREN?	Yes .....1 No .....2 DK.....8	
EC16. DOES (*name*) KICK, BITE, OR HIT OTHER CHILDREN OR ADULTS?	Yes .....1 No .....2 DK.....8	
EC17. DOES (*name*) GET DISTRACTED EASILY?	Yes .....1 No .....2 DK.....8	

BREASTFEEDING AND DIETARY INTAKE		BD
BD1. *Check AG2: Age of child* ☐ *Child age 0, 1 or 2 ⇨ Continue with BD2* ☐ *Child age 3 or 4 ⇨ Go to VITAMIN-A Module*		
BD2. HAS (*name*) EVER BEEN BREASTFED?	Yes .....1 No .....2 DK 8	 2⇨BD4 8⇨BD4
BD3. IS (*name*) STILL BEING BREASTFED?	Yes .....1 No .....2 DK 8	
BD4. YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT, DID (*name*) DRINK ANYTHING FROM A BOTTLE WITH A NIPPLE?	Yes .....1 No .....2 DK 8	
BD5. DID (*name*) DRINK ORS (ORAL REHYDRATION SOLUTION) YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes .....1 No .....2 DK 8	
BD6. DID (*name*) DRINK OR EAT VITAMIN OR MINERAL SUPPLEMENTS OR ANY MEDICINES YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes .....1 No .....2 DK 8	
BD7. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT (OTHER) LIQUIDS THAT (*name*) MAY HAVE HAD YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR THE NIGHT. I AM INTERESTED TO KNOW WHETHER (*name*) HAD THE ITEM EVEN IF COMBINED WITH OTHER FOODS. PLEASE INCLUDE LIQUIDS CONSUMED OUTSIDE OF YOUR HOME. DID (*name*) DRINK (*Name of item*) YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR THE NIGHT:	Yes No DK	
[A] PLAIN WATER?	Plain water 1 2 8	
[B] JUICE OR JUICE DRINKS?	Juice or juice drinks 1 2 8	
[C] CLEAR SOUP *(any type)*?	Soup 1 2 8	
[D] MILK SUCH AS TINNED, POWDERED, CURD SHAKE OR FRESH ANIMAL MILK?	Milk 1 2 8	
If yes: HOW MANY TIMES DID (*name)* DRINK MILK? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.* *If unknown, record '8'.*	Number of times drank milk.....__	
[E] INFANT FORMULA?	Infant formula 1 2 8	
If yes: HOW MANY TIMES DID (*name)* DRINK INFANT FORMULA? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.* *If unknown, record '8'.*	Number of times drank infant formula.....__	
[F] ANY OTHER LIQUIDS?	Other liquids *(specify)*_____ 1 2 8	

BD8. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT (OTHER) FOODS THAT (*name*) MAY HAVE HAD YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR THE NIGHT. AGAIN, I AM INTERESTED TO KNOW WHETHER (*name*) HAD THE ITEM EVEN IF COMBINED WITH OTHER FOODS.

PLEASE INCLUDE FOODS CONSUMED OUTSIDE OF YOUR HOME.

DID (*name*) EAT (*Name of food*) YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR THE NIGHT:		Yes	No	DK
[A] YOGURT?	Yogurt	1	2	8
If yes: HOW MANY TIMES DID (*name)* DRINK OR EAT YOGURT? *If 7 or more times, record '7'. If unknown, record '8'.*	Number of times drank/ate yogurt .....__			
[B] CERELAC?	Cerelac	1	2	8
[C] BREAD, RICE, WHEAT DALIA, NOODLES, PORRIDGE, OR OTHER FOODS MADE FROM GRAINS?	Foods made from grains	1	2	8
[D] PUMPKIN, CARROTS, SQUASH OR SWEET POTATOES THAT ARE YELLOW OR ORANGE INSIDE?	Pumpkin, carrots, squash, etc.	1	2	8
[E] WHITE POTATOES, WHITE YAMS, MANIOC, CASSAVA, TURNIP, CABBAGE, GREENS BEANS OR ANY OTHER FOODS MADE FROM ROOTS?	White potatoes, white yams, manioc, cassava, etc.	1	2	8
[F] ANY DARK GREEN, LEAFY VEGETABLES SUCH AS SPINACH?	Dark green, leafy vegetables	1	2	8
[G] RIPE MANGOES, BANANA, APRICOTS PAPAYAS ETC?	Ripe, mangoes, apricots	1	2	8
[H] ANY OTHER FRUITS OR VEGETABLES?	Other fruits or vegetables	1	2	8
[I] LIVER, KIDNEY, HEART OR OTHER ORGAN MEATS?	Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats	1	2	8
[J] ANY MEAT, SUCH AS BEEF, LAMB, GOAT, CHICKEN, OR DUCK?	Meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, etc.	1	2	8
[K] EGGS?	Eggs	1	2	8
[L] FRESH OR DRIED FISH OR SHELLFISH?	Fresh or dried fish	1	2	8
[M] ANY FOODS MADE FROM BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, CHICKPEAS, OR NUTS?	Foods made from beans, peas, etc.	1	2	8
[N] CHEESE OR OTHER FOOD MADE FROM MILK?	Cheese or other food made from milk	1	2	8
[O] ANY OTHER SOLID, SEMI-SOLID, OR SOFT FOOD THAT I HAVE NOT MENTIONED?	Other solid, semi-solid, or soft food *(specify)*_____	1	2	8

BD9. *Check BD8 (Categories "A" through "O")*

☐ *At least one "Yes" or all "DK" ⇨ Go to BD11*

☐ *Else ⇨ Continue with BD10*

BD10. *Probe to determine whether the child ate any solid, semi-solid or soft foods yesterday during the day or night*

☐ *The child did not eat or the respondent does not know ⇨ Go to Next Module*

☐ *The child ate at least one solid, semi-solid or soft food item mentioned by the respondent ⇨ Go back to BD8 and record food eaten yesterday [A to O]. When finished, continue with BD11*

BD11. HOW MANY TIMES DID (*name*) EAT ANY SOLID, SEMI-SOLID OR SOFT FOODS YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.*	Number of times.....__ DK 8	

IMMUNIZATION — IM

This part is to be administered to the children less than 3 years.
*If an immunization **(child health)** card is available, copy the dates in IM3 for each type of immunization recorded on the card. IM6-IM19 will only be asked when a card is not available.*

IM1. DO YOU HAVE A CARD WHERE (*name*)'S VACCINATIONS ARE WRITTEN DOWN? *If yes:* MAY I SEE IT PLEASE?	Yes, seen ..... 1 Yes, not seen ..... 2 No card 3	1⇨IM3 2⇨IM6
IM2. DID YOU EVER HAVE A VACCINATION ***(child health)*** CARD FOR (*name*)?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨IM6 2⇨IM6

IM3.
(a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the card.
(b) Write '44' in day column if card shows that vaccination was given but no date recorded.

		Date of Immunization								
		Day		Month		Year				
BCG	**BCG**									
POLIO AT BIRTH	**OPV0**									
POLIO 1	**OPV1**									
POLIO 2	**OPV2**									
POLIO 3	**OPV3**									
DPT+HEPB+HIB (PENTA) 1	**PENTA1**									
DPT+HEPB+HIB (PENTA) 2	**PENTA2**									
DPT+HEPB+HIB (PENTA) 3	**PENTA3**									
MEASLES-I (OR MMR OR MR)	**MEASLES-I**									
MEASLES-II (OR MMR OR MR)	**MEASLES-II**									

IM4. *Check IM3. Are all vaccines (**BCG to Measles-II**) recorded?*

☐ *Yes ⇨ Go to IM19*

☐ *No ⇨ Continue with IM5*

IM5. IN ADDITION TO WHAT IS RECORDED ON THIS CARD, DID (*name*) RECEIVE ANY OTHER VACCINATIONS – INCLUDING VACCINATIONS RECEIVED IN CAMPAIGNS OR IMMUNIZATION DAYS OR CHILD HEALTH DAYS?

☐ *Yes ⇨ Go back to IM3 and probe for these vaccinations and write '66' in the corresponding day column for each vaccine mentioned. When finished, skip to IM19*

☐ *No/DK ⇨ Go to IM19*

IM6. HAS (*name*) EVER RECEIVED ANY VACCINATIONS TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING DISEASES, INCLUDING VACCINATIONS RECEIVED IN A CAMPAIGN OR IMMUNIZATION DAY OR CHILD HEALTH DAY?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨IM19 8⇨IM19

IM7. HAS (*name*) EVER RECEIVED A BCG VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE ARM OR SHOULDER THAT USUALLY CAUSES A SCAR?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
IM8. HAS (*name*) EVER RECEIVED ANY VACCINATION DROPS IN THE MOUTH TO PROTECT HIM/HER FROM POLIO?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	2⇨IM11 8⇨IM11
IM9. WAS THE FIRST POLIO VACCINE RECEIVED IN THE FIRST TWO WEEKS AFTER BIRTH?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
IM10. HOW MANY TIMES WAS THE POLIO VACCINE RECEIVED? *If 7 or above write 7.*	Number of times ..... __	
IM11. HAS (*name*) EVER RECEIVED A DEP/HEPB/HIB VACCINATION – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE THIGH OR BUTTOCKS TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING TETANUS, WHOOPING COUGH, OR DIPHTHERIA? *Probe by indicating that DPT vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as Polio*	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	2⇨IM15A 8⇨IM 15A
IM12. HOW MANY TIMES WAS THE DEP/HEPB/HIB VACCINE RECEIVED?	Number of times ..... __	
IM15A. HAS (*name*) EVER RECEIVED A PENTAVALENT VACCINATION – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE THIGH OR BUTTOCKS – TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING WHOOPING COUGH OR DIPHTHERIA, PERTUSIS, TETANUS, HEPATITIS & INFLUENZA? *Probe by indicating that the Pentavalent vaccine is sometimes given at the same time as Polio and DPT vaccines*	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	2⇨IM16 8⇨IM16
IM15B. HOW MANY TIMES WAS A PENTAVALENT VACCINE RECEIVED?	Number of times ..... __	
IM16. HAS (*name*) EVER RECEIVED A MEASLES INJECTION (OR AN MMR OR MR) – THAT IS, A SHOT IN THE ARM AT THE AGE OF 9 MONTHS OR OLDER - TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING MEASLES?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
IM19. PLEASE TELL ME IF (NAME) HAS PARTICIPATED IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING CAMPAIGNS, NATIONAL IMMUNIZATION DAYS AND/OR VITAMIN A OR CHILD HEALTH DAYS:	Y N DK	
[A] *Anti-Polio campaign day (NID)*	***Anti-Polio campaign day (NID)*** 1 2 8	
[B] *Mother and Child week*	***Mother & Child week*** 1 2 8	
[C] *Child health day*	***Child health day*** 1 2 8	

VITAMIN A SUPPLIMENTATION		VS
This part is to be administered to all the children (0-4) years.		
VS1. HAS (*name*) RECEIVED A VITAMIN A DOSE LIKE (THIS/ANY OF THESE) WITHIN THE LAST 6 MONTHS? *Show common types of ampoules / capsules*	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	

CARE OF ILLNESS		CA
CA1. IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, HAS (*name*) HAD DIARRHOEA?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨CA6A 8⇨CA6A
CA2. I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW HOW MUCH (*name*) WAS GIVEN TO DRINK DURING THE DIARRHOEA (INCLUDING BREASTMILK). DURING THE TIME (*name*) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS HE/SHE GIVEN LESS THAN USUAL TO DRINK, ABOUT THE SAME AMOUNT, OR MORE THAN USUAL? *If 'less', probe*: WAS HE/SHE GIVEN MUCH LESS THAN USUAL TO DRINK, OR SOMEWHAT LESS?	Much less ..... 1 Somewhat less ..... 2 About the same ..... 3 More ..... 4 Nothing to drink ..... 5 DK 8	
CA3. DURING THE TIME (*name*) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS HE/SHE GIVEN LESS THAN USUAL TO EAT, ABOUT THE SAME AMOUNT, MORE THAN USUAL, OR NOTHING TO EAT? If 'less', probe: WAS HE/SHE GIVEN MUCH LESS THAN USUAL TO EAT OR SOMEWHAT LESS?	Much less ..... 1 Somewhat less ..... 2 About the same ..... 3 More ..... 4 Stopped food ..... 5 Never gave food ..... 6 DK 8	
CA3A. DID YOU SEEK ANY ADVICE OR TREATMENT FOR THE DIARRHOEA FROM ANY SOURCE?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨CA4 8⇨CA4
CA3B. FROM WHERE DID YOU SEEK ADVICE OR TREATMENT? *Probe:* ANYWHERE ELSE? Circle all providers mentioned, but do NOT prompt with any suggestions. Probe to identify each type of source. If unable to determine if public or private sector, write the name of the place. _____ (*Name of place*)	Public sector Government hospital ..... A Government health centre ..... B Government health post/Dispensary ..... C Lady health worker (LHW) ..... D Mobile / Outreach clinic ..... E Other public (*specify*) _____ H Private medical sector Private hospital / clinic ..... I Private physician ..... J Private pharmacy ..... K Mobile clinic ..... L Other private medical (*specify*) _____ O Other source Relative / Friend ..... P Shop ..... Q Traditional practitioner ..... R Other (*specify*) _____ X	

CA4. DURING THE TIME (*name*) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS (*name*) GIVEN TO DRINK [A] A FLUID MADE FROM A SPECIAL PACKET CALLED ***ORS Packet***? [B] A PRE-PACKAGED ORS FLUID?	Y N DK Fluid from ORS packet ..... 1 2 8 Pre-packaged ORS fluid 1 2 8	
CA4A. *Check CA4: ORS* ☐ *Child was given ORS ('Yes' circled in 'A' or 'B' in CA4) ⇨ Continue with CA4B* ☐ *Child was not given ORS ⇨ Go to CA4C*		
CA4B. WHERE DID YOU GET THE ORS? *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.* _____ *(Name of place)*	Public sector Government hospital ..... 11 Government health centre ..... 12 Government health post/Dispensary ..... 13 Lady health worker (LHW) ..... 14 Mobile / Outreach clinic ..... 15 Other public (*specify*) _____ 16 Private medical sector Private hospital / clinic ..... 21 Private physician ..... 22 Private pharmacy ..... 23 Mobile clinic ..... 24 Other private medical (*specify*)_____ 26 Other source Relative / Friend ..... 31 Shop ..... 32 Traditional practitioner ..... 33 Already had at home ..... 40 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	
CA4C. DURING THE TIME (*name*) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS (*name*) GIVEN: [A] ZINC TABLETS? [B] ZINC SYRUP?	Y N DK Zinc tablets ..... 1 2 8 Zinc syrup 1 2 8	
CA4D. *Check CA4C: Any zinc?* ☐ *Child given any zinc ('Yes' circled in 'A' or 'B' in CA4C) ⇨ Continue with CA4E* ☐ *Child was not have any zinc ⇨ Go to CA4F*		
CA4E. WHERE DID YOU GET THE ZINC? *Probe to identify the type of source.*	Public sector Government hospital ..... 11 Government health centre ..... 12 Government health post/Dispensary ..... 13 Lady health worker (LHW) ..... 14 Mobile / Outreach clinic ..... 15 Other public (*specify*) _____ 16	

If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place. _____ *(Name of place)*	Private medical sector Private hospital / clinic ..... 21 Private physician ..... 22 Private pharmacy ..... 23 Mobile clinic ..... 24 Other private medical (*specify*)_____ 26 Other source Relative / Friend ..... 31 Shop ..... 32 Traditional practitioner ..... 33 Already had at home ..... 40 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	
CA4F. DURING THE TIME (*name*) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS (*name*) GIVEN TO DRINK ANY OF THE FOLLOWING: Read each item aloud and record response before proceeding to the next item. [A] HOME MADE FLUID (BOILED WATER WITH SUGAR AND SALT) [B] OTHERS *(specify)*_____	Y N DK Boiled water with sugar and salt ..... 1 2 8 Other *(specify)* _____ 1 2 8	
CA5. WAS ANYTHING (ELSE) GIVEN TO TREAT THE DIARRHOEA?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	2⇨CA6A 8⇨CA6A
CA6. WHAT (ELSE) WAS GIVEN TO TREAT THE DIARRHOEA? *Probe*: ANYTHING ELSE? *Record all treatments given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.* _____ (Name)	Pill or Syrup Antibiotic ..... A Antimotility ..... B Other pill or syrup (Not antibiotic, antimotility or zinc) ..... G Unknown pill or syrup ..... H Injection Antibiotic ..... L Non-antibiotic ..... M Unknown injection ..... N Intravenous ..... O Home remedy / Herbal medicine ..... Q Other (*specify*) _____ X	
CA6A. IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, HAS (*name*) BEEN ILL WITH A FEVER AT ANY TIME?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	2⇨CA7 8⇨CA7
CA6B. AT ANY TIME DURING THE ILLNESS, DID (*name*) HAVE BLOOD TAKEN FROM HIS/HER FINGER OR HEEL FOR TESTING?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	

CA7. AT ANY TIME IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, HAS (*name*) HAD AN ILLNESS WITH A COUGH?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨CA9A 8⇨CA9A
CA8. WHEN (*name*) HAD AN ILLNESS WITH A COUGH, DID HE/SHE BREATHE FASTER THAN USUAL WITH SHORT, RAPID BREATHS OR HAVE DIFFICULTY BREATHING?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨CA10 8⇨CA10
CA9. WAS THE FAST OR DIFFICULT BREATHING DUE TO A PROBLEM IN THE CHEST OR A BLOCKED OR RUNNY NOSE?	Problem in chest only ..... 1 Blocked or runny nose only ..... 2 Both ..... 3 Other (*specify*) _____ 6 DK 8	1⇨CA10 2⇨CA10 3⇨CA10 6⇨CA10 8⇨CA10
CA9A. *Check CA6A: Had fever?* ☐ *Child had fever ⇨ Continue with CA10* ☐ *Child did not have fever ⇨ Go to CA14*		
CA10. DID YOU SEEK ANY ADVICE OR TREATMENT FOR THE ILLNESS FROM ANY SOURCE?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨CA12 8⇨CA12
CA11. FROM WHERE DID YOU SEEK ADVICE OR TREATMENT? *Probe:* ANYWHERE ELSE? Circle all providers mentioned, but do NOT prompt with any suggestions. Probe to identify each type of source. If unable to determine if public or private sector, write the name of the place. _____ (Name of place)	Public sector Government hospital ..... A Government health centre ..... B Government health post/Dispensary ..... C Lady health worker (LHW) ..... D Mobile / Outreach clinic ..... E Other public (*specify*) _____ H Private medical sector Private hospital / clinic ..... I Private physician ..... J Private pharmacy ..... K Mobile clinic ..... L Other private medical (*specify*)_____ O Other source Relative / Friend ..... P Shop ..... Q Traditional practitioner ..... R Other (specify)_____ X	
CA12.AT ANY TIME DURING THE ILLNESS, WAS (*name*) GIVEN ANY MEDICINE FOR THE ILLNESS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨CA14 8⇨CA14
CA13. WHAT MEDICINE WAS (*name*) GIVEN? *Probe:* ANY OTHER MEDICINE?	Anti-malarials: SP / Fansidar ..... A Chloroquine ..... B Amodiaquine ..... C Quinine ..... D	

Circle all medicines given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned. _____ (Names of medicines)	Combination with Artemisinin ..... E Other anti-malarial (*specify*) _____ H Antibiotics: Pill / Syrup ..... I Injection ..... J Other medications: Paracetamol/ Panadol /Acetaminophen . P Aspirin..... Q Ibuprofen ..... R Other (*specify*) _____ X DK..... Z	

CA13A. *Check CA13: Antibiotic mentioned (codes I or J)?*

☐ *Yes ⇨ Continue with CA13B*

☐ *No ⇨ Go to CA13C*

CA13B. WHERE DID YOU GET THE (NAME OF THE MEDICINE FROM CA13)? *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.* _____ *(Name of place)*	Public sector Government hospital ..... 11 Government health centre..... 12 Government health post/Dispensary..... 13 Lady health worker (LHW)..... 14 Mobile / Outreach clinic ..... 15 Other public (*specify*) _____ 16 Private medical sector Private hospital / clinic..... 21 Private physician ..... 22 Private pharmacy ..... 23 Mobile clinic ..... 24 Other private medical (*specify*)_____ 26 Other source Relative / Friend ..... 31 Shop ..... 32 Traditional practitioner ..... 33 Already had at home ..... 40 Other *(specify)* _____ 96	

CA13C. *Check CA13: Anti-malarial mentioned (codes A - H)?*

☐ *Yes ⇨ Continue with CA13D*

☐ *No ⇨ Go to CA14*

CA13D. WHERE DID YOU GET THE (NAME OF THE MEDICINE FROM CA13)? *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.*	Public sector Government hospital ..... 11 Government health centre..... 12 Government health post/Dispensary..... 13 Lady health worker (LHW)..... 14 Mobile / Outreach clinic ..... 15 Other public (*specify*) _____ 16 Private medical sector	

_____ *(Name of place)*	Private hospital / clinic ..... 21 Private physician ..... 22 Private pharmacy ..... 23 Mobile clinic ..... 24 Other private medical (*specify*)_____ 26 Other source Relative / Friend ..... 31 Shop ..... 32 Traditional practitioner ..... 33 Already had at home ..... 40 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	
CA13E. HOW LONG AFTER THE FEVER STARTED DID (*name*) FIRST TAKE (*name of anti-malarial from CA13)*? *If multiple anti-malarials mentioned in CA13, name all anti-malarial medicines mentioned.*	Same day ..... 0 Next day ..... 1 2 days after the fever..... 2 3 days after the fever..... 3 4 or more days after the fever ..... 4 DK..... 8	
CA14. Check AG2: Age of child ☐ Child age 0, 1 or 2 ⇨ Continue with CA15 ☐ *Child age 3 or 4 ⇨ Go to UF13*		
CA15. THE LAST TIME *(name)* PASSED STOOLS, WHAT WAS DONE TO DISPOSE OF THE STOOLS?	Child used toilet / latrine..... 01 Put / Rinsed into toilet or latrine ..... 02 Put / Rinsed into drain or ditch..... 03 Thrown into garbage (solid waste)..... 04 Buried..... 05 Left in the open..... 06 Other (*specify*) _____ 96 DK..... 98	

UF13. *Record the time.*	Hour and minutes.....__ __ : __ __	

UF14. *Check List of Household Members, columns HL7B and HL15.*
Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of another child age 0-4 living in this household?

☐ *Yes ⇨ Indicate to the respondent that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child later. Go to the next QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE to be administered to the same respondent*

☐ *No ⇨ End the interview with this respondent by thanking her/him for her/his cooperation and tell her/him that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child before you leave the household*

Check to see if there are other woman's or under-5 questionnaires to be administered in this household.

ANTHROPOMETRY		**AN**
After questionnaires for all children are complete, the measurer weighs and measures each child. Record weight and length/height below, taking care to record the measurements on the correct questionnaire for each child. Check the child's name and line number in the List of Household Members before recording measurements.		
AN1. *Measurer's name and number:*	Name_____ ___ ___ ___ ___	
AN2. *Result of height / length and weight measurement*	Either or both measured.....1 Child not present .....2 Child or mother/caretaker refused.....3 Other (*specify*) _____ 6	 2⇨AN6 3⇨AN6 6⇨AN6
AN3. *Child's weight*	Kilograms (kg) .....__ __ . __ Weight not measured 99.9	
AN3A. *Was the child undressed to the minimum?* ☐ Yes ☐ No, the child could not be undressed to the minimum		
AN3B. *Check age of child in AG2:* ☐ Child under 2 years old. ⇨ Measure length (lying down). ☐ Child age 2 or more years. ⇨ Measure height (standing up).		
AN4. *Child's length or height*	Length / Height (cm)..... __ __ __ . __ Length / Height not measured.....999.9	 ⇨ AN6
AN4A. *How was the child actually measured? Lying down or standing up?*	Lying down .....1 Standing up 2	

AN6. Is there another child in the household who is eligible for measurement?

☐ Yes ⇨ Record measurements for next child.

☐ No ⇨ Check if there are any other individual questionnaires to be completed in the household.

Interviewer's Observations

Field Editor's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

Measurer's Observations

Punjab
Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

Bureau of Statistics
Planning & Development Department
Government of the Punjab

United Nations Children's Fund