

Punjab

Key Findings 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



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

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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 during 2014 by Bureau of Statistics Punjab in collaboration with United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF). It was conducted as part of the 5th 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 collect 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 is flexible to adjust country specific indicators to meet planning needs such as in MICS Punjab, 2014 data on ‘income & employment’, ‘workers’, ‘remittances’, ‘safety nets’, etc was also collected.

The major objective of this report is to facilitate the data users to review the MICS Punjab, 2014 results swiftly. For more information on indicators and the analysis conducted in the main final report please go to bos.gop.pk, pndpunjab.gov.pk and mics.unicef.org

Suggested citation

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Executive Summary

The survey was planned, designed and implemented by Bureau of Statistics (BoS), Punjab. The sample design was provided by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS). Technical support was obtained from UNICEF Regional office for South Asia (ROSA) and global desk on MICS5. Fieldwork was carried out from June to September 2014.

MICS Punjab, 2014 provides representative household survey estimates of around 125 indicators vis-a-vis province, area of residence (urban and rural), 9 divisions and 36 districts. Results are also categorized with respect to gender, background characteristics of households and wealth quintiles. In some cases age group distribution is also given including the situation of mother and child in the province. Findings reveal the significant variations in most of the indicators with respect to these characteristics. Major findings of the survey are summarized below:-

Infant and Under-five Child Mortality

Under-five & Infant child mortality rates calculated by indirect method are estimated at 93 and 75 per 1,000 live births respectively.

Nutritional Status

Thirty-four percent of children under 5 are moderately or severely underweight, 33 percent are moderately or severely stunted (i.e. too short for their age) and 18 percent are moderately or severely wasted (i.e. too thin for their height).

Breastfeeding

Ninety-four percent of the children are ever breastfed. Early initiation of the breastfeeding is only 11 percent. Seventeen percent children aged 0–5 months are exclusively while 48 percent are predominately breastfed. Sixty-six percent of the children aged 12-15 months are continuously breastfed at 1 year while 35 percent of children aged 20-23 months are continuously breastfed at 2 years. Sixty-one percent of the infants 6-8 months are introduced to solid semi-solid and soft food.

Vitamin A Supplements

In the 6 months preceding the survey, 65 percent of children age 6–59 months receives a high dose Vitamin A supplement.

Diarrhoea /ARI/ Fever and their Treatment

Seventeen percent of children under 5 have diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Out of them 49 percent of the children are given Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) whereas 39 percent are treated by way of ORT with continued feeding. About 2.5 percent of the children have symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks preceding the survey, 77 percent of them are taken to the health facility or provider, and 39 percent of children who had symptoms of ARI are given antibiotics. Twenty-one percent are found to have an episode of fever out of which 79 percent are taken to the health facility or provider.

Water and Sanitation

Out of the total population 94 percent is using improved sources of drinking water, 81 percent have an access at their premises, 8.4 percent within the travelling time of half an hour and 5.2 percent at more than half an hour.

Improved sources of drinking water are motorized pump (42%), hand pump (31%), piped water (19%) and other sources (2%).

Seventy five percent of the population (urban 92%; rural 67%) are using improved sanitation facilities. Most commonly used facilities are flush toilets connected to septic tanks (44%) and sewerage systems (21%). The population using improved sanitation facility which is not shared by the households is 66 percent.

Fertility

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is estimated at 3.5 children per woman age 15-49 years, slightly higher in rural areas 3.7 compared to urban 3.0.

Contraception and Unmet Need

Out of the total currently married women age 15-49 years, 39 percent are presently using (or whose husband is using) a contraceptive method. Whereas the unmet need for contraception is 17 percent.

Antenatal Care and Assistance at Delivery

Out of the total women with a live birth in the last two years, 79 percent receive antenatal care at least once during their pregnancy from a skilled personal (a medical doctor, nurse, midwife or Lady Health Visitor (LHV)), 3 percent from unskilled providers whereas 17 percent have no antenatal care. Further, 48 percent of the women have four or more antenatal care visits and 45 percent of the women have their Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken during their antenatal care visits.

Sixty-five percent of deliveries are attended by skilled personal. Sixty-one percent of the deliveries are delivered in a health facility: 43 percent in private and 18 percent in public health facility. Thirty-three percent of all deliveries (rural 40%, urban 19%) are attended by Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs). Eighty-six percent of the mothers have the postnatal check-up.

Birth Registration

Births of 73 percent of children under 5 years of age are reported registered.

Child Labour

Sixteen percent of the children age 5–17 years are involved in child labour (male 20%, female 12%), 20 percent in rural and 7.6 percent in urban.

Early Marriage and Attitude towards Domestic Violence

About 5.2 percent of the women age 15-49 years got married before 15 years of age, whereas 21 percent of the women age 20-49 years got married before age 18.

About 2.5 percent of the women age 15-49 years are in polygynous marriage. The husbands of the 19 percent of the currently married women age 15-19 years are 10 years or older from them. The husbands of the 15 percent of currently married women age 20-24 years are 10 years or older from them.

Forty 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.

Prevalence of Cough, Tuberculosis and Hepatitis

Proportion of household members with cough that lasted for the past 3 weeks is 3.2 percent. The diagnosed tuberculosis and hepatitis among household members during last one year is reported at 0.5 percent and 1.5 percent respectively.

Ownership of Assets

Eighty-seven percent of the population own a house, 30 percent agricultural land and 45 percent livestock. Ownership of agricultural land and livestock is higher amongst the rural population.

MICS PUNJAB 2014, AT A GLANCE

SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION			
Sample frame used	1998 census	Questionnaires	Household
- Updated	2010		Women (age 15-49)
Interviewer training	June-July, 2014	Fieldwork	Children under five
			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	- Bahawalpur	10.7
Percentage of ever married ¹ women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	30.6	- 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

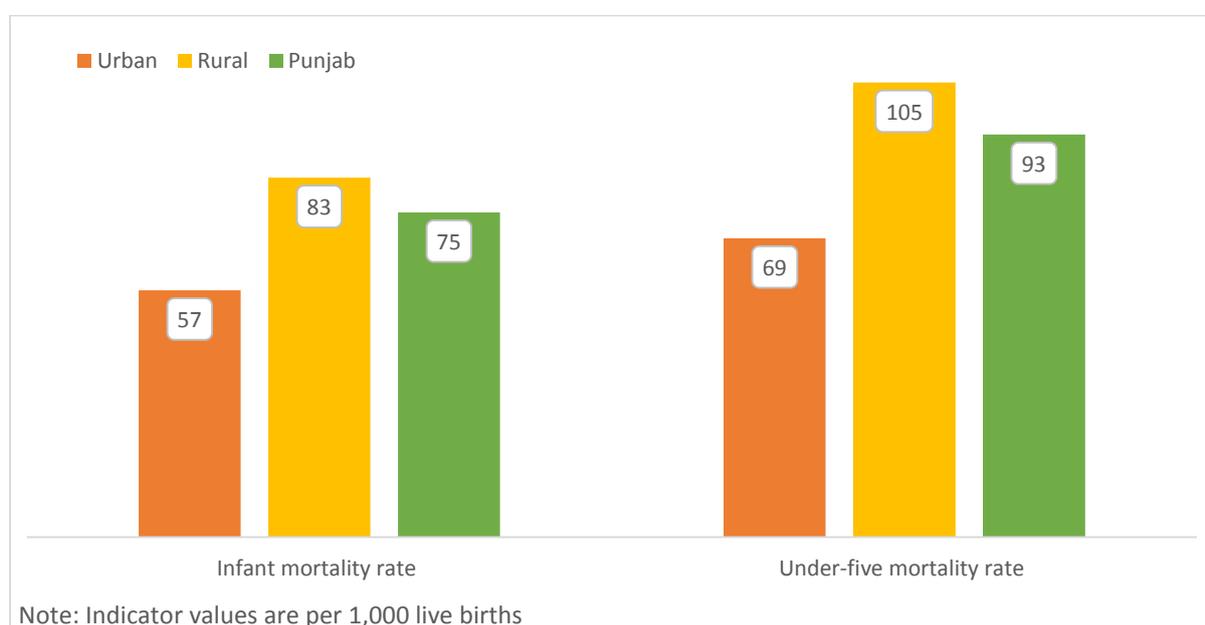
HOUSEHOLD OR PERSONAL ASSETS	
Percentage of households that own	
- A television	67.6
- A refrigerator	53.1
- Agricultural land	30.5
- Farm animals/livestock	45.5
Percentage of households where at least a member has or owns a:	
- Mobile phone	92.6
- Car or Van	5.8

CHILD MORTALITY

EARLY CHILDHOOD MORTALITY				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value ^A
MICS	MDG			
1.2	4.2	Infant mortality rate ¹	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday	75.0
1.5	4.1	Under-five mortality rate ¹	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.

Figure 1: Infant and Child mortality, MICS Punjab, 2014

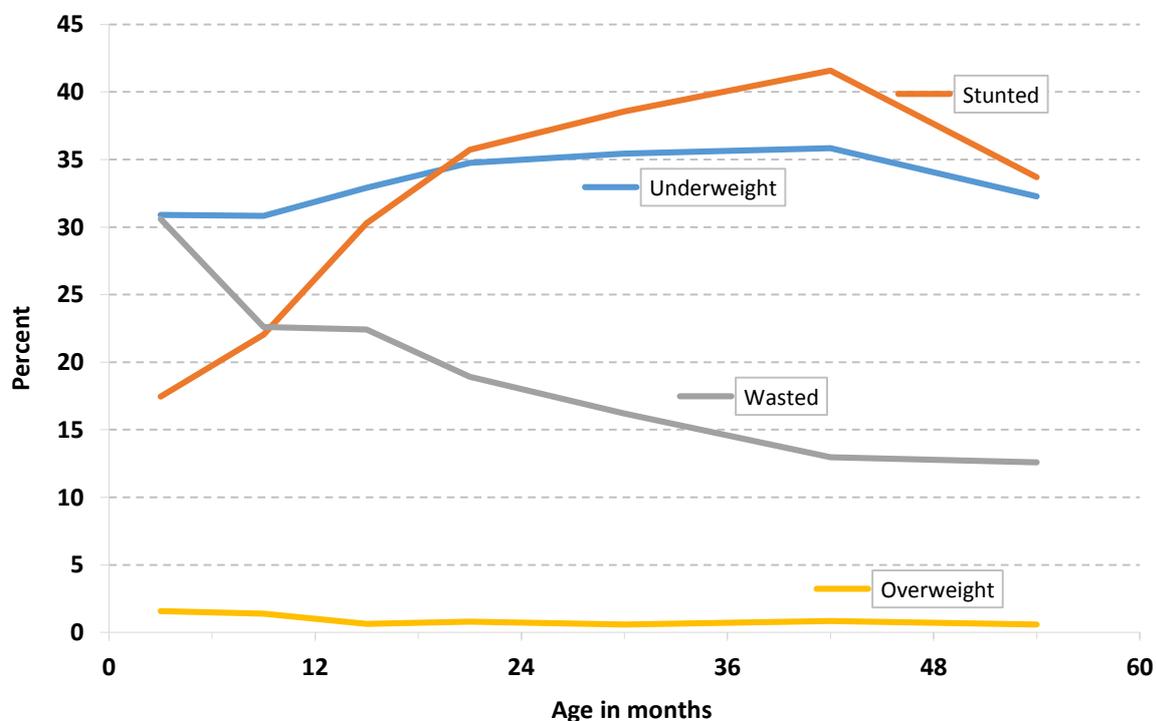


¹ The East Model life table was assumed to approximate the age pattern of mortality in Punjab, Pakistan and calculations are based on the TSFB version of the indirect children ever born/surviving method.

NUTRITION

NUTRITIONAL STATUS ⁱⁱ				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
2.1a	1.8	Underweight prevalence	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below	
2.1b		(a) Moderate and severe (b) Severe	(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		Stunting prevalence	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below	
2.2b		(a) Moderate and severe (b) Severe	(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		Wasting prevalence	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below	
2.3b		(a) Moderate and severe (b) Severe	(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

Figure 2: Underweight, stunted, wasted and overweight children under age 5 (moderate and severe), MICS Punjab, 2014



BREASTFEEDING AND INFANT FEEDING				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
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 ⁱⁱⁱ	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 ^{iv} 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 months
2.12		Age-appropriate breastfeeding	Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed ^v during the previous day	41.2
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 ^{vi} 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 ^{vii} during the previous day	17.3
2.17a		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
2.17b			(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				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
2.19		Iodized salt consumption	Percentage of households with salt testing 15 parts per million or more of iodate	49.2

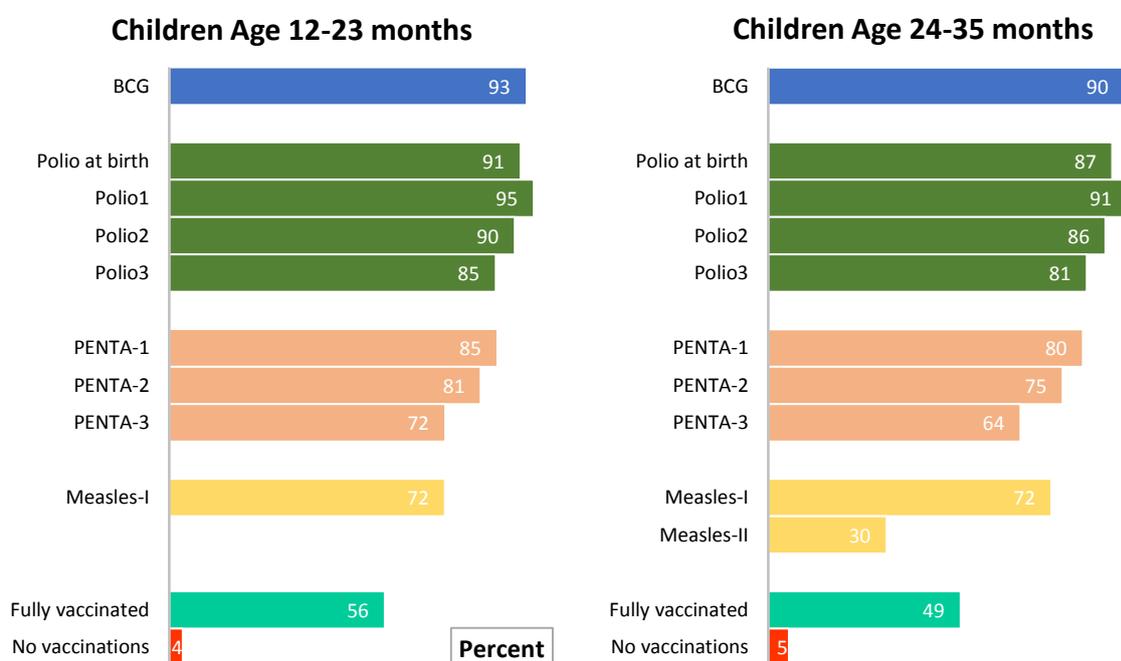
LOW-BIRTH WEIGHT				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
2.20		Low-birth weight infants	Percentage of most recent live births in the last 2 years weighing below 2,500 grams at birth	29.4
2.21		Infants weighed at birth	Percentage of most recent live births in the last 2 years who were weighed at birth	25.6

VITAMIN A				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
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				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
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	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 ^{viii} vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule by their first birthday	56.0

Figure 3: Vaccinations by age 12 months, (measles by 24 months) MICS Punjab, 2014



TETANUS TOXOID				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
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

DIARRHOEA				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
-		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				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
-		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				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
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

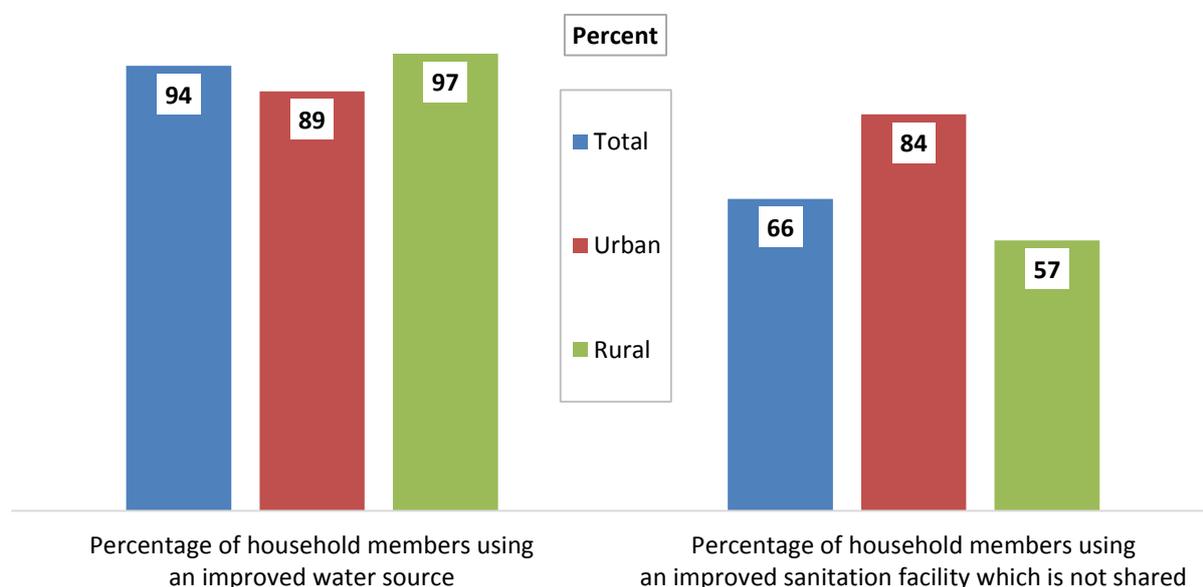
MALARIA / FEVER				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
-		Children with fever	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks	20.8
3.20		Care-seeking for fever	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought 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	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 - Indicator value is shown here but not in respective chapter of final report.

WATER AND SANITATION

WATER AND SANITATION				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
4.1	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	7.9	Use of improved sanitation (Not shared)	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	66.2
4.51		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

Figure 4: Use of improved water and sanitation in urban and rural areas, MICS Punjab, 2014



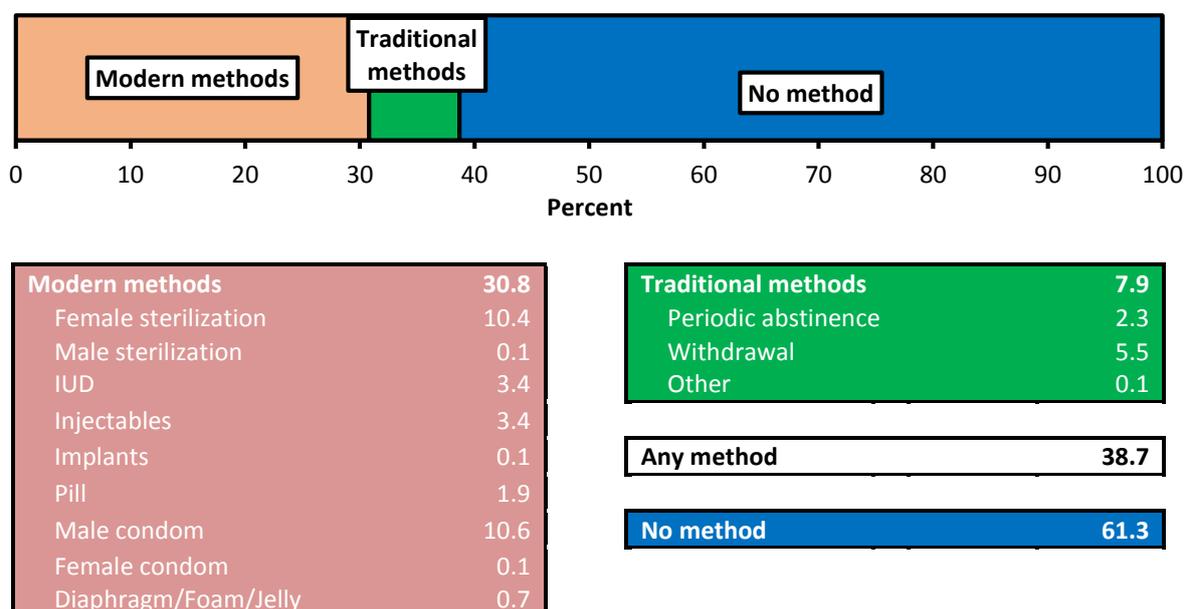
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

CONTRACEPTION AND UNMET NEED				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
-		Total fertility rate	Total fertility rate ^A for women age 15-49 years	3.5
5.1	5.4	Adolescent birth rate	Age-specific fertility rate ^A for women age 15-19 years	34.0
5.2		Early childbearing	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who had at least one live birth before age 18	11.8
5.3	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	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.

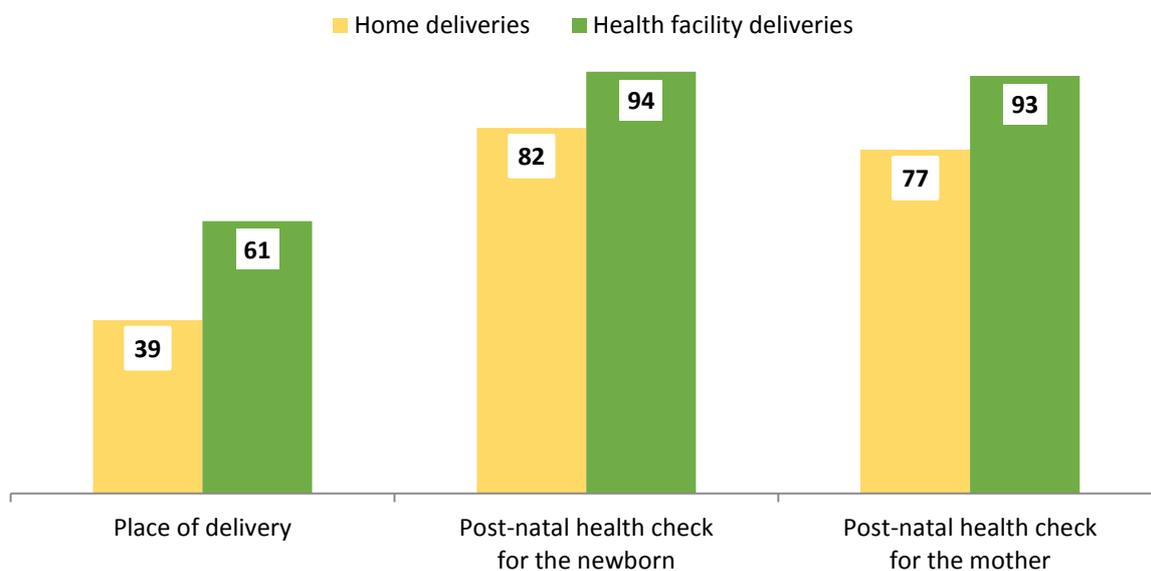
Figure 5: Use of contraception, MICS Punjab, 2014



MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
5.5a 5.5b	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	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				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
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
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

Figure 6: Place of delivery and post-natal health checks, MICS Punjab, 2014



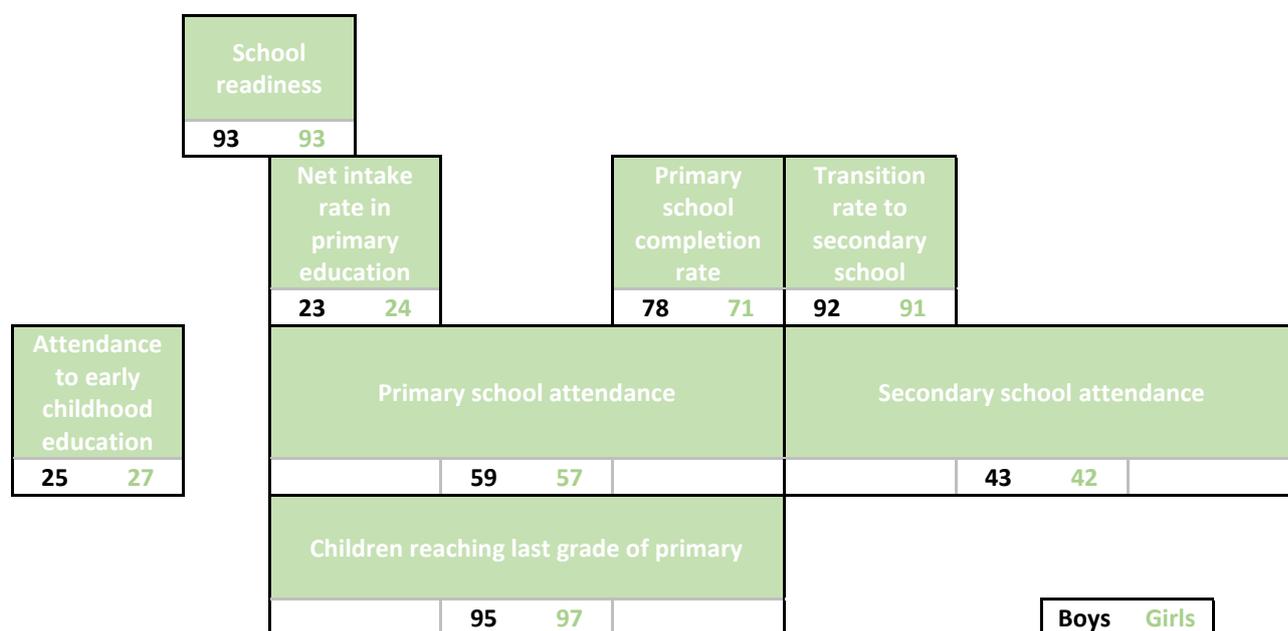
CHILD DEVELOPMENT

CHILD DEVELOPMENT				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
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

LITERACY AND EDUCATION ^{ix}				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
7.1	2.3	Literacy rate among young people	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	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
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	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	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	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

Figure 7: Education indicators by sex, MICS Punjab, 2014



Note: All indicator values are in percent

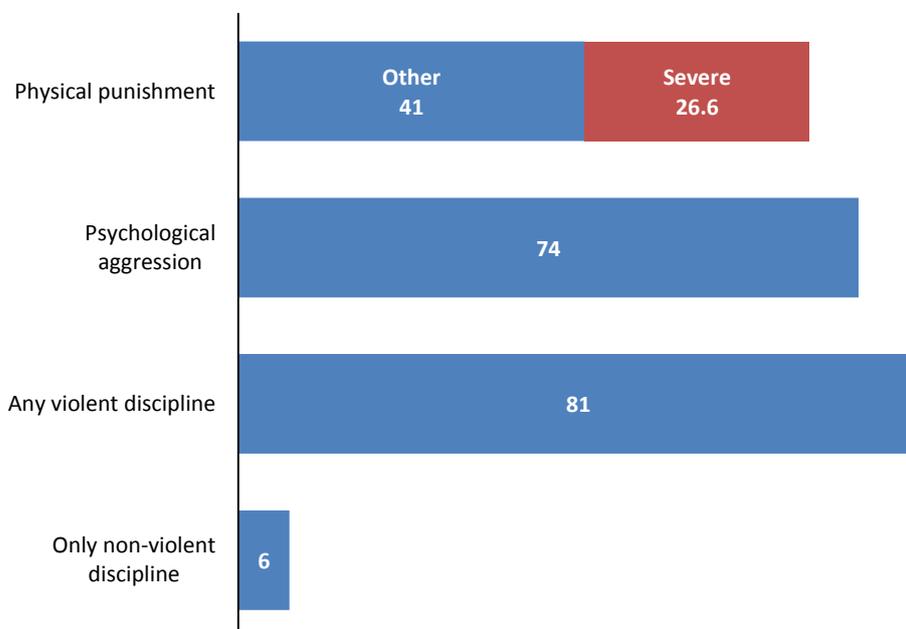
CHILD PROTECTION

BIRTH REGISTRATION				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
8.1		Birth registration	Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered	72.7

CHILD LABOUR				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
8.2		Child labour	Percentage of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour ^x	16.4

CHILD DISCIPLINE				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
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

Figure 8: Child disciplining methods, children age 1-14 years, MICS Punjab, 2014



EARLY MARRIAGE				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
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		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		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,	18.8
8.8b				(b) among women age 20-24 years

ATTITUDES TOWARDS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
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

CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
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				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
-		Have heard of AIDS	Percentage of ever-married 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 ^{xi} , and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission ^{xii}	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 ^{xiii} 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 ^{xiv} toward people living with HIV	19.0

HIV TESTING				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
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

ORPHANS				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
9.16	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 - Indicator value is shown here but not in respective chapter of final report.

ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND ICT

ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
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				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
10.2		Use of computers	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who used a computer during the last 12 months	21.4
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

SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
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				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
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

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS²

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
13.S1		Care provided by Lady Health Worker (LHW)	Number of 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				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
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	87.0
			b) Agriculture land	30.5
			c) Livestock	45.5

UNEMPLOYMENT				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
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				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
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	3.9
14.S13a		Household characteristics	Main material of floor, roof and wall	
14.S13b			a) finished floor (pacca)	63.4
14.S13c			b) finished roof (pacca)	82.2
			c) finished wall (pacca)]	86.6

² Indicators related to Household Characteristics are specific to the Punjab Survey and a part of the global MICS

REMITTANCES AND ZAKAT				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
14.S3		Proportion of population working outside village/town/abroad	Percentage of family members working outside village/town/abroad	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 & SUBSIDIES				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
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
14.S9		Receiving pensions	Percentage of household who received pension during the year preceding the survey	8.1

NOTES

ⁱ Following modules of “Individual questionnaire for women” were asked only from ever married women of age 15-49 years:

- Fertility
- Desire for Last Birth
- Maternal and Newborn Health
- Post-natal Health Checks
- Contraception
- Unmet Need
- HIV/AIDS

ⁱⁱ Weight and height/length measurements were successfully completed for 97.4 and 97.2 percent of children under age 5, respectively

ⁱⁱⁱ Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines

^{iv} Infants receiving 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)

^v 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

^{vi} 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

^{vii} 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

^{viii} Full vaccination includes the following: BCG, Polio3, PENTA3, and Measles-1 (MCV1) as per the vaccination schedule in Punjab

^{ix} Education indicators, wherever applicable, are based on information on reported school attendance (at any time during the school year), as a proxy for enrolment.

^x 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

^{xi} Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner

^{xii} The two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission are included in the indicator calculation: i) Supernatural means and ii) Mosquito bites

^{xiii} Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding-

^{xiv} People (1) who think that a female teacher who is HIV-positive and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching, (2) who would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive, (3) who would not want to keep secret that a family member is HIV-positive, and (4) who would be willing to care for a family member with AIDS in own home

**Punjab
Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey**



**Bureau of Statistics
Planning & Development Department
Government of the Punjab**



United Nations Children's Fund