Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)

PUNJAB 2007-08

MICS

Volume-1

Provincial Report

Government of the Punjab
Planning & Development Department
Bureau of Statistics

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March 2009

Contributors to the Report:

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- UNICEF Pakistan
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- M/s Eycon Pvt. Limited: data management consultants

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey was carried out by the Bureau of Statistics, Government of Punjab, Planning and Development Department. Financial support was provided by the Government of Punjab through the Annual Development Programme and technical support by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

The final report consists of 36 volumes of which this document is the first. Readers may refer to the enclosed table of contents for reference.

This is a household survey planned by the Planning and Development Department, Government of the Punjab, Pakistan (http://www.pndpunjab.gov.pk/page.asp?id=712). Survey tools were based on models and standards developed by the global MICS project, designed to collect information on the situation of children and women in countries around the world. Additional information on the global MICS project may be obtained from **www.childinfo.org**.

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FOREWORD

Government of the Punjab is committed to reduce poverty through sustaining high growth in all aspects of provincial economy. An abiding challenge in maintaining such growth pattern is concurrent development of capacities in planning, implementation and monitoring which requires reliable and real time data on development needs, quality and efficacy of interventions and impacts. Being cognizant of this need, Planning and Development Department is consistently working on improved systems for generation of accurate information on development needs and impacts of the investments made through development budgets.

Social sectors remain a priority area for the government and development outlays for these sectors have grown multifold over the last five years. Government of the Punjab is committed to attain the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) for education, health, water supply & sanitation and poverty. That 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. Towards this end, government, with assistance of UNICEF, has embarked upon periodic conduct of Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS). The first such survey was carried out in 2003-04 and proved to be the most important tool in determining government budgetary outlays for the next four years, particularly for the social sectors.

MICS 2003-04 was based on 40 indicators and the usage of information generated by the survey pointed to the need of further improvements in the scope and coverage of selected indicators. Therefore, scope of MICS 2007-08 was further expanded to more than 70 indicators and the coverage was extended down to 'tehsil' level. This posed much greater challenges in terms of logistics and man-management but it is matter of great satisfaction that final product has proven to be worth that effort.

The results of 2007-08 survey not only provide information on progress made in key social indicators since 2003-04 but also provide an excellent baseline for the key social indicators to the provincial planners. The Punjab Bureau of Statistics, Planning & Development Department, partner organizations at the provincial and district level richly deserve all the credit for coming up with an excellent report. Special credit also goes to UNICEF for their unstinted support for the MICS over the years and bringing international expertise to support this effort.

I am confident that this report will prove to be a valuable source not only for the planning efforts of government of punjab but also a valuable reference for the academia and research organizations.

Muhammad Sami Saeed
Chairman,
Planning and Development Board, Punjab

Dated: 20th February, 2009

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) Punjab 2007–08 is the result of ceaseless efforts of different departments and organisations. Funded through the Annual Development Programme, the survey was conducted by the Bureau of Statistics, Punjab with technical support of UNICEF. The Federal Bureau of Statistics provided the sample design which was also reviewed by an international consultant. The validation of survey was undertaken by the Social Work Department, University of the Punjab, Lahore. The survey covered 6,368 clusters and 91,280 households in urban and rural areas throughout the province. The fieldwork was started on 12 December 2007 and completed on 10 April 2008.

Punjab MICS 2007–08 allows the provincial government and districts to gauge and monitor their respective status of human and social development with precise data on a variety of key indicators. It will assist the decision-makers to move towards new avenues of human and social development.

MICS 2007–08 is result of collective efforts of many individuals and each one of them merits recognition. The Chairman, P&D Board (who also heads the Provincial Steering Committee of MICS) and Secretary P&D Department extended their fullest support and guided throughout the process. Mr. Shamim Rafique, Director General, Bureau of Statistics and his team deserves special mention. Their hard work and dedication has made it possible that the final product is completed in time. The keen interest and contribution made by the members of the Steering Committee, Technical and Planning & Coordination Group, Chief (MEPA) and his team are also acknowledged.

MICS 2007-08 would not have been possible without technical support of UNICEF. Dr. Deepak Bajracharya, Provincial Chief, UNICEF, and his team played an active role throughout the process. Special thanks are due to Dr Manar Abdel Rahman, who led the process; Mr. Armando Levinson and Ivena Bajelic, International consultants for MICS 2007-08; The Federal Bureau of Statistics for providing sample design and listing; ECI (Pvt) Limited for facilitating trainings; Social Work Department, University of the Punjab, Lahore for monitoring; M/s Eycon (Pvt) Ltd for data management support; and many more partners.

The fieldwork of this survey was a mammoth exercise but tireless efforts made by the regional supervisors, team supervisors and field enumerators (both male/ female in house listing and interviews) made possible to complete this difficult task in record time and without any major operational issue. The entire field teams deserve appreciation.

All district governments and Administrative Departments provided valuable support by contributing services of their staff in the process. Communities, local leadership and members of the sampled households devoted their time and resources to facilitate the work of survey teams. They need to be applauded for their confidence in sharing their personal information and enriching this survey. The information provided by them remains in trust and will not be used for any purposes other than their benefit.

Hamed Yaqoob Sheikh
Member/ Chief Economist
Planning and Development Board, Punjab

Dated: 20th February, 2009

SUMMARY RESULTS OF KEY INDICATORS

Results are in per cent, unless otherwise stated

TOPIC	Indicator No. MDG	Global MICS	Punjab MICS 2007–08	INDICATOR	MICS 2007–08	MICS 2003–04
LITERACY AND EDUCATION						
Literacy	8		44	Literacy rate 10+ years	**59**	54
			45	Adult literacy rate 15+ years	**56**	52
		60	46	Adult literacy rate 15–24 years	**73**	68
Education		52	36	Pre-school attendance	**14**	-
		54	39	Net intake rate in primary education (5 years)	**19**	-
				Net intake rate in primary education (6 years)	**38**	-
	6	55	37	Net primary attendance rate (5–9 years)	**53**	51
			38	Gross primary attendance rate	**97**	88
			43	Net primary school attendance rate in:		
				- Government schools	**56**	-
				- Private schools	**43**	-
		56	40	Net middle/ secondary attendance rate	**29**	33
	9	61	42	Gender parity index for:		
				- Primary education	**0.96**	0.93
				- Middle/secondary education	**0.94**	-
			41	Primary educational facility within 2 km:		
				- Government boys	**93**	-
				- Government girls	**91**	-
				- Private boys	**75**	-
				- Private girls	**74**	-
ENVIRONMENT						
Water and Sanitation			47	Physical access to drinking water (within dwelling)	**92**	92*
	30	11	48	Use of improved drinking water sources	**97**	97
		13	49	Use of properly treated water	**4.8**	-
			55	Safe drinking water without bacteria	**51**	-
	31	12	50	Use of sanitary means of excreta disposal	**70**	58
			51	Use of improved water sources and improved sanitation	**68**	-
				Proper disposal of:		
			53	- Waste water	**57**	43
			52	- Solid waste	**14**	15
			54	Hand washing adequately:		
				- Before meal	**57**	41
				- After using latrine	**66**	55
ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE						
Adult health			28	Prevalence of chronic cough	**2**	2
			29	Reported tuberculosis	**0.3**	0.5
			30	Reported hepatitis	**0.7**	-
Health care			25	Care provided by Lady Health Worker (LHW)	**50**	35
			35	Physical access to health facility within half an hour's distance	**75**	-
CHILD MORTALITY						
Child mortality	13	1	1	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 births)	**111**	112
	14	2	2	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 births)	**77**	77

* Improved Drinking Water

SUMMARY RESULTS OF KEY INDICATORS

Results are in per cent, unless otherwise stated

TOPIC	Indicator No. MDG	Global MICS	Punjab MICS 2007–08	INDICATOR	MICS 2007–08	MICS 2003–04
NUTRITION						
Nutritional status	4	6	5	Underweight prevalence (moderate & severe)	**34**	34
				Underweight prevalence (severe)	**11**	-
		7	6	Stunting prevalence (moderate & severe)	**42**	-
				Stunting prevalence (severe)	**23**	-
		8	7	Wasting prevalence (moderate & severe)	**13**	-
				Wasting prevalence (severe)	**5.6**	-
Breastfeeding		15	8	Exclusive breastfeeding rate	**49**	30
		16	9	Continued breastfeeding rate at:		
				- 12–15 months	**74**	79
				- 20–23 months	**53**	47
		17	12	Timely complementary feeding rate	**42**	44
		18	11	Children receiving minimum recommended complementary feeding	**31**	-
		19	10	Adequately fed infants	**40**	-
Salt iodisation		41	70	Adequately Iodised salt consumption	**6**	8
Vitamin A		42	22	Vitamin A supplementation (under 5 years)	**79**	87
CHILD HEALTH						
Care of illness		33	19	Use of Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT)	**47**	43
			31	Prevalence of diarrhoea	**7.8**	22
		34	20	Home management of diarrhoea	**15**	-
		35	21	Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	**30**	-
		23	18	Care seeking for suspected pneumonia	**70**	-
		22	33	Knowledge of two danger signs of pneumonia	**10**	-
			32	Any illness during past 2 weeks	**13**	-
	29	24	69	Solid fuels	**71**	-
CHILD PROTECTION						
Birth registration		62	34	Birth registration	**77**	82
Child labour		71	56	Child labour	**5.1**	-
		72	57	Labourer students	**3.4**	-
		73	58	Student labourers	**49**	-
Disability		101	62	Child disability (2–9 years)	**5.2**	-
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH						
Fertility			24	Total fertility rate	**4.3**	4.7
Contraception	19c	21	14	Use of contraceptives (any method)	**32**	36
			15	Contraceptive drop out	**4.3**	-
			16	Unwilling pregnancy	**26**	-
Maternal and newborn health		20	13	Antenatal care	**53**	44
	17	4	3	Skilled attendant at delivery	**43**	33
		5	4	Institutional deliveries	**38**	-
			23	Postnatal care	**41**	30
			17	Currently married women aged 15–19	**3.2**	-

SUMMARY RESULTS OF KEY INDICATORS

Results are in per cent, unless otherwise stated

TOPIC	Indicator No.			INDICATOR	MICS 2007–08	MICS 2003–04
	MDG	Global MICS	Punjab MICS 2007–08			
HIV/AIDS						
HIV/AIDS knowledge & attitudes			26	Knowledge of preventing HIV/AIDS	**18**	-
		86	27	Negative attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	**43**	-
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT						
Employment			60	Unemployment rate (15+ years)	**6.8**	-
			61	Family member working outside village/ town	**12**	9.6
Housing and assets			74	Per cent of households who own three or more possessions	**89**	56
			75	Per cent of household members who use at least one utility	**94**	83
			73	Household characteristics:		
				- Finished floor (pacca)	**57**	-
				- Finished roof (pacca)	**84**	-
				- Finished wall (pacca)	**76**	-
			59	Ownership of assets:		
				- House	**84**	86
				- Land	**34**	32
				- Livestock	**51**	41
			71	Mean household size	**6.5**	6.6
			72	Mean number of persons per room	**3.7**	3.4
Remittances and Zakat			63	Receiving remittances within Pakistan	**5.5**	4.2
			64	Receiving remittances from abroad	**4.1**	4.3
			65	Receiving cash donation	**1.4**	3.8
Social Benefits, Subsidies and Family Support Programmes				Safety nets:		
			66	- Getting benefits from government schemes of social protection	**16**	-
			68	-Receiving pensions	**6.2**	-
			67	Purchasing goods from government utility stores	**12**	-
				How often:		
				-Regularly	**17**	
				-Rarely	**79**	

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rate
BOS	Bureau of Statistics
CDC	Communicable Disease Centre
CRS	Crop Reporting Service
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
EB	Enumeration Block
FBS	Federal Bureau of Statistics
GAR	Gross Attendance Rate
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorders
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IUD	Intrauterine Device
LAM	Lactational Amenorrhea Method
LHW	Lady Health Worker
MCEB	Mean Number of Children Ever Born
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MICS–3	The third round of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
NAR	Net Attendance Rate
NCHS	National Centre for Health Statistics (USA)
NGOs	Non-government organisations
OPV	Oral Polio Vaccine
ORS	Oral Rehydration Solution
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
P&D	Planning And Development
PDHS	Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey
PPB	Parts Per Billion
PPM	Parts Per Million
PRHFPS	Pakistan Reproductive Health and Family Planning Survey
PSLM	Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey
PSUs	Primary Sampling Units
RHF	Recommended Home Fluid
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
SSUs	Secondary Sampling Units
STIs	Sexually Transmitted infections
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
U5MR	Under 5 Mortality Rate
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WFFC	World Fit For Children
WHO	World Health Organisation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Punjab MICS 2007–08 is a provincially representative survey of households, women and children. With a total sample size of 91,280 households, the survey provides estimates on more than 70 indicators for the province, area of residence (major cities, other urban and rural), 9 divisions, 35 districts and 143 tehsils or towns. Results are also available by gender, background characteristics, wealth index, and in some cases, by age group. The survey report is published in 36 volumes with the first comprising the main report and technical appendices and 35 volumes, one for each district, presenting tehsil results.

The survey was designed and implemented by the Punjab Bureau of Statistics with technical collaboration from UNICEF. The survey fieldwork was carried out between December 2007 and April 2008.

Key findings reveal that for most indicators significant variations have been observed across areas of residence, gender, household characteristics, administrative units and wealth index.

Literacy: Fifty-nine per cent of the population aged 10 years and older is literate, with differentials between males (69 per cent) and females (50 per cent) which are consistent with 58 per cent reported in the Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement (PSLM) 2006–07. There is an overall improvement in literacy compared to Punjab MICS 2003–04 (overall 54 per cent; male 63 per cent; female 44 per cent). The literacy rate among 15–24 year-olds is 73 per cent (male 79 per cent; female 68 per cent).

Education: The net intake rate is 19 per cent for children aged 5, rising to 38 per cent for children aged 6, indicating that most children start primary school at higher ages.

The net attendance rate, ie children aged 5–9 years who attend primary or secondary school, is 53 per cent, compared to 51 per cent in Punjab MICS 2003–04. The gross attendance rate is 97 per cent, indicating the presence of 44 per cent of over-aged children in primary school. About 57 per cent of children attend government schools and the remainder (43 per cent) attend private schools. There are significant disparities across gender, areas of residence and wealth index.

Of secondary school-aged children (10–14 years), 29 per cent attend secondary school, with a particularly low percentage in rural areas (23 per cent) and children in the lowest wealth quintile (8 per cent).

The gender parity index is 0.98 for primary school and 0.94 for secondary school, showing that more boys attend school than girls. This is more pronounced in rural areas, where the parity index is 0.92 for primary school and 0.81 for secondary school.

Water and Sanitation: Ninety-two per cent of the population has access to improved drinking water sources within dwelling and five per cent within the distance of half an hour (hand/motorised pump 71 per cent; piped water 20 per cent; others 9 per cent).

Water testing of drinking water in the household found that the water of about half of the households in the Punjab contained bacteria and was thus unsafe for drinking, with significant variations across districts.

Overall, 70 per cent of the population (urban 96 per cent; rural 58 per cent) uses improved sanitation facilities with 67 per cent using flush toilets connected to sewerage systems, septic tanks or pit latrines. This is a significant increase from the Punjab MICS 2003–04 which reported 58 per cent using improved sanitation facilities.

Only 57 per cent of household population dispose of waste water properly, including 96 per cent in major cities, 88 per cent in other urban areas but only 41 per cent in rural areas.

About 14 per cent of households dispose of solid waste properly, with over three-quarters using open fields.

Fifty seven per cent of household members wash hands adequately before meals and 66 per cent after using the latrine. These results show a positive improvement from the results of the Punjab MICS 2003–04.

Prevalence of Cough, Tuberculosis and Hepatitis: Two per cent of the population reported chronic cough, i.e a cough which had lasted at least 3 weeks before the survey, and 0.3 per cent reported diagnosed tuberculosis.

About 0.7 per cent of household members reported that they were diagnosed with hepatitis in the past year with the highest prevalence in Lahore and Muzaffargarh Districts (1.2 per cent each).

Lady Health Worker Coverage: Half the population is covered by Lady Health Workers, compared to 35 per cent reported in the Punjab MICS 2003–04.

Child Mortality: The under-five mortality rate in the Punjab is estimated at 111 deaths per 1,000 live births while the infant mortality rate (for children under 1 year of age) is 77 deaths per 1,000 births. These figures show no improvement since the Punjab MICS 2003–04.

Nutritional Status: Thirty-four per cent of children under 5 were moderately or severely underweight. This result is similar to that reported in the Punjab MICS 2003–04 (34 per cent). About 2 in 5 children (42 per cent) are severely or moderately stunted (ie too short for their age) and 13 per cent of children are severely or moderately wasted (ie too thin for their height).

Breastfeeding: Half the children aged 0–5 months are exclusively breastfed (49 per cent), a major improvement from the 30 per cent reported in the Punjab MICS 2003–04.

Salt Iodisation: Only 6 per cent of households were found to be using adequately iodised salt. This is 2 per cent less than the findings of the Punjab MICS 2003–04.

Vitamin A Supplements: In the 6 months preceding the survey, 79 per cent of children aged 6–59 months received a high dose of Vitamin A supplement.

Diarrhoea/ ORT and Pneumonia: Eight per cent of children under 5 years of age had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. This may be attributed to the winter season when diarrhoea outbreaks are usually low. Fifty-three per cent of children received no treatment while they had diarrhoea, while Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) use was 47 per cent (43 per cent in Punjab MICS 2003–04).

Only 7 per cent of the children had suspected pneumonia and 43 per cent of them were taken to private physicians.

Solid Fuel Use: About 71 per cent (urban 23; rural 93) of household use solid fuels for cooking. This high rate is largely due to the use of wood for cooking purposes (54 per cent).

Birth Registration: The births of 77 per cent of children under 5 years of age were registered. There are no significant variations in birth registration across gender, but significant disparities among districts exist.

Child Labour: About 1 in 20 children aged 5–14 years are involved in child labour (5 per cent), with significant variation across gender, areas of residence, districts and wealth index quintiles. The results show that children who work are less likely to participate in school – 3 per cent participate in school.

Child Disability: About 5 per cent of children in the Punjab aged 2–9 years have at least one reported type of disability, with the most commonly cited being an inability to speak or be understood in words.

Fertility: Total fertility rate (TFR) is estimated at 4.3 children per woman, compared to 4.8 in the Punjab MICS 2003–04. The Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (PDHS) 2006–07 reported 3.9 children per woman in Punjab Province.

Contraception: Current use of contraceptives was reported by 32 per cent of currently married women, down from 36 per cent reported in the Punjab MICS 2003–04. Contraceptive use rises from 18 per cent amongst women with one living child to 45 per cent for women with four or more living children.

Antenatal Care and Assistance at Delivery: Fifty-three per cent women receive antenatal care from a medical doctor, nurse, midwife or Lady Health Visitor at least once during the pregnancy. This represents a considerable increase from the Punjab MICS 2003–04 (44 per cent). About 41 per cent received postnatal care from skilled personnel, while 43 per cent of deliveries were attended by skilled personnel (a doctor, nurse or certified midwife) compared to 33 per cent in Punjab MICS 2003–04. More than half of all births (urban 35 per cent; rural 62 per cent) were attended by traditional birth attendants.

Knowledge of Preventing HIV / AIDS: Thirty per cent of married women aged 15–49 years had heard of HIV/AIDS (major cities 55 per cent; other urban 47 per cent; rural 20 per cent) but only 18 per cent knew all three ways of preventing HIV transmission. Of the women who had heard of HIV, 43 per cent agreed to at least one of four questions which implied discrimination, while 24 per cent agreed with three.

Unemployment: About 7 per cent of people over 15 years of age are unemployed, with 6 per cent unemployed in rural areas and 8 per cent in urban areas. Most unemployed adults are in the 15–24 age group.

Ownership of Assets: About 84 per cent of the population own a house, 34 per cent own agricultural land and 51 per cent own livestock. As expected, ownership of agricultural land and livestock is greatest amongst the rural population.

Remittances and Cash Donations: Twelve per cent of households reported at least one family member working outside their village or town, most (39 per cent) working overseas. About 6 per cent of households receive remittances from within Pakistan and 4 per cent from abroad.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

This report is based on the Punjab MICS 2007–08, conducted from December 2007 to April 2008 by the Bureau of Statistics (BOS), Planning and Development Department, Government of the Punjab. To provide a snapshot of progress on indicators, the reportcompares the results of MICS 2007–08 to those of MICS 2003–04 where ever available.

Punjab MICS is a household survey intended to assist the Government of Pakistan/ Punjab in planning and monitoring social service delivery and other indicators of development. The survey fills gaps in essential data, providing recent and relevant information at the provincial, divisional, district and tehsil level. The survey findings will ultimately feed into government programmes for sustainable development and poverty alleviation.

The MICS report fulfils an important role in monitoring progress towards attaining goals and targets from key international agreements: the Millennium Declaration, adopted by United Nations member states in September 2000, and the Plan of Action for 'A World Fit For Children', adopted at the United Nations Special Session on Children in May 2002, and commitments made at the 1990 World Summit for Children. As a signatory, Pakistan is committed to improving the situation of all its citizens, especially children, and to report upon progress made in the years since the agreements.

The value of this survey goes far beyond generating data for international reporting. To formulate and achieve goal-oriented plans it is essential that resources are distributed based on rational and appropriate objectives at the provincial, district and tehsil level. The Punjab MICS 2007–08 will meet the data needs of researchers, academia, policymakers and managers at the grassroots level.

The survey was coordinated and supervised by the Technical, Planning and Coordination Groups chaired by the Chief Economist Planning and Development (P&D) Board. These groups comprised of key technical staff of the line departments and UNICEF. The Government of Punjab financed the MICS through its Annual Development Programme and UNICEF provided technical assistance.

1.2. Survey Objectives

The primary objectives of the Punjab MICS 2007–08 are:

- To update and compare the results of Punjab MICS 2003–04 with finding in Punjab MICS 2007–08 at the district and tehsil levels;
- To establish benchmarks indicators which were not included in Punjab MICS 2003–04 but are included in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs);
- To highlight inter-district disparities on the basis of evidence in order to address them through appropriate district and tehsil-level social sector planning efforts by the provincial government;
- To develop a strong advocacy tool for action on poor social service delivery;

- To provide information on the situation of children and women and assist the government in establishing child-focused benchmarking to report on the MDGs and the government's long term plans, and to measure progress;
- To build the capacity of government institutions by encouraging their active involvement in all phases of the survey.

1.3. Organisation of the Report

The report for Punjab MICS 2007–08 comprises 36 volumes. This, the first volume, presents results at the provincial, divisional and district levels. Technical aspects of the survey are described in the appendices. The remaining volumes provide disaggregated data at the tehsil level for each of the province's 35 districts.

This volume comprises three main sections. The first discusses results at the provincial level, including some key highlights of district results with references to the district tables. The second section contains data tables for the nine divisions and 35 districts of the province, as well as by area of residence (ie rural, major city and other urban), gender, wealth index quintile, education level and, in selected cases, by age group. The third section comprises six technical appendices.

1.4. Sample Design

The sample for the Punjab MICS 2007–08 was designed by the Federal Bureau of Statistics (FBS), Government of Pakistan to provide estimates of socio-economic indicators at the provincial level for nine divisions, 35 districts, 143 tehsils/towns, major cities, other urban and rural areas (Table SD.1 in Appendix A). The sample design was reviewed for adequacy and soundness by an international consultant engaged by UNICEF. Sample size summarised by district is presented in Table SD.1A.

Table SD.1A: Sample size and allocation (households)

Sr. No.	District	Households			
		Major City	Other Urban	Rural	Total
	Punjab	10464	21360	59456	91280
1	Bahawalpur	348	636	2768	3752
2	Bahawalnagar	-	1080	2880	3960
3	RY Khan	-	864	2800	3664
4	DG Khan	-	540	1584	2124
5	Layyah	-	468	1152	1620
6	Muzaffargarh	-	720	2496	3216
7	Rajanpur	-	660	1728	2388
8	Faisal abad	1836	780	3040	5656
9	Jhang	-	864	2240	3104
10	TT Singh	-	648	1584	2232
11	Gujranwala	1164	1068	1632	3864
12	Gujrat	-	540	1584	2124
13	Hafizabad	-	360	768	1128
14	M. Bahauddin	-	540	1296	1836
15	Narowal	-	360	864	1224
16	Sialkot	264	372	1248	1884
17	Lahore	3240	0	640	3880
18	Kasur	-	864	1728	2592
19	Nankana	-	540	1840	2380
20	Okara	-	540	1728	2268
21	Sheikhupura	-	900	2160	3060
22	Multan	1656	240	1536	3432
23	Khanewal	-	732	2496	3228
24	Lodhran	-	576	1152	1728
25	Pakpattan	-	384	864	1248
26	Sahiwal	-	360	1152	1512
27	Vehari	-	540	1872	2412
28	Attock	-	900	2000	2900
29	Chakwal	-	540	1296	1836
30	Jhelum	-	540	1152	1692
31	Rawalpindi	1632	936	2032	4600
32	Sargodha	324	648	2688	3660
33	Bhakkar	-	720	1536	2256
34	Khushab	-	360	768	1128
35	Mianwali	-	540	1152	1692

The sample was selected in two stages. Within each of the 273 sampling domains[1], enumeration areas (enumeration blocks in urban areas or village/mouzas/dehs in rural areas) were selected with Probability Proportional to Sizes. Household listing was carried out within each randomly selected enumeration areas and a systematic sample of 12 households in urban areas and 16 households in rural areas was randomly drawn. The total sample size for the survey was 91,280 households. The sample was not self-weighting and sample weights were used to report results. A more detailed description of the sample design can be found in Appendix A.

[1] The number of all combinations of tehsils/ towns by area of residence (rural, major city, other urban) is equal to 273 (see Table SD.1 in Appendix A).

1.5. Questionnaires

Questionnaires for the Punjab MICS 2007–08 were based on MICS–3 model questionnaires with some modifications and additions to accommodate additional indicators selected by the Government of the Punjab. A household questionnaire was administered in each sampled household, with three major sections: information on all household members, individual questionnaires for each ever-married woman aged 15–49 years, and a children's section administered to mother or caretakers of children under 5 years of age. The questionnaires included the following modules:

- Household Questionnaire
  - Household Listing
  - Education
  - Income and Employment
  - Water and Sanitation
  - Child Labour
  - Disability
  - Maternal Mortality
  - Household Characteristics
  - Salt Iodisation
  - Drinking Water Testing
- Questionnaire for Individual Woman
  - Child Mortality
  - Maternal and Newborn Health
  - Contraception
  - HIV/AIDS
- Questionnaire for Children Under 5
  - Birth Registration
  - Vitamin A
  - Breastfeeding
  - Care during Illness
  - BCG Immunisation
  - Anthropometry

The MICS–3 model questionnaires were revised and customised to suit local conditions and translated from English into the Urdu language. The Urdu version of the questionnaire was pre-tested in November 2007 in the urban area of Faisalabad and the rural area of Kasur on a set of households that was not included in the survey sample. Questionnaires were modified based on the results of the pre-test.

1.6. Training and Fieldwork

Due to the large sample size and to ease management of the large fieldwork operation while assuring quality and proper supervision, the province was divided into ten regions of 3–5 districts each: Bahawalpur, DG Khan, Faisalabad, Gujranwala, Lahore I, Lahore II, Multan, Rawalpindi, Sahiwal and Sargodha. The BOS assigned one senior officer as Regional Supervisor who was responsible for all aspects of fieldwork in his or her region.

Household listing began in October 2007. The Federal Bureau of Statistics (FBS) trained 300 listers taken by BOS from line departments and academia, and supervised the process through its regional offices.

A 5-day training of 22 master trainers was conducted in Lahore during November 2007. Master trainers comprised of technical staff from the BOS, female doctors from the health department and professional trainers engaged by UNICEF. The training was conducted by a private sector consultancy firm, Employment through Creativity Integration Pvt Ltd. A manual was developed training interviewers and supervisory staff. Field enumeration staff were trained by master trainers at the regional level through 24 sessions spread over a week each in December 2007 . Each session was standardised in terms of duration, content, material and instructional methodology and provided adequate opportunities for hands-on practice and closely supervised field work. Standardised instruction manuals for team supervisors and interviewers were developed and used during training and fieldwork. Each training session concluded with a standard evaluation of the participants.

A total of 86 team supervisors led the interviewer teams. Each team comprised one male and two female interviewers. The male interviewers were responsible for locating sampled households, introductions, administering the household modules and performing water testing. The female interviewers administered the women and children modules to eligible women and mothers or caretakers of children. They also performed the anthropometric measurements on children. Depending on the size of the household, administration of each questionnaire took about 35–45 minutes.

Each team supervisor supported two teams in urban or three teams in rural areas. Supervisors ensured that the visited household was one identified through the sampling process. They were also responsible for completeness and quality of work, keeping to schedules, and arranging transport and accommodation. Team supervisors were the primary link between regional supervisors and interviewers, and reported on their teams' progress and performance regularly. Teams were instructed to complete one cluster a day. All cluster and control sheets were delivered by team supervisors to their regional supervisors who forwarded them to the BOS headquarters in Lahore after two days to allow the completion of the water test.

To establish the credibility of the survey, the University of the Punjab's Social Work Department was engaged as an independent monitoring organisation and was involved in the survey process from the beginning. This third party monitoring was intended to support, assess and report on the quality of all aspects of the survey work. The monitors covered questionnaire design, training, listing, fieldwork and back-checking of filled-in questionnaires, data management and report writing. The third party monitoring report is included in Appendix D.

Team supervisors were largely taken from the BOS, Crop Reporting Service (CRS), Agriculture, Health and Social Welfare departments. The interviewers were engaged from the BOS and other government line departments including Population Welfare, Health and CRS and included university graduates through the Gender Reform Action Plan and NGOs. In total, 669 interviewers, 86 team supervisors and 10 regional supervisors were involved in data collection. Thus 765 field enumeration staff participated in fieldwork for the survey from 12 December 2007 to 10 April 2008.

1.7. Data Processing and Analysis

Questionnaire responses received a preliminary edit on the spot by team supervisors. At the end of the day, the team supervisor and interviewers reviewed each questionnaire and filled in the cluster control sheet. The regional supervisors checked randomly selected questionnaires. Data editors deployed by the data management organisation conducted a final edit and check before data entry.

Data handling and processing was managed by an experienced private sector agency which was responsible for survey data management and processing, including pre-entry editing, data entry, verification and consistency checks, preliminary tabulations and frequencies, support of the data analysis process and preparation of final data for dissemination in electronic form.

In total, 48 data editors, 78 data entry operators and eight data supervisors and quality control staff took part in the data processing operation. They were trained in four batches during May 2008. The two trainings for editors were conducted by Punjab MICS master trainers following the curriculum used in training interviewers.

For better quality control, all questionnaires were double entered and internal consistency checks were performed. The data management operation site was housed within the BOS premises to ensure close monitoring. A short-term international consultant was engaged by UNICEF to review the technical aspects of data entry operation during June 2008 who recommend improvements in the data management process.

Data processing began on 10 May and concluded on 15 September 2008. Procedures and standard programs developed under the global MICS–3 project and adapted to the Punjab questionnaires were used. Data were entered and processed using the CSPro software after customising standard data entry programs, and were analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software program after customising the model syntax and tabulation plans. Syntax and tabulation plans were prepared for the additional indicators included in the survey.

Table numbers used in this report refer to the same numbers used in the global MICS–3 tabulation plan. Each table number is prefixed by two letters denoting the section to which the table belongs. Generally numbering of figures reflects the table numbers from which the data used in the figures are obtained.

1.8. Dimensions of Data Analysis

Data are presented for the entire province and for the 35 districts. Provincial data are also disaggregated by areas of residence, gender, age, levels of education and wealth index quintiles. Nine divisions are also included: 1) *Bahawalpur* (Bahawalpur, Bahawalnagar and RY Khan Districts), 2) *DG Khan* (DG Khan, Layyah, Muzaffargarh and Rajanpur Districts), 3) *Faisalabad* (Faisalabad, Jhang and TT Singh Districts), 4) *Gujranwala* (Gujranwala, Gujrat, Hafizabad, Mandi Bahauddin, Narowal and Sialkot Districts), 5) *Lahore* (Lahore, Kasur, Nankana Sahib and Sheikhupura Districts), 6) *Multan* (Multan, Khanewal, Lodhran and Vehari Districts), 7) *Rawalpindi* (Rawalpindi, Attock, Chakwal and Jhelum Districts), 8) *Sahiwal* (Sahiwal, Pakpattan and Okara Districts), and 9) *Sargodha* (Sargodha, Bhakkar, Khushab and Mianwali Districts).

District-specific data are disaggregated by tehsil or town, area of residence, sex, age, level of education and wealth index quintile and presented in volumes 2 to 36 of this report.

2 SAMPLE COVERAGE & THE CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS & RESPONDENTS

2.1. Sample Coverage

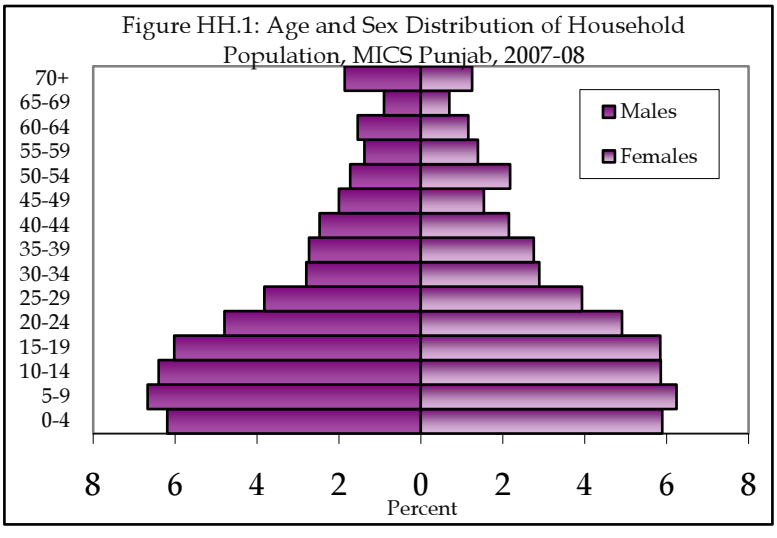
All 6,368 sampled clusters were successfully surveyed. Of the 91,280 households selected for the sample, 91,272 were found to be occupied and 91,075 were successfully interviewed: a response rate of just under 100 per cent. In the interviewed households, 87,279 ever-married women (age 15–49) were identified and 86,148 were successfully interviewed (97 per cent currently married and 3 per cent formerly married), yielding a response rate of 99 per cent. Of the 71,507 children under 5 listed in household questionnaires, 70,226 child questionnaires were answered, a response rate of 98 per cent. The overall response rates for women and under-fives were 99 and 98 per cent respectively (Table HH.1). Response rates were high across all districts and areas of residence.

2.2. Characteristics of Households

The age and sex distribution of the survey population is shown in Table HH.2. This distribution is also used to produce the population pyramid in Figure HH.1. In the 91,075 households successfully interviewed, 592,843 household members were listed. Of these, 303,804 were males and 289,039 females. The average household size was 6.5: close to 6.6 recorded in Punjab MICS 2003–04 but slightly lower than 7.2 observed in Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (PDHS) 2006–07. The mean number of persons per room was found to be 3.7 – close to the Punjab MICS 2003–04 finding of 3.4 (Tables HC.10).

Punjab's age profile is experiencing rapid change as a much greater proportion of its population falls into younger age groups. The largest age cohort is the 5–9 age group, and decreases with each subsequent 5-year interval. The province's population is relatively young, with a median age of 20 years, ie half the population is below 20 years of age. The single-year age distribution shows a constant decline in population size in each year after age 20 (Table DQ.1 in Appendix C).

Figure HH.1: Age and Sex Distribution of Household Population, MICS Punjab, 2007-08



As with other surveys, Punjab MICS 2007–08 shows a concentration of women aged 50– 54. Indeed, the single year age distribution in Table DQ.1 shows a leap from age 49 to 50 for women. This was less pronounced at 4–5 year boundary, for children under 5 years of age. Table DQ.1 shows a common error of "digit preference" which produces age heaping at ages ending in 0 and 5, due to a common problem in Pakistan of misreporting age which was also observed in Punjab MICS 2003–04, the 1998 census and other surveys. In the Punjab MICS 2007–08, particular efforts were made to minimise age reporting errors by training interviewers in age probing techniques. Reference calendars of major events were also provided to assist in determining approximate age for respondents who could not provide accurate age or date of birth. Nevertheless, errors in recording ages and date of birth could not be totally eliminated.

The 0–14 age group makes up about 37 per cent of the total population compared to 40 per cent in 2003–2004, while the population aged 65 and above comprises only 4.7 per cent compared to 4.8 per cent in 2003–2004. The economically active population (15–64 years) comprises 58 per cent of the Punjab's total population (Table HH.2) compared to previous 56 per cent. While the broad age structure is comparable to that reported in the Punjab MICS 2003–04, the overall dependency ratio is lower, at 72 compared 80.

The year of birth was collected for all interviewed women but about 32 per cent did not report the exact month and year of birth (Table DQ.6 in Appendix C). This should be taken into consideration in results interpretation. Only about 0.3 per cent of children under 5 had both month and year unreported, while for 11 per cent the month of birth was not reported.

Table HH.3 provides basic background information on households. Within households, the sex of the household head, area of residence, district and number of household members are shown. The table shows the numbers of observations of background characteristics by major categories of analysis. Since sample weights were normalised, the weighted and unweighted overall total number of households are equal (see Appendix A).

About 69 per cent of households were in rural areas, while the rest were urban. District distribution of households generally correlated with the Punjab MICS 2003–04 and with census data except in Lahore District. Province-wide, more than half of households (56 per cent) had 4–7 members reflecting the large family sizes prevalent here. One-member households were very rare, at about 1 per cent. of the households surveyed, 47 per cent contained at least one child under 5 and 82 per cent had at least one woman aged 15–49 years. A small minority of households (5 per cent) in the Punjab are headed by females.

2.3. Characteristics of Respondents

Tables HH.4 and HH.5 provide information on background characteristics of female respondents aged 15–49 and of children under 5 years of age. In both tables, the overall total numbers of weighted and unweighted observations are equal, since sample weights have been normalised. In addition to providing information on background characteristics of women and children, these tables show the number of observations in each background category, which are then used in subsequent tabulations.

Table HH.4 provides background characteristics of female respondents 15–49 years of age, and shows information on area of residence, district, age, marital status, motherhood status, education[2] and wealth index quintiles[3].

Punjab MICS 2007–08 sampled ever-married women, of whom 69 per cent reside in rural areas. Most ever-married women are aged 25–29 years (21 per cent) while only 3 per cent of ever-married women are in the youngest age group, 15–19 years. The majority of the 86,148 successfully interviewed women were currently married (97 per cent) and had given birth in the past (87 per cent). About 60 per cent of ever-married women never received any form of education while 15 per cent had primary education and 18 per cent middle or secondary education. A very small percentage (0.1 per cent) had non-standard education or attended a

[2] Unless otherwise stated, "education" refers to educational level attended by the respondent throughout this report when it is used as a background variable.

[3] Principal components analysis was performed by using information on household goods and amenities (assets), assigning weights to each asset and thus obtaining wealth scores. The assets used in these calculations were : number of rooms for sleeping per member; material used for floor, roof and wall of dwelling; type of cooking fuel; electricity; gas; radio; television; cable television; mobile and non-mobile phone; computer; internet access; refrigerator; air conditioner; washing machine; cooler; microwave; sewing machine; iron; water filter; motorised pump; watch; bicycle; motorcycle/scooter; animal-drawn cart; car or truck; source of drinking water and type of sanitation facility. Each household was weighted by the number of household members and the household population was divided into five groups of equal size, from the lowest quintile to the highest quintile, based on the household wealth score. The wealth index is assumed to capture long-term wealth through information on 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 and 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 Rutstein and Johnson, 2004 and Filmer and Pritchett, 2001.

madrassa, which does not teach a full standard curriculum. The distribution across wealth index quintiles was generally even.

Some background characteristics of children under 5 years of age are presented in Table HH.5. These include distribution of children by sex, area of residence, district, age in months, mothers' or caretakers' education and wealth index quintiles.

The percentage of male children under 5 is 51 per cent, against 49 per cent for female children. The majority (72 per cent) of these children reside in rural areas. The smallest groups comprise of children aged 0–5 months (11 per cent) and 6–11 months (10 per cent). The proportion of older children was higher and almost equally distributed, at about 20 per cent in each age group. Distribution of children under 5 according to mothers' education level follows the education pattern from the women's sample: 60 per cent of mothers have no education, while 40 per cent received some form of education. Only 8 per cent of children aged 0–59 months have mothers with higher education. In cases where the mother did not live in the household, the education level of the caretaker was considered.

3.1. Literacy

Literacy, an important indicator for monitoring progress towards universal primary education, was assessed by enumerating household members who reported the ability to both read and write with understanding in any language, excluding Quranic reading, if this was the only response.

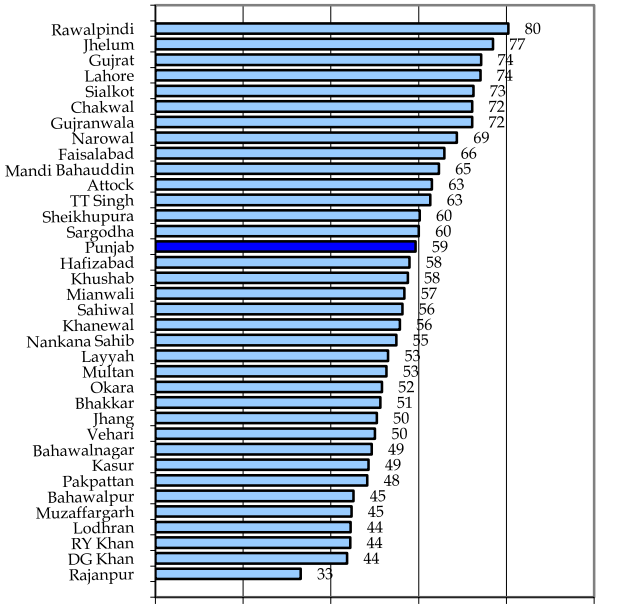
Literacy Rate (10+ years)

Literacy rates amongst household members above 10 years of age is presented in Table ED.8A. More than half (59 per cent) of the Punjab population above 10 years is literate, with a clear, sharp differential between males (69 per cent) and females (50 per cent). Nevertheless, the surveys shows an improvement in overall 10+ years literacy compared to the Punjab MICS 2003–04 which reported 54 per cent amongst all 10+ year-olds: 63 per cent amongst males and 44 per cent amongst females.

Literacy (10+ years) varies considerably between urban and rural areas , with about half (52 per cent) of rural-dwellers literate compared to 77 per cent in major cities and 72 per cent in other urban areas. Gender disparities also exist by area of residence. In rural areas 64 per cent males are literate compared to only 40 per cent females. The gender gap is slightly narrower in major cities (males 81 per cent; females 74 per cent) and in other urban areas (males 78 per cent; females 65 per cent).

Literacy amongst people over 10 years of age increases where the older population is less literate than the younger. While there is the expected positive correlation with education, of those who have never attended school (47 per cent of the 10+ population), 37 per cent reported that they are literate.

Figure ED.8A: Literacy rate 10+ years
Percentage of household members aged 10+ years who are literate, MICS Punjab, 2007-08



Literacy rates (10+ years) were highest in the districts of Rawalpindi (80 per cent), Jhelum (77 per cent), Lahore and Gujrat (74 per cent each) and lowest in Rajanpur (33 per cent), DG Khan, RY Khan and Lodhran (44 per cent each) (Figure ED.8A).

Literacy Rate (15+ years)

Table ED.8B presents literacy rates of household members above 15 years of age, more than half (56 per cent) of whom are literate. Amongst males, the literacy rate, at 66 per cent, is 21 per cent higher than amongst females (45 per cent).

There has been some improvement since Punjab MICS 2003–04, which had the following results: overall 52 per cent; male 62 per cent; female 40 per cent.

Variations in 15+ literacy are similar to those in 10+ literacy, with lower rates in rural areas particularly for males. The gender gap is slightly narrower in major cities and in other urban areas. The district variations in literacy rates amongst 15+ year-olds are similar to those amongst 10+ year-olds.

Adult Literacy Rate (15–24 years)

The adult literacy rate (15–24 years) also termed the youth literacy rate and is shown in Table ED.8C. While the overall youth literacy rate is 73 per cent, amongst males it is 79 per cent and amongst females 68 per cent. Gender disparities exist in areas of residence, so 76 per cent of rural males are literate compared to 58 per cent of rural females. The younger population, aged 15–19, is slightly less literate than those aged 20–24: amongst males, 80 per cent compared to 78 per cent, and amongst females 70 per cent compared to 66 per cent. The highest wealth index quintile has the highest youth literacy rate, especially amongst women and girls: amongst males, the highest wealth index quintile has a literacy rate of 94 per cent compared to 52 per cent in the lowest, and amongst females 95 per cent compared to 19 per cent.

3.2. Pre-Primary and Secondary School Participation

Universal access to basic education and the completion of primary education are important targets for the Millennium Development Goals. Education is a vital prerequisite for other development initiatives including 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.

To assess school participation, the survey collected data from households on student attendance in the current and previous year, frequency of attendance, and the number who had ever attended school. Thus primary and secondary school attendance indicators pertain to attendance rather than enrolment. Enrolment figures cannot be readily calculated from this survey as no direct questions about enrolment were asked.

Preschool Attendance

Fourteen per cent of children aged 3–4 years were currently attending preschool, with comparable attendance for boys and girls (Table ED.1). In urban areas preschool attendance was almost double that in rural areas. A much higher percentage of children aged 4 years attend preschool (22 per cent) compared to those aged 3 years (5 per cent). Preschool attendance increases markedly with the mother's education and the household's wealth index. Large variations exist between districts, with under 5 per cent of children aged 3–4 years in Rajanpur and DG Khan Districts attending preschool compared to more than a quarter in Lahore and Gujranwala Districts.

Net Intake Rate in Primary Education

Under the Punjab education system, the age of entry to primary school is 5 years. Since many children enter later, this survey also considered entry age of 6 years . Of 5-year-olds, 19 per cent are in Grade 1, and of 6-year-olds 38 per cent (Table ED.2), with only a narrow gender gap. These rates vary by area of residence, and more urban children aged 5 and 6 years enter Grade 1 than rural children. A positive correlation with the mother's education was observed: for children aged 5 and 6 years the highest rates were observed for children whose mothers have higher education: 30 per cent for entry at age 5 and 64 per cent for entry at age 6.

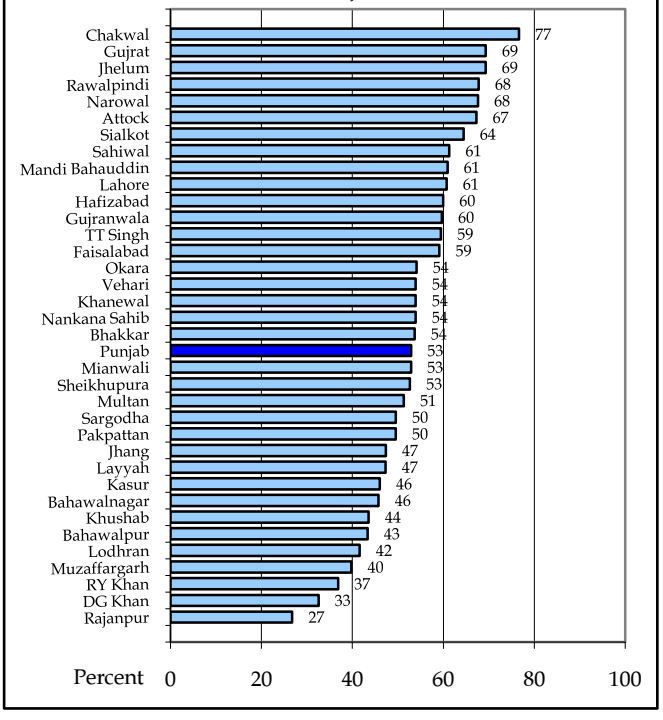
Net Attendance Rate (NAR) – Primary

Table ED.3A presents net primary attendance rates, ie the number of primary school-aged children (5–9 years) who are attending primary school as a percentage of the total number of children in that age group. Overall, about half of children of primary school age in the Punjab attend primary or secondary school (53 percent). This represents a slight increase from the

Punjab MICS 2003–04 rate of 47 per cent. Boys have a slightly higher NAR (54 per cent) compared to girls (52 per cent). In urban areas, 64 per cent of primary school-aged children attend school compared to only 49 per cent in rural areas. This disparity is more pronounced for girls (urban 65 per cent; rural 47 per cent) than for boys (urban 62 per cent; rural 51 per cent).

Attendance rates are lowest for children 5 years of age at only 19 per cent. This may be due to the fact (observed in Table ED.3A) that many children enter school at age 6 rather than age 5. School attendance increases with mothers' education: (higher education 73 per cent; secondary 72 per cent; middle 67 per cent; primary 65 per cent; no education 46 per cent). Children in the highest wealth quintile are more than twice as likely to attend primary school (highest 71 per cent; lowest 31 per cent).

Figure ED.3A: Net primary attendance rate (NAR), MICS Punjab, 2007-08



Large differences exist between districts, ranging from over 65 per cent in Attock, Narowal, Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Gujrat and Chakwal to below 40 per cent in Rajanpur, DG Khan and RY Khan (Figure ED.3A).

Gross Attendance Rate (GAR) – Primary

Table ED.3B presents the gross primary attendance rate, which considers the number of children of all ages who are attending primary school as a percentage of the total number of children of primary school age (5–9 years).

The GAR at the primary level in the Punjab is 97 per cent. The rates vary by sex, area of residence, mother's education, wealth index, division and district. Boys have a higher rate (102 per cent) than girls (93 per cent) and urban areas have higher rates (109 per cent) than rural areas (93 per cent). Thus more boys than girls, and more urban children than rural-dwellers (of all ages) attend primary school. Gross primary attendance rates increase sharply with the wealth index, from 62 per cent in the lowest quintile to 113 per cent in the highest.

Comparing the gross primary attendance rate (97 per cent) with the net primary attendance rate (53 per cent) indicates that many children in primary school at the time of the survey were over age: this is consistent across background characteristics. The difference between these rates shows that over-age children were 44 per cent in Punjab Province.

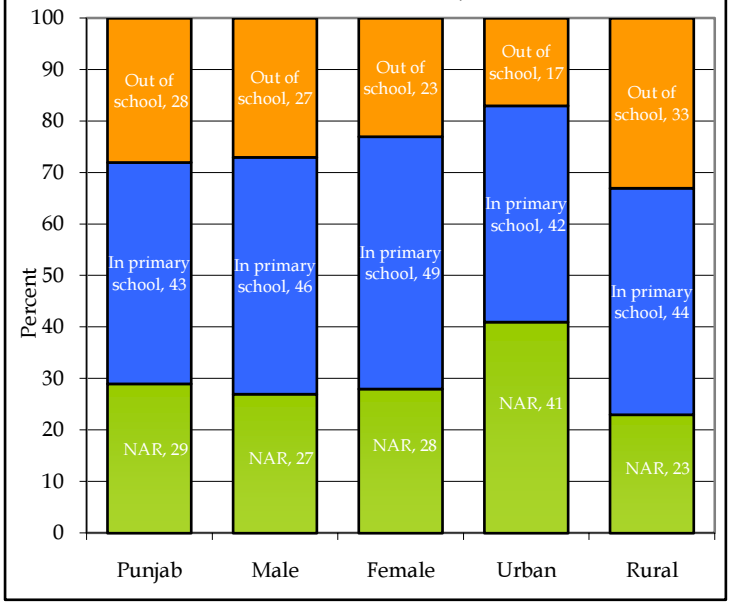
Government and Private Primary School Attendance

Table ED.3C shows the distribution of children aged 5–9 years attending various types of primary schools. In the surveyed households, 57 per cent attend government schools and 43 per cent attend private schools. In rural areas, more children attend government school (69 per cent) than private (30 per cent). Mothers with middle or higher education are more likely to send their children to private schools than those with primary or no education. As expected, the type of school strongly correlates with the wealth index. The type of school also varies markedly by district: more children attend private schools than government schools in Lahore, Gujranwala, Sialkot, Faisalabad, Rawalpindi, Sheikhupura and Gujrat Districts.

Net Attendance Rate (NAR) – Middle/ Secondary

The middle/secondary school net attendance rate (NAR) is presented in Table ED.4. Only 29 per cent of children of appropriate age (10–14 years) attend middle or secondary school. The remaining 71 per cent are either out of school or in primary school. The secondary school net attendance rate is similar for girls (28 per cent) and for boys (30 per cent). Net attendance rates are especially low in rural areas (23 per cent), for children aged 10 years (5 per cent), for children of mothers with no education (21 per cent) and children in the lowest wealth quintile (8 per cent).

Figure ED.4: Percentage of secondary school NAR, secondary school age children attending primary school and secondary school children out of school, MICS Punjab, 2007-08



As Table ED.4W shows, almost two in five (43 per cent) of children of secondary school age are in primary school, and 29 per cent are out of school. The middle/ secondary NAR is greater for boys than girls. More secondary school-aged rural children (33 per cent) are out of school compared to urban children (17 per cent), and more are attending primary school. Disparities also exist between districts.

Gender Parity Index (GPI)

The gender parity index (GPI), ie the proportion of girls in primary and middle/secondary education is shown in Table ED.7, showing rates obtained from net attendance rates. The table shows that gender parity for primary school is 0.98, indicating that more boys attend primary school than girls. The indicator drops slightly to 0.94 for middle/secondary education indicating that there are 94 girls for every 100 boys attending secondary school. The disadvantage of girls is slightly less pronounced in major cities, and more pronounced in rural areas where the parity index for primary school is 0.92 and 0.81 for middle/secondary school. Gender parity sharply improves with mothers' education and wealth index.

Table ED.7 show that gender parity for primary school is more than one in Narowal, Rawalpindi, Mandi Bahauddin, Faisalabad, Gujranwala, Sheikhupura, Sialkot, Lahore and Gujrat, with Narowal having a striking gender parity index of 1.12. For secondary school, gender parity index is more than one for Gujranwala, Lahore, Gujrat, Sialkot, TT Singh, Narowal and Sheikhupura Districts, with Gujranwala (1.16), Lahore (1.12) and Gujrat (1.11) having particularly high indices. This suggests that more girls than boys attend school in these districts.

3.3. Distance from Educational Facility

Table ED.9A shows the percentage of households with government or private schools for boys or girls at a distance of less than 2 kilometres, 2–5 kilometres and over 5 kilometres.

More than 90 per cent of households have public schools within 2 kilometres, including 91 per cent in rural areas and 96 per cent in urban areas. Over all, 75 per cent of households have private schools less than 2 kilometres away; this, however, is only true of about half of rural households. Households in the lowest quintile are less likely to have government schools nearby (boys 83 per cent; girls 78 per cent) and profoundly less for private schools (boys 37 per cent; girls 36 per cent).

4.1 Water and Sanitation

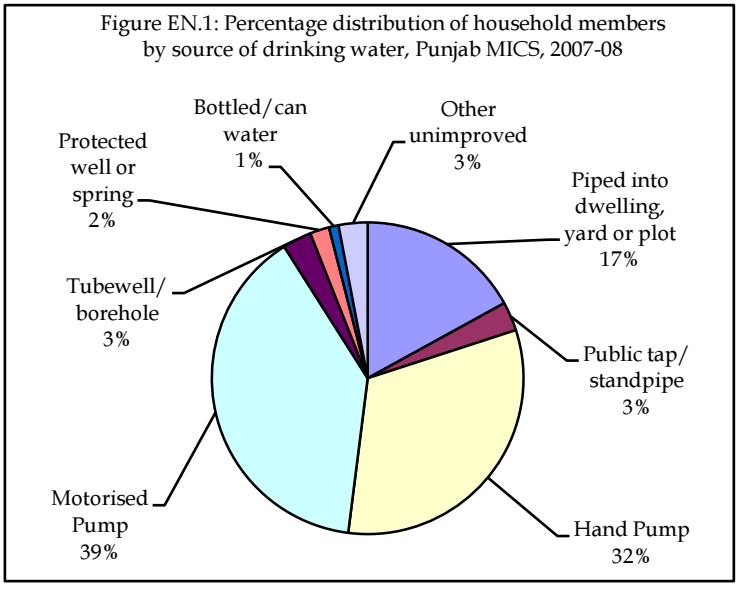
Safe drinking water is a human right and a basic necessity for good health. Unsafe drinking water can be a significant carrier of diarrhoeal and other diseases such as cholera, typhoid and dysentery. Drinking water can also be polluted with chemical, physical and microbiological contaminants which may have harmful effects on human health. Access to drinking water may be especially important for women and children who often bear the primary responsibility for carrying water, particularly in rural areas.

The MDG target is to reduce by half, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation, while the World Fit for Children (WFFC) calls for a reduction in the proportion of households without access to hygienic sanitation facilities and affordable and safe drinking water by at least one-third.

4.2 Source of Drinking Water

The distribution of population by source of drinking water is shown in Table and Figure EN.1. Improved sources of drinking water include piped water (into dwelling, yard or plot), public tap or standpipe, hand pump, motorised pump, tubewell or turbine, protected well, protected spring, and rainwater collection. Bottled water may be considered an improved drinking water source as long as households use other water sources for purposes such as hand washing, cooking etc. Punjab relies primarily on motorised pumps (39 per cent), hand pumps (32 per cent), piped water (17 per cent) and public taps or standpipes (3 per cent). It should be noted that the motorised pump, a mechanical pump connected to a main water source (borehole or water supply pipeline), influences responses to the use of piped water. This is particularly important in urban areas where most households use motorised pumps connected to a piped water source. This may have contributed to the low reported rate of 20 per cent use of piped water as households may report motorised pumps which are installed on water supply pipelines or underground storage inside dwellings used to store drinking water from pipelines.

Figure EN.1: Percentage distribution of household members by source of drinking water, Punjab MICS, 2007-08



Water supply from tankers and carts accounting for less than 1 per cent are the main unimproved source of drinking water and are mostly found in major cities. Overall, 97 per cent of the population have access to improved sources of drinking water.

The source of drinking water for the population does not vary greatly by area of residence and district (Table EN.1). In rural areas, 97 per cent use water from an improved source, mainly hand pump and motorised pump. Major cities have 95 per cent usage: mainly piped water and motorised pump, while in other urban areas more than half use motorised pumps, 14 per cent use hand pumps and 25 per cent use piped water. In most districts, over 95 per cent of the population have access to improved sources of drinking water. Two districts, Chakwal and DG

Khan, with 89 per cent each, have less than 90 per cent. These results are generally similar to those from the Punjab MICS 2003–04.

Water Treatment

In-house treatment of water is presented in Table EN.2. Households were asked how they treat water at home to make it safer to drink: boiling, adding bleach or chlorine, water filters and solar disinfection were considered proper treatment of drinking water. The table shows the percentage of the population using appropriate water treatment methods on water from improved and unimproved drinking water sources.

About 94 per cent of the population drink untreated water. Boiling (3 per cent) and using a water filter (2 per cent) are the most common methods for those who use any treatment technique. Five per cent of household members use an appropriate water treatment method for all drinking water sources, both for improved and unimproved. Use of appropriate water treatment methods varies by area of residence with the highest percentage occurring in major cities (21 per cent) followed by other urban areas (7 per cent) and is negligible in rural areas (under 1 per cent).

This indicator varies markedly with the education level of the head of the household and wealth index. Appropriate water treatment was mostly associated with households whose heads have higher education (20 per cent) and with households in the highest quintile (22 per cent).

Significant variations exist by district. People in Lahore District had the highest use of appropriate water treatment (24 per cent) mostly boiling (13 per cent) or filtration (11 per cent) followed by Rawalpindi (13 per cent) and Sialkot (10 per cent) Districts. Other districts range from 8 per cent to under 1 per cent with the lowest usage in Bahawalnagar, Mianwali, Layyah and Bhakkar (less than 1 per cent each).

Table EN.3 shows a high percentage of households have drinking water source on the premises (92 per cent). For 5 per cent of households, it takes less than 30 minutes to bring water back to the home, while only 1 per cent spend more than an hour. About 97 per cent of households have access to drinking water within half an hour. Excluding households with water on the premises, the average time to the source of drinking water is 23 minutes.

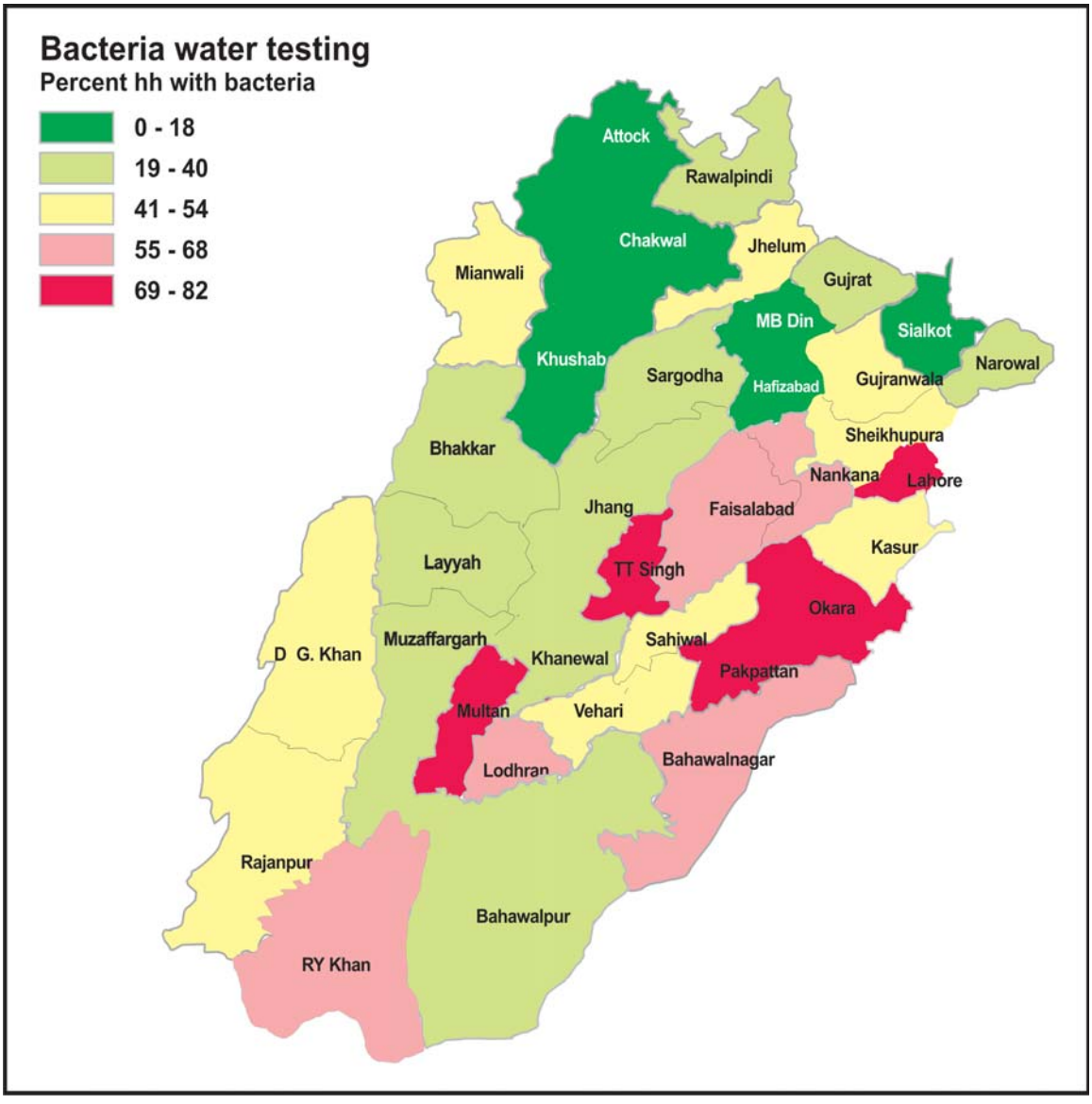
Variations exist by district. Fewer households in Rawalpindi, DG Khan, Chakwal, Rajanpur, Khushab and Faisalabad have water on the premises (below 85 per cent).

Safe Drinking Water Without Bacteria

A sample of 100 ml of the water usually used for drinking was taken at source from each household. Trained interviewers tested these samples for bacteria (Coliforms/ E. Coli). Testing including storing the sample for 24–48 hours for incubation and then checking the water colour as indicative of the presence of bacteria.

The results are shown in Table EN.3A. Water samples were tested for 91 per cent of households, with rates varying between districts. The survey reveals that bacteria were found in about half of sampled households (49 per cent), thus making the water unsafe for drinking. The percentage of households with bacteria-contaminated drinking water was high in most districts. Lahore, Okara, Multan, Pakpattan and TT Singh had more than 70 per cent contaminated samples with Lahore having the highest percentage of 82 per cent. Some districts (Attock, Sialkot, Mandi Bahauddin, Khushab, Chakwal and Hafizabad) had less than 20 per cent households with bacteria contaminated drinking water.

Map 1



No bacterium was found in any sample taken from Hafizabad District during fieldwork. To confirm these exceptional results, a team from the BOS revisited 15 per cent of the district's randomly selected clusters and water testing was performed on two fresh samples from each cluster. This second round of testing confirmed the lack of bacterial contamination.

The highest rates of households with bacteria in drinking water were households that had tubewells or turbines (73 per cent), surface water (64 per cent) and piped into dwelling (58 per cent) as their source of drinking water (Table EN.3B).

Water samples were also tested for arsenic in the household. In addition, one water sample was collected from each cluster and tested for arsenic, fluoride and nitrate. Reporting on all these contaminants requires an in-depth analysis and results will be presented in a separate report on water quality in the Punjab.

Table EN.3B: Water Testing for Bacteria by Source of Drinking Water

Per cent distribution of household population according to water testing for bacteria by source of drinking water, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

Main source of drinking water	Per cent of households in which water was tested	Number of households	Number of households in which water was tested	Per cent of households		Total
				With bacteria	Without bacteria	
Punjab	86.7	91075	78995	48.8	51.2	100.0
Piped into dwelling	87.8	15453	13565	58.2	41.8	100.0
Piped into yard or plot	87.5	367	321	52.5	47.5	100.0
Public tap/standpipe	84.4	2761	2330	55.4	44.6	100.0
Hand Pump	85.3	29425	25108	41.8	58.2	100.0
Motorised Pump	87.5	34499	30195	48.2	51.8	100.0
Protected well within dwelling	84.7	687	582	26.5	73.5	100.0
Unprotected: well within or outside dwelling/ unprotected	86.0	406	349	37.1	62.9	100.0
Tubewell/turbine	88.1	2785	2454	73.0	27.0	100.0
Protected: well outside dwelling/ spring, rainwater	83.7	769	644	25.3	74.7	100.0
Tanker/Cart with small tank	80.0	661	529	49.0	51.0	100.0
Surface water	70.3	219	154	64.2	35.8	100.0
Bottled/canned water	92.2	1667	1537	55.8	44.2	100.0
Others	89.1	1376	1226	57.1	42.9	100.0

4.3 Sanitation

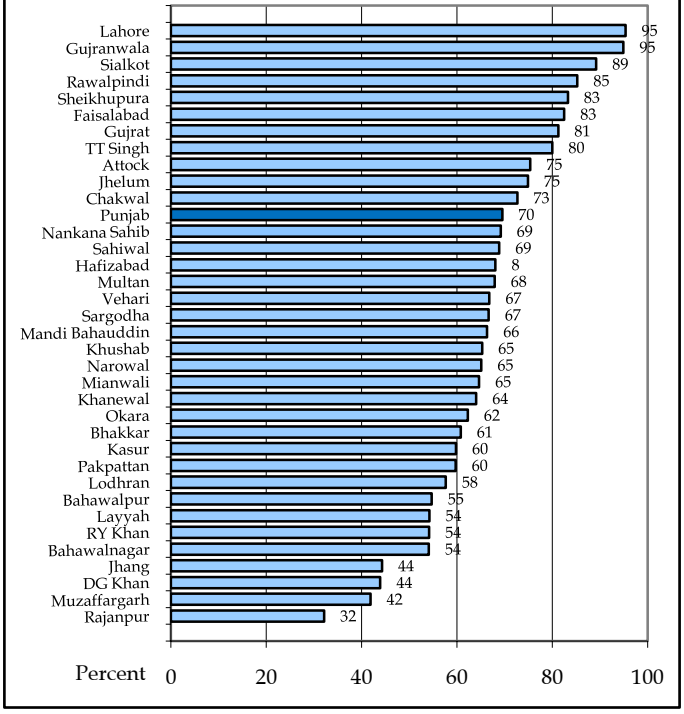
Sanitary Means of Excreta Disposal

Inadequate disposal of human excreta and personal hygiene are associated with a range of diseases including diarrhoeal diseases and polio. Improved sanitation facilities which may adequately dispose of excreta include flush toilets connected to sewerage systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with slabs and public or communal latrines.

In the Punjab 70 per cent of the population live in households using improved sanitation facilities (Table EN.5) with 67 per cent of the population using flush toilets. This is a significant improvement from the Punjab MICS 2003–04 when only 58 per cent of the population reported using improved sanitation facilities.

In urban areas 96 per cent of household members use improved sanitation facilities compared to 58 per cent in rural areas. Flush toilets piped to the sewerage system is the most common sanitation facility in major cities (75 per cent) and in other urban areas (41 per cent), while no facilities, bush or field (ie unimproved facilities) are most common in rural areas

Figure EN.5: Percentage of household population using sanitary means of excreta disposal, MICS Punjab, 2007-08



(42 per cent). The table indicates that use of improved sanitation facilities has a strong positive correlation with the education level of the head of the household and wealth index.

Figure EN.5 shows that residents of Rajanpur (32 per cent), Muzaffargarh (42 per cent), DG Khan (44 per cent) and Jhang (44 per cent) Districts were the least likely to use improved facilities.

Proper Disposal of Waste Water and Solid Waste

Improper disposal of waste can cause water contamination and be a source of health problems. Proper disposal of waste water is defined here as waste water disposal to sewerage connected with main line or open drain or a septic tank. As Table EN.11A shows, only 57 per cent of households dispose of waste water properly (96 per cent in major cities, 88 per cent in other urban areas and 41 per cent in rural areas). Nevertheless there has been significant improvement in recent years with proper disposal of waste water increasing from 43 per cent in Punjab MICS 2003–04 to 57 per cent. Proper disposal of waste water increases markedly by wealth index, from 9 per cent in the lowest quintile to 94 per cent in the highest quintile. There is a large variation by district, with percentages ranging from 18 per cent in Rajanpur to 95 per cent in Lahore (Figure EN.11A).

Figure EN.11A: Percent distribution of household population according to proper disposal of waste water, MICS Punjab, 2007-08

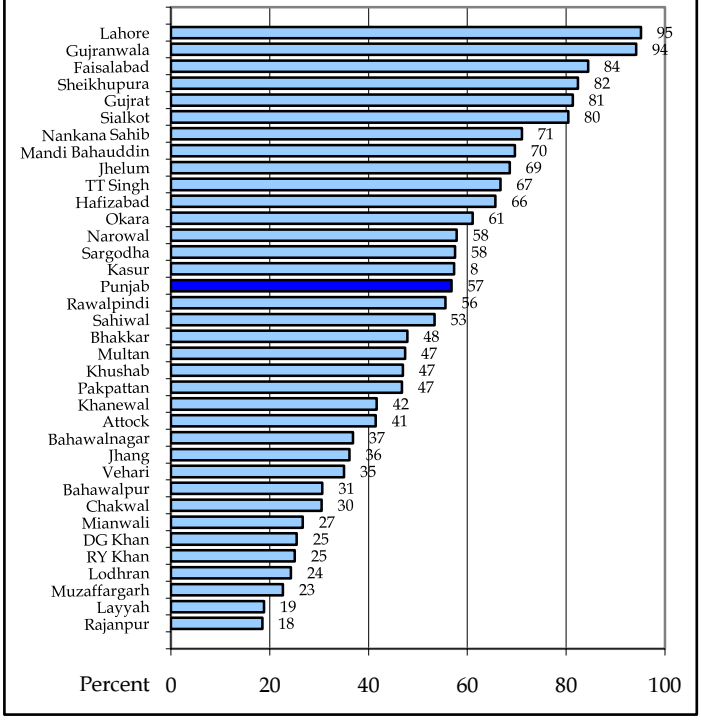


Table EN.11B shows survey results for proper disposal of solid waste. Only 14 per cent of households had a proper disposal system (ie collected by a municipal institution, disposed of by solid waste management department or collected from the home by a private company vehicle). More than three-quarters of households dispose of solid waste in open fields. This shows no significant change from the Punjab MICS 2003–04 which reported proper disposal rates of 15 per cent.

Significant variations exists by area of residence: in rural areas, less than 1 per cent of households dispose of solid waste properly compared to 44 per cent in urban areas. There is a marked positive association with education and wealth index. There is also a considerable variation by district, with Lahore District showing 57 per cent proper disposal of solid waste.

Washing Hands Adequately

The survey asked about the practice of washing hands before eating a meal and after using the latrine (Table EN.12A and 12.B). In this survey washing hands was considered adequate if all household members wash their hands with or without soap.

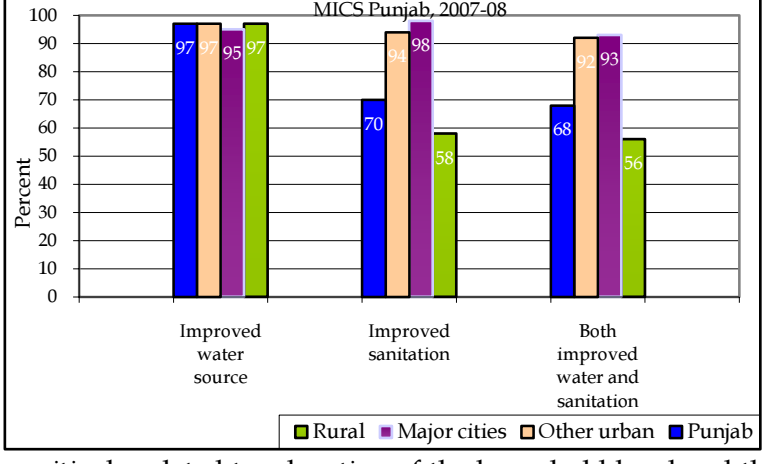
About half of household members wash hands adequately (with or without soap) before a meal (57 per cent), an increase from the Punjab MICS 2003–04 (41 per cent). The value of this indicator is 20 per cent more in urban areas (70 per cent) than in rural areas. The percentage of adequate hand washing before a meal increases with education and higher wealth quintiles. This practice was most common in Gujranwala (64 per cent), Lahore (69 per cent) and Rawalpindi (75 per cent) Districts and least in Sargodha (39 per cent) and DG Khan (42 per cent).

Washing hands after using the latrine follows a similar pattern. About two-thirds of household members wash hands adequately after using latrine (66 per cent), an increase from the Punjab MICS 2003–04 findings of 55 per cent. A large variation was seen by area of residence, with rural areas much lower (58 per cent) than urban areas (83 per cent). Relatively few household members wash hands adequately after using the latrine in Rajanpur (36 per cent), Sargodha (36 per cent) and Layyah (39 per cent).

Water and Sanitation

The differences in use of water and sanitation become clear when examining the percentage of the population who have access to both improved water sources and use sanitary means of excreta disposal, as presented in Table EN.7. Two of three households use both improved drinking sources and sanitary means of excreta disposal in the Punjab (68 per cent) including half of rural households (56 per cent), and about nine in ten urban households (Figure EN.7). Rajanpur, Muzaffargarh, DG Khan and Jhang Districts lagged behind with less than 50 per cent. As expected, this indicator is positively related to education of the household head and the wealth index.

Figure EN.7: Percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources and sanitary means of excreta disposal, MICS Punjab, 2007-08



ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

5

5.1. Reported Chronic Cough, Tuberculosis and Hepatitis

Chronic Cough

Table HC.1 presents responses to questions about chronic cough, tuberculosis and hepatitis. Two per cent of the population reported a chronic cough which had lasted for at least 3 weeks before the survey. The same percentage was reported by Punjab MICS 2003–04. A recent chronic cough is suggestive but not diagnostic of tuberculosis.

Results did not vary between urban and rural areas. Rates of chronic cough were higher in older age groups (55–59 year-olds 4 per cent; 60–69 year-olds 5 per cent; 70+ year-olds 7 per cent). The highest percentage of reports came from the lowest wealth quintile (3 per cent) and the lowest from the highest quintile (1 per cent). Bahawalpur District had the highest percentage (6 per cent) followed by RY Khan, TT Singh and Pakpattan (4 per cent each).

Tuberculosis

About 1 in 333 (0.3 per cent) of the surveyed population reported a diagnosis of tuberculosis in the past year, compared to the Punjab MICS 2003–04 result of about 1 in 200. No differences were observed by gender and area of residence (ie rural or urban) while lower percentages were observed amongst progressively more educated respondents and those belonging to higher wealth quintiles. Layyah (0.6 per cent) and Muzaffargarh (0.7 per cent) Districts have the largest population diagnosed with tuberculosis.

Hepatitis

About 1 in 140 (0.7 per cent) of the surveyed population reported a diagnosis of hepatitis in the past year (Table HC.1). In urban areas, more people reported a diagnosis in major cities (0.9 per cent) than in other urban areas (0.7 per cent). Percentages ranged between 0.7 per cent in the lowest wealth index quintile and 0.9 per cent in the highest. There were significant variations among districts ranging from 0.3 to 1.2 per cent.

5.2. Care Provided by Lady Health Worker

About half of women aged 15–49 reported a visit by a Lady Health Worker (LHW) in the month preceding the survey (Table HC.2) – a significant increase from the 35 per cent reported in Punjab MICS 2003–04. LHWs mostly visited to provide Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS), vitamins, medicines and useful information. LHWs are largely intended to serve rural areas. The fewest visits (36 per cent) were reported by the highest wealth quintile and the most to those in the second, third and fourth quintiles (56–58 per cent). About 46 per cent of households in the lowest wealth quintile were visited by LHWs. Between districts, the fewest visits occurred in Sheikhupura, Faisalabad and Lahore Districts (less than 23 per cent).

5.3. Physical Access to Health Facility

About 75 per cent of the population are within half an hour of the nearest health facility, with 57 per cent reporting that the nearest was a government facility and 42 per cent that it was a private facility (Table HC.3). In rural areas, more respondents reported the nearest facility to be a government facility (62 per cent) than private (38 per cent). The opposite was true in urban areas (government 46 per cent; private 53 per cent). Most of the urban population (95 per cent) can readily access health facilities in under half an hour, whereas only two-thirds of those in rural areas have this privilege (66 per cent). Less than half of people in Pakpattan and Rajanpur were within a half hour distance from the nearest health facility compared to over 90 per cent in Hafizabad, Lahore, Gujrat and Gujranwala Districts.

6 CHILD MORTALITY

One of the overarching goals of the MDGs and WFFC is to reduce infant and under-five mortality. The MDGs call for under-five mortality to be reduced by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015. Monitoring progress towards this goal is an important but difficult objective. Direct questioning in households often yields inaccurate results while directly measuring child mortality from birth histories is time-consuming, expensive, and requires intensive training and supervision. Instead, indirect methods have been developed which produce robust estimates comparable with those obtained through other means, and minimise the effects of memory lapse, or misinterpreted definitions and poor interviewing technique.

The infant mortality rate is the probability of dying before the first birthday. The under-five mortality rate is the probability of dying before the fifth birthday. This survey calculated infant and under-five mortality rates based on an indirect estimation technique known as the Brass method (United Nations 1983; 1990a; 1990b) using the mean number of children ever born to 5 year age cohorts of women aged 15–49 years and the proportion of children who died for the same 5 year cohorts. The Brass method converts these data into probabilities of dying and takes into account both the mortality risks to which children were exposed and their length of exposure to the risk of dying, assuming a particular model age pattern of mortality. Based on previous information on mortality in the Punjab, the South Asian model life table was selected as the most appropriate. The same model was used in Punjab MICS 2003–04. Infant and under-five mortality estimates were calculated by averaging mortality estimates obtained from women aged 25–29 and 30–34 years, and referring to Punjab MICS 2003–04. Mortality estimates were obtained using the United Nations Qfive computer program (United Nations, 1990a) implemented in SPSS. The rates of childhood mortality are expressed as deaths per 1,000 live births.

Under-Five Mortality Rate

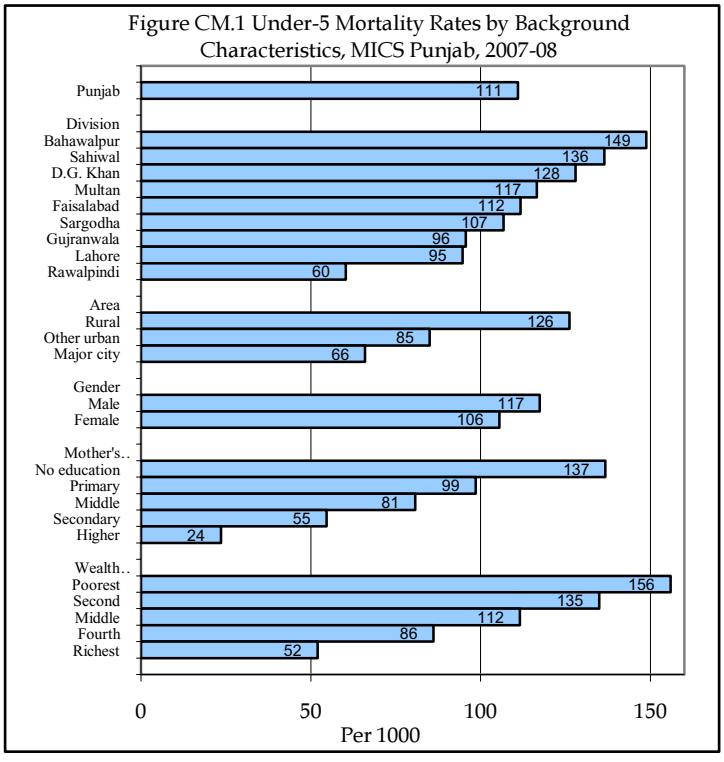
The Punjab's under-five mortality rate (U5MR) was estimated at 111 deaths per 1,000 births. This means that around one in nine children born in the Punjab die before reaching their fifth birthday. Sixty-nine per cent of deaths under age 5 occur in the first year of life; the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is 77 deaths per 1,000 births.

Punjab MICS 2003–04 (referencing the period 1997–2001) reported similar patterns. However, Punjab MICS 2007–08 found mortality rates in rural areas to be generally higher than those reported in the previous survey, while those in major cities are generally lower, especially the U5MR. Districts' mortality estimates vary between Punjab MICS 2003–04 and Punjab MICS 2007–08. Further examination of these apparent differences and their determinants should be taken up in a separate, more detailed analysis.

As expected, male children are more likely to die in infancy than female children. Infant and under-five mortality rates are highest in rural areas (U5MR 126; IMR 86), while figures for urban area are about 35–40 per cent lower. Mortality is lower in major cities compared to other urban areas. There are also significant differences between educational levels. The probability of dying

amongst children in the highest wealth index quintile are considerably lower than the provincial average.

Figure CM.1 shows the differentials in under-five mortality rates by background characteristics. Children in major cities of the Punjab experience a lower risk of dying before 5 years of age than children in other urban areas and in rural areas (major cities 66; other urban 85; rural 126 per 1,000 live births).



A sharp negative association exists between child mortality and mother's education. With each increment in mothers' education, the probability of children dying decreases. Under-five mortality rates rise from 24 per 1,000 live births for mothers with higher education to 137 per 1,000 live births for mothers without any education. Similar differences in mortality rates are found in terms of the wealth index. Children in the lowest wealth quintile have thrice the under-five mortality rates compared to those in the highest. The probability of dying among children in the top quintile households is almost 50 per cent lower than the provincial estimates.

7 NUTRITION

7.1. Nutritional Status

Malnutrition is associated with more than half of all children's deaths worldwide. Undernourished children are more likely to die from common childhood illnesses, and those who survive are subject to recurring sicknesses like diarrhoeal diseases, respiratory infections and faltering growth. Three-quarters of the 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, and the WFFC goal is to reduce the prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age by at least one-third between 2000–2010, with special attention to children under 2 years of age. Reducing the prevalence of malnutrition is a key to achieving the goal to reduce child mortality.

A well-nourished population has a reference distribution of height and weight for children under 5 years of age. Under-nourishment can be gauged by comparing children to a reference population. For this report, UNICEF and the World Health Organisation recommended the use of the WHO/ CDC/NCHS reference population. Each of the three nutritional status indicators 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 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 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 of the reference population are considered short for their age and are considered moderately or severely stunted. Those whose height-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are 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.

Children whose weight-for-height is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are moderately or severely wasted, while those who fall more than three standard deviations below the median are severely wasted. Wasting is usually the result of a recent nutritional deficiency, and may exhibit significant seasonal shifts associated with changes in the availability of food or disease prevalence.

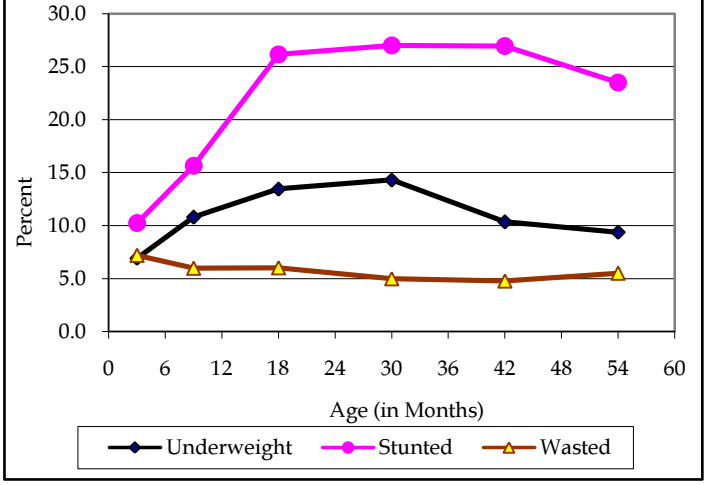
Children whose weight-for-height is more than two standard deviations above the median of the reference population are classified as overweight. Overweight or obesity is a chronic condition that increases the risk of many diseases and health conditions. Individual behaviours, environmental factors and genetics all contribute to being overweight.

Table NU.1 shows percentages of children classified into each category, based on anthropometric measurements taken during fieldwork using equipment recommended by UNICEF (UNICEF 2006).

Thirty-four per cent of children under age 5 are moderately or severely underweight and 11 per cent are severely underweight (Table NU.1). This result is close to that reported in Punjab MICS 2003–04 (34 per cent), and is considered to be very high: in a well-nourished population only 2.3 per cent of children fall below minus 2 standard deviations and only 0.1 per cent fall below minus 3 standard deviations.

About 2 in 5 children (42 per cent) are severely or moderately stunted and 23 per cent are severely stunted. Thirteen per cent of children are severely or moderately wasted and six per cent are severely wasted.

Figure NU.1A: Percentage of children under-5 who are undernourished, MICS Punjab, 2007-08



Gender differentials are small. Children in rural areas are more likely to be underweight and stunted than other children. Children in major cities are least likely to be underweight or stunted. Stunting rises sharply before the 12–23 month age group and then levels off for older ages (Figure NU.1A). A higher percentage of children aged 12–35 months are underweight compared to younger and older children.

Results indicate that the child's nutritional status is strongly correlated with the mother's education: children whose mothers have higher education are the least likely to be underweight and stunted. Underweight and stunting figures for children from households in the lowest wealth index quintile significantly exceed the province average. Wasting does not vary much by mother's education or wealth index.

7.2. Breastfeeding

WHO and UNICEF recommend exclusive breastfeeding for the first 6 months of life starting within an hour after birth, followed by appropriate and adequate complementary breastfeeding for the first 2 years of life as an economical and safe means of protecting children from infection and providing them with an ideal source of nutrients. However, many mothers stop breastfeeding too soon and many face pressure to switch to infant formula which can contribute to growth faltering and micronutrient malnutrition, and is unsafe if clean water is not readily available.

Table NU.3 shows breastfeeding status based on reports of mothers and caretakers about children's consumption of food and fluids in the 24 hours prior to the interview. Exclusively breastfed infants received only breastmilk (and vitamins, mineral supplements or medicines). The table shows exclusive breastfeeding of infants during the first 6 months of life (separately for 0–3 months and 0–5 months), as well as complementary feeding of children 6–9 months and continued breastfeeding of children at 12–15 and 20–23 months of age.

Almost half of children below 6 months of age were exclusively breastfed (49 per cent), a considerable increase over the 30 per cent reported in Punjab MICS 2003–04. More children living in rural areas (50 per cent) were exclusively breastfed than in urban areas (44 per cent).

At 6–9 months of age 42 per cent of children were breastfed and received timely complementary feeding. By 20–23 months, 53 per cent continue breastfeeding, with males breastfeeding longer than females.

Figure NU.3: Infant feeding patterns by age: Percent distribution of children aged under 2 years by feeding pattern by age group, MICS Punjab, 2007-08

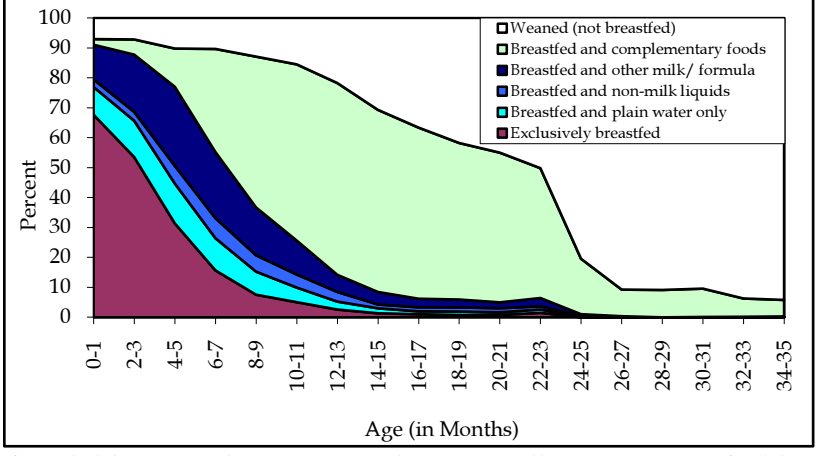


Figure NU.3 shows the detailed pattern of breastfeeding by the child's age in months. Even at the earliest age, a quarter of children received liquids or foods other than breastmilk, with only two-thirds of children under 1 month exclusively breastfed. The percentage of exclusive breastfeeding decreases by age until it reaches 3 per cent for children aged 12–15 months. A small percentage of older children were still exclusive breastfed, even at age 22–23 months. About 43 per cent of children this age were receiving breastmilk and complementary feeding.

Adequately fed infants under 1 year of age include infants aged 0–5 months who are exclusively breastfed and infants aged 6–11 months who are breastfed and ate solid or semi-solid foods the appropriate number of times the day before the survey. Table NU.4 shows that 40 per cent of infants in the province are adequately fed. Rural infants are slightly more adequately fed than infants in urban areas. This indicator does not vary much by sex but varies greatly by district, with following districts falling below the provincial average: Mianwali, RY Khan, Bahawalpur, Muzaffargarh, Bhakkar, Bahawalnagar, Sargodha, Lahore, Lodhran, Multan, Layyah, Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Narowal and Sheikhupura.

7.3. Salt Iodisation

Iodine Deficiency Disorder (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, and takes its greatest toll in impaired mental growth and development, contributing in turn to poor school performance, reduced intellectual ability and impaired work performance. It also increases the risk of stillbirth and miscarriage in pregnant women. Iodine deficiency is most commonly and visibly associated with goitre.

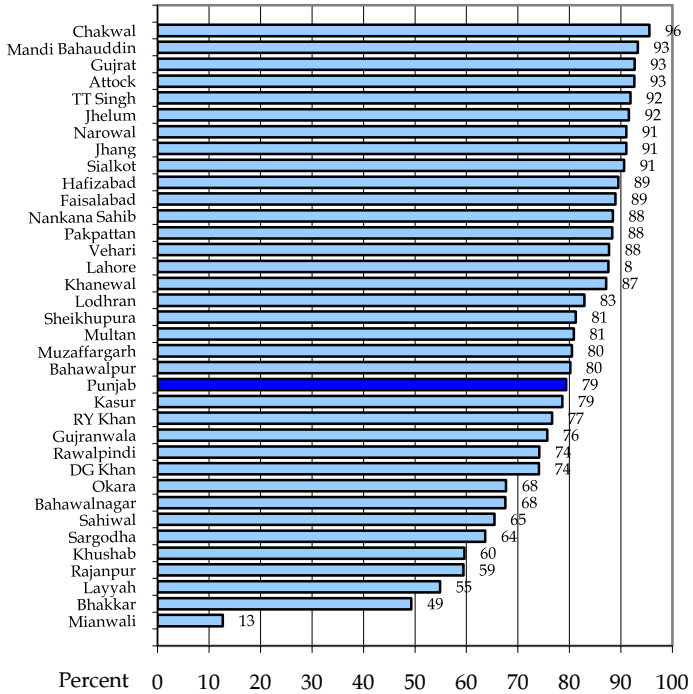
In this survey, the indicator is the percentage of households consuming adequately iodised salt (≥15 parts per million). Salt used for cooking was tested for iodine content in 99 per cent of surveyed households using salt test kits and testing for the presence of potassium iodide. As Table NU.5 shows, a very small proportion of households (0.3 per cent) had no salt available.

Salt was adequately iodised in only 6 per cent of households, almost about similar proportion consume adequately iodised salt reflecting quality issue in Salt Iodisation Programme. Consumption of adequately iodised salt varies greatly among districts, area of residence and wealth quintiles.

Vitamin A Supplementation

Vitamin A is essential for eye health and proper functioning of the immune system. In developing countries, where vitamin A is largely consumed in the form of fruits and vegetables, the daily per capita intake is often insufficient to meet dietary requirements. Inadequate intake is further compromised by the increased need for the vitamin amongst growing children and during illness, as well as increased losses during common childhood infections. As a result, vitamin A deficiency is common in the developing world, especially in countries with high burdens of under-five deaths. Thus the critical role of vitamin A makes reducing deficiency a primary component of child survival efforts.

Figure NU.6: Percent distribution of children aged 6-59 months who received a high dose vitamin A supplement in the last 6 months, MICS Punjab, 2007-08



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 in affected areas as 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 under 5 on National Immunisation Days through the EPI network. Thus this survey uses as an indicator the percentage of children 6–59 months of age who received at least one high-dose vitamin A supplement in the preceding 6 months.

Punjab MICS 2007–08 found that about 79 per cent of children aged 6–59 months received at least one high dose of vitamin A supplements during the 6 months before the interview (Table NU.6). This compares to 87 per cent vitamin A use reported in Punjab MICS 2003–04. About 5 per cent did not receive the supplement in the last 6 months but had received one before. Five per cent of children had received vitamin A supplements in the past but their mother or caretaker was unable to specify when.

In the 6 months preceding the survey children aged 6–11 months had the least coverage (41 per cent) while much higher percentages of older children received the supplement (82–85 per cent).

8 CHILD HEALTH

8.1. Oral Rehydration Therapy

Dehydration caused by diarrhoea is a major cause of mortality and morbidity amongst children. Dehydration occurs when large quantities of water and electrolytes are lost from the body in liquid stools. Oral rehydration therapy (ORT) – which may be through oral rehydration salts (ORS) or a recommended home fluid (RHF) – can prevent many of these deaths.

The WFFC goal is to reduce by half deaths due to diarrhoea amongst children under 5 by 2010 compared to 2000, and calls for a reduction in the incidence of diarrhoea by 25 per cent. The MDG goal to reduce by two-thirds the mortality rate among children under 5 years of age by 2015 compared to 1990 is also furthered by reducing diarrhoea and mitigating its effects.

For Punjab MICS 2007–08 mothers or caretakers were asked whether their child had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks prior to the survey. If so, the mother was asked a series of questions about what the child had to drink and eat during the episode and whether this was more or less than the child usually ate and drank.

Prevalence of Diarrhoea and use of Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT)

Only 8 per cent of children under 5 years of age had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (Table CH.4). This low figure may be attributed to the winter timing of the survey where diarrhoea outbreaks are expected to be low. The peak prevalence of diarrhoea occurred amongst children aged 6–11 months (14 per cent). Prevalence was slightly lower in rural areas (7 per cent) than in urban (9 per cent).

Table CH.4 shows the percentage of children receiving various types of liquids during episodes of diarrhoea. Fifty-three per cent of children received no treatment, while ORT use was at 47 per cent. Of these, 23 per cent received fluid from a reconstituted ORS packet, 22 per cent received fluid from pre-packaged ORS fluid and only 10 per cent received RHF. ORT use was reported at 43 per cent in Punjab MICS 2003–04.

Children between 0–6 months were least likely to receive treatment while they had diarrhoea (62 per cent). The highest rates of ORT use were among children 36–47 months (51 per cent) and children whose mothers had higher education (65 per cent). ORT is positively correlated with wealth index. The highest ORT use is in Attock District (77 per cent) and lowest in RY Khan District (21 per cent).

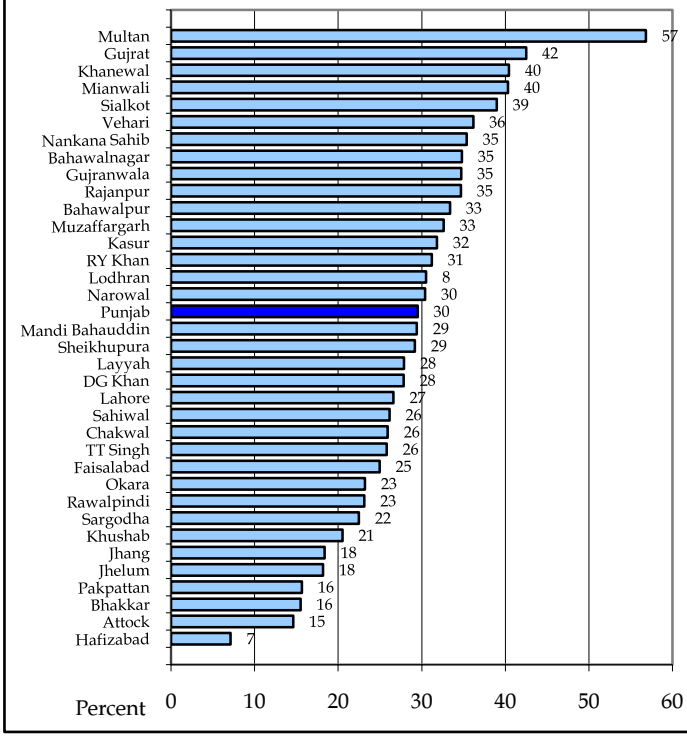
Home Management of Diarrhoea

Preventing dehydration and malnutrition by increasing fluid intake and continuing to feed the child are important strategies for managing diarrhoea. A quarter (25 per cent) of children under 5 with diarrhoea drank more fluids than usual while 69 per cent drank the same or less (Table CH.5). About half the children continued feeding: 47 per cent ate much less or almost nothing, while 48 per cent ate somewhat less, the same or more. Only 15 per cent both received increased fluids and also continued feeding.

Combining the information in Table CH.5 with that Table CH.4 suggests that only 30 per cent of children receive ORT or increased fluid intake while feeding is continued.

Children 0–11 months had the lowest rate of both ORT/ increased fluids and continued feeding (23 per cent) while children 24– 35 months had the highest rates (35 per cent). No clear trend was seen for home management of diarrhoea by women's education or wealth index. Figure CH.5 displays the large district disparities in the proportion of children receiving ORT/ increased fluids and continued feeding, with Multan at a high 57 per cent and Hafizabad at only 7 per cent.

Figure CH.5: Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea who received ORT or increased fluids AND continued feeding, MICS Punjab, 2007-08



8.2. Care Seeking for Suspected Pneumonia

Pneumonia is the leading cause of death in children, and the use of antibiotics in under-fives with suspected pneumonia is a key intervention. Children with suspected pneumonia are those who had an illness with a cough accompanied by rapid or difficult breathing and whose symptoms were due to a problem in the chest and not solely a blocked nose. Information was collected for children who had suspected pneumonia as to whether or not they had received an antibiotic within the previous 2 weeks. Table CH.6 presents the percentage of children aged 0–59 months with suspected pneumonia in the 2 weeks preceding the survey and care-seeking behaviour by area of residence, sex, age, mother's education, wealth index quintile and district.

Only 7 per cent of children surveyed had suspected pneumonia with no major variation by area of residence. Prevalence dropped off by age from 9 per cent in infants 0–11 months to 6 per cent in children 48–59 months.

A high proportion of children (70 per cent) with suspected pneumonia were taken to appropriate health providers, with 43 per cent taken to private physicians and 17 per cent to government hospitals. About 20 per cent were taken to private dispensers or compounders (inappropriate health providers). The percentage of children taken to appropriate providers varies with area of residence with higher percentage (82 per cent) in urban areas compared to rural areas (65 per cent). Percentages increased by the mother's education (none 64 per cent; higher 89 per cent) and wealth index (lowest 59 per cent; highest 89 per cent).

Mothers' and caretakers' knowledge of danger signs of pneumonia, presented in Table CH.7A, are an important determinant of care-seeking behaviour. Overall, only 10 per cent of women know of the two danger signs of pneumonia: fast and difficult breathing. The most commonly identified symptoms for taking a child to a health facility were fever (72 per cent) and becoming sicker (66 per cent). Thirty-one per cent of mothers identified drinking poorly, 25 per cent identified fast breathing and 24 per cent identified difficult breathing as symptoms for taking children immediately to a healthcare provider.

No variations exist by urban/ rural areas, but mothers/caretakers in major cities (8 per cent) have less knowledge of the symptoms for taking a child to a health facility than those in other urban areas (12 per cent). Mothers/ caretakers with no education also have less knowledge. Districts vary markedly with Bhakkar, Kasur and Multan showing the least knowledge: under 4 per cent. Other districts vary between 5–30 per cent and Narowal district gave a highest knowledge (44 per cent).

8.3. Prevalence of Recent Illness

Thirteen per cent of children aged 0–59 months had a recent illness (diarrhoea or acute respiratory infection) in the 2 weeks before the survey. Recent illness was higher in rural areas, amongst younger children and in Muzaffargarh, Sahiwal and Rajanpur Districts.

8.4. Solid Fuels

More than three billion people around the world rely on solid fuels (biomass and coal) for their basic energy needs, including cooking and heating. Cooking and heating with solid fuels leads to high levels of indoor smoke, a complex mix of health-damaging pollutants. Incomplete combustion of solid fuels releases harmful chemicals including carbon monoxide, polyaromatic hydrocarbons, sulphur dioxide and other toxic elements, and increases the risk of acute respiratory illness, pneumonia, chronic obstructive lung disease, cancer, and possibly tuberculosis, low birth weight, cataracts and asthma.

This survey's primary indicator is the proportion of the population using solid fuels, including wood, charcoal, crop residue and dung as the primary source of domestic energy for cooking.

More than two-thirds (71 per cent) of Punjab households use solid fuels for cooking (Table CH.8). The use of wood is especially common (54 per cent).

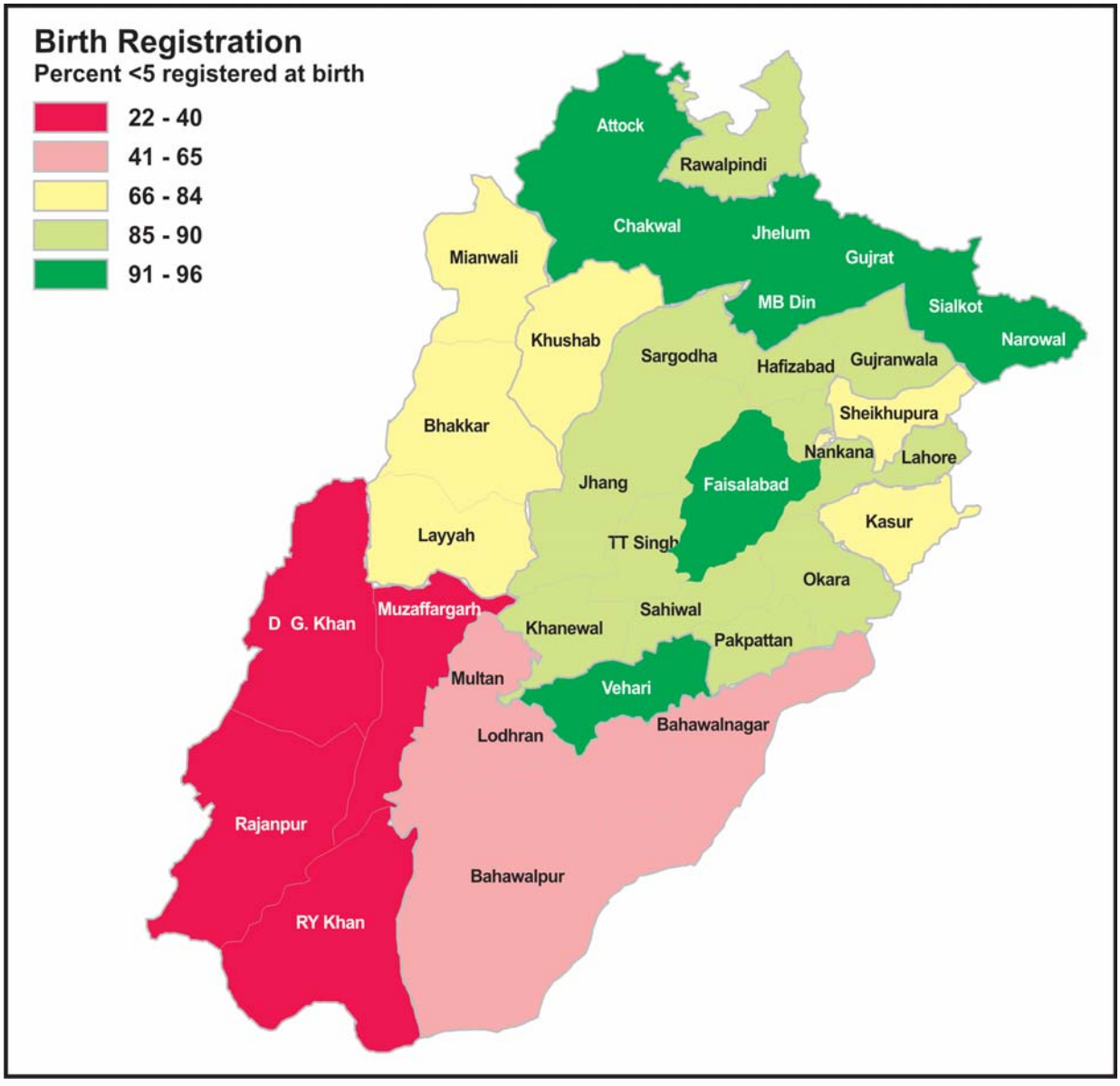
The use of solid fuels is low in urban areas (23 per cent), but very high in rural areas, where 93 per cent of households use solid fuels. It is especially low in major cities (8 per cent) compared to other urban areas (38 per cent). Differentials with respect to the household wealth index and educational level of the household head are also significant. Households in the highest wealth quintile are much less likely to use solid fuels (6 per cent) compared to 100 per cent in the lowest quintile.

Lahore, Rawalpindi and Gujranwala Districts show the lowest proportions of households using solid fuel (less than 50 per cent) whereas the highest percentages were observed in Bhakkar, Layyah and Rajanpur (over 95 per cent).

9.1. Birth Registration

The Convention on the Rights of the Child states that every child has the right to a name and a nationality and the right to protection from being deprived of his or her identity. Birth registration is a fundamental means of securing these rights, and the WFFC has declared a goal to develop systems to ensure the registration of every child at or shortly after birth, and fulfil his or her right to acquire a name and a nationality, in accordance with national laws and relevant international instruments. The indicator is the percentage of children under 5 years of age whose birth is registered, the birth certificate was seen by the interviewer, or whose mothers or caretakers say the birth was registered.

Map 2



The births of 77 per cent of children under 5 years in the Punjab were reported as registered (Table CP.1). Registration rates are 9 per cent higher in urban areas compared to rural areas.

There are no significant variations across gender. Birth registration is lowest among infants under one year old (71 per cent) and amongst children of women with no education (69 per cent). Families in the highest wealth quintile (91 per cent) are more likely to register their birth. Rajanpur and DG Khan Districts have the lowest birth registration rates (22 and 28 per cent respectively) while Jhelum, Gujrat, Sialkot, Attock, Vehari and Chakwal Districts have the highest at over 93 per cent.

9.2. Child Labour

Article 32 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child states: "States Parties recognise 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 WFFC lists nine strategies to combat child labour and the MDGs also call for the protection of children against exploitation

The child labour module asked the mother/caretaker of each child aged 5–14 about the kind of work the child did and for how many hours. Data was collected on both economic activities and domestic work. Economic activities include paid or unpaid work for someone who is not a member of the household as well as work for a family farm or business. Domestic work includes household chores like collecting firewood, fetching water, cooking, cleaning, looking after animals or livestock, or caring for children.

A child is considered to be involved in child labour at the moment of the survey if during the week preceding the survey he or she performed:

- Ages 5–11 years: at least 1 hour of economic work or 28 hours of domestic work per week.
- Ages 12–14 years: at least 14 hours of economic work or 28 hours of domestic work per week.

This definition allows differentiation between child labour and work. This is a minimum estimate of child labour since some children may be involved in hazardous labour for fewer hours than those specified.

Table CP.2 presents the results of child labour by the type of work. Percentages do not add up to the total rate of child labour as children may be involved in more than one type of work. The Punjab MICS 2007–08 estimates about 5 per cent of children aged 5–14 years are involved in child labour. One per cent participate in unpaid work for someone other than a household member, an equal percentage of children do household chores for 28 hours or more per week, while a higher percentage of children work for a family business (3 per cent).

A higher percentage of rural children (6 per cent) are engaged in child labour compared to urban children (3 per cent). Boys (6 per cent) labour more than girls (4 per cent). Child labour rates are slightly higher in the 12–14 age group (6 per cent) than in the 5–11 age group (5 per cent).

Children's involvement in labour decreases as mothers' education increases: involvement is highest for children of mothers with no education (6 per cent) with the majority of these children working for the family business (4 per cent). Children in the lowest wealth quintile have the highest labour rate (8 per cent) with most working for family business (5 per cent).

Student Labourers and Labourer Students

Table CP.3 distinguishes between the percentage of students who are also involved in child labour (here referred to as "student labourers") and the percentage of child labourers (here referred to as "labourer students") who are also attending school.

Student labourers are children attending school who are involved in child labour. Of the 74 per cent of children 5–14 years of age attending school, 3 per cent are also involved in child labour.

More rural children (4 per cent) are student labourers compared to urban children (2 per cent). More are boys (4 per cent) than girls (3 per cent). There is a higher proportion of student labourers in the 5–11 year age group (4 per cent) than in 12–14 year age group (2 per cent), and numbers decrease with mother's education and wealth index quintiles. Student labourers are most prevalent in TT Singh (14 per cent) and Kasur Districts (11 per cent).

Of the 5 per cent of children classified as child labourers, 49 per cent also attend school: these are termed labourer students. There are slightly more labourer students in urban areas (53 per cent) than in rural areas (48 per cent). Labourer students were also more prevalent in the 5–11 year age group (61 per cent) than in 12–14 year age group (24 per cent). Child labourers who belong to higher wealth quintiles or whose mothers have higher levels of education are more likely to also attend school. Gujrat and Jhelum Districts have the highest per cent of labourer students (87 and 85 per cent respectively) while Rajanpur, Bahawalpur, Muzaffargarh and Multan Districts have the lowest (24–35 per cent).

9.3. Child Disability

The WFFC aims to protect children against abuse, exploitation, and violence, and eliminate discrimination against children with disabilities. Thus the Punjab MICS 2007–08 asked a series of questions about children aged 2–9 years to assess disabilities and impairments, such as sight impairment, deafness, and difficulties with speech. This approach rests in the concept of functional disability developed by WHO and aims to identify the implications of any impairment or disability for the development of the child (eg health, nutrition, education, etc.). Table CP.10 presents the results.

About 5 per cent of children in the Punjab aged 2–9 years have at least one of nine reported disabilities, including disabilities in standing or walking, seeing, hearing, understanding, moving, learning, speaking, or any mental disability. The most common disabilities are inability to speak or cannot be understood in words (2 per cent). There are no significant variations in prevalence of disabilities across area of residence, mother's education and wealth index quintiles.

Prevalence of disabilities varies by age and is most common in the 2–4 year age group (6 per cent). The most common disabilities in this age group are disabilities in speaking (3 per cent). In Mianwali and Narowal Districts, about 1 in 11 children aged 2–9 years has at least one reported type of disability (8–9 per cent) while Pakpattan, Multan and Hafizabad had the fewest (2–3 per cent).

Mothers and caretakers of children aged 3–9 years were asked about abnormality of speech. The survey indicated that 4 per cent of children aged 3–9 years had abnormal speech. This was more marked in urban areas, for children in the 3–4 year age group, and in the highest wealth index quintile.

Table CP.10 also shows that 10 per cent of 2-year-old children cannot name at least one object. These numbers are slightly more in rural areas and decrease with wealth index and as mothers get more educated. Khushab District showed 20 per cent for this indicator while Kasur District showed only 4 per cent.

10 REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

10.1. Children Ever Born

Fertility refers to the number of live births a woman experiences. To assess the fertility behaviour of women, one of the indicators used is the mean number of children ever born (MCEB) per woman. This is calculated as the ratio of the total number of children ever born to the number of total women of child-bearing age (15–49). In this survey, information on number of children ever born was collected for ever-married women aged 15–49 years. To convert this information based on "ever-married women" to the conventional "all-women" number of children ever born, never-married women were included in the denominator on the assumption that they have experienced no births.

The MCEB to all women aged 15–49 years is 2.2 and increases with the woman's age. By the mid-twenties, the average woman has given birth to nearly two children, and by the end of her childbearing years women attain a parity of about six children per woman. The MCEB is lowest in major cities and highest in rural areas. Amongst districts, MCEB is lowest in Chakwal District (1.8) and highest in Rajanpur District (3.0).

10.2. Fertility

Fertility rates can be calculated for specific age groups to see differences in fertility behaviours at different ages or for comparison over time. The age-specific fertility rate gives the number of live births per 1,000 women at a specific age group. The total fertility rate (TFR) calculated as the sum of the age-specific fertility rates is a useful means to summarise what fertility is now, without waiting for the end of the childbearing years. The TFR is the average number of children that would be born to a woman by the time she ended childbearing if she were to pass through all her childbearing years (15–49) conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year.

Since complete birth histories were not collected, the TFR based on women's reproductive histories could not be estimated. Instead, this report estimates TFR based on indirect estimation techniques developed by Mortara and Brass and later extended by Arriaga to estimate total fertility rates even under changing conditions of fertility (Arriaga 1983). The technique makes use of information on MCEB by all women aged 15–49 years tabulated by age of mother and the age pattern of fertility at one point in time (here derived from the Punjab MICS 2003–04). Estimates of TFR by background characteristics were calculated using MORTPAK using the MCEB without using the age pattern of fertility. This method was used because the age-specific fertility rates from the Punjab MICS 2003–04 were not readily available for all background characteristics.

Table FR.2: Age specific and Total Fertility Rates

Age-group	ASFR
15–19	74
20–24	212
25–29	241
30–34	177
35–39	102
40–44	46
45–49	12
TFR for ages 15–49, expressed per woman	4.32

The Age-Specific Fertility Rates (ASFR) (births per 1,000 women) and the TFR for women 15–49 years of age are presented in Table FR.2. The TFR is estimated as 4.3 children per woman, comparing with 4.8 found in the Punjab MICS 2003–04. The age pattern of fertility shows that women give birth to most of the children they will ever have (about 73 per cent) between 20 and 34 years of age. Young women aged 15–19 give birth to only a small percentage of the children they will ever have (9 per cent). Fertility is low among this age group, increases to a peak of 241 per 1,000 among women age 25–29 and declines thereafter.

Table FR.1 shows differentials in fertility by area of residence and district. Fertility is higher in rural areas (5.9) than in urban areas (5.3), within which it is lowest in major cities (5.0) compared to other urban areas (5.6). Fertility levels in the districts range between 4.5–7.3 children per woman, with the lowest levels in Attock, Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Chakwal and Khushab, and the highest in Rajanpur, Muzaffargarh, Kasur, Narowal and DG Khan.

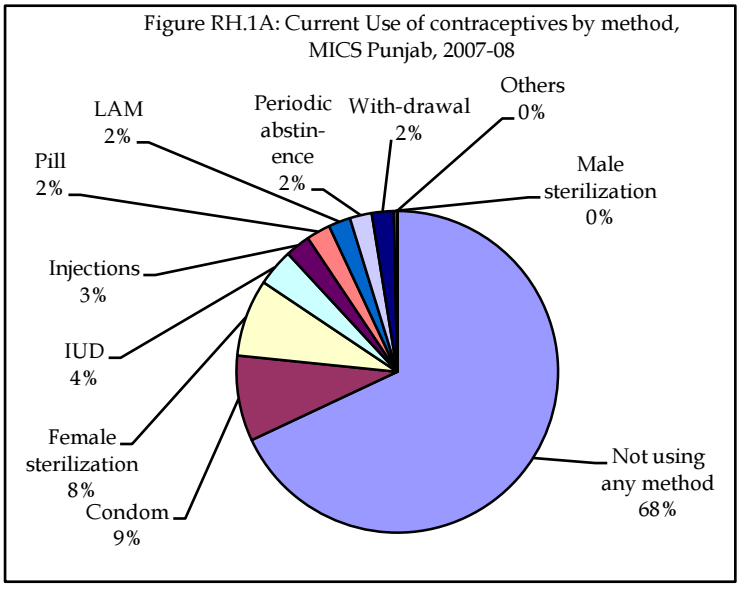
10.3. Contraception

Appropriate family planning is important to the health of women and children by preventing early or late pregnancies, extending birth intervals and limiting the number of children. A stated WFFC goal is to ensure all couples have access to information and services to prevent pregnancies that are too early, late, closely spaced or too many.

Current use of contraception is defined as the proportion of women who reported they were using a family planning method at the time of the interview. Only women who were married at the time of survey were asked questions about current use of contraception.

Current use of contraception of currently married women or husbands of these women was reported as 32 per cent (Table RH.1) compared to 36 per cent in Punjab MICS 2003–04. More women are using modern methods (25 per cent) than traditional methods (7 per cent). With 9 per cent usage, the most popular method is the condom (Figure RH.1A) followed by female sterilisation (8 per cent) and IUDs (4 per cent). About 2–3 per cent of women reported using injections, breastfeeding (lactational amenorrhea method or LAM), birth control pills, periodic abstinence or withdrawal. A very small percentage (0.1 per cent) of women reported use of foam or jelly, though these have not been available in the Punjab for the last 10 years. This may be due to confusion in identification between these methods and similar traditional methods.

Figure RH.1A: Current Use of contraceptives by method, MICS Punjab, 2007-08



Punjab MICS data indicate that some women are much more likely to use contraception than others. Current contraceptive use is higher in urban (41 per cent) than in rural areas (28 per cent). The condom is the most popular method in urban areas, while in rural areas it comes second after female sterilisation.

Younger women are less likely to use contraception than older women. Only about 8 per cent of married women aged 15–19 currently use any method of contraception. This is expected in a society where young women are anxious to get pregnant as soon as they marry. This percentage increases by age until it reaches 42 per cent for women 35–39 years old and decreases for women aged 45–49 (37 per cent).

Figure RH.1B displays the use of modern and traditional contraceptives by women's age. Modern contraceptive methods are more commonly used than traditional methods across all age groups. Use of traditional methods is nearly constant for women older than 25 years.

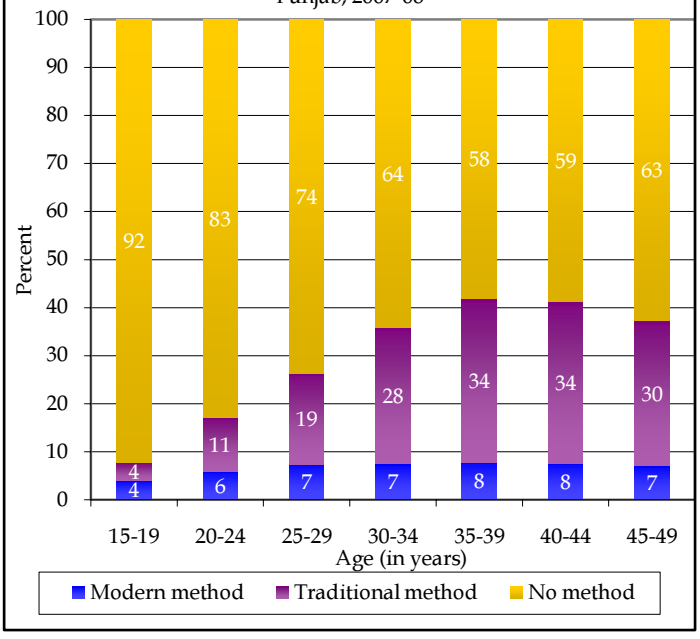
Women's education levels are associated with contraceptive prevalence. The percentage of women using any method of contraception rises from 29 per cent among those with no education to 39 per cent among women with higher education. Contraceptive users with no education are more likely to use female sterilisation (9 per cent) while all others are most likely to use condoms.

Women in the highest wealth quintile are more likely to use contraceptive methods compared to other women, however the largest proportion of women using traditional methods are in the highest quintile (9 per cent).

The use of any contraceptive method is negligible when the woman has no living children (1 per cent). The greater the number of living children a woman has the more likely she is to use contraceptives. Contraceptive use rates rise from 24 per cent for women with 1–2 living children to 45 per cent for women with four or more.

Differentials exist in the current use of contraception across the 35 districts. Women in Sialkot District have the highest contraceptive prevalence (50 per cent) while women in Rajanpur District have the least (13 per cent).

Figure RH.1B: Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years using contraceptive methods, MICS Punjab, 2007-08



Dropout

About 4 per cent of women have used contraceptives in the past but do not currently ("dropouts"). The contraceptive dropout increases by mother's education and wealth index and is highest in Mandi Bahauddin, Narowal and Sialkot (10–19 per cent).

10.4. Unwilling Pregnancy

In Punjab MICS 2007–08 most pregnant women reported they wanted to have children when they got pregnant (67 per cent), while 21 per cent wanted a delay, and 4 per cent did not want any more children (Table RH.2). Thus about a quarter of all women get pregnant unwillingly.

Unwilling pregnancy does not vary much among urban and rural areas. It increases with the number of living children (increasing from 3 per cent for women with no living children to 49 per cent for women who have four or more). The lower the woman's education the more likely her pregnancy to be unwilling. There was no clear trend to correlate with the wealth index. Vehari has the smallest percentage (15 per cent) of unwilling pregnancies while Chakwal has the largest (43 per cent).

10.5. Antenatal Care

The antenatal period presents important opportunities for reaching pregnant women with interventions that may be vital to their and their infant's health and well-being. Better understanding of foetal growth and its relationship to the mother's health has resulted in increased attention to the potential of antenatal care to improve maternal and newborn health. For example, the antenatal period may be used to inform women and families about danger signs and symptoms during pregnancy, the risks of labour and delivery, and to provide a route for ensuring that pregnant women deliver with the assistance of a skilled healthcare provider.

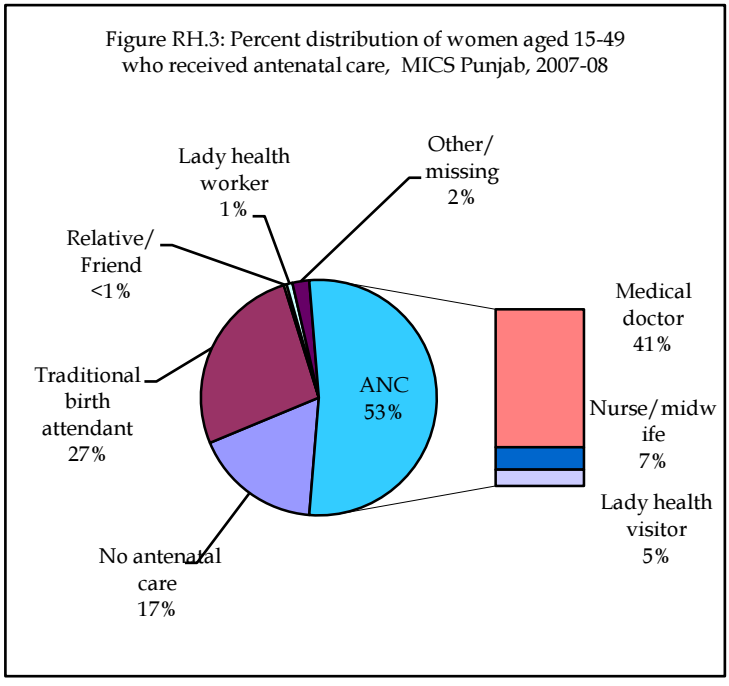
The antenatal period is also an opportunity to supply information on birth spacing, a recognised factor in improving infant survival. Tetanus immunisation during pregnancy can be life-saving for both the mother and infant. Managing anaemia and treating sexually transmitted infections can significantly improve foetal outcomes and maternal health. Adverse outcomes such as low birth weight can be reduced through interventions to improve women's nutritional status and prevent infections (eg sexually transmitted infections) during pregnancy. More recently, the

potential of the antenatal period as an entry point for HIV prevention and care, and especially to prevent transmission from mother to child, has been recognised.

Coverage of antenatal care (by a doctor, nurse, midwife or Lady Health Visitor) is moderately high in the Punjab, with 53 per cent of women receiving antenatal care at least once during pregnancy (Table RH.3). This is a considerable increase from Punjab MICS 2003–04 which reported 44 per cent coverage.

Although the survey showed that mainly doctors provide antenatal care in the Punjab (41 per cent) (Figure RH.3), 26 per cent of women aged 15–49 years who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey received antenatal care from a traditional birth attendant, ie non-skilled personnel. The high percentage of coverage of antenatal care by doctors may be attributed to the fact that nurses, midwifes and Lady Health Visitors are sometimes referred to as doctors, particularly in rural settings. Seventeen per cent of women did not receive any antenatal care during pregnancy.

Figure RH.3: Percent distribution of women aged 15-49 who received antenatal care, MICS Punjab, 2007-08



Antenatal care coverage by skilled personnel is 26 per cent more in urban areas compared to rural areas. Major cities have the highest rate of antenatal care by skilled personal (78 per cent). Younger women are more likely to seek antenatal care than older ones. Antenatal care increases markedly by women's educational level and wealth index quintile. In the lowest quintile the percentage of women receiving antenatal care is 24 per cent, rising to 54 per cent in the middle and 85 per cent in the highest wealth quintile.

The number of women receiving antenatal care varies by districts, with Gujrat District reporting 85 per cent and Okara, Pakpattan and Kasur reporting only 34–36 per cent.

10.6. Assistance at Delivery

Three-quarters of all maternal deaths occur during delivery and the immediate post-partum period. The single most critical intervention for safe motherhood is to ensure a competent health worker with midwifery skills is present at birth and transport is available to a referral facility in case of emergency. A WFFC goal is to ensure that women have ready and affordable access to skilled attendants at delivery.

The indicators used are the proportion of births with a skilled attendant and proportion of institutional deliveries. The Punjab MICS 2007–08 included questions to assess the proportion of births attended by a skilled attendant, ie a doctor, nurse or certified midwife. Forty-three per cent of births in the two years prior to the survey were delivered by skilled personnel (Table RH.5). This is a 10 per cent increase on the figure in Punjab MICS 2003–04. This percentage is higher in urban areas (63 per cent) than in rural areas (35 per cent). Medical doctors assisted with 33 per cent of births while nurses or midwifes assisted with 6 per cent, Lady Health Visitors with 4 per cent and Lady Health Workers and relatives/friends with 1 per cent each. More than half of births (55 per cent) were delivered with the assistance of traditional birth attendants.

Women aged 20–34 are more likely to be assisted by skilled personnel. Women with only primary

or no education are more likely to deliver with the assistance of a traditional birth attendant, while more educated women tend to get assistance from doctors. Women in the highest wealth quintile are more likely to be assisted by skilled personnel (80 per cent) than women in the lowest quintile who were mainly assisted by traditional birth attendants (81 per cent).

In Rawalpindi and Gujrat Districts 68 per cent of women are assisted during delivery by skilled personnel; medical doctors have the highest percentage of assistance in these districts. Women in Rajanpur District are the least likely to have deliveries assisted by skilled personnel (12 per cent). Here, four out of five women were assisted by traditional birth attendants.

About 38 per cent of women aged 15–49 with a birth in the two years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility (institutional delivery), with a higher percentage in urban (57 per cent) than in rural areas (31 per cent). Institutional delivery increases markedly as mother's education and wealth index increases. This indicator is over 50 per cent in Gujranwala, Chakwal, Gujrat, Lahore, Faisalabad and Rawalpindi.

10.7. Postnatal Care

Care following delivery is very important for both mother and child, particularly if the birth is not assisted by trained medical personnel. It is generally recommended that mothers receive the first postnatal check-up within two days of delivery in order to detect problems that may lead to maternal death.

Postnatal care coverage by a doctor, nurse, or certified midwife is 41 per cent in the Punjab (Table RH.5A), compared to 30 per cent reported in the Punjab MICS 2003–04. Almost half of women aged 15–49 years who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey received postnatal care from a traditional birth attendant (52 per cent).

Postnatal care coverage by skilled personnel is 29 per cent more in urban areas compared to rural areas. As expected, the percentage of women receiving postnatal care increases markedly by women's education. The rate is lower for younger and older age groups, reaching its peak at the 25–29 years age group (45 per cent). The percentage of women receiving postnatal care rises from 14 per cent in the lowest wealth quintile to 40 per cent in middle, and 78 per cent among population in the highest quintile. Seventeen per cent of women did not receive any postnatal care after birth (Table RH.5A).

The number of women receiving postnatal care varies by districts, with the highest in Rawalpindi District (67 per cent), followed by Lahore, Gujrat, Jhelum and Chakwal between 66–58 per cent. Postnatal care was least in Rajanpur (12 per cent), Muzaffargarh (19 per cent) and DG Khan Districts (21 per cent).

11.1 Knowledge of Preventing HIV/AIDS

One of the most important prerequisites for reducing the rate of HIV infection is accurate knowledge transmission and prevention. Correct information is the first step towards raising awareness and giving people the tools to protect them from infection. The UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS called on governments to improve the knowledge and skills of people to protect themselves from HIV.

In the Punjab MICS 2007–08, the HIV module was administered to ever-married women 15–49 years of age. One indicator is the percentage of women who have correct knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission. Women were asked to state the three main ways of preventing HIV transmission, ie safe blood transfusion, use of disposable syringes and safe sex. The results are presented in Table HA.1.

Less than one-third of ever-married women (30 per cent) have heard of HIV (rural 20 per cent; major cities 55 per cent; other urban 47 per cent). This increased sharply by education (none 10 per cent; higher 91 per cent) and wealth index (lowest 4 per cent; highest 66 per cent). Districts also varied markedly with the least awareness in Lodhran, Pakpattan, Kasur and Rajanpur Districts (under 15 per cent) and highest in Lahore, Gujrat, Jhelum and Rawalpindi (over 45 per cent).

About 18 per cent of women know of all three ways of preventing HIV transmission. Additionally, 21 per cent know of safe blood transfusion, 22 per cent of the use of disposable syringes, and 23 per cent know of safe sex. While 22 per cent of women know at least two ways, 75 per cent do not know any at all.

The percentage of women who know of all three ways of preventing HIV transmission was lower in rural areas (11 per cent) than in urban areas (34 per cent), and least amongst women with no education (4 per cent) and in the lowest wealth quintile (1 per cent). Large differentials exist between districts, from 4 per cent in Lodhran District to 43 per cent in Rawalpindi District.

11.2 Attitudes towards People Living With HIV/AIDS

The indicators on attitudes towards people living with HIV measure stigma and discrimination in the community. Stigma and discrimination are high if respondents agree with the following four statements:

1) Would not care for family member who was sick with AIDS.

2) Would want to keep HIV status of a family member a secret.

3) Believes that a teacher with HIV should not be allowed to work.

4) Would not buy food from a person with HIV/ AIDS.

Table HA.5 presents the attitudes of women towards people living with HIV. In the Punjab, 57 per cent of women who have heard of AIDS do not agree any of the discriminatory statements, while about 24 per cent of women who have heard of AIDS were unwilling to buy food from a person with HIV/AIDS. Similar percentages of women would want to keep it a secret if a family member had HIV and believe that a teacher with HIV should not be allowed to work. Only a negligible percentage (1 per cent) stated they would not care for a family member who was sick with AIDS.

Women in the lowest wealth quintile have more discriminatory attitudes, with around 40 per cent disagreeing with all the discriminatory statements compared to 64 per cent in the highest.Attitudes toward people living with HIV vary considerably between districts. Over 60 per cent of women in Bahawalnagar, Bahawalpur, Khushab, Muzaffargarh, Mandi Bahauddin and Mianwali agreed with at least one discriminatory statement while women in Chakwal (16 per cent) and Lahore (27 per cent) were the least likely to agree.

12 SOCIO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

12.1 Unemployment

The unemployment rate is the percentage of those in the active labour force who are unemployed and seeking jobs. In Punjab MICS 2007–08, information on employment status was extracted from data collected on sources of income for those 15 years or older. The active labour force consists of government and private sector employees, the self-employed, labourers, those working in agriculture, livestock, poultry and fishery.

About 7 per cent of the population aged 15 years or older are unemployed, with 6 per cent unemployed in rural areas and 8 per cent in urban areas (Table HC.5). Most unemployed adults are in the 15–24 age group (20 per cent). Differentials according to wealth index quintiles reveals that a higher percentage of the population in the highest quintiles are unemployed and seeking jobs than in the lowest. Districts vary greatly, with unemployment rates ranging from 3 per cent in Kasur to 16 per cent in Gujrat.

12.2 Housing and Assets

Information related to housing and assets can show how households manage economically and helps in identifying factors that determine or influence basic demographic indicators. Information on the materials used to construct the floor, roof and walls of houses visited in the survey are given in Tables HC.7A, HC.7B and HC.7C.

Forty-one per cent of households have a 'katcha' or rudimentary floor and 57 per cent have a 'pacca' or finished floor. More houses have pacca roofs (84 per cent) and walls (76 per cent) than katcha roofs (16 per cent) and walls (22 per cent). Urban houses are more likely to have pacca floor, roofs and walls than rural houses. Houses in the top wealth index quintiles are more likely to have pacca floors, roofs and walls. The type of floor, roof and walls varies greatly by district and is directly influenced by the degree of urbanisation.

Information on household utilities and ownership of durable goods and other possessions is shown in Table HC.8A and HC.8B. The survey results show that 9 out of 10 households use electricity, about 26 per cent use gas, 40 per cent have a radio, 9 per cent own a computer and 5 per cent have internet, 63 per cent have TV and 21 per cent have cable TV. More people have mobile phones (71 per cent) than land line telephones (16 per cent) and 55 per cent use motorised pumps. A high percentage of the population (89 per cent) use more than three utilities. About 90 per cent own a watch, 54 per cent a bicycle, 27 per cent a motorcycle or scooter and only 9 per cent own a car or other vehicle, while 8 per cent own an animal cart. About 94 per cent own at least one of these possessions.

Results on ownership of assets, including houses, land and livestock are presented in Table HC.9. About 84 per cent of population own a house, 34 per cent own an agricultural land and 51 per cent own livestock. Ownership of agricultural land and livestock is mostly within the rural population. All the above indicators differ greatly by background variables.

12.3 Remittances and Cash Donations

Remittances

Respondents were asked whether any of their family member works outside their village or town. Table HC.6 shows, 39 per cent of households have family members working overseas, 27 per cent outside district/province and 21 per cent other village/town. Mandi Bahauddin (30 per cent) and Gujrat (33 per cent) have the highest number of people working outside the village or town.

About 6 per cent of households receive remittances from within Pakistan (Table HC.11A) and 4 per cent from abroad (Table HC.11B). Households in the lower wealth index quintiles are less likely to receive remittances compared to those in the higher quintiles. Receiving remittance varies markedly by district, from 1 per cent in Lahore District to 15 per cent in TT Singh for remittances from within Pakistan, and between 1 per cent in Kasur and 24 per cent in Gujrat for remittances from abroad.

Cash Donations

Only 1 per cent of households received cash donations through zakat or other means during the year preceding the survey (Table HC.12). This indicator shows an implausible correlation with wealth index quintiles, as a small percentage of households in the highest quintile receive cash donations. However, this result is based on a small number of responses.

12.4 Social Benefits, Subsidies and Family Support Programmes

Only 6 per cent of the population receive pension benefits (Table HC.13). The education of the head of the household and the wealth status are strongly associated with pension benefits. Of households where the head has higher education 13 per cent receive pension benefits compared to 2 per cent where the head has no education. Ten per cent of households in the highest wealth quintile receive pension benefits compared to only 1 per cent in the lowest. Variations have observed between districts, ranging from 1 per cent in Rajanpur to a striking 31 per cent in Chakwal.

Sixteen per cent of households get benefits from government initiatives such as the Susta Ration Scheme, with most benefits coming from education subsidies (Table HC.14A). More rural households (17 per cent) benefit from these initiatives than urban (13 per cent). Large variations exist, with households in Vehari and Narowal showing the highest percentages (over 30 per cent) and Rajanpur, DG Khan, Chakwal, RY Khan and TT Singh districts showing the least.

Table HC.14B shows that about 12 per cent of households purchase goods from government utility stores. The majority of households (80 per cent) rarely use these stores and only 17 per cent use them regularly. About 70 per cent of households did not consider the government utility stores as beneficial to the common man. More households in Rawalpindi, Gujrat and Chakwal districts purchase goods from government utility stores than other districts.

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STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLES – PUNJAB, BREAKDOWN BY DISTRICT

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CHILD HEALTH (CH)

CHILD PROTECTION (CP)

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH (RH)

HIV/ AIDS (HA)

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS (HC)

HH

HOUSEHOLD

Table HH.1: Households and individuals interviewed

Number of households, women, and children under 5 by interview results and response rates, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Area of Residence				Division									
	Rural	All urban	Major City	Other Urban	Bahawalpur	D.G. Khan	Faisalabad	Gujranwala	Lahore	Multan	Rawalpindi	Sahiwal	Sargodha	Total
Number of households														
Sampled	59,456	31,824	10,464	21,360	11,376	9,348	10,992	12,060	11,912	10,800	11,028	5,028	8,736	91,280
Occupied	59,456	31,816	10,457	21,359	11,376	9,348	10,992	12,056	11,911	10,800	11,025	5,028	8,736	91,272
Interviewed	59,406	31,669	10,372	21,297	11,362	9,342	10,984	12,034	11,856	10,784	10,966	5,020	8,727	91,075
Response rate (%)	99.9	99.5	99.2	99.7	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.8	99.5	99.9	99.5	99.8	99.9	99.8
Number of women														
Eligible	57,023	30,256	9,758	20,498	11,629	8,870	10,764	11,573	11,277	9,900	10,389	4,795	8,082	87,279
Interviewed	56,243	29,905	9,672	20,233	11,365	8,817	10,678	11,453	11,170	9,720	10,299	4,737	7,909	86,148
Response rate (%)	98.6	98.8	99.1	98.7	97.7	99.4	99.2	99.0	99.1	98.2	99.1	98.8	97.9	98.7
Overall response rate (%)	98.5	98.4	98.3	98.4	97.6	99.3	99.1	98.8	98.6	98.0	98.6	98.6	97.8	98.5
Number of children under 5														
Eligible	49,272	22,235	6,702	15,533	10,707	8,567	8,452	9,378	9,340	7,938	6,673	3,989	6,463	71,507
Mother/Caretaker interviewed	48,387	21,839	6,598	15,241	10,434	8,486	8,364	9,233	9,179	7,776	6,603	3,927	6,224	70,226
Response rate (%)	98.2	98.2	98.4	98.1	97.5	99.1	99.0	98.5	98.3	98.0	99.0	98.4	96.3	98.2
Overall response rate (%)	98.1	97.8	97.6	97.8	97.3	99.0	98.9	98.3	97.8	97.8	98.4	98.3	96.2	98.0

	District											
	Bahawalpur	Bahawalnagar	RY Khan	DG Khan	Layyah	Muzaffargarh	Rajanpur	Faisalabad	Jhang	TT Singh	Gujranwala	Gujrat
Number of households												
Sampled	3,752	3,960	3,664	2,124	1,620	3,216	2,388	5,656	3,104	2,232	3,864	2,124
Occupied	3,752	3,960	3,664	2,124	1,620	3,216	2,388	5,656	3,104	2,232	3,864	2,124
Interviewed	3,740	3,960	3,662	2,119	1,620	3,215	2,388	5,650	3,104	2,230	3,854	2,118
Response rate (%)	99.7	100.0	99.9	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.9	99.7	99.7
Number of women												
Eligible	3,719	3,909	4,001	2,026	1,416	3,150	2,278	5,568	2,979	2,217	3,862	2,099
Interviewed	3,572	3,848	3,945	2,015	1,409	3,119	2,274	5,524	2,960	2,194	3,805	2,089
Response rate (%)	96.0	98.4	98.6	99.5	99.5	99.0	99.8	99.2	99.4	99.0	98.5	99.5
Overall response rate (%)	95.7	98.4	98.5	99.2	99.5	99.0	99.8	99.1	99.4	98.9	98.3	99.2
Number of children under 5												
Eligible	3,188	3,505	4,014	1,964	1,282	2,975	2,346	4,355	2,399	1,698	3,198	1,563
Mother/Caretaker interviewed	3,058	3,471	3,905	1,932	1,275	2,953	2,326	4,302	2,376	1,686	3,114	1,556
Response rate (%)	95.9	99.0	97.3	98.4	99.5	99.3	99.1	98.8	99.0	99.3	97.4	99.6
Overall response rate (%)	95.6	99.0	97.2	98.1	99.5	99.2	99.1	98.7	99.0	99.2	97.1	99.3

Table HH.1: Households and individuals interviewed (cont.)

Number of households, women, and children under 5 by interview results and response rates, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	District											
	Hafizabad	Mandi Bahauddin	Narowal	Sialkot	Lahore	Kasur	Nankana Sahib	Sheikhupura	Multan	Khanewal	Lodhran	Vehari
Number of households												
Sampled	1,128	1,836	1,224	1,884	3,880	2,592	2,380	3,060	3,432	3,228	1,728	2,412
Occupied	1,128	1,836	1,224	1,880	3,879	2,592	2,380	3,060	3,432	3,228	1,728	2,412
Interviewed	1,127	1,834	1,224	1,877	3,840	2,589	2,377	3,050	3,422	3,228	1,725	2,409
Response rate (%)	99.9	99.9	100.0	99.8	99.0	99.9	99.9	99.7	99.7	100.0	99.8	99.9
Number of women												
Eligible	1,030	1,729	1,222	1,631	3,656	2,366	2,232	3,023	2,860	3,092	1,801	2,147
Interviewed	1,013	1,720	1,212	1,614	3,628	2,354	2,197	2,991	2,835	3,033	1,716	2,136
Response rate (%)	98.3	99.5	99.2	99.0	99.2	99.5	98.4	98.9	99.1	98.1	95.3	99.5
Overall response rate (%)	98.3	99.4	99.2	98.8	98.2	99.4	98.3	98.6	98.8	98.1	95.1	99.4
Number of children under 5												
Eligible	881	1,382	1,060	1,294	2,553	2,244	1,976	2,567	1,996	2,636	1,626	1,680
Mother/Caretaker interviewed	863	1,368	1,047	1,285	2,520	2,244	1,904	2,511	1,971	2,588	1,540	1,677
Response rate (%)	98.0	99.0	98.8	99.3	98.7	100.0	96.4	97.8	98.7	98.2	94.7	99.8
Overall response rate (%)	97.9	98.9	98.8	99.1	97.7	99.9	96.2	97.5	98.5	98.2	94.5	99.7

	District											
	Sahiwal	Pakpattan	Okara	Rawalpindi	Attock	Chakwal	Jhelum	Sargodha	Bhakkar	Khushab	Mianwali	Punjab
Number of households												
Sampled	1,512	1,248	2,268	4,600	2,900	1,836	1,692	3,660	2,256	1,128	1,692	91,280
Occupied	1,512	1,248	2,268	4,597	2,900	1,836	1,692	3,660	2,256	1,128	1,692	91,272
Interviewed	1,509	1,246	2,265	4,560	2,894	1,832	1,680	3,652	2,255	1,128	1,692	91,075
Response rate (%)	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.2	99.8	99.8	99.3	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
Number of women												
Eligible	1,421	1,177	2,197	4,446	2,611	1,713	1,619	3,529	1,840	1,063	1,650	87,279
Interviewed	1,408	1,172	2,157	4,406	2,585	1,697	1,611	3,421	1,821	1,053	1,614	86,148
Response rate (%)	99.1	99.6	98.2	99.1	99.0	99.1	99.5	96.9	99.0	99.1	97.8	98.7
Overall response rate (%)	98.9	99.4	98.0	98.3	98.8	98.9	98.8	96.7	98.9	99.1	97.8	98.5
Number of children under 5												
Eligible	1,135	929	1,925	2,916	1,601	1,057	1,099	2,813	1,475	829	1,346	71,507
Mother/Caretaker interviewed	1,119	920	1,888	2,872	1,589	1,052	1,090	2,700	1,454	800	1,270	70,226
Response rate (%)	98.6	99.0	98.1	98.5	99.3	99.5	99.2	96.0	98.6	96.5	94.4	98.2
Overall response rate (%)	98.4	98.9	97.9	97.7	99.0	99.3	98.5	95.8	98.5	96.5	94.4	98.0

Table HH.2: Distribution of household population by age group and sex

Distribution of household population by 5-year age groups and dependency age groups by sex, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Punjab	303,804	100.0	289,039	100.0	592,843	100.0
Age						
0–4	36,678	12.1	34,959	12.1	71,637	12.1
5–9	39,519	13.0	37,026	12.8	76,545	12.9
10–14	37,922	12.5	34,743	12.0	72,665	12.3
15–19	35,669	11.7	34,674	12.0	70,342	11.9
20–24	28,396	9.3	29,134	10.1	57,530	9.7
25–29	22,626	7.4	23,342	8.1	45,968	7.8
30–34	16,557	5.4	17,163	5.9	33,720	5.7
35–39	16,161	5.3	16,366	5.7	32,527	5.5
40–44	14,636	4.8	12,770	4.4	27,406	4.6
45–49	11,836	3.9	9,144	3.2	20,980	3.5
50–54	10,201	3.4	12,943	4.5	23,144	3.9
55–59	8,145	2.7	8,280	2.9	16,425	2.8
60–64	9,117	3.0	6,889	2.4	16,006	2.7
65–69	5,311	1.7	4,145	1.4	9,456	1.6
70+	11,002	3.6	7,443	2.6	18,445	3.1
Missing/DK	28	0.0	19	0.0	47	0.0
Dependency age groups						
< 15	114,119	37.6	106,727	36.9	220,846	37.3
15–64	173,344	57.1	170,705	59.1	344,049	58.0
65 +	16,313	5.4	11,588	4.0	27,901	4.7
Missing/DK	28	0.0	19	0.0	47	0.0
Punjab	303,804	100.0	289,039	100.0	592,843	100.0

Table HH.3: Household composition

Distribution of households by selected characteristics, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Weighted %	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Punjab	100.0	91,075	91,075
Area of residence			
Rural	68.5	62,415	59,406
All Urban	31.5	28,660	31,669
Major City	50.5	14,483	10,372
Other Urban	49.5	14,176	21,297
Sex of household head			
Male	94.6	86,202	86,232
Female	5.4	4,873	4,843
Division			
Bahawalpur	10.8	9,830	11,362
D.G. Khan	8.2	7,453	9,342
Faisalabad	13.8	12,586	10,984
Gujranwala	14.4	13,103	12,034
Lahore	16.9	15,362	11,856
Multan	11.3	10,303	10,784
Rawalpindi	9.0	8,191	10,966
Sahiwal	7.8	7,115	5,020
Sargodha	7.8	7,132	8,727
Number of household members			
1	1.1	1,020	971
2–3	12.1	10,989	10,859
4–5	25.4	23,091	23,085
6–7	30.3	27,597	27,490
8–9	18.5	16,858	16,956
10+	12.6	11,520	11,714
At least one child aged < 5 years	47.4	91,075	91,075
At least one woman aged 15–49 years	81.9	91,075	91,075
Punjab	100.0	91,075	91,075

Table HH.3: Household composition (cont.)

Distribution of households by selected characteristics, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Weighted %	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Punjab	100.0	91,075	91,075
District			
Bahawalpur	3.6	3,323	3,740
Bahawalnagar	3.1	2,856	3,960
RY Khan	4.0	3,651	3,662
DG Khan	1.8	1,653	2,119
Layyah	1.6	1,492	1,620
Muzaffargarh	3.4	3,114	3,215
Rajanpur	1.3	1,193	2,388
Faisalabad	7.5	6,816	5,650
Jhang	4.1	3,772	3,104
TT Singh	2.2	1,998	2,230
Gujranwala	4.3	3,905	3,854
Gujrat	2.6	2,369	2,118
Hafizabad	1.1	1,011	1,127
Mandi Bahauddin	1.6	1,425	1,834
Narowal	1.5	1,395	1,224
Sialkot	3.3	2,999	1,877
Lahore	8.5	7,755	3,840
Kasur	4.0	3,651	2,589
Nankana Sahib	1.6	1,438	2,377
Sheikhupura	2.8	2,518	3,050
Multan	4.1	3,693	3,422
Khanewal	2.9	2,599	3,228
Lodhran	1.7	1,521	1,725
Vehari	2.7	2,490	2,409
Sahiwal	2.7	2,476	1,509
Pakpattan	1.8	1,671	1,246
Okara	3.3	2,968	2,265
Rawalpindi	4.4	3,969	4,560
Attock	1.9	1,701	2,894
Chakwal	1.4	1,270	1,832
Jhelum	1.4	1,251	1,680
Sargodha	4.1	3,719	3,652
Bhakkar	1.4	1,246	2,255
Khushab	1.1	992	1,128
Mianwali	1.3	1,175	1,692
Punjab	100.0	91,075	91,075

Table HH.4: Women's background characteristics

Distribution of women aged 15–49 years by background characteristics, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Weighted %	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Punjab	100.0	86,148	86,148
Area of residence			
Rural	68.5	59,052	56,243
All Urban	31.5	27,095	29,905
Major Cities	50.1	13,576	9,672
Other Urban	49.9	13,519	20,233
Age			
15–19	3.1	2,678	2,673
20–24	13.6	11,685	11,489
25–29	21.1	18,205	18,119
30–34	18.6	16,011	16,049
35–39	18.3	15,764	15,886
40–44	14.6	12,553	12,694
45–49	10.7	9,251	9,238
Education			
None	59.2	50,997	50,922
Primary	14.9	12,869	12,977
Middle	7.5	6,423	6,443
Secondary	10.2	8,775	8,722
Higher	8.1	7,001	6,999
Madrassa/NSC	0.1	52	54
Missing/DK	0.0	31	31
Marital status			
Currently married	96.8	83,389	83,387
Widowed	2.4	2,051	2,057
Divorced	0.8	708	704
Motherhood status			
Ever gave birth	86.9	74,867	74,841
Never gave birth	13.0	11,216	11,242
Missing	0.1	64	65
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest	19.5	16,825	16,414
Second	19.4	16,749	16,925
Middle	19.6	16,903	17,400
Fourth	20.3	17,513	18,278
Richest	21.1	18,159	17,131
Punjab	100.0	86,148	86,148

Table HH.4: Women's background characteristics (cont.)

Distribution of women aged 15–49 years by background characteristics, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Weighted %	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Punjab	100.0	86,148	86,148
Division			
Bahawalpur	11.6	9973	11365
D.G. Khan	8.1	6981	8817
Faisalabad	14.1	12137	10678
Gujranwala	14.3	12343	11453
Lahore	16.6	14332	11170
Multan	10.8	9327	9720
Rawalpindi	8.9	7701	10299
Sahiwal	7.8	6750	4737
Sargodha	7.7	6604	7909
District			
Bahawalpur	3.8	3261	3572
Bahawalnagar	3.2	2771	3848
RY Khan	4.6	3941	3945
DG Khan	1.8	1568	2015
Layyah	1.5	1318	1409
Muzaffargarh	3.4	2962	3119
Rajanpur	1.3	1133	2274
Faisalabad	7.7	6612	5524
Jhang	4.1	3561	2960
TT Singh	2.3	1964	2194
Gujranwala	4.5	3858	3805
Gujrat	2.7	2314	2089
Hafizabad	1.1	911	1013
Mandi Bahauddin	1.5	1318	1720
Narowal	1.6	1375	1212
Sialkot	3.0	2568	1614
Lahore	8.4	7263	3628
Kasur	3.8	3233	2354
Nankana Sahib	1.6	1342	2197
Sheikhupura	2.9	2494	2991
Multan	3.6	3116	2835
Khanewal	2.9	2467	3033
Lodhran	1.8	1557	1716
Vehari	2.5	2188	2136
Sahiwal	2.7	2345	1408
Pakpattan	1.8	1552	1172
Okara	3.3	2853	2157
Rawalpindi	4.4	3831	4406
Attock	1.7	1501	2585
Chakwal	1.4	1188	1697
Jhelum	1.4	1181	1611
Sargodha	4.1	3546	3421
Bhakkar	1.2	1019	1821
Khushab	1.1	923	1053
Mianwali	1.3	1116	1614
Punjab	100.0	86,148	86,148

Table HH.5: Children's background characteristics

Distribution of children under 5 years of age by background characteristics, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Weighted %	Number of under–5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Punjab	100.0	70,226	70,226
Area of residence			
Rural	72.3	50,750	48,387
All Urban	27.7	19,476	21,839
Major Cities	47.5	9,258	6,598
Other Urban	52.5	10,218	15,241
Gender			
Male	51.2	35,956	35,831
Female	48.8	34,270	34,395
Age			
< 6 months	10.8	7,613	7,629
6–11 months	9.8	6,886	6,808
12–23 months	18.7	13,127	13,096
24–35 months	19.5	13,703	13,687
36–47 months	20.8	14,578	14,675
48–59 months	20.1	14,114	14,149
Missing/Inconsistent	0.3	205	182
Mother's education			
None	60.3	42,346	42,191
Primary	14.4	10,108	10,241
Middle	7.4	5,203	5,210
Secondary	10.1	7,058	7,060
Higher	7.8	5,444	5,456
Madrassa/NSC	0.1	37	38
Missing/DK	0.0	30	30
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest	23.7	16,635	16,317
Second	20.7	14,519	14,787
Middle	19.7	13,869	14,101
Fourth	19.0	13,339	13,774
Richest	16.9	11,864	11,247
Punjab	100.0	70,226	70,226

Table HH.5: Children's background characteristics (cont.)

Distribution of children under 5 years of age by background characteristics, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Weighted %	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Punjab	100.0	70,226	70,226
Division			
Bahawalpur	13.1	9,195	10,434
D.G. Khan	9.7	6,826	8,486
Faisalabad	13.5	9,505	8,364
Gujranwala	14.3	10,035	9,233
Lahore	16.3	11,428	9,179
Multan	10.6	7,420	7,776
Rawalpindi	7.0	4,927	6,603
Sahiwal	8.1	5,657	3,927
Sargodha	7.4	5,231	6,224
District			
Bahawalpur	3.9	2,750	3,058
Bahawalnagar	3.6	2,507	3,471
RY Khan	5.6	3,938	3,905
DG Khan	2.2	1,566	1,932
Layyah	1.7	1,226	1,275
Muzaffargarh	4.1	2,865	2,953
Rajanpur	1.7	1,169	2,326
Faisalabad	7.3	5,140	4,302
Jhang	4.1	2,850	2,376
TT Singh	2.2	1,515	1,686
Gujranwala	4.5	3,194	3,114
Gujrat	2.5	1,729	1,556
Hafizabad	1.1	781	863
Mandi Bahauddin	1.5	1,062	1,368
Narowal	1.7	1,215	1,047
Sialkot	2.9	2,055	1,285
Lahore	7.3	5,095	2,520
Kasur	4.3	3,027	2,244
Nankana Sahib	1.7	1,205	1,904
Sheikhupura	3.0	2,101	2,511
Multan	3.1	2,206	1,971
Khanewal	3.0	2,093	2,588
Lodhran	2.0	1,404	1,540
Vehari	2.4	1,716	1,677
Sahiwal	2.7	1,924	1,119
Pakpattan	1.8	1,232	920
Okara	3.6	2,501	1,888
Rawalpindi	3.6	2,503	2,872
Attock	1.3	911	1,589
Chakwal	1.0	710	1,052
Jhelum	1.1	803	1,090
Sargodha	4.0	2,783	2,700
Bhakkar	1.2	826	1,454
Khushab	1.0	704	800
Mianwali	1.3	918	1,270
Punjab	100.0	70,226	70,226

EDUCATION

Table ED.8A: Literacy rate (10+ years)

Household members aged 10 years or more who are literate, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Male		Female		Total	
	Literacy rate (%)*	Number of 10+ year-olds	Literacy rate (%)*	Number of 10+ year-olds	Literacy rate (%)*	Number of 10+ year-olds
Punjab	68.7	227,607	49.5	217,054	59.3	444,661
Area of residence						
Rural	63.5	154,113	40.0	147,354	52.0	301,467
All Urban	79.6	73,494	69.4	69,700	74.6	143,194
Major City	80.8	37,023	73.9	34,661	77.4	71,684
Other Urban	78.4	36,471	65.0	35,040	71.8	71,510
Education						
None	41.6	107,072	32.0	100,380	37.0	207,452
Primary	88.4	33,878	50.9	31,732	70.3	65,609
Middle	92.0	25,076	59.7	24,498	76.1	49,574
Secondary	94.5	39,047	69.1	38,063	82.0	77,110
Higher	96.9	22,178	81.3	22,024	89.2	44,202
Madrassa/NSC	76.8	211	51.5	206	64.3	417
Missing/DK	88.5	145	56.3	152	72.0	297
Wealth index quintiles						
Lowest	38.7	42,985	13.5	39,430	26.6	82,415
Second	59.2	45,113	32.0	41,935	46.1	87,048
Middle	72.3	45,537	49.8	43,890	61.3	89,428
Fourth	80.3	46,083	64.0	45,213	72.3	91,296
Highest	89.9	47,889	81.1	46,586	85.6	94,474
Division						
Bahawalpur	50.8	25,015	30.6	23,493	41.0	48,508
D.G. Khan	52.1	17,841	28.0	16,436	40.5	34,278
Faisalabad	67.5	31,723	48.0	30,646	57.9	62,369
Gujranwala	72.7	32,979	60.9	32,990	66.8	65,968
Lahore	66.4	39,427	54.5	36,555	60.7	75,982
Multan	58.8	25,352	36.6	23,432	48.2	48,784
Rawalpindi	83.3	19,533	62.5	19,772	72.8	39,305
Sahiwal	59.8	17,857	38.2	16,459	49.4	34,317
Sargodha	67.0	17,880	40.3	17,272	53.9	35,151
Punjab	68.7	227,607	49.5	217,054	59.3	444,661

Table ED.8A: Literacy rate (10+ years) (cont.)

Household members aged 10 years or more who are literate, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Male		Female		Total	
	Literacy rate (%)*	Number of 10+ year-olds	Literacy rate (%)*	Number of 10+ year-olds	Literacy rate (%)*	Number of 10+ year-olds
Punjab	68.7	227,607	49.5	217,054	59.3	444,661
District						
Bahawalpur	55.2	8,102	34.4	7,580	45.1	15,683
Bahawalnagar	59.6	7,149	38.3	6,724	49.3	13,873
RY Khan	56.0	9,764	32.1	9,189	44.4	18,953
DG Khan	55.5	3,971	30.9	3,669	43.7	7,640
Layyah	64.7	3,679	40.4	3,386	53.1	7,066
Muzaffargarh	57.8	7,334	30.6	6,834	44.7	14,169
Rajanpur	43.8	2,856	21.2	2,547	33.1	5,404
Faisalabad	73.8	17,565	57.6	16,959	65.9	34,524
Jhang	65.2	9,214	34.8	8,716	50.5	17,929
TT Singh	71.0	4,944	54.4	4,972	62.7	9,916
Gujranwala	77.4	10,511	66.8	10,116	72.2	20,628
Gujrat	81.1	5,530	67.9	5,953	74.2	11,484
Hafizabad	65.9	2,586	49.7	2,498	57.9	5,084
Mandi Bahauddin	73.0	3,384	56.6	3,531	64.6	6,915
Narowal	77.6	3,854	59.5	3,672	68.7	7,526
Sialkot	76.2	7,113	68.9	7,219	72.5	14,332
Lahore	77.9	20,085	69.9	18,473	74.1	38,558
Kasur	58.5	8,845	37.9	8,256	48.6	17,100
Nankana Sahib	63.7	3,692	45.2	3,375	54.9	7,067
Sheikhupura	66.5	6,806	53.6	6,452	60.2	13,258
Multan	61.4	8,791	43.0	7,960	52.7	16,751
Khanewal	68.8	6,535	41.9	6,192	55.7	12,727
Lodhran	58.6	3,943	29.1	3,628	44.5	7,572
Vehari	60.9	6,082	38.4	5,651	50.1	11,733
Sahiwal	66.3	6,293	45.6	5,884	56.3	12,177
Pakpattan	60.3	4,069	35.5	3,831	48.3	7,900
Okara	62.6	7,496	39.4	6,744	51.6	14,240
Rawalpindi	89.1	9,524	72.0	9,664	80.5	19,188
Attock	76.0	3,988	49.9	3,936	63.1	7,925
Chakwal	85.2	3,059	59.6	3,140	72.2	6,199
Jhelum	86.6	2,961	67.5	3,032	76.9	5,993
Sargodha	71.0	9,183	48.7	8,914	60.1	18,096
Bhakkar	65.1	2,995	36.5	2,798	51.3	5,793
Khushab	74.2	2,642	40.5	2,585	57.5	5,227
Mianwali	74.8	3,060	38.3	2,975	56.8	6,035
Punjab	68.7	227,607	49.5	217,054	59.3	444,661

Table ED.8A: Literacy rate (10+ years) (cont.)

Household members aged 10 years or more who are literate, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Male		Female		Total	
	Literacy rate (%)*	Number of 10+ year-olds	Literacy rate (%)*	Number of 10+ year-olds	Literacy rate (%)*	Number of 10+ year-olds
Punjab	68.7	227,607	49.5	217,054	59.3	444,661
Age groups (yrs)						
10 - 14	81.3	37,922	74.5	34,743	78.0	72,665
15 - 19	79.5	35,669	69.5	34,674	74.5	70,342
20 - 24	78.4	28,396	65.5	29,134	71.9	57,530
25 - 29	76.5	22,626	54.6	23,342	65.4	45,968
30 - 34	72.8	16,557	44.9	17,163	58.6	33,720
35 - 39	64.9	16,161	35.5	16,366	50.1	32,527
40 - 44	59.6	14,636	31.4	12,770	46.5	27,406
45 - 49	58.8	11,836	26.9	9,144	44.9	20,980
50 - 54	56.0	10,201	19.7	12,943	35.7	23,144
55 - 59	50.9	8,145	16.1	8,280	33.3	16,425
60 - 64	43.3	9,117	11.8	6,889	29.8	16,006
65 - 69	43.0	5,311	9.2	4,145	28.2	9,456
70 - 74	31.9	5,734	6.7	3,767	21.9	9,501
75 +	26.4	5,296	5.4	3,695	17.8	8,991
Punjab	68.7	227,607	49.5	217,054	59.3	444,661

Table ED.8B: Literacy rate (15+ years)

Household members aged 15 years or more who are literate, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Male		Female		Total	
	Literacy rate (%)*	Number of 15+ year-olds	Literacy rate (%)*	Number of 15+ year-olds	Literacy rate (%)*	Number of 15+ year-olds
Punjab	66.1	189,685	44.7	182,312	55.6	371,997
Area of residence						
Rural	60.4	127,511	34.6	123,263	47.7	250,774
All Urban	78.0	62,174	65.8	59,049	72.0	121,223
Major City	79.4	31,645	70.9	29,586	75.3	61,231
Other Urban	76.5	30,529	60.6	29,463	68.7	59,992
Education						
None	35.5	88,302	26.6	83,612	31.1	171,914
Primary	88.9	28,278	45.2	26,613	67.7	54,890
Middle	92.1	20,884	54.2	20,475	73.3	41,359
Secondary	94.5	33,038	65.0	32,348	79.9	65,386
Higher	96.8	18,896	79.0	18,964	87.9	37,860
Madrassa/NSC	75.6	176	49.4	179	62.4	355
Missing/DK	85.8	111	46.6	120	65.4	231
Wealth index quintiles						
Lowest	34.3	34,726	8.7	32,167	22.0	66,893
Second	54.8	36,796	24.6	34,732	40.1	71,528
Middle	69.0	37,798	42.9	36,599	56.1	74,397
Fourth	78.1	38,923	59.0	38,301	68.6	77,224
Highest	89.0	41,442	78.6	40,512	83.9	81,954
Division						
Bahawalpur	54.4	20,556	30.6	19,489	42.8	40,045
D.G. Khan	53.9	14,249	26.1	13,308	40.5	27,557
Faisalabad	68.2	26,853	46.1	26,212	57.3	53,064
Gujranwala	73.3	27,387	59.0	27,641	66.1	55,028
Lahore	67.9	33,112	53.3	30,712	60.8	63,824
Multan	60.1	20,991	33.9	19,472	47.5	40,463
Rawalpindi	83.7	16,696	60.5	17,078	72.0	33,775
Sahiwal	60.0	14,786	34.9	13,817	47.9	28,603
Sargodha	68.2	15,055	37.9	14,582	53.3	29,638
Punjab	66.1	189,685	44.7	182,312	55.6	371,997

Table ED.8B: Literacy rate (15+ years) (cont.)

Household members aged 15 years or more who are literate, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Male		Female		Total	
	Literacy rate (%)*	Number of 15+ year-olds	Literacy rate (%)*	Number of 15+ year-olds	Literacy rate (%)*	Number of 15+ year-olds
Punjab	66.1	189,685	44.7	182,312	55.6	371,997
District						
Bahawalpur	53.1	6,680	30.4	6,277	42.1	12,957
Bahawalnagar	56.8	5,916	33.9	5,586	45.7	11,502
RY Khan	53.7	7,960	28.3	7,626	41.3	15,586
DG Khan	53.4	3,171	26.1	2,926	40.3	6,097
Layyah	61.7	2,999	34.0	2,792	48.4	5,791
Muzaffargarh	55.1	5,831	25.4	5,529	40.6	11,360
Rajanpur	41.0	2,248	17.5	2,061	29.7	4,309
Faisalabad	71.4	14,966	53.1	14,486	62.4	29,452
Jhang	62.1	7,726	30.5	7,455	46.6	15,181
TT Singh	67.9	4,161	49.8	4,270	58.8	8,431
Gujranwala	74.8	8,775	61.7	8,382	68.4	17,157
Gujrat	78.5	4,634	63.5	5,143	70.6	9,777
Hafizabad	62.6	2,127	43.0	2,075	52.9	4,202
Mandi Bahauddin	68.6	2,771	50.7	2,987	59.3	5,758
Narowal	74.2	3,164	51.3	2,953	63.1	6,117
Sialkot	72.8	5,916	64.5	6,100	68.6	12,016
Lahore	76.5	17,022	66.8	15,717	71.8	32,738
Kasur	54.6	7,333	31.8	6,818	43.6	14,150
Nankana Sahib	60.1	3,069	39.4	2,833	50.2	5,902
Sheikhupura	63.4	5,688	48.2	5,345	56.1	11,033
Multan	58.6	7,304	37.8	6,620	48.7	13,924
Khanewal	65.9	5,409	36.2	5,130	51.4	10,539
Lodhran	56.4	3,200	24.0	3,060	40.6	6,259
Vehari	58.3	5,077	32.4	4,663	45.9	9,740
Sahiwal	63.3	5,259	40.1	4,998	52.0	10,257
Pakpattan	56.8	3,329	29.4	3,187	43.4	6,517
Okara	59.0	6,197	33.4	5,632	46.8	11,829
Rawalpindi	87.9	8,112	68.3	8,348	78.0	16,460
Attock	73.2	3,418	43.9	3,375	58.6	6,793
Chakwal	83.6	2,641	54.3	2,742	68.6	5,383
Jhelum	84.7	2,526	63.2	2,613	73.8	5,139
Sargodha	68.1	7,736	43.0	7,535	55.7	15,271
Bhakkar	61.0	2,474	30.2	2,315	46.1	4,789
Khushab	71.2	2,263	34.7	2,214	53.2	4,477
Mianwali	72.6	2,582	32.5	2,519	52.8	5,101
Punjab	66.1	189,685	44.7	182,312	55.6	371,997

Table ED.8B: Literacy rate (15+ years) (cont.)

Household members aged 15 years or more who are literate, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Male		Female		Total	
	Literacy rate (%)*	Number of 15+ year-olds	Literacy rate (%)*	Number of 15+ year-olds	Literacy rate (%)*	Number of 15+ year-olds
Punjab	66.1	189,685	44.7	182,312	55.6	371,997
Age groups (yrs)						
15 - 19	79.5	35,669	69.5	34,674	74.5	70,342
20 - 24	78.4	28,396	65.5	29,134	71.9	57,530
25 - 29	76.5	22,626	54.6	23,342	65.4	45,968
30 - 34	72.8	16,557	44.9	17,163	58.6	33,720
35 - 39	64.9	16,161	35.5	16,366	50.1	32,527
40 - 44	59.6	14,636	31.4	12,770	46.5	27,406
45 - 49	58.8	11,836	26.9	9,144	44.9	20,980
50 - 54	56.0	10,201	19.7	12,943	35.7	23,144
55 - 59	50.9	8,145	16.1	8,280	33.3	16,425
60 - 64	43.3	9,117	11.8	6,889	29.8	16,006
65 - 69	43.0	5,311	9.2	4,145	28.2	9,456
70 - 74	31.9	5,734	6.7	3,767	21.9	9,501
75 +	26.4	5,296	5.4	3,695	17.8	8,991
Punjab	66.1	189,685	44.7	182,312	55.6	371,997

Table ED.8C: Literacy rate (15–24 years)

Household members aged 15–24 years who are literate, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Male		Female		Total	
	Literacy rate (%)*	Number of 15–24 year-olds	Literacy rate (%)*	Number of 15–24 year-olds	Literacy rate (%)*	Number of 15–24 year-olds
Punjab	79.0	64,064	67.7	63,807	73.3	127,872
Area of residence						
Rural	76.0	42,214	58.3	42,069	67.2	84,283
All Urban	84.8	21,850	85.8	21,738	85.3	43,588
Major City	84.8	10,968	88.5	10,832	86.7	21,801
Other Urban	84.7	10,882	83.1	10,906	83.9	21,788
Age groups (yrs)						
15 - 19	79.5	35,669	69.5	34,674	74.5	70,342
20 - 24	78.4	28,396	65.5	29,134	71.9	57,530
Education						
None	64.4	30,162	50.1	29,342	57.4	59,504
Primary	85.8	9,951	69.7	9,541	77.9	19,492
Middle	91.2	7,185	80.4	7,328	85.8	14,513
Secondary	95.0	10,955	88.5	11,402	91.7	22,358
Higher	97.9	5,721	94.6	6,088	96.2	11,808
Madrassa/NSC	78.6	48	61.2	64	68.7	112
Missing/DK	83.2	42	86.8	43	85.0	85
Wealth index quintiles						
Lowest	52.0	10,644	19.1	10,014	36.0	20,658
Second	71.4	12,382	48.0	11,981	59.9	24,363
Middle	83.2	13,285	72.0	13,382	77.6	26,667
Fourth	87.2	13,699	86.6	13,900	86.9	27,599
Highest	94.2	14,054	95.4	14,529	94.8	28,583
Division						
Bahawalpur	67.0	6,899	49.5	6,827	58.3	13,726
D.G. Khan	66.8	4,918	44.0	4,802	55.5	9,720
Faisalabad	80.9	8,798	69.0	9,147	74.8	17,946
Gujranwala	87.1	9,821	86.2	9,912	86.6	19,733
Lahore	79.0	11,398	74.0	11,302	76.5	22,701
Multan	74.3	7,086	56.5	6,627	65.7	13,713
Rawalpindi	94.0	5,488	87.5	5,648	90.7	11,136
Sahiwal	75.3	4,892	57.3	4,727	66.4	9,619
Sargodha	82.5	4,764	64.0	4,814	73.2	9,578
Punjab	79.0	64,064	67.7	63,807	73.3	127,872

Table ED.8C: Literacy rate (15–24 years) (cont.)

Household members aged 15–24 years who are literate, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Male		Female		Total	
	Literacy rate (%)*	Number of 15–24 year-olds	Literacy rate (%)*	Number of 15–24 year-olds	Literacy rate (%)*	Number of 15–24 year-olds
Punjab	79.0	64,064	67.7	63,807	73.3	127,872
District						
Bahawalpur	66.4	2,241	49.1	2,204	57.8	4,445
Bahawalnagar	69.7	1,971	54.0	1,985	61.8	3,956
RY Khan	65.5	2,688	46.4	2,638	56.0	5,326
DG Khan	65.4	1,112	42.2	1,043	54.2	2,156
Layyah	75.5	1,018	57.8	1,004	66.7	2,023
Muzaffargarh	68.0	2,050	42.3	2,065	55.1	4,115
Rajanpur	54.0	737	31.4	689	43.1	1,426
Faisalabad	82.4	4,996	76.0	5,083	79.1	10,078
Jhang	76.8	2,431	50.6	2,504	63.5	4,935
TT Singh	82.7	1,371	75.6	1,561	78.9	2,932
Gujranwala	86.7	3,216	87.1	3,143	86.9	6,359
Gujrat	89.4	1,647	90.7	1,765	90.1	3,412
Hafizabad	78.2	709	71.1	718	74.6	1,428
Mandi Bahauddin	88.2	917	82.5	973	85.3	1,890
Narowal	90.0	1,165	81.6	1,080	86.0	2,244
Sialkot	86.6	2,166	90.0	2,232	88.3	4,399
Lahore	82.8	5,890	84.2	5,780	83.5	11,670
Kasur	72.2	2,506	55.0	2,511	63.6	5,017
Nankana Sahib	76.5	1,000	65.1	962	71.0	1,962
Sheikhupura	77.5	2,002	72.7	2,050	75.1	4,051
Multan	71.0	2,545	60.0	2,311	65.8	4,855
Khanewal	79.9	1,788	59.8	1,772	69.9	3,559
Lodhran	73.0	1,048	44.3	1,013	58.9	2,061
Vehari	74.0	1,706	55.5	1,531	65.3	3,237
Sahiwal	76.3	1,814	61.2	1,738	68.9	3,553
Pakpattan	73.1	1,071	52.4	1,091	62.7	2,161
Okara	75.5	2,007	56.5	1,898	66.3	3,905
Rawalpindi	95.7	2,678	91.7	2,853	93.6	5,531
Attock	88.5	1,084	73.7	1,059	81.2	2,143
Chakwal	94.8	831	87.7	895	91.1	1,726
Jhelum	94.7	894	90.5	841	92.7	1,736
Sargodha	81.5	2,402	70.8	2,469	76.1	4,871
Bhakkar	75.4	819	51.5	803	63.6	1,622
Khushab	87.9	673	62.1	685	74.9	1,357
Mianwali	87.8	871	57.6	857	72.8	1,728
Punjab	79.0	64,064	67.7	63,807	73.3	127,872

Table ED.1: Preschool attendance

Children aged 3–4 years who are attending preschool, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Male		Female		Total	
	3–4 year-olds attending preschool (%)	Number of 3–4 year-olds	3–4 year-olds attending preschool (%)	Number of 3–4 year-olds	3–4 year-olds attending preschool (%)	Number of 3–4 year-olds
Punjab	13.8	14,977	13.2	14,323	13.5	29,300
Area of residence						
Rural	11.0	10,980	10.6	10,325	10.8	21,305
All Urban	21.5	3,997	20.0	3,998	20.7	7,995
Major City	24.8	1,831	23.4	1,861	24.1	3,693
Other Urban	18.8	2,166	16.9	2,137	17.9	4,302
Age of child						
3	4.9	7,598	5.1	7,411	5.0	15,009
4	22.9	7,379	21.9	6,912	22.4	14,291
Mother's education						
None	8.4	9,511	8.0	8,974	8.2	18,485
Primary	16.8	2,074	16.4	2,001	16.6	4,076
Middle	24.4	1,040	21.0	999	22.7	2,039
Secondary	25.8	1,337	23.7	1,373	24.7	2,709
Higher	31.6	1,007	31.5	956	31.6	1,963
Madrassa/NSC	0.0	5	42.0	10	27.4	15
Missing/DK	25.5	3	37.2	10	34.8	13
Wealth index quintiles						
Lowest	5.2	3,783	3.9	3,474	4.6	7,257
Second	8.9	3,194	8.5	2,990	8.7	6,185
Middle	13.5	2,980	12.9	2,895	13.2	5,875
Fourth	18.0	2,676	18.6	2,707	18.3	5,383
Highest	29.9	2,343	27.7	2,257	28.8	4,600
Division						
Bahawalpur	12.7	2,110	10.7	1,927	11.7	4,037
D.G. Khan	5.1	1,540	4.8	1,421	5.0	2,961
Faisalabad	11.4	1,945	12.3	1,918	11.8	3,863
Gujranwala	19.1	2,179	20.1	1,977	19.5	4,156
Lahore	20.8	2,258	18.5	2,340	19.6	4,598
Multan	8.6	1,625	7.5	1,514	8.1	3,139
Rawalpindi	22.6	995	22.7	1,024	22.6	2,019
Sahiwal	8.8	1,229	8.6	1,113	8.7	2,341
Sargodha	12.8	1,097	10.3	1,090	11.6	2,187
Punjab	13.8	14,977.1	13.2	14,322.9	13.5	29,300

Table ED.1: Preschool attendance (cont.)

Children aged 3–4 years who are attending preschool, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Male		Female		Total	
	3–4 year-olds attending preschool (%)	Number of 3–4 year-olds	3–4 year-olds attending preschool (%)	Number of 3–4 year-olds	3–4 year-olds attending preschool (%)	Number of 3–4 year-olds
Punjab	13.8	14,977.1	13.2	14,322.9	13.5	29,300
District						
Bahawalpur	11.3	625	8.9	594	10.1	1,219
Bahawalnagar	12.0	564	10.4	532	11.2	1,096
RY Khan	14.0	920	12.1	801	13.2	1,722
DG Khan	4.7	374	4.0	312	4.4	686
Layyah	6.8	240	7.1	248	7.0	489
Muzaffargarh	5.4	649	4.3	597	4.9	1,246
Rajanpur	3.6	276	4.6	263	4.1	539
Faisalabad	13.9	1,009	13.9	1,027	13.9	2,036
Jhang	9.7	608	9.9	591	9.8	1,199
TT Singh	6.6	328	11.2	300	8.8	628
Gujranwala	26.2	671	27.3	648	26.7	1,318
Gujrat	15.6	367	21.7	293	18.3	660
Hafizabad	7.6	184	6.6	174	7.1	358
Mandi Bahauddin	14.3	244	16.8	218	15.5	462
Narowal	11.3	267	12.5	219	11.8	487
Sialkot	23.2	446	19.1	425	21.2	871
Lahore	28.2	963	22.7	1,027	25.4	1,990
Kasur	12.9	628	15.5	622	14.2	1,250
Nankana Sahib	15.9	241	13.1	238	14.5	479
Sheikhupura	18.5	426	16.2	453	17.3	879
Multan	5.8	475	8.0	474	6.9	950
Khanewal	8.4	454	7.7	433	8.0	887
Lodhran	12.6	312	10.5	289	11.6	601
Vehari	9.0	384	3.7	318	6.6	702
Sahiwal	8.6	423	10.6	376	9.5	800
Pakpattan	9.3	259	9.4	248	9.3	507
Okara	8.8	547	6.7	489	7.8	1,035
Rawalpindi	24.8	494	23.1	525	23.9	1,018
Attock	18.9	194	20.6	187	19.7	381
Chakwal	22.5	148	23.5	146	23.0	294
Jhelum	20.1	160	22.8	167	21.5	326
Sargodha	14.8	629	10.8	577	12.9	1,206
Bhakkar	7.5	156	7.8	160	7.6	316
Khushab	13.6	130	11.2	150	12.3	280
Mianwali	10.3	182	10.4	202	10.3	384
Punjab	13.8	14,977.1	13.2	14,322.9	13.5	29,300

Table ED.2: Age of primary school entry (net intake rate in primary education)

Children of school age (5 and 6 year-olds) currently attending Grade 1*, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	5 year-olds currently in Grade 1 (%)*	Number of 5-year-olds**	6 year-olds currently in Grade 1 (%)*	Number of 6-year-olds**
Punjab	18.9	14,684	38.4	16,234
Sex				
Male	18.9	7,735	38.9	8,522
Female	18.8	6,949	37.9	7,712
Area of residence				
Rural	17.0	10,610	34.8	11,703
All Urban	23.8	4,074	47.7	4,531
Major City	23.7	1,993	49.4	2,164
Other Urban	23.8	2,081	46.2	2,366
Mother's education				
None	14.3	9,549	30.4	10,777
Primary	23.9	1,998	49.7	2,187
Middle	26.3	912	50.5	1,016
Secondary	31.0	1,270	58.1	1,278
Higher	30.2	939	64.1	956
Madrassa/NSC	32.7	10	20.8	7
Missing/DK	38.6	4	50.3	11
Wealth index quintiles				
Lowest	8.9	3,600	20.1	4,061
Second	17.8	3,266	33.9	3,478
Middle	22.0	2,813	43.5	3,208
Fourth	22.9	2,595	47.9	2,939
Highest	27.2	2,410	56.7	2,548
Division				
Bahawalpur	14.6	1,666	29.0	2,011
D.G. Khan	12.4	1,456	26.2	1,576
Faisalabad	22.5	2,036	40.5	2,147
Gujranwala	21.1	2,056	45.9	2,335
Lahore	15.6	2,245	39.0	2,696
Multan	22.3	1,765	39.0	1,869
Rawalpindi	27.6	1,082	55.4	1,071
Sahiwal	20.6	1,145	39.5	1,364
Sargodha	14.3	1,234	33.2	1,165
Punjab	18.9	14,684	38.4	16,234

Table ED.2: Age of primary school entry (net intake rate in primary education) (cont.)

Children of school age (5 and 6 year-olds) currently attending Grade 1*, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	5 year-olds currently in Grade 1 (%)*	Number of 5-year-olds**	6 year-olds currently in Grade 1 (%)*	Number of 6-year-olds**
Punjab	18.9	14,684	38.4	16,234
District				
Bahawalpur	17.1	548	35.8	630
Bahawalnagar	16.1	357	29.5	588
RY Khan	12.1	760	23.2	793
DG Khan	11.3	304	21.8	370
Layyah	16.8	266	37.3	268
Muzaffargarh	13.2	611	27.5	681
Rajanpur	7.6	275	17.4	257
Faisalabad	24.0	1,108	43.0	1,129
Jhang	18.2	603	34.5	645
TT Singh	25.2	325	43.6	373
Gujranwala	15.8	636	40.7	725
Gujrat	26.6	338	51.2	335
Hafizabad	20.4	119	39.7	190
Mandi Bahauddin	16.0	234	46.3	260
Narowal	29.2	303	53.1	283
Sialkot	21.8	428	48.0	543
Lahore	17.5	1,088	46.8	1,224
Kasur	9.9	533	28.4	709
Nankana Sahib	19.0	211	35.9	254
Sheikhupura	16.0	413	36.9	510
Multan	23.6	621	41.7	675
Khanewal	23.5	438	38.6	477
Lodhran	16.2	293	32.2	249
Vehari	23.3	413	39.4	468
Sahiwal	22.1	350	44.1	464
Pakpattan	18.8	296	27.8	289
Okara	20.7	499	41.5	610
Rawalpindi	26.9	548	52.9	534
Attock	25.1	204	51.2	223
Chakwal	36.4	142	67.2	163
Jhelum	25.8	189	58.0	150
Sargodha	12.1	621	30.8	637
Bhakkar	21.7	261	41.1	185
Khushab	7.3	147	26.7	144
Mianwali	16.1	204	38.1	200
Punjab	18.9	14,684	38.4	16,234

*** MICS indicator 54**

Table ED.3A: Primary school net attendance ratio (5–9 years)

Children of primary school age (5–9 years) attending primary or higher as a fraction of all children in that age group (NAR), Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Male		Female		Total	
	Net attendance ratio (%)	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (%)	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (%)*	Number of children
Punjab	54.0	39,519	51.8	37,026	52.9	76,545
Area of residence						
Rural	50.8	28,646	46.7	26,654	48.8	55,301
All Urban	62.4	10,873	64.8	10,371	63.6	21,244
Major City	61.7	5,109	66.1	4,951	63.9	10,059
Other Urban	63.0	5,764	63.7	5,421	63.3	11,185
Age of child						
5	19.2	7,735	19.0	6,949	19.1	14,684
6	40.3	8,522	39.7	7,712	40.0	16,234
7	61.5	8,478	58.6	8,126	60.1	16,604
8	72.0	8,841	66.7	8,456	69.4	17,297
9	81.2	5,944	75.9	5,783	78.6	11,726
Mother's education						
None	48.2	27,174	43.2	24,887	45.8	52,061
Primary	62.9	5,115	66.4	4,985	64.6	10,100
Middle	67.7	2,243	67.0	2,277	67.4	4,520
Secondary	70.2	2,881	73.3	2,833	71.7	5,714
Higher	70.6	2,061	75.0	1,987	72.8	4,048
Madrassa/NSC	38.4	19	48.0	29	44.2	48
Missing/DK	72.7	21	57.7	16	66.3	36
Wealth index quintiles						
Lowest	36.2	10,023	25.6	9,132	31.1	19,155
Second	51.0	8,634	47.2	8,085	49.1	16,718
Middle	59.7	7,719	59.9	7,282	59.8	15,001
Fourth	62.9	7,080	65.7	6,590	64.3	13,670
Highest	69.9	6,064	72.9	5,937	71.4	12,001
Division						
Bahawalpur	43.6	5,015	38.6	4,629	41.2	9,644
D.G. Khan	39.1	3,985	35.2	3,671	37.2	7,656
Faisalabad	56.7	5,152	54.6	4,962	55.6	10,114
Gujranwala	62.5	5,552	64.4	5,194	63.4	10,746
Lahore	54.8	6,272	54.6	5,930	54.7	12,202
Multan	53.7	4,574	48.3	4,229	51.1	8,804
Rawalpindi	68.4	2,733	70.0	2,569	69.2	5,302
Sahiwal	57.3	3,211	53.5	3,004	55.4	6,216
Sargodha	52.8	3,024	47.4	2,837	50.2	5,861
Punjab	54.0	39,519	51.8	37,026	52.9	76,545

Table ED.3A: Primary school net attendance ratio (5–9 years) (cont.)

Children of primary school age (5–9 years) attending primary or higher as a fraction of all children in that age group (NAR), Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Male		Female		Total	
	Net attendance ratio (%)	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (%)	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (%)*	Number of children
Punjab	54.0	39,519	51.8	37,026	52.9	76,545
District						
Bahawalpur	45.8	1,578	40.7	1,475	43.4	3,052
Bahawalnagar	47.1	1,271	44.3	1,202	45.8	2,473
RY Khan	39.8	2,167	33.6	1,952	36.8	4,118
DG Khan	32.4	913	32.7	768	32.5	1,681
Layyah	49.9	664	44.7	653	47.3	1,317
Muzaffargarh	42.2	1,717	37.2	1,601	39.8	3,318
Rajanpur	29.8	692	23.5	648	26.8	1,340
Faisalabad	58.3	2,723	59.9	2,682	59.1	5,405
Jhang	51.6	1,597	42.6	1,433	47.3	3,030
TT Singh	61.0	832	58.0	846	59.5	1,679
Gujranwala	58.9	1,674	60.5	1,655	59.7	3,329
Gujrat	68.8	915	70.0	828	69.3	1,743
Hafizabad	60.9	435	58.8	373	59.9	808
Mandi Bahauddin	60.1	601	61.8	586	60.9	1,187
Narowal	63.9	731	71.6	675	67.6	1,406
Sialkot	63.8	1,197	65.2	1,076	64.5	2,273
Lahore	60.1	2,836	61.4	2,734	60.7	5,570
Kasur	47.6	1,627	44.4	1,532	46.0	3,159
Nankana Sahib	55.2	640	52.4	571	53.9	1,210
Sheikhupura	52.1	1,169	53.3	1,094	52.7	2,263
Multan	53.9	1,545	48.7	1,497	51.3	3,043
Khanewal	56.7	1,234	50.8	1,086	53.9	2,319
Lodhran	43.8	725	39.2	658	41.6	1,384
Vehari	56.5	1,070	51.2	988	53.9	2,058
Sahiwal	61.5	1,084	61.1	1,001	61.3	2,085
Pakpattan	52.2	778	46.5	690	49.5	1,468
Okara	56.8	1,350	51.3	1,313	54.1	2,662
Rawalpindi	65.2	1,334	70.5	1,276	67.8	2,611
Attock	67.5	583	67.0	508	67.3	1,091
Chakwal	78.7	370	74.6	373	76.6	743
Jhelum	70.6	446	67.9	411	69.3	857
Sargodha	51.2	1,563	47.7	1,426	49.6	2,990
Bhakkar	58.5	550	48.9	554	53.7	1,104
Khushab	44.1	361	43.1	365	43.6	726
Mianwali	57.1	550	48.2	492	52.9	1,042
Punjab	54.0	39,519	51.8	37,026	52.9	76,545

*** MICS indicator 55; MDG indicator 6**

Table ED.3B: Primary school gross attendance ratio

Children of all ages attending primary school as a fraction of children of primary school age (5–9 years) (GAR), Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Male		Female		Total	
	Gross attendance ratio (%)*	Number of children	Gross attendance ratio (%)*	Number of children	Gross attendance ratio (%)*	Number of children
Punjab	101.6	39,519	92.5	37,026	97.2	76,545
Area of residence						
Rural	98.7	28,646	85.9	26,654	92.5	55,301
All Urban	109.1	10,873	109.3	10,371	109.2	21,244
Major City	106.4	5,109	107.7	4,951	107.0	10,059
Other Urban	111.5	5,764	110.7	5,421	111.1	11,185
Mother's education						
None	96.4	27,174	83.3	24,887	90.1	52,061
Primary	106.9	5,115	111.6	4,985	109.2	10,100
Middle	109.6	2,243	101.8	2,277	105.7	4,520
Secondary	102.2	2,881	101.1	2,833	101.7	5,714
Higher	98.3	2,061	98.6	1,987	98.4	4,048
Madrassa/NSC	56.8	19	74.0	29	67.2	48
Missing/DK	92.4	21	87.8	16	90.5	36
Wealth index quintiles						
Lowest	74.1	10,023	47.8	9,132	61.6	19,155
Second	104.5	8,634	91.1	8,085	98.0	16,718
Middle	113.4	7,719	112.4	7,282	112.9	15,001
Fourth	113.6	7,080	116.0	6,590	114.7	13,670
Highest	113.6	6,064	112.4	5,937	113.0	12,001
Division						
Bahawalpur	85.2	5,015	69.2	4,629	77.5	9,644
D.G. Khan	80.9	3,985	65.3	3,671	73.4	7,656
Faisalabad	106.8	5,152	94.1	4,962	100.6	10,114
Gujranwala	114.9	5,552	117.2	5,194	116.0	10,746
Lahore	102.6	6,272	97.3	5,930	100.0	12,202
Multan	100.1	4,574	87.2	4,229	93.9	8,804
Rawalpindi	115.9	2,733	119.2	2,569	117.5	5,302
Sahiwal	107.5	3,211	92.6	3,004	100.3	6,216
Sargodha	103.4	3,024	90.9	2,837	97.3	5,861
Punjab	101.6	39,519	92.5	37,026	97.2	76,545

Table ED.3B: Primary school gross attendance ratio (cont.)

Children of all ages attending primary school as a fraction of children of primary school age (5–9 years) (GAR), Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Male		Female		Total	
	Gross attendance ratio (%)*	Number of children	Gross attendance ratio (%)*	Number of children	Gross attendance ratio (%)*	Number of children
Punjab	101.6	39,519	92.5	37,026	97.2	76,545
District						
Bahawalpur	83.8	1,578	72.0	1,475	78.1	3,052
Bahawalnagar	97.2	1,271	82.2	1,202	89.9	2,473
RY Khan	79.3	2,167	59.1	1,952	69.7	4,118
DG Khan	71.5	913	64.2	768	68.2	1,681
Layyah	101.0	664	85.9	653	93.5	1,317
Muzaffargarh	84.5	1,717	66.1	1,601	75.6	3,318
Rajanpur	64.8	692	43.6	648	54.5	1,340
Faisalabad	107.4	2,723	102.5	2,682	104.9	5,405
Jhang	104.0	1,597	78.0	1,433	91.7	3,030
TT Singh	110.3	832	94.7	846	102.4	1,679
Gujranwala	113.1	1,674	111.9	1,655	112.5	3,329
Gujrat	120.9	915	120.4	828	120.7	1,743
Hafizabad	117.9	435	121.5	373	119.6	808
Mandi Bahauddin	116.6	601	114.1	586	115.4	1,187
Narowal	112.4	731	129.0	675	120.4	1,406
Sialkot	112.4	1,197	115.9	1,076	114.1	2,273
Lahore	107.5	2,836	102.5	2,734	105.0	5,570
Kasur	94.7	1,627	85.5	1,532	90.2	3,159
Nankana Sahib	103.0	640	95.7	571	99.6	1,210
Sheikhupura	101.3	1,169	101.5	1,094	101.4	2,263
Multan	97.3	1,545	82.1	1,497	89.8	3,043
Khanewal	100.4	1,234	94.8	1,086	97.8	2,319
Lodhran	97.9	725	70.4	658	84.8	1,384
Vehari	105.2	1,070	97.8	988	101.7	2,058
Sahiwal	108.9	1,084	100.5	1,001	104.8	2,085
Pakpattan	106.0	778	88.1	690	97.6	1,468
Okara	107.3	1,350	89.0	1,313	98.3	2,662
Rawalpindi	112.3	1,334	119.6	1,276	115.9	2,611
Attock	116.0	583	121.1	508	118.3	1,091
Chakwal	124.2	370	117.9	373	121.0	743
Jhelum	119.9	446	117.1	411	118.5	857
Sargodha	99.7	1,563	90.7	1,426	95.4	2,990
Bhakkar	109.9	550	88.4	554	99.1	1,104
Khushab	106.7	361	91.2	365	98.9	726
Mianwali	105.4	550	94.0	492	100.0	1,042
Punjab	101.6	39,519	92.5	37,026	97.2	76,545

*** MICS indicator 55; MDG indicator 6**

Table ED.3C: Government (public) and private primary school attendance rate

Children aged 5–9 years attending primary school by type of school (public/ government; private; madrassa/ NSC), Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Govt./ Public (%)	Private (%)	Madrassa/NSC (%)	DK/Missing (%)	Total (%)	5–9 year-olds attending primary school
Punjab	55.9	43.0	0.2	0.9	100.0	40,501
Area of residence						
Rural	68.8	30.2	0.2	0.8	100.0	26,996
All Urban	30.2	68.5	0.2	1.1	100.0	13,506
Major City	22.0	76.9	0.1	1.1	100.0	6,423
Other Urban	37.7	60.8	0.3	1.2	100.0	7,082
Age						
5	51.3	47.0	0.2	1.6	100.0	2,812
6	51.7	47.3	0.1	0.9	100.0	6,497
7	54.8	44.2	0.1	0.9	100.0	9,975
8	58.3	40.7	0.2	0.9	100.0	12,004
9	58.6	40.4	0.2	0.8	100.0	9,213
Mother's education						
None	69.9	28.9	0.2	1.0	100.0	23,834
Primary	50.6	48.6	0.1	0.7	100.0	6,525
Middle	36.3	62.8	0.1	0.9	100.0	3,046
Secondary	26.9	72.4	0.0	0.7	100.0	4,099
Higher	15.8	83.0	0.1	1.1	100.0	2,946
Madrassa/NSC	32.0	68.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	21
Missing/DK	74.7	25.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	24
Wealth index quintiles						
Lowest	89.2	9.4	0.3	1.1	100.0	5,962
Second	77.4	21.4	0.2	1.0	100.0	8,215
Middle	61.8	37.2	0.2	0.7	100.0	8,972
Fourth	42.6	56.4	0.1	0.9	100.0	8,785
Highest	19.8	79.2	0.0	1.0	100.0	8,568
Division						
Bahawalpur	71.9	27.4	0.3	0.4	100.0	3,973
DG Khan	71.1	27.3	0.2	1.4	100.0	2,848
Faisalabad	53.4	45.4	0.1	1.1	100.0	5,628
Gujranwala	44.6	54.4	0.1	0.8	100.0	6,818
Lahore	41.0	58.4	0.1	0.6	100.0	6,680
Multan	65.5	32.5	0.4	1.6	100.0	4,498
Rawalpindi	52.8	46.4	0.1	0.7	100.0	3,667
Sahiwal	62.9	36.3	0.1	0.7	100.0	3,446
Sargodha	65.9	32.8	0.3	1.1	100.0	2,942
Punjab	55.9	43.0	0.2	0.9	100.0	40,501

Table ED.3C: Government (public) and private primary school attendance rate (cont.)

Children aged 5–9 years attending primary school by type of school (public/ government; private; madrassa/ NSC), Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Govt./ Public (%)	Private (%)	Madrassa/NSC (%)	DK/Missing (%)	Total (%)	5–9 year-olds attending primary school
Punjab	55.9	43.0	0.2	0.9	100.0	40,501
District						
Bahawalpur	67.2	32.2	0.1	0.5	100.0	1,324
Bahawalnagar	76.0	22.6	0.7	0.7	100.0	1,132
RY Khan	73.0	26.7	0.2	0.2	100.0	1,518
DG Khan	68.5	30.2	0.0	1.3	100.0	547
Layyah	74.3	25.3	0.2	0.2	100.0	623
Muzaffargarh	69.3	28.7	0.2	1.8	100.0	1,320
Rajanpur	76.5	21.1	0.0	2.5	100.0	358
Faisalabad	41.9	57.2	0.0	0.9	100.0	3,195
Jhang	71.0	27.6	0.4	1.0	100.0	1,435
TT Singh	64.6	33.6	0.1	1.8	100.0	999
Gujranwala	34.4	64.8	0.2	0.6	100.0	1,987
Gujrat	48.0	51.6	0.1	0.2	100.0	1,208
Hafizabad	65.8	31.5	0.1	2.6	100.0	484
Mandi Bahauddin	61.1	37.8	0.1	1.0	100.0	723
Narowal	51.9	47.6	0.0	0.5	100.0	951
Sialkot	35.8	62.9	0.2	1.1	100.0	1,465
Lahore	25.9	73.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	3,382
Kasur	59.8	40.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,454
Nankana Sahib	64.8	34.0	0.2	1.0	100.0	653
Sheikhupura	47.6	50.9	0.0	1.5	100.0	1,192
Multan	57.0	41.2	0.3	1.4	100.0	1,562
Khanewal	72.0	25.4	0.6	1.9	100.0	1,251
Lodhran	71.5	26.1	0.7	1.7	100.0	576
Vehari	67.1	31.5	0.2	1.2	100.0	1,110
Sahiwal	62.2	36.7	0.0	1.1	100.0	1,278
Pakpattan	69.4	30.1	0.0	0.6	100.0	727
Okara	60.4	39.0	0.2	0.5	100.0	1,441
Rawalpindi	43.7	55.7	0.0	0.6	100.0	1,770
Attock	66.5	33.1	0.1	0.3	100.0	734
Chakwal	56.8	41.1	0.4	1.7	100.0	569
Jhelum	59.2	40.3	0.1	0.4	100.0	594
Sargodha	58.1	40.5	0.3	1.1	100.0	1,482
Bhakkar	79.9	18.6	0.3	1.3	100.0	592
Khushab	63.8	35.6	0.0	0.7	100.0	316
Mianwali	72.8	25.8	0.1	1.3	100.0	551
Punjab	55.9	43.0	0.2	0.9	100.0	40,501

Table ED.4: Middle/ secondary school net attendance ratio (10–14 years)

Children of middle/ secondary school age (10–14 years) attending secondary school or higher (NAR), Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Male		Female		Total	
	Net attendance ratio (%)	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (%)	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (%)*	Number of children
Punjab	29.6	37,922	27.8	34,743	28.7	72,665
Area of residence						
Rural	25.7	26,602	20.9	24,091	23.4	50,694
All Urban	38.8	11,320	43.4	10,651	41.0	21,971
Major City	40.5	5,378	46.3	5,074	43.3	10,453
Other Urban	37.2	5,942	40.7	5,577	38.9	11,519
Age of child						
10	5.5	9,566	5.2	8,469	5.4	18,035
11	18.8	5,415	18.4	4,696	18.6	10,112
12	31.0	9,391	29.2	8,497	30.1	17,888
13	48.2	6,268	44.5	5,989	46.4	12,258
14	51.5	7,281	45.2	7,091	48.4	14,372
Mother's education						
None	23.3	27,619	18.9	24,791	21.2	52,410
Primary	41.0	4,665	41.7	4,554	41.4	9,219
Middle	45.0	1,925	50.2	1,851	47.5	3,775
Secondary	53.2	2,216	59.6	2,136	56.3	4,353
Higher	57.1	1,417	62.7	1,337	59.8	2,753
Madrassa/NSC	61.4	18	50.5	19	55.9	37
Missing/DK	46.9	13	35.8	18	40.5	31
Wealth index quintiles						
Lowest	11.6	8,259	4.3	7,263	8.2	15,522
Second	21.0	8,317	14.6	7,202	18.0	15,520
Middle	31.7	7,740	28.1	7,291	30.0	15,031
Fourth	38.4	7,160	40.3	6,912	39.3	14,072
Highest	51.5	6,446	57.0	6,074	54.2	12,520
Division						
Bahawalpur	20.1	4,459	17.7	4,003	18.9	8,463
D.G. Khan	19.8	3,592	14.2	3,128	17.2	6,721
Faisalabad	30.5	4,870	28.5	4,434	29.6	9,305
Gujranwala	35.8	5,591	38.7	5,349	37.2	10,941
Lahore	31.9	6,315	32.3	5,843	32.1	12,158
Multan	25.7	4,361	21.2	3,960	23.6	8,321
Rawalpindi	46.8	2,836	43.0	2,693	44.9	5,530
Sahiwal	25.9	3,072	23.6	2,642	24.8	5,714
Sargodha	30.8	2,824	24.8	2,689	27.9	5,514
Punjab	29.6	37,922	27.8	34,743	28.7	72,665

Table ED.4: Middle/ secondary school net attendance ratio (10–14 years) (cont.)

Children of middle/ secondary school age (10–14 years) attending middle/ secondary school or higher (NAR), Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Male		Female		Total	
	Net attendance ratio (%)	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (%)	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (%)*	Number of children
Punjab	29.6	37,922	27.8	34,743	28.7	72,665
District						
Bahawalpur	21.2	1,422	17.4	1,303	19.4	2,725
Bahawalnagar	21.6	1,233	19.8	1,138	20.7	2,371
RY Khan	18.2	1,804	16.4	1,563	17.4	3,367
DG Khan	18.4	800	13.3	742	15.9	1,543
Layyah	26.6	680	20.8	594	23.9	1,274
Muzaffargarh	19.7	1,504	13.3	1,305	16.7	2,809
Rajanpur	14.1	609	10.1	486	12.3	1,095
Faisalabad	32.7	2,599	32.3	2,473	32.5	5,071
Jhang	25.4	1,488	17.7	1,260	21.9	2,748
TT Singh	33.3	784	34.9	701	34.0	1,485
Gujranwala	33.6	1,736	39.0	1,734	36.3	3,470
Gujrat	39.7	897	44.1	810	41.8	1,707
Hafizabad	27.9	460	26.7	423	27.3	883
Mandi Bahauddin	32.6	612	31.7	545	32.2	1,157
Narowal	36.2	690	37.5	719	36.9	1,409
Sialkot	40.6	1,196	43.2	1,119	41.9	2,315
Lahore	38.0	3,063	42.5	2,756	40.1	5,819
Kasur	23.1	1,512	17.8	1,438	20.5	2,950
Nankana Sahib	28.7	622	25.5	542	27.2	1,164
Sheikhupura	28.8	1,118	29.1	1,107	28.9	2,225
Multan	26.7	1,487	26.2	1,341	26.4	2,827
Khanewal	31.3	1,126	19.5	1,063	25.6	2,188
Lodhran	19.2	744	16.9	569	18.2	1,312
Vehari	22.8	1,005	18.7	988	20.8	1,993
Sahiwal	31.3	1,033	27.8	886	29.7	1,920
Pakpattan	18.9	739	17.6	644	18.3	1,383
Okara	25.5	1,299	23.7	1,112	24.7	2,411
Rawalpindi	47.8	1,412	45.5	1,316	46.6	2,728
Attock	41.0	571	32.5	561	36.8	1,132
Chakwal	53.8	419	51.2	398	52.5	816
Jhelum	44.9	435	41.3	419	43.1	854
Sargodha	31.8	1,446	29.1	1,379	30.5	2,825
Bhakkar	28.3	521	20.4	483	24.5	1,004
Khushab	30.5	379	19.9	372	25.2	750
Mianwali	30.6	478	20.4	456	25.6	934
Punjab	29.6	37,922	27.8	34,743	28.7	72,665

*** MICS indicator 56**

Table ED.4w: Children of secondary school age attending primary school

Children of secondary school age (10–14 years) attending primary school, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Male		Female		Total	
	Attending primary school (%)	Number of children	Attending primary school (%)	Number of children	Attending primary school (%)	Number of children
Punjab	46.3	37,922	40.4	34,743	43.4	72,665
Area of residence						
Rural	47.8	26,602	40.3	24,091	44.3	50,694
All Urban	42.5	11,320	40.4	10,651	41.5	21,971
Major City	40.5	5,378	38.4	5,074	39.5	10,453
Other Urban	44.4	5,942	42.3	5,577	43.4	11,519
Age of child						
10	73.6	9,566	67.8	8,469	70.9	18,035
11	63.4	5,415	59.3	4,696	61.5	10,112
12	45.3	9,391	38.3	8,497	42.0	17,888
13	26.2	6,268	21.8	5,989	24.0	12,258
14	16.1	7,281	13.3	7,091	14.7	14,372
Mother's education						
None	47.1	27,619	39.7	24,791	43.6	52,410
Primary	46.9	4,665	48.3	4,554	47.6	9,219
Middle	47.2	1,925	42.1	1,851	44.7	3,775
Secondary	39.9	2,216	34.9	2,136	37.5	4,353
Higher	37.3	1,417	32.0	1,337	34.7	2,753
Madrassa/NSC	19.4	18	33.3	19	26.5	37
Missing/DK	53.1	13	26.2	18	37.4	31
Wealth index quintiles						
Lowest	41.8	8,259	25.8	7,263	34.3	15,522
Second	51.6	8,317	45.1	7,202	48.6	15,520
Middle	50.2	7,740	49.1	7,291	49.7	15,031
Fourth	47.3	7,160	45.0	6,912	46.2	14,072
Highest	39.2	6,446	36.4	6,074	37.9	12,520
Division						
Bahawalpur	42.5	4,459	31.7	4,003	37.4	8,463
D.G. Khan	42.0	3,592	32.5	3,128	37.6	6,721
Faisalabad	49.2	4,870	40.9	4,434	45.2	9,305
Gujranwala	49.3	5,591	47.7	5,349	48.5	10,941
Lahore	45.0	6,315	41.1	5,843	43.1	12,158
Multan	44.7	4,361	38.3	3,960	41.7	8,321
Rawalpindi	43.5	2,836	43.9	2,693	43.7	5,530
Sahiwal	49.4	3,072	41.5	2,642	45.7	5,714
Sargodha	51.0	2,824	43.7	2,689	47.4	5,514
Punjab	46.3	37,922	40.4	34,743	43.4	72,665

Table ED.4w: Children of secondary school age attending primary school

Children of secondary school age (10–14 years) attending primary school, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Male		Female		Total	
	Attending primary school (%)	Number of children	Attending primary school (%)	Number of children	Attending primary school (%)	Number of children
Punjab	46.3	37,922	40.4	34,743	43.4	72,665
District						
Bahawalpur	37.8	1,422	30.6	1,303	34.3	2,725
Bahawalnagar	47.2	1,233	35.6	1,138	41.6	2,371
RY Khan	43.1	1,804	29.9	1,563	37.0	3,367
DG Khan	40.3	800	29.8	742	35.3	1,543
Layyah	45.6	680	42.8	594	44.3	1,274
Muzaffargarh	43.9	1,504	32.5	1,305	38.6	2,809
Rajanpur	35.7	609	24.0	486	30.5	1,095
Faisalabad	48.3	2,599	43.5	2,473	46.0	5,071
Jhang	51.5	1,488	35.6	1,260	44.2	2,748
TT Singh	47.8	784	41.1	701	44.7	1,485
Gujranwala	49.9	1,736	46.8	1,734	48.4	3,470
Gujrat	49.8	897	47.3	810	48.6	1,707
Hafizabad	49.3	460	49.8	423	49.5	883
Mandi Bahauddin	53.2	612	51.7	545	52.5	1,157
Narowal	48.5	690	49.5	719	49.0	1,409
Sialkot	46.3	1,196	45.7	1,119	46.0	2,315
Lahore	41.5	3,063	39.5	2,756	40.6	5,819
Kasur	49.4	1,512	42.1	1,438	45.9	2,950
Nankana Sahib	46.7	622	41.9	542	44.5	1,164
Sheikhupura	47.7	1,118	43.5	1,107	45.6	2,225
Multan	41.5	1,487	33.6	1,341	37.7	2,827
Khanewal	45.1	1,126	42.6	1,063	43.8	2,188
Lodhran	47.3	744	32.6	569	41.0	1,312
Vehari	47.3	1,005	43.4	988	45.3	1,993
Sahiwal	45.5	1,033	41.5	886	43.7	1,920
Pakpattan	54.5	739	42.4	644	48.8	1,383
Okara	49.6	1,299	40.9	1,112	45.6	2,411
Rawalpindi	42.2	1,412	44.5	1,316	43.3	2,728
Attock	47.4	571	44.5	561	46.0	1,132
Chakwal	38.3	419	38.8	398	38.5	816
Jhelum	47.5	435	45.9	419	46.7	854
Sargodha	49.8	1,446	43.6	1,379	46.8	2,825
Bhakkar	50.9	521	41.9	483	46.6	1,004
Khushab	55.0	379	44.8	372	50.0	750
Mianwali	51.3	478	44.9	456	48.2	934
Punjab	46.3	37,922	40.4	34,743	43.4	72,665

Table ED.7: Gender parity index (GPI)

Ratio of girls to boys in primary school and ratio of girls to boys in secondary/ middle school, calculated from net attendance ratios (NAR), Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Primary school NAR, girls (%)	Primary school NAR, boys (%)	**Gender parity index for primary school***	Secondary school NAR, girls (%)	Secondary school NAR, boys (%)	**Gender parity index for secondary school***
Punjab	51.8	54.0	0.96	27.8	29.6	0.94
Area of residence						
Rural	46.7	50.8	0.92	20.9	25.7	0.81
All Urban	64.8	62.4	1.04	43.3	38.8	1.12
Major City	66.1	61.7	1.07	46.3	40.5	1.14
Other Urban	63.7	63.0	1.01	40.7	37.2	1.09
Mother's education						
None	43.1	48.2	0.90	18.9	23.3	0.81
Primary	66.4	62.8	1.06	41.7	41.0	1.02
Middle	67.0	67.7	0.99	50.1	45.0	1.11
Secondary	73.2	70.2	1.04	59.6	53.1	1.12
Higher	74.9	70.6	1.06	62.6	57.1	1.10
Other	48.0	38.4	1.25	50.5	61.4	0.82
Missing/DK	57.7	72.7	0.79	35.8	46.9	0.76
Wealth index quintiles						
Lowest	25.6	36.2	0.71	4.3	11.6	0.37
Second	47.2	51.0	0.92	14.6	21.0	0.70
Middle	59.9	59.7	1.00	28.1	31.7	0.89
Fourth	65.6	62.9	1.04	40.3	38.4	1.05
Highest	72.9	69.9	1.04	57.0	51.5	1.11
Division						
Bahawalpur	38.6	43.6	0.89	17.7	20.1	0.88
D.G. Khan	35.1	39.1	0.90	14.2	19.8	0.72
Faisalabad	54.6	56.6	0.96	28.5	30.5	0.93
Gujranwala	64.4	62.5	1.03	38.7	35.8	1.08
Lahore	54.6	54.8	1.00	32.3	31.9	1.01
Multan	48.3	53.7	0.90	21.2	25.7	0.82
Rawalpindi	69.9	68.4	1.02	42.9	46.8	0.92
Sahiwal	53.5	57.3	0.93	23.6	25.9	0.91
Sargodha	47.4	52.8	0.90	24.8	30.8	0.80
Punjab	51.8	54.0	0.96	27.8	29.6	0.94

Table ED.7: Gender parity index (GPI) (cont.)

Ratio of girls to boys in primary school and ratio of girls to boys in secondary/ middle school, calculated from net attendance ratios (NAR), Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Primary school NAR, girls (%)	Primary school NAR, boys (%)	**Gender parity index for primary school***	Secondary school NAR, girls (%)	Secondary school NAR, boys (%)	**Gender parity index for secondary school***
Punjab	51.8	54.0	0.96	27.8	29.6	0.94
District						
Bahawalpur	40.7	45.8	0.89	17.4	21.2	0.82
Bahawalnagar	44.3	47.1	0.94	19.8	21.6	0.92
RY Khan	33.6	39.8	0.84	16.4	18.2	0.90
DG Khan	32.7	32.4	1.01	13.3	18.3	0.73
Layyah	44.6	49.9	0.90	20.8	26.6	0.78
Muzaffargarh	37.1	42.2	0.88	13.3	19.7	0.67
Rajanpur	23.5	29.8	0.79	10.1	14.1	0.72
Faisalabad	59.9	58.3	1.03	32.2	32.7	0.99
Jhang	42.6	51.6	0.83	17.7	25.4	0.70
TT Singh	58.0	61.0	0.95	34.9	33.3	1.05
Gujranwala	60.5	58.9	1.03	39.0	33.6	1.16
Gujrat	70.0	68.8	1.02	44.1	39.7	1.11
Hafizabad	58.3	60.9	0.96	26.5	27.9	0.95
Mandi Bahauddin	61.8	60.1	1.03	31.7	32.6	0.97
Narowal	71.6	63.9	1.12	37.5	36.2	1.04
Sialkot	65.2	63.8	1.02	43.2	40.6	1.06
Lahore	61.4	60.1	1.02	42.5	38.0	1.12
Kasur	44.4	47.6	0.93	17.8	23.1	0.77
Nankana Sahib	52.4	55.2	0.95	25.5	28.7	0.89
Sheikhupura	53.3	52.1	1.02	29.1	28.8	1.01
Multan	48.7	53.9	0.90	26.2	26.7	0.98
Khanewal	50.8	56.7	0.89	19.5	31.3	0.62
Lodhran	39.2	43.8	0.89	16.9	19.2	0.88
Vehari	51.2	56.5	0.91	18.7	22.8	0.82
Sahiwal	61.1	61.5	0.99	27.8	31.3	0.89
Pakpattan	46.5	52.2	0.89	17.6	18.9	0.93
Okara	51.3	56.8	0.90	23.7	25.5	0.93
Rawalpindi	70.5	65.2	1.08	45.5	47.7	0.95
Attock	66.9	67.5	0.99	32.3	41.0	0.79
Chakwal	74.3	78.7	0.95	51.2	53.8	0.95
Jhelum	67.9	70.6	0.96	41.3	44.9	0.92
Sargodha	47.7	51.2	0.93	29.1	31.8	0.91
Bhakkar	48.9	58.5	0.84	20.4	28.3	0.72
Khushab	43.1	44.1	0.98	19.9	30.5	0.65
Mianwali	48.2	57.1	0.84	20.4	30.6	0.67
Punjab	51.8	54.0	0.96	27.8	29.6	0.94

*** MICS indicator 61; MDG indicator 9**

Table ED.9A: Physical access to primary schools

Distance from boys' and girls' primary schools, including government/public and private schools, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Boys' government primary school (%)			Girls' government primary school (%)			Boys' private primary school (%)			Girls' private primary school (%)			Number of household members
	<2 km	2–5 km	>5 km	<2 km	2–5 km	>5 km	<2 km	2–5 km	>5 km	<2 km	2–5 km	>5 km	
Punjab	93.0	5.3	1.7	91.4	5.9	2.7	74.7	9.6	15.7	74.0	9.8	16.2	91,075
Area of residence													
Rural	91.4	6.2	2.4	89.1	7.1	3.9	56.8	15.6	27.5	55.5	16.1	28.5	59,406
All Urban	96.3	3.3	0.3	96.4	3.4	0.3	97.8	1.8	0.4	97.7	1.8	0.4	31,669
Major City	94.7	5.1	0.3	94.9	5.0	0.1	99.2	0.8	0.0	99.2	0.8	0.0	10,372
Other Urban	97.0	2.6	0.4	97.0	2.7	0.4	97.1	2.3	0.6	97.0	2.4	0.7	21,297
Education of household head													
None	90.5	6.8	2.7	88.1	7.7	4.2	64.3	12.7	22.9	63.8	12.9	23.3	41,541
Primary	93.9	4.8	1.3	92.3	5.5	2.2	75.8	9.5	14.8	75.0	9.7	15.3	13,232
Middle	95.4	3.7	0.9	94.4	4.2	1.5	80.6	8.0	11.4	80.0	8.2	11.8	10,301
Secondary	95.6	3.7	0.7	95.0	3.9	1.1	85.7	6.3	8.0	85.1	6.5	8.3	16,150
Higher	95.7	3.5	0.8	95.4	3.6	0.9	91.0	4.1	4.9	90.7	4.3	5.0	9,682
Madrassa/NSC	92.2	7.8	0.0	90.1	8.9	1.0	72.0	16.0	12.0	73.3	14.7	12.0	109
Missing/DK	96.4	3.6	0.0	94.5	5.5	0.0	82.8	10.3	6.9	82.1	10.7	7.1	60
Wealth index quintiles													
Lowest	83.2	11.4	5.4	78.2	13.1	8.7	36.6	19.7	43.7	36.4	19.6	44.1	18,923
Second	93.2	5.5	1.3	91.6	6.3	2.2	63.4	15.1	21.5	62.7	15.4	21.8	18,701
Middle	96.2	3.1	0.7	95.6	3.4	1.0	80.8	9.3	9.9	80.2	9.6	10.2	18,250
Fourth	97.2	2.5	0.3	96.9	2.6	0.4	91.9	4.3	3.8	91.5	4.5	4.0	18,059
Highest	96.7	2.8	0.4	96.8	2.9	0.3	98.3	0.9	0.8	98.2	0.9	0.9	17,142
Division													
Bahawalpur	88.6	9.1	2.3	85.7	10.1	4.1	47.6	17.3	35.1	47.5	17.3	35.3	11,362
D.G. Khan	81.4	11.1	7.5	75.5	13.0	11.5	50.6	18.4	31.0	50.2	18.3	31.5	9,342
Faisalabad	94.9	4.5	0.6	94.4	4.7	0.9	86.3	3.7	10.0	86.4	3.7	9.9	10,984
Gujranwala	98.4	1.3	0.3	98.2	1.5	0.3	97.7	1.8	0.6	97.5	1.9	0.6	12,034
Lahore	95.2	4.0	0.8	94.0	5.1	1.0	86.2	7.7	6.1	86.1	7.9	6.1	11,856
Multan	94.4	4.7	1.0	93.7	4.6	1.7	79.7	8.4	11.9	79.8	8.3	11.8	10,784
Rawalpindi	96.7	2.6	0.7	96.8	2.4	0.8	96.8	1.2	2.0	96.2	1.4	2.4	10,966
Sahiwal	94.8	4.8	0.4	92.0	6.8	1.2	73.2	11.4	15.4	73.3	11.3	15.3	5,020
Sargodha	92.5	5.7	1.8	91.9	5.3	2.7	95.6	2.4	2.1	95.4	2.5	2.1	8,727
Punjab	93.0	5.3	1.7	91.4	5.9	2.7	74.7	9.6	15.7	74.0	9.8	16.2	91,075

Table ED.9A: Physical access to primary schools (cont.)

Distance from boys' and girls' primary schools, including government/public and private schools, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Boys' government primary school (%)			Girls' government primary school (%)			Boys' private primary school (%)			Girls' private primary school (%)			Number of household members
	<2 km	2–5 km	>5 km	<2 km	2–5 km	>5 km	<2 km	2–5 km	>5 km	<2 km	2–5 km	>5 km	
Punjab	93.0	5.3	1.7	91.4	5.9	2.7	74.7	9.6	15.7	74.0	9.8	16.2	91,075
District													
Bahawalpur	83.9	12.1	4.0	79.1	15.2	5.7	52.7	20.7	26.6	52.1	21.4	26.6	3,740
Bahawalnagar	94.8	4.5	0.7	91.8	5.8	2.4	44.6	16.1	39.3	44.7	15.8	39.5	3,960
RY Khan	86.7	11.0	2.3	86.0	9.6	4.4	45.9	15.0	39.0	46.1	14.8	39.2	3,662
DG Khan	83.5	10.8	5.7	77.2	11.9	10.9	54.5	16.0	29.4	54.5	16.0	29.5	2,119
Layyah	83.7	11.7	4.6	79.5	11.4	9.1	50.6	13.7	35.7	51.0	13.6	35.4	1,620
Muzaffargarh	80.9	13.3	5.8	73.6	17.3	9.1	50.7	24.7	24.6	50.6	24.6	24.8	3,215
Rajanpur	78.9	7.9	13.2	73.8	9.2	17.0	46.9	15.4	37.6	45.2	15.3	39.5	2,388
Faisalabad	98.2	1.8	0.1	98.9	1.1	0.1	99.3	0.6	0.1	99.5	0.5	0.0	5,650
Jhang	88.4	9.9	1.7	86.0	11.9	2.0	64.1	7.4	28.5	64.3	7.6	28.1	3,104
TT Singh	97.9	2.0	0.1	97.5	1.7	0.9	82.8	6.1	11.1	82.8	6.1	11.1	2,230
Gujranwala	98.1	1.9	0.0	98.6	1.4	0.0	99.7	0.2	0.1	99.7	0.2	0.1	3,854
Gujrat	98.7	0.5	0.9	97.2	1.9	0.9	94.4	3.7	1.9	92.1	5.0	3.0	2,118
Hafizabad	97.5	2.2	0.3	96.8	2.9	0.3	98.3	0.0	1.7	97.5	0.8	1.7	1,127
Mandi Bahauddin	98.7	1.3	0.0	98.8	1.2	0.0	98.5	0.0	1.5	98.6	0.0	1.4	1,834
Narowal	97.8	1.9	0.3	98.2	1.4	0.4	97.0	3.0	0.0	97.0	3.0	0.0	1,224
Sialkot	99.0	0.8	0.3	99.1	0.8	0.1	96.4	3.4	0.2	96.4	3.4	0.2	1,877
Lahore	93.7	6.3	0.1	93.7	6.2	0.1	99.5	0.5	0.0	99.4	0.6	0.0	3,840
Kasur	92.1	4.8	3.1	87.9	8.7	3.5	66.7	12.6	20.7	66.1	13.8	20.1	2,589
Nankana Sahib	98.4	1.2	0.4	97.0	2.2	0.8	77.4	15.1	7.4	77.8	14.8	7.5	2,377
Sheikhupura	97.1	2.7	0.2	96.4	3.3	0.3	84.4	9.5	6.0	84.4	9.5	6.0	3,050
Multan	91.8	7.0	1.2	89.9	7.2	2.9	93.4	5.3	1.3	93.4	5.3	1.3	3,422
Khanewal	96.7	2.6	0.7	95.8	2.9	1.2	74.2	7.8	18.0	74.4	7.8	17.8	3,228
Lodhran	89.5	8.2	2.2	89.7	8.1	2.3	65.0	16.2	18.8	65.8	15.7	18.5	1,725
Vehari	98.2	1.7	0.1	99.0	0.6	0.3	77.9	7.6	14.5	77.5	7.7	14.8	2,409
Sahiwal	97.5	2.3	0.2	94.5	5.1	0.4	83.5	3.2	13.3	83.7	3.1	13.2	1,509
Pakpattan	95.6	3.1	1.3	91.3	6.0	2.7	65.5	20.7	13.8	65.8	20.6	13.7	1,246
Okara	92.8	7.1	0.1	91.0	8.2	0.9	70.9	10.2	18.9	70.8	10.3	18.9	2,265
Rawalpindi	95.8	3.3	0.9	96.0	3.5	0.5	98.0	1.7	0.3	98.0	1.6	0.3	4,560
Attock	97.9	1.6	0.4	97.8	1.1	1.0	95.5	1.7	2.8	95.8	1.6	2.6	2,894
Chakwal	96.3	3.6	0.1	96.3	3.3	0.4	98.0	0.4	1.6	96.8	0.9	2.3	1,832
Jhelum	97.2	1.3	1.6	97.4	1.1	1.6	93.9	0.3	5.8	87.1	0.4	12.5	1,680
Sargodha	96.2	3.6	0.3	96.6	3.2	0.2	96.3	2.9	0.8	96.0	3.1	0.9	3,652
Bhakkar	88.8	8.1	3.1	88.0	7.2	4.8	98.3	0.9	0.9	98.7	0.4	0.9	2,255
Khushab	91.7	7.0	1.4	90.5	7.4	2.1	98.1	1.9	0.0	98.1	1.9	0.0	1,128
Mianwali	90.7	6.0	3.4	89.0	5.6	5.4	90.5	1.8	7.7	90.0	2.3	7.6	1,692
Punjab	93.0	5.3	1.7	91.4	5.9	2.7	74.7	9.6	15.7	74.0	9.8	16.2	91,075

EN

ENVIRONMENT

Table EN.1: Use of improved water sources

Distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Main source of drinking water																
	Improved sources (%)									Unimproved sources (%)					Total (%)	Improved source of drinking water (%)*	Number of household members
	Piped into dwelling	Piped into yard or plot	Public tap/ standpipe	Hand pump	Motorised pump	Protected well within dwelling	Tubewell/ turbine	Protected: well outside dwelling/ spring, rainwater	Bottled/ can water	Unprotected : well within or outside dwelling/ unprotected	Tanker/ Cart with small tank	Surface water	Bottled/ can water	Other/ Missing			
Punjab	16.5	0.4	2.9	31.6	39.4	0.8	3.2	0.8	1.4	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.4	1.4	100	96.8	592,843
Area of residence																	
Rural	7.4	0.3	3.4	42.3	37.6	0.8	4.0	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	1.3	100	97.1	408,533
All Urban	36.6	0.7	1.6	8.0	43.2	0.7	1.4	0.2	3.8	0.1	1.2	0.1	1.0	1.5	100	96.2	184,310
Major City	51.1	0.6	1.7	1.5	32.6	0.2	2.1	0.1	4.9	0.0	1.8	0.1	1.7	1.6	100	94.8	91,185
Other Urban	22.3	0.7	1.6	14.3	53.6	1.3	0.6	0.3	2.8	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	1.4	100	97.6	93,125
Education of household head																	
None	11.5	0.4	3.6	42.9	33.4	0.5	3.5	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.4	100	97.0	278,608
Primary	16.0	0.4	2.5	31.7	40.1	0.8	3.1	1.1	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.3	1.5	100	96.8	88,006
Middle	17.9	0.4	2.5	24.3	44.5	1.1	3.2	1.4	1.5	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.4	1.1	100	96.8	66,293
Secondary	21.6	0.3	2.1	17.5	48.3	1.0	2.5	1.2	2.1	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.6	1.4	100	96.7	101,188
Higher	30.9	0.4	1.3	10.3	45.5	1.0	2.6	0.4	3.7	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.8	1.6	100	96.1	57,801
Madrassa/NSC	14.4	0.7	4.3	36.8	33.2	1.1	2.1	1.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	100	94.9	553
Missing/DK	17.2	0.0	2.2	32.0	43.6	0.0	3.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	393
Wealth index quintiles																	
Lowest	2.4	0.2	5.2	84.4	3.3	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.3	1.1	100	96.9	118,546
Second	7.1	0.3	3.9	51.3	29.4	0.4	3.5	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.5	100	97.1	118,575
Middle	11.7	0.4	2.7	17.4	58.0	0.9	4.3	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	1.4	100	97.2	118,591
Fourth	18.3	0.4	1.7	4.4	63.6	1.3	4.7	1.1	1.4	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.4	1.4	100	96.9	118,573
Highest	43.0	0.5	0.8	0.7	42.5	1.2	2.3	0.4	4.5	0.1	1.5	0.0	1.1	1.5	100	95.9	118,558
Division																	
Bahawalpur	16.7	0.4	7.3	43.5	27.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	2.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.8	100	98.0	67,540
D.G. Khan	3.9	0.4	1.4	68.7	18.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.5	0.8	0.6	1.9	0.4	0.6	100	95.6	48,898
Faisalabad	11.6	0.5	4.0	27.9	44.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.9	0.0	2.7	0.2	1.2	1.6	100	94.3	82,181
Gujranwala	11.3	0.2	0.4	23.3	61.2	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.5	100	98.4	86,945
Lahore	37.1	0.3	1.0	16.8	34.2	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	100	98.3	99,841
Multan	6.0	0.3	1.9	33.8	56.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	100	99.4	65,158
Rawalpindi	34.2	0.8	2.3	11.1	23.1	8.3	2.3	8.8	0.1	3.5	1.0	0.2	0.3	3.9	100	91.1	49,637
Sahiwal	4.4	0.1	3.5	26.4	48.3	0.1	14.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.8	100	97.9	46,298
Sargodha	11.3	0.5	5.6	53.5	23.6	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.9	0.4	1.6	0.2	100	95.9	46,345

Table EN.1: Use of improved water sources

Distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Main source of drinking water																	
	Improved sources (%)									Unimproved sources (%)								
	Piped into dwelling	Piped into yard or plot	Public tap/ standpipe	Hand pump	Motorised pump	Protected well within dwelling	Tubewell/ turbine	Protected: well outside dwelling/ spring, rainwater	Bottled/ can water	Unprotected: well within or outside dwelling/ unprotected	Tanker/ Cart with small tank	Surface water	Bottled/ can water	Other/ Missing	Total (%)	Improved source of drinking water (%)*	Number of household members
District																	
Bahawalpur	10.1	0.3	5.1	42.0	39.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.0	100	98.3	21,540
Bahawalnagar	38.0	0.8	6.7	32.7	18.5	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	100	98.0	18,903
RY Khan	7.1	0.2	9.5	52.3	24.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.9	100	97.7	27,098
DG Khan	13.0	0.7	2.4	52.0	13.6	0.1	1.4	0.0	5.9	1.7	2.1	4.0	1.3	1.9	100	89.1	10,920
Layyah	0.0	0.2	0.2	70.9	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100	99.9	9,633
Muzaffargarh	0.5	0.2	0.4	79.0	18.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.5	100	99.3	20,410
Rajanpur	5.0	0.7	4.5	62.8	14.8	0.1	2.1	0.0	0.2	2.4	0.2	6.3	0.7	0.2	100	90.1	7,935
Faisalabad	13.1	0.8	5.9	16.5	45.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	0.0	4.9	0.2	1.8	2.0	100	91.0	45,173
Jhang	2.2	0.0	1.2	56.8	37.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	100	99.2	23,868
TT Singh	24.0	0.4	2.4	14.7	54.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.9	100	97.2	13,140
Gujranwala	6.5	0.1	0.2	14.2	77.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	100	99.4	27,209
Gujrat	26.3	0.4	0.7	11.6	53.6	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	6.5	100	93.3	14,991
Hafizabad	0.3	0.0	0.2	44.3	54.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	99.6	6,689
M. Bahauddin	1.7	0.9	0.6	59.2	37.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100	99.9	9,185
Narowal	7.8	0.2	1.1	34.0	55.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100	99.6	10,173
Sialkot	16.8	0.0	0.2	14.8	61.4	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.7	100	99.1	18,698
Lahore	65.6	0.2	0.5	2.4	22.1	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	100	98.6	49,325
Kasur	7.8	0.7	2.0	29.7	53.9	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.7	100	97.0	23,348
Nankana	3.2	0.0	0.8	40.0	24.8	0.0	26.9	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4	100	98.3	9,505
Sheikhupura	14.4	0.3	1.1	27.4	47.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100	99.3	17,663
Multan	5.6	0.8	1.4	33.5	57.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	100	99.7	22,045
Khanewal	1.4	0.0	1.8	40.9	54.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.2	100	98.7	17,180
Lodhran	15.1	0.3	3.7	33.8	45.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.3	100	99.2	10,392
Vehari	5.8	0.2	1.5	26.3	65.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	99.7	15,542
Sahiwal	2.8	0.1	2.1	28.6	63.3	0.1	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	100	99.3	16,219
Pakpattan	7.4	0.0	4.0	19.8	31.2	0.1	36.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	100	99.1	10,625
Okara	4.0	0.2	4.5	28.2	45.2	0.1	13.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	3.5	100	96.1	19,454

Table EN.1: Use of improved water sources

Distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Main source of drinking water																	
	Improved sources (%)									Unimproved sources (%)					Total (%)	Improved source of drinking water (%)*	Number of household members
	Piped into dwelling	Piped into yard or plot	Public tap/ standpipe	Hand pump	Motorised pump	Protected well within dwelling	Tubewell/ turbine	Protected: well outside dwelling/ spring, rainwater	Bottled/ can water	Unprotected : well within or outside dwelling/ unprotected	Tanker/ Cart with small tank	Surface water	Bottled/ can water	Other/ Missing			
Rawalpindi	40.8	0.8	1.5	2.8	17.7	8.7	3.9	13.3	0.2	4.2	0.8	0.1	0.2	5.0	100	89.7	24,356
Attock	27.8	0.3	3.0	25.7	19.1	11.6	1.0	5.7	0.0	4.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	100	94.2	9,945
Chakwal	23.0	1.1	3.1	18.1	40.1	0.5	0.2	2.6	0.0	1.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	7.3	100	88.7	7,666
Jhelum	32.9	0.9	3.2	11.9	28.2	10.9	1.2	4.9	0.0	2.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.8	100	94.1	7,670
Sargodha	8.6	0.6	6.5	57.2	20.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	3.2	0.0	2.9	0.1	100	93.8	23,920
Bhakkar	0.5	0.0	1.2	61.7	36.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100	99.9	7,740
Khushab	26.1	0.7	11.2	39.5	16.4	0.2	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.3	1.9	1.1	0.2	0.8	100	95.7	6,668
Mianwali	17.8	0.4	2.7	46.0	26.7	0.5	3.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.1	100	98.6	8,017
Punjab	16.5	0.4	2.9	31.6	39.4	0.8	3.2	0.8	1.4	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.4	1.4	100	96.8	592,843

*** MICS indicator 11; MDG indicator 30**

Table EN.2: Household water treatment

Distribution of household population according to the method of treating drinking water, and percentage of household population using appropriate water treatment methods, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Water treatment method used in the household (%)							All drinking water sources		Improved drinking water sources		Unimproved drinking water sources	
	None	Boil	Add bleach/chlorine or Solar disinfection	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Let it stand and settle	Other/ DK	Appropriate water treatment method (%)*	Number of household members	Appropriate water treatment method (%)	Number of household members	Appropriate water treatment method (%)	Number of household members
Punjab	93.8	2.8	0.0	0.2	2.0	1.0	0.1	4.8	592,843	4.9	573,930	2.6	18,913
Area of residence													
Rural	97.8	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.8	408,533	0.8	396,613	1.0	11,920
All Urban	85.1	7.7	0.0	0.2	5.9	0.7	0.2	13.6	184,310	13.9	177,317	5.5	6,993
Major City	78.5	11.5	0.0	0.3	9.1	0.2	0.3	20.5	91,185	21.3	86,448	5.9	4,737
Other Urban	91.6	4.1	0.0	0.1	2.7	1.2	0.1	6.8	93,125	6.9	90,869	4.6	2,256
Education of household head													
None	97.3	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.0	1.4	278,608	1.4	270,228	0.6	8,381
Primary	95.4	2.3	0.0	0.1	0.9	1.2	0.0	3.2	88,006	3.2	85,228	3.0	2,778
Middle	94.7	2.6	0.0	0.2	1.3	1.0	0.1	4.0	66,293	4.0	64,181	2.6	2,112
Secondary	90.8	4.6	0.0	0.2	3.0	1.1	0.1	7.6	101,188	7.7	97,853	4.2	3,335
Higher	79.0	9.8	0.0	0.2	9.7	0.8	0.4	19.4	57,801	19.9	55,522	7.4	2,279
Madrassa/NSC	87.5	3.1	0.0	0.3	8.0	0.6	0.5	11.1	553	11.7	525	0.0	28
Missing/DK	94.2	3.9	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	5.8	393	5.8	393	.	0
Wealth index quintiles													
Lowest	98.6	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	118,546	0.1	114,879	0.5	3,667
Second	98.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.2	118,575	0.2	115,172	0.6	3,403
Middle	97.9	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.5	118,591	0.5	115,279	1.2	3,312
Fourth	96.8	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.0	1.9	118,573	2.0	114,928	1.4	3,644
Highest	77.5	11.6	0.0	0.2	9.7	0.4	0.3	21.3	118,558	21.8	113,672	7.6	4,886

Table EN.2: Household water treatment

Distribution of household population according to the method of treating drinking water, and percentage of household population using appropriate water treatment methods, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Water treatment method used in the household (%)							All drinking water sources		Improved drinking water sources		Unimproved drinking water sources	
	None	Boil	Add bleach/chlorine or Solar disinfection	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Let it stand and settle	Other/ DK	Appropriate water treatment method (%)*	Number of household members	Appropriate water treatment method (%)	Number of household members	Appropriate water treatment method (%)	Number of household members
Division													
Bahawalpur	96.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.5	2.5	0.1	1.1	67,540	1.1	66,182	0.9	1,359
D.G. Khan	98.4	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.7	48,898	0.6	46,770	1.5	2,128
Faisalabad	93.2	1.9	0.0	0.1	0.8	3.8	0.0	2.7	82,181	2.6	77,537	4.0	4,644
Gujranwala	93.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	6.7	86,945	6.7	85,517	3.8	1,428
Lahore	86.0	7.5	0.0	0.2	5.8	0.1	0.2	13.3	99,841	13.4	98,174	5.6	1,667
Multan	97.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	1.6	65,158	1.6	64,741	3.5	417
Rawalpindi	91.6	4.8	0.0	0.1	3.1	0.0	0.2	7.9	49,637	8.5	45,228	1.6	4,409
Sahiwal	98.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.0	1.4	46,298	1.4	45,334	0.0	964
Sargodha	98.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.0	46,345	0.9	44,447	2.0	1,898
District													
Bahawalpur	96.1	0.8	0.0	0.3	1.2	1.4	0.2	2.0	21,540	2.0	21,180	1.6	359
Bahawalnagar	92.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	6.9	0.0	0.5	18,903	0.5	18,534	0.0	369
RY Khan	98.7	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.9	27,098	0.9	26,467	1.0	631
DG Khan	97.2	1.1	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.3	10,920	1.5	9,728	0.3	1,192
Layyah	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	9,633	0.2	9,625	0.0	8
Muzaffargarh	99.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	20,410	0.5	20,264	5.5	145
Rajanpur	95.8	0.3	0.1	3.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.6	7,935	0.4	7,152	2.6	783
Faisalabad	95.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.3	0.0	2.9	45,173	2.8	41,100	4.2	4,073
Jhang	98.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.9	23,868	1.8	23,667	7.1	201
TT Singh	75.8	1.6	0.2	0.7	1.8	19.6	0.0	3.6	13,140	3.7	12,770	0.0	370
Gujranwala	91.8	5.3	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.1	7.9	27,209	7.9	27,042	4.8	167
Gujrat	91.8	5.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.1	0.0	8.1	14,991	8.5	13,979	2.0	1,011
Hafizabad	95.8	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	4.2	6,689	4.2	6,662	0.0	27
M.Bahauddin	97.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.0	2.4	9,185	2.4	9,177	20.1	8
Narowal	99.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	10,173	0.6	10,135	0.0	38
Sialkot	89.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.1	0.0	10.0	18,698	9.9	18,522	14.0	176
Lahore	74.6	13.5	0.0	0.4	10.8	0.1	0.3	24.1	49,325	24.3	48,647	11.5	678
Kasur	98.5	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.4	23,348	1.4	22,641	2.1	706
Nankana	98.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	1.7	9,505	1.7	9,344	0.0	161
Sheikhupura	94.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.2	0.1	4.8	17,663	4.9	17,542	0.9	121

Table EN.2: Household water treatment

Distribution of household population according to the method of treating drinking water, and percentage of household population using appropriate water treatment methods, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Water treatment method used in the household (%)							All drinking water sources		Improved drinking water sources		Unimproved drinking water sources	
	None	Boil	Add bleach/chlorine or Solar disinfection	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Let it stand and settle	Other/ DK	Appropriate water treatment method (%)*	Number of household members	Appropriate water treatment method (%)	Number of household members	Appropriate water treatment method (%)	Number of household members
Multan	96.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.8	0.0	2.9	22,045	2.8	21,983	23.3	62
Khanewal	96.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.9	0.1	1.0	17,180	1.1	16,954	0.0	226
Lodhran	97.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.8	0.0	1.4	10,392	1.5	10,313	0.0	79
Vehari	98.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.7	15,542	0.7	15,492	0.0	50
Sahiwal	97.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	2.4	16,219	2.4	16,106	0.0	114
Pakpattan	99.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	10,625	0.8	10,524	0.0	100
Okara	97.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.9	19,454	0.9	18,704	0.0	750
Rawalpindi	86.3	8.2	0.0	0.2	4.7	0.0	0.4	12.9	24,356	14.2	21,840	2.0	2,516
Attock	98.6	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.2	9,945	1.3	9,372	0.3	573
Chakwal	97.7	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.0	7,666	2.0	6,801	2.3	865
Jhelum	93.1	2.3	0.1	0.1	4.1	0.1	0.0	6.5	7,670	6.9	7,215	0.2	455
Sargodha	98.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.1	1.4	23,920	1.3	22,429	2.6	1,491
Bhakkar	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	7,740	0.1	7,735	0.0	5
Khushab	98.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.2	6,668	1.2	6,381	0.0	286
Mianwali	99.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	8,017	0.3	7,902	0.0	116
Punjab	93.8	2.8	0.0	0.2	2.0	1.0	0.1	4.8	592,843	4.9	573,930	2.6	18,913

*** MICS indicator 13**

Table EN.3: Physical access to to source of water

Distribution of households according to the time it takes to reach to source of drinking water and return, and mean time to source of drinking water, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Time to source of drinking water (%)						Mean time (minutes)*	Number of households
	Water on premises	<30 min.	30–59 min.	60+ min.	Don't know	Total		
Punjab	92.3	5.1	1.6	0.8	0.2	100.0	22.6	91,075
Area of residence								
Rural	91.8	5.5	1.6	0.9	0.2	100.0	22.8	62,415
All Urban	93.2	4.3	1.6	0.6	0.4	100.0	22.0	28,660
Major City	92.3	4.4	1.9	1.0	0.4	100.0	24.9	14,483
Other Urban	94.0	4.1	1.3	0.2	0.4	100.0	18.1	14,176
Education of household head								
None	92.0	5.4	1.6	0.9	0.2	100.0	22.9	42,516
Primary	92.2	5.5	1.4	0.8	0.2	100.0	21.7	13,194
Middle	92.3	5.3	1.6	0.7	0.1	100.0	21.1	10,072
Secondary	92.5	4.8	1.7	0.8	0.3	100.0	21.8	15,594
Higher	93.3	3.7	1.8	0.8	0.3	100.0	24.8	9,541
Madrassa/NSC	88.2	6.5	0.6	4.0	0.6	100.0	44.4	105
Missing/DK	93.9	4.4	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	11.8	53
Wealth index quintiles								
Lowest	90.4	6.8	1.5	1.1	0.2	100.0	23.0	19,497
Second	91.3	5.8	1.7	1.0	0.2	100.0	22.9	18,511
Middle	92.8	4.7	1.6	0.8	0.2	100.0	22.9	17,551
Fourth	93.7	4.1	1.5	0.5	0.2	100.0	20.7	17,240
Highest	93.4	4.0	1.7	0.7	0.3	100.0	22.7	18,276
Division								
Bahawalpur	88.0	7.7	3.0	1.1	0.2	100.0	22.1	9,830
D.G. Khan	92.7	3.0	1.8	2.1	0.4	100.0	42.1	7,453
Faisalabad	89.5	5.9	3.0	1.3	0.3	100.0	26.2	12,586
Gujranwala	97.8	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	14.3	13,103
Lahore	96.7	2.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	100.0	19.6	15,362
Multan	96.8	2.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	100.0	17.1	10,303
Rawalpindi	80.5	15.8	2.4	1.1	0.1	100.0	15.1	8,191
Sahiwal	93.4	5.3	0.9	0.2	0.1	100.0	15.6	7,115
Sargodha	88.7	6.2	3.2	1.8	0.2	100.0	30.0	7,132
Punjab	92.3	5.1	1.6	0.8	0.2	100.0	22.6	91,075

Table EN.3: Physical access to to source of water (cont.)

Distribution of households according to the time it takes to reach to source of drinking water and return, and mean time to source of drinking water, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Time to source of drinking water (%)						Mean time (minutes)*	Number of households
	Water on premises	<30 min.	30–59 min.	60+ min.	Don't know	Total		
Punjab	92.3	5.1	1.6	0.8	0.2	100.0	22.6	91,075
District								
Bahawalpur	90.8	6.9	1.4	0.7	0.3	100.0	17.5	3,323
Bahawalnagar	89.0	6.3	3.3	1.0	0.4	100.0	23.6	2,856
RY Khan	84.6	9.5	4.2	1.6	0.1	100.0	23.8	3,651
DG Khan	82.1	6.8	4.0	5.6	1.5	100.0	48.2	1,653
Layyah	99.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	13.8	1,492
Muzaffargarh	98.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	38.2	3,114
Rajanpur	83.0	8.3	4.6	4.0	0.1	100.0	35.4	1,193
Faisalabad	84.3	8.4	4.8	2.2	0.4	100.0	27.5	6,816
Jhang	97.0	2.0	0.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	20.9	3,772
TT Singh	93.2	4.7	1.5	0.3	0.2	100.0	20.3	1,998
Gujranwala	98.9	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	10.3	3,905
Gujrat	92.6	6.7	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	14.5	2,369
Hafizabad	99.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	36.0	1,011
Mandi Bahauddin	99.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	9.8	1,425
Narowal	98.2	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	12.7	1,395
Sialkot	99.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.6	100.0	18.4	2,999
Lahore	97.5	1.3	0.4	0.6	0.2	100.0	28.6	7,755
Kasur	94.7	4.1	0.8	0.2	0.3	100.0	14.0	3,651
Nankana Sahib	94.8	3.9	1.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	17.0	1,438
Sheikhupura	98.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	9.4	2,518
Multan	97.9	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	100.0	16.5	3,693
Khanewal	96.6	2.8	0.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	10.2	2,599
Lodhran	93.1	4.3	1.4	1.1	0.1	100.0	23.9	1,521
Vehari	97.6	1.7	0.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	14.7	2,490
Sahiwal	96.3	3.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	10.9	2,476
Pakpattan	93.5	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	9.9	1,671
Okara	91.0	6.2	2.1	0.5	0.2	100.0	19.6	2,968
Rawalpindi	75.7	20.7	2.7	0.8	0.1	100.0	12.9	3,969
Attock	86.5	11.5	1.2	0.6	0.1	100.0	11.9	1,701
Chakwal	82.7	11.0	3.6	2.4	0.2	100.0	23.6	1,270
Jhelum	85.0	11.3	1.9	1.7	0.1	100.0	20.5	1,251
Sargodha	85.6	7.5	4.9	1.8	0.2	100.0	27.8	3,719
Bhakkar	98.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	5.2	1,246
Khushab	83.3	11.4	3.0	2.2	0.1	100.0	27.1	992
Mianwali	91.8	3.0	1.3	3.5	0.3	100.0	51.2	1,175
Punjab	92.3	5.1	1.6	0.8	0.2	100.0	22.6	91,075

* The mean time to source of drinking water was calculated based on those households that do not have water on the premises.

Table EN.3A: Bacterial contamination in drinking water

Distribution of households whose drinking water was tested and found to be free of bacteria, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Households whose water was tested (%)	Number of households	Bacterial Contamination			Households whose water was tested
			Bacteria Present	Bacteria not present	Total	
Punjab	91.4	91,075	48.7	51.3	100	83,222
Area of residence						
Rural	90.9	62,415	46.9	53.1	100	56,711
All Urban	92.5	28,660	52.4	47.6	100	26,511
Major City	91.4	14,483	62.6	37.4	100	13,237
Other Urban	93.6	14,176	42.3	57.7	100	13,274
Wealth index quintiles						
Lowest	90.6	19,497	45.6	54.4	100	17,664
Second	91.4	18,511	47.8	52.2	100	16,920
Middle	91.7	17,551	48.1	51.9	100	16,101
Fourth	91.3	17,240	47.9	52.1	100	15,737
Highest	91.9	18,276	54.1	45.9	100	16,799
Division						
Bahawalpur	92.3	9,830	51.2	48.8	100	9,071
D.G. Khan	88.6	7,453	38.5	61.5	100	6,600
Faisalabad	96.1	12,586	55.3	44.7	100	12,099
Gujranwala	92.6	13,103	29.6	70.4	100	12,130
Lahore	91.4	15,362	66.4	33.6	100	14,048
Multan	91.3	10,303	59.3	40.7	100	9,407
Rawalpindi	92.0	8,191	24.7	75.3	100	7,536
Sahiwal	90.3	7,115	68.0	32.0	100	6,428
Sargodha	82.8	7,132	32.0	68.0	100	5,903
Punjab	91.4	91,075	48.7	51.3	100	83,222

Table EN.3A: Bacterial contamination in drinking water (cont.)

Distribution of households whose drinking water was tested and found to be free of bacteria, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Households whose water was tested (%)	Number of households	Bacterial Contamination			Households whose water was tested
			Bacteria Present	Bacteria not present	Total	
Punjab	91.4	91,075	48.7	51.3	100	83,222
District						
Bahawalpur	95.3	3,323	28.8	71.2	100	3,166
Bahawalnagar	93.1	2,856	65.1	34.9	100	2,658
RY Khan	88.9	3,651	61.6	38.4	100	3,247
DG Khan	85.6	1,653	50.4	49.6	100	1,415
Layyah	95.4	1,492	26.4	73.6	100	1,424
Muzaffargarh	89.4	3,114	35.1	64.9	100	2,785
Rajanpur	81.8	1,193	48.9	51.1	100	976
Faisalabad	98.1	6,816	63.5	36.5	100	6,689
Jhang	96.1	3,772	32.0	68.0	100	3,624
TT Singh	89.4	1,998	72.1	27.9	100	1,786
Gujranwala	87.4	3,905	54.2	45.8	100	3,412
Gujrat	97.3	2,369	36.8	63.2	100	2,304
Hafizabad	91.2	1,011	0.0	100.0	100	922
Mandi Bahauddin	92.4	1,425	13.8	86.2	100	1,316
Narowal	93.4	1,395	23.5	76.5	100	1,302
Sialkot	95.8	2,999	14.2	85.8	100	2,874
Lahore	91.3	7,755	81.8	18.2	100	7,078
Kasur	98.2	3,651	45.1	54.9	100	3,584
Nankana Sahib	89.9	1,438	63.6	36.4	100	1,292
Sheikhupura	83.2	2,518	52.9	47.1	100	2,094
Multan	89.3	3,693	73.5	26.5	100	3,299
Khanewal	94.3	2,599	40.2	59.8	100	2,452
Lodhran	90.1	1,521	67.8	32.2	100	1,370
Vehari	91.8	2,490	54.4	45.6	100	2,285
Sahiwal	88.5	2,476	52.6	47.4	100	2,191
Pakpattan	93.6	1,671	73.0	27.0	100	1,564
Okara	90.0	2,968	77.7	22.3	100	2,673
Rawalpindi	90.2	3,969	27.8	72.2	100	3,581
Attock	91.0	1,701	17.8	82.2	100	1,549
Chakwal	98.8	1,270	6.3	93.7	100	1,254
Jhelum	92.1	1,251	44.2	55.8	100	1,151
Sargodha	71.5	3,719	35.2	64.8	100	2,658
Bhakkar	96.6	1,246	29.9	70.1	100	1,204
Khushab	97.8	992	9.5	90.5	100	970
Mianwali	91.1	1,175	46.5	53.5	100	1,070
Punjab	91.4	91,075	48.7	51.3	100	83,222

Table EN.5: Use of sanitary means of excreta disposal

Distribution of household population according to the type of toilet facility used by the household, and the proportion using sanitary means of excreta disposal, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Type of toilet facility used by household (%)													
	Improved sanitation facility						Unimproved sanitation facility							
	Flush/pour flush to:													
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Public/ communal latrine	Uncovered pit	Bucket	No facilities or bush or field	Other	Missing	Total (%)	Population using sanitary means of excreta disposal (%)*	Number of household members
Punjab	20.9	36.5	9.6	0.7	1.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	29.4	0.5	0.3	100	69.5	592,843
Area of residence														
Rural	4.3	38.4	11.9	0.9	2.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	41.6	0.4	0.1	100	57.5	408,533
All Urban	57.8	32.4	4.6	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	2.2	0.7	0.7	100	96.0	184,310
Major City	75.0	19.5	2.7	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.5	1.1	100	97.8	91,185
Other Urban	40.9	45.1	6.4	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	3.9	1.0	0.4	100	94.3	93,125
Education of household head														
None	14.3	29.0	9.3	0.9	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	43.6	0.6	0.2	100	55.3	278,608
Primary	19.4	39.1	10.6	0.9	2.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	26.8	0.5	0.1	100	72.2	88,006
Middle	21.5	43.6	10.8	0.7	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	20.7	0.4	0.4	100	78.4	66,293
Secondary	27.6	47.0	9.8	0.4	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	12.4	0.6	0.3	100	86.5	101,188
Higher	42.7	42.1	7.7	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.6	0.5	0.7	100	94.1	57,801
Madrassa/NSC	25.5	27.5	18.7	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.8	0.3	1.0	100	72.9	553
Missing/DK	16.3	48.2	15.4	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	11.5	0.4	0.0	100	86.9	393
Wealth index quintiles														
Lowest	0.5	3.9	4.5	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	87.9	0.3	0.1	100	11.2	118,546
Second	5.1	27.3	15.1	1.5	2.8	0.3	0.5	0.1	46.4	0.8	0.2	100	52.0	118,575
Middle	12.4	54.3	17.1	0.8	2.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	11.4	0.8	0.3	100	87.4	118,591
Fourth	26.3	61.2	9.0	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.2	100	98.0	118,573
Highest	60.4	35.8	2.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	100	98.9	118,558

Table EN.5: Use of sanitary means of excreta disposal

Distribution of household population according to the type of toilet facility used by the household, and the proportion using sanitary means of excreta disposal, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Type of toilet facility used by household (%)													
	Improved sanitation facility						Unimproved sanitation facility							
	Flush/pour flush to:													
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Public/ communal latrine	Uncovered pit	Bucket	No facilities or bush or field	Other	Missing	Total (%)	Population using sanitary means of excreta disposal (%)*	Number of household members
Division														
Bahawalpur	16.2	11.8	17.4	2.0	6.7	0.2	0.4	0.0	44.8	0.3	0.1	100	54.3	67,540
DG Khan	6.6	23.0	11.5	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.1	54.2	1.5	0.3	100	43.2	48,898
Faisalabad	23.7	40.6	5.5	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	28.4	0.2	0.2	100	71.0	82,181
Gujranwala	10.1	64.7	7.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	16.5	0.3	0.3	100	82.8	86,945
Lahore	47.5	32.5	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	15.1	1.6	0.7	100	82.4	99,841
Multan	20.2	16.5	24.1	1.5	2.6	0.1	0.5	0.0	34.1	0.2	0.2	100	65.0	65,158
Rawalpindi	11.7	62.6	5.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	19.8	0.1	0.2	100	79.7	49,637
Sahiwal	22.5	27.7	10.0	1.3	2.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	35.6	0.0	0.1	100	64.0	46,298
Sargodha	10.8	44.5	7.9	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	34.2	0.1	0.3	100	65.1	46,345
District														
Bahawalpur	18.6	9.5	20.0	2.2	4.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	44.2	0.5	0.2	100	54.7	21,540
Bahawalnagar	8.3	24.7	13.5	0.9	6.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	45.6	0.1	0.1	100	54.1	18,903
RY Khan	19.7	4.6	18.0	2.7	8.9	0.2	0.6	0.0	44.9	0.4	0.0	100	54.2	27,098
DG Khan	10.7	18.0	12.4	1.4	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.1	53.3	0.9	1.2	100	43.9	10,920
Layyah	1.9	44.8	6.6	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.1	43.7	1.0	0.0	100	54.2	9,633
Muzaffargarh	7.6	18.7	13.2	1.6	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.0	56.1	1.4	0.0	100	41.9	20,410
Rajanpur	3.8	14.3	11.6	2.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.0	63.4	3.3	0.1	100	32.1	7,935
Faisalabad	31.7	46.4	3.3	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	16.9	0.3	0.2	100	82.5	45,173
Jhang	4.9	34.4	3.2	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	55.0	0.0	0.1	100	44.3	23,868
TT Singh	30.2	31.8	17.0	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	19.6	0.0	0.3	100	80.0	13,140
Gujranwala	22.0	64.6	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	4.4	0.5	0.1	100	94.9	27,209
Gujrat	0.6	80.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	17.8	0.4	0.3	100	81.3	14,991
Hafizabad	5.5	60.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	31.2	0.4	0.3	100	68.1	6,689
M. Bahauddin	0.4	65.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	33.4	0.2	0.1	100	66.3	9,185
Narowal	2.7	38.6	21.4	0.5	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.1	34.8	0.0	0.0	100	65.1	10,173
Sialkot	10.8	68.0	8.5	0.2	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	9.8	0.0	0.9	100	89.2	18,698
Lahore	77.4	17.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.9	1.3	1.3	100	95.4	49,325
Kasur	16.0	40.9	2.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	36.7	3.3	0.1	100	59.8	23,348
Nankana	15.8	50.3	2.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	29.4	1.2	0.2	100	69.2	9,505
Sheikhupura	22.5	54.1	6.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	16.0	0.3	0.3	100	83.3	17,663

Table EN.5: Use of sanitary means of excreta disposal

Distribution of household population according to the type of toilet facility used by the household, and the proportion using sanitary means of excreta disposal, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Type of toilet facility used by household (%)													
	Improved sanitation facility						Unimproved sanitation facility							
	Flush/pour flush to:													
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Public/ communal latrine	Uncovered pit	Bucket	No facilities or bush or field	Other	Missing	Total (%)	Population using sanitary means of excreta disposal (%)*	Number of household members
Multan	33.3	11.1	18.7	2.0	2.6	0.2	0.6	0.0	31.2	0.1	0.3	100	67.9	22,045
Khanewal	7.2	34.5	19.2	1.6	1.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	35.0	0.2	0.2	100	64.0	17,180
Lodhran	16.6	3.8	32.2	0.7	4.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	41.2	0.9	0.0	100	57.7	10,392
Vehari	18.3	12.8	31.7	1.2	2.8	0.1	0.5	0.0	32.7	0.0	0.0	100	66.8	15,542
Sahiwal	29.2	16.2	17.1	2.6	3.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	30.5	0.0	0.2	100	68.9	16,219
Pakpattan	20.6	25.0	10.5	0.9	2.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	40.1	0.0	0.2	100	59.7	10,625
Okara	18.0	38.6	3.7	0.5	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	37.5	0.1	0.0	100	62.3	19,454
Rawalpindi	19.2	59.2	6.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.2	0.0	0.5	100	85.3	24,356
Attock	4.0	66.0	4.6	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	23.9	0.2	0.0	100	75.4	9,945
Chakwal	1.6	68.3	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.3	0.0	0.0	100	72.7	7,666
Jhelum	7.9	63.1	3.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	24.9	0.0	0.0	100	74.9	7,670
Sargodha	12.4	52.1	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	33.0	0.2	0.2	100	66.7	23,920
Bhakkar	5.5	44.6	6.2	0.8	3.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	38.5	0.0	0.1	100	60.8	7,740
Khushab	11.0	49.5	2.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.0	34.5	0.0	0.0	100	65.3	6,668
Mianwali	10.6	17.7	33.6	0.6	2.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	33.3	0.1	0.8	100	64.6	8,017
Punjab	20.9	36.5	9.6	0.7	1.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	29.4	0.5	0.3	100	69.5	592,843

*** MICS indicator 12; MDG indicator 31**

Table EN.7: Use of improved water sources and improved sanitation

Household population which uses both improved sources of drinking water and sanitary means of excreta disposal, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Household population (%)			
	Using improved sources of drinking water*	Using sanitary means of excreta disposal**	Using improved sources of drinking water and sanitary means of excreta disposal***	Number of household members
Punjab	96.8	69.5	67.5	592,843
Area of residence				
Rural	97.1	57.5	56.3	408,533
All Urban	96.2	96.0	92.5	184,310
Major City	94.8	97.8	92.8	91,185
Other Urban	97.6	94.3	92.2	93,125
Education of household head				
None	97.0	55.3	54.0	278,608
Primary	96.8	72.2	70.2	88,006
Middle	96.8	78.4	76.2	66,293
Secondary	96.7	86.5	83.8	101,188
Higher	96.1	94.1	90.4	57,801
Madrassa/NSC	94.9	72.9	69.3	553
Missing/DK	100.0	86.9	86.9	393
Wealth index quintiles				
Lowest	96.9	11.2	11.1	118,546
Second	97.1	52.0	51.1	118,575
Middle	97.2	87.4	85.5	118,591
Fourth	96.9	98.0	95.1	118,573
Highest	95.9	98.9	94.9	118,558
Division				
Bahawalpur	98.0	54.3	53.3	67,540
D.G. Khan	95.6	43.2	42.7	48,898
Faisalabad	94.3	71.0	66.1	82,181
Gujranwala	98.4	82.8	81.5	86,945
Lahore	98.3	82.4	81.3	99,841
Multan	99.4	65.0	64.8	65,158
Rawalpindi	91.1	79.7	74.5	49,637
Sahiwal	97.9	64.0	63.1	46,298
Sargodha	95.9	65.1	62.0	46,345
Punjab	96.8	69.5	67.5	592,843

Table EN.7: Use of improved water sources and improved sanitation (cont.)

Household population which uses both improved sources of drinking water and sanitary means of excreta disposal, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Household population (%)			
	Using improved sources of drinking water*	Using sanitary means of excreta disposal**	Using improved sources of drinking water and sanitary means of excreta disposal***	Number of household members
Punjab	96.8	69.5	67.5	592,843
District				
Bahawalpur	98.3	54.7	54.0	21,540
Bahawalnagar	98.0	54.1	53.3	18,903
RY Khan	97.7	54.2	52.8	27,098
DG Khan	89.1	43.9	42.8	10,920
Layyah	99.9	54.2	54.1	9,633
Muzaffargarh	99.3	41.9	41.6	20,410
Rajanpur	90.1	32.1	31.4	7,935
Faisalabad	91.0	82.5	74.0	45,173
Jhang	99.2	44.3	44.1	23,868
TT Singh	97.2	80.0	78.6	13,140
Gujranwala	99.4	94.9	94.5	27,209
Gujrat	93.3	81.3	75.5	14,991
Hafizabad	99.6	68.1	67.8	6,689
Mandi Bahauddin	99.9	66.3	66.3	9,185
Narowal	99.6	65.1	64.9	10,173
Sialkot	99.1	89.2	89.0	18,698
Lahore	98.6	95.4	94.1	49,325
Kasur	97.0	59.8	58.4	23,348
Nankana Sahib	98.3	69.2	67.9	9,505
Sheikhupura	99.3	83.3	82.8	17,663
Multan	99.7	67.9	67.7	22,045
Khanewal	98.7	64.0	63.7	17,180
Lodhran	99.2	57.7	57.5	10,392
Vehari	99.7	66.8	66.6	15,542
Sahiwal	99.3	68.9	68.8	16,219
Pakpattan	99.1	59.7	59.5	10,625
Okara	96.1	62.3	60.3	19,454
Rawalpindi	89.7	85.3	78.4	24,356
Attock	94.2	75.4	73.1	9,945
Chakwal	88.7	72.7	66.2	7,666
Jhelum	94.1	74.9	72.3	7,670
Sargodha	93.8	66.7	61.2	23,920
Bhakkar	99.9	60.8	60.8	7,740
Khushab	95.7	65.3	63.4	6,668
Mianwali	98.6	64.6	64.5	8,017
Punjab	96.8	69.5	67.5	592,843

**** MICS indicator 12; MDG indicator 31**

*** MICS indicator 11; MDG indicator 30**

Table EN.11A: Disposal of waste water

Distribution of household population according to how the household disposes of waste water, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Means of waste water disposal (%)						Proper disposal of waste water	Number of household members
	Sewerage connected with main line	Sewerage connected with open drain	Septic tank	Pit in or outside house	Open street or open fields	No response/ DK		
Punjab	19.3	30.2	7.4	10.9	32.1	0.1	56.8	592,843
Area of residence								
Rural	2.7	30.0	8.4	14.6	44.3	0.1	40.9	408,533
All Urban	56.1	30.9	5.2	2.5	5.1	0.0	92.0	184,310
Major City	75.9	17.0	3.4	1.3	2.4	0.0	96.1	91,185
Other Urban	36.7	44.5	7.1	3.8	7.8	0.1	88.1	93,125
Education of household head								
None	12.2	26.8	6.2	12.8	41.9	0.1	45.0	278,608
Primary	17.8	31.8	7.6	12.0	30.8	0.0	57.0	88,006
Middle	19.8	34.6	8.2	9.8	27.5	0.0	62.5	66,293
Secondary	26.2	35.7	9.5	8.3	20.3	0.0	71.2	101,188
Higher	43.3	29.9	8.4	5.5	12.9	0.0	81.4	57,801
Madrassa/NSC	21.3	29.8	4.6	10.4	33.9	0.0	55.1	553
Missing/DK	11.9	32.6	25.5	16.5	13.5	0.0	70.0	393
Wealth index quintiles								
Lowest	0.5	7.1	1.4	16.4	74.3	0.2	9.0	118,546
Second	3.6	25.5	8.2	18.0	44.6	0.1	37.2	118,575
Middle	9.1	41.3	12.5	13.3	23.7	0.0	62.7	118,591
Fourth	22.8	47.7	10.5	5.6	13.4	0.0	80.8	118,573
Highest	60.3	29.6	4.6	1.0	4.4	0.0	94.4	118,558
Division								
Bahawalpur	15.8	8.5	5.9	24.7	44.9	0.1	30.2	67,540
D.G. Khan	5.0	12.8	4.1	14.4	63.5	0.2	21.9	48,898
Faisalabad	23.4	34.0	10.3	8.9	23.2	0.1	67.6	82,181
Gujranwala	11.1	58.6	10.5	2.8	17.0	0.0	80.0	86,945
Lahore	42.2	35.4	4.3	2.0	16.1	0.0	81.7	99,841
Multan	17.5	10.7	11.1	25.0	35.5	0.1	39.3	65,158
Rawalpindi	11.9	37.4	1.9	1.7	47.0	0.0	50.9	49,637
Sahiwal	16.8	27.0	11.3	17.2	27.6	0.1	55.1	46,298
Sargodha	10.9	32.5	5.8	7.9	42.8	0.1	49.1	46,345
Punjab	19.3	30.2	7.4	10.9	32.1	0.1	56.8	592,843

Table EN.11A: Disposal of waste water (cont.)

Distribution of household population according to how the household disposes of waste water, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Means of waste water disposal (%)						Proper disposal of waste water	Number of household members
	Sewerage connected with main line	Sewerage connected with open drain	Septic tank	Pit in or outside house	Open street or open fields	No response/ DK		
Punjab	19.3	30.2	7.4	10.9	32.1	0.1	56.8	592,843
District								
Bahawalpur	16.3	9.8	4.7	20.6	48.4	0.2	30.7	21,540
Bahawalnagar	10.8	12.6	13.5	25.9	37.1	0.1	36.8	18,903
RY Khan	19.0	4.6	1.5	27.2	47.6	0.1	25.1	27,098
DG Khan	9.2	13.0	3.6	16.0	58.1	0.2	25.5	10,920
Layyah	2.7	10.1	6.1	15.9	65.1	0.1	18.9	9,633
Muzaffargarh	5.2	12.7	4.8	14.2	62.9	0.2	22.7	20,410
Rajanpur	1.9	15.9	0.7	10.8	70.6	0.1	18.5	7,935
Faisalabad	31.4	40.4	12.8	5.2	10.2	0.0	84.4	45,173
Jhang	6.5	26.9	2.9	13.4	50.1	0.2	36.2	23,868
TT Singh	26.8	25.2	14.9	13.8	19.1	0.3	66.7	13,140
Gujranwala	21.5	68.8	3.8	2.1	3.8	0.0	94.2	27,209
Gujrat	4.4	76.4	0.7	1.3	17.1	0.1	81.3	14,991
Hafizabad	7.9	30.3	27.7	2.5	31.6	0.0	65.7	6,689
Mandi Bahauddin	0.5	69.5	0.6	7.8	21.6	0.0	69.7	9,185
Narowal	2.1	49.8	5.9	5.9	36.0	0.2	57.9	10,173
Sialkot	12.6	38.9	29.4	0.8	18.2	0.0	80.4	18,698
Lahore	74.7	18.5	2.0	0.4	4.4	0.0	95.1	49,325
Kasur	3.7	49.1	4.5	4.4	38.3	0.0	57.3	23,348
Nankana Sahib	7.6	51.2	12.5	4.2	24.3	0.2	71.0	9,505
Sheikhupura	20.8	55.9	5.9	2.2	15.1	0.1	82.4	17,663
Multan	29.8	10.9	6.7	21.5	31.0	0.1	47.4	22,045
Khanewal	6.3	9.1	26.6	18.3	39.6	0.1	41.7	17,180
Lodhran	13.3	8.4	2.6	27.0	48.7	0.0	24.3	10,392
Vehari	15.0	13.9	6.2	36.2	28.7	0.1	35.0	15,542
Sahiwal	24.0	21.6	7.8	19.9	26.7	0.0	53.4	16,219
Pakpattan	17.3	9.4	20.0	22.9	30.2	0.2	46.7	10,625
Okara	10.6	41.0	9.6	11.9	26.8	0.2	61.1	19,454
Rawalpindi	19.5	33.7	2.5	1.8	42.5	0.0	55.6	24,356
Attock	3.7	35.9	1.9	2.8	55.7	0.0	41.5	9,945
Chakwal	1.9	27.6	1.0	0.4	69.1	0.0	30.5	7,666
Jhelum	8.4	61.8	1.2	1.6	27.0	0.0	68.6	7,670
Sargodha	10.9	44.4	2.4	4.4	37.9	0.1	57.5	23,920
Bhakkar	10.5	18.6	19.1	8.3	43.4	0.2	47.9	7,740
Khushab	6.9	32.3	7.9	6.1	46.8	0.0	47.0	6,668
Mianwali	14.5	10.6	1.6	19.7	53.6	0.0	26.7	8,017
Punjab	19.3	30.2	7.4	10.9	32.1	0.1	56.8	592,843

Table EN.11B: Disposal of solid waste

Distribution of household population according to how the household disposes of solid waste, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Means of solid waste disposal (%)						Proper disposal of solid waste (%)	Number of household members
	Collected by a municipal institution	Disposed of by solid waste management dept.	Collected by private company vehicle	In open streets	In open fields	No response/ DK		
Punjab	7.8	1.8	4.5	7.7	78.1	0.1	14.1	592,843
Area of residence								
Rural	0.2	0.1	0.1	6.8	92.7	0.0	0.4	408,533
All Urban	24.9	5.5	14.1	9.7	45.7	0.1	44.3	184,310
Major City	30.1	8.6	23.5	5.5	32.2	0.1	62.1	91,185
Other Urban	19.7	2.4	4.8	13.9	59.0	0.1	27.0	93,125
Education of household head								
None	4.2	0.8	2.0	7.4	85.6	0.0	7.0	278,608
Primary	7.4	1.5	3.6	8.1	79.3	0.1	12.5	88,006
Middle	8.0	2.1	4.2	8.0	77.7	0.0	14.3	66,293
Secondary	11.9	2.6	7.0	7.9	70.6	0.1	21.5	101,188
Higher	19.0	5.3	13.4	7.9	54.4	0.0	37.6	57,801
Madrassa/NSC	8.0	1.8	9.6	7.6	73.1	0.0	19.1	553
Missing/DK	6.2	0.0	3.6	16.0	74.1	0.0	9.9	393
Wealth index quintiles								
Lowest	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.2	93.7	0.0	0.1	118,546
Second	0.7	0.1	0.1	7.9	91.1	0.1	0.9	118,575
Middle	2.4	0.3	0.6	9.3	87.5	0.0	3.2	118,591
Fourth	9.0	1.4	2.8	9.1	77.6	0.1	13.2	118,573
Highest	27.1	7.1	18.9	6.1	40.8	0.1	53.0	118,558
Division								
Bahawalpur	6.7	0.3	0.1	14.6	78.2	0.1	7.1	67,540
D.G. Khan	1.7	0.4	0.1	10.7	87.1	0.1	2.2	48,898
Faisalabad	10.5	1.2	5.2	4.7	78.3	0.1	16.9	82,181
Gujranwala	8.9	1.0	1.7	3.2	85.1	0.1	11.6	86,945
Lahore	9.5	6.3	16.1	3.6	64.4	0.1	31.9	99,841
Multan	12.6	0.4	0.2	13.5	73.3	0.0	13.2	65,158
Rawalpindi	7.6	2.4	5.4	4.3	80.4	0.0	15.3	49,637
Sahiwal	2.7	0.3	3.3	12.6	81.1	0.0	6.3	46,298
Sargodha	4.4	0.7	0.6	7.9	86.3	0.0	5.7	46,345
Punjab	7.8	1.8	4.5	7.7	78.1	0.1	14.1	592,843

Table EN.11B: Disposal of solid waste (cont.)

Distribution of household population according to how the household disposes of solid waste, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Means of solid waste disposal (%)						Proper disposal of solid waste (%)	Number of household members
	Collected by a municipal institution	Disposed of by solid waste management dept.	Collected by private company vehicle	In open streets	In open fields	No response/ DK		
Punjab	7.8	1.8	4.5	7.7	78.1	0.1	14.1	592,843
District								
Bahawalpur	7.9	0.7	0.2	17.0	74.2	0.0	8.7	21,540
Bahawalnagar	5.2	0.3	0.0	20.6	73.9	0.0	5.5	18,903
RY Khan	6.8	0.0	0.0	8.6	84.3	0.2	6.8	27,098
DG Khan	1.9	0.1	0.0	11.3	86.5	0.1	2.0	10,920
Layyah	1.8	0.4	0.2	8.7	88.9	0.0	2.4	9,633
Muzaffargarh	1.5	0.7	0.1	11.5	86.1	0.1	2.3	20,410
Rajanpur	1.9	0.1	0.0	9.9	88.1	0.0	2.1	7,935
Faisalabad	15.9	1.5	9.2	4.3	69.1	0.1	26.6	45,173
Jhang	3.5	1.1	0.3	5.1	89.9	0.0	5.0	23,868
TT Singh	4.8	0.1	0.5	5.8	88.8	0.0	5.4	13,140
Gujranwala	16.1	1.0	2.8	4.7	75.3	0.1	19.9	27,209
Gujrat	4.9	0.7	1.2	2.5	90.6	0.0	6.8	14,991
Hafizabad	8.2	1.2	0.1	2.5	87.9	0.0	9.5	6,689
Mandi Bahauddin	2.5	1.1	0.2	3.5	92.8	0.0	3.7	9,185
Narowal	0.7	0.3	0.5	1.9	96.3	0.3	1.6	10,173
Sialkot	9.5	1.5	2.6	2.4	84.1	0.0	13.5	18,698
Lahore	15.0	11.8	30.2	2.8	40.1	0.1	56.9	49,325
Kasur	1.9	0.5	3.0	6.1	88.5	0.0	5.4	23,348
Nankana Sahib	5.1	1.3	1.0	1.5	91.1	0.0	7.4	9,505
Sheikhupura	6.8	1.5	2.2	3.7	85.8	0.0	10.5	17,663
Multan	25.2	0.4	0.1	10.5	63.8	0.0	25.7	22,045
Khanewal	5.3	0.7	0.3	19.2	74.4	0.1	6.3	17,180
Lodhran	3.6	0.5	0.2	13.7	81.9	0.1	4.3	10,392
Vehari	8.9	0.1	0.0	11.1	79.8	0.0	9.1	15,542
Sahiwal	0.7	0.5	5.8	25.4	67.6	0.0	7.0	16,219
Pakpattan	0.7	0.0	2.6	6.1	90.6	0.0	3.3	10,625
Okara	5.4	0.4	1.5	5.5	87.1	0.0	7.4	19,454
Rawalpindi	13.2	4.0	8.3	5.0	69.5	0.1	25.4	24,356
Attock	3.4	1.3	0.8	4.4	90.0	0.0	5.6	9,945
Chakwal	1.7	0.0	0.2	3.1	95.0	0.0	1.9	7,666
Jhelum	1.1	1.0	7.0	3.0	88.0	0.0	9.0	7,670
Sargodha	5.5	1.3	1.0	6.2	86.0	0.1	7.7	23,920
Bhakkar	2.5	0.1	0.1	16.5	80.7	0.1	2.7	7,740
Khushab	2.7	0.1	0.1	5.9	91.1	0.0	3.0	6,668
Mianwali	4.4	0.3	0.4	6.5	88.4	0.0	5.1	8,017
Punjab	7.8	1.8	4.5	7.7	78.1	0.1	14.1	592,843

Table EN.12A: Hand washing before meals

Distribution of household population according to their hand washing habits before meals, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Household members who wash their hands before meals (%)						Proper hand washing (%)	Number of household members
	All members with soap	All members without soap	Some members with soap	Some members without soap	No one washes hands	No response/ DK		
Punjab	44.5	12.2	31.1	6.8	5.4	0.0	56.5	592,843
Area of residence								
Rural	34.4	16.0	34.2	8.2	7.2	0.0	50.3	408,533
All Urban	66.8	3.6	24.2	3.8	1.5	0.1	70.3	184,310
Major City	75.2	2.0	19.4	2.5	0.8	0.0	77.1	91,185
Other Urban	58.6	5.2	28.8	5.1	2.2	0.1	63.7	93,125
Education of household head								
None	32.2	16.8	34.6	8.2	8.2	0.1	49.0	278,608
Primary	43.2	11.8	33.1	7.1	4.8	0.0	55.0	88,006
Middle	48.9	8.7	31.7	7.0	3.6	0.0	57.6	66,293
Secondary	58.9	6.4	27.5	5.1	2.0	0.0	65.3	101,188
Higher	74.8	4.1	17.1	3.0	1.0	0.0	78.7	57,801
Madrassa/NSC	50.8	11.9	27.8	8.1	1.3	0.1	62.0	553
Missing/DK	51.9	15.2	17.2	6.7	9.0	0.0	67.1	393
Wealth index quintiles								
Lowest	14.3	28.3	32.3	10.6	14.4	0.1	42.5	118,546
Second	26.9	16.2	40.1	9.1	7.7	0.0	43.0	118,575
Middle	42.5	9.6	37.5	7.2	3.1	0.0	52.0	118,591
Fourth	58.8	4.9	29.6	5.1	1.5	0.0	63.7	118,573
Highest	79.8	1.7	16.0	2.2	0.3	0.0	81.5	118,558
Division								
Bahawalpur	36.4	21.4	32.3	6.4	3.5	0.1	57.6	67,540
D.G. Khan	17.8	24.8	31.9	12.7	12.8	0.0	42.5	48,898
Faisalabad	34.7	14.8	35.7	8.0	6.7	0.1	49.5	82,181
Gujranwala	61.5	2.7	28.4	4.7	2.7	0.0	64.1	86,945
Lahore	62.3	6.9	26.0	2.8	2.0	0.0	69.1	99,841
Multan	37.5	13.3	35.9	8.5	4.7	0.0	50.8	65,158
Rawalpindi	63.6	11.5	20.8	3.3	0.8	0.0	75.0	49,637
Sahiwal	40.2	6.9	41.8	7.0	4.1	0.0	47.0	46,298
Sargodha	24.7	14.1	30.1	13.2	17.8	0.1	38.7	46,345
Punjab	44.5	12.2	31.1	6.8	5.4	0.0	56.5	592,843

Table EN.12A: Hand washing before meals (cont.)

Distribution of household population according to their hand washing habits before meals, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Household members who wash their hands before meals (%)						Proper hand washing (%)	Number of household members
	All members with soap	All members without soap	Some members with soap	Some members without soap	No one washes hands	No response/ DK		
Punjab	44.5	12.2	31.1	6.8	5.4	0.0	56.5	592,843
District								
Bahawalpur	41.7	16.4	32.0	6.8	2.8	0.2	58.0	21,540
Bahawalnagar	32.2	11.2	41.7	10.0	4.8	0.2	43.3	18,903
RY Khan	35.0	32.4	25.9	3.6	3.0	0.0	67.3	27,098
DG Khan	17.0	30.2	19.0	17.7	16.1	0.0	46.6	10,920
Layyah	16.6	19.6	48.6	11.4	3.7	0.0	36.2	9,633
Muzaffargarh	19.7	27.3	28.6	11.5	12.9	0.0	47.0	20,410
Rajanpur	15.6	17.2	37.5	10.4	19.3	0.0	32.8	7,935
Faisalabad	37.9	9.6	39.0	7.2	6.1	0.0	47.5	45,173
Jhang	28.9	20.1	33.4	8.8	8.5	0.1	49.0	23,868
TT Singh	34.0	23.2	28.3	8.9	5.3	0.2	57.1	13,140
Gujranwala	70.6	1.0	24.6	2.9	0.9	0.0	71.6	27,209
Gujrat	50.2	1.4	37.7	9.7	0.9	0.0	51.6	14,991
Hafizabad	30.0	20.1	23.1	11.4	15.5	0.0	50.0	6,689
Mandi Bahauddin	44.6	2.9	43.5	6.5	2.6	0.0	47.5	9,185
Narowal	45.5	1.0	50.2	2.0	1.3	0.0	46.5	10,173
Sialkot	85.7	0.9	9.0	1.5	2.9	0.0	86.1	18,698
Lahore	72.3	3.1	21.2	2.4	1.0	0.0	75.4	49,325
Kasur	36.4	17.4	36.5	4.5	5.3	0.0	53.8	23,348
Nankana Sahib	62.2	3.9	28.8	3.2	1.9	0.0	66.1	9,505
Sheikhupura	68.4	5.1	23.9	1.9	0.7	0.0	73.5	17,663
Multan	45.2	11.2	31.0	6.0	6.6	0.0	56.4	22,045
Khanewal	38.3	11.0	34.0	13.1	3.6	0.0	49.2	17,180
Lodhran	28.5	19.5	43.6	5.9	2.5	0.0	48.0	10,392
Vehari	31.8	14.7	40.0	8.9	4.6	0.1	46.4	15,542
Sahiwal	50.0	10.6	30.4	5.8	3.1	0.0	60.6	16,219
Pakpattan	49.2	2.5	38.3	6.0	4.0	0.0	51.7	10,625
Okara	27.1	6.1	53.2	8.5	5.0	0.0	33.2	19,454
Rawalpindi	73.1	5.4	18.5	2.4	0.6	0.0	78.4	24,356
Attock	47.7	22.5	24.7	4.0	1.2	0.0	70.1	9,945
Chakwal	45.4	24.1	25.5	3.8	1.2	0.1	69.5	7,666
Jhelum	72.4	4.0	18.5	4.6	0.4	0.1	76.4	7,670
Sargodha	18.2	8.6	34.8	15.9	22.4	0.1	26.7	23,920
Bhakkar	31.8	39.6	19.9	2.8	5.5	0.4	71.4	7,740
Khushab	45.7	5.5	15.8	5.5	27.5	0.0	51.1	6,668
Mianwali	19.9	13.0	38.1	21.5	7.5	0.1	32.7	8,017
Punjab	44.5	12.2	31.1	6.8	5.4	0.0	56.5	592,843

Table EN.12B: Hand washing after using the latrine

Distribution of household population according to their hand washing habits after using the latrine, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Household members who wash their hands after using the latrine (%)							
	All members with soap	All members without soap	Some members with soap	Some members without soap	No one washes hands	No response/ DK	Proper hand washing (%)	Number of household members
Punjab	57.8	8.2	25.4	6.2	2.4	0.1	65.9	592,843
Area of residence								
Rural	47.3	11.1	30.6	7.7	3.2	0.1	58.4	408,533
All Urban	81.0	1.6	13.9	2.8	0.7	0.0	82.5	184,310
Major City	88.1	0.7	8.7	1.8	0.7	0.0	88.7	91,185
Other Urban	74.0	2.5	18.9	3.8	0.7	0.1	76.3	93,125
Education of household head								
None	45.8	11.8	30.6	7.7	4.0	0.1	57.6	278,608
Primary	57.1	8.0	26.7	6.5	1.8	0.0	65.0	88,006
Middle	63.7	5.4	24.0	5.4	1.4	0.0	69.1	66,293
Secondary	72.1	3.5	19.4	4.5	0.5	0.0	75.6	101,188
Higher	84.6	2.0	10.7	2.5	0.2	0.0	86.5	57,801
Madrassa/NSC	58.5	7.1	29.1	4.7	0.5	0.1	64.9	553
Missing/DK	62.5	10.6	24.3	2.6	0.0	0.0	73.1	393
Wealth index quintiles								
Lowest	23.4	23.0	34.0	11.3	8.3	0.1	46.3	118,546
Second	40.7	10.4	37.7	8.6	2.5	0.1	51.1	118,575
Middle	59.2	4.6	29.5	6.0	0.7	0.1	63.6	118,591
Fourth	74.7	2.2	18.9	3.8	0.3	0.0	76.9	118,573
Highest	90.8	0.6	7.0	1.5	0.1	0.0	91.4	118,558
Division								
Bahawalpur	47.8	14.8	29.6	5.4	2.3	0.1	62.5	67,540
D.G. Khan	24.1	21.9	34.3	12.3	7.4	0.0	45.8	48,898
Faisalabad	56.5	7.3	23.1	9.6	3.3	0.1	63.8	82,181
Gujranwala	74.6	2.1	19.1	3.6	0.6	0.0	76.6	86,945
Lahore	78.8	2.4	16.6	1.6	0.6	0.0	81.2	99,841
Multan	47.1	8.9	33.5	7.7	2.7	0.1	56.0	65,158
Rawalpindi	69.4	9.7	17.1	3.0	0.8	0.1	79.1	49,637
Sahiwal	55.5	3.7	29.9	8.4	2.5	0.0	59.2	46,298
Sargodha	38.1	11.0	37.9	9.0	4.0	0.1	48.9	46,345
Punjab	57.8	8.2	25.4	6.2	2.4	0.1	65.9	592,843

Table EN.12B: Hand washing after using the latrine (cont.)

Distribution of household population according to their hand washing habits after using the latrine, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Household members who wash their hands after using the latrine (%)							
	All members with soap	All members without soap	Some members with soap	Some members without soap	No one washes hands	No response/ DK	Proper hand washing (%)	Number of household members
Punjab	57.8	8.2	25.4	6.2	2.4	0.1	65.9	592,843
District								
Bahawalpur	50.5	11.2	30.5	5.5	2.0	0.2	61.6	21,540
Bahawalnagar	41.3	8.0	39.6	8.3	2.6	0.2	49.2	18,903
RY Khan	50.1	22.5	21.8	3.3	2.4	0.0	72.4	27,098
DG Khan	23.2	26.4	24.7	16.2	9.4	0.0	49.0	10,920
Layyah	25.1	13.6	48.7	10.8	1.7	0.0	38.8	9,633
Muzaffargarh	25.8	25.5	31.1	11.4	6.1	0.1	51.3	20,410
Rajanpur	19.7	16.2	37.8	11.3	15.0	0.0	35.8	7,935
Faisalabad	64.5	3.1	21.8	8.2	2.4	0.0	67.6	45,173
Jhang	38.2	16.7	27.3	11.7	6.0	0.1	54.9	23,868
TT Singh	62.6	4.5	20.1	10.8	1.5	0.4	67.1	13,140
Gujranwala	83.9	0.7	13.9	1.2	0.3	0.0	84.6	27,209
Gujrat	76.2	2.4	14.5	6.9	0.1	0.0	78.5	14,991
Hafizabad	38.0	13.6	31.6	15.8	0.8	0.1	51.6	6,689
Mandi Bahauddin	50.7	2.2	40.5	4.7	1.9	0.0	52.8	9,185
Narowal	64.2	0.8	33.7	0.6	0.7	0.0	65.0	10,173
Sialkot	90.3	0.6	7.3	1.1	0.7	0.0	90.4	18,698
Lahore	87.4	0.6	10.5	1.1	0.4	0.0	87.9	49,325
Kasur	55.5	6.5	33.7	3.0	1.2	0.0	62.1	23,348
Nankana Sahib	81.0	1.8	15.1	1.5	0.5	0.0	82.8	9,505
Sheikhupura	84.5	2.2	12.1	1.0	0.2	0.0	86.7	17,663
Multan	51.1	7.9	30.2	6.5	4.2	0.2	58.9	22,045
Khanewal	42.1	9.3	34.5	12.2	1.9	0.0	51.3	17,180
Lodhran	43.0	9.5	41.8	4.0	1.7	0.0	52.4	10,392
Vehari	49.6	9.6	31.5	6.9	2.2	0.1	59.3	15,542
Sahiwal	65.9	6.1	21.9	3.8	2.2	0.0	72.0	16,219
Pakpattan	61.2	1.6	28.3	7.3	1.6	0.0	62.8	10,625
Okara	43.8	2.8	37.3	12.9	3.2	0.0	46.6	19,454
Rawalpindi	77.7	4.2	15.3	2.0	0.8	0.0	81.7	24,356
Attock	55.7	18.2	20.1	4.8	1.2	0.0	73.8	9,945
Chakwal	49.8	23.4	22.6	3.3	0.8	0.1	73.2	7,666
Jhelum	80.7	2.5	13.2	3.3	0.1	0.2	83.2	7,670
Sargodha	29.4	7.1	46.0	11.5	5.9	0.1	36.4	23,920
Bhakkar	46.8	31.3	15.7	3.5	2.4	0.3	78.1	7,740
Khushab	51.2	6.5	36.2	5.2	1.0	0.0	57.5	6,668
Mianwali	44.6	6.4	36.7	9.9	2.2	0.2	50.9	8,017
Punjab	57.8	8.2	25.4	6.2	2.4	0.1	65.9	592,843

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Table HC.1: Prevalence of chronic cough, tuberculosis and hepatitis

Population percentage with a cough that had lasted for three weeks or more, or reporting a diagnosis of tuberculosis or hepatitis in the past 1 year, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Had a cough for the last 3 weeks or more	Diagnosed with tuberculosis during past 1 year	Diagnosed with hepatitis during past 1 year	Total number of household members
Punjab	2.2	0.3	0.7	584,640
Area of residence				
Rural	2.2	0.3	0.7	402,723
All Urban	2.1	0.3	0.8	181,917
Major City	1.9	0.3	0.9	90,247
Other Urban	2.4	0.3	0.7	91,670
Gender				
Male	2.2	0.3	0.7	299,777
Female	2.2	0.3	0.7	284,863
Education of household head				
None	2.5	0.4	0.7	274,572
Primary	2.2	0.3	0.7	86,702
Middle	2.1	0.3	0.7	65,466
Secondary	1.7	0.2	0.7	99,897
Higher	1.6	0.1	0.7	57,085
Madrassa/NSC	4.5	0.3	0.8	553
Missing/DK	0.6	0.0	0.2	364
Wealth index quintiles				
Lowest	3.0	0.5	0.7	116,799
Second	2.6	0.4	0.6	117,063
Middle	2.1	0.3	0.6	116,815
Fourth	1.9	0.3	0.8	116,745
Highest	1.4	0.2	0.9	117,218
Division				
Bahawalpur	4.8	0.4	0.8	65,764
D.G. Khan	1.3	0.6	0.9	48,444
Faisalabad	2.6	0.3	0.8	81,567
Gujranwala	0.9	0.3	0.6	86,091
Lahore	1.6	0.4	0.9	98,856
Multan	1.5	0.2	0.4	63,923
Rawalpindi	1.2	0.2	0.5	49,107
Sahiwal	4.4	0.3	0.7	45,752
Sargodha	2.3	0.3	0.6	45,138
Punjab	2.2	0.3	0.7	584,640

Table HC.1: Prevalence of chronic cough, tuberculosis and hepatitis (cont.)

Population percent age with a cough that had lasted for three weeks or more, or reporting a diagnosis of tuberculosis or hepatitis in the past 1 year, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Had a cough for the last 3 weeks or more	Diagnosed with tuberculosis during past 1 year	Diagnosed with hepatitis during past 1 year	Total number of household members
Punjab	2.2	0.3	0.7	584,640
District				
Bahawalpur	7.1	0.4	0.8	20,635
Bahawalnagar	2.9	0.4	0.7	18,577
RY Khan	4.2	0.5	1.0	26,552
DG Khan	1.5	0.5	0.7	10,789
Layyah	0.9	0.6	0.3	9,563
Muzaffargarh	1.5	0.7	1.2	20,212
Rajanpur	1.1	0.5	0.8	7,879
Faisalabad	1.8	0.3	0.9	44,785
Jhang	3.3	0.3	0.8	23,726
TT Singh	3.7	0.2	0.7	13,056
Gujranwala	1.2	0.4	0.7	26,708
Gujrat	1.0	0.2	0.8	14,910
Hafizabad	0.9	0.2	0.4	6,592
Mandi Bahauddin	0.8	0.4	0.7	9,139
Narowal	1.5	0.2	0.4	10,116
Sialkot	0.3	0.2	0.4	18,626
Lahore	1.6	0.4	1.2	48,776
Kasur	1.8	0.3	0.4	23,273
Nankana Sahib	1.6	0.5	0.9	9,343
Sheikhupura	1.7	0.4	0.7	17,463
Multan	1.0	0.1	0.4	21,865
Khanewal	1.7	0.1	0.3	16,855
Lodhran	3.3	0.4	0.5	9,731
Vehari	0.8	0.3	0.4	15,472
Sahiwal	6.2	0.3	0.6	16,011
Pakpattan	3.6	0.3	0.5	10,579
Okara	3.4	0.4	0.9	19,162
Rawalpindi	1.0	0.1	0.5	24,064
Attock	2.4	0.3	0.4	9,851
Chakwal	1.0	0.2	0.6	7,591
Jhelum	0.7	0.3	0.5	7,600
Sargodha	3.3	0.4	0.8	23,032
Bhakkar	2.0	0.4	0.3	7,665
Khushab	0.5	0.3	0.6	6,594
Mianwali	0.9	0.2	0.3	7,847
Punjab	2.2	0.3	0.7	584,640

Table HC.2: Care provided by a Lady Health Worker (LHW)

Women percentage reporting that a Lady Health Worker (LHW) visited the house during the past month, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Women reporting visit by LHW	Total number of women	Purpose of Visit					Number of women visited by LHW
			ORS, vitamins and medicines	Weigh a child	Provide useful information	Other	DK/ Missing	
Punjab	50.4	86,148	54.3	11.3	59.4	14.6	1.6	43,238
Area								
Rural	56.2	59,052	54.2	11.8	60.6	14.9	1.3	33,083
All Urban	37.6	27,095	54.8	9.6	55.5	13.4	2.6	10,155
Major City	21.7	13,576	61.9	7.5	46.5	5.4	4.6	2,928
Other Urban	53.7	13,519	51.9	10.5	59.2	16.7	1.8	7,227
Women's education								
None	50.6	50,997	53.7	9.8	58.6	16.3	1.4	25,705
Primary	54.3	12,869	53.8	12.8	61.5	13.3	1.8	6,964
Middle	52.4	6,423	57.6	13.9	59.6	12.5	1.6	3,354
Secondary	48.0	8,775	55.4	14.1	61.7	10.6	2.3	4,194
Higher	42.7	7,001	55.8	13.8	57.7	11.1	2.3	2,983
Madrassa/NSC	43.3	52	52.9	4.8	74.6	10.7		22
Missing/DK	56.8	31	65.6	18.8	43.1	2.5	8.8	17
Wealth index quintiles								
Lowest	45.8	16,825	50.4	8.8	53.3	24.9	1.4	7,675
Second	55.8	16,749	54.7	10.7	60.0	15.4	1.2	9,323
Middle	58.5	16,903	55.5	11.5	61.8	12.3	1.5	9,845
Fourth	56.1	17,513	55.6	13.0	62.2	11.1	1.9	9,804
Highest	36.4	18,159	54.7	12.1	57.8	10.0	2.4	6,592
Division								
Bahawalpur	52.9	9,973	52.4	4.0	63.7	19.4	1.2	5,275
D.G. Khan	63.9	6,981	36.6	9.9	38.6	56.3	1.6	4,439
Faisalabad	32.7	12,137	54.8	13.5	68.7	4.4	2.4	3,935
Gujranwala	61.5	12,343	56.2	18.3	62.2	8.6	1.8	7,581
Lahore	24.3	14,332	60.2	11.0	52.2	9.5	5.3	3,484
Multan	66.3	9,327	60.8	11.7	72.5	5.7	1.2	6,168
Rawalpindi	57.0	7,701	63.2	12.2	60.2	6.5	0.8	4,375
Sahiwal	70.6	6,750	43.4	10.5	62.8	16.4	0.3	4,753
Sargodha	49.4	6,604	62.1	5.4	39.8	6.4	1.0	3,229
Punjab	50.4	86,148	54.3	11.3	59.4	14.6	1.6	43,238

Table HC.2: Care provided by a Lady Health Worker (LHW) (cont.)

Women percentage reporting that a Lady Health Worker (LHW) visited the house during the past month, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Women reporting visit by LHW	Total number of women	Purpose of Visit					Number of women visited by LHW
			ORS, vitamins and medicines	Weigh a child	Provide useful information	Other	DK/ Missing	
Punjab	50.4	86148	54.3	11.3	59.4	14.6	1.6	43,238
Bahawalpur	59.6	3261	61.3	6.2	60.1	10.0	0.9	1,944
Bahawalnagar	60.5	2771	54.6	2.2	75.6	8.4	0.9	1,675
RY Khan	42.1	3941	39.6	3.4	55.8	41.6	2.0	1,656
DG Khan	69.0	1568	44.7	9.4	45.5	48.6	0.8	1,068
Layyah	77.1	1318	34.3	13.9	37.7	65.2	0.5	1,014
Muzaffargarh	65.3	2962	28.6	7.5	37.3	60.7	2.6	1,932
Rajanpur	37.7	1133	58.4	12.2	28.9	34.6	1.4	424
Faisalabad	22.0	6612	51.6	9.0	70.6	3.2	2.7	1,435
Jhang	33.5	3561	58.9	18.6	77.0	5.4	3.0	1,188
TT Singh	67.0	1964	54.6	13.7	59.0	4.9	1.5	1,312
Gujranwala	38.2	3858	48.1	7.7	48.7	20.4	1.5	1,469
Gujrat	75.4	2314	56.7	30.3	81.2	8.7	0.4	1,740
Hafizabad	63.9	911	70.4	12.9	56.0	5.3	1.6	582
Mandi Bahauddin	68.2	1318	45.8	11.8	66.4	3.4	2.2	896
Narowal	80.0	1375	51.5	8.1	53.2	12.2	2.7	1,099
Sialkot	69.9	2568	65.8	26.6	60.1	0.3	2.9	1,795
Lahore	22.2	7263	64.5	15.3	50.2	4.3	4.7	1,615
Kasur	31.0	3233	59.8	3.8	57.3	14.2	7.5	1,001
Nankana Sahib	31.0	1342	52.8	10.0	52.1	14.6	3.9	415
Sheikhupura	18.3	2494	52.4	12.3	48.4	13.2	3.8	454
Multan	66.2	3116	63.6	11.3	68.2	5.1	2.0	2,053
Khanewal	70.7	2467	52.5	13.5	76.6	10.3	0.3	1,744
Lodhran	59.5	1557	55.2	9.0	64.3	5.8	1.3	921
Vehari	66.3	2188	70.3	11.7	78.7	0.8	0.8	1,450
Sahiwal	83.1	2345	51.2	11.0	69.9	8.4	0.1	1,947
Pakpattan	73.3	1552	48.2	6.0	39.8	23.2	0.2	1,134
Okara	58.7	2853	31.1	13.0	70.2	21.1	0.6	1,671
Rawalpindi	44.0	3831	74.1	12.2	57.2	9.8	1.0	1,676
Attock	57.0	1501	78.7	15.7	35.3	1.8	0.4	854
Chakwal	81.8	1188	48.2	1.5	70.4	0.2	0.7	970
Jhelum	74.1	1181	43.8	20.4	78.8	12.0	0.7	875
Sargodha	41.8	3546	53.8	5.5	45.0	12.3	1.3	1,455
Bhakkar	62.7	1019	75.2	12.1	23.4	2.1	1.5	633
Khushab	55.2	923	60.5	1.8	58.1	0.5	0.4	508
Mianwali	57.0	1116	69.6	1.5	29.8	2.0	0.5	632
Punjab	50.4	86147.6	54.3	11.3	59.4	14.6	1.6	43,238

Table HC.3: Physical access to health facilities

Distance from nearest health facility (percent), Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Type of nearest health facility			Distance to the nearest health facility				Number of household members
	Govt.	Private	Missing	Under 30 minutes	30-59 minutes	60 minutes or more	Missing	
Punjab	57.2	42.4	0.4	75.2	15.3	9.0	0.5	592,843
Area								
Rural	62.1	37.5	0.4	66.0	20.7	12.7	0.5	408,533
All Urban	46.3	53.4	0.3	95.5	3.4	0.6	0.5	184,310
Major City	43.4	56.3	0.3	95.8	3.2	0.5	0.6	91,185
Other Urban	49.2	50.4	0.4	95.1	3.7	0.7	0.5	93,125
Education of Household head								
None	58.6	41.0	0.4	68.7	18.7	12.0	0.5	278,608
Primary	57.9	41.7	0.4	75.6	15.5	8.3	0.6	88,006
Middle	57.0	42.7	0.3	78.2	13.8	7.4	0.6	66,293
Secondary	55.0	44.7	0.3	83.0	11.1	5.5	0.4	101,188
Higher	54.0	45.7	0.3	88.2	8.0	3.2	0.6	57,801
Madrassa/NSC	42.6	56.0	1.4	75.6	16.2	6.5	1.7	553
Missing/DK	51.8	48.2	0.0	80.9	4.2	14.9	0.0	393
Wealth index quintiles								
Lowest	65.2	34.3	0.5	50.7	26.7	22.0	0.6	118,546
Second	61.1	38.5	0.4	66.9	21.3	11.3	0.5	118,575
Middle	59.2	40.4	0.4	76.7	15.6	7.1	0.6	118,591
Fourth	52.0	47.6	0.4	86.2	9.7	3.5	0.5	118,573
Highest	48.6	51.2	0.2	95.3	3.4	0.8	0.5	118,558
Division								
Bahawalpur	69.7	29.6	0.7	56.4	25.1	17.7	0.7	67,540
D.G. Khan	60.5	39.1	0.4	56.0	23.1	20.5	0.3	48,898
Faisalabad	51.0	48.8	0.3	80.1	13.6	5.8	0.5	82,181
Gujranwala	41.0	58.7	0.3	89.8	8.0	1.8	0.4	86,945
Lahore	58.5	41.2	0.2	83.0	10.5	6.1	0.4	99,841
Multan	64.3	35.1	0.6	70.4	22.1	6.5	1.0	65,158
Rawalpindi	70.3	29.4	0.3	78.6	11.3	9.6	0.5	49,637
Sahiwal	61.3	38.3	0.4	69.9	18.4	11.2	0.5	46,298
Sargodha	46.3	53.4	0.4	77.9	11.9	9.7	0.5	46,345
Punjab	57.2	42.4	0.4	75.2	15.3	9.0	0.5	592,843

Table HC.3: Physical access to health facilities (cont.)

Distance from nearest health facility (percent), Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Type of nearest health facility			Distance to the nearest health facility				Number of household members
	Govt.	Private	Missing	Under 30 minutes	30-59 minutes	60 minutes or more	Missing	
Punjab	57.2	42.4	0.4	75.2	15.3	9.0	0.5	592,843
District								
Bahawalpur	69.9	29.7	0.4	63.5	22.7	13.5	0.4	21,540
Bahawalnagar	73.4	26.0	0.7	50.9	28.4	20.0	0.7	18,903
RY Khan	67.0	32.1	0.9	54.8	24.8	19.4	1.1	27,098
DG Khan	51.0	47.7	1.3	59.3	23.5	15.8	1.4	10,920
Layyah	70.7	29.3	0.0	57.8	19.0	23.2	0.0	9,633
Muzaffargarh	54.3	45.6	0.1	57.0	24.7	18.4	0.0	20,410
Rajanpur	77.2	22.5	0.3	47.0	23.6	29.2	0.1	7,935
Faisalabad	36.3	63.4	0.3	90.2	7.3	2.2	0.4	45,173
Jhang	64.4	35.5	0.1	67.2	20.4	11.9	0.5	23,868
TT Singh	76.8	22.7	0.5	69.1	23.0	7.2	0.7	13,140
Gujranwala	20.1	79.8	0.1	95.9	3.6	0.4	0.1	27,209
Gujrat	45.2	54.8	0.0	93.6	5.5	0.7	0.3	14,991
Hafizabad	45.4	54.6	0.0	91.5	7.0	1.4	0.1	6,689
Mandi Bahauddin	72.9	26.6	0.4	77.0	17.4	5.0	0.5	9,185
Narowal	19.5	80.4	0.1	90.3	5.2	4.5	0.0	10,173
Sialkot	62.3	36.6	1.1	83.4	13.8	1.7	1.2	18,698
Lahore	64.2	35.7	0.2	92.0	6.0	1.5	0.5	49,325
Kasur	35.1	64.8	0.1	70.4	14.1	15.4	0.2	23,348
Nankana Sahib	62.5	37.1	0.4	76.3	16.5	6.8	0.4	9,505
Sheikhupura	71.6	28.0	0.4	78.0	15.2	6.2	0.6	17,663
Multan	31.7	67.7	0.6	72.0	21.4	5.5	1.1	22,045
Khanewal	83.8	15.3	0.9	70.4	22.2	6.0	1.4	17,180
Lodhran	70.9	28.3	0.8	50.5	33.7	15.3	0.6	10,392
Vehari	84.5	15.3	0.2	81.3	15.4	2.8	0.5	15,542
Sahiwal	53.5	46.3	0.3	88.7	7.8	3.2	0.3	16,219
Pakpattan	92.4	6.7	0.9	41.1	37.3	20.6	1.0	10,625
Okara	50.8	48.9	0.3	70.1	16.8	12.7	0.4	19,454
Rawalpindi	63.1	36.5	0.4	82.3	9.4	7.7	0.6	24,356
Attock	88.9	10.9	0.2	60.5	15.4	24.0	0.1	9,945
Chakwal	87.2	12.5	0.3	81.7	15.0	2.5	0.8	7,666
Jhelum	52.2	47.8	0.0	87.4	8.2	4.3	0.2	7,670
Sargodha	33.3	66.3	0.4	88.7	8.9	2.0	0.5	23,920
Bhakkar	74.4	25.4	0.2	63.3	15.3	21.3	0.2	7,740
Khushab	42.7	57.0	0.4	79.2	7.5	12.2	1.1	6,668
Mianwali	60.8	38.8	0.4	58.7	21.4	19.4	0.5	8,017
Punjab	57.2	42.4	0.4	75.2	15.3	9.0	0.5	592,843

CM

CHILD MORTALITY

Table CM.1: Child mortality

Infant mortality and under-five mortality rates, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Infant mortality rate* (per 1,000 live births)	Under-five mortality rate** (per 1,000 live births)
Punjab	77	111
Area of residence		
Rural	86	126
All urban	55	76
Major city	50	66
Other urban	61	85
Sex		
Male	81	117
Female	73	106
Women's education		
None	92	137
Primary	69	99
Middle	59	81
Secondary	42	55
Higher	18	24
Wealth index quintiles		
Lowest	102	156
Second	91	135
Middle	77	112
Fourth	62	86
Highest	40	52
Division		
Bahawalpur	98	149
D.G. Khan	87	128
Faisalabad	77	112
Gujranwala	68	96
Lahore	67	95
Multan	80	117
Rawalpindi	46	60
Sahiwal	91	136
Sargodha	74	107
Punjab	77	111

Table CM.1: Child mortality (cont.)

Infant mortality and under-five mortality rates, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Infant mortality rate* (per 1,000 live births)	Under-five mortality rate** (per 1,000 live births)
Punjab	77	111
District		
Bahawalpur	110	170
Bahawalnagar	84	123
RY Khan	98	148
DG Khan	78	113
Layyah	72	103
Muzaffargarh	86	128
Rajanpur	110	170
Faisalabad	75	108
Jhang	88	130
TT Singh	64	90
Gujranwala	67	95
Gujrat	70	100
Hafizabad	67	94
Mandi Bahauddin	78	113
Narowal	82	120
Sialkot	52	70
Lahore	53	72
Kasur	77	112
Nankana Sahib	81	117
Sheikhupura	79	116
Multan	54	73
Khanewal	92	138
Lodhran	108	167
Vehari	82	119
Sahiwal	89	132
Pakpattan	109	167
Okara	83	121
Rawalpindi	40	52
Attock	45	60
Chakwal	60	82
Jhelum	51	69
Sargodha	71	101
Bhakkar	82	119
Khushab	75	108
Mianwali	78	113
Punjab	77	111

*** MICS indicator 2; MDG indicator 14**

**** MICS indicator 1; MDG indicator 13**

NUTRITION

Table NU.1: Child malnourishment

Prevalence of underweight, overweight, stunting and wasting amongst children under 5 years of age, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Underweight: weight for age		Stunting: height for age		Wasting: Weight for height		Overweight: Weight for height	Number of children aged 0–59 months
	% below - 2 SD*	% below - 3 SD*	% below - 2 SD**	% below - 3 SD**	% below - 2 SD***	% below - 3 SD***	% above + 2 SD	
Punjab	33.6	11.3	42.4	23.3	13.4	5.6	6.9	57,368
Area of residence								
Rural	35.7	11.9	44.5	24.3	13.3	5.2	6.1	41,051
All Urban	28.2	9.7	37.2	20.8	13.8	6.5	9.2	16,318
Major City	27.6	10.2	36.1	20.7	15.1	7.9	10.8	7,869
Other Urban	28.8	9.1	38.3	20.8	12.6	5.2	7.7	8,448
Gender								
Male	34.3	11.2	42.9	23.8	14.2	5.9	6.8	29,456
Female	32.8	11.3	42.0	22.8	12.6	5.3	7.1	27,912
Age								
< 6 months	16.0	6.9	20.4	10.3	15.5	7.2	11.7	5,886
6–11 months	28.3	10.8	31.1	15.7	15.5	6.0	9.2	5,834
12–23 months	38.1	13.5	47.7	26.2	16.4	6.0	7.4	10,882
24–35 months	39.6	14.3	46.3	27.0	12.2	5.0	5.4	11,451
36–47 months	34.9	10.4	48.2	27.0	11.2	4.8	5.5	11,749
48–59 months	33.6	9.4	44.3	23.5	12.0	5.5	6.0	11,434
Missing/ Inconsistent	51.9	19.0	68.2	37.5	10.1	2.8	3.7	133
Women's education								
None	38.6	12.9	48.1	26.9	13.3	5.1	6.1	33,320
Primary	30.7	9.0	38.9	20.2	13.6	5.2	6.9	8,550
Middle	27.8	8.9	36.2	18.4	12.6	5.9	7.6	4,520
Secondary	25.4	9.3	32.6	17.5	13.8	6.9	8.2	6,184
Higher	20.4	8.3	27.4	15.6	14.0	7.7	10.6	4,741
Madrassa/NSC	16.0	5.4	33.5	13.4	5.3	0.8	0.8	33
Missing/DK	27.1	11.3	39.4	13.8	25.3	11.3	13.0	20
Wealth index quintiles								
Lowest	43.5	15.7	53.9	31.3	14.0	5.0	6.0	12,476
Second	38.1	12.2	47.0	26.2	13.1	5.0	5.8	11,449
Middle	33.3	10.2	42.0	22.2	13.1	5.3	6.2	11,617
Fourth	28.3	9.3	36.7	18.8	13.3	5.9	7.7	11,459
Highest	23.0	8.2	30.3	16.6	13.6	6.9	9.4	10,367
Division								
Bahawalpur	37.2	12.5	42.9	21.7	12.1	4.1	4.5	7,225
D.G. Khan	40.5	14.1	54.3	32.5	14.4	6.5	9.4	5,010
Faisalabad	33.9	11.4	46.1	26.8	12.0	4.6	6.1	8,244
Gujranwala	27.8	10.0	39.3	21.3	13.0	6.9	9.3	8,465
Lahore	28.7	8.0	37.0	19.0	11.9	4.9	6.3	9,848
Multan	40.9	13.3	49.6	28.7	15.2	5.0	6.5	5,409
Rawalpindi	27.3	7.7	28.9	14.4	15.9	5.4	4.8	4,305
Sahiwal	35.7	13.2	44.4	24.4	13.7	6.1	6.6	4,849
Sargodha	36.6	14.5	41.5	23.0	17.1	8.5	10.0	4,012
Punjab	33.6	11.3	42.4	23.3	13.4	5.6	6.9	57,368

Table NU.3: Breastfeeding

Breastfeeding status of living children under 2 years of age, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	0–3 months		Children 0–5 months		Children 6–9 months		Children 12–15 months		Children 20–23 months	
	Exclusively breastfed (%)	Number of children	Exclusively breastfed (%)*	Number of children	Breastfed with complementary food (%)**	Number of children	Breastfed (%)***	Number of children	Breastfed (%)***	Number of children
Punjab	59.0	4,700	48.5	7,613	41.5	5,188	74.0	5,251	53.1	3,155
Area of residence										
Rural	60.9	3,416	50.2	5,492	40.5	3,770	76.1	3,769	55.8	2,228
All Urban	54.1	1,284	44.0	2,120	44.3	1,418	68.6	1,482	46.6	927
Major City	48.0	589	38.5	996	46.0	688	65.1	658	45.8	507
Other Urban	59.3	695	48.9	1,125	42.8	730	71.5	824	47.5	420
Gender										
Male	58.5	2,400	49.2	3,880	41.9	2,650	74.3	2,677	55.2	1,652
Female	59.6	2,300	47.8	3,733	41.2	2,538	73.7	2,574	50.8	1,503
Women's education										
None	58.4	2,695	48.5	4,318	37.0	2,998	77.7	3,090	61.5	1,800
Primary	61.3	756	51.2	1,200	42.8	803	74.1	734	39.8	495
Middle	61.5	350	47.0	621	46.5	391	68.4	433	41.9	232
Secondary	62.2	513	49.8	818	49.2	537	67.5	556	41.6	343
Higher	52.5	383	43.5	649	56.3	454	61.6	436	45.1	278
Madrassa/NSC	66.1	2	51.1	2	0.0	3	100.0	2	67.8	5
Missing/DK	60.9	2	49.7	4	100.0	1	.	0	50.0	3
Wealth index quintiles										
Lowest	58.5	1,084	47.9	1,763	34.5	1,166	81.1	1,314	59.5	735
Second	60.0	970	50.3	1,544	39.1	1,098	76.5	1,033	60.7	600
Middle	62.2	927	51.3	1,473	39.5	1,055	73.6	1,054	53.8	600
Fourth	57.9	948	48.1	1,528	47.1	1,004	69.9	973	43.4	622
Highest	56.1	771	44.5	1,305	50.2	866	65.5	877	46.8	599

Table NU.3: Breastfeeding

Breastfeeding status of living children under 2 years of age, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	0–3 months		Children 0–5 months		Children 6–9 months		Children 12–15 months		Children 20–23 months	
	Exclusively breastfed (%)	Number of children	Exclusively breastfed (%)*	Number of children	Breastfed with complementary food (%)**	Number of children	Breastfed (%)***	Number of children	Breastfed (%)***	Number of children
Division										
Bahawalpur	45.9	599	37.7	939	31.8	638	77.6	670	51.2	403
D.G. Khan	52.8	489	42.9	774	41.9	514	79.3	636	61.9	212
Faisalabad	59.5	683	48.4	1,051	40.1	743	70.6	701	46.7	434
Gujranwala	63.9	668	53.0	1,115	37.2	631	67.9	793	45.9	491
Lahore	58.6	759	48.1	1,268	48.8	886	71.9	733	50.6	601
Multan	62.1	482	50.7	825	43.8	572	76.2	486	58.8	302
Rawalpindi	65.5	325	55.0	509	53.5	365	76.3	388	62.4	249
Sahiwal	73.0	358	61.1	591	38.0	455	77.4	424	64.1	222
Sargodha	56.2	336	43.8	541	40.0	384	73.3	419	53.6	241
District										
Bahawalpur	45.4	173	35.2	269	34.9	167	78.2	208	46.8	96
Bahawalnagar	46.8	183	38.6	269	37.3	164	77.2	210	50.5	103
RY Khan	45.5	243	38.7	401	27.1	307	77.4	251	53.7	204
DG Khan	59.0	122	46.5	183	45.2	118	79.3	132	60.2	52
Layyah	66.3	85	50.0	149	37.7	94	83.8	127	52.2	40
Muzaffargarh	40.3	204	32.9	313	33.6	220	74.2	248	62.1	98
Rajanpur	61.5	78	53.5	128	64.1	83	84.6	129	81.8	22
Faisalabad	56.3	350	43.5	557	43.3	408	70.5	350	50.0	274
Jhang	59.3	217	50.9	315	34.8	224	69.1	224	44.7	95
TT Singh	69.7	117	59.3	179	39.1	111	73.5	126	35.7	66
Gujranwala	63.1	217	49.7	346	39.4	206	66.9	250	41.5	167
Gujrat	65.3	129	56.0	211	45.3	118	66.2	118	37.1	88
Hafizabad	57.4	48	41.4	80	43.4	54	70.4	95	59.7	18
M. Bahauddin	64.0	55	54.9	104	37.4	76	71.2	82	56.9	55
Narowal	64.6	85	55.9	144	35.7	81	64.4	101	38.6	58
Sialkot	65.9	134	56.8	230	20.0	96	69.7	147	56.1	104
Lahore	45.1	337	38.4	567	45.0	434	64.9	300	45.5	254
Kasur	69.7	189	56.5	338	64.5	205	82.5	187	67.1	196
Nankana	65.2	100	56.6	146	47.0	90	74.5	89	38.4	51
Sheikhupura	72.1	132	54.6	217	40.0	157	71.0	157	38.0	101

Table NU.3: Breastfeeding

Breastfeeding status of living children under 2 years of age, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	0–3 months		Children 0–5 months		Children 6–9 months		Children 12–15 months		Children 20–23 months	
	Exclusively breastfed (%)	Number of children	Exclusively breastfed (%)*	Number of children	Breastfed with complementary food (%)**	Number of children	Breastfed (%)***	Number of children	Breastfed (%)***	Number of children
Multan	56.6	136	44.5	241	32.8	166	79.5	110	66.7	108
Khanewal	64.8	136	52.8	217	45.8	156	71.3	148	50.8	82
Lodhran	52.2	93	42.0	163	44.4	115	68.2	82	61.0	53
Vehari	73.0	117	62.5	204	54.6	135	83.1	147	53.5	59
Sahiwal	74.0	132	65.1	204	38.4	167	75.2	155	59.6	59
Pakpattan	80.3	92	65.3	148	27.6	87	81.6	96	63.8	44
Okara	67.0	134	55.0	239	42.2	202	77.0	173	66.4	120
Rawalpindi	60.0	172	50.1	265	61.6	203	70.6	171	63.9	134
Attock	67.5	59	61.0	87	51.1	56	86.4	101	70.0	42
Chakwal	75.1	47	60.5	75	32.7	50	78.4	59	63.0	32
Jhelum	73.1	48	59.5	82	44.7	57	73.4	57	49.2	40
Sargodha	60.6	178	49.0	280	36.8	194	67.9	193	52.6	128
Bhakkar	37.5	67	30.8	96	41.0	66	81.8	86	57.5	34
Khushab	74.2	35	48.6	64	71.6	49	77.2	63	43.5	40
Mianwali	53.4	57	38.8	101	26.9	76	74.3	77	64.3	38
Punjab	59.0	4,700	48.5	7,613	41.5	5,188	74.0	5,251	53.1	3,155

*** MICS indicator 15**
**** MICS indicator 17**
***** MICS indicator 16**

Table NU.4: Adequately fed infants

Infants under 1 year who are adequately fed for their age, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Infants (%)					
	0–5 months exclusively breastfed	6–8 months: breastmilk and complementary food at least twice in prior 24 hours	9–11 months: breastmilk and complementary food at least thrice in prior 24 hours	6–11 months: breastmilk and complementary food at least the minimum recommended number of times per day*	Infants 0–11 months who were appropriately fed**	Number of infants aged 0–11 months
Punjab	48.5	30.0	32.5	31.0	40.2	14,498
Area of residence						
Rural	50.2	29.0	32.3	30.3	40.8	10,445
All Urban	44.0	32.6	33.1	32.8	38.7	4,054
Major City	38.5	32.6	32.7	32.6	35.7	1,928
Other Urban	48.9	32.6	33.4	32.9	41.4	2,126
Gender						
Male	49.2	29.4	33.1	30.9	40.5	7,418
Female	47.8	30.5	31.9	31.1	39.9	7,080
Women's education						
None	48.5	27.1	30.7	28.5	38.9	8,287
Primary	51.2	28.0	36.1	31.0	41.9	2,227
Middle	47.0	32.8	31.3	32.2	40.3	1,141
Secondary	49.8	37.3	35.1	36.4	43.4	1,566
Higher	43.5	41.6	36.9	39.7	41.7	1,263
Madrassa/NSC	51.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.0	8
Missing/DK	49.7	.	38.3	38.3	45.5	6
Wealth index quintiles						
Lowest	47.9	22.3	30.7	25.6	37.5	3,298
Second	50.3	28.0	26.8	27.5	39.3	3,000
Middle	51.3	31.4	33.8	32.3	42.1	2,854
Fourth	48.1	32.7	35.0	33.6	41.4	2,833
Highest	44.5	37.9	37.3	37.7	41.2	2,514
Division						
Bahawalpur	37.7	21.2	23.0	21.9	30.3	1,774
D.G. Khan	42.9	31.3	28.5	30.2	36.9	1,454
Faisalabad	48.4	34.1	36.3	34.9	42.0	2,020
Gujranwala	53.0	23.7	30.8	26.7	41.5	1,986
Lahore	48.1	30.8	41.0	34.8	41.7	2,457
Multan	50.7	34.3	39.9	36.3	43.9	1,552
Rawalpindi	55.0	44.5	43.9	44.3	49.7	997
Sahiwal	61.1	25.2	25.6	25.4	43.0	1,197
Sargodha	43.8	28.6	18.3	24.4	34.3	1,061
Punjab	48.5	30.0	32.5	31.0	40.2	14,498

Table NU.4: Adequately fed infants (cont.)

Infants under 1 year who are adequately fed for their age, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Infants (%)					
	0–5 months exclusively breastfed	6–8 months: breastmilk and complementary food at least twice in prior 24 hours	9–11 months: breastmilk and complementary food at least thrice in prior 24 hours	6–11 months: breastmilk and complementary food at least the minimum recommended number of times per day*	Infants 0–11 months who were appropriately fed**	Number of infants aged 0–11 months
Punjab	48.5	30.0	32.5	31.0	40.2	14,498
District						
Bahawalpur	35.2	23.4	21.7	22.7	29.5	499
Bahawalnagar	38.6	23.9	33.4	27.5	33.7	482
RY Khan	38.7	18.6	17.9	18.3	28.7	793
DG Khan	46.5	36.4	30.6	34.0	40.7	340
Layyah	50.0	26.4	16.2	21.8	37.0	278
Muzaffargarh	32.9	25.2	36.0	28.9	31.0	601
Rajanpur	53.5	46.3	24.0	38.1	46.5	235
Faisalabad	43.5	36.2	39.0	37.4	40.5	1,112
Jhang	50.9	30.2	31.7	30.7	41.6	587
TT Singh	59.3	33.9	32.9	33.5	47.9	321
Gujranwala	49.7	21.9	23.5	22.6	37.6	628
Gujrat	56.0	35.5	47.6	41.0	49.2	384
Hafizabad	41.4	32.2	35.0	33.4	37.6	151
M. Bahauddin	54.9	29.0	41.6	33.9	44.7	203
Narowal	55.9	17.5	13.9	16.0	38.5	255
Sialkot	56.8	10.2	27.7	17.3	42.2	365
Lahore	38.4	30.4	33.1	31.4	34.9	1,122
Kasur	56.5	37.7	58.9	47.7	52.2	658
Nankana Sahib	56.6	35.7	29.1	33.6	46.6	257
Sheikhupura	54.6	19.9	31.9	24.5	40.0	421
Multan	44.5	24.8	34.0	27.9	36.8	448
Khanewal	52.8	39.3	39.9	39.5	46.3	427
Lodhran	42.0	31.4	21.4	28.3	35.9	298
Vehari	62.5	42.9	57.6	48.4	56.0	380
Sahiwal	65.1	23.3	27.2	24.9	44.3	423
Pakpattan	65.3	7.8	21.3	12.8	42.4	262
Okara	55.0	34.5	26.0	31.0	42.2	513
Rawalpindi	50.1	49.8	46.9	48.6	49.3	542
Attock	61.0	49.2	46.7	48.2	55.2	160
Chakwal	60.5	24.9	51.0	33.9	48.2	139
Jhelum	59.5	38.9	26.4	33.2	47.0	157
Sargodha	49.0	25.6	10.2	19.0	34.3	551
Bhakkar	30.8	34.0	36.0	34.7	32.6	178
Khushab	48.6	44.6	48.2	46.1	47.3	130
Mianwali	38.8	21.1	8.7	16.0	27.5	202
Punjab	48.5	30.0	32.5	31.0	40.2	14,498

*** MICS indicator 18**

**** MICS indicator 19**

Table NU.5: Adequately iodised salt consumption

Households which consume adequately iodised salt, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Households in which salt was tested (%)	Total number of households	Households (%)					Number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt
			Iodisation level of salt					
			No salt	0 PPM	0–15 PPM	15+ PPM*	Total	
Punjab	98.9	91,075	0.3	87.7	5.7	6.3	100.0	90,333
Area of residence								
Rural	99.2	62,415	0.3	92.9	3.5	3.3	100.0	62,083
All Urban	98.2	28,660	0.4	76.1	10.4	13.1	100.0	28,249
Major City	98.6	14,483	0.4	68.0	14.7	16.9	100.0	14,337
Other Urban	97.7	14,176	0.5	84.4	6.0	9.1	100.0	13,913
Wealth index quintiles								
Lowest	98.9	19,497	0.3	97.2	1.5	0.9	100.0	19,357
Second	99.0	18,511	0.4	94.3	2.9	2.4	100.0	18,385
Middle	99.0	17,551	0.4	91.3	4.4	3.9	100.0	17,440
Fourth	98.9	17,240	0.3	86.9	6.2	6.5	100.0	17,107
Highest	98.5	18,276	0.2	67.9	13.5	18.4	100.0	18,044
Division								
Bahawalpur	98.8	9,830	0.5	97.2	1.1	1.2	100.0	9,754
D.G. Khan	99.4	7,453	0.1	95.7	1.7	2.5	100.0	7,417
Faisalabad	99.3	12,586	0.2	94.1	1.7	4.0	100.0	12,521
Gujranwala	98.2	13,103	0.5	88.2	5.4	6.0	100.0	12,937
Lahore	99.0	15,362	0.2	73.5	10.6	15.7	100.0	15,242
Multan	99.1	10,303	0.2	88.9	6.5	4.4	100.0	10,235
Rawalpindi	99.5	8,191	0.1	73.7	14.7	11.5	100.0	8,164
Sahiwal	98.1	7,115	0.3	93.9	2.2	3.6	100.0	6,996
Sargodha	98.1	7,132	1.0	92.6	4.6	1.8	100.0	7,067
Punjab	98.9	91,075	0.3	87.7	5.7	6.3	100.0	90,333

Table NU.5: Adequately iodised salt consumption (cont.)

Households which consume adequately iodised salt, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Households in which salt was tested (%)	Total number of households	Households (%) Iodisation level of salt: No salt	0 PPM	0–15 PPM	15+ PPM*	Total	Number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt
Punjab	98.9	91,074.8	0.3	87.7	5.7	6.3	100.0	90,333
District								
Bahawalpur	97.7	3,323	1.2	95.3	1.9	1.6	100.0	3,288
Bahawalnagar	99.5	2,856	0.0	98.8	0.4	0.8	100.0	2,842
RY Khan	99.2	3,651	0.1	97.8	0.9	1.2	100.0	3,625
DG Khan	98.3	1,653	0.4	94.9	1.6	3.1	100.0	1,633
Layyah	99.9	1,492	0.0	97.5	0.8	1.6	100.0	1,491
Muzaffargarh	99.6	3,114	0.0	95.3	2.1	2.6	100.0	3,103
Rajanpur	99.7	1,193	0.1	95.7	2.0	2.2	100.0	1,191
Faisalabad	98.9	6,816	0.4	92.2	2.1	5.4	100.0	6,764
Jhang	99.7	3,772	0.1	96.8	1.2	2.0	100.0	3,765
TT Singh	99.7	1,998	0.0	95.4	1.4	3.1	100.0	1,992
Gujranwala	97.3	3,905	0.2	90.9	4.7	4.2	100.0	3,807
Gujrat	99.5	2,369	0.1	77.0	8.5	14.4	100.0	2,360
Hafizabad	94.2	1,011	4.6	90.2	2.0	3.3	100.0	998
Mandi Bahauddin	99.0	1,425	0.1	94.8	1.1	4.0	100.0	1,412
Narowal	99.2	1,395	0.5	88.7	6.4	4.4	100.0	1,390
Sialkot	99.0	2,999	0.0	89.4	6.5	4.1	100.0	2,969
Lahore	99.1	7,755	0.2	65.8	14.5	19.5	100.0	7,699
Kasur	98.8	3,651	0.3	81.5	6.2	12.0	100.0	3,620
Nankana Sahib	99.5	1,438	0.0	87.0	5.2	7.7	100.0	1,431
Sheikhupura	98.8	2,518	0.2	78.1	7.8	13.9	100.0	2,492
Multan	99.5	3,693	0.2	74.5	16.5	8.8	100.0	3,682
Khanewal	97.7	2,599	0.4	97.4	0.8	1.4	100.0	2,551
Lodhran	99.7	1,521	0.0	97.4	1.3	1.3	100.0	1,516
Vehari	99.7	2,490	0.1	96.1	0.9	2.9	100.0	2,486
Sahiwal	99.8	2,476	0.1	94.2	2.5	3.2	100.0	2,474
Pakpattan	99.9	1,671	0.1	96.5	0.9	2.4	100.0	1,671
Okara	95.6	2,968	0.5	92.1	2.7	4.7	100.0	2,851
Rawalpindi	99.5	3,969	0.2	67.5	19.5	12.8	100.0	3,957
Attock	99.8	1,701	0.0	77.4	12.7	9.9	100.0	1,698
Chakwal	99.7	1,270	0.0	89.2	5.0	5.8	100.0	1,267
Jhelum	98.9	1,251	0.3	72.3	12.0	15.4	100.0	1,242
Sargodha	99.4	3,719	0.1	89.7	7.9	2.2	100.0	3,701
Bhakkar	99.8	1,246	0.1	97.0	1.5	1.5	100.0	1,244
Khushab	99.9	992	0.0	98.1	0.7	1.2	100.0	991
Mianwali	90.8	1,175	5.6	92.1	0.8	1.5	100.0	1,131
Punjab	98.9	91,075	0.3	87.7	5.7	6.3	100.0	90,333

*** MICS indicator 41**

Table NU.6: Vitamin A supplementation

Distribution of children aged 6–59 months who have received a high dose vitamin A supplement in the last 6 months, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Children who received vitamin A (%)			Not sure if received vitamin A (%)	Never received vitamin A (%)	Total (%)	Number of children aged 6–59 months
	Within last 6 months*	Prior to last 6 months	Not sure when				
Punjab	79.4	4.8	5.4	0.9	9.5	100.0	62,613
Area of residence							
Rural	79.2	4.6	5.5	0.9	9.8	100.0	45,258
All Urban	79.9	5.4	5.1	0.9	8.7	100.0	17,355
Major City	81.6	3.5	4.1	0.8	9.9	100.0	8,262
Other Urban	78.3	7.2	6.0	0.9	7.7	100.0	9,093
Gender							
Male	79.5	4.9	5.2	0.9	9.5	100.0	32,076
Female	79.2	4.7	5.6	0.8	9.6	100.0	30,537
Age							
6–11 months	40.5	1.1	4.1	2.3	52.0	100.0	6,886
12–23 months	82.3	5.0	5.7	0.9	6.2	100.0	13,127
24–35 months	84.8	5.0	5.5	0.6	4.1	100.0	13,703
36–47 months	84.9	5.4	5.7	0.7	3.3	100.0	14,578
48–59 months	84.7	5.7	5.4	0.6	3.5	100.0	14,114
Missing	70.7	5.2	1.2	0.5	22.5	100.0	205
Women's education							
None	77.8	5.0	5.9	1.0	10.3	100.0	38,028
Primary	81.6	4.1	5.2	0.7	8.4	100.0	8,908
Middle	82.1	4.1	5.2	0.6	7.9	100.0	4,582
Secondary	82.3	4.8	3.7	0.6	8.7	100.0	6,239
Higher	81.5	5.0	4.2	1.0	8.3	100.0	4,795
Madrassa/NSC	57.3	9.0	4.8	15.7	13.2	100.0	34
Missing/DK	91.4	0.0	8.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	27
Wealth index quintiles							
Lowest	74.3	5.4	7.6	1.1	11.7	100.0	14,872
Second	78.3	4.9	5.9	1.1	9.8	100.0	12,975
Middle	80.3	4.5	5.2	0.7	9.2	100.0	12,396
Fourth	83.1	4.0	4.2	0.7	8.1	100.0	11,811
Highest	82.5	5.2	3.5	0.7	8.2	100.0	10,559
Division							
Bahawalpur	75.2	9.0	3.6	1.6	10.5	100.0	8,256
D.G. Khan	70.8	3.1	9.5	1.2	15.3	100.0	6,053
Faisalabad	90.0	1.7	0.9	0.6	6.8	100.0	8,454
Gujranwala	86.4	1.0	4.1	0.6	7.9	100.0	8,920
Lahore	84.1	1.2	5.0	0.5	9.2	100.0	10,160
Multan	84.6	3.6	0.8	0.7	10.2	100.0	6,594
Rawalpindi	83.5	8.6	0.5	0.3	7.1	100.0	4,419
Sahiwal	71.3	15.8	1.6	1.2	10.1	100.0	5,066
Sargodha	52.0	6.6	30.0	1.6	9.8	100.0	4,690
Punjab	79.4	4.8	5.4	0.9	9.5	100.0	62,613

Table NU.6: Vitamin A supplementation (cont.)

Distribution of children aged 6–59 months who have received a high dose vitamin A supplement in the last 6 months, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Children who received vitamin A (%)			Not sure if received vitamin A (%)	Never received vitamin A (%)	Total (%)	Number of children aged 6–59 months
	Within last 6 months*	Prior to last 6 months	Not sure when				
Punjab	79.4	4.8	5.4	0.9	9.5	100.0	62,613
District							
Bahawalpur	80.2	2.6	6.5	1.4	9.3	100.0	2,482
Bahawalnagar	67.6	24.2	0.7	0.6	6.9	100.0	2,238
RY Khan	76.6	3.9	3.5	2.4	13.6	100.0	3,537
DG Khan	74.1	3.6	6.0	0.7	15.6	100.0	1,383
Layyah	54.9	0.4	28.5	3.3	12.9	100.0	1,076
Muzaffargarh	80.5	3.3	0.9	0.9	14.5	100.0	2,553
Rajanpur	59.4	4.5	16.0	0.5	19.6	100.0	1,041
Faisalabad	88.9	2.4	1.0	0.9	6.8	100.0	4,584
Jhang	91.0	0.8	0.6	0.2	7.3	100.0	2,535
TT Singh	91.8	1.2	0.8	0.5	5.7	100.0	1,336
Gujranwala	75.7	2.6	8.2	1.2	12.3	100.0	2,847
Gujrat	92.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	7.2	100.0	1,518
Hafizabad	89.5	0.4	2.0	0.5	7.6	100.0	701
Mandi Bahauddin	93.3	0.5	0.8	0.2	5.2	100.0	958
Narowal	91.0	0.2	1.3	0.5	6.9	100.0	1,071
Sialkot	90.6	0.2	5.5	0.2	3.5	100.0	1,825
Lahore	87.6	1.5	0.6	0.4	9.9	100.0	4,528
Kasur	78.6	0.3	12.9	0.4	7.9	100.0	2,689
Nankana Sahib	88.4	0.9	1.9	0.3	8.5	100.0	1,059
Sheikhupura	81.2	1.8	6.0	1.0	10.0	100.0	1,885
Multan	80.9	6.6	0.2	0.5	11.9	100.0	1,965
Khanewal	87.1	2.7	0.5	0.3	9.4	100.0	1,877
Lodhran	82.9	0.2	3.3	2.2	11.4	100.0	1,241
Vehari	87.7	3.7	0.1	0.3	8.1	100.0	1,511
Sahiwal	65.4	20.0	3.9	1.9	8.8	100.0	1,720
Pakpattan	88.3	2.4	0.4	1.5	7.4	100.0	1,084
Okara	67.7	19.0	0.4	0.4	12.5	100.0	2,262
Rawalpindi	74.2	16.6	0.4	0.4	8.4	100.0	2,239
Attock	92.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	6.7	100.0	823
Chakwal	95.5	0.0	1.2	0.1	3.1	100.0	636
Jhelum	91.6	0.7	0.6	0.2	6.9	100.0	721
Sargodha	63.6	7.0	15.5	1.9	11.9	100.0	2,503
Bhakkar	49.3	3.3	39.0	1.3	7.2	100.0	730
Khushab	59.6	1.0	36.3	0.0	3.2	100.0	640
Mianwali	12.7	12.9	61.4	2.0	11.1	100.0	817
Punjab	79.4	4.8	5.4	0.9	9.5	100.0	62,613

*** MICS indicator 42**

CHILD HEALTH

Table CH.4: Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)

Children (percent) aged 0–59 months with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks and treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) such as oral rehydration solution (ORS) and/ or an appropriate household solution, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Children with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	Children aged 0–59 months	Treatment of children with diarrhoea				ORT use rate*	Number of children aged 0–59 months with diarrhoea
			Fluid from ORS packet	Recommended homemade fluid	Pre-packaged ORS fluid	No treatment		
Punjab	7.8	70,226	22.5	10.1	21.6	53.0	47.0	5,445
Area of residence								
Rural	7.2	50,750	19.0	8.7	20.5	57.6	42.4	3,632
All Urban	9.3	19,476	29.3	12.9	23.8	43.8	56.2	1,812
Major City	10.6	9,258	33.2	12.2	24.5	40.1	59.9	982
Other Urban	8.1	10,218	24.8	13.7	22.9	48.2	51.8	830
Sex								
Male	8.1	35,956	22.3	10.0	21.5	52.4	47.6	2,904
Female	7.4	34,270	22.6	10.2	21.7	53.7	46.3	2,540
Age								
< 6 months	9.3	7,613	16.4	11.3	16.8	62.3	37.7	712
6–11 months	13.5	6,886	20.1	9.2	21.3	54.7	45.3	932
12–23 months	11.0	13,127	25.8	10.4	22.4	49.3	50.7	1,443
24–35 months	7.4	13,703	21.7	9.0	23.0	51.8	48.2	1,010
36–47 months	5.4	14,578	26.6	11.2	23.4	48.9	51.1	791
48–59 months	3.9	14,114	20.8	10.0	20.7	56.2	43.8	549
Missing	4.2	205	37.0	0.0	15.0	47.9	52.1	9
Mother's education								
None	8.0	42,346	20.2	8.9	19.9	56.7	43.3	3,400
Primary	7.7	10,108	21.6	11.4	23.1	52.2	47.8	780
Middle	7.4	5,203	26.2	10.3	21.5	51.1	48.9	384
Secondary	7.4	7,058	27.2	11.0	27.6	43.8	56.2	522
Higher	6.4	5,444	35.2	16.9	25.4	34.9	65.1	350
Madrassa/NSC	11.8	37	27.7	0.0	51.8	48.2	51.8	4
Missing/DK	14.4	30	0.0	64.7	0.0	35.3	64.7	4
Wealth index quintiles								
Lowest	8.3	16,635	18.5	8.0	18.6	61.5	38.5	1,374
Second	8.2	14,519	18.8	9.3	21.1	55.9	44.1	1,197
Middle	7.1	13,869	19.4	11.3	20.8	55.2	44.8	978
Fourth	7.1	13,339	26.5	11.5	22.5	47.0	53.0	950
Highest	8.0	11,864	31.9	11.6	26.3	40.8	59.2	945
Division								
Bahawalpur	10.7	9,195	14.5	5.9	16.7	64.5	35.5	982
D.G. Khan	10.3	6,826	23.1	13.5	23.0	54.3	45.7	703
Faisalabad	7.0	9,505	22.1	8.4	21.5	54.1	45.9	665
Gujranwala	4.6	10,035	22.9	14.0	25.1	51.7	48.3	463
Lahore	10.4	11,428	26.2	12.7	23.0	46.8	53.2	1,192
Multan	5.5	7,420	27.6	10.0	22.4	43.6	56.4	406
Rawalpindi	3.5	4,927	34.1	13.2	30.4	35.2	64.8	172
Sahiwal	7.8	5,657	19.6	10.8	26.2	47.5	52.5	441
Sargodha	8.0	5,231	22.6	3.9	13.2	63.2	36.8	420
Punjab	7.8	70,226	22.5	10.1	21.6	53.0	47.0	5,445

Table CH.4: Oral rehydration therapy (ORT) (cont.)

Children (percent) aged 0–59 months with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks and treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) such as oral rehydration solution (ORS) and/ or an appropriate household solution, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Children with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	Children aged 0–59 months	Treatment of children with diarrhoea				ORT use rate*	Number of children aged 0–59 months with diarrhoea
			Fluid from ORS packet	Recommended homemade fluid	Pre-packaged ORS fluid	No treatment		
Punjab	7.8	70,226	22.5	10.1	21.6	53.0	47.0	5,445
District								
Bahawalpur	12.3	2,750	20.7	7.6	16.1	58.2	41.8	339
Bahawalnagar	8.6	2,507	20.5	9.1	25.6	46.5	53.5	215
RY Khan	10.9	3,938	6.6	2.9	12.8	78.6	21.4	429
DG Khan	10.5	1,566	20.6	18.6	23.2	51.1	48.9	164
Layyah	4.5	1,226	29.9	7.2	26.7	49.6	50.4	55
Muzaffargarh	13.8	2,865	23.3	13.7	22.3	56.7	43.3	395
Rajanpur	7.6	1,169	22.6	6.7	23.8	52.5	47.5	89
Faisalabad	6.9	5,140	21.3	9.4	21.5	53.0	47.0	353
Jhang	5.6	2,850	22.0	10.4	25.3	52.8	47.2	159
TT Singh	10.1	1,515	23.9	3.9	17.7	58.0	42.0	153
Gujranwala	6.4	3,194	13.2	8.7	23.1	63.2	36.8	204
Gujrat	6.0	1,729	31.9	9.4	18.6	45.7	54.3	103
Hafizabad	2.1	781	55.3	2.8	27.9	28.9	71.1	16
Mandi Bahauddin	2.6	1,062	21.2	18.1	24.5	55.9	44.1	28
Narowal	3.9	1,215	19.1	18.1	26.5	42.4	57.6	48
Sialkot	3.1	2,055	34.6	36.2	40.2	35.7	64.3	64
Lahore	13.9	5,095	33.2	12.1	23.1	42.0	58.0	708
Kasur	6.8	3,027	11.3	10.9	26.2	54.7	45.3	206
Nankana Sahib	7.4	1,205	14.9	16.8	17.8	53.6	46.4	89
Sheikhupura	9.0	2,101	21.5	14.8	21.5	53.1	46.9	190
Multan	4.9	2,206	31.7	6.7	28.3	33.4	66.6	108
Khanewal	4.5	2,093	30.4	14.9	29.9	33.2	66.8	95
Lodhran	8.9	1,404	18.2	9.8	10.4	64.7	35.3	124
Vehari	4.6	1,716	33.6	9.0	24.3	37.0	63.0	78
Sahiwal	8.9	1,924	18.0	8.8	42.0	37.1	62.9	171
Pakpattan	6.8	1,232	18.6	10.3	16.3	62.0	38.0	84
Okara	7.4	2,501	21.5	12.9	16.1	50.6	49.4	186
Rawalpindi	2.7	2,503	41.0	14.3	25.3	35.4	64.6	67
Attock	5.0	911	28.8	16.8	47.7	22.6	77.4	46
Chakwal	3.5	710	24.2	9.1	36.8	31.7	68.3	25
Jhelum	4.3	803	34.9	9.5	12.9	54.0	46.0	35
Sargodha	12.2	2,783	22.7	3.1	12.2	64.0	36.0	338
Bhakkar	2.4	826	28.6	1.6	16.8	57.1	42.9	20
Khushab	1.2	704	9.6	24.1	0.0	66.3	33.7	9
Mianwali	5.8	918	21.6	6.3	19.9	59.2	40.8	53
Punjab	7.8	70,226	22.5	10.1	21.6	53.0	47.0	5,445

*** MICS indicator 33**

Table CH.5: Home management of diarrhoea

Children (percent) aged 0–59 months with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who took increased fluids and continued to feed during the episode, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Children with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	Children aged 0–59 months	Children with diarrhoea who				Home management of diarrhoea *	ORT/ increased fluids AND continued feeding **	Number of children aged 0–59 months with diarrhoea
			Drank more	Drank the same or less	Ate somewhat less, same or more	Ate much less or none			
Punjab	7.8	70,226	25.3	69.4	47.8	46.6	15.2	29.5	5,445
Area of residence									
Rural	7.2	50,750	27.4	67.3	50.1	44.3	16.1	30.3	3,632
All Urban	9.3	19,476	21.1	73.6	43.0	51.0	13.3	28.1	1,812
Major City	10.6	9,258	20.6	74.5	40.7	53.2	13.7	26.9	982
Other Urban	8.1	10,218	21.7	72.4	45.7	48.4	12.9	29.4	830
Sex									
Male	8.1	35,956	25.6	69.2	48.4	46.5	15.2	29.6	2,904
Female	7.4	34,270	25.0	69.6	47.0	46.7	15.1	29.4	2,540
Age									
0–11 months	11.3	14,498	17.9	75.6	43.8	48.0	11.1	22.6	1,643
12–23 months	11.0	13,127	26.9	68.2	46.2	49.1	14.8	30.5	1,443
24–35 months	7.4	13,703	32.4	63.6	52.9	43.5	20.5	35.1	1,010
36–47 months	5.4	14,578	28.1	66.9	48.6	46.6	16.0	32.4	791
48–59 months	3.9	14,114	26.6	68.0	52.9	41.1	17.5	33.2	549
Missing/ Inconsistent	4.2	205	22.5	77.5	53.7	46.3	6.0	41.6	9
Mother's education									
None	8.0	42,346	26.7	67.9	49.2	45.2	15.9	29.5	3,400
Primary	7.7	10,108	26.8	67.7	46.2	47.2	16.9	30.2	780
Middle	7.4	5,203	20.6	74.6	41.3	53.8	13.9	24.2	384
Secondary	7.4	7,058	22.7	71.8	43.5	49.6	12.3	29.0	522
Higher	6.4	5,444	18.5	77.8	51.1	45.9	10.2	35.7	350
Madrassa/NSC	11.8	37	0.0	100.0	52.2	47.8	0.0	24.1	4
Missing/DK	14.4	30	0.0	86.5	35.3	64.7	0.0	0.0	4
Wealth index quintiles									
Lowest	8.3	16,635	30.3	64.5	49.7	45.6	17.8	30.1	1,374
Second	8.2	14,519	23.2	71.4	47.8	45.8	13.4	28.6	1,197
Middle	7.1	13,869	27.5	64.9	48.8	44.0	16.2	29.1	978
Fourth	7.1	13,339	25.0	70.1	46.1	48.9	15.4	30.7	950
Highest	8.0	11,864	18.8	77.9	45.4	49.2	12.2	29.1	945
Division									
Bahawalpur	10.7	9,195	34.1	59.8	52.4	42.2	21.3	32.7	982
D.G. Khan	10.3	6,826	27.3	68.0	49.6	46.3	14.9	31.4	703
Faisalabad	7.0	9,505	19.6	73.9	44.0	48.5	9.0	23.6	665
Gujranwala	4.6	10,035	27.3	66.6	50.6	42.4	16.0	35.3	463
Lahore	10.4	11,428	22.0	74.6	48.2	47.4	16.4	28.6	1,192
Multan	5.5	7,420	27.6	68.0	55.7	38.3	18.4	40.9	406
Rawalpindi	3.5	4,927	12.8	83.3	27.7	66.0	5.5	20.3	172
Sahiwal	7.8	5,657	20.0	74.1	35.3	57.8	8.3	22.9	441
Sargodha	8.0	5,231	26.3	65.9	49.3	44.4	14.7	24.4	420
Punjab	7.8	70,226	25.3	69.4	47.8	46.6	15.2	29.5	5,445

Table CH.5: Home management of diarrhoea (cont.)

Children (percent) aged 0–59 months with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who took increased fluids and continued to feed during the episode, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Children with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	Children aged 0–59 months	Children with diarrhoea who				Home management of diarrhoea *	ORT/ increased fluids AND continued feeding **	Number of children aged 0–59 months with diarrhoea
			Drank more	Drank the same or less	Ate somewhat less, same or more	Ate much less or none			
Punjab	7.8	70,226	25.3	69.4	47.8	46.6	15.2	29.5	5,445
District									
Bahawalpur	12.3	2,750	34.8	58.0	50.0	44.9	21.0	33.4	339
Bahawalnagar	8.6	2,507	21.1	74.0	54.3	40.8	12.2	34.8	215
RY Khan	10.9	3,938	40.2	54.0	53.3	40.9	26.1	31.2	429
DG Khan	10.5	1,566	12.6	77.8	46.7	45.4	6.7	27.8	164
Layyah	4.5	1,226	8.6	90.4	56.2	42.8	3.7	27.9	55
Muzaffargarh	13.8	2,865	37.7	60.6	47.7	50.1	20.8	32.6	395
Rajanpur	7.6	1,169	19.4	69.2	59.1	33.1	10.3	34.7	89
Faisalabad	6.9	5,140	17.6	73.6	42.0	49.5	9.9	25.0	353
Jhang	5.6	2,850	14.8	81.9	41.0	51.9	6.7	18.4	159
TT Singh	10.1	1,515	29.2	66.3	51.7	42.8	9.3	25.8	153
Gujranwala	6.4	3,194	34.5	60.9	51.7	42.7	20.7	34.7	204
Gujrat	6.0	1,729	19.9	73.5	59.6	32.4	12.9	42.5	103
Hafizabad	2.1	781	26.4	68.9	22.1	70.4	2.8	7.1	16
Mandi Bahauddin	2.6	1,062	18.9	68.7	42.2	48.8	6.6	29.4	28
Narowal	3.9	1,215	24.7	63.4	40.1	49.0	15.9	30.4	48
Sialkot	3.1	2,055	22.6	74.6	51.0	42.7	13.3	39.0	64
Lahore	13.9	5,095	19.1	78.0	42.6	52.7	14.6	26.6	708
Kasur	6.8	3,027	28.4	69.6	62.7	34.5	21.6	31.8	206
Nankana Sahib	7.4	1,205	25.5	67.8	59.6	35.9	17.4	35.4	89
Sheikhupura	9.0	2,101	24.0	70.5	48.0	47.1	16.9	29.2	190
Multan	4.9	2,206	39.0	57.9	65.1	29.2	30.3	56.8	108
Khanewal	4.5	2,093	20.5	70.9	47.4	41.7	9.3	40.4	95
Lodhran	8.9	1,404	24.7	72.5	59.9	38.9	16.7	30.5	124
Vehari	4.6	1,716	25.0	71.3	46.3	45.8	15.9	36.2	78
Sahiwal	8.9	1,924	11.9	83.4	44.4	48.2	4.7	26.2	171
Pakpattan	6.8	1,232	35.8	56.9	20.2	68.7	8.5	15.7	84
Okara	7.4	2,501	20.3	73.2	33.6	61.8	11.5	23.2	186
Rawalpindi	2.7	2,503	11.8	83.4	27.1	66.8	4.4	23.1	67
Attock	5.0	911	10.9	85.4	17.2	79.1	2.2	14.6	46
Chakwal	3.5	710	12.4	83.6	43.6	51.0	7.9	25.9	25
Jhelum	4.3	803	17.4	80.2	31.1	58.4	10.1	18.2	35
Sargodha	12.2	2,783	27.4	67.0	49.2	47.2	14.4	22.5	338
Bhakkar	2.4	826	16.3	56.6	27.3	45.6	6.2	15.5	20
Khushab	1.2	704	0.0	66.5	42.0	24.5	0.0	20.5	9
Mianwali	5.8	918	26.9	61.9	59.0	29.3	22.4	40.3	53
Punjab	7.8	70,226	25.3	69.4	47.8	46.6	15.2	29.5	5,445

**** MICS indicator 35 (adequately fed)**
*** MICS indicator 34**
**** MICS indicator 35**

Table CH.6: Care seeking for suspected pneumonia

Children (percent) aged 0–59 months with suspected pneumonia in the last 2 weeks who were taken to a health facility, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

			Children with suspected pneumonia taken to															
			Public sources						Private sources					Other sources				
	Had acute respiratory infection	Number of children aged 0–59 months	Govt. hospital	Govt. health centre	Rural health centre	Dispensary	Other public	Private hospital/ clinic	Private physician	Dispensary/ compounder	Mobile clinic	Other private medical	Relative or friend	Traditional practitioner (Hakeem)	Homeopath	Other	Any appropriate provider*	Number of children aged 0–59 months with suspected pneumonia
Punjab	7.2	70,226	17.0	1.7	2.5	2.7	0.6	10.1	42.6	20.1	0.7	1.5	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.0	70.3	5,022
Area of residence																		
Rural	6.7	50,750	17.7	1.7	3.5	2.4	0.6	9.2	36.3	24.9	0.5	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.0	64.8	3,398
All Urban	8.3	19,476	15.5	1.6	0.6	3.2	0.7	12.1	55.8	10.0	1.1	2.8	1.3	1.1	1.5	0.0	81.7	1,625
Major City	9.9	9,258	15.9	1.8	0.1	4.2	0.8	12.8	57.2	8.3	1.5	4.5	0.2	1.1	0.8	0.0	83.7	917
Other Urban	6.9	10,218	14.9	1.3	1.2	2.0	0.5	11.1	54.0	12.1	0.6	0.7	2.8	1.1	2.5	0.0	79.1	708
Sex																		
Male	7.5	35,956	16.6	1.8	2.5	2.4	0.5	9.7	43.7	20.0	0.8	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.0	71.3	2,691
Female	6.8	34,270	17.4	1.5	2.6	3.0	0.8	10.6	41.4	20.1	0.6	1.7	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.0	69.0	2,332
Age																		
0–11 months	8.7	14,498	12.8	1.0	1.3	1.7	0.4	8.9	46.4	21.1	0.4	0.3	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.0	68.7	1,257
12–23 months	8.2	13,127	15.4	1.4	2.2	3.5	0.6	10.8	41.4	19.9	0.5	2.4	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.0	69.3	1,081
24–35 months	6.9	13,703	18.5	1.9	3.1	2.0	0.9	10.6	41.6	19.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.1	0.0	71.3	950
36–47 months	6.4	14,578	19.1	1.9	4.1	3.4	0.6	8.9	42.7	18.6	1.3	2.4	1.0	1.5	0.9	0.0	71.0	930
48–59 months	5.6	14,114	21.5	2.5	2.6	3.0	0.9	11.8	39.3	20.9	1.0	2.0	1.6	0.8	1.1	0.0	71.8	796
Missing	4.0	205	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.6	47.5	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.2	8
Mother's education																		
None	7.6	42,346	17.6	1.8	3.4	3.0	0.6	9.0	36.8	24.5	0.7	1.4	0.9	1.3	0.5	0.0	64.3	3,210
Primary	6.3	10,108	16.9	2.3	1.5	2.9	1.1	9.0	43.2	19.3	0.8	0.4	0.9	1.1	1.5	0.0	72.7	638
Middle	6.2	5,203	14.9	1.8	1.2	1.6	1.0	14.8	53.1	11.9	0.0	3.7	2.1	0.4	2.3	0.0	81.6	325
Secondary	6.8	7,058	14.9	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.6	12.7	58.3	8.9	0.8	2.0	0.7	2.2	1.2	0.0	84.6	480
Higher	6.7	5,444	15.8	0.4	0.5	2.1	0.0	14.0	62.8	4.2	0.7	1.8	1.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	89.2	366
Madrassa/NSC	5.8	37	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2
Missing/DK	2.8	30	100.0	0.0	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	1

Table CH.6: Care seeking for suspected pneumonia

Children (percent) aged 0–59 months with suspected pneumonia in the last 2 weeks who were taken to a health facility, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Had acute respiratory infection	Number of children aged 0–59 months	Children with suspected pneumonia taken to: Public sources: Govt. hospital	Govt. health centre	Rural health centre	Dispensary	Other public	Private hospital/ clinic	Private sources: Private physician	Dispensary / compounder	Mobile clinic	Other private medical	Relative or friend	Other sources: Traditional practitioner (Hakeem)	Homeopath	Other	Any appropriate provider *	Number of children aged 0–59 months with suspected pneumonia
Wealth index quintiles																		
Lowest	7.7	16,635	18.2	1.8	4.7	3.2	0.9	7.6	30.8	29.4	0.4	1.7	1.1	2.0	0.7	0.0	59.3	1,278
Second	7.4	14,519	18.7	2.1	4.0	2.3	0.6	8.0	38.0	24.6	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.0	67.1	1,068
Middle	6.9	13,869	16.8	1.1	1.6	2.8	0.8	9.8	38.1	23.3	0.4	0.3	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.0	64.3	952
Fourth	6.6	13,339	13.1	2.3	0.9	3.0	0.1	14.7	51.0	12.0	0.4	1.0	1.5	0.8	1.2	0.0	78.5	881
Highest	7.1	11,864	17.1	0.8	0.2	1.8	0.7	12.1	62.8	5.1	1.6	4.2	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.0	88.9	844
Division																		
Bahawalpur	9.8	9,195	13.8	0.4	2.4	1.2	1.2	7.9	39.9	23.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.6	0.0	65.4	902
D.G. Khan	10.7	6,826	29.9	2.0	6.3	5.8	0.5	10.6	37.5	27.8	0.2	2.5	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.0	67.8	728
Faisalabad	5.9	9,505	9.9	1.3	2.8	2.5	1.1	8.6	40.7	24.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	1.2	1.4	0.0	64.9	560
Gujranwala	2.9	10,035	7.2	3.4	2.3	4.9	0.8	6.1	47.4	25.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.0	64.3	293
Lahore	8.7	11,428	12.7	0.9	1.4	3.1	0.7	13.4	52.9	11.8	1.3	4.4	0.1	1.2	0.4	0.0	78.4	996
Multan	3.8	7,420	17.5	0.4	1.9	0.6	0.9	8.2	35.4	19.4	3.2	0.2	1.0	4.6	2.4	0.0	66.4	282
Rawalpindi	5.8	4,927	35.6	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.0	24.5	36.3	3.8	0.4	0.1	2.7	1.3	0.3	0.0	90.7	285
Sahiwal	11.3	5,657	15.0	4.1	1.7	1.9	0.0	6.3	42.1	20.9	0.2	0.1	3.3	1.1	0.2	0.0	67.0	638
Sargodha	6.4	5,231	17.9	2.2	1.3	1.0	0.0	7.7	42.0	20.0	0.3	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.0	70.8	337
District																		
Bahawalpur	11.4	2,750	16.2	0.6	1.9	1.0	0.3	6.4	41.1	22.2	0.8	0.2	0.8	1.4	2.9	0.0	65.9	313
Bahawalnagar	5.8	2,507	17.0	1.5	0.5	2.6	0.4	12.6	39.2	19.9	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.4	1.9	0.0	70.5	146
RY Khan	11.2	3,938	11.0	0.0	3.3	1.0	2.1	7.5	39.3	25.7	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.0	63.4	443
DG Khan	6.9	1,566	19.5	0.7	6.7	5.0	0.8	8.4	41.2	28.7	1.1	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.9	108
Layyah	4.1	1,226	33.1	5.4	7.5	1.8	0.0	6.9	54.7	13.7	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.6	51
Muzaffargarh	11.9	2,865	12.4	2.7	6.7	2.2	0.9	7.3	26.4	37.1	0.1	4.9	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	58.2	341
Rajanpur	19.6	1,169	60.2	1.0	5.4	12.5	0.0	17.4	48.6	16.5	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.0	80.9	229
Faisalabad	6.4	5,140	7.2	1.2	2.0	2.2	0.8	9.4	42.2	27.9	0.0	0.8	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.0	63.6	331
Jhang	5.0	2,850	18.5	0.7	3.4	2.5	1.8	4.3	29.0	21.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.3	5.4	0.0	57.8	144
TT Singh	5.6	1,515	5.9	2.9	4.9	3.4	1.2	12.3	54.5	13.8	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	81.6	85

Table CH.6: Care seeking for suspected pneumonia

Children (percent) aged 0–59 months with suspected pneumonia in the last 2 weeks who were taken to a health facility, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

			Children with suspected pneumonia taken to															
			Public sources						Private sources					Other sources				
	Had acute respiratory infection	Number of children aged 0-59 months	Govt. hospital	Govt. health centre	Rural health centre	Dispensary	Other public	Private hospital/ clinic	Private physician	Dispensary/ compounder	Mobile clinic	Other private medical	Relative or friend	Traditional practitioner (Hakeem)	Homeopath	Other	Any appropriate provider *	Number of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia
Gujranwala	2.7	3,194	5.7	4.4	1.6	2.9	0.0	6.6	46.7	24.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.8	87
Gujrat	3.5	1,729	9.7	3.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	6.0	58.2	16.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.8	60
Hafizabad	3.7	781	10.7	13.4	6.6	23.2	3.0	2.7	35.8	22.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	5.3	0.0	47.1	29
M.Bahauddin	3.3	1,062	7.0	0.0	5.8	2.9	0.0	18.1	47.9	22.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	66.7	35
Narowal	3.8	1,215	4.1	0.0	3.0	5.2	3.0	3.4	41.5	30.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	58.2	47
Sialkot	1.8	2,055	7.9	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	47.5	44.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.4	36
Lahore	12.6	5,095	14.8	1.4	0.0	4.2	0.9	16.0	57.8	6.3	1.9	6.4	0.0	1.4	0.2	0.0	85.0	642
Kasur	6.4	3,027	7.5	0.0	5.7	0.3	0.0	10.0	39.8	18.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.0	63.8	194
Nankana	3.4	1,205	4.6	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	39.3	36.6	1.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.5	41
Sheikhupura	5.7	2,101	12.3	0.0	0.9	2.8	0.5	7.2	52.1	21.2	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.5	1.4	0.0	73.3	119
Multan	3.3	2,206	28.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	22.5	12.3	11.4	0.0	0.0	9.7	0.0	0.0	72.5	72
Khanewal	3.6	2,093	11.7	0.8	4.7	1.2	3.3	7.3	55.3	8.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	3.0	4.4	0.0	80.4	74
Lodhran	6.6	1,404	13.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	34.2	22.2	0.8	0.5	2.0	3.9	1.4	0.0	58.6	93
Vehari	2.4	1,716	18.4	1.2	2.1	2.1	0.0	2.8	24.9	44.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	48.1	42
Sahiwal	18.0	1,924	16.4	5.6	1.0	3.5	0.0	6.2	40.9	18.0	0.4	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.2	346
Pakpattan	9.7	1,232	15.4	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	13.2	42.2	14.1	0.0	0.6	3.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	73.0	119
Okara	6.9	2,501	11.9	4.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	44.5	31.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.9	0.0	64.4	173
Rawalpindi	3.4	2,503	29.0	0.0	1.4	2.4	0.0	32.7	37.6	1.8	1.3	0.2	3.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	91.4	86
Attock	18.4	911	43.5	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.0	19.9	35.5	3.1	0.0	0.0	3.0	2.0	0.5	0.0	92.1	168
Chakwal	1.3	710	37.6	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	36.4	12.7	19.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.2	10
Jhelum	2.8	803	1.4	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.1	47.8	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.9	22
Sargodha	10.6	2,783	16.2	2.5	1.3	0.7	0.0	7.5	42.2	20.5	0.0	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.0	70.2	295
Bhakkar	1.1	826	18.4	0.0	8.1	6.9	0.0	5.6	19.0	13.1	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.2	9
Khushab	0.5	704	52.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.9	4
Mianwali	3.3	918	30.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	11.6	52.0	13.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	81.6	30
Punjab	7.2	70,226	17.0	1.7	2.5	2.7	0.6	10.1	42.6	20.1	0.7	1.5	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.0	70.3	5,022

Table CH.7A: Knowledge of the two danger signs of pneumonia and other signs of illness

Mothers/caretakers of children aged 0–59 months who know symptoms for taking a child immediately to a health facility, and mothers/caretakers who recognise fast and difficult breathing (the two danger signs of pneumonia) as signs for seeking care immediately, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Mothers/ caretakers of children aged 0–59 months who think a child should be taken immediately to a health facility if the child: (%)								Mothers/ caretakers who recognise the two danger signs of pneumonia (%)*	Number of mothers/caretakers of children aged 0–59 months
	Is unable to drink or breastfeed	Becomes sicker	Develops a fever	Has fast breathing	Has difficulty breathing	Has blood in stool	Is drinking poorly	Has other symptoms		
Punjab	29.7	66.1	72.4	25.1	23.9	15.3	30.8	1.5	10.1	70,226
Area of residence										
Rural	29.2	66.2	73.5	24.3	23.6	15.2	31.2	1.6	10.0	50,750
All Urban	31.2	65.9	69.5	27.1	24.6	15.7	29.8	1.2	10.4	19,476
Major City	29.3	67.5	72.0	27.7	22.2	13.6	27.5	0.6	8.4	9,258
Other Urban	32.9	64.4	67.1	26.5	26.8	17.7	31.9	1.8	12.1	10,218
Mother's education										
None	28.9	66.1	72.7	23.6	23.1	15.1	31.2	1.5	9.3	42,346
Primary	28.6	66.1	72.5	25.6	24.5	15.5	28.8	1.7	11.3	10,108
Middle	31.2	67.1	71.9	27.2	24.4	16.4	31.3	1.1	10.9	5,203
Secondary	32.9	66.2	71.6	28.9	26.2	16.2	30.2	1.2	11.5	7,058
Higher	33.0	65.1	71.3	28.5	25.2	15.0	32.1	1.3	11.1	5,444
Madrassa/NSC	29.0	64.8	88.1	26.0	37.2	11.3	16.5	1.4	5.3	37
Missing/DK	9.3	68.4	74.1	16.5	53.9	44.8	16.7	10.6	13.4	30
Wealth index quintiles										
Lowest	30.6	64.7	72.3	22.4	23.6	14.6	34.2	1.6	8.9	16,635
Second	28.1	67.4	72.9	23.9	23.6	16.2	30.4	1.7	10.3	14,519
Middle	28.0	65.6	73.1	25.7	24.0	15.2	29.0	1.6	11.0	13,869
Fourth	29.3	66.2	71.5	26.5	24.8	16.1	29.3	1.5	11.0	13,339
Highest	33.1	67.0	72.1	27.9	23.4	14.7	30.5	1.0	9.6	11,864
Division										
Bahawalpur	24.3	61.2	75.0	23.6	28.0	18.5	35.7	1.0	8.1	9,195
D.G. Khan	30.0	60.2	79.5	24.2	24.2	13.5	36.2	1.9	9.8	6,826
Faisalabad	31.1	65.1	69.8	37.9	34.3	22.1	27.2	0.7	19.5	9,505
Gujranwala	30.9	74.8	77.2	33.3	28.3	26.1	22.7	3.0	17.6	10,035
Lahore	23.6	69.8	80.2	21.0	18.0	8.4	27.3	1.1	5.5	11,428
Multan	42.8	71.1	67.5	16.0	16.7	14.4	41.6	0.2	4.8	7,420
Rawalpindi	25.1	54.7	70.3	22.6	17.8	6.9	23.0	1.1	6.3	4,927
Sahiwal	39.1	67.0	56.4	26.1	26.6	11.9	42.9	0.7	8.8	5,657
Sargodha	23.4	62.1	63.2	12.4	14.3	7.4	24.4	3.9	5.1	5,231

Table CH.7A: Knowledge of the two danger signs of pneumonia and other signs of illness

Mothers/caretakers of children aged 0–59 months who know symptoms for taking a child immediately to a health facility, and mothers/caretakers who recognise fast and difficult breathing (the two danger signs of pneumonia) as signs for seeking care immediately, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Mothers/ caretakers of children aged 0–59 months who think a child should be taken immediately to a health facility if the child: (%)								Mothers/ caretakers who recognise the two danger signs of pneumonia (%)*	Number of mothers/caretakers of children aged 0–59 months
	Is unable to drink or breastfeed	Becomes sicker	Develops a fever	Has fast breathing	Has difficulty breathing	Has blood in stool	Is drinking poorly	Has other symptoms		
District										
Bahawalpur	22.5	51.9	70.4	21.5	28.6	16.3	30.3	0.6	7.0	2,750
Bahawalnagar	31.6	73.1	76.4	34.3	31.1	18.1	65.1	0.4	15.3	2,507
RY Khan	20.9	60.2	77.2	18.3	25.5	20.3	20.7	1.6	4.4	3,938
DG Khan	42.6	62.2	80.5	30.5	25.3	12.3	47.5	2.1	9.7	1,566
Layyah	22.6	71.8	70.1	16.3	22.2	15.9	36.8	2.0	7.9	1,226
Muzaffargarh	25.3	47.4	80.7	22.1	24.8	16.4	27.1	1.9	10.6	2,865
Rajanpur	32.2	76.9	84.7	29.6	23.4	5.8	42.6	1.4	10.3	1,169
Faisalabad	27.7	64.1	69.3	33.3	28.8	17.5	26.3	0.5	14.9	5,140
Jhang	29.3	65.8	74.3	49.3	44.2	31.1	27.0	0.8	29.8	2,850
TT Singh	46.1	67.2	62.8	32.1	34.3	20.4	30.9	0.9	16.0	1,515
Gujranwala	22.9	71.2	77.5	24.2	17.1	19.9	16.7	1.7	10.3	3,194
Gujrat	33.8	82.3	75.7	19.4	14.9	15.2	36.0	2.1	6.4	1,729
Hafizabad	23.1	71.5	57.5	39.8	34.6	17.8	4.4	10.7	24.1	781
Mandi Bahauddin	10.7	73.3	81.0	16.9	19.3	11.0	5.2	0.5	4.8	1,062
Narowal	33.6	80.3	89.8	54.1	62.5	67.8	21.5	4.4	43.6	1,215
Sialkot	52.8	72.9	76.0	52.8	39.0	31.3	37.4	3.2	26.9	2,055
Lahore	24.4	68.7	83.5	25.1	18.9	11.8	24.2	0.6	5.9	5,095
Kasur	23.0	75.7	78.8	15.6	15.9	3.2	35.3	0.9	2.6	3,027
Nankana Sahib	19.6	68.3	80.0	19.0	15.7	7.6	21.2	3.5	5.9	1,205
Sheikhupura	24.7	64.9	74.6	19.6	20.3	7.9	26.5	1.5	8.6	2,101
Multan	53.0	77.1	69.4	13.9	16.9	7.7	47.6	0.4	3.5	2,206
Khanewal	42.3	66.7	61.4	16.8	16.5	18.2	32.6	0.2	4.9	2,093
Lodhran	16.1	62.3	67.7	16.1	20.2	11.2	39.2	0.4	4.8	1,404
Vehari	52.1	76.1	72.5	17.8	14.0	21.0	46.9	0.0	6.1	1,716
Sahiwal	34.9	56.7	33.7	23.6	29.2	9.8	50.3	0.3	6.3	1,924
Pakpattan	33.3	76.0	64.9	20.7	23.5	14.4	26.4	1.9	8.9	1,232
Okara	45.2	70.6	69.8	30.8	26.1	12.2	45.4	0.5	10.7	2,501

Table CH.7A: Knowledge of the two danger signs of pneumonia and other signs of illness

Mothers/caretakers of children aged 0–59 months who know symptoms for taking a child immediately to a health facility, and mothers/caretakers who recognise fast and difficult breathing (the two danger signs of pneumonia) as signs for seeking care immediately, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Mothers/ caretakers of children aged 0–59 months who think a child should be taken immediately to a health facility if the child: (%)								**Mothers/ caretakers who recognise the two danger signs of pneumonia (%)***	Number of mothers/caretakers of children aged 0–59 months
	Is unable to drink or breastfeed	Becomes sicker	Develops a fever	Has fast breathing	Has difficulty breathing	Has blood in stool	Is drinking poorly	Has other symptoms		
Rawalpindi	27.7	64.9	71.5	21.7	14.7	8.4	24.7	0.7	4.3	2,503
Attock	11.7	45.0	62.0	28.5	19.6	6.2	13.0	1.2	7.9	911
Chakwal	18.7	16.7	73.6	26.9	33.0	2.4	19.2	1.7	13.8	710
Jhelum	37.5	67.7	73.0	15.1	12.4	7.2	32.5	1.3	4.0	803
Sargodha	26.1	61.6	59.0	15.3	15.8	4.8	32.1	3.8	6.6	2,783
Bhakkar	21.7	54.3	57.2	5.4	7.3	3.0	19.8	8.1	1.9	826
Khushab	24.8	84.8	87.3	8.4	7.0	11.7	23.2	0.5	4.4	704
Mianwali	15.9	53.6	62.8	12.7	21.5	16.1	6.0	3.5	4.1	918
Punjab	29.7	66.1	72.4	25.1	23.9	15.3	30.8	1.5	10.1	70,226

Table CH.8: Use of solid fuel for cooking

Distribution of households according to type of cooking fuel, and households using solid fuels for cooking, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Household using (%)													
	Electricity	Liquid Propane Gas (LPG)	Natural gas	Biogas	Kerosene	Coal/ charcoal	Wood	Straw/ shrubs/ grass	Animal dung	Agricultural crop residue	Other/missing	Total	Solid fuels for cooking*	Number of households
Punjab	0.1	4.2	24.9	0.1	0.0	0.6	54.3	3.6	12.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	70.6	91,075
Area of residence														
Rural	0.0	1.8	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	48.2	3.4	11.2	0.1	0.1	68.5	92.5	62,415
All Urban	0.1	2.3	21.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	6.1	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	31.5	22.8	28,660
Major City	0.3	4.6	86.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	6.2	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	8.0	14,483
Other Urban	0.3	10.3	51.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	32.8	0.6	3.8	0.2	0.2	100.0	37.9	14,176
Mother's education														
None	0.1	1.8	14.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	62.9	4.6	15.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	83.4	42,516
Primary	0.1	3.2	23.5	0.1	0.0	0.5	57.1	3.7	11.5	0.2	0.1	100.0	73.0	13,194
Middle	0.1	4.8	26.3	0.1	0.0	0.6	53.5	2.9	11.1	0.3	0.1	100.0	68.5	10,072
Secondary	0.2	6.8	35.4	0.1	0.1	0.7	44.9	2.4	9.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	57.3	15,594
Higher	0.3	10.8	54.7	0.1	0.1	0.3	28.3	1.2	3.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	33.9	9,541
Madrassa/NSC	0.0	4.6	30.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.1	3.5	11.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	64.6	105
Missing/DK	0.0	2.1	26.4	3.1	0.0	0.0	51.3	3.8	13.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	68.4	53
Wealth index quintiles														
Lowest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	82.2	7.1	9.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.8	19,497
Second	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	74.6	4.7	18.1	0.2	0.2	100.0	98.3	18,511
Middle	0.1	1.8	7.7	0.1	0.0	1.0	66.2	3.9	18.7	0.3	0.2	100.0	90.1	17,551
Fourth	0.3	7.8	34.8	0.1	0.1	0.5	41.8	1.6	12.6	0.3	0.1	100.0	56.9	17,240
Highest	0.3	11.3	82.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	4.2	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.5	18,276
Division														
Bahawalpur	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	10.8	87.0	9,830
D.G. Khan	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	8.2	93.1	7,453
Faisalabad	0.0	0.5	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	5.5	2.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	13.8	70.0	12,586
Gujranwala	0.0	1.1	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.8	0.0	4.8	0.1	0.0	14.4	61.1	13,103
Lahore	0.0	0.8	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.1	0.1	3.6	0.1	0.0	16.9	46.7	15,362
Multan	0.0	0.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	8.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	11.3	78.9	10,303
Rawalpindi	0.0	0.7	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	9.0	53.7	8,191
Sahiwal	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	7.8	86.2	7,115
Sargodha	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	5.9	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	7.8	86.1	7,132
Punjab	0.1	4.2	24.9	0.1	0.0	0.6	54.3	3.6	12.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	70.6	91,075

Table CH.8: Use of solid fuel for cooking (cont.)

Distribution of households according to type of cooking fuel, and households using solid fuels for cooking, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Household using (%)													
	Electricity	Liquid Propane Gas (LPG)	Natural gas	Biogas	Kerosene	Coal/ charcoal	Wood	Straw/ shrubs/ grass	Animal dung	Agricultural crop residue	Other /missing	Total	Solid fuels for cooking*	Number of households
Punjab	0.1	4.2	24.9	0.1	0.0	0.6	54.3	3.6	12.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	70.6	91,075
District														
Bahawalpur	0.1	1.9	13.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	83.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	83.8	3,323
Bahawalnagar	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	92.3	0.2	1.9	0.0	0.2	100.0	95.3	2,856
RY Khan	0.0	1.2	15.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	82.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	83.3	3,651
DG Khan	0.0	0.9	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	85.4	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	87.3	1,653
Layyah	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	96.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	97.4	1,492
Muzaffargarh	0.1	1.2	6.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	82.9	7.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.2	3,114
Rajanpur	0.1	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	91.9	5.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	98.2	1,193
Faisalabad	0.0	3.7	37.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	23.8	20.3	14.1	0.3	0.1	100.0	58.7	6,816
Jhang	0.2	2.9	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	53.4	18.8	12.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	85.6	3,772
TT Singh	0.1	3.1	17.6	0.1	0.1	0.5	67.9	5.8	4.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	79.0	1,998
Gujranwala	0.0	4.8	48.7	0.2	0.1	0.5	6.3	0.2	38.4	0.8	0.1	100.0	46.1	3,905
Gujrat	0.0	14.6	32.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	47.0	0.6	4.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	52.9	2,369
Hafizabad	0.2	1.9	22.0	0.2	0.0	1.1	50.2	0.3	23.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	75.5	1,011
Mandi Bahauddin	0.1	8.4	4.9	0.0	0.0	1.6	80.5	0.3	3.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	86.5	1,425
Narowal	0.2	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	23.2	0.5	69.4	0.8	0.0	100.0	94.4	1,395
Sialkot	0.7	9.8	34.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	2.6	0.1	51.2	0.6	0.1	100.0	54.6	2,999
Lahore	0.2	4.7	78.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	7.0	0.1	8.8	0.3	0.2	100.0	16.2	7,755
Kasur	0.2	4.9	6.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	54.5	1.9	30.3	0.2	0.6	100.0	88.1	3,651
Nankana Sahib	0.2	3.1	14.2	0.1	0.0	1.0	49.0	0.5	31.4	0.6	0.1	100.0	82.4	1,438
Sheikhupura	0.2	3.9	35.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	18.9	0.3	40.0	0.6	0.3	100.0	60.1	2,518
Multan	0.1	1.3	37.1	0.1	0.0	0.8	59.2	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	61.2	3,693
Khanewal	0.3	1.2	16.3	0.2	0.0	0.8	74.1	6.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	82.0	2,599
Lodhran	0.1	2.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	91.3	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	92.8	1,521
Vehari	0.0	6.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	91.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	93.3	2,490
Sahiwal	0.1	2.0	12.6	0.0	0.0	1.3	79.3	2.5	2.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	85.1	2,476
Pakpattan	0.2	5.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	88.2	0.2	4.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	93.4	1,671
Okara	0.0	1.8	14.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	52.7	7.5	22.5	0.2	0.2	100.0	83.1	2,968
Rawalpindi	0.2	5.5	56.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	36.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	37.8	3,969
Attock	0.1	4.8	27.3	0.2	0.0	0.9	65.2	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	67.6	1,701
Chakwal	0.1	7.5	19.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	72.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	72.9	1,270
Jhelum	0.2	18.6	15.2	0.0	0.2	1.0	62.0	0.4	2.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	65.7	1,251
Sargodha	0.1	3.1	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	63.5	2.4	13.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	80.1	3,719
Bhakkar	0.0	2.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.0	90.4	1.1	4.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	96.7	1,246
Khushab	0.1	3.7	7.1	0.0	0.0	2.6	83.6	0.2	2.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	88.9	992
Mianwali	0.6	1.8	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	89.1	0.3	1.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	91.7	1,175
Punjab	0.1	4.2	24.9	0.1	0.0	0.6	54.3	3.6	12.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	70.6	91,075

* MICS indicator 24; MDG Indicator 29

CP

CHILD PROTECTION

Table CP.1: Birth registration

Distribution of children aged 0–59 months by whether birth is registered and the reasons for non-registration, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Birth is registered* (%)	Don't know if birth is registered (%)	Number of children aged 0–59 months	Reasons birth is not registered (%)							Total (%)	Number of children aged 0–59 months without birth registration
				Costs too much	Must travel too far	Didn't know child should be registered	Late, didn't want to pay fine	Don't know where to register	Other	Don't know		
Punjab	77.0	2.7	70,226	4.4	14.2	42.7	1.3	15.1	14.4	8.0	100	14,521
Area of residence												
Rural	74.5	2.4	50,750	3.5	15.0	45.6	1.1	14.9	12.6	7.3	100	11,671
All Urban	83.5	3.5	19,476	8.3	11.0	30.5	2.0	15.7	21.6	10.9	100	2,850
Major City	85.8	3.2	9,258	10.6	12.0	23.8	2.1	18.2	22.6	10.7	100	1,158
Other Urban	81.5	3.8	10,218	6.7	10.3	35.0	2.0	14.1	20.9	11.0	100	1,692
Sex												
Male	77.5	2.6	35,956	4.7	13.7	43.5	1.2	15.1	14.0	7.9	100	7,291
Female	76.5	2.7	34,270	4.2	14.7	41.8	1.4	15.0	14.8	8.1	100	7,230
Age												
0–11 months	70.8	2.5	14,498	3.4	16.5	36.5	1.2	12.2	22.9	7.3	100	3,681
12–23 months	78.8	2.9	13,127	4.4	15.4	42.1	1.0	14.6	14.1	8.5	100	2,517
24–35 months	79.1	2.8	13,703	5.2	11.3	45.3	1.5	17.0	11.0	8.7	100	2,603
36–47 months	78.5	2.7	14,578	5.0	14.8	44.5	1.3	16.4	9.7	8.3	100	2,861
48–59 months	78.2	2.5	14,114	4.4	12.3	46.7	1.4	16.2	11.3	7.6	100	2,828
Missing	82.6	1.0	205	5.9	9.8	50.7	0.0	9.0	20.1	4.4	100	32
Mother's education												
None	69.1	2.4	42,346	4.1	14.1	46.5	1.2	15.5	11.3	7.3	100	11,870
Primary	85.9	2.4	10,108	7.1	14.3	32.4	1.3	11.5	25.5	8.0	100	1,265
Middle	88.3	3.2	5,203	7.3	14.1	20.9	1.9	17.8	24.0	14.0	100	525
Secondary	91.7	3.5	7,058	4.2	15.0	20.7	2.4	13.5	32.2	12.0	100	502
Higher	92.1	3.4	5,444	2.7	14.7	13.2	1.2	12.1	40.4	15.7	100	345
Madrassa/NSC	71.8	12.8	37	0.0	0.0	24.8	0.0	12.0	36.7	26.5	100	9
Missing/DK	82.9	4.1	30	0.0	18.4	0.0	0.0	81.6	0.0	0.0	100	5
Wealth index quintiles												
Lowest	54.6	2.2	16,635	3.2	14.9	50.0	1.1	15.7	8.8	6.2	100	6,987
Second	74.6	2.2	14,519	5.0	13.5	43.8	1.0	15.4	13.5	7.7	100	3,270
Middle	83.4	2.6	13,869	3.8	15.7	33.7	2.0	15.1	19.5	10.2	100	2,021
Fourth	88.4	3.1	13,339	9.0	10.8	27.9	1.7	14.1	25.1	11.4	100	1,340
Highest	91.2	3.5	11,864	6.1	12.7	23.3	1.5	10.3	33.5	12.6	100	902
Division												
Bahawalpur	48.5	1.9	9,195	1.5	7.8	59.9	1.0	15.1	8.1	6.6	100	4,587
D.G. Khan	40.8	3.0	6,826	1.9	15.6	42.0	0.5	18.8	15.0	6.2	100	3,746
Faisalabad	89.9	1.0	9,505	9.3	9.6	30.5	1.9	15.9	19.1	13.7	100	691
Gujranwala	92.3	3.3	10,035	8.5	10.6	15.5	1.5	13.8	25.5	24.5	100	614
Lahore	85.0	0.3	11,428	11.6	21.5	25.9	1.9	13.0	21.2	5.0	100	1,561
Multan	73.5	1.7	7,420	5.0	16.3	42.7	2.5	11.8	14.0	7.6	100	1,766
Rawalpindi	90.8	10.9	4,927	5.0	18.1	24.2	0.7	11.5	25.2	15.3	100	388
Sahiwal	87.6	0.3	5,657	6.4	28.4	30.8	2.5	13.3	15.8	2.6	100	623
Sargodha	84.7	6.9	5,231	10.6	21.3	21.8	1.6	10.6	16.6	17.4	100	545
Punjab	77.0	2.7	70,226	4.4	14.2	42.7	1.3	15.1	14.4	8.0	100	14,521

Table CP.1: Birth registration (cont.)

Distribution of children aged 0–59 months by whether birth is registered and the reasons for non-registration, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Birth is registered* (%)	Don't know if birth is registered (%)	Number of children aged 0–59 months	Reasons birth is not registered (%)							Total (%)	Number of children aged 0–59 months without birth registration
				Costs too much	Must travel too far	Didn't know child should be registered	Late, didn't want to pay fine	Don't know where to register	Other	Don't know		
Punjab	77.0	2.7	70,226	4.4	14.2	42.7	1.3	15.1	14.4	8.0	100	14,521
District												
Bahawalpur	46.0	3.8	2,750	0.9	8.5	53.7	1.1	15.0	6.6	14.3	100	1,429
Bahawalnagar	65.0	0.6	2,507	1.0	10.3	75.5	0.4	8.2	2.7	1.8	100	838
RY Khan	39.7	1.4	3,938	2.0	6.5	58.2	1.0	17.7	11.0	3.5	100	2,321
DG Khan	28.3	3.0	1,566	0.5	11.9	62.0	0.3	16.3	4.6	4.5	100	1,001
Layyah	79.5	1.1	1,226	3.0	30.6	28.0	1.5	7.4	21.1	8.4	100	228
Muzaffargarh	38.9	4.6	2,865	3.4	18.4	27.6	0.7	15.9	26.2	7.7	100	1,624
Rajanpur	21.7	1.2	1,169	0.4	10.8	49.4	0.1	29.7	4.9	4.7	100	893
Faisalabad	92.4	1.2	5,140	10.4	8.2	24.7	1.3	18.8	27.5	9.2	100	229
Jhang	86.2	0.7	2,850	10.9	14.2	31.6	0.0	17.3	11.3	14.7	100	311
TT Singh	88.6	0.7	1,515	4.2	2.4	37.1	6.6	8.8	22.3	18.7	100	150
Gujranwala	90.1	1.3	3,194	2.2	7.5	13.1	0.3	11.1	31.8	34.1	100	270
Gujrat	95.1	8.3	1,729	35.2	5.6	5.0	1.9	26.3	14.0	12.1	100	83
Hafizabad	87.7	16.8	781	5.5	15.3	38.5	0.0	8.9	10.2	21.6	100	68
Mandi Bahauddin	92.8	0.4	1,062	3.2	2.9	17.9	0.0	7.8	30.2	37.9	100	59
Narowal	92.4	0.4	1,215	7.6	39.3	13.5	0.0	15.6	15.4	8.5	100	36
Sialkot	95.0	0.4	2,055	8.8	14.4	14.6	7.1	17.3	29.3	8.5	100	98
Lahore	85.4	0.4	5,095	14.4	14.7	22.2	3.0	15.8	24.7	5.2	100	688
Kasur	83.4	0.2	3,027	4.8	31.7	33.2	0.6	10.7	15.7	3.2	100	479
Nankana Sahib	88.6	0.4	1,205	15.2	14.4	25.8	1.8	12.2	21.3	9.4	100	114
Sheikhupura	84.4	0.3	2,101	15.0	23.5	22.5	1.3	10.3	21.8	5.7	100	281
Multan	57.6	0.6	2,206	3.3	22.8	52.1	1.0	9.9	8.2	2.8	100	892
Khanewal	85.9	1.5	2,093	16.9	8.2	14.7	1.5	14.7	32.9	11.0	100	234
Lodhran	54.7	5.4	1,404	2.3	7.7	42.3	4.7	14.8	14.9	13.3	100	567
Vehari	94.1	0.1	1,716	8.9	30.0	21.9	5.5	3.1	18.5	12.0	100	73
Sahiwal	88.5	0.3	1,924	6.4	15.7	39.8	0.9	11.2	21.0	5.0	100	217
Pakpattan	85.5	0.2	1,232	7.4	45.7	18.3	0.0	20.4	8.2	0.0	100	165
Okara	88.0	0.3	2,501	5.9	27.9	31.4	5.7	10.5	16.4	2.3	100	241
Rawalpindi	87.0	18.2	2,503	3.0	19.0	25.0	0.8	12.4	24.5	15.3	100	274
Attock	94.3	4.0	911	5.4	16.7	36.5	0.0	10.7	22.5	8.2	100	50
Chakwal	94.0	5.8	710	8.0	18.8	8.9	1.5	0.7	36.0	26.1	100	36
Jhelum	95.6	0.6	803	19.9	11.3	14.1	0.0	18.0	22.8	14.0	100	28
Sargodha	88.7	4.5	2,783	15.8	11.1	18.4	1.7	14.8	23.9	14.2	100	227
Bhakkar	79.6	4.2	826	4.1	19.4	21.7	1.3	10.0	17.7	25.9	100	146
Khushab	79.5	18.1	704	29.6	10.4	41.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	15.0	100	35
Mianwali	81.4	7.9	918	4.1	42.9	22.6	2.2	7.1	6.7	14.3	100	136
Punjab	77.0	2.7	70,226	4.4	14.2	42.7	1.3	15.1	14.4	8.0	100	14,521

*** MICS indicator 62**

Table CP.2: Child labour

Children aged 5–14 years who are involved in child labour activities by type of work, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Work outside household (%)		Household chores for 28+ hours/ week (%)	Work for family business (%)	Total child labour (%)*	Number of children aged 5–14 years
	Paid work	Unpaid work				
Punjab	0.6	1.0	0.8	2.9	5.1	149,210
Area of residence						
Rural	0.6	0.9	1.0	3.7	5.8	105,994
All Urban	0.8	1.4	0.3	0.9	3.3	43,215
Major City	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.6	2.5	20,512
Other Urban	0.7	1.8	0.4	1.2	4.0	22,703
Sex						
Male	0.8	1.1	0.5	3.6	5.7	77,441
Female	0.4	1.0	1.2	2.1	4.4	71,768
Age						
5–11 years	0.4	1.4	0.4	3.0	4.8	104,691
12–14 years	1.2	0.3	1.9	2.6	5.6	44,519
Mother's education						
None	0.8	1.0	1.1	3.6	6.1	104,471
Primary	0.3	1.0	0.4	1.9	3.4	19,319
Middle	0.1	1.4	0.3	1.1	2.7	8,295
Secondary	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.6	1.9	10,067
Higher	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.3	1.9	6,802
Madrassa/NSC	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.6	85
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	4.0	67
Wealth index quintiles						
Lowest	1.1	1.0	1.8	5.3	8.4	34,677
Second	0.6	1.0	1.0	3.7	6.0	32,238
Middle	0.6	1.1	0.6	2.6	4.7	30,032
Fourth	0.4	0.9	0.4	1.3	2.9	27,742
Highest	0.3	1.2	0.2	0.4	1.9	24,521
School participation						
Yes	0.1	1.0	0.4	2.0	3.4	109,769
No	2.0	1.2	2.2	5.2	9.8	39,441
Division						
Bahawalpur	1.1	1.2	2.4	5.1	8.8	18,106
D.G. Khan	0.9	0.7	0.5	3.3	4.9	14,377
Faisalabad	0.7	1.0	0.5	5.0	6.9	19,419
Gujranwala	0.3	1.3	0.4	0.9	2.7	21,686
Lahore	0.9	1.0	0.8	3.7	6.2	24,360
Multan	0.4	1.0	0.8	1.8	3.8	17,124
Rawalpindi	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.4	1.3	10,832
Sahiwal	0.6	1.6	1.7	2.5	6.2	11,930
Sargodha	0.3	0.7	0.2	1.3	2.4	11,375
Punjab	0.6	1.0	0.8	2.9	5.1	149,210

Table CP.2: Child labour (cont.)

Children aged 5–14 years who are involved in child labour activities by type of work, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Work outside household (%)		Household chores for 28+ hours/ week (%)	Work for family business (%)	Total child labour (%)*	Number of children aged 5–14 years
	Paid work	Unpaid work				
Punjab	0.6	1.0	0.8	2.9	5.1	149,210
District						
Bahawalpur	1.4	1.7	1.6	5.2	8.7	5,778
Bahawalnagar	0.4	1.1	4.5	6.7	11.1	4,844
RY Khan	1.2	0.8	1.6	4.1	7.4	7,485
DG Khan	1.0	1.1	0.4	4.7	6.7	3,224
Layyah	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.7	3.1	2,591
Muzaffargarh	1.3	0.6	0.9	3.0	5.1	6,127
Rajanpur	0.8	0.7	0.4	3.0	4.2	2,435
Faisalabad	1.0	0.5	0.5	3.2	4.8	10,476
Jhang	0.5	1.2	0.6	4.4	6.5	5,778
TT Singh	0.3	2.0	0.2	12.3	14.4	3,164
Gujranwala	0.5	1.4	0.4	0.9	3.2	6,799
Gujrat	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	1.0	3,450
Hafizabad	0.0	0.3	1.2	1.8	3.2	1,690
Mandi Bahauddin	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.1	3.0	2,343
Narowal	0.2	1.4	0.7	0.8	2.9	2,815
Sialkot	0.4	2.1	0.3	0.5	2.9	4,589
Lahore	0.9	0.7	0.4	1.2	3.3	11,389
Kasur	1.0	0.5	1.6	10.6	13.5	6,109
Nankana Sahib	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.8	4.8	2,374
Sheikhupura	0.6	2.1	0.3	1.4	4.4	4,488
Multan	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.8	2.2	5,870
Khanewal	0.3	1.6	1.0	2.5	5.2	4,508
Lodhran	1.2	0.2	1.4	3.2	5.7	2,696
Vehari	0.1	1.1	0.6	1.6	3.4	4,051
Sahiwal	1.0	3.9	3.1	2.3	9.9	4,005
Pakpattan	0.3	0.5	1.2	3.1	4.9	2,851
Okara	0.4	0.5	1.0	2.4	4.0	5,074
Rawalpindi	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	1.1	5,339
Attock	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.9	2,223
Chakwal	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.5	1.9	1,559
Jhelum	0.1	1.5	0.1	0.2	2.0	1,711
Sargodha	0.5	0.3	0.2	1.1	2.0	5,815
Bhakkar	0.1	2.0	0.1	1.5	3.5	2,108
Khushab	0.1	0.6	0.9	2.2	3.2	1,476
Mianwali	0.3	0.4	0.1	1.0	1.7	1,977
Punjab	0.6	1.0	0.8	2.9	5.1	149,210

*** MICS indicator 71**

Table CP.3: Labourer students and student labourers

Amongst children 5–14 years of age, child labourers who also attend school (labourer students) and students who are also child labourers (student labourers), Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Children aged 5–14 in child labour (%)*	Children aged 5–14 attending school (%)***	Number of children 5–14 years of age	Labourer students: Child labourers who also attend school (%)**	Number of child labourers aged 5–14	Student labourers: Students who are also in child labour (%)****	Number of students aged 5–14
Punjab	5.1	73.6	149,210	48.9	7,545	3.4	109,769
Area of residence							
Rural	5.8	69.0	105,994	48.0	6,114	4.0	73,120
All Urban	3.3	84.8	43,215	52.5	1,431	2.0	36,649
Major City	2.5	85.7	20,512	43.5	519	1.3	17,578
Other Urban	4.0	84.0	22,703	57.6	913	2.8	19,071
Sex							
Male	5.7	76.6	77,441	52.8	4,406	3.9	59,337
Female	4.4	70.3	71,768	43.3	3,139	2.7	50,432
Age							
5–11 years	4.8	75.0	104,691	61.0	5,049	3.9	78,532
12–14 years	5.6	70.2	44,519	24.4	2,496	1.9	31,237
Mother's education							
None	6.1	65.8	104,471	43.6	6,328	4.0	68,752
Primary	3.4	88.7	19,319	68.7	661	2.6	17,142
Middle	2.7	92.5	8,295	85.8	226	2.5	7,677
Secondary	1.9	94.2	10,067	87.9	193	1.8	9,481
Higher	1.9	95.9	6,802	83.9	127	1.6	6,526
Madrassa/NSC	1.6	83.3	85	100.0	1	1.9	71
Missing/DK	4.0	83.4	67	0.0	3	0.0	56
Wealth index quintiles							
Lowest	8.4	45.2	34,677	29.4	2,925	5.5	15,685
Second	6.0	69.4	32,238	52.6	1,930	4.5	22,366
Middle	4.7	81.4	30,032	63.5	1,399	3.6	24,439
Fourth	2.9	87.5	27,742	68.7	817	2.3	24,264
Highest	1.9	93.9	24,521	76.4	474	1.6	23,014
Division							
Bahawalpur	8.8	59.8	18,106	34.3	1,593	5.0	10,828
D.G. Khan	4.9	53.4	14,377	36.0	711	3.3	7,681
Faisalabad	6.9	76.3	19,419	59.0	1,336	5.3	14,819
Gujranwala	2.7	87.4	21,686	69.9	590	2.2	18,957
Lahore	6.2	78.5	24,360	52.6	1,513	4.2	19,122
Multan	3.8	66.4	17,124	39.4	650	2.3	11,370
Rawalpindi	1.3	89.4	10,832	73.4	142	1.1	9,689
Sahiwal	6.2	72.7	11,930	51.7	737	4.4	8,676
Sargodha	2.4	75.8	11,375	54.3	271	1.7	8,627
Punjab	5.1	73.6	149,210	48.9	7,545	3.4	109,769

Table CP.3: Labourer students and student labourers (cont.)

Amongst children 5–14 years of age, child labourers who also attend school (labourer students) and students who are also child labourers (student labourers), Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Children aged 5–14 in child labour (%)*	Children aged 5–14 attending school (%)***	Number of children 5–14 years of age	Labourer students: Child labourers who also attend school (%)**	Number of child labourers aged 5–14	Student labourers: Students who are also in child labour (%)****	Number of students aged 5–14
Punjab	5.1	73.6	149,210	48.9	7,545	3.4	109,769
District							
Bahawalpur	8.7	58.2	5,778	30.8	501	4.6	3,361
Bahawalnagar	11.1	65.8	4,844	36.5	537	6.1	3,189
RY Khan	7.4	57.2	7,485	35.3	556	4.6	4,278
DG Khan	6.7	50.7	3,224	40.4	215	5.3	1,634
Layyah	3.1	65.4	2,591	57.4	81	2.7	1,694
Muzaffargarh	5.1	54.9	6,127	31.5	312	2.9	3,365
Rajanpur	4.2	40.6	2,435	23.7	103	2.5	988
Faisalabad	4.8	80.6	10,476	47.7	506	2.9	8,444
Jhang	6.5	66.6	5,778	53.2	373	5.2	3,847
TT Singh	14.4	79.9	3,164	76.1	456	13.8	2,527
Gujranwala	3.2	88.7	6,799	65.0	216	2.3	6,034
Gujrat	1.0	91.3	3,450	86.5	35	1.0	3,148
Hafizabad	3.2	76.4	1,690	66.3	53	2.7	1,291
Mandi Bahauddin	3.0	85.3	2,343	72.3	69	2.5	1,999
Narowal	2.9	87.0	2,815	77.4	83	2.6	2,450
Sialkot	2.9	87.9	4,589	69.0	134	2.3	4,034
Lahore	3.3	83.5	11,389	46.3	375	1.8	9,508
Kasur	13.5	70.5	6,109	55.3	827	10.6	4,308
Nankana Sahib	4.8	76.5	2,374	45.5	113	2.8	1,815
Sheikhupura	4.4	77.8	4,488	57.2	198	3.2	3,491
Multan	2.2	63.9	5,870	34.5	126	1.2	3,750
Khanewal	5.2	70.2	4,508	43.4	234	3.2	3,163
Lodhran	5.7	62.5	2,696	36.3	153	3.3	1,684
Vehari	3.4	68.4	4,051	40.6	137	2.0	2,773
Sahiwal	9.9	75.3	4,005	55.7	396	7.3	3,014
Pakpattan	4.9	68.6	2,851	44.7	140	3.2	1,956
Okara	4.0	73.1	5,074	48.6	200	2.6	3,707
Rawalpindi	1.1	90.6	5,339	71.7	58	0.9	4,835
Attock	0.9	84.0	2,223	55.4	19	0.6	1,867
Chakwal	1.9	91.9	1,559	74.6	30	1.6	1,433
Jhelum	2.0	90.8	1,711	85.4	34	1.9	1,554
Sargodha	2.0	78.9	5,815	48.3	116	1.2	4,591
Bhakkar	3.5	68.8	2,108	62.5	75	3.2	1,450
Khushab	3.2	77.2	1,476	58.3	48	2.4	1,140
Mianwali	1.7	73.2	1,977	51.3	33	1.2	1,446
Punjab	5.1	73.6	149,210	48.9	7,545	3.4	109,769

** MICS indicator 72

**** MICS indicator 73

Table CP.10: Child disability

Children aged 2–9 years with disabilities reported by the mother or caretaker, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Children aged 2–9 years with reported disability (%)									Children aged 2–9 years with at least one reported disability (%)*	Number of children aged 2–9 years	3–9 years		2 years	
	Delay in sitting, standing or walking	Difficulty seeing, either in the daytime or at night	Apparent difficulty hearing	No understanding of instructions	Difficulty in walking, moving arms, weakness or stiffness	Have fits, become rigid, lose consciousness	Not learning to do things like other children his/ her age	No speaking / cannot be understood in words	Appears mentally backward, dull, or slow			Children whose speech is not normal (%)	Number of children aged 3–9 years	Cannot name at least one object (%)	Number of children aged 2 years
Punjab	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.3	1.2	0.8	1.1	2.0	1.1	5.2	119,796	4.2	105,845	9.5	13,951
Area of residence															
Rural	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.1	2.0	1.0	5.2	86,715	3.7	76,606	9.9	10,110
All Urban	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.7	1.0	0.7	1.3	2.1	1.2	5.5	33,080	5.3	29,239	8.6	3,842
Major City	1.0	0.6	0.9	1.5	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.9	1.2	5.2	15,617	5.1	13,752	8.7	1,865
Other Urban	0.9	0.5	1.2	1.9	0.9	0.6	1.4	2.3	1.2	5.8	17,463	5.5	15,487	8.4	1,976
Age of child															
2–4	1.2	0.5	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.2	2.6	1.0	6.1	43,251	1	29,300	2	13,951
5–6	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.7	1.2	1.8	1.1	4.8	30,918	4.2	30,918	NA	0
7–9	0.7	0.6	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.1	4.7	45,627	3.9	45,627	NA	0
Mother's education															
None	1.0	0.5	1.1	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.1	2.0	1.1	5.3	78,845	3.8	70,547	10.5	8,298
Primary	0.8	0.6	1.1	1.6	1.2	0.7	1.2	2.0	1.1	5.5	16,200	4.6	14,176	9.6	2,025
Middle	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.7	0.9	0.6	1.3	2.1	1.0	5.6	7,648	5.3	6,559	7.7	1,089
Secondary	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.0	0.7	1.1	1.7	1.2	4.9	9,855	4.7	8,423	7.2	1,432
Higher	0.8	0.5	0.9	1.6	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.8	0.7	4.4	7,107	5.0	6,011	7.3	1,096
Madrassa/NSC	4.6	0.0	0.0	13.2	4.6	0.0	4.6	4.6	4.6	13.2	67	11.9	63	0.0	4
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	56	14.7	49	8.7	7
Wealth index quintiles															
Lowest	0.9	0.5	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.2	2.2	1.1	5.6	29,682	3.7	26,412	11.0	3,270
Second	0.9	0.6	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.9	1.0	5.2	25,780	3.8	22,903	10.8	2,877
Middle	0.8	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.1	1.8	1.0	4.8	23,576	4.4	20,876	9.1	2,700
Fourth	1.2	0.7	1.2	1.6	1.1	0.7	1.3	2.2	1.3	5.5	21,736	4.4	19,053	9.3	2,683
Highest	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.6	1.0	0.7	1.1	1.7	1.0	5.0	19,021	4.8	16,600	6.8	2,421

Table CP.10: Child disability

Children aged 2–9 years with disabilities reported by the mother or caretaker, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Children aged 2–9 years with reported disability (%)									Children aged 2–9 years with at least one reported disability (%)*	Number of children aged 2–9 years	3–9 years		2 years	
	Delay in sitting, standing or walking	Difficulty seeing, either in the daytime or at night	Apparent difficulty hearing	No understanding of instructions	Difficulty in walking, moving arms, weakness or stiffness	Have fits, become rigid, lose consciousness	Not learning to do things like other children his/ her age	No speaking / cannot be understood in words	Appears mentally backward, dull, or slow			Children whose speech is not normal (%)	Number of children aged 3–9 years	Cannot name at least one object (%)	Number of children aged 2 years
Division															
Bahawalpur	1.4	0.7	1.3	1.4	1.5	0.8	1.5	2.4	1.2	6.2	15,474	3.7	13,680	9.5	1,794
D.G. Khan	0.7	0.4	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.0	2.9	1.0	6.1	11,950	4.3	10,617	13.0	1,333
Faisalabad	1.1	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.3	0.8	1.4	1.7	1.3	5.3	15,863	4.5	13,977	10.0	1,886
Gujranwala	0.6	0.6	1.4	2.1	0.8	0.6	1.1	1.8	0.9	5.5	16,899	6.6	14,902	7.7	1,997
Lahore	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.7	1.0	4.8	19,109	3.2	16,800	7.8	2,309
Multan	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.6	0.8	3.9	13,462	3.3	11,943	9.5	1,519
Rawalpindi	0.9	0.6	1.7	1.4	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.9	1.2	6.0	8,308	5.5	7,322	9.5	987
Sahiwal	1.0	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.8	1.3	0.9	3.7	9,653	3.1	8,557	9.8	1,097
Sargodha	1.1	0.5	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.6	2.9	1.2	6.0	9,078	2.9	8,048	11.8	1,030
District															
Bahawalpur	1.8	0.8	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.7	1.5	2.4	1.1	6.3	4,842	4.7	4,271	11.8	571
Bahawalnagar	1.0	0.8	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.6	1.3	2.2	1.2	5.8	4,051	3.9	3,569	7.3	482
RY Khan	1.2	0.5	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.5	2.6	1.3	6.3	6,581	2.9	5,840	9.0	741
DG Khan	0.9	0.8	1.8	2.2	1.2	1.3	1.6	2.8	1.3	7.5	2,676	5.0	2,367	18.4	308
Layyah	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.6	2.6	1.3	5.3	2,055	2.2	1,806	8.4	250
Muzaffargarh	0.6	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	3.2	0.8	5.9	5,119	5.4	4,565	12.0	555
Rajanpur	0.8	0.3	1.5	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.9	2.3	1.0	5.8	2,100	2.6	1,879	13.0	220
Faisalabad	1.1	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.4	0.7	1.5	1.6	1.3	4.6	8,454	2.8	7,441	9.2	1,013
Jhang	1.2	0.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.8	1.4	6.2	4,815	7.8	4,229	11.1	586
TT Singh	0.9	0.6	1.4	1.4	0.9	0.6	1.4	2.0	1.1	5.8	2,594	3.8	2,307	10.3	287
Gujranwala	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.6	0.9	3.7	5,269	4.0	4,647	7.5	622
Gujrat	0.7	0.7	3.3	1.4	0.7	0.6	1.5	2.5	1.1	6.9	2,769	4.8	2,403	9.5	366
Hafizabad	0.5	0.2	0.6	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.0	2.7	1,298	1.4	1,166	7.0	133
M. Bahauddin	0.7	0.3	0.9	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.9	4.6	1,849	1.9	1,648	6.7	201
Narowal	0.8	0.9	1.6	2.3	1.3	1.2	1.5	3.4	1.3	8.5	2,145	19.5	1,893	11.5	252
Sialkot	0.4	0.5	1.4	5.0	0.5	0.2	1.3	0.9	0.6	6.8	3,568	8.4	3,145	5.1	423

Table CP.10: Child disability

Children aged 2–9 years with disabilities reported by the mother or caretaker, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Children aged 2–9 years with reported disability (%)									Children aged 2–9 years with at least one reported disability (%)*	Number of children aged 2–9 years	3–9 years		2 years	
	Delay in sitting, standing or walking	Difficulty seeing, either in the daytime or at night	Apparent difficulty hearing	No understanding of instructions	Difficulty in walking, moving arms, weakness or stiffness	Have fits, become rigid, lose consciousness	Not learning to do things like other children his/ her age	No speaking / cannot be understood in words	Appears mentally backward, dull, or slow			Children whose speech is not normal (%)	Number of children aged 3–9 years	Cannot name at least one object (%)	Number of children aged 2 years
Lahore	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.8	1.1	4.6	8,626	3.4	7,559	8.9	1,067
Kasur	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.7	2.9	2.5	0.7	1.2	0.9	4.8	5,003	2.4	4,409	4.3	594
Nankana Sahib	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.5	1.5	0.8	0.8	1.7	1.0	4.9	1,935	2.8	1,689	12.2	246
Sheikhupura	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.9	1.2	0.7	1.8	2.2	1.1	5.1	3,545	4.0	3,142	7.0	403
Multan	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.4	2.2	4,451	1.5	3,992	6.2	459
Khanewal	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.1	2.1	0.9	4.2	3,644	6.1	3,206	9.9	438
Lodhran	1.3	0.6	1.1	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.4	3.0	1.7	7.4	2,261	2.3	1,984	15.5	277
Vehari	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.7	3.5	3,106	3.3	2,760	8.4	346
Sahiwal	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.4	0.8	0.3	0.9	1.1	1.5	4.9	3,244	5.4	2,885	10.9	359
Pakpattan	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.7	1.4	0.7	2.1	2,205	2.3	1,975	16.8	230
Okara	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.7	1.5	0.5	3.7	4,204	1.8	3,698	5.8	507
Rawalpindi	0.9	0.8	2.4	2.0	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.9	1.2	6.9	4,112	7.8	3,629	10.2	483
Attock	1.1	0.4	1.2	1.2	1.4	0.7	1.3	1.6	1.6	5.7	1,665	4.4	1,472	8.0	193
Chakwal	1.0	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.4	1.8	1.0	4.5	1,183	2.6	1,037	8.3	146
Jhelum	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.8	0.8	2.3	0.8	5.1	1,349	2.3	1,183	10.7	165
Sargodha	1.1	0.4	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.5	2.9	1.2	5.6	4,743	2.5	4,196	10.2	547
Bhakkar	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.2	2.2	1.2	5.4	1,592	3.1	1,419	12.5	172
Khushab	1.0	0.1	0.2	1.2	1.2	0.6	1.4	1.4	1.0	3.9	1,136	2.2	1,006	19.9	130
Mianwali	1.2	0.7	1.9	2.4	1.9	1.6	2.3	4.3	1.5	8.9	1,607	4.5	1,427	9.9	181
Punjab	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.3	1.2	0.8	1.1	2.0	1.1	5.2	119,796	4.2	105,845	9.5	13,951

*** MICS indicator 101**

[1] Per cent is based on children 3–4 years of age

[2] Per cent is based on children 2 years of age only

RH

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Table RH.1: Use of contraception

Currently married women aged 15–49 years who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Not using any method (%)	Forms of contraception used by currently married women (%)															Number of currently married women
		Female sterilisation	Male sterilisation	Pill	IUD	Injection	Condom	Foam/ jelly	LAM	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Total	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method *	
Punjab	67.8	7.7	0.1	2.4	3.7	2.5	8.6	0.1	2.3	2.2	2.4	0.2	100	25.1	7.1	32.2	83,389
Area of residence																	
Rural	71.9	7.1	0.1	2.4	3.5	2.7	6.0	0.1	2.4	1.7	2.1	0.2	100	21.7	6.3	28.1	57,270
All Urban	58.7	9.2	0.2	2.4	4.2	2.1	14.3	0.0	2.2	3.4	3.1	0.2	100	32.4	8.9	41.3	26,119
Major City	54.4	10.7	0.2	2.7	4.3	1.9	17.2	0.0	2.3	2.9	3.3	0.1	100	36.9	8.6	45.6	13,068
Other Urban	62.9	7.8	0.1	2.2	4.1	2.3	11.3	0.0	2.2	3.8	2.9	0.3	100	28.0	9.1	37.1	13,050
Age																	
15–19	92.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.9	0.1	3.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	100	3.6	4.0	7.6	2,656
20–24	83.0	0.3	0.0	1.1	1.6	1.9	6.1	0.0	3.7	0.9	1.2	0.1	100	11.1	5.9	17.0	11,560
25–29	73.8	1.7	0.0	2.2	3.2	2.5	9.1	0.1	3.6	1.7	1.9	0.1	100	18.8	7.4	26.2	17,953
30–34	64.2	6.9	0.1	3.0	4.5	3.2	10.5	0.1	2.9	2.1	2.3	0.1	100	28.3	7.5	35.8	15,657
35–39	58.2	12.2	0.2	3.2	5.3	3.0	10.1	0.0	1.5	2.8	3.2	0.2	100	34.0	7.7	41.8	15,226
40–44	58.8	15.0	0.2	2.7	4.5	2.3	8.9	0.1	0.6	3.4	3.4	0.3	100	33.6	7.6	41.2	11,846
45–49	62.7	16.4	0.2	2.3	3.4	1.8	6.2	0.0	0.3	3.3	3.2	0.2	100	30.2	7.0	37.3	8,491
Number of living children																	
0	99.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100	0.5	0.2	0.6	11,698
1–2	75.8	1.1	0.0	1.7	2.3	2.1	9.3	0.0	3.9	1.7	2.0	0.1	100	16.5	7.7	24.2	23,250
3–4	57.7	9.5	0.1	3.1	5.3	3.4	12.0	0.1	2.7	2.9	3.1	0.2	100	33.5	8.8	42.3	24,841
4+	54.7	16.2	0.2	3.6	5.3	3.2	8.4	0.1	1.6	3.2	3.2	0.3	100	37.0	8.3	45.3	23,516
Missing	69.1	8.3	1.9	3.5	6.2	0.0	5.8	0.0	1.8	1.9	1.5	0.0	100	25.7	5.2	30.9	82
Mother's Education																	
None	70.9	8.8	0.1	2.5	3.3	2.5	5.5	0.1	2.2	2.0	2.0	0.2	100	22.8	6.3	29.1	49,137
Primary	64.5	7.5	0.1	2.4	4.1	2.7	10.5	0.1	2.5	2.5	2.8	0.2	100	27.4	8.0	35.5	12,486
Middle	64.2	6.6	0.0	2.2	3.8	2.5	11.4	0.0	2.8	2.9	3.3	0.1	100	26.7	9.1	35.8	6,268
Secondary	62.3	5.7	0.1	2.6	4.2	2.5	14.1	0.0	2.5	2.7	3.0	0.2	100	29.3	8.3	37.7	8,563
Higher	61.2	4.5	0.1	1.9	5.0	1.9	17.4	0.0	2.5	2.4	3.0	0.1	100	30.8	8.0	38.8	6,858
Madrassa/NSC	59.9	1.7	1.8	0.0	1.4	1.2	15.3	0.0	0.0	5.9	12.9	0.0	100	21.3	18.8	40.1	48
Missing/DK	50.4	12.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	18.4	0.0	3.1	13.0	0.0	0.0	100	33.4	16.1	49.6	28

Table RH.1: Use of contraception

Currently married women aged 15–49 years who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Not using any method (%)	Forms of contraception used by currently married women (%)															Number of currently married women
		Female sterilisation	Male sterilisation	Pill	IUD	Injection	Condom	Foam/ jelly	LAM	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Total	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method *	
Wealth index quintiles																	
Lowest	81.0	5.6	0.1	2.3	2.0	2.4	2.7	0.1	1.6	1.0	1.2	0.2	100	15.1	3.9	19.0	16,312
Second	72.8	7.3	0.1	2.5	3.6	2.6	4.5	0.1	2.6	1.9	1.8	0.1	100	20.8	6.4	27.2	16,197
Middle	66.6	8.2	0.1	2.5	4.1	2.6	7.8	0.1	2.9	2.2	2.7	0.2	100	25.3	8.0	33.4	16,342
Fourth	63.1	8.3	0.1	2.4	4.3	2.8	10.5	0.0	2.6	2.9	2.8	0.2	100	28.4	8.5	36.9	16,968
Highest	56.5	9.2	0.1	2.3	4.5	2.0	16.7	0.1	2.0	3.1	3.4	0.2	100	34.9	8.6	43.5	17,570
Division																	
Bahawalpur	78.7	6.8	0.1	2.1	2.6	2.0	3.6	0.1	1.1	1.8	1.0	0.1	100	17.2	4.1	21.3	9,683
D.G. Khan	79.0	6.6	0.1	2.7	3.6	2.7	2.0	0.0	0.4	1.2	1.6	0.1	100	17.7	3.3	21.0	6,859
Faisalabad	64.0	9.3	0.2	2.4	3.3	2.4	9.9	0.1	3.8	3.0	1.6	0.1	100	27.5	8.5	36.0	11,680
Gujranwala	60.7	6.3	0.1	2.4	4.3	2.9	12.1	0.0	3.3	3.7	3.9	0.2	100	28.2	11.1	39.3	11,940
Lahore	59.6	9.7	0.1	2.2	4.2	1.5	12.3	0.0	2.7	2.5	4.8	0.3	100	30.0	10.3	40.4	13,917
Multan	73.9	7.9	0.1	3.2	3.3	2.4	4.6	0.2	2.0	1.7	0.6	0.2	100	21.6	4.4	26.1	9,069
Rawalpindi	62.0	8.3	0.1	2.7	4.0	3.7	13.3	0.1	2.1	1.5	2.2	0.1	100	32.2	5.8	38.0	7,362
Sahiwal	73.2	7.6	0.1	1.4	3.7	3.0	6.4	0.0	1.4	1.8	1.5	0.1	100	22.1	4.7	26.8	6,500
Sargodha	69.4	5.3	0.1	2.3	4.3	3.1	8.5	0.0	2.7	1.4	2.5	0.3	100	23.7	7.0	30.6	6,379
District																	
Bahawalpur	73.0	9.4	0.0	2.6	2.8	2.2	4.2	0.2	1.8	1.5	1.9	0.2	100	21.5	5.5	27.0	3,155
Bahawalnagar	77.2	7.1	0.2	1.8	2.7	1.7	4.1	0.0	1.5	2.8	0.8	0.1	100	17.5	5.3	22.8	2,698
RY Khan	84.6	4.4	0.2	1.9	2.3	2.0	2.7	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.5	0.1	100	13.4	2.0	15.4	3,831
DG Khan	82.1	5.2	0.1	2.4	4.0	2.2	2.0	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.5	0.1	100	15.8	2.1	17.9	1,542
Layyah	73.3	8.8	0.0	1.9	4.5	3.4	2.2	0.1	0.6	1.3	3.6	0.3	100	20.9	5.8	26.7	1,311
Muzaffargarh	76.8	7.5	0.2	3.5	3.5	3.0	2.1	0.0	0.5	1.2	1.5	0.1	100	19.9	3.4	23.2	2,884
Rajanpur	87.0	3.5	0.1	1.8	2.2	1.9	1.7	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.0	100	11.3	1.7	13.0	1,121
Faisalabad	55.9	11.4	0.3	2.5	3.7	2.8	12.6	0.0	4.8	3.8	2.0	0.2	100	33.3	10.7	44.1	6,348
Jhang	79.1	6.2	0.2	2.3	2.9	1.4	5.1	0.1	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.1	100	18.1	2.9	20.9	3,427
TT Singh	63.5	8.1	0.0	2.1	3.1	2.6	9.4	0.1	5.0	3.9	2.1	0.2	100	25.3	11.2	36.5	1,906
Gujranwala	60.5	6.6	0.1	2.2	3.6	2.2	12.0	0.1	4.0	5.9	2.5	0.3	100	26.8	12.7	39.5	3,749
Gujrat	62.9	5.7	0.0	1.9	6.0	4.3	14.0	0.0	1.2	1.7	2.3	0.0	100	32.0	5.2	37.1	2,241
Hafizabad	69.0	7.7	0.1	1.8	2.4	1.9	9.5	0.0	0.5	2.1	4.9	0.1	100	23.4	7.6	31.0	881
M. Bahauddin	58.7	5.0	0.0	3.0	5.8	4.2	11.7	0.0	4.8	2.0	4.4	0.4	100	29.7	11.6	41.3	1,273
Narowal	74.0	4.1	0.1	2.2	3.5	2.4	9.0	0.0	1.1	2.6	0.8	0.1	100	21.4	4.6	26.0	1,337
Sialkot	50.1	7.5	0.2	3.1	4.4	2.6	13.5	0.0	5.6	4.2	8.4	0.4	100	31.4	18.6	49.9	2,458

Table RH.1: Use of contraception

Currently married women aged 15–49 years who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Not using any method (%)	Forms of contraception used by currently married women (%)															Number of currently married women
		Female sterilisation	Male sterilisation	Pill	IUD	Injection	Condom	Foam/ jelly	LAM	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Total	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method *	
District																	
Lahore	55.4	11.1	0.1	2.6	4.7	1.6	15.7	0.0	1.7	2.2	4.9	0.1	100	35.7	8.9	44.6	7,006
Kasur	61.6	7.4	0.1	2.3	4.5	1.1	9.2	0.0	5.2	2.8	5.1	0.7	100	24.6	13.8	38.4	3,170
Nankana Sahib	66.9	7.8	0.1	1.9	3.2	1.7	8.4	0.0	2.8	2.8	4.1	0.3	100	23.1	10.0	33.1	1,306
Sheikhupura	65.2	9.4	0.1	1.4	3.1	1.7	8.9	0.0	2.3	3.0	4.6	0.2	100	24.6	10.1	34.8	2,436
Multan	75.6	8.1	0.0	3.0	3.0	2.1	6.0	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.0	100	22.4	2.0	24.4	3,038
Khanewal	75.8	10.2	0.1	1.9	2.9	1.4	3.3	0.0	0.8	2.8	0.6	0.3	100	19.7	4.4	24.2	2,408
Lodhran	76.9	6.2	0.1	3.4	3.6	1.8	2.9	0.7	2.0	1.0	1.1	0.4	100	18.6	4.5	23.1	1,511
Vehari	67.3	6.4	0.1	5.0	3.8	4.2	5.3	0.1	4.9	2.4	0.5	0.0	100	24.9	7.8	32.7	2,113
Sahiwal	63.9	10.6	0.1	1.3	4.3	4.0	9.2	0.0	2.5	3.8	0.2	0.0	100	29.5	6.6	36.1	2,256
Pakpattan	80.7	6.2	0.0	1.9	3.0	2.4	4.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	100	17.8	1.5	19.3	1,476
Okara	76.8	5.8	0.1	1.3	3.6	2.5	5.2	0.0	1.2	0.5	3.1	0.1	100	18.4	4.8	23.2	2,767
Rawalpindi	58.8	9.4	0.0	2.6	3.4	3.4	15.5	0.1	1.9	2.2	2.7	0.1	100	34.4	6.8	41.2	3,677
Attock	63.0	7.3	0.0	3.8	4.8	5.0	12.3	0.1	1.7	0.7	1.1	0.2	100	33.4	3.6	37.0	1,437
Chakwal	71.5	6.7	0.0	1.9	4.8	3.3	6.3	0.0	3.4	0.3	1.8	0.0	100	23.0	5.5	28.5	1,131
Jhelum	61.9	7.3	0.3	2.5	4.2	3.2	14.9	0.3	2.0	1.3	2.3	0.0	100	32.5	5.6	38.1	1,117
Sargodha	60.1	6.6	0.2	2.6	5.5	2.9	12.3	0.0	3.5	1.6	4.2	0.5	100	30.1	9.8	39.9	3,401
Bhakkar	80.0	4.3	0.1	2.4	3.2	3.3	4.0	0.0	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.0	100	17.3	2.7	20.0	1,003
Khushab	80.7	4.8	0.0	1.2	3.6	1.9	3.0	0.0	3.0	1.5	0.2	0.0	100	14.5	4.8	19.3	889
Mianwali	79.5	2.9	0.0	2.2	2.3	4.5	4.9	0.0	1.9	1.3	0.6	0.0	100	16.8	3.7	20.5	1,087
Punjab	67.8	7.7	0.1	2.4	3.7	2.5	8.6	0.1	2.3	2.2	2.4	0.2	100	25.1	7.1	32.2	83,389

*** MICS indicator 21; MDG indicator 19C**

Table RH.1A: Contraceptive drop out

Married women aged 15–49 years who used contraception previously but do not currently, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Percentage of women ever used but are not currently using contraceptives (dropout)	Number of women	Reason for discontinuing contraception											Number of women who ever used but are not currently using contraceptives
			Religious reasons	Want another child	Want of son	Contraceptive products too expensive	Woman/ husband is ill	Terminated temporarily	Side effects	Menop ause	No reason/ Other	Missing	Total	
Punjab	4.3	83,389	11.3	35.8	9.3	1.0	3.5	7.3	6.2	7.3	9.5	8.7	100.0	3,601
Area of residence														
Rural	4.0	57,270	9.3	37.8	8.5	1.1	3.7	8.2	8.2	5.8	8.6	8.9	100.0	2,268
All Urban	5.1	26,119	14.7	32.5	10.6	0.9	3.3	5.8	3.0	9.6	11.1	8.4	100.0	1,333
Major City	4.6	13,068	13.1	29.1	11.0	0.1	3.2	7.0	2.1	11.6	11.2	11.6	100.0	595
Other Urban	5.7	13,050	16.0	35.2	10.3	1.5	3.4	5.0	3.7	8.1	11.0	5.9	100.0	739
Number of living children														
0	3.6	11,698	0.6	11.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.3	15.1	421
1-2	5.1	23,250	2.3	15.4	2.8	0.1	0.4	2.3	1.0	1.8	2.0	2.4	30.4	1,174
3-4	4.6	24,841	3.2	7.0	3.9	0.2	1.1	3.3	2.2	2.5	3.2	2.8	29.5	1,150
4+	3.6	23,516	5.2	2.4	1.5	0.7	2.0	1.6	2.9	2.7	3.6	2.2	24.8	846
Missing	11.6	82	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	10
Mother's Education														
None	3.6	49,137	13.3	31.8	8.8	1.8	5.1	5.2	8.1	7.2	10.2	8.6	100.0	1,786
Primary	4.8	12,486	9.7	38.2	9.4	0.2	2.5	6.8	5.7	8.4	8.4	10.7	100.0	603
Middle	5.5	6,268	11.6	38.1	10.6	1.1	1.0	12.7	4.0	5.8	10.3	4.7	100.0	343
Secondary	5.6	8,563	9.9	41.3	10.5	0.0	1.9	10.7	4.5	7.9	6.3	6.9	100.0	476
Higher	5.7	6,858	6.1	42.5	9.0	0.0	1.6	9.9	2.0	6.3	10.9	11.7	100.0	391
Madrasa/NSC	0.0	48	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Missing/DK	5.4	28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2
Wealth index quintiles														
Lowest	3.1	16,312	13.9	36.6	8.3	3.3	6.3	0.3	10.1	3.7	8.7	8.8	100.0	511
Second	3.6	16,197	9.6	28.6	9.5	1.8	4.7	3.0	8.6	9.5	14.4	10.1	100.0	586
Middle	4.5	16,342	12.7	41.2	9.2	0.5	3.4	4.8	6.4	6.8	8.8	6.2	100.0	728
Fourth	5.2	16,968	10.0	38.8	8.5	0.5	2.3	13.3	4.4	6.5	6.8	8.8	100.0	881
Highest	5.1	17,570	11.2	32.9	10.5	0.2	2.5	10.2	4.1	8.9	9.9	9.6	100.0	895

Table RH.1A: Contraceptive drop out (Contd)

Percentage of married women aged 15-49 years who ever used but are not currently using a contraceptive method by reasons for nonuse, MICS Punjab, 2007-08

	Percentage of women ever used but are not currently using contraceptives	Number of women	Reason for discontinuing contraception										Total	Number of women who ever used but are not currently using
			Religious reasons	Want another child	Want a son	Contraceptive products too expensive	Woman/ husband is ill	Terminated temporarily	Side effects	Menopause	No reason/Other	Missing		
Punjab	4.3	83,389	11.3	35.8	9.3	1.0	3.5	7.3	6.2	7.3	9.5	8.7	100.0	3,601
Division														
Bahawalpur	3.5	9,683	7.1	26.6	4.2	1.7	10.7	3.4	12.3	3.5	18.4	12.0	100.0	340
D.G. Khan	4.9	6,859	14.5	26.7	6.4	3.2	8.4	2.5	16.4	6.5	10.7	4.7	100.0	334
Faisalabad	3.9	11,680	15.6	39.6	16.1	0.6	5.1	5.2	1.9	0.9	8.6	6.3	100.0	458
Gujranwala	10.4	11,940	7.2	41.8	9.7	0.4	0.5	12.8	4.0	8.4	5.9	9.2	100.0	1,238
Lahore	3.2	13,917	15.0	32.7	7.8	0.5	3.5	3.7	4.7	12.2	13.1	6.8	100.0	452
Multan	2.7	9,069	15.9	30.1	10.5	2.7	4.4	0.7	3.6	12.1	6.8	13.2	100.0	242
Rawalpindi	2.4	7,362	15.1	38.2	4.0	0.6	1.8	9.6	3.6	8.9	5.0	13.3	100.0	179
Sahiwal	2.0	6,500	5.5	42.5	9.8	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.8	18.6	10.3	100.0	127
Sargodha	3.6	6,379	20.2	22.8	10.5	0.3	3.7	3.1	14.5	3.5	15.6	5.8	100.0	232
District														
Bahawalpur	4.1	3,155	14.7	30.0	6.4	0.0	17.3	5.3	6.5	2.9	4.3	12.6	100.0	128
Bahawalnagar	2.3	2,698	5.1	17.1	1.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	46.3	25.3	100.0	63
RY Khan	3.9	3,831	1.8	28.0	3.6	2.3	10.0	3.5	22.5	5.1	17.7	5.5	100.0	149
DG Khan	4.7	1,542	18.3	23.5	5.9	0.0	4.0	3.3	6.0	6.4	24.4	8.2	100.0	73
Layyah	3.0	1,311	6.0	40.5	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3	17.9	11.1	9.2	100.0	40
Muzaffargarh	6.5	2,884	15.1	24.0	6.1	4.9	11.9	2.9	23.2	4.1	5.7	2.1	100.0	187
Rajanpur	3.1	1,121	11.2	35.5	10.4	4.4	8.9	1.2	11.4	7.8	3.5	5.6	100.0	34
Faisalabad	3.9	6,348	6.3	48.8	16.2	0.0	3.2	8.6	3.7	1.1	6.6	5.6	100.0	250
Jhang	2.9	3,427	11.3	35.1	18.7	3.4	17.3	2.1	0.0	1.9	2.5	7.7	100.0	98
TT Singh	5.8	1,906	35.1	25.9	14.3	0.0	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	16.1	6.5	100.0	110
Gujranwala	8.0	3,749	19.3	39.2	11.3	0.4	1.9	9.0	8.9	3.4	3.3	3.3	100.0	300
Gujrat	5.3	2,241	3.4	14.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	52.3	3.0	1.2	8.3	14.5	100.0	119
Hafizabad	4.6	881	7.2	37.5	28.4	1.7	0.0	2.6	0.0	9.6	7.5	5.4	100.0	40
M Bahauddin	10.3	1,273	1.8	33.1	9.3	0.6	0.8	12.5	0.0	4.2	5.1	32.6	100.0	132
Narowal	12.8	1,337	10.3	34.0	9.4	1.3	0.0	2.4	5.0	25.2	9.0	3.4	100.0	172
Sialkot	19.4	2,458	1.6	55.3	9.0	0.0	0.0	10.1	2.5	8.4	5.9	7.1	100.0	476
Lahore	2.9	7,006	23.4	15.0	7.8	0.0	7.1	3.9	5.0	11.0	16.0	10.8	100.0	206
Kasur	3.8	3,170	6.7	53.8	3.9	0.6	1.4	2.4	5.3	14.1	10.9	0.8	100.0	122
Nankana	3.2	1,306	2.6	27.7	13.9	0.0	0.0	7.1	5.2	20.8	12.2	10.4	100.0	42
Sheikhupura	3.4	2,436	15.7	37.0	13.0	1.5	0.0	4.4	2.7	7.8	10.5	7.4	100.0	82

Table RH.1A: Contraceptive drop out (Contd)

Percentage of married women aged 15-49 years who ever used but are not currently using a contraceptive method by reasons for nonuse, MICS Punjab, 2007-08

	Percentage of women ever used but are not currently using contraceptives	Number of women	Reason for discontinuing contraception										Total	Number of women who ever used but are not currently using
			Religious reasons	Want another child	Want a son	Contraceptive products too expensive	Woman/ husband is ill	Terminated temporarily	Side effects	Menopause	No reason/Other	Missing		
Multan	2.4	3,038	25.6	17.1	15.3	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	28.4	5.9	5.1	100.0	71
Khanewal	1.6	2,408	9.0	28.2	7.2	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	14.9	23.0	100.0	39
Lodhran	3.6	1,511	15.4	10.1	9.4	0.0	11.5	0.0	14.9	1.0	4.1	33.7	100.0	54
Vehari	3.7	2,113	11.4	51.6	8.8	3.8	3.9	1.9	2.0	6.4	5.7	4.6	100.0	78
Sahiwal	3.1	2,256	9.0	44.9	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.8	19.1	12.7	100.0	69
Pakpattan	2.6	1,476	0.0	36.2	0.0	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.0	21.9	11.7	100.0	38
Okara	0.7	2,767	0.0	41.9	45.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.8	0.0	100.0	20
Rawalpindi	2.8	3,677	16.0	41.9	2.9	0.3	0.9	7.9	0.7	13.2	4.8	11.3	100.0	105
Attock	2.5	1,437	10.4	44.2	3.9	2.3	4.9	8.8	8.2	2.9	5.0	9.5	100.0	35
Chakwal	0.7	1,131	20.3	13.5	21.7	0.0	6.6	0.0	23.1	0.0	14.8	0.0	100.0	8
Jhelum	2.8	1,117	15.6	24.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	19.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	29.3	100.0	32
Sargodha	4.4	3,401	21.7	22.4	8.6	0.0	1.8	3.8	17.8	4.6	16.4	3.1	100.0	149
Bhakkar	3.0	1,003	10.4	30.7	15.4	3.7	25.0	0.0	6.8	0.0	5.6	2.4	100.0	30
Khushab	1.5	889	0.0	26.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.9	50.9	100.0	13
Mianwali	3.6	1,087	24.3	17.4	24.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	16.8	15.9	100.0	39

Table RH.2: Unwilling pregnancy

Pregnant women aged 15–49 years who wished to get pregnant, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Desire to get pregnant (%)					
	Now	Later	Did not want more children	Missing	Un-willing pregnancy (%)	Number of pregnant women
Punjab	67.0	21.2	4.3	7.6	25.5	9,272
Area of residence						
Rural	68.2	20.9	4.3	6.6	25.2	6,764
All Urban	63.7	22.0	4.3	10.0	26.3	2,508
Major City	63.0	22.0	3.9	11.1	25.9	1,260
Other Urban	64.4	22.0	4.7	8.9	26.7	1,248
Number of living children						
0	91.3	2.4	0.2	6.1	2.6	2,585
1–2	65.7	26.1	1.4	6.8	27.5	3,584
3–4	52.2	31.6	7.2	9.0	38.8	2,068
4+	40.1	29.7	19.3	10.9	49.0	1,021
Missing	40.2	59.8	0.0	0.0	59.8	14
Mother's Education						
None	65.2	22.3	5.3	7.2	27.6	5,051
Primary	66.9	21.3	3.7	8.1	25.0	1,565
Middle	70.8	19.1	3.3	6.8	22.4	846
Secondary	69.4	18.7	3.1	8.8	21.9	983
Higher	70.8	19.2	1.7	8.3	20.9	814
Madrassa/NSC	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10
Missing/DK	66.5	33.5	0.0	0.0	33.5	2
Wealth index quintiles						
Lowest	67.5	20.1	5.3	7.1	25.4	2,091
Second	66.8	22.8	4.2	6.2	27.0	1,849
Middle	62.6	24.5	5.6	7.3	30.1	1,851
Fourth	69.5	18.8	3.1	8.6	21.9	1,914
Highest	68.5	19.6	3.1	8.8	22.7	1,567
Division						
Bahawalpur	63.1	24.5	4.8	7.5	29.4	1,187
D.G. Khan	62.7	25.5	4.6	7.3	30.0	861
Faisalabad	68.5	19.3	4.6	7.7	23.8	1,350
Gujranwala	66.7	22.8	4.2	6.3	27.0	1,233
Lahore	69.3	18.7	4.1	7.9	22.8	1,602
Multan	67.3	19.0	3.4	10.3	22.4	923
Rawalpindi	68.1	20.9	4.6	6.4	25.5	574
Sahiwal	69.9	18.2	3.6	8.4	21.8	800
Sargodha	66.4	22.9	4.9	5.7	27.9	741
Punjab	67.0	21.2	4.3	7.6	25.5	9,272

Table RH.2: Unwilling pregnancy (cont.)

Pregnant women aged 15–49 years who wished to get pregnant, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Desire to get pregnant (%)				Un-willing pregnancy (%)	Number of pregnant women
	Now	Later	Did not want more children	Missing		
Punjab	67.0	21.2	4.3	7.6	25.5	9,272
District						
Bahawalpur	61.6	23.8	4.6	10.0	28.4	361
Bahawalnagar	61.3	28.9	3.5	6.3	32.5	329
RY Khan	65.5	22.2	5.9	6.5	28.0	497
DG Khan	58.8	29.2	4.5	7.5	33.7	213
Layyah	71.7	16.5	0.7	11.1	17.2	154
Muzaffargarh	59.2	29.5	5.6	5.7	35.2	335
Rajanpur	66.6	20.6	6.0	6.8	26.7	159
Faisalabad	65.7	21.0	4.1	9.2	25.1	724
Jhang	75.4	14.7	4.9	5.0	19.6	426
TT Singh	63.7	23.0	5.6	7.7	28.6	200
Gujranwala	71.7	18.9	4.9	4.4	23.9	425
Gujrat	71.3	25.5	1.2	1.9	26.8	189
Hafizabad	45.5	27.4	9.0	18.1	36.4	78
Mandi Bahauddin	52.6	30.7	3.7	13.0	34.4	138
Narowal	68.9	22.0	2.2	6.9	24.2	190
Sialkot	67.6	21.8	5.7	4.9	27.5	213
Lahore	64.3	21.0	3.3	11.4	24.3	738
Kasur	80.4	14.6	3.6	1.4	18.2	424
Nankana Sahib	72.1	13.3	3.2	11.4	16.4	157
Sheikhupura	63.9	22.1	7.4	6.5	29.6	283
Multan	67.3	19.9	4.9	7.9	24.8	254
Khanewal	60.1	19.6	2.6	17.7	22.2	286
Lodhran	64.1	22.3	4.2	9.4	26.5	195
Vehari	81.5	13.2	2.0	3.3	15.2	187
Sahiwal	74.2	13.7	4.6	7.4	18.4	260
Pakpattan	65.8	25.1	3.8	5.2	29.0	178
Okara	68.8	17.9	2.8	10.5	20.7	363
Rawalpindi	67.8	18.1	6.0	8.1	24.1	301
Attock	72.8	20.4	3.4	3.3	23.8	96
Chakwal	52.4	36.6	6.5	4.4	43.1	79
Jhelum	77.0	17.5	0.0	5.6	17.5	99
Sargodha	69.0	22.5	4.1	4.5	26.5	405
Bhakkar	71.6	17.4	9.0	1.9	26.5	112
Khushab	69.9	19.5	6.1	4.5	25.6	106
Mianwali	49.5	32.7	3.1	14.7	35.8	119
Punjab	67.0	21.2	4.3	7.6	25.5	9,272

Table RH.3: Antenatal care

Persons providing antenatal care to women aged 15–49 who gave birth in the preceding two years, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Antenatal care provider (%)**										
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Lady Health Visitor	Lady Health Worker	Traditional birth attendant	Relative/ Friend	Other /missing	No antenatal care received (%)	Total (%)	Any skilled personnel (%)*	Number of women who gave birth in the preceding two years
Punjab	41.2	6.6	4.9	0.8	26.4	0.4	2.3	17.4	100	52.7	29,696
Area of residence											
Rural	33.6	6.7	5.2	0.7	29.5	0.5	2.2	21.6	100	45.5	21,425
All Urban	60.8	6.4	4.0	0.9	18.5	0.2	2.5	6.6	100	71.3	8,271
Major City	69.4	5.9	2.6	0.7	14.0	0.1	2.8	4.4	100	77.9	3,970
Other Urban	52.9	6.8	5.4	1.2	22.7	0.2	2.2	8.6	100	65.1	4,301
Age											
15–19	34.9	9.3	3.8	0.9	25.9	0.3	2.2	22.5	100	48.0	882
20–24	45.8	7.1	5.1	0.9	23.2	0.4	2.0	15.4	100	58.0	6,011
25–29	44.5	6.7	4.9	0.8	24.3	0.4	2.3	16.0	100	56.1	9,876
30–34	41.2	6.4	5.4	0.7	26.4	0.4	2.1	17.4	100	53.0	6,926
35–39	35.7	5.8	4.3	0.5	31.6	0.4	2.2	19.4	100	45.9	4,033
40–44	26.1	6.5	4.7	0.7	35.2	0.6	2.7	23.5	100	37.3	1,434
45–49	18.5	3.7	3.1	1.1	38.7	1.1	5.9	27.8	100	25.3	533
Mother's Education											
None	25.4	6.5	4.8	0.8	34.6	0.6	2.2	25.1	100	36.7	17,183
Primary	45.8	9.9	6.1	0.9	23.4	0.2	2.0	11.7	100	61.8	4,474
Middle	58.4	7.8	5.2	0.8	17.8	0.1	2.5	7.3	100	71.4	2,294
Secondary	72.0	5.3	5.3	0.7	10.4	0.1	2.3	3.9	100	82.6	3,174
Higher	85.3	2.6	2.9	0.4	4.1	0.1	2.9	1.7	100	90.7	2,539
Madrassa/ NSC	71.5	6.8	6.1	0.0	8.6	0.0	0.0	7.0	100	84.4	17
Missing/DK	37.3	0.0	9.7	0.0	34.3	0.0	0.0	18.7	100	47.0	14
Wealth index quintiles											
Lowest	16.0	3.8	4.0	0.5	40.8	0.9	2.2	31.8	100	23.7	6,935
Second	27.3	7.5	5.5	1.0	32.8	0.5	2.2	23.2	100	40.3	6,096
Middle	38.8	9.6	5.9	0.9	26.2	0.3	2.1	16.1	100	54.3	5,845
Fourth	55.6	8.3	6.3	0.9	18.4	0.0	2.0	8.5	100	70.1	5,674
Highest	78.3	4.2	2.9	0.5	8.4	0.1	2.9	2.7	100	85.4	5,146
Division											
Bahawalpur	33.4	4.8	2.4	0.4	28.1	0.1	1.5	29.1	100	40.7	3,708
D.G. Khan	35.5	1.6	4.7	0.6	23.5	1.1	1.8	31.3	100	41.7	2,825
Faisalabad	42.8	6.4	5.0	0.6	28.1	0.2	3.7	13.2	100	54.2	4,087
Gujranwala	48.1	12.0	9.0	1.0	17.8	0.1	2.0	9.9	100	69.1	4,144
Lahore	46.1	10.4	2.6	0.5	26.1	0.1	2.1	12.0	100	59.1	4,870
Multan	34.2	4.4	4.4	1.2	35.4	0.0	2.2	18.0	100	43.1	3,062
Rawalpindi	63.1	2.7	4.1	1.3	20.0	0.8	3.2	4.9	100	69.8	2,186
Sahiwal	30.3	6.1	4.5	0.5	39.5	0.1	1.8	17.1	100	41.0	2,523
Sargodha	34.8	5.7	8.5	1.3	20.1	1.8	2.1	25.9	100	48.9	2,290
Punjab	41.2	6.6	4.9	0.8	26.4	0.4	2.3	17.4	100	52.7	29,696

Table RH.3: Antenatal care (cont.)

Persons providing antenatal care to women aged 15–49 who gave birth in the preceding two years, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Antenatal care provider (%)**										
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Lady Health Visitor	Lady Health Worker	Traditional birth attendant	Relative/ Friend	Other/ missing	No antenatal care received (%)	Total (%)	Any skilled personnel (%)*	Number of women who gave birth in the preceding two years
Punjab	41.2	6.6	4.9	0.8	26.4	0.4	2.3	17.4	100	52.7	29,696
District											
Bahawalpur	35.7	5.9	1.7	0.5	30.7	0.4	1.4	23.8	100	43.3	1,065
Bahawalnagar	32.7	4.0	1.7	0.3	38.6	0.1	2.0	20.5	100	38.4	1,003
RY Khan	32.4	4.6	3.4	0.4	20.1	0.0	1.3	37.9	100	40.4	1,640
DG Khan	33.7	0.8	8.9	1.2	21.5	2.5	1.7	29.6	100	43.5	636
Layyah	29.3	2.3	6.0	0.2	25.3	0.1	0.2	36.7	100	37.6	511
Muzaffargarh	39.7	1.9	2.8	0.8	23.1	0.4	2.7	28.6	100	44.4	1,209
Rajanpur	33.9	0.8	2.4	0.0	25.1	2.2	1.2	34.4	100	37.1	469
Faisalabad	50.9	6.2	4.2	0.6	22.7	0.0	4.0	11.3	100	61.4	2,219
Jhang	28.0	4.8	6.8	0.8	41.4	0.7	2.9	14.6	100	39.6	1,216
TT Singh	42.8	9.8	4.2	0.3	21.7	0.1	3.9	17.2	100	56.9	652
Gujranwala	46.0	17.6	5.6	0.7	18.1	0.2	1.8	10.0	100	69.2	1,294
Gujrat	70.0	6.5	8.5	1.5	8.0	0.1	2.8	2.7	100	85.0	765
Hafizabad	48.3	1.6	6.0	1.0	21.2	0.0	1.7	20.2	100	55.9	337
M.Bahauddin	39.9	5.3	14.2	1.0	23.4	0.6	1.9	13.9	100	59.3	418
Narowal	41.8	13.7	8.8	1.3	18.5	0.0	3.7	12.3	100	64.3	548
Sialkot	39.0	15.2	13.7	0.9	21.8	0.0	0.7	8.8	100	67.9	783
Lahore	64.3	6.7	2.3	0.7	16.1	0.1	2.9	6.8	100	73.4	2,165
Kasur	21.6	11.9	2.9	0.4	38.2	0.0	0.8	24.2	100	36.4	1,325
Nankana	33.6	13.8	2.9	0.9	36.5	0.1	2.7	9.3	100	50.4	522
Sheikhupura	45.7	15.5	2.4	0.3	26.4	0.2	1.6	8.0	100	63.5	858
Multan	35.1	4.8	3.7	1.6	45.5	0.0	2.0	7.2	100	43.6	902
Khanewal	33.5	3.1	7.6	0.3	34.5	0.1	1.5	19.3	100	44.3	846
Lodhran	39.9	3.9	2.0	1.1	16.5	0.0	2.7	34.1	100	45.7	566
Vehari	29.7	6.0	3.6	1.7	38.6	0.0	2.9	17.4	100	39.3	749
Sahiwal	39.5	5.6	7.4	0.8	42.5	0.0	2.0	2.2	100	52.5	876
Pakpattan	28.5	4.8	2.9	0.1	35.9	0.0	2.1	25.7	100	36.1	588
Okara	23.8	7.3	3.0	0.4	39.1	0.3	1.5	24.5	100	34.2	1,058
Rawalpindi	70.3	2.1	2.3	1.3	14.1	0.8	3.2	5.9	100	74.6	1,101
Attock	50.8	1.9	5.2	1.3	32.0	0.4	2.9	5.5	100	57.9	378
Chakwal	52.2	3.2	7.5	0.6	28.8	1.1	4.0	2.6	100	62.9	377
Jhelum	65.6	5.1	4.8	2.3	15.9	0.6	2.4	3.4	100	75.5	330
Sargodha	41.9	9.2	3.0	1.2	18.5	0.7	1.9	23.8	100	54.0	1,160
Bhakkar	17.3	2.6	18.7	2.4	13.1	2.5	1.6	41.9	100	38.6	399
Khushab	43.4	1.9	4.5	0.2	39.6	1.6	1.7	7.0	100	49.9	323
Mianwali	24.9	1.5	17.2	1.5	16.4	4.2	3.4	31.0	100	43.6	409
Punjab	41.2	6.6	4.9	0.8	26.4	0.4	2.3	17.4	100	52.7	29,696

* Skilled health personnel includes doctors, nurses/ midwives and Lady Health Visitor

Table RH.5: Assistance during delivery

Type of attendant at delivery for women aged 15–49 who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Birth attendant (%)											
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Lady Health Visitor	Lady Health Worker	Traditional birth attendant	Relative/ friend	Other/ missing	No attendant (%)	Total (%)	Any skilled personnel (%)*	Delivered in health facility (%)**	Number of women who gave birth in preceding two years
Punjab	32.8	6.0	3.8	0.6	54.5	1.0	1.0	0.4	100	42.6	38.3	29,696
Area of residence												
Rural	24.9	6.0	3.7	0.5	62.3	1.2	0.9	0.5	100	34.7	31.2	21,425
All Urban	53.2	5.9	3.9	0.7	34.5	0.4	1.2	0.2	100	63.0	56.5	8,271
Major City	65.2	4.9	2.5	0.6	25.0	0.2	1.5	0.0	100	72.6	66.8	3,970
Other Urban	42.1	6.8	5.1	0.8	43.3	0.6	0.8	0.4	100	54.1	47.0	4,301
Age												
15–19	22.9	9.9	2.4	0.8	61.7	1.2	0.9	0.2	100	35.2	33.9	882
20–24	35.4	6.2	3.8	0.5	51.7	0.9	1.2	0.2	100	45.5	40.7	6,011
25–29	35.7	6.5	4.1	0.7	51.1	0.8	0.8	0.4	100	46.3	41.4	9,876
30–34	33.8	5.5	4.0	0.6	54.0	1.0	0.9	0.4	100	43.3	38.6	6,926
35–39	28.8	5.1	3.3	0.3	59.5	1.2	1.3	0.6	100	37.2	34.0	4,033
40–44	21.3	5.5	3.1	0.7	67.5	1.1	0.5	0.5	100	29.9	25.8	1,434
45–49	14.6	3.3	1.9	0.1	74.3	2.3	2.5	1.0	100	19.8	20.3	533
Mother's Education												
None	18.1	5.6	3.3	0.5	69.6	1.4	0.9	0.5	100	27.1	24.1	17,183
Primary	34.7	8.3	5.0	0.6	49.6	0.5	1.0	0.4	100	47.9	42.7	4,474
Middle	45.9	7.9	4.3	0.9	39.5	0.5	0.9	0.2	100	58.1	52.4	2,294
Secondary	62.4	5.5	4.3	0.7	25.8	0.2	1.1	0.0	100	72.2	65.3	3,174
Higher	79.9	3.3	3.7	0.5	11.1	0.1	1.2	0.2	100	86.9	79.6	2,539
Madrassa/ NSC	60.6	6.8	0.0	0.0	32.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	67.4	62.5	17
Missing/ DK	31.3	4.2	2.4	0.0	62.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	37.9	31.3	14
Wealth index quintiles												
Lowest	9.3	3.4	2.5	0.3	80.6	2.3	0.8	0.8	100	15.3	14.2	6,935
Second	18.5	6.6	3.6	0.6	68.2	1.0	1.1	0.4	100	28.7	26.1	6,096
Middle	29.0	8.5	4.2	0.8	55.7	0.7	0.7	0.4	100	41.7	35.8	5,845
Fourth	44.8	7.1	5.7	0.7	40.2	0.3	1.0	0.1	100	57.6	51.0	5,674
Highest	72.4	4.7	3.1	0.5	17.8	0.1	1.3	0.1	100	80.2	73.7	5,146
Division												
Bahawalpur	21.3	5.2	1.6	0.3	69.2	1.0	0.9	0.5	100	28.1	25.7	3,708
D.G. Khan	14.9	1.5	3.6	0.2	75.2	3.4	0.7	0.4	100	20.0	17.4	2,825
Faisalabad	37.3	6.2	4.5	0.4	49.9	0.3	1.0	0.3	100	48.0	43.2	4,087
Gujranwala	39.0	10.2	5.6	1.0	42.8	0.3	0.7	0.3	100	54.9	46.8	4,144
Lahore	41.6	8.0	1.8	0.5	46.7	0.4	1.0	0.0	100	51.4	47.4	4,870
Multan	26.1	4.8	4.1	0.8	62.7	0.1	1.2	0.2	100	35.1	32.0	3,062
Rawalpindi	55.2	2.9	3.3	0.8	34.8	1.3	1.5	0.3	100	61.4	56.4	2,186
Sahiwal	27.8	6.2	4.3	0.3	60.5	0.3	0.6	0.2	100	38.2	34.7	2,523
Sargodha	28.4	4.9	6.7	0.7	52.9	3.4	1.3	1.6	100	40.1	35.7	2,290
Punjab	32.8	6.0	3.8	0.6	54.5	1.0	1.0	0.4	100	42.6	38.3	29,696

Table RH.5: Assistance during delivery (cont.)

Type of attendant at delivery for women aged 15–49 who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Birth attendant (%)											
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Lady Health Visitor	Lady Health Worker	Traditional birth attendant	Relative/ friend	Other/ missing	No attendant (%)	Total (%)	Any skilled personnel (%)*	Delivered in health facility (%)**	Number of women who gave birth in preceding two years
Punjab	32.8	6.0	3.8	0.6	54.5	1.0	1.0	0.4	100	42.6	38.3	29,696
District												
Bahawalpur	21.3	5.5	0.4	0.6	69.9	1.1	0.8	0.2	100	27.3	24.0	1,065
Bahawalnagar	22.8	4.2	1.8	0.2	69.4	0.5	0.9	0.2	100	28.8	27.3	1,003
RY Khan	20.4	5.6	2.2	0.2	68.5	1.2	1.1	0.9	100	28.1	25.8	1,640
DG Khan	14.8	0.6	6.6	0.4	71.1	6.2	0.0	0.4	100	21.9	19.8	636
Layyah	16.8	2.8	6.0	0.1	72.0	1.2	1.0	0.0	100	25.6	22.3	511
Muzaffargarh	16.1	1.8	2.0	0.2	76.4	1.9	1.1	0.5	100	19.9	16.8	1,209
Rajanpur	10.2	0.6	0.9	0.2	81.4	6.0	0.3	0.4	100	11.7	10.1	469
Faisalabad	46.3	6.4	3.7	0.4	41.9	0.0	1.2	0.1	100	56.4	50.5	2,219
Jhang	22.1	5.1	7.6	0.5	62.6	0.9	0.8	0.5	100	34.7	31.9	1,216
TT Singh	35.3	7.4	1.6	0.0	53.9	0.1	1.1	0.5	100	44.4	39.7	652
Gujranwala	38.7	15.3	5.1	0.9	39.2	0.0	0.2	0.6	100	59.1	50.9	1,294
Gujrat	58.6	6.5	2.5	1.9	29.1	0.3	0.9	0.1	100	67.7	60.2	765
Hafizabad	35.0	1.7	4.8	2.3	53.2	0.8	2.2	0.0	100	41.5	36.5	337
M. Bahauddin	24.6	3.8	6.4	0.7	62.4	1.1	1.0	0.0	100	34.8	31.1	418
Narowal	32.2	7.3	5.4	1.1	52.1	0.2	1.1	0.6	100	44.8	33.3	548
Sialkot	34.7	14.7	9.4	0.0	40.6	0.0	0.4	0.2	100	58.7	49.1	783
Lahore	59.7	5.1	1.4	0.5	31.3	0.3	1.7	0.0	100	66.1	61.9	2,165
Kasur	18.7	8.6	1.5	0.5	70.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	100	28.9	25.6	1,325
Nankana Sahib	31.3	10.8	2.3	0.3	53.8	0.3	1.1	0.0	100	44.4	41.4	522
Sheikhupura	37.7	12.8	2.9	0.4	45.5	0.4	0.4	0.0	100	53.4	47.9	858
Multan	29.2	5.3	4.3	0.9	58.9	0.1	1.3	0.0	100	38.8	35.1	902
Khanewal	26.5	3.2	6.5	0.7	62.0	0.1	1.1	0.1	100	36.1	30.7	846
Lodhran	24.4	5.2	0.9	0.3	66.8	0.0	1.2	1.1	100	30.5	28.3	566
Vehari	23.2	5.9	3.8	1.1	64.8	0.0	1.3	0.0	100	32.9	32.5	749
Sahiwal	36.0	6.5	7.2	0.4	48.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	100	49.8	43.8	876
Pakpattan	19.3	6.2	1.9	0.1	71.2	0.6	0.7	0.0	100	27.4	25.4	588
Okara	25.6	5.9	3.1	0.4	64.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	100	34.6	32.2	1,058
Rawalpindi	63.6	2.2	1.7	0.9	28.4	1.0	1.9	0.3	100	67.5	65.1	1,101
Attock	40.4	1.7	4.5	0.5	50.6	1.3	0.7	0.2	100	46.7	42.1	378
Chakwal	47.7	3.5	6.8	0.5	37.6	1.7	1.9	0.3	100	57.9	51.2	377
Jhelum	52.8	6.1	3.1	1.0	34.5	1.7	0.4	0.4	100	62.0	50.1	330
Sargodha	34.5	8.0	2.2	0.6	52.1	1.3	1.0	0.2	100	44.8	40.0	1,160
Bhakkar	14.1	2.9	16.7	1.8	54.6	2.4	0.5	7.0	100	33.7	26.3	399
Khushab	36.8	1.9	3.4	0.0	52.7	2.5	2.0	0.7	100	42.1	40.4	323
Mianwali	18.4	0.5	12.4	0.5	53.7	10.7	2.5	1.3	100	31.2	28.7	409
Punjab	32.8	6.0	3.8	0.6	54.5	1.0	1.0	0.4	100	42.6	38.3	29,696

*** MICS indicator 4; MDG indicator 17**

**** MICS indicator 5**

* Skilled health personnel includes doctors, nurses/ midwives and Lady Health Visitor

Table RH.5A: Postnatal care provider

Persons providing postnatal care to women aged 15–49 who gave birth in the preceding two years, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Postnatal care provider (%)										
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Lady Health Visitor	Lady Health Worker	Traditional birth attendant	Relative/ Friend	Other/ missing	No postnatal care received (%)	Total (%)	Any skilled personnel (%)*	Number of women who gave birth in the preceding two years
Punjab	31.7	5.6	3.6	0.7	51.8	1.0	1.6	4.0	100	40.9	29,696
Area of residence											
Rural	23.8	5.6	3.5	0.7	59.0	1.2	1.4	4.8	100	32.9	21,425
All Urban	52.2	5.5	3.9	0.7	33.3	0.5	2.0	1.8	100	61.6	8,271
Major City	64.2	4.7	2.6	0.6	23.9	0.3	2.5	1.2	100	71.4	3,970
Other Urban	41.1	6.4	5.1	0.8	42.0	0.8	1.5	2.4	100	52.6	4,301
Age											
15–19	21.9	9.2	2.3	0.9	57.5	1.2	1.3	5.7	100	33.3	882
20–24	34.1	5.6	3.7	0.7	48.4	1.2	1.8	4.5	100	43.4	6,011
25–29	34.8	6.0	3.9	0.8	48.8	0.9	1.3	3.5	100	44.7	9,876
30–34	32.6	5.2	3.8	0.6	51.6	1.0	1.5	3.9	100	41.6	6,926
35–39	27.8	4.9	3.0	0.5	57.0	1.0	1.9	4.0	100	35.7	4,033
40–44	20.1	5.1	3.0	0.8	64.0	1.0	1.5	4.5	100	28.1	1,434
45–49	14.6	3.2	2.0	0.0	70.0	2.5	2.7	5.0	100	19.8	533
Mother's Education											
None	17.4	5.3	3.1	0.5	66.0	1.4	1.5	4.8	100	25.8	17,183
Primary	33.7	7.7	4.7	0.8	47.7	0.7	1.1	3.7	100	46.0	4,474
Middle	44.8	7.4	4.3	1.1	37.1	0.8	1.3	3.2	100	56.5	2,294
Secondary	60.3	5.2	4.3	0.9	24.5	0.5	1.8	2.5	100	69.8	3,174
Higher	77.6	2.9	3.5	0.7	10.9	0.2	2.7	1.4	100	84.0	2,539
Madrassa/NSC	60.6	6.8	0.0	0.0	32.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	67.4	17
Missing/DK	31.3	4.2	2.4	0.0	55.1	0.0	0.0	7.0	100	37.9	14
Wealth index quintiles											
Lowest	8.8	3.2	2.4	0.3	75.8	2.2	1.2	6.1	100	14.4	6,935
Second	17.5	6.2	3.4	0.6	65.4	1.2	1.6	4.1	100	27.1	6,096
Middle	28.1	7.8	4.0	0.8	53.2	0.8	1.2	4.0	100	39.9	5,845
Fourth	43.4	6.6	5.4	1.0	38.2	0.5	1.5	3.5	100	55.4	5,674
Highest	70.6	4.4	3.1	0.6	17.0	0.2	2.5	1.6	100	78.1	5,146
Division											
Bahawalpur	20.4	4.9	1.6	0.3	66.9	1.1	1.0	3.8	100	26.9	3,708
D.G. Khan	14.5	1.3	3.4	0.3	65.2	2.9	0.7	11.8	100	19.2	2,825
Faisalabad	35.1	5.6	3.9	0.6	46.2	0.5	2.7	5.4	100	44.7	4,087
Gujranwala	36.3	9.1	5.4	1.7	39.4	0.4	1.7	6.1	100	50.8	4,144
Lahore	41.3	7.4	1.8	0.4	46.4	0.2	1.1	1.4	100	50.5	4,870
Multan	25.7	4.7	4.1	0.8	62.5	0.2	1.7	0.2	100	34.6	3,062
Rawalpindi	54.2	2.7	3.1	0.8	33.1	1.2	1.8	3.1	100	60.0	2,186
Sahiwal	27.7	5.8	4.0	0.3	59.7	0.1	0.5	1.9	100	37.5	2,523
Sargodha	27.6	5.1	6.6	0.7	50.5	4.5	3.1	2.0	100	39.2	2,290
Punjab	31.7	5.6	3.6	0.7	51.8	1.0	1.6	4.0	100	40.9	29,696

Table RH.5A: Postnatal care provider (cont.)

Persons providing postnatal care to women aged 15–49 who gave birth in the preceding two years, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Postnatal care provider (%)										
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Lady Health Visitor	Lady Health Worker	Traditional birth attendant	Relative/ Friend	Other/ missing	No postnatal care received (%)	Total (%)	Any skilled personnel (%)*	Number of women who gave birth in the preceding two years
Punjab	31.7	5.6	3.6	0.7	51.8	1.0	1.6	4.0	100	40.9	29,696
District											
Bahawalpur	20.3	5.1	0.5	0.5	66.0	1.7	0.9	5.0	100	25.9	1,065
Bahawalnagar	22.1	4.3	1.8	0.2	69.6	0.6	1.1	0.4	100	28.2	1,003
RY Khan	19.5	5.1	2.2	0.2	65.8	1.0	1.0	5.2	100	26.8	1,640
DG Khan	13.8	0.8	6.3	0.5	67.1	6.1	0.5	5.0	100	20.8	636
Layyah	17.2	2.6	5.9	0.0	71.3	0.8	0.7	1.5	100	25.6	511
Muzaffargarh	15.4	1.4	1.8	0.3	62.1	1.3	0.6	17.2	100	18.6	1,209
Rajanpur	10.1	0.6	0.8	0.2	63.6	5.1	1.1	18.5	100	11.5	469
Faisalabad	43.2	5.7	3.0	0.7	37.1	0.1	3.4	6.8	100	51.9	2,219
Jhang	21.2	5.0	6.7	0.5	60.0	1.4	1.4	3.7	100	32.9	1,216
TT Singh	33.8	6.5	1.7	0.1	51.1	0.2	2.8	3.9	100	42.0	652
Gujranwala	34.3	12.6	4.4	0.3	30.5	0.1	0.5	17.3	100	51.3	1,294
Gujrat	56.3	5.9	2.9	4.8	27.5	0.2	1.4	1.0	100	65.1	765
Hafizabad	33.6	1.5	4.3	4.5	48.9	0.3	5.9	1.0	100	39.4	337
M.Bahauddin	24.1	4.3	6.0	0.7	63.0	1.2	0.8	0.0	100	34.4	418
Narowal	30.6	7.3	5.5	1.5	52.3	0.3	1.3	1.1	100	43.4	548
Sialkot	31.7	13.8	9.4	0.4	40.0	0.8	2.7	1.2	100	54.9	783
Lahore	59.7	4.8	1.4	0.4	31.1	0.2	1.5	1.0	100	65.8	2,165
Kasur	18.4	8.4	1.3	0.5	69.2	0.0	0.3	1.9	100	28.1	1,325
Nankana	30.5	9.5	2.1	0.3	52.5	0.2	2.6	2.3	100	42.1	522
Sheikhupura	36.8	11.4	3.4	0.4	46.0	0.4	0.6	1.0	100	51.6	858
Multan	29.4	5.1	4.2	0.9	59.3	0.1	0.9	0.1	100	38.7	902
Khanewal	26.3	3.1	6.5	0.6	61.4	0.1	1.8	0.2	100	35.9	846
Lodhran	23.0	5.1	0.9	0.6	66.1	0.3	3.5	0.6	100	29.0	566
Vehari	22.8	6.0	3.5	1.2	64.7	0.5	1.3	0.1	100	32.2	749
Sahiwal	36.1	5.9	6.7	0.4	47.3	0.0	0.8	2.8	100	48.7	876
Pakpattan	18.9	5.6	1.9	0.1	70.1	0.6	0.5	2.3	100	26.5	588
Okara	25.6	5.9	2.9	0.4	64.2	0.0	0.2	0.8	100	34.4	1,058
Rawalpindi	63.1	2.0	1.6	1.0	27.5	1.1	2.0	1.6	100	66.7	1,101
Attock	38.6	1.5	4.1	0.5	46.2	1.2	0.6	7.4	100	44.1	378
Chakwal	47.7	3.3	6.8	0.4	36.9	1.5	1.5	1.9	100	57.8	377
Jhelum	49.7	5.7	3.1	0.6	32.1	1.2	2.9	4.7	100	58.5	330
Sargodha	33.3	8.3	2.2	0.7	49.9	4.1	1.0	0.4	100	43.9	1,160
Bhakkar	14.2	2.8	16.7	1.7	53.3	2.6	0.0	8.7	100	33.7	399
Khushab	36.9	1.9	3.4	0.0	50.8	2.2	3.5	1.3	100	42.2	323
Mianwali	16.9	0.6	11.6	0.4	49.0	9.4	11.7	0.6	100	29.0	409
Punjab	31.7	5.6	3.6	0.7	51.8	1.0	1.6	4.0	100	40.9	29,696

* Skilled health personnel includes doctors, nurses/ midwives and Lady Health Visitor

HA

HIV/ AIDS

Table HA.1: Knowledge of preventing HIV/ AIDS transmission

Women aged 15–49 years who know the three main ways of preventing HIV transmission, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Heard of AIDS (%)	Number of women	Knowledge of means of preventing HIV transmission (%)			Knowledge of all three ways	Knowledge of at least two ways	No way known	Number of women who think a person can do something to avoid AIDS
			Safe sex	Safe blood transfusion	Disposable syringe				
Punjab	29.5	86,148	23.0	20.9	21.7	18.0	22.2	74.7	22,470
Area of residence									
Rural	19.7	59,052	14.1	12.8	13.4	10.5	13.6	83.9	9,887
All Urban	50.9	27,095	42.3	38.6	39.8	34.4	40.9	54.6	12,583
Major City	54.7	13,576	47.4	43.6	44.7	39.8	46.0	50.0	6,892
Other Urban	47.1	13,519	37.2	33.5	34.9	29.1	35.7	59.2	5,691
Age									
15–19	18.5	2,678	13.0	11.5	11.6	8.8	12.1	84.9	425
20–24	31.6	11,685	24.2	22.3	22.8	18.9	23.5	73.1	3,230
25–29	34.3	18,205	27.6	24.8	25.5	21.5	26.4	70.1	5,613
30–34	31.6	16,011	24.7	22.7	23.3	19.5	23.9	72.7	4,487
35–39	27.7	15,764	21.4	19.3	20.3	16.8	20.6	76.4	3,835
40–44	26.3	12,694	20.1	18.2	19.6	15.9	19.5	77.6	2,892
45–49	24.5	9,251	18.7	17.5	18.3	14.9	18.6	79.1	1,988
Education of household head									
None	10.3	50,997	6.1	5.5	5.7	4.2	5.8	92.7	3,954
Primary	32.9	12,869	22.5	20.1	21.5	16.2	21.5	73.6	3,546
Middle	51.2	6,423	39.4	34.8	36.5	29.3	37.7	56.3	2,917
Secondary	71.0	8,775	60.3	54.9	56.9	48.3	58.6	34.8	5,826
Higher	90.8	7,001	84.6	79.3	80.1	73.2	82.9	12.1	6,191
Madrassa/NSC	56.6	52	44.0	41.0	43.7	38.3	43.5	53.1	25
Missing/DK	39.8	31	27.7	28.1	34.3	24.0	31.8	65.7	12
Wealth index quintiles									
Lowest	3.9	16,825	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.1	1.6	97.6	440
Second	11.8	16,749	6.6	6.0	6.2	4.3	6.4	91.8	1,461
Middle	22.7	16,903	15.2	13.7	14.4	10.9	14.6	82.2	3,152
Fourth	40.3	17,513	30.7	27.5	28.8	23.2	29.4	65.6	6,216
Highest	65.6	18,159	57.2	52.9	54.4	47.9	55.9	39.3	11,201
Division									
Bahawalpur	18.2	9,973	11.5	9.2	9.6	7.0	9.9	86.6	1,415
D.G. Khan	22.0	6,981	14.9	12.5	12.5	10.3	13.2	83.7	1,198
Faisalabad	29.5	12,137	22.0	19.9	20.4	16.6	21.4	75.7	3,036
Gujranwala	37.1	12,343	29.0	24.9	27.0	22.0	27.4	68.5	4,078
Lahore	33.8	14,332	29.2	27.0	27.7	24.8	28.4	69.2	4,524
Multan	20.1	9,327	16.6	16.0	16.0	13.7	16.7	81.7	1,757
Rawalpindi	48.1	7,701	41.3	39.1	40.3	34.3	41.3	54.8	3,494
Sahiwal	22.3	6,750	17.0	18.3	17.6	14.0	18.5	79.6	1,392
Sargodha	30.0	6,604	19.3	17.0	19.2	14.2	17.9	76.7	1,576
Punjab	29.5	86,148	23.0	20.9	21.7	18.0	22.2	74.7	22,470

Table HA.1: Knowledge of preventing HIV transmission (cont.)

Women aged 15–49 years who know the three main ways of preventing HIV transmission, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Heard of AIDS (%)	Number of women	Knowledge of means of preventing HIV transmission (%)			Knowledge of all three ways	Knowledge of at least two ways	No way known	Number of women who think a person can do something to avoid AIDS
			Safe sex	Safe blood transfusion	Disposable syringe				
Punjab	29.5	86,148	23.0	20.9	21.7	18.0	22.2	74.7	22,470
District									
Bahawalpur	20.0	3,261	12.4	8.6	9.1	6.9	9.3	86.1	481
Bahawalnagar	16.1	2,771	12.2	11.3	11.8	9.2	12.0	85.9	395
RY Khan	18.2	3,941	10.3	8.3	8.6	5.6	9.0	87.4	540
DG Khan	21.9	1,568	16.6	16.5	14.6	13.1	16.5	81.9	289
Layyah	24.0	1,318	16.4	13.5	13.6	12.3	14.3	83.1	228
Muzaffargarh	24.2	2,962	15.2	12.0	13.1	9.8	13.4	82.9	545
Rajanpur	14.4	1,133	9.8	6.9	6.9	5.6	7.1	89.0	136
Faisalabad	35.2	6,612	26.2	24.0	24.3	20.3	25.7	71.6	1,915
Jhang	18.1	3,561	13.4	11.0	12.3	9.0	12.5	84.8	576
TT Singh	30.7	1,964	23.5	22.2	22.2	17.9	23.2	73.2	546
Gujranwala	38.8	3,858	27.5	20.0	23.8	17.8	24.0	70.6	1,253
Gujrat	47.6	2,314	38.9	35.4	38.4	32.4	38.0	57.6	1,002
Hafizabad	22.2	911	17.7	17.6	17.7	15.4	17.7	80.2	181
M.Bahauddin	24.1	1,318	17.7	14.9	14.6	8.7	16.0	77.6	303
Narowal	23.6	1,375	14.4	16.0	16.5	11.8	16.4	81.3	268
Sialkot	44.2	2,568	39.9	35.3	37.0	33.7	38.0	59.4	1,070
Lahore	46.8	7,263	42.4	39.1	40.1	36.4	41.3	56.2	3,239
Kasur	14.3	3,233	11.3	10.0	10.1	8.9	10.2	87.7	408
Nankana Sahib	21.5	1,342	17.9	16.5	16.8	15.0	17.1	81.1	261
Sheikhupura	27.5	2,494	20.2	19.4	20.6	16.6	20.4	76.9	616
Multan	22.9	3,116	20.5	19.5	19.1	17.2	20.1	78.2	685
Khanewal	16.6	2,467	13.8	13.3	12.0	10.9	13.2	85.0	378
Lodhran	11.8	1,557	7.5	5.3	6.1	4.1	6.4	91.7	150
Vehari	25.9	2,188	20.8	22.0	23.2	18.6	23.0	75.7	544
Sahiwal	29.3	2,345	23.0	25.1	21.6	18.4	24.6	73.2	629
Pakpattan	13.3	1,552	12.2	12.1	12.3	11.5	12.4	87.2	198
Okara	21.4	2,853	14.6	16.0	17.3	11.7	16.8	80.6	564
Rawalpindi	59.5	3,831	52.3	49.8	51.1	43.4	52.7	42.9	2,196
Attock	28.7	1,501	23.1	18.7	19.9	15.5	20.7	74.6	387
Chakwal	35.7	1,188	33.5	33.5	32.4	31.2	33.5	65.3	411
Jhelum	48.6	1,181	36.9	36.4	39.1	31.8	38.4	57.9	501
Sargodha	30.0	3,546	16.0	14.5	18.6	11.2	15.8	77.9	821
Bhakkar	24.8	1,019	18.4	12.7	11.0	9.4	13.5	80.7	201
Khushab	28.9	923	28.1	28.3	28.3	27.9	28.3	71.5	263
Mianwali	35.6	1,116	23.1	19.2	20.9	16.9	20.0	73.7	291
Punjab	29.5	86,148	23.0	20.9	21.7	18.0	22.2	74.7	22,470

Table HA.5: Attitudes toward people living with HIV/ AIDS

Women aged 15–49 years who have heard of AIDS and express discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV/AIDS, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Women who (%):						
	Would not care for a family member who was sick with AIDS	If a family member had HIV would want to keep it a secret	Believe that a teacher with HIV should not be allowed to work	Would not buy food from a person with HIV/AIDS	Agree with at least one discriminatory statement	Agree with none of the discriminatory statements*	Number of women who have heard of AIDS
Punjab	1.1	23.5	24.0	24.1	43.3	56.7	25,409
Area of residence							
Rural	1.4	25.7	26.5	27.1	47.5	52.5	11,617
All Urban	0.8	21.7	21.8	21.5	39.8	60.2	13,792
Major City	0.5	16.5	18.8	18.6	32.7	67.3	7,424
Other Urban	1.3	27.7	25.3	24.8	48.1	51.9	6,368
Age							
15–19	1.4	24.4	24.7	25.9	43.2	56.8	496
20–24	1.3	22.5	23.5	24.0	41.7	58.3	3,697
25–29	1.0	23.0	21.6	21.5	41.6	58.4	6,236
30–34	1.0	23.7	24.0	24.5	43.4	56.6	5,053
35–39	1.1	23.8	25.6	25.6	44.5	55.5	4,366
40–44	1.3	25.2	25.8	25.4	46.0	54.0	3,295
45–49	1.2	23.3	25.0	25.0	44.3	55.7	2,266
Education of household head							
None	1.7	28.3	37.4	38.0	58.0	42.0	5,253
Primary	1.3	25.2	29.8	30.0	49.0	51.0	4,234
Middle	1.0	22.8	25.2	25.0	43.8	56.2	3,289
Secondary	1.0	21.6	19.6	19.5	38.4	61.6	6,234
Higher	0.7	20.8	12.6	12.5	31.9	68.1	6,357
Madrassa/NSC	0.0	18.3	17.8	22.2	37.5	62.5	30
Missing/DK	0.0	16.8	24.4	24.4	41.2	58.8	12
Wealth index quintiles							
Lowest	2.3	27.6	43.3	44.5	60.3	39.7	651
Second	2.1	27.8	37.1	38.2	56.8	43.2	1,968
Middle	1.5	26.8	30.2	30.5	50.5	49.5	3,834
Fourth	1.1	24.8	25.8	25.7	46.7	53.3	7,052
Highest	0.8	20.8	17.6	17.5	35.8	64.2	11,904
Division							
Bahawalpur	0.6	26.7	38.2	37.9	57.4	42.6	1,816
D.G. Khan	3.5	26.6	39.3	39.8	57.7	42.3	1,539
Faisalabad	1.7	15.9	28.4	28.1	40.8	59.2	3,576
Gujranwala	1.4	36.3	17.8	18.4	50.8	49.2	4,578
Lahore	0.4	10.8	22.6	22.3	31.8	68.2	4,839
Multan	0.9	30.8	18.5	18.4	45.8	54.2	1,872
Rawalpindi	0.7	23.6	15.3	15.7	35.2	64.8	3,707
Sahiwal	1.5	26.6	20.9	20.5	40.3	59.7	1,503
Sargodha	0.6	24.3	32.2	32.9	50.0	50.0	1,978
Punjab	1.1	23.5	24.0	24.1	43.3	56.7	25,409

Table HA.5: Attitudes toward people living with HIV/ AIDS (cont.)

Women aged 15–49 years who have heard of AIDS and express discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV/ AIDS, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Women who (%):						
	Would not care for a family member who was sick with AIDS	If a family member had HIV would want to keep it a secret	Believe that a teacher with HIV should not be allowed to work	Would not buy food from a person with HIV/ AIDS	Agree with at least one discriminatory statement	Agree with none of the discriminatory statements*	Number of women who have heard of AIDS
Punjab	1.1	23.5	24.0	24.1	43.3	56.7	25,409
District							
Bahawalpur	0.9	24.4	43.4	43.3	60.8	39.2	651
Bahawalnagar	0.2	39.7	32.5	29.6	60.6	39.4	447
RY Khan	0.7	20.6	37.0	38.1	52.2	47.8	719
DG Khan	3.1	20.3	37.8	37.1	54.9	45.1	344
Layyah	1.2	25.4	27.5	27.0	44.8	55.2	317
Muzaffargarh	5.1	29.2	47.5	49.0	65.0	35.0	715
Rajanpur	1.2	31.3	29.2	29.8	57.0	43.0	163
Faisalabad	1.8	13.1	26.5	25.8	36.8	63.2	2,327
Jhang	1.6	16.9	33.1	32.0	43.2	56.8	646
TT Singh	1.3	25.6	31.1	32.8	53.4	46.6	602
Gujranwala	1.4	31.6	24.7	27.0	53.3	46.7	1,498
Gujrat	1.1	40.5	14.5	13.9	53.9	46.1	1,101
Hafizabad	1.8	38.6	10.9	9.7	46.9	53.1	203
Mandi Bahauddin	1.4	59.8	8.7	8.6	65.9	34.1	318
Narowal	0.6	43.9	13.8	12.0	52.9	47.1	324
Sialkot	1.7	29.2	16.8	17.3	40.3	59.7	1,136
Lahore	0.2	9.0	18.5	18.1	26.7	73.3	3,401
Kasur	1.4	24.3	27.2	26.8	44.3	55.7	463
Nankana Sahib	0.2	11.7	37.9	39.0	46.8	53.2	288
Sheikhupura	0.6	10.1	33.8	33.4	42.3	57.7	687
Multan	0.4	30.8	22.6	23.7	48.8	51.2	713
Khanewal	1.5	38.5	18.9	19.0	51.8	48.2	409
Lodhran	1.1	25.5	33.5	35.6	56.6	43.4	183
Vehari	1.0	26.8	8.2	5.8	34.1	65.9	566
Sahiwal	1.6	30.4	29.9	29.0	49.8	50.2	687
Pakpattan	0.9	23.7	8.8	8.7	30.2	69.8	207
Okara	1.6	23.2	14.9	15.0	33.0	67.0	610
Rawalpindi	0.4	26.7	13.5	14.1	35.6	64.4	2,278
Attock	0.7	28.9	24.6	25.6	51.0	49.0	431
Chakwal	1.1	7.7	9.1	9.5	16.4	83.6	424
Jhelum	1.4	19.3	19.6	19.5	35.3	64.7	574
Sargodha	0.7	9.3	28.4	28.9	38.3	61.7	1,062
Bhakkar	0.5	34.4	26.7	24.1	58.2	41.8	252
Khushab	0.2	56.4	41.7	44.2	63.1	36.9	267
Mianwali	1.0	36.7	39.6	41.7	67.1	32.9	397
Punjab	1.1	23.5	24.0	24.1	43.3	56.7	25,409

*** MICS indicator 86**

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Table HC.5: Unemployment rate

Distribution of population 15 years and above who are unemployed, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Employed (%)	Unemployed and seeking job (%)	Total (%)	Number of household members 15+ years in active labour force
Punjab	93.2	6.8	100	163,215
Area				
Rural	93.7	6.3	100	109,371
All Urban	92.3	7.7	100	53,844
Major City	92.9	7.1	100	27,684
Other Urban	91.7	8.3	100	26,160
Sex				
Male	93.7	6.3	100.0	109,371
Female	92.3	7.7	100.0	53,844
Age Group				
15–24	80.3	19.7	100	43,425
23–34	95.3	4.7	100	39,887
35–44	99.0	1.0	100	33,172
45–54	99.2	0.8	100	23,096
55–64	99.4	0.6	100.0	15,120
65–74	99.8	0.2	100.0	6,703
75+	99.7	0.3	100.0	1,799
Wealth index quintiles				
Lowest	95.4	4.6	100.0	31,992
Second	93.7	6.3	100.0	32,123
Middle	92.9	7.1	100.0	31,817
Fourth	92.1	7.9	100.0	32,693
Highest	92.0	8.0	100.0	34,590
Division				
Bahawalpur	95.4	4.6	100.0	18,708
D.G. Khan	94.3	5.7	100.0	12,304
Faisalabad	94.0	6.0	100.0	23,033
Gujranwala	90.6	9.4	100.0	22,566
Lahore	94.3	5.7	100.0	28,504
Multan	93.3	6.7	100.0	18,468
Rawalpindi	89.5	10.5	100.0	14,568
Sahiwal	94.2	5.8	100.0	12,350
Sargodha	93.0	7.0	100.0	12,715
Punjab	93.2	6.8	100.0	163,215

Table HC.5: Unemployment rate (cont.)

Distribution of population 15 years and above who are unemployed, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Employed (%)	Unemployed and seeking job (%)	Total (%)	Number of household members 15+ years in active labour force
Punjab	93.2	6.8	100.0	163,215
District				
Bahawalpur	95.0	5.0	100.0	6,285
Bahawalnagar	95.1	4.9	100.0	5,193
RY Khan	95.9	4.1	100.0	7,229
DG Khan	94.6	5.4	100.0	2,632
Layyah	90.7	9.3	100.0	2,436
Muzaffargarh	95.5	4.5	100.0	5,341
Rajanpur	94.9	5.1	100.0	1,894
Faisalabad	94.7	5.3	100.0	12,944
Jhang	93.7	6.3	100.0	6,592
TT Singh	91.8	8.2	100.0	3,497
Gujranwala	92.4	7.6	100.0	7,193
Gujrat	84.5	15.5	100.0	3,832
Hafizabad	94.6	5.4	100.0	1,690
Mandi Bahauddin	92.2	7.8	100.0	2,269
Narowal	92.5	7.5	100.0	2,691
Sialkot	89.7	10.3	100.0	4,892
Lahore	93.6	6.4	100.0	14,945
Kasur	97.3	2.7	100.0	6,310
Nankana Sahib	93.9	6.1	100.0	2,567
Sheikhupura	93.1	6.9	100.0	4,682
Multan	90.9	9.1	100.0	6,431
Khanewal	94.8	5.2	100.0	4,524
Lodhran	95.3	4.7	100.0	3,176
Vehari	93.9	6.1	100.0	4,336
Sahiwal	92.9	7.1	100.0	4,366
Pakpattan	94.5	5.5	100.0	2,992
Okara	95.1	4.9	100.0	4,992
Rawalpindi	89.9	10.1	100.0	7,142
Attock	90.4	9.6	100.0	2,983
Chakwal	87.6	12.4	100.0	2,361
Jhelum	88.6	11.4	100.0	2,082
Sargodha	93.6	6.4	100.0	6,580
Bhakkar	93.3	6.7	100.0	1,999
Khushab	87.9	12.1	100.0	1,884
Mianwali	95.1	4.9	100.0	2,252
Punjab	93.2	6.8	100.0	163,215

Table HC.6: Family member working outside village

Population working outside village or town, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Members working outside village/ town (%)	Number of household members	Place of work (%)					Number of household members working outside village/ town
			Other village/ town or district or province or overseas	District or province or overseas	Province or overseas	Overseas	DK/ missing	
Punjab	11.6	592,843	21.2	26.8	11.5	38.8	1.7	68,593
Area								
Rural	13.0	408,533	22.8	29.3	12.4	34.0	1.6	53,131
All Urban	8.4	184,310	15.6	18.3	8.6	55.1	2.4	15,462
Major City	5.5	91,185	13.3	8.7	3.7	72.3	2.0	5,005
Other Urban	11.2	93,125	16.7	22.8	10.9	47.0	2.5	10,458
Education of Household head								
None	11.1	278,608	22.3	28.7	13.0	34.0	2.0	31,007
Primary	12.4	88,006	21.6	26.7	11.8	38.6	1.3	10,890
Middle	11.8	66,293	17.8	26.1	10.2	44.6	1.4	7,823
Secondary	11.9	101,188	22.0	22.8	10.6	43.1	1.5	12,043
Higher	11.6	57,801	18.0	25.4	7.2	47.5	1.9	6,681
Madrassa/NSC	6.1	553		55.5	44.5			34
Missing/DK	29.2	393	2.7	61.0	26.4	6.9	3.0	115
Wealth index quintiles								
Lowest	6.5	118,546	31.8	37.7	17.1	9.9	3.4	7,698
Second	11.4	118,575	27.6	39.7	16.1	15.2	1.4	13,533
Middle	13.3	118,591	24.7	33.3	14.0	26.2	1.7	15,760
Fourth	14.4	118,573	17.5	19.3	9.0	52.9	1.4	17,115
Highest	12.2	118,558	9.9	10.6	4.5	73.3	1.6	14,488
Division								
Bahawalpur	11.9	67,540	28.9	28.2	18.4	21.6	2.9	8,061
D.G. Khan	7.5	48,898	19.2	26.1	20.1	32.8	1.8	3,660
Faisalabad	13.2	82,181	26.6	33.4	11.5	26.6	2.0	10,885
Gujranwala	18.7	86,945	12.7	11.8	4.6	69.4	1.5	16,233
Lahore	5.9	99,841	23.4	31.6	5.6	37.6	1.8	5,937
Multan	8.1	65,158	19.2	34.4	21.8	23.1	1.5	5,277
Rawalpindi	14.2	49,637	20.9	12.8	11.7	53.6	1.0	7,058
Sahiwal	8.3	46,298	16.1	48.5	8.7	24.9	1.8	3,844
Sargodha	16.5	46,345	26.6	41.3	13.8	17.0	1.3	7,638
Punjab	11.6	592,843	21.2	26.8	11.5	38.8	1.7	68,593

Table HC.6: Family member working outside village (cont.)

Population working outside village or town, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Members working outside village/ town (%)	Number of household members	Place of work (%)					Number of household members working outside village/ town
			Other village/ town or district or province or overseas	District or province or overseas	Province or overseas	Overseas	DK/ missing	
Punjab	11.6	592,843	21.2	26.8	11.5	38.8	1.7	68593
District								
Bahawalpur	12.1	21,540	29.2	31.1	20.9	16.2	2.7	2,609
Bahawalnagar	11.4	18,903	24.9	45.3	12.6	15.0	2.1	2,157
RY Khan	12.2	27,098	31.3	14.6	20.4	30.1	3.5	3,294
DG Khan	9.4	10,920	11.6	6.4	16.4	62.9	2.6	1,023
Layyah	6.0	9,633	23.7	26.2	20.7	28.7	0.7	575
Muzaffargarh	8.0	20,410	20.8	42.2	21.3	14.3	1.4	1,628
Rajanpur	5.5	7,935	25.1	11.9	23.5	36.9	2.7	435
Faisalabad	11.9	45,173	24.6	29.1	10.1	34.4	1.8	5,386
Jhang	11.1	23,868	21.7	44.8	17.9	12.3	3.4	2,642
TT Singh	21.7	13,140	34.9	30.9	8.0	25.0	1.2	2,857
Gujranwala	11.1	27,209	3.8	4.6	2.8	85.2	3.6	3,034
Gujrat	33.4	14,991	7.3	7.9	4.2	79.3	1.3	5,007
Hafizabad	8.6	6,689	22.2	25.5	11.2	40.2	0.9	573
Mandi Bahauddin	29.8	9,185	8.9	21.7	4.0	63.8	1.6	2,742
Narowal	15.1	10,173	26.4	31.7	12.4	28.4	1.1	1,537
Sialkot	17.9	18,698	23.9	4.5	2.6	68.8	0.3	3,341
Lahore	3.7	49,325	11.1	8.7	2.7	77.5		1,839
Kasur	6.5	23,348	27.9	56.8	7.3	7.5	0.5	1,529
Nankana Sahib	12.2	9,505	32.9	32.9	6.0	23.5	4.8	1,163
Sheikhupura	8.0	17,663	26.9	32.9	7.1	29.9	3.3	1,407
Multan	5.6	22,045	33.8	21.1	23.9	20.4	0.8	1,237
Khanewal	8.6	17,180	14.9	44.8	15.0	24.3	1.1	1,471
Lodhran	13.1	10,392	21.6	27.5	32.2	16.9	1.8	1,361
Vehari	7.8	15,542	7.1	43.1	16.1	31.4	2.3	1,209
Sahiwal	11.4	16,219	17.9	41.7	8.6	30.2	1.6	1,851
Pakpattan	6.3	10,625	2.4	58.0	11.2	27.7	0.8	670
Okara	6.8	19,454	20.5	53.2	7.6	16.1	2.5	1,323
Rawalpindi	12.9	24,356	24.3	5.3	10.9	58.9	0.7	3,148
Attock	13.9	9,945	36.3	15.6	13.3	32.4	2.4	1,380
Chakwal	11.8	7,666	6.1	24.1	17.6	52.3		904
Jhelum	21.2	7,670	9.6	18.8	8.7	62.0	0.9	1,625
Sargodha	17.8	23,920	30.4	37.2	10.8	20.4	1.2	4,248
Bhakkar	10.3	7,740	15.6	53.8	21.7	8.6	0.3	794
Khushab	20.5	6,668	34.6	32.6	14.3	17.3	1.2	1,366
Mianwali	15.4	8,017	11.3	57.5	18.5	10.1	2.6	1,231
Punjab	11.6	592,843	21.2	26.8	11.5	38.8	1.7	68,593

Table HC.7A: Main material of the floor

Main material used to construct the floor, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	No Floor (%)	Katcha floor (%)	Pacca floor (%)	Others/ Missing (%)	Number of households
Punjab	1.9	40.6	57.4	0.1	91,075
Area					
Rural	2.3	54.9	42.7	0.1	62,415
All Urban	0.9	9.5	89.4	0.1	28,660
Major City	0.4	4.0	95.5	0.2	14,483
Other Urban	1.4	15.2	83.2	0.1	14,176
Education of Household head					
None	2.7	56.9	40.4	0.1	42,516
Primary	1.8	41.2	57.0	0.1	13,194
Middle	1.6	31.6	66.7	0.0	10,072
Secondary	0.9	21.2	77.7	0.2	15,594
Higher	0.4	8.7	90.9	0.1	9,541
Madrassa/NSC	0.0	40.3	59.7	0.0	105
Missing/DK	1.8	29.3	68.9	0.0	53
Wealth index quintiles					
Lowest	4.4	90.3	5.2	0.1	19,497
Second	2.9	69.9	27.1	0.1	18,511
Middle	1.4	32.0	66.5	0.1	17,551
Fourth	0.3	4.8	94.9	0.1	17,240
Highest	0.0	0.1	99.7	0.1	18,276
Division					
Bahawalpur	1.8	57.1	41.0	0.1	9,830
D.G. Khan	2.7	64.6	32.7	0.0	7,453
Faisalabad	2.8	41.2	55.9	0.1	12,586
Gujranwala	1.6	25.1	73.1	0.1	13,103
Lahore	1.5	27.7	70.7	0.1	15,362
Multan	1.6	51.7	46.6	0.1	10,303
Rawalpindi	1.8	13.7	84.4	0.1	8,191
Sahiwal	0.9	56.4	42.7	0.0	7,115
Sargodha	2.3	47.3	50.3	0.2	7,132
Punjab	1.9	40.6	57.4	0.1	91,075

Table HC.7A: Main material of the floor (cont.)

Main material used to construct the floor(percent), Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	No Floor	Katcha floor	Pacca floor	Others/ Missing	Number of households
Punjab	1.9	40.6	57.4	0.1	91,075
District					
Bahawalpur	1.0	54.4	44.6	0.0	3,323
Bahawalnagar	1.9	61.9	36.0	0.2	2,856
RY Khan	2.3	55.9	41.7	0.1	3,651
DG Khan	4.8	60.4	34.8	0.1	1,653
Layyah	3.3	66.4	30.2	0.0	1,492
Muzaffargarh	1.1	63.8	35.0	0.0	3,114
Rajanpur	2.8	70.0	27.2	0.0	1,193
Faisalabad	1.0	31.2	67.7	0.1	6,816
Jhang	7.2	56.8	36.0	0.0	3,772
TT Singh	0.9	46.0	53.0	0.1	1,998
Gujranwala	0.4	22.8	76.7	0.1	3,905
Gujrat	1.1	9.5	89.3	0.1	2,369
Hafizabad	8.7	42.2	49.0	0.2	1,011
Mandi Bahauddin	2.2	35.5	62.1	0.2	1,425
Narowal	3.2	48.0	48.8	0.0	1,395
Sialkot	0.3	19.2	80.4	0.2	2,999
Lahore	0.2	6.5	93.2	0.2	7,755
Kasur	4.5	56.5	39.0	0.0	3,651
Nankana Sahib	1.4	53.2	45.3	0.1	1,438
Sheikhupura	1.2	36.6	62.1	0.1	2,518
Multan	1.4	42.7	55.9	0.0	3,693
Khanewal	3.9	56.0	39.9	0.1	2,599
Lodhran	0.1	48.4	51.4	0.1	1,521
Vehari	0.5	62.4	37.0	0.0	2,490
Sahiwal	1.1	51.8	47.1	0.0	2,476
Pakpattan	0.2	57.6	42.2	0.0	1,671
Okara	1.1	59.6	39.3	0.0	2,968
Rawalpindi	1.9	8.5	89.5	0.1	3,969
Attock	2.3	23.1	74.5	0.1	1,701
Chakwal	1.4	21.5	77.0	0.1	1,270
Jhelum	1.4	9.6	89.0	0.0	1,251
Sargodha	2.5	41.0	56.2	0.2	3,719
Bhakkar	3.9	51.6	44.5	0.0	1,246
Khushab	0.3	53.5	46.3	0.0	992
Mianwali	1.5	57.4	40.9	0.2	1,175
Punjab	1.9	40.6	57.4	0.1	91,075

Table HC.7B: Main material of the roof

Main material used to construct the roof (percent), Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Natural roofing	Katcha roofing	Pacca roofing	Others/ Missing	Number of households
Punjab	0.3	15.8	83.5	0.4	91,075
Area					
Rural	0.3	21.3	78.0	0.3	62,415
All Urban	0.2	3.8	95.5	0.5	28,660
Major City	0.1	1.8	97.8	0.3	14,483
Other Urban	0.2	5.8	93.3	0.7	14,176
Education of Household head					
None	0.4	23.8	75.4	0.3	42,516
Primary	0.3	14.4	84.9	0.4	13,194
Middle	0.2	10.4	89.0	0.4	10,072
Secondary	0.1	6.7	92.8	0.4	15,594
Higher	0.0	2.6	97.1	0.3	9,541
Madrassa/NSC	0.0	16.3	83.7	0.0	105
Missing/DK	0.0	8.6	91.4	0.0	53
Wealth index quintiles					
Lowest	1.0	50.1	48.8	0.2	19,497
Second	0.3	18.1	81.2	0.4	18,511
Middle	0.1	5.2	94.1	0.6	17,551
Fourth	0.0	1.8	97.7	0.5	17,240
Highest	0.0	0.1	99.6	0.3	18,276
Division					
Bahawalpur	0.1	25.2	74.6	0.1	9,830
D.G. Khan	0.8	38.1	61.0	0.1	7,453
Faisalabad	0.5	19.7	78.5	1.3	12,586
Gujranwala	0.0	3.6	96.1	0.2	13,103
Lahore	0.2	7.2	92.1	0.5	15,362
Multan	0.4	20.1	79.5	0.1	10,303
Rawalpindi	0.0	2.1	97.8	0.1	8,191
Sahiwal	0.7	21.7	77.5	0.1	7,115
Sargodha	0.2	17.0	82.4	0.4	7,132
Punjab	0.3	15.8	83.5	0.4	91,075

Table HC.7B: Main material of the roof (cont.)

Main material used to construct the roof (percent), Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Natural roofing	Katcha roofing	Pacca roofing	Others/ Missing	Number of households
Punjab	0.3	15.8	83.5	0.4	91,075
District					
Bahawalpur	0.2	17.4	82.3	0.1	3,323
Bahawalnagar	0.0	38.2	61.6	0.1	2,856
RY Khan	0.1	22.0	77.7	0.2	3,651
DG Khan	0.8	39.8	59.2	0.2	1,653
Layyah	0.1	32.6	67.3	0.0	1,492
Muzaffargarh	0.6	35.0	64.3	0.2	3,114
Rajanpur	2.0	50.9	47.1	0.0	1,193
Faisalabad	0.1	11.7	86.6	1.6	6,816
Jhang	0.4	31.8	67.4	0.4	3,772
TT Singh	2.3	24.1	71.6	2.0	1,998
Gujranwala	0.0	2.8	97.1	0.0	3,905
Gujrat	0.1	0.3	99.5	0.1	2,369
Hafizabad	0.0	10.2	89.6	0.2	1,011
Mandi Bahauddin	0.0	3.0	95.7	1.2	1,425
Narowal	0.0	5.6	94.4	0.0	1,395
Sialkot	0.0	4.5	95.4	0.1	2,999
Lahore	0.1	1.6	97.9	0.4	7,755
Kasur	0.1	16.1	83.8	0.1	3,651
Nankana Sahib	0.3	14.8	82.9	2.0	1,438
Sheikhupura	0.3	7.1	91.6	1.0	2,518
Multan	0.7	24.3	75.0	0.1	3,693
Khanewal	0.2	21.0	78.7	0.0	2,599
Lodhran	0.0	19.1	80.6	0.3	1,521
Vehari	0.2	13.5	86.2	0.0	2,490
Sahiwal	0.1	18.5	81.2	0.2	2,476
Pakpattan	0.2	31.0	68.8	0.0	1,671
Okara	1.6	19.0	79.3	0.1	2,968
Rawalpindi	0.0	0.7	99.1	0.1	3,969
Attock	0.1	7.3	92.5	0.0	1,701
Chakwal	0.0	0.9	99.1	0.0	1,270
Jhelum	0.1	0.5	99.4	0.1	1,251
Sargodha	0.2	7.4	91.8	0.6	3,719
Bhakkar	0.2	26.5	73.3	0.0	1,246
Khushab	0.0	28.5	71.2	0.3	992
Mianwali	0.4	27.7	71.6	0.3	1,175
Punjab	0.3	15.8	83.5	0.4	91,075

Table HC.7C: Main material of the walls

Main material used to construct the walls (percent), Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	No walls	Katcha walls	Pacca walls	Others/ Missing	Number of households
Punjab	1.5	22.0	76.2	0.2	91,075
Area					
Rural	2.1	30.5	67.1	0.3	62,415
All Urban	0.1	3.6	96.1	0.2	28,660
Major City	0.1	1.5	98.3	0.2	14,483
Other Urban	0.2	5.7	93.9	0.2	14,176
Education of Household head					
None	2.4	32.8	64.4	0.4	42,516
Primary	1.2	21.5	77.1	0.2	13,194
Middle	0.7	14.1	85.0	0.1	10,072
Secondary	0.4	9.3	90.1	0.1	15,594
Higher	0.2	3.9	95.8	0.1	9,541
Madrassa/NSC	0.6	23.8	75.7	0.0	105
Missing/DK	3.5	16.3	80.2	0.0	53
Wealth index quintiles					
Lowest	5.6	67.4	26.2	0.7	19,497
Second	1.1	29.6	69.0	0.3	18,511
Middle	0.1	7.0	92.7	0.1	17,551
Fourth	0.0	1.2	98.8	0.0	17,240
Highest	0.0	0.2	99.7	0.1	18,276
Division					
Bahawalpur	3.0	44.4	52.3	0.4	9,830
D.G. Khan	2.6	49.6	46.4	1.4	7,453
Faisalabad	0.5	17.9	81.5	0.0	12,586
Gujranwala	0.1	4.7	95.0	0.1	13,103
Lahore	0.1	10.7	89.0	0.2	15,362
Multan	1.0	33.5	65.4	0.1	10,303
Rawalpindi	0.2	9.8	90.0	0.1	8,191
Sahiwal	0.3	26.3	73.2	0.1	7,115
Sargodha	8.6	19.2	71.9	0.4	7,132
Punjab	1.5	22.0	76.2	0.2	91,075

Table HC.7C: Main material of the walls (cont.)

Main material used to construct the walls (percent), Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	No walls	Katcha walls	Pacca walls	Others/ Missing	Number of households
Punjab	1.5	22.0	76.2	0.2	91,075
District					
Bahawalpur	1.5	46.6	51.6	0.2	3,323
Bahawalnagar	4.5	46.0	49.4	0.1	2,856
RY Khan	3.1	41.1	55.1	0.7	3,651
DG Khan	1.5	55.7	42.8	0.0	1,653
Layyah	4.0	47.0	49.0	0.0	1,492
Muzaffargarh	1.1	43.8	52.6	2.5	3,114
Rajanpur	6.1	59.6	32.1	2.2	1,193
Faisalabad	0.2	8.6	91.1	0.0	6,816
Jhang	0.7	34.8	64.4	0.0	3,772
TT Singh	1.2	17.5	81.3	0.0	1,998
Gujranwala	0.1	4.3	95.4	0.2	3,905
Gujrat	0.3	1.7	98.0	0.0	2,369
Hafizabad	0.0	14.9	85.1	0.1	1,011
Mandi Bahauddin	0.2	2.0	97.5	0.2	1,425
Narowal	0.0	5.5	94.4	0.1	1,395
Sialkot	0.2	5.2	94.6	0.0	2,999
Lahore	0.1	0.9	98.8	0.2	7,755
Kasur	0.1	26.7	73.0	0.2	3,651
Nankana Sahib	0.1	19.3	80.5	0.0	1,438
Sheikhupura	0.2	12.9	86.7	0.1	2,518
Multan	0.4	31.3	68.3	0.0	3,693
Khanewal	0.8	34.4	64.6	0.1	2,599
Lodhran	0.5	35.0	64.4	0.1	1,521
Vehari	2.4	35.0	62.6	0.0	2,490
Sahiwal	0.1	20.0	79.7	0.2	2,476
Pakpattan	0.2	33.8	66.0	0.0	1,671
Okara	0.6	27.4	71.9	0.1	2,968
Rawalpindi	0.2	5.6	94.1	0.1	3,969
Attock	0.2	20.1	79.6	0.0	1,701
Chakwal	0.3	14.0	85.7	0.0	1,270
Jhelum	0.0	4.6	95.3	0.0	1,251
Sargodha	0.8	13.1	85.9	0.2	3,719
Bhakkar	19.3	35.5	45.2	0.0	1,246
Khushab	18.0	16.4	64.8	0.9	992
Mianwali	13.7	23.4	62.0	1.0	1,175
Punjab	1.5	22.0	76.2	0.2	91,075

Table HC.8A: Household possessions

Proportion of household members with household possessions, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Possessions (%)																		None/ any two/ any three possessions (%)			
	Electricity	Gas	Radio	TV	Cable TV	Telephone	Mobile	Computer	Internet	Fridge/ freezer	Air conditioner	Washing machine	Cooler/ fan	Cooking range/ microwave	Stitching Machine	Iron	Water filter	Motorised pump or turbine	No utility	More than two utilities	More than three utilities	Number of household members
Punjab	92.5	26.4	40.0	63.2	20.8	15.9	71.0	8.5	4.8	40.3	6.6	48.8	86.4	6.0	72.7	80.2	3.4	54.5	3.6	93.4	88.5	592,843
Area																						
Rural	89.4	5.6	37.2	53.5	3.9	8.8	65.0	3.5	1.5	29.3	1.9	34.4	82.5	1.8	65.7	73.5	1.0	48.1	5.1	90.6	84.0	408,533
All Urban	99.3	72.4	46.4	84.5	58.3	31.6	84.3	19.6	12.2	64.7	17.0	80.9	94.9	15.3	88.2	95.0	8.8	68.7	0.3	99.4	98.5	184,310
Major City	99.5	90.0	51.3	90.3	70.9	37.7	87.8	24.8	16.5	73.7	22.8	87.4	96.6	21.0	91.2	97.0	12.9	65.6	0.2	99.7	99.4	91,185
Other Urban	99.1	55.2	41.7	78.9	45.9	25.5	80.8	14.5	8.0	55.8	11.3	74.5	93.2	9.7	85.3	93.1	4.8	71.6	0.4	99.0	97.6	93,125
Education of Household head																						
None	87.6	16.0	32.4	50.6	12.4	6.2	57.9	2.3	1.1	23.1	1.7	32.0	80.0	1.7	60.9	68.7	1.3	43.8	6.5	88.4	80.6	278,608
Primary	94.6	25.2	39.4	64.5	18.8	11.6	73.6	5.3	2.4	37.1	3.8	47.8	87.8	3.2	74.6	82.4	1.8	55.2	2.0	95.6	91.4	88,006
Middle	96.4	28.6	42.7	70.3	21.0	16.5	79.1	6.9	3.5	46.6	5.3	57.5	91.4	4.7	80.8	89.4	2.7	60.2	1.1	97.5	95.2	66,293
Secondary	97.7	37.4	49.0	78.4	29.5	26.9	86.4	13.7	7.5	62.5	10.5	69.2	93.8	9.6	87.1	94.1	5.1	68.4	0.6	98.8	97.5	101,188
Higher	99.1	56.3	59.0	86.8	48.7	48.7	94.0	35.6	23.5	82.0	29.1	85.8	95.8	26.4	92.1	97.2	14.1	74.3	0.2	99.5	98.9	57,801
Madrassa/NSC	92.4	26.8	37.6	42.8	15.9	27.6	66.0	15.5	10.8	37.4	10.8	49.0	85.5	11.1	69.8	77.8	7.5	54.3	3.8	94.4	89.5	553
Missing/DK	96.6	29.9	36.7	73.5	18.5	29.9	68.2	4.5	3.6	46.2	1.5	56.0	89.7	1.0	87.3	90.9	0.0	57.7	3.4	96.6	96.6	393
Wealth index quintiles																						
Lowest	65.3	0.2	15.3	12.3	0.2	0.2	28.8	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.2	52.2	0.3	26.5	25.3	0.3	4.2	17.7	67.5	45.5	118,546
Second	97.8	1.2	30.6	47.0	1.5	1.2	60.4	0.5	0.1	7.2	0.2	12.7	89.8	0.6	63.5	81.5	0.7	38.2	0.1	99.5	97.5	118,575
Middle	99.7	7.7	39.6	71.4	6.4	4.4	79.4	1.4	0.4	31.6	0.7	47.1	94.8	0.8	83.2	96.0	0.8	73.2	0.1	99.9	99.8	118,591
Fourth	99.8	35.9	49.8	87.8	23.2	17.6	89.5	5.1	1.2	67.9	2.0	85.0	96.8	1.3	92.8	98.7	1.1	81.6	0.0	99.9	99.9	118,573
Highest	###	86.9	64.9	97.4	72.5	55.8	96.9	35.4	22.5	94.3	30.1	98.1	98.1	27.1	97.4	99.5	14.4	75.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	118,558

Table HC.8A: Household possessions

Proportion of household members with household possessions, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Possessions (%)																		None/ any two/ any three possessions (%)			
	Electricity	Gas	Radio	TV	Cable TV	Telephone	Mobile	Computer	Internet	Fridge/ freezer	Air conditioner	Washing machine	Cooler/ fan	Cooking range/ microwave	Stitching Machine	Iron	Water filter	Motorised pump or turbine	No utility	More than two utilities	More than three utilities	Number of household members
Division																						
Bahawalpur	84.2	11.5	35.2	46.7	11.0	7.3	61.6	4.9	1.7	26.5	2.6	30.3	75.4	2.4	57.3	61.1	1.1	40.8	7.5	85.8	76.7	67,540
D.G. Khan	78.6	5.6	30.7	37.6	8.2	6.3	55.2	3.6	1.3	20.3	2.8	26.1	66.9	2.1	53.8	54.6	0.8	26.2	11.1	80.0	69.0	48,898
Faisalabad	93.9	28.9	32.4	63.6	23.1	17.0	70.8	8.4	4.2	38.1	6.7	47.1	89.3	5.7	75.2	82.5	1.7	66.9	3.2	94.5	89.9	82,181
Gujranwala	99.6	34.0	46.5	78.1	23.3	24.6	81.5	10.3	6.8	51.7	8.0	73.9	96.3	7.3	87.2	96.7	4.2	72.5	0.1	99.6	98.8	86,945
Lahore	96.3	48.9	45.3	75.6	41.8	22.3	76.8	13.9	9.4	54.7	13.7	64.5	92.4	12.3	83.3	90.4	8.4	58.6	1.6	96.9	95.0	99,841
Multan	89.7	19.1	38.2	51.6	13.2	8.3	63.8	4.5	2.2	28.3	3.5	33.1	80.9	2.9	65.6	71.8	2.2	59.7	4.7	90.9	84.2	65,158
Rawalpindi	96.8	40.4	59.6	79.9	23.1	24.4	83.2	14.5	7.1	63.8	8.5	64.4	92.4	10.0	82.6	94.2	4.2	36.3	0.8	98.3	96.7	49,637
Sahiwal	94.2	12.2	29.6	59.6	12.8	9.9	65.8	5.6	3.9	30.0	3.8	33.6	88.3	2.9	62.2	76.9	1.4	65.4	3.6	94.0	88.2	46,298
Sargodha	93.1	11.8	39.1	60.6	10.0	13.5	71.8	6.1	2.8	34.8	3.5	42.6	85.1	3.3	70.3	78.2	3.8	41.3	2.8	94.4	88.4	46,345
District																						
Bahawalpur	81.5	15.2	32.1	41.6	12.0	6.8	58.9	6.0	1.9	25.1	2.6	29.7	73.0	1.9	54.5	57.7	1.7	45.1	8.6	84.2	74.4	21,540
Bahawalnagar	86.3	1.5	28.9	47.0	8.9	9.1	61.8	3.7	1.6	25.2	2.3	32.1	80.6	2.3	62.6	70.5	1.0	40.9	6.6	88.8	80.2	18,903
RY Khan	84.8	15.5	41.9	50.5	11.7	6.5	63.7	4.8	1.5	28.4	2.7	29.5	73.6	2.8	55.9	57.3	0.6	37.3	7.2	85.0	76.1	27,098
DG Khan	84.0	12.1	35.5	38.5	10.9	8.3	58.9	5.2	2.5	25.1	4.4	33.2	75.4	3.2	58.6	60.1	1.3	24.9	9.3	84.4	74.1	10,920
Layyah	77.0	0.0	30.2	39.7	4.4	8.4	60.6	3.4	1.2	23.2	2.6	25.0	68.0	1.6	60.1	57.0	0.5	36.7	10.7	80.1	70.8	9,633
Muzaffargarh	81.8	6.7	29.2	36.5	6.9	5.0	50.7	3.1	0.9	18.4	2.1	22.2	65.2	1.7	50.2	53.5	0.8	25.2	10.0	81.5	69.3	20,410
Rajanpur	64.9	0.4	28.6	36.9	12.2	4.2	55.2	2.9	0.9	15.2	2.5	27.5	58.1	2.0	48.5	47.1	1.0	17.7	16.8	70.1	59.1	7,935
Faisalabad	98.4	40.3	33.9	74.9	30.9	21.6	76.5	11.1	5.8	46.3	9.5	58.4	94.5	7.9	82.2	89.7	1.6	77.8	0.9	98.4	95.7	45,173
Jhang	83.3	12.8	27.7	39.2	13.7	7.9	59.2	4.3	1.8	22.8	3.3	25.5	78.2	2.6	59.5	66.6	1.1	41.8	8.7	85.8	76.4	23,868
TT Singh	97.8	18.9	35.3	68.8	13.6	17.4	72.2	6.5	3.2	38.0	3.6	47.8	91.7	3.8	79.3	86.3	3.0	74.7	1.1	97.1	94.4	13,140
Gujranwala	99.7	55.8	44.0	80.2	29.7	23.6	84.5	11.7	7.7	53.3	9.5	84.5	97.6	8.2	90.7	97.4	3.9	81.3	0.1	99.8	99.3	27,209
Gujrat	99.6	34.3	57.5	85.0	22.8	35.5	84.6	14.4	10.8	67.5	11.0	80.5	96.8	12.2	85.6	97.8	6.1	75.0	0.1	99.9	99.3	14,991
Hafizabad	98.5	24.7	40.0	62.5	17.4	12.5	74.8	5.5	2.1	35.4	3.7	55.1	92.7	3.7	87.0	94.2	2.9	53.9	0.6	98.9	96.7	6,689
M.Bahauddin	98.8	5.5	45.3	65.8	9.5	24.4	78.8	6.7	3.3	45.3	4.8	58.6	94.4	3.8	82.3	93.3	2.4	57.0	0.5	98.9	96.9	9,185
Narowal	99.8	1.0	28.5	69.4	6.1	9.5	77.2	4.0	1.1	29.6	1.6	51.3	94.3	1.6	78.6	95.7	0.9	61.6	0.1	99.5	98.0	10,173
Sialkot	99.9	37.6	54.0	85.8	32.6	30.0	80.5	12.0	8.8	57.7	9.9	80.0	97.4	8.1	90.6	98.0	6.1	77.8	0.0	99.8	99.7	18,698

Table HC.8A: Household possessions

Proportion of household members with household possessions, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Possessions (%)																		None/ any two/ any three possessions (%)			
	Electricity	Gas	Radio	TV	Cable TV	Telephone	Mobile	Computer	Internet	Fridge/ freezer	Air conditioner	Washing machine	Cooler/ fan	Cooking range/ microwave	Stitching Machine	Iron	Water filter	Motorised pump or turbine	No utility	More than two utilities	More than three utilities	Number of household members
Lahore	99.6	79.7	56.3	90.9	69.2	36.3	87.2	23.7	17.4	74.5	24.2	85.3	98.1	22.1	91.4	97.2	14.9	56.0	0.1	99.8	99.5	49,325
Kasur	86.7	7.4	34.7	47.8	11.5	6.5	60.2	2.9	1.1	31.0	1.7	33.8	84.8	1.3	71.0	78.4	1.1	63.7	6.2	89.4	85.7	23,348
Nankana	97.8	14.5	36.9	64.7	14.0	8.9	68.8	3.6	1.2	34.3	3.1	42.8	85.6	2.8	76.8	85.9	1.0	58.3	0.8	97.9	93.1	9,505
Sheikhupura	98.8	36.4	33.2	75.3	20.6	11.6	74.4	6.7	2.8	41.9	5.9	59.0	90.3	4.8	80.8	89.6	3.6	59.3	0.5	98.1	95.8	17,663
Multan	91.3	37.5	47.1	57.3	22.0	11.3	61.6	6.8	3.6	33.4	5.1	40.8	85.5	4.1	68.8	74.0	3.0	62.0	3.3	92.7	85.7	22,045
Khanewal	87.6	17.5	33.4	46.9	9.9	7.2	65.2	3.8	1.7	25.1	3.1	30.0	72.1	2.2	64.4	70.1	1.4	55.6	6.8	88.1	80.8	17,180
Lodhran	84.2	6.0	35.4	44.8	4.7	5.5	62.6	2.8	1.0	22.8	2.1	25.1	75.8	2.5	62.5	61.7	2.6	50.7	5.1	87.8	80.4	10,392
Vehari	93.5	3.4	32.6	53.4	10.2	7.2	66.0	3.3	1.6	28.1	2.6	31.0	87.6	2.3	64.4	77.3	1.7	67.0	4.0	93.4	88.4	15,542
Sahiwal	93.7	13.2	26.1	61.0	11.0	12.5	66.0	6.8	4.9	29.5	4.1	37.9	86.1	3.8	64.5	80.5	1.9	65.6	3.1	94.2	88.5	16,219
Pakpattan	94.1	2.8	23.1	55.8	12.7	5.4	59.7	3.4	2.1	27.2	2.9	27.3	87.8	1.6	52.6	69.7	1.1	65.3	4.8	91.7	85.9	10,625
Okara	94.8	16.6	36.1	60.5	14.4	10.1	68.9	5.9	3.9	31.9	4.1	33.5	90.5	2.9	65.6	77.8	1.1	65.1	3.4	95.0	89.2	19,454
Rawalpindi	98.4	58.6	64.7	85.8	34.0	29.0	87.0	20.4	10.2	70.9	11.7	74.2	93.2	14.6	85.3	96.1	5.9	35.2	0.3	99.1	98.1	24,356
Attock	94.4	28.5	51.6	70.8	5.6	13.6	78.8	7.3	2.7	48.4	4.6	52.9	89.1	3.8	74.8	90.2	1.6	19.8	2.3	95.8	93.3	9,945
Chakwal	94.8	20.0	53.4	71.2	10.5	21.7	79.0	7.1	3.1	56.4	2.5	47.4	92.5	2.5	82.7	92.3	0.7	47.7	0.9	98.0	96.1	7,666
Jhelum	96.7	18.5	60.3	82.0	23.7	26.3	81.3	12.8	7.1	68.6	9.5	65.0	93.7	10.8	84.2	95.4	6.0	49.8	0.4	99.1	97.5	7,670
Sargodha	96.7	17.1	39.8	64.0	13.1	16.2	72.5	7.0	3.3	41.2	4.6	48.0	91.3	4.5	76.4	84.7	5.4	43.4	1.7	97.1	92.8	23,920
Bhakkar	90.0	2.6	30.0	49.1	6.6	9.2	64.0	5.0	2.0	21.9	2.4	29.8	69.7	2.1	56.7	65.1	2.7	42.4	4.5	89.8	80.3	7,740
Khushab	91.7	7.7	38.2	59.6	6.2	10.9	72.7	5.0	3.0	31.7	2.0	37.6	86.1	2.0	67.9	75.1	0.9	39.9	4.6	92.9	85.3	6,668
Mianwali	86.5	8.0	46.6	62.6	7.4	12.0	76.5	5.4	1.9	30.8	2.2	42.8	80.4	1.9	67.5	74.2	2.4	35.1	2.9	92.0	85.5	8,017
Punjab	92.5	26.4	40.0	63.2	20.8	15.9	71.0	8.5	4.8	40.3	6.6	48.8	86.4	6.0	72.7	80.2	3.4	54.5	3.6	93.4	88.5	592,843

Table HC.8B: Household utilities

Proportion of household members using household utilities (percent), Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Utilities					None/ at least one utility		Number of household members
	Watch	Bicycle	Motorcycle/ scooter	car or other vehicle	Animal drawn-cart	No utility	At least one possession	
Punjab	89.0	53.9	26.9	8.9	7.6	5.6	94.4	592,843
Area								
Rural	86.1	56.6	22.1	7.5	10.2	7.1	92.9	408,533
All Urban	95.3	47.8	37.7	11.8	1.8	2.4	97.6	184,310
Major City	96.7	44.5	45.9	16.3	1.2	1.4	98.6	91,185
Other Urban	93.9	51.0	29.7	7.5	2.4	3.4	96.6	93,125
Education of Household head								
None	83.1	54.5	16.5	5.3	9.5	9.1	90.9	278,608
Primary	91.0	57.1	24.0	6.3	6.8	4.3	95.7	88,006
Middle	92.9	54.7	26.6	8.3	6.8	3.3	96.7	66,293
Secondary	96.0	53.3	40.0	11.9	5.8	1.6	98.4	101,188
Higher	97.5	46.2	59.0	25.3	3.8	0.7	99.3	57,801
Madrassa/NSC	92.4	55.0	32.8	9.7	2.7	3.0	97.0	553
Missing/DK	95.0	37.9	25.2	2.1	2.0	2.8	97.2	393
Wealth index quintiles								
Lowest	63.3	51.4	6.2	2.6	9.8	20.3	79.7	118,546
Second	89.1	57.9	12.0	4.0	10.2	4.9	95.1	118,575
Middle	95.9	57.7	21.6	5.7	9.5	1.8	98.2	118,591
Fourth	97.8	56.5	35.0	9.9	6.9	0.9	99.1	118,573
Highest	98.8	46.1	59.9	22.0	1.6	0.3	99.7	118,558
Division								
Bahawalpur	78.5	56.6	26.6	8.7	10.9	11.5	88.5	67,540
D.G. Khan	78.1	57.2	23.8	7.3	5.9	10.9	89.1	48,898
Faisalabad	89.1	62.6	26.5	8.0	10.1	5.3	94.7	82,181
Gujranwala	98.1	52.8	29.2	7.2	3.1	1.1	98.9	86,945
Lahore	93.2	39.3	34.4	12.3	7.4	3.9	96.1	99,841
Multan	88.1	67.6	25.3	6.5	7.5	5.7	94.3	65,158
Rawalpindi	96.7	31.8	21.1	12.7	1.6	2.0	98.0	49,637
Sahiwal	80.0	61.4	22.7	7.1	8.9	9.9	90.1	46,298
Sargodha	91.2	61.3	23.7	8.9	14.0	4.0	96.0	46,345
Punjab	89.0	53.9	26.9	8.9	7.6	5.6	94.4	592,843

Table HC.8B: Household utilities (cont.)

Proportion of household members using household utilities (percent), Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Utilities					None/ at least one utility		Number of household members
	Watch	Bicycle	Motorcycle/ scooter	car or other vehicle	Animal drawn-cart	No utility	At least one utility	
Punjab	89.0	53.9	26.9	8.9	7.6	5.6	94.4	592,843
District								
Bahawalpur	77.7	57.6	24.1	7.9	6.0	11.8	88.2	21,540
Bahawalnagar	84.0	56.5	24.8	7.1	11.1	9.0	91.0	18,903
RY Khan	75.3	55.9	29.8	10.6	14.7	13.0	87.0	27,098
DG Khan	78.7	58.3	29.2	7.2	4.7	9.2	90.8	10,920
Layyah	82.6	47.7	21.8	8.4	6.3	10.2	89.8	9,633
Muzaffargarh	77.2	61.6	19.5	6.4	7.0	11.5	88.5	20,410
Rajanpur	74.5	55.9	29.6	8.6	4.7	12.7	87.3	7,935
Faisalabad	92.3	62.0	29.9	9.4	10.3	3.4	96.6	45,173
Jhang	82.6	59.5	20.7	6.4	6.7	9.4	90.6	23,868
TT Singh	90.0	70.2	25.6	6.0	15.4	4.5	95.5	13,140
Gujranwala	98.8	51.6	30.0	9.2	3.8	0.6	99.4	27,209
Gujrat	99.1	49.2	28.2	7.1	1.4	0.4	99.6	14,991
Hafizabad	96.0	58.0	24.2	5.4	8.9	1.9	98.1	6,689
M.Bahauddin	96.0	59.7	27.4	7.1	1.8	2.8	97.2	9,185
Narowal	98.2	51.6	19.7	4.2	3.4	0.7	99.3	10,173
Sialkot	97.9	52.9	36.6	6.6	2.1	1.4	98.6	18,698
Lahore	97.8	35.4	47.8	17.2	4.0	1.0	99.0	49,325
Kasur	87.0	43.2	22.2	7.5	13.3	7.8	92.2	23,348
Nankana Sahib	90.6	47.0	17.0	6.7	11.9	5.9	94.1	9,505
Sheikhupura	89.9	41.0	22.5	8.2	6.9	5.7	94.3	17,663
Multan	93.3	69.8	28.2	5.8	3.0	3.8	96.2	22,045
Khanewal	82.1	71.7	21.7	7.2	9.3	8.5	91.5	17,180
Lodhran	80.5	63.7	26.4	9.1	5.1	8.4	91.6	10,392
Vehari	92.4	62.8	24.4	4.9	13.3	3.6	96.4	15,542
Sahiwal	79.1	64.4	22.5	8.9	10.8	9.1	90.9	16,219
Pakpattan	70.9	59.8	21.2	6.0	4.5	15.1	84.9	10,625
Okara	85.6	59.8	23.6	6.1	9.7	7.8	92.2	19,454
Rawalpindi	96.7	24.6	22.6	16.6	0.3	1.6	98.4	24,356
Attock	94.3	42.4	13.3	7.8	1.3	3.8	96.2	9,945
Chakwal	97.0	29.2	20.3	10.7	6.7	2.6	97.4	7,666
Jhelum	99.3	43.6	27.3	8.5	0.9	0.6	99.4	7,670
Sargodha	91.3	70.9	29.5	7.6	8.5	3.7	96.3	23,920
Bhakkar	89.1	50.6	15.9	9.8	29.1	4.8	95.2	7,740
Khushab	95.2	38.0	15.4	7.8	14.9	3.6	96.4	6,668
Mianwali	89.7	62.3	20.8	12.6	15.2	4.2	95.8	8,017
Punjab	89.0	53.9	26.9	8.9	7.6	5.6	94.4	592,843

Table HC.9: House, agricultural land and livestock ownership

Distribution of households by ownership of house, agricultural land and livestock, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	House ownership (%)						Own agricultural land (%)	Own livestock (%)	Number of households
	Own	Rented	Rent free/ squatter/ other	Govt./ Subsidised rent	Own but mortgaged or pledged	Other/ Missing			
Punjab	84.2	5.2	8.6	1.5	0.1	0.5	34.2	50.9	91,075
Area									
Rural	87.1	1.2	10.0	1.1	0.0	0.6	45.8	68.6	62,415
All Urban	78.0	13.8	5.4	2.4	0.1	0.3	8.8	12.3	28,660
Major City	75.3	17.0	4.7	2.6	0.2	0.3	5.0	5.2	14,483
Other Urban	80.7	10.5	6.2	2.3	0.0	0.2	12.8	19.6	14,176
Education of Household head									
None	83.6	3.8	10.5	1.3	0.0	0.6	34.0	62.0	42,516
Primary	84.7	4.9	8.6	1.3	0.1	0.4	32.0	50.9	13,194
Middle	85.4	5.2	7.4	1.5	0.1	0.4	35.6	46.1	10,072
Secondary	85.8	6.3	6.1	1.5	0.0	0.2	36.9	39.9	15,594
Higher	82.1	9.8	4.9	2.9	0.0	0.3	32.1	24.5	9,541
Madrassa/NSC	72.5	3.1	21.7	2.8	0.0	0.0	31.5	46.1	105
Missing/DK	93.3	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.5	48.7	53
Wealth index quintiles									
Lowest	79.5	0.7	16.8	1.9	0.0	1.1	40.0	77.1	19,497
Second	86.0	2.3	9.8	1.3	0.0	0.6	38.8	68.3	18,511
Middle	88.1	4.2	6.5	0.7	0.0	0.4	40.7	57.5	17,551
Fourth	85.7	8.0	4.9	1.2	0.0	0.1	35.2	38.5	17,240
Highest	82.3	11.0	4.0	2.5	0.1	0.1	16.1	10.7	18,276
Division									
Bahawalpur	74.5	3.1	18.3	2.1	0.0	1.9	43.0	69.6	9,830
D.G. Khan	93.6	1.4	3.1	1.8	0.0	0.1	50.6	74.1	7,453
Faisalabad	86.2	5.4	6.9	1.3	0.0	0.3	34.7	51.3	12,586
Gujranwala	82.9	4.6	11.8	0.6	0.0	0.1	29.3	37.9	13,103
Lahore	81.6	9.6	6.5	1.7	0.2	0.4	21.7	33.3	15,362
Multan	87.5	3.2	7.5	1.3	0.0	0.4	34.6	53.5	10,303
Rawalpindi	86.1	9.1	2.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	34.6	42.2	8,191
Sahiwal	86.1	3.5	8.5	0.8	0.0	1.2	36.9	58.5	7,115
Sargodha	83.3	2.9	11.2	2.5	0.0	0.2	35.9	60.7	7,132
Punjab	84.2	5.2	8.6	1.5	0.1	0.5	34.2	50.9	91,075

Table HC.9: House, agricultural land and livestock ownership

Distribution of households by ownership of house, agricultural land and livestock, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	House ownership (%)						Own agricultural land (%)	Own livestock (%)	Number of households
	Own	Rented	Rent free/ squatter/ other	Govt./ Subsidised rent	Own but mortgaged or pledged	Other/ Missing			
Punjab	84.2	5.2	8.6	1.5	0.1	0.5	34.2	50.9	91,075
District									
Bahawalpur	66.4	3.2	27.7	2.1	0.0	0.7	40.2	65.7	3,323
Bahawalnagar	85.3	2.5	9.5	2.0	0.0	0.7	43.1	72.7	2,856
RY Khan	73.5	3.6	16.7	2.3	0.0	3.9	45.6	70.8	3,651
DG Khan	92.9	2.1	2.4	2.6	0.0	0.1	47.1	74.3	1,653
Layyah	93.9	1.3	2.6	1.8	0.1	0.3	55.3	75.0	1,492
Muzaffargarh	93.3	0.9	3.9	1.8	0.0	0.1	46.8	73.4	3,114
Rajanpur	94.9	1.8	2.8	0.5	0.0	0.1	59.3	74.5	1,193
Faisalabad	85.7	7.1	5.8	1.1	0.0	0.3	30.1	40.9	6,816
Jhang	86.8	3.1	8.7	1.1	0.0	0.3	41.6	67.5	3,772
TT Singh	86.9	3.7	6.9	2.3	0.1	0.1	37.5	56.0	1,998
Gujranwala	77.8	6.5	15.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	19.1	30.8	3,905
Gujrat	87.8	4.6	7.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	34.8	37.7	2,369
Hafizabad	79.0	2.3	18.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	33.3	53.6	1,011
Mandi Bahauddin	82.1	2.4	12.2	3.3	0.1	0.0	37.4	52.4	1,425
Narowal	92.3	2.2	5.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	44.1	56.0	1,395
Sialkot	83.0	5.1	11.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	26.3	26.8	2,999
Lahore	77.0	16.1	4.0	2.4	0.3	0.2	7.5	11.7	7,755
Kasur	85.4	2.2	10.0	1.5	0.1	0.9	41.1	62.0	3,651
Nankana Sahib	86.4	2.8	9.7	0.7	0.0	0.4	38.6	58.1	1,438
Sheikhupura	87.5	4.5	7.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	27.8	43.9	2,518
Multan	90.2	5.4	3.7	0.4	0.0	0.3	24.7	37.2	3,693
Khanewal	85.7	2.4	9.2	2.4	0.0	0.4	38.2	63.8	2,599
Lodhran	75.6	1.5	19.5	2.2	0.1	1.2	46.3	72.9	1,521
Vehari	92.7	1.9	4.2	1.0	0.0	0.2	38.3	55.0	2,490
Sahiwal	84.6	5.0	6.0	1.3	0.0	3.1	38.8	53.9	2,476
Pakpattan	88.7	2.3	8.2	0.7	0.0	0.1	35.7	63.3	1,671
Okara	85.9	2.9	10.6	0.4	0.0	0.2	36.1	59.6	2,968
Rawalpindi	79.1	14.4	2.6	3.8	0.0	0.1	31.6	34.4	3,969
Attock	93.0	4.6	1.4	0.9	0.1	0.1	32.1	49.5	1,701
Chakwal	94.9	2.8	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	46.0	54.1	1,270
Jhelum	90.3	5.1	2.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	36.3	44.8	1,251
Sargodha	81.4	3.5	10.8	4.1	0.0	0.3	29.2	54.6	3,719
Bhakkar	89.5	1.1	8.8	0.5	0.1	0.0	44.7	72.3	1,246
Khushab	84.5	4.1	11.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	45.7	59.3	992
Mianwali	81.5	1.7	14.9	1.7	0.1	0.1	39.4	68.7	1,175
Punjab	84.2	5.2	8.6	1.5	0.1	0.5	34.2	50.9	91,075

Table HC.10: Household size

Distribution of households by number of members and the number of persons per room.

	Number of household members (%)						Total (%)	Mean household size	Mean number of persons per room	Number of households
	1	2–3	4–5	6–7	8–9	10+				
Punjab	1.1	12.1	25.4	30.3	18.5	12.6	100.0	6.5	3.7	91,075
Area										
Rural	1.0	12.5	24.6	29.7	19.2	13.0	100.0	6.5	3.8	62,415
All Urban	1.4	11.2	27.0	31.5	17.1	11.9	100.0	6.4	3.5	28,660
Major City	1.4	11.5	28.6	32.0	15.5	11.0	100.0	6.3	3.3	14,483
Other Urban	1.4	10.8	25.2	31.0	18.7	12.8	100.0	6.6	3.6	14,176
Sex of household head										
Male	0.8	11.4	24.9	30.7	19.1	13.1	100.0	6.6	3.7	86,202
Female	7.0	23.0	32.9	23.0	8.8	5.3	100.0	5.0	2.8	4,873
Division										
Bahawalpur	1.0	11.1	22.9	28.7	19.9	16.4	100.0	6.9	4.1	9,830
D.G. Khan	0.3	13.2	24.5	28.5	20.4	13.2	100.0	6.6	4.1	7,453
Faisalabad	1.0	12.5	25.6	29.8	17.5	13.5	100.0	6.5	3.6	12,586
Gujranwala	1.2	10.4	24.8	31.1	19.3	13.2	100.0	6.6	3.6	13,103
Lahore	1.5	11.4	24.6	32.0	18.4	12.2	100.0	6.5	3.6	15,362
Multan	1.0	13.3	26.4	30.2	18.1	11.0	100.0	6.3	3.6	10,303
Rawalpindi	1.6	13.6	29.5	31.2	14.9	9.3	100.0	6.1	3.0	8,191
Sahiwal	1.4	12.2	24.5	30.1	19.8	12.0	100.0	6.5	3.8	7,115
Sargodha	0.8	12.4	26.3	29.4	18.7	12.3	100.0	6.5	3.6	7,132
Punjab	1.1	12.1	25.4	30.3	18.5	12.6	100.0	6.5	3.7	91,075

Table HC.10: Household size (cont.)

Distribution of households by number of members and the number of persons per room.

	Number of household members (%)						Total (%)	Mean household size	Mean number of persons per room	Number of households
	1	2–3	4–5	6–7	8–9	10+				
Punjab	1.1	12.1	25.4	30.3	18.5	12.6	100.0	6.5	3.7	91,075
District										
Bahawalpur	1.0	11.6	26.4	30.1	18.0	12.9	100.0	6.5	3.9	3,323
Bahawalnagar	1.0	12.6	23.4	29.3	19.8	14.0	100.0	6.6	4.1	2,856
RY Khan	0.9	9.6	19.3	27.0	21.6	21.6	100.0	7.4	4.3	3,651
DG Khan	0.1	13.0	23.7	27.8	21.5	13.9	100.0	6.6	4.2	1,653
Layyah	0.4	13.4	26.0	29.5	19.5	11.2	100.0	6.5	3.8	1,492
Muzaffargarh	0.4	13.4	24.1	29.0	20.4	12.8	100.0	6.6	4.1	3,114
Rajanpur	0.1	12.6	24.9	26.7	20.0	15.6	100.0	6.7	4.1	1,193
Faisalabad	1.1	11.4	25.4	30.0	17.7	14.3	100.0	6.6	3.6	6,816
Jhang	1.0	14.7	26.2	29.3	16.5	12.2	100.0	6.3	3.6	3,772
TT Singh	0.8	12.1	25.4	30.1	18.2	13.4	100.0	6.6	3.4	1,998
Gujranwala	0.8	8.2	23.0	31.9	20.3	15.9	100.0	7.0	3.7	3,905
Gujrat	2.0	12.3	26.0	31.4	17.1	11.2	100.0	6.3	3.3	2,369
Hafizabad	0.7	10.0	26.7	30.5	20.0	12.0	100.0	6.6	3.9	1,011
Mandi Bahauddin	1.4	12.3	25.8	29.9	18.0	12.7	100.0	6.4	3.5	1,425
Narowal	0.7	7.1	19.9	28.9	25.4	18.1	100.0	7.3	4.2	1,395
Sialkot	1.3	12.4	27.6	31.9	17.4	9.5	100.0	6.2	3.2	2,999
Lahore	1.6	10.6	28.0	32.3	16.6	10.9	100.0	6.4	3.4	7,755
Kasur	2.1	15.5	19.7	31.0	19.9	11.9	100.0	6.4	3.9	3,651
Nankana Sahib	0.9	10.9	24.0	31.9	20.1	12.2	100.0	6.6	3.8	1,438
Sheikhupura	0.6	7.9	21.6	32.5	20.8	16.6	100.0	7.0	4.0	2,518
Multan	0.8	15.7	28.6	30.6	16.4	7.8	100.0	6.0	3.5	3,693
Khanewal	1.2	11.7	25.1	29.1	18.5	14.3	100.0	6.6	3.6	2,599
Lodhran	0.8	11.8	20.9	30.6	20.8	15.1	100.0	6.8	3.7	1,521
Vehari	1.2	12.3	27.9	30.4	18.4	9.8	100.0	6.2	3.8	2,490
Sahiwal	1.9	11.0	24.7	31.4	19.1	11.9	100.0	6.5	3.6	2,476
Pakpattan	1.0	13.5	24.5	29.5	19.8	11.7	100.0	6.4	4.0	1,671
Okara	1.1	12.4	24.3	29.4	20.5	12.3	100.0	6.6	3.9	2,968
Rawalpindi	1.5	12.8	29.4	31.8	14.7	9.7	100.0	6.1	2.9	3,969
Attock	1.8	14.6	31.0	31.0	15.0	6.7	100.0	5.8	3.0	1,701
Chakwal	1.4	14.6	29.2	29.6	14.5	10.6	100.0	6.0	3.0	1,270
Jhelum	2.0	13.6	27.6	30.9	15.5	10.2	100.0	6.1	3.2	1,251
Sargodha	1.0	11.8	27.2	30.7	18.2	11.2	100.0	6.4	3.7	3,719
Bhakkar	0.6	16.5	26.5	27.0	18.3	11.2	100.0	6.2	3.6	1,246
Khushab	0.4	12.1	25.7	28.1	19.4	14.2	100.0	6.7	3.8	992
Mianwali	0.7	10.5	23.9	29.1	20.5	15.3	100.0	6.8	3.3	1,175
Punjab	1.1	12.1	25.4	30.3	18.5	12.6	100.0	6.5	3.7	91,075

Table HC.11A: Remittances from within Pakistan

Households receiving remittances from within Pakistan during the previous year, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Households receiving remittances from Pakistan (%)	Total number of households	Amount of remittances received from Pakistan (%)						Median value of remittances from Pakistan (Rs)	Number of households receiving remittances from Pakistan
			Less than Rs 3,000	Rs 3,000 to less than 5,000	Rs 5,000 to less than 10,000	Rs 10,000 to less than 20,000	Rs 20,000 or more	Not specified		
Punjab	5.5	91,075	38.9	21.4	27.3	9.4	1.9	1.0	40,000	5,026
Area										
Rural	6.8	62,415	38.4	22.1	27.9	9.4	1.5	0.7	42,000	4,275
All Urban	2.6	28,660	42.0	17.1	24.3	9.5	4.4	2.6	36,000	751
Major Cities	1.0	14,483	46.9	14.1	17.2	8.2	10.1	3.4	35,000	149
Other Urban	4.2	14,176	40.8	17.8	26.1	9.9	3.0	2.4	36,000	602
Education of household head										
None	6.0	42,516	43.9	22.3	24.8	7.1	1.1	0.9	36,000	2,537
Primary	6.0	13,194	35.5	24.0	29.0	9.2	1.2	1.1	48,000	786
Middle	5.1	10,072	32.8	20.2	33.2	11.1	1.3	1.4	48,000	510
Secondary	5.2	15,594	35.4	19.6	29.7	11.1	2.8	1.3	48,000	811
Higher	3.9	9,541	28.0	14.9	29.1	19.3	8.1	0.6	60,000	370
Madrassa/NSC	5.1	105	44.4	19.1	14.2	22.3	0.0	0.0	33,811	5
Missing/DK	13.1	53	32.1	48.8	0.0	19.1	0.0	0.0	44,825	7
Wealth index quintiles										
Lowest	4.6	19,497	60.6	22.1	14.3	2.3	0.1	0.6	24,000	894
Second	7.5	18,511	41.7	23.4	27.8	5.6	0.9	0.6	36,000	1,389
Middle	8.0	17,551	32.3	24.3	30.9	10.5	1.2	0.8	48,000	1,400
Fourth	5.2	17,240	27.5	17.1	35.1	16.4	2.2	1.6	60,000	903
Highest	2.4	18,276	30.2	13.2	25.3	18.2	10.5	2.6	60,000	440
Punjab	5.5	91,075	38.9	21.4	27.3	9.4	1.9	1.0	40,000	5,026

Table HC.11A: Remittances from within Pakistan (cont.)

Households receiving remittances from within Pakistan during the previous year, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Household s receiving remittances from Pakistan (%)	Number of households	Amount of remittances received from Pakistan (%)						Median value of remittances from Pakistan (Rs)	Number of households receiving remittances from Pakistan
			Less than Rs 3,000	Rs 3,000 to less than 5,000	Rs 5,000 to less than 10,000	Rs 10,000 to less than 20,000	Rs 20,000 or more	Not specified		
Punjab	5.5	91,075	38.9	21.4	27.3	9.4	1.9	1.0	40,000	5,026
District										
Bahawalpur	7.3	3,323	68.2	18.7	9.7	2.6	0.0	0.9	15,103	242
Bahawalnagar	6.8	2,856	40.9	18.4	25.8	11.2	2.7	1.1	40,000	193
RY Khan	5.8	3,651	65.8	12.4	13.7	5.2	2.0	0.9	21,120	211
DG Khan	2.4	1,653	54.8	17.3	20.0	6.7	1.3	0.0	20,102	39
Layyah	3.1	1,492	47.6	25.7	22.3	4.4	0.0	0.0	36,000	46
Muzaffargarh	5.4	3,114	54.8	23.4	15.1	5.4	0.9	0.5	25,000	169
Rajanpur	2.7	1,193	74.2	2.5	8.7	7.7	4.0	3.0	11,371	32
Faisalabad	7.0	6,816	31.1	27.1	30.2	8.4	2.0	1.2	48,000	475
Jhang	8.8	3,772	36.9	26.5	27.3	8.7	0.4	0.2	36,000	333
TT Singh	15.2	1,998	40.3	21.8	25.0	10.7	1.8	0.5	36,000	304
Gujranwala	1.2	3,905	34.9	9.2	32.0	17.0	4.5	2.3	60,000	47
Gujrat	6.4	2,369	27.1	15.6	42.3	14.2	0.8	0.0	60,000	153
Hafizabad	2.9	1,011	34.4	12.9	27.1	16.5	0.0	9.2	43,591	29
M. Bahauddin	10.1	1,425	21.8	13.3	41.4	19.3	2.7	1.5	70,247	143
Narowal	6.6	1,395	29.3	31.5	26.1	6.3	4.7	2.1	50,000	93
Sialkot	5.0	2,999	18.8	29.8	29.3	15.7	6.5	0.0	60,000	149
Lahore	0.6	7,755	23.0	26.7	20.0	17.1	9.8	3.4	48,414	46
Kasur	5.4	3,651	43.3	11.7	30.4	10.1	3.1	1.4	40,000	195
Nankana	5.2	1,438	35.7	25.2	27.0	8.9	0.9	2.3	44,680	75
Sheikhupura	2.8	2,518	33.6	17.5	33.2	6.9	1.4	7.4	48,000	70
Multan	2.2	3,693	64.4	9.6	19.4	2.4	1.3	2.8	10,000	83
Khanewal	4.7	2,599	37.8	27.6	23.5	7.3	1.8	1.9	36,000	122
Lodhran	8.3	1,521	46.8	28.1	20.3	4.8	0.0	0.0	36,000	126
Vehari	4.0	2,490	50.6	18.9	26.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	31,090	100
Sahiwal	6.0	2,476	45.7	19.8	19.8	13.7	0.0	1.0	36,000	149
Pakpattan	2.0	1,671	41.3	28.1	20.4	7.5	1.3	1.4	36,000	34
Okara	4.2	2,968	46.3	21.7	27.9	3.5	0.6	0.0	36,000	123
Rawalpindi	5.4	3,969	26.7	22.5	36.2	10.4	3.2	1.1	56,240	215
Attock	7.8	1,701	24.9	29.1	32.2	10.0	3.7	0.0	48,000	132
Chakwal	5.4	1,270	28.4	26.1	38.6	6.4	0.5	0.0	46,224	68
Jhelum	7.2	1,251	16.1	22.8	44.3	14.3	2.5	0.0	60,000	90
Sargodha	11.1	3,719	34.7	20.8	30.3	11.2	2.1	1.0	48,000	412
Bhakkar	5.9	1,246	46.5	23.7	22.6	6.1	0.4	0.6	36,000	74
Khushab	13.5	992	27.9	18.4	38.2	14.1	1.4	0.0	60,000	134
Mianwali	9.9	1,175	27.4	17.4	36.2	14.7	2.8	1.6	60,000	117
Punjab	5.5	91,075	38.9	21.4	27.3	9.4	1.9	1.0	40,000	5,026

Table HC.11B: Remittances from abroad

Households receiving remittances from abroad during the previous year, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Households receiving remittances from abroad (%)	Number of households	Amount of remittances received from abroad (%)							Number of households receiving remittances from abroad
			Less than Rs 3,000	Rs 3,000 to less than 5,000	Rs 5,000 to less than 10,000	Rs 10,000 to less than 20,000	Rs 20,000 or more	Not specified	Median value of remittances from abroad (Rs)	
Punjab	4.1	91,075	14.2	9.1	25.1	30.3	20.4	1.0	120,000	3,702
Area of residence										
Rural	4.0	62,415	13.6	9.4	26.9	31.2	17.8	1.1	100,000.0	2,471
All Urban	4.3	28,660	15.3	8.5	21.3	28.5	25.7	0.6	120,000.0	1,231
Major Cities	3.7	14,483	18.5	8.8	18.6	27.2	26.8	0.1	120,000.0	540
Other Urban	4.9	14,176	12.9	8.3	23.5	29.5	24.8	1.0	120,000.0	691
Education of household head										
None	3.4	42,516	14.5	9.8	28.5	28.8	17.7	0.6	100,000.0	1,435
Primary	4.5	13,194	13.5	10.8	27.1	28.8	18.5	1.3	100,000.0	597
Middle	4.6	10,072	14.1	7.8	27.0	33.7	16.3	1.1	112,332.0	465
Secondary	4.6	15,594	14.1	7.2	19.7	35.0	22.5	1.6	120,000.0	722
Higher	5.0	9,541	14.1	9.0	18.3	25.9	31.9	0.7	120,000.0	481
Madrassa/NSC	0.0	105	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0
Missing/DK	3.0	53	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	200,000.0	2
Wealth index quintiles										
Lowest	0.4	19,497	32.5	16.5	31.1	13.8	4.5	1.7	53,091.6	79
Second	1.3	18,511	23.4	18.3	33.3	19.5	4.8	0.7	60,000.0	249
Middle	3.3	17,551	17.4	12.0	35.3	23.3	9.8	2.2	72,964.1	584
Fourth	7.1	17,240	12.2	8.8	27.6	33.5	17.0	0.9	120,000.0	1,220
Highest	8.6	18,276	12.1	6.4	17.6	33.0	30.3	0.6	120,000.0	1,570
Punjab	4.1	91,075	14.2	9.1	25.1	30.3	20.4	1.0	120,000.0	3,702

Table HC.11B: Remittances from abroad (cont.)

Households receiving remittances from abroad during the previous year, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Households receiving remittances from abroad (%)	Number of households	Amount of remittances received from abroad (%)						Median value of remittances from abroad (Rs)	Number of households receiving remittances from abroad
			Less than Rs 3,000	Rs 3,000 to less than 5,000	Rs 5,000 to less than 10,000	Rs 10,000 to less than 20,000	Rs 20,000 or more	Not specified		
Punjab	4.1	91,075	14.2	9.1	25.1	30.3	20.4	1.0	120,000.0	3,702
District										
Bahawalpur	1.7	3,323	36.9	14.0	26.6	11.0	10.6	1.0	50,000.0	58
Bahawalnagar	1.4	2,856	4.9	16.2	30.1	27.4	21.4	0.0	100,000.0	41
RY Khan	2.6	3,651	31.9	21.0	29.2	10.9	5.9	1.1	50,000.0	95
DG Khan	5.0	1,653	22.3	17.0	37.5	18.8	4.4	0.0	60,000.0	83
Layyah	1.0	1,492	5.2	10.3	39.3	22.2	23.0	0.0	99,134.0	15
Muzaffargarh	1.0	3,114	20.1	24.3	33.3	19.5	2.8	0.0	60,000.0	30
Rajanpur	1.8	1,193	9.7	21.2	32.7	30.3	6.1	0.0	70,000.0	21
Faisalabad	3.3	6,816	11.7	10.6	27.9	30.9	16.6	2.3	100,000.0	227
Jhang	1.3	3,772	6.1	19.4	36.9	29.5	5.9	2.1	77,325.0	48
TT Singh	5.8	1,998	23.1	18.7	30.4	16.2	9.8	1.8	60,000.0	116
Gujranwala	8.2	3,905	10.3	6.2	28.5	28.6	26.1	0.4	120,000.0	320
Gujrat	24.3	2,369	6.5	4.9	23.8	37.8	26.5	0.5	120,000.0	576
Hafizabad	2.9	1,011	30.1	3.4	18.9	33.8	13.8	0.0	100,000.0	30
Mandi Bahauddin	17.1	1,425	5.7	6.0	27.8	32.8	25.6	2.2	120,000.0	244
Narowal	4.3	1,395	30.3	22.1	27.9	8.7	11.0	0.0	50,000.0	60
Sialkot	12.6	2,999	12.8	6.0	20.6	37.0	23.6	0.0	120,000.0	379
Lahore	2.7	7,755	14.9	11.8	12.7	22.8	37.9	0.0	180,000.0	210
Kasur	0.5	3,651	5.9	0.0	6.7	23.0	57.6	6.7	240,000.0	19
Nankana Sahib	2.1	1,438	4.2	14.9	30.3	30.4	18.6	1.7	108,576.0	30
Sheikhupura	1.6	2,518	13.5	15.6	21.0	36.2	11.0	2.7	100,000.0	41
Multan	1.2	3,693	31.2	8.8	20.6	35.3	4.1	0.0	100,000.0	45
Khanewal	1.6	2,599	17.9	21.6	24.8	26.6	7.3	1.8	84,000.0	42
Lodhran	1.2	1,521	25.7	18.1	23.2	18.7	12.4	1.8	92,664.0	18
Vehari	2.1	2,490	16.9	13.4	39.0	13.8	12.2	4.6	100,000.0	52
Sahiwal	2.8	2,476	12.4	18.3	15.2	37.3	16.8	0.0	120,000.0	69
Pakpattan	1.6	1,671	9.7	17.3	20.3	28.9	23.9	0.0	120,000.0	27
Okara	1.0	2,968	15.1	8.9	21.5	36.3	18.2	0.0	120,000.0	29
Rawalpindi	7.1	3,969	21.6	7.2	25.6	28.7	15.8	1.2	100,000.0	282
Attock	4.2	1,701	15.5	6.8	25.9	27.8	23.0	1.1	120,000.0	72
Chakwal	6.5	1,270	3.9	4.5	36.6	37.3	17.3	0.5	120,000.0	83
Jhelum	12.5	1,251	4.6	2.8	24.7	46.2	21.6	0.0	120,000.0	156
Sargodha	3.6	3,719	30.7	3.8	17.7	30.2	13.7	3.9	96,000.0	135
Bhakkar	0.7	1,246	6.8	0.0	13.2	33.7	42.6	3.7	178,478.7	9
Khushab	2.7	992	39.2	8.5	14.8	16.1	20.9	0.5	59,690.0	26
Mianwali	1.1	1,175	20.4	6.5	35.1	32.6	5.4	0.0	98,102.0	13
Punjab	4.1	91,075	14.2	9.1	25.1	30.3	20.4	1.0	120,000.0	3,702

Table HC.12: Cash donations

Households receiving cash donations during the last year including zakat, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Households receiving cash donations	Total number of households	Amount received (%)						Median value of zakat/ donations	Total number of households receiving zakat/ donations
			Less than Rs 3,000	Rs 3,000 to less than 5,000	Rs 5,000 to less than 10,000	Rs 10,000 to less than 20,000	Rs 20,000 or more	Not specified		
Punjab	1.4	91,075	83.131	5.5	4.4	2.5	0.9	3.6	5,000	1,300
Area										
Rural	1.4	62,415	88.2	3.7	2.7	0.9	0.4	3.9	4,000	893
All Urban	1.4	28,660	72.0	9.4	8.1	5.8	2.0	2.8	8,000	406
Major Cities	1.1	14,483	59.1	10.7	12.8	10.4	3.1	3.8	20,000	154
Other Urban	1.8	14,176	79.8	8.5	5.3	3.0	1.3	2.2	5,000	253
Education of household head										
None	2.0	42,516	89.9	3.8	2.5	0.4	0.4	3.0	3,600.0	840
Primary	1.3	13,194	82.1	8.5	5.8	1.9	0.3	1.5	5,000	176
Middle	1.1	10,072	72.0	9.2	7.8	5.5	3.7	1.9	9,986	115
Secondary	0.8	15,594	62.7	7.2	7.4	11.3	0.9	10.6	10,000	119
Higher	0.5	9,541	47.4	11.0	17.8	12.1	6.3	5.4	30,000	47
Madrassa/ NSC	2.5	105	41.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.9	6,408	3
Missing/DK	0.0	53	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0
Wealth index quintiles										
Lowest	2.0	19,497	95.1	1.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.7	3,000	393
Second	1.8	18,511	93.0	2.5	0.9	0.3	0.0	3.3	3,000	340
Middle	1.4	17,551	83.8	7.9	3.9	0.9	1.3	2.3	6,000	246
Fourth	1.0	17,240	74.3	7.6	6.4	2.8	0.5	8.4	8,000	175
Highest	0.8	18,276	37.2	16.1	19.1	16.5	5.5	5.6	48,000	145
Division										
Bahawalpur	1.3	9,830	94.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	5.2	3,000	128
D.G. Khan	0.8	7,453	90.3	4.0	0.4	1.5	0.9	2.9	3,000	62
Faisalabad	1.2	12,586	82.3	9.0	4.0	0.7	1.0	3.0	6,000	155
Gujranwala	2.3	13,103	77.1	8.3	8.2	3.9	1.3	1.1	10,000	306
Lahore	1.1	15,362	66.6	8.0	9.7	7.8	2.8	5.1	12,000	172
Multan	0.8	10,303	92.3	3.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	3,000	78
Rawalpindi	1.4	8,191	81.2	6.9	3.7	3.5	0.0	4.7	6,000	112
Sahiwal	1.1	7,115	94.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	3,000	80
Sargodha	2.9	7,132	90.5	1.9	2.1	0.0	0.5	5.0	3,000	208
Punjab	1.4	91,075	83.1	5.5	4.4	2.5	0.9	3.6	5,000	1,300

Table HC.12: Cash donations (cont.)

Households receiving cash donations during the last year including zakat, Punjab MICS 2007-08.

	Households receiving Zakat/ donations	Total number of households	Amount received (%)						Median value of zakat/ donations	Total number of households receiving zakat/ donations
			Less than Rs 3,000	Rs 3,000 to less than 5,000	Rs 5,000 to less than 10,000	Rs 10,000 to less than 20,000	Rs 20,000 or more	Not specified		
Punjab	1.4	91,075	83.1	5.5	4.4	2.5	0.9	3.6	5,000	1,300
District										
Bahawalpur	1.5	3,323	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,000	51
Bahawalnagar	1.3	2,856	95.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	2,931	37
RY Khan	1.1	3,651	84.7	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	13.8	3,000	39
DG Khan	0.8	1,653	87.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	1,815	13
Layyah	0.7	1,492	88.7	6.1	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	3,000	10
Muzaffargarh	0.9	3,114	90.3	6.5	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	3,000	29
Rajanpur	0.9	1,193	95.3	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.2	3,000	10
Faisalabad	1.4	6,816	78.6	10.7	6.6	1.1	0.0	3.0	6,000	94
Jhang	1.0	3,772	87.9	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	4,000	36
TT Singh	1.2	1,998	88.4	5.5	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	3,988	25
Gujranwala	2.2	3,905	70.4	11.0	12.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	15,000	87
Gujrat	3.2	2,369	67.8	9.8	15.3	1.7	2.8	2.6	10,000	75
Hafizabad	1.1	1,011	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,000	11
M. Bahauddin	2.3	1,425	83.8	2.8	2.9	4.5	5.9	0.0	10,369	33
Narowal	2.2	1,395	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,000	30
Sialkot	2.3	2,999	79.0	10.6	3.0	5.2	0.0	2.2	12,000	70
Lahore	1.0	7,755	48.1	10.6	14.5	14.2	6.1	6.5	24,881	78
Kasur	1.7	3,651	79.4	7.4	8.5	2.9	0.0	1.9	15,000	62
Nankana	0.9	1,438	92.1	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	3.9	7,000	13
Sheikhupura	0.8	2,518	83.5	4.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	10.8	3,000	19
Multan	0.6	3,693	94.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	6,000	22
Khanewal	1.2	2,599	91.1	6.4	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,000	30
Lodhran	1.0	1,521	91.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	3,000	15
Vehari	0.5	2,490	92.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	5,000	12
Sahiwal	1.3	2,476	95.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	3,000	33
Pakpattan	1.5	1,671	94.9	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,000	26
Okara	0.7	2,968	94.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	3,735	21
Rawalpindi	1.0	3,969	74.3	11.1	3.3	5.1	0.0	6.2	11,897	41
Attock	2.2	1,701	87.0	5.6	2.9	0.0	0.0	4.4	4,863	37
Chakwal	0.9	1,270	93.1	4.3	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	6,000	11
Jhelum	1.8	1,251	78.1	2.7	6.1	8.2	0.0	4.9	6,268	22
Sargodha	3.7	3,719	92.1	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.4	2.1	3,109	139
Bhakkar	2.2	1,246	84.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.6	1,000	27
Khushab	0.8	992	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,551	7
Mianwali	3.0	1,175	86.9	0.7	1.7	0.0	1.5	9.3	3,000	35
Punjab	1.4	91,075	83.1	5.5	4.4	2.5	0.9	3.6	5,000	1,300

Table HC.13: Pension benefits

Households receiving pensions by source, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Receiving pension (%)	Total number of households	Source of pension (%)				Number of households receiving pension
			Govt	EOBI	Other	Missing	
Punjab	6.2	91,075	91.8	1.8	0.6	5.9	5,678
Area of residence							
Rural	5.8	62,415	93.1	0.8	0.5	5.6	3,620
All Urban	7.2	28,660	89.4	3.5	0.9	6.3	2,058
Major Cities	7.8	14,483	88.1	5.0	1.0	5.9	1,136
Other Urban	6.5	14,176	91.0	1.5	0.6	6.8	922
Education of household head							
None	2.4	42,516	88.6	3.3	1.0	7.1	1,016
Primary	4.9	13,194	94.2	1.2	0.3	4.4	648
Middle	8.6	10,072	92.7	1.1	0.6	5.7	863
Secondary	12.0	15,594	92.7	1.2	0.5	5.6	1,874
Higher	13.3	9,541	90.9	2.3	0.6	6.2	1,265
Madrassa/NSC	8.7	105	92.8	0.0	0.0	7.2	9
Missing/DK	5.5	53	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3
Wealth index quintiles							
Lowest	0.8	19,497	94.4	0.0	1.4	4.2	162
Second	3.6	18,511	90.7	0.4	0.6	8.3	673
Middle	7.2	17,551	91.3	1.3	0.6	6.9	1,271
Fourth	9.7	17,240	93.5	1.7	0.2	4.6	1,675
Highest	10.4	18,276	90.7	2.9	0.9	5.5	1,897
Division							
Bahawalpur	2.6	9,830	85.5	0.2	2.1	12.3	260
D.G. Khan	2.2	7,453	95.4	0.2	0.0	4.4	166
Faisalabad	4.7	12,586	88.2	5.0	0.7	6.1	587
Gujranwala	6.4	13,103	93.2	1.4	0.3	5.1	836
Lahore	5.7	15,362	86.7	4.6	1.1	7.7	882
Multan	2.4	10,303	87.8	1.6	0.5	10.0	246
Rawalpindi	21.9	8,191	96.1	0.4	0.4	3.2	1,796
Sahiwal	2.8	7,115	93.2	0.8	0.0	5.9	197
Sargodha	9.9	7,132	90.7	0.9	0.8	7.6	708
Punjab	6.2	91,075	91.8	1.8	0.6	5.9	5,678

Table HC.13: Pension benefits (cont.)

Households receiving pensions by source, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Receiving pension (%)	Total number of households	Source of pension (%)				Number of households receiving pension
			Govt	EOBI	Other	Missing	
Punjab	6.2	91,075	91.8	1.8	0.6	5.9	5,678
District							
Bahawalpur	3.1	3,323	89.5	0.5	0.0	10.1	103
Bahawalnagar	3.1	2,856	80.6	0.0	0.9	18.5	89
RY Khan	1.9	3,651	85.6	0.0	6.8	7.7	69
DG Khan	3.0	1,653	95.5	0.6	0.0	3.8	50
Layyah	2.4	1,492	93.8	0.0	0.0	6.2	36
Muzaffargarh	2.3	3,114	96.6	0.0	0.0	3.4	71
Rajanpur	0.7	1,193	92.2	0.0	0.0	7.8	8
Faisalabad	5.3	6,816	86.2	6.7	1.2	5.9	363
Jhang	3.7	3,772	88.9	3.2	0.0	7.9	140
TT Singh	4.2	1,998	95.2	0.6	0.0	4.3	84
Gujranwala	3.9	3,905	90.7	1.8	0.0	7.5	153
Gujrat	12.4	2,369	94.2	2.4	0.4	3.0	295
Hafizabad	2.6	1,011	88.5	4.9	0.0	6.6	26
Mandi Bahauddin	5.8	1,425	91.2	1.1	0.3	7.5	83
Narowal	11.0	1,395	93.0	0.0	0.5	6.5	153
Sialkot	4.2	2,999	96.4	0.1	0.0	3.5	127
Lahore	8.6	7,755	87.0	5.6	1.2	6.2	667
Kasur	2.0	3,651	87.3	0.7	1.8	10.2	73
Nankana Sahib	4.2	1,438	91.9	0.0	0.5	7.5	60
Sheikhupura	3.3	2,518	79.3	3.3	0.0	17.4	82
Multan	2.2	3,693	84.1	2.4	0.8	12.7	82
Khanewal	3.4	2,599	88.9	0.8	0.0	10.3	87
Lodhran	2.6	1,521	88.5	0.0	0.0	11.5	39
Vehari	1.5	2,490	93.1	3.4	1.4	2.0	37
Sahiwal	4.3	2,476	93.2	0.0	0.0	6.8	106
Pakpattan	1.5	1,671	94.4	0.0	0.0	5.6	26
Okara	2.2	2,968	92.9	2.4	0.0	4.7	66
Rawalpindi	21.2	3,969	95.8	0.3	0.3	3.7	843
Attock	14.2	1,701	94.1	0.2	0.2	5.5	242
Chakwal	31.2	1,270	97.3	0.6	0.0	2.1	396
Jhelum	25.2	1,251	97.0	0.3	1.3	1.4	315
Sargodha	10.0	3,719	92.0	0.8	0.9	6.2	370
Bhakkar	4.0	1,246	94.8	3.6	0.6	1.1	49
Khushab	11.9	992	89.4	1.0	0.0	9.6	118
Mianwali	14.5	1,175	87.5	0.0	1.1	11.4	170
Punjab	6.2	91075	91.76	1.78	0.61	5.85	5678

Table HC.14A: Benefit from government social protection schemes

Households benefiting from government social protection schemes, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Received benefits from govt schemes of social protection (%)	Total number of households	Benefits (%)										Number of households getting benefits
			Zakat	Dearness allowance	Health subsidy	Education subsidy	Marriage grant	Subsidised food	Edu subsidy - Books	Edu subsidy - Cash	Other	Missing	
Punjab	15.6	91,075	1.4	1.0	7.0	21.2	0.1	0.8	53.8	12.0	1.6	1.1	14,241
Area													
Rural	17.0	62,415	1.5	1.1	3.5	19.8	0.1	0.4	57.9	13.3	1.6	0.8	10,623
All Urban	12.6	28,660	1.0	0.8	17.4	25.5	0.3	1.8	41.6	8.1	1.6	2.1	3,619
Major Cities	14.6	14,483	0.4	0.6	24.0	27.1	0.3	1.6	35.2	6.7	1.8	2.2	2,110
Other Urban	10.6	14,176	1.9	1.0	8.0	23.2	0.3	2.0	50.5	10.1	1.2	1.9	1,509
Education of household head													
None	15.5	42,516	2.3	1.2	4.7	20.2	0.1	0.5	57.2	11.8	1.4	0.8	6,608
Primary	16.2	13,194	1.0	1.3	4.8	19.5	0.0	0.5	57.8	12.8	1.6	0.7	2,144
Middle	17.6	10,072	0.8	0.8	6.1	24.4	0.0	0.6	53.6	11.7	1.1	1.0	1,773
Secondary	15.6	15,594	0.3	0.5	9.8	22.4	0.2	1.3	48.8	13.1	1.9	1.6	2,426
Higher	13.3	9,541	0.3	1.3	19.6	23.1	0.2	1.7	38.9	9.8	2.5	2.7	1,267
Madrassa/NSC	16.6	105	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	8.5	59.5	15.9	9.2	0.0	17
Missing/DK	13.1	53	0.0	0.0	10.8	31.1	0.0	0.0	58.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	7
Wealth index quintiles													
Lowest	12.9	19,497	3.5	1.8	3.7	17.4	0.1	0.6	54.4	16.6	1.3	0.6	2,520
Second	18.6	18,511	1.8	1.0	3.1	21.0	0.0	0.3	57.1	13.3	1.6	0.7	3,437
Middle	18.7	17,551	0.8	0.8	3.9	20.4	0.1	0.5	59.7	11.6	1.4	0.8	3,283
Fourth	15.6	17,240	0.7	0.9	7.6	21.8	0.2	1.1	53.4	11.2	1.6	1.4	2,692
Highest	12.6	18,276	0.1	0.8	20.3	26.2	0.3	1.7	40.0	6.2	2.1	2.3	2,309
Division													
Bahawalpur	3.0	9,830	10.4	8.3	2.2	18.8	1.3	2.6	3.5	29.5	16.2	7.1	293
D.G. Khan	6.9	7,453	2.7	2.4	2.9	15.0	0.2	3.3	58.4	11.1	2.0	2.1	516
Faisalabad	16.7	12,586	1.3	0.9	9.6	14.4	0.1	0.9	15.8	55.1	1.2	0.8	2,097
Gujranwala	13.0	13,103	1.6	0.6	5.3	31.3	0.0	0.5	55.3	3.4	0.9	1.0	1,707
Lahore	23.9	15,362	0.3	0.6	14.5	15.4	0.1	1.1	64.4	1.2	1.3	1.1	3,675
Multan	25.1	10,303	0.6	1.0	0.2	4.0	0.1	0.0	88.6	4.1	0.8	0.6	2,581
Rawalpindi	7.3	8,191	2.3	2.2	3.5	22.2	0.1	2.3	57.2	6.0	2.1	2.2	598
Sahiwal	21.0	7,115	0.5	0.9	0.8	38.0	0.1	0.1	53.6	3.7	2.1	0.3	1,495
Sargodha	18.0	7,132	4.2	0.5	9.4	53.9	0.0	0.3	20.3	8.7	1.2	1.4	1,281

Table HC.14A: Benefit from government social protection schemes

Households benefiting from government social protection schemes, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Received benefits from govt schemes of social protection (%)	Total number of households	Benefits (%)										Number of households getting benefits
			Zakat	Dearness allowance	Health subsidy	Education subsidy	Marriage grant	Subsidised food	Edu subsidy - Books	Edu subsidy - Cash	Other	Missing	
District													
Bahawalpur	3.1	3,323	11.4	19.6	1.0	13.4	0.5	1.4	5.4	29.4	14.0	4.0	102
Bahawalnagar	3.9	2,856	8.0	1.1	0.0	34.0	1.2	1.1	4.4	36.3	6.3	7.5	112
RY Khan	2.2	3,651	12.5	3.9	6.9	4.1	2.6	6.3	0.0	19.9	33.2	10.6	79
DG Khan	1.8	1,653	5.7	7.4	1.9	9.3	2.4	9.6	22.5	8.9	23.6	8.7	29
Layyah	9.9	1,492	3.0	0.0	3.8	9.6	0.0	1.0	57.9	22.6	0.0	2.1	147
Muzaffargarh	10.3	3,114	1.5	2.2	2.4	17.2	0.1	3.9	64.5	5.8	0.9	1.5	320
Rajanpur	1.6	1,193	19.9	18.9	6.7	30.5	0.0	1.1	4.7	13.5	3.4	1.4	19
Faisalabad	18.9	6,816	1.5	0.3	11.9	17.9	0.1	0.9	10.8	54.5	1.5	0.6	1,286
Jhang	20.3	3,772	0.7	1.4	6.1	7.1	0.0	0.7	25.0	57.5	0.8	0.8	765
TT Singh	2.2	1,998	7.7	7.2	1.7	39.2	1.6	3.0	2.6	30.9	0.0	6.1	45
Gujranwala	14.9	3,905	0.6	0.0	5.6	26.5	0.0	0.4	61.2	3.2	1.9	0.7	581
Gujrat	12.2	2,369	1.8	1.5	0.5	13.3	0.0	0.4	75.2	5.4	0.2	1.6	288
Hafizabad	10.7	1,011	2.2	0.0	14.0	19.1	0.0	0.0	46.5	15.5	1.8	0.9	108
Mandi Bahauddin	3.4	1,425	12.7	0.0	18.4	57.3	0.0	0.0	5.5	1.9	1.8	2.4	49
Narowal	34.0	1,395	1.0	0.1	1.5	35.9	0.0	0.0	60.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	475
Sialkot	6.9	2,999	2.7	3.0	12.0	60.1	0.4	2.2	15.3	2.3	0.0	2.0	206
Lahore	25.5	7,755	0.0	0.3	23.8	22.5	0.2	1.3	48.3	0.5	1.3	1.6	1,978
Kasur	26.8	3,651	0.2	1.5	0.4	5.0	0.0	0.0	89.2	2.9	0.8	0.0	978
Nankana Sahib	22.3	1,438	0.3	0.5	6.7	12.9	0.0	2.1	75.8	0.5	1.0	0.2	321
Sheikhupura	15.8	2,518	1.5	0.2	8.9	8.3	0.0	1.6	74.1	0.5	2.4	2.5	398
Multan	24.2	3,693	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	97.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	896
Khanewal	29.3	2,599	0.4	2.9	0.6	3.3	0.1	0.0	82.5	8.9	0.2	1.1	762
Lodhran	5.7	1,521	11.2	2.0	2.1	27.3	1.6	1.3	25.7	11.2	15.3	2.3	87
Vehari	33.6	2,490	0.2	0.2	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	91.0	2.9	0.4	0.3	836
Sahiwal	15.8	2,476	0.5	0.9	0.4	76.5	0.0	0.4	18.3	0.5	2.0	0.5	391
Pakpattan	14.0	1,671	2.1	2.1	2.2	66.4	0.0	0.0	21.6	2.7	2.7	0.2	234
Okara	29.3	2,968	0.0	0.6	0.5	13.1	0.2	0.0	78.0	5.4	2.0	0.2	870
Rawalpindi	4.9	3,969	1.3	2.1	5.8	26.7	0.0	1.9	48.9	6.1	2.5	4.7	195
Attock	3.3	1,701	4.1	6.1	4.3	21.2	1.5	13.2	24.3	9.5	10.9	4.8	56
Chakwal	2.1	1,270	19.4	18.7	0.0	26.9	0.0	4.8	6.2	18.8	5.3	0.0	27
Jhelum	25.7	1,251	1.1	0.2	2.2	19.5	0.0	0.4	71.8	4.2	0.1	0.5	321
Sargodha	20.3	3,719	6.2	0.5	3.5	50.6	0.0	0.3	31.1	6.2	0.3	1.4	754
Bhakkar	12.8	1,246	1.1	1.2	6.1	46.2	0.2	0.0	10.2	32.6	0.8	1.5	159
Khushab	3.8	992	14.5	0.6	8.0	35.9	0.0	0.0	3.9	26.9	2.5	7.7	38
Mianwali	28.1	1,175	0.3	0.4	24.2	66.9	0.0	0.7	2.6	1.1	3.1	0.7	330

Table HC.14B: Purchasing goods from government utility stores

Distribution of households which purchase goods from government utility stores, Punjab MICS 2007-08.

	Households purchasing goods from utility stores (%)	Total number of households	How often purchase goods from utility stores (%)			Consider govt utility stores beneficial to common people				Number of households purchasing goods from utility stores
			Regularly	Rarely	Missing	Yes	No	DK	Missing	
Punjab	11.8	91,075	16.8	79.4	3.8	20.9	69.7	8.6	0.9	10,780
Area of residence										
Rural	8.0	62,415	15.2	80.7	4.1	20.6	69.5	9.3	0.7	4,995
All Urban	20.2	28,660	18.2	78.3	3.5	21.7	70.1	7.0	1.2	5,785
Major Cities	20.4	14,483	20.1	76.7	3.1	21.5	71.8	5.3	1.4	2,948
Other Urban	20.0	14,176	16.2	79.9	3.9	21.9	68.3	8.8	1.0	2,837
Education of household head										
None	6.9	42,516	14.1	81.3	4.7	16.3	72.6	10.3	0.8	2,948
Primary	11.1	13,194	12.8	84.0	3.3	21.1	69.9	8.1	0.9	1,465
Middle	14.5	10,072	14.6	82.1	3.2	23.9	67.1	7.9	1.1	1,457
Secondary	17.2	15,594	18.4	78.2	3.4	26.2	66.1	6.8	0.9	2,680
Higher	23.2	9,541	22.6	73.6	3.8	29.4	64.7	4.9	1.0	2,209
Madrassa/NSC	15.2	105	20.5	71.2	8.3	29.3	59.3	11.3	0.0	16
Missing/DK	8.5	53	41.2	58.8	0.0	16.8	72.5	5.7	5.1	4
Wealth index quintiles										
Lowest	2.7	19,497	8.7	85.0	6.3	12.9	74.6	11.7	0.7	531
Second	6.2	18,511	9.3	85.7	4.9	18.5	71.4	9.4	0.7	1,141
Middle	10.4	17,551	13.4	82.2	4.4	21.9	68.7	8.5	0.9	1,831
Fourth	16.5	17,240	15.6	81.2	3.2	25.6	65.7	7.7	1.0	2,852
Highest	24.2	18,276	21.9	74.8	3.3	26.6	67.3	5.1	1.1	4,425
Division										
Bahawalpur	10.4	9,830	11.2	85.6	3.2	17.4	67.2	14.8	0.6	1,019
D.G. Khan	7.1	7,453	15.6	79.5	4.9	18.5	73.8	7.6	0.1	531
Faisalabad	8.0	12,586	14.2	78.5	7.3	22.1	70.2	6.9	0.8	1,010
Gujranwala	13.6	13,103	16.7	80.1	3.1	23.1	64.2	11.6	1.2	1,785
Lahore	9.8	15,362	23.4	70.4	6.1	21.6	70.3	6.5	1.5	1,511
Multan	8.2	10,303	12.4	82.7	4.9	24.6	68.6	6.1	0.7	848
Rawalpindi	30.3	8,191	19.7	79.1	1.2	26.9	65.4	7.0	0.7	2,485
Sahiwal	5.6	7,115	8.7	82.3	9.0	10.0	81.7	7.8	0.5	399
Sargodha	16.7	7,132	16.0	82.4	1.6	19.4	70.8	9.0	0.9	1,192
Punjab	11.8	91,075	16.8	79.4	3.8	20.9	69.7	8.6	0.9	10,780

Table HC.14B: Purchasing goods from government utility stores (cont.)

Distribution of households which purchase goods from government utility stores, Punjab MICS 2007–08.

	Households purchasing goods from utility stores (%)	Total number of housholds	How often purchase goods from utility stores (%)			Consider govt utility stores beneficial to common people				Number of households purchasing goods from utility stores
			Regularly	Rarely	Missing	Yes	No	DK	Missing	
Punjab	11.8	91,075	16.8	79.4	3.8	20.9	69.7	8.6	0.9	10,780
District										
Bahawalpur	10.6	3,323	11.6	86.5	1.9	13.1	68.7	17.5	0.6	353
Bahawalnagar	9.8	2,856	10.4	84.8	4.8	20.0	70.8	8.3	0.8	279
RY Khan	10.6	3,651	11.4	85.3	3.3	19.1	63.0	17.4	0.5	387
DG Khan	8.4	1,653	18.5	76.8	4.7	18.6	76.6	4.7	0.1	139
Layyah	9.8	1,492	13.3	83.2	3.5	26.8	65.6	7.6	0.1	147
Muzaffargarh	6.1	3,114	15.3	78.8	5.9	18.2	71.8	9.9	0.1	191
Rajanpur	4.5	1,193	15.9	78.6	5.4	8.6	85.6	5.5	0.3	54
Faisalabad	9.0	6,816	14.1	80.8	5.0	19.6	74.3	5.5	0.6	611
Jhang	5.2	3,772	11.9	74.7	13.5	25.2	63.1	10.9	0.8	198
TT Singh	10.1	1,998	16.9	75.2	7.9	24.8	69.6	4.2	1.4	201
Gujranwala	12.2	3,905	13.3	83.1	3.5	18.7	73.3	6.7	1.4	478
Gujrat	33.0	2,369	19.9	79.1	1.0	30.4	53.4	15.4	0.8	782
Hafizabad	9.2	1,011	16.5	81.6	1.9	20.9	51.6	26.2	1.2	93
Mandi Bahauddin	15.0	1,425	19.2	77.9	2.9	13.5	71.8	12.4	2.3	213
Narowal	4.8	1,395	9.1	77.7	13.2	25.7	68.9	4.1	1.3	67
Sialkot	5.1	2,999	11.3	79.6	9.1	27.2	59.2	13.0	0.6	152
Lahore	15.2	7,755	25.4	70.7	3.9	26.7	68.1	3.8	1.4	1,178
Kasur	1.6	3,651	17.2	76.1	6.6	15.6	69.9	12.2	2.3	60
Nankana Sahib	4.0	1,438	15.9	70.9	13.2	13.5	77.7	7.8	1.0	57
Sheikhupura	8.6	2,518	16.7	67.0	16.3	19.5	73.7	5.7	1.0	216
Multan	11.6	3,693	16.2	81.2	2.7	9.9	85.9	3.6	0.7	428
Khanewal	7.0	2,599	9.3	80.2	10.5	50.8	45.7	2.7	0.9	181
Lodhran	7.7	1,521	6.6	91.2	2.2	18.0	71.1	10.6	0.3	117
Vehari	4.9	2,490	8.9	83.9	7.2	23.2	65.3	10.8	0.7	123
Sahiwal	7.2	2,476	9.7	76.7	13.6	12.8	77.5	8.9	0.8	179
Pakpattan	1.6	1,671	11.9	70.2	17.9	8.7	79.2	11.7	0.5	28
Okara	6.5	2,968	7.4	89.1	3.5	8.3	86.7	4.6	0.4	193
Rawalpindi	32.9	3,969	19.8	78.7	1.4	24.8	68.9	5.7	0.7	1,304
Attock	19.0	1,701	26.1	72.4	1.5	14.1	76.6	9.0	0.3	323
Chakwal	38.0	1,270	13.4	86.0	0.6	44.0	45.4	9.1	1.4	482
Jhelum	30.0	1,251	21.6	77.3	1.1	34.0	59.3	6.1	0.6	376
Sargodha	16.0	3,719	17.7	81.2	1.1	19.2	70.4	9.7	0.7	595
Bhakkar	16.0	1,246	21.4	75.0	3.6	17.3	75.0	6.7	0.9	199
Khushab	11.0	992	13.9	85.0	1.1	8.0	90.6	0.9	0.4	109
Mianwali	24.6	1,175	9.7	88.8	1.5	31.7	50.5	15.8	2.0	289
Punjab	11.8	91,075	16.8	79.4	3.8	20.9	69.7	8.6	0.9	10,780

APPENDIX A.

APPENDIX A. SAMPLE DESIGN

Technical details of sample design

(Provided by Federal Bureau of Statistics)

I. SAMPLE DESIGN FOR THE MICS 2007–08

A. Survey Objectives

The Government of Punjab, in collaboration with UNICEF and technical assistance from the Federal Bureau of Statistics (FBS), has carried out the Punjab MICS 2007–08. The following are the objectives of the survey:

1. To update and compare the results of the indicators covered in MICS 2003–04 with the results of indicators to be covered in MICS 2007–08 at district/ tehsil level;
2. To establish the benchmark for the indicators which were not included in MICS 2003–04 but are included in the MDGs;
3. To highlight inter-district disparities on the basis of evidence so as to address these through appropriate district/ tehsil-level social sector planning efforts by the provincial government;
4. To develop a strong advocacy tool for action on poor social services delivery;
5. To provide information on the situation of children and women and to assist government in establishing child-focused benchmarking for measuring progress and for reporting on the Millennium Development Goals and the government's long term plans;
6. To build capacity of relevant government institutions through their active involvement in all phases of the survey.

B. Universe and Unit of Analysis

The universe consists of all the households and their members in all urban and rural areas of Punjab as defined for the 1998 Census of Population and Housing (CPH) and subsequent changes made by the provincial government. Areas involving military installations and the homeless are excluded from the scope of the survey. The province of Punjab is administratively divided into 9 divisions, 35 districts and 143 tehsils / towns.

C. Sampling Frame and Sampling Units

For urban areas, the FBS has developed an updated sampling frame by doing a quick count in all the urban areas of Punjab. The quick count is a technique that allows updating a sampling frame by counting all the households and housing units within an Enumeration Area or Enumeration Block (EB), as it is termed in Pakistan. The FBS has divided every city/ town into a number of small compact areas of average size 200–250 households with well-defined boundaries. There are maps available for each of these enumeration blocks. In addition, the FBS has carried out a socioeconomic stratification of each urban block into low, medium and high-income areas. The stratification of the enumeration blocks was done using quality of housing and living standards of the households that make up the block. The frame was last updated in 2003–04 in preparation for the 2005 Economic Census. In addition, each EB has been classified as residential, commercial and industrial according to the predominance of the activity inside the EB. At the present time there are 14,654 EBs in Punjab Province.

Punjab Province

Self-Representing Blocks	Blocks in other urban	Total Number of Blocks	Total Number of Households	Total Number of Establishments	Number of Villages
7,435	7,219	14,654	3,096,348	1,122,986	25,869

A self-representing block belongs to a city that is self-represented in the sample. The sampling frame of the rural domain consists of a list of villages/mouzas/dehs prepared during the 1998 Population Census. There are at the moment 25,869 villages in the frame.

D. Stratification

There are eight large cities in the Punjab Province as shown in the following table:

City	Approximate Population
Lahore	5,000,000
Faisalabad	2,000,000
Rawalpindi	1,500,000
Gujranwala	1,210,000
Multan	1,180,000
Sargodha	455,000
Sialkot	417,000
Bahawalpur	404,000

All the major cities were further subdivided into "Towns" except Sargodha, Sialkot and Bahawalpur. Each one of these "Towns" constitutes a separate stratum which has been further sub-stratified according to the socioeconomic status of each one of the EBs within each "Town".

Each district in the urban areas constitutes an independent stratum. These strata would be further subdivided into their respective tehsils for sample selection and estimation purposes. The smallest domain of estimation is the tehsil. For the **rural domain**, each administrative district has been treated as an independent and explicit stratum. The sample selection would be conducted separately within each rural part of the corresponding tehsil.

E. Socioeconomic Strata

As mentioned above, each EB has been classified into a socioeconomic stratum: low, medium and high. The stratification is not carried out for estimation but for selection purposes. A correct stratification reduces the actual sample size necessary to achieve a given precision. This translates into savings in sample size as well as other scarce resources. For example, if a sample size of 10,000 is necessary to obtain a given precision with simple random sampling, the stratification of the frame, if carried out correctly, might reduce the actual sample size to 7,000. There is no socioeconomic stratification carried out in the rural domain since it is assumed that the rural domain in Punjab is very homogeneous with respect to any socioeconomic stratification. Even if there is a difference, it does not justify the extra effort and use of resources required to carry out such stratification. Nonetheless, there is always an implicit stratification scheme used

when selecting the sample which would take into account socioeconomic differences in the rural domains.

Sample Size and Allocation of EBs to the Strata

The sample size for the 2007–08 MICS was determined approximately by considering the following variables obtained during the Punjab MICS 2003–04:

1. Literacy Rates 10+ Years of Age
2. Net Primary School Enrolment
3. Maternal Mortality
4. Contraceptive Prevalence
5. Diarrhoea
6. Water and Sanitation

The results obtained for these variables during the Punjab MICS 2003–04 were used to determine the sample size for the Punjab MICS 2007–08 at the tehsil level. This method assumes that the same rates obtained for the district level are prevalent at the tehsil level. To the extent that these assumptions are true, the sample size obtained for the tehsil would be the correct one. However, if the rates at the tehsil levels depart a great deal from the ones obtained for the corresponding district, the correct samples sizes would differ from the assumed ones and so will their sampling errors. The sample size obtained for the Punjab MICS 2007–08 is given in the table below:

NUMBER OF SAMPLE EBs AND VILLAGES FOR PUNJAB MICS 2007–08 AT TEHSIL LEVEL

Sr. No.	Tehsil / Town	Clusters (PSU)				Households (SSU)			
		Major City	Other Urban	Rural	Total	Major City	Other Urban	Rural	Total
	Punjab	**872**	**1,780**	**3,716**	**6,368**	**10,464**	**21,360**	**59,456**	**91,280**
1	Ahmedpur East	0	14	46	60	0	168	736	904
2	Bahawalpur City	29	0	10	39	348	0	160	556
3	Bahawalpur Sadar	0	4	42	46	0	48	672	672
4	Hasilpur	0	13	24	37	0	156	384	540
5	Khairpur Tamewali	0	10	21	31	0	120	336	456
6	Yazman	0	12	30	42	0	144	480	624
7	Bahawalnagar	0	25	44	69	0	300	704	1,004
8	Chishtian	0	23	42	65	0	276	672	948
9	Fort Abbas	0	11	28	39	0	132	448	580
10	Haroonabad	0	20	32	52	0	240	512	752
11	Minchinabad	0	11	34	45	0	132	544	676
12	Khanpur	0	18	40	58	0	216	640	856
13	Liaqatpur	0	10	44	54	0	120	704	824
14	RY Khan	0	24	49	73	0	288	784	1,072
15	Sadiqabad	0	20	42	62	0	240	672	912
16	DG Khan	0	36	64	100	0	432	1,024	1,456
17	Taunsa	0	9	35	44	0	108	560	668
18	Choubara	0	0	28	28	0	0	448	448

Sr. No.	Tehsil / Town	Clusters (PSU)				Households (SSU)			
		Major City	Other Urban	Rural	Total	Major City	Other Urban	Rural	Total
	Punjab	**872**	**1,780**	**3,716**	**6,368**	**10,464**	**21,360**	**59,456**	**91,280**
19	Karor Lal Esan	0	15	20	35	0	180	320	500
20	Layyah	0	24	24	48	0	288	384	672
21	Ali Pur	0	10	29	39	0	120	464	584
22	Jatoi	0	12	32	44	0	144	512	656
23	Kot Addu	0	18	40	58	0	216	640	856
24	Muzaffargarh	0	20	55	75	0	240	880	1,120
25	Jampur	0	23	44	67	0	276	704	980
26	Rajanpur	0	27	38	65	0	324	608	932
27	Rojhan	0	5	26	31	0	60	416	476
28	Chak Jhumra Town	0	15	15	30	0	180	240	420
29	Jaranwala Town	0	19	52	71	0	228	832	1,060
30	Jinnah Town	31	0	15	46	372	0	240	612
31	Layallpur Town	24	0	20	44	288	0	320	608
32	Madina Town	48	0	15	63	576	0	240	816
33	Iqbal Town	50	0	16	66	600	0	256	856
34	Sumundri Town	0	14	28	42	0	168	448	616
35	Tandlianwala Town	0	17	29	46	0	204	464	668
36	Chinniot	0	24	45	69	0	288	720	1,008
37	Jhang	0	30	47	77	0	360	752	1,112
38	Shorkot	0	10	24	34	0	120	384	504
39	Ahmadpur Sial	0	8	24	32	0	96	384	480
40	Gojra	0	20	27	47	0	240	432	672
41	Kamalia	0	22	25	47	0	264	400	664
42	TT Singh	0	12	47	59	0	144	752	896
43	Aroop Town	28	0	10	38	336	0	160	496
44	Kamoke Town	0	16	14	30	0	192	224	416
45	Khiali Shahpur Town	43	0	12	55	516	0	192	708
46	Nandipur Town	26	0	10	36	312	0	160	472
47	Nowshera Virkan Town	0	13	22	35	0	156	352	508
48	Qila Didar Singh Town	0	41	10	51	0	492	160	652
49	Wazirabad Town	0	19	24	43	0	228	384	612
50	Gujrat	0	25	46	71	0	300	736	1,036
51	Kharian	0	10	33	43	0	120	528	648
52	Sara-e-Alamgir	0	10	20	30	0	120	320	440
53	Hafizabad	0	18	26	44	0	216	416	632
54	Pindi Bhattian	0	12	22	34	0	144	352	496
55	Mandi Bahauddin	0	16	28	44	0	192	448	640
56	Malakwal	0	14	21	35	0	168	336	504
57	Phalia	0	15	32	47	0	180	512	692

Sr. No.	Tehsil / Town	Clusters (PSU)				Households (SSU)			
		Major City	Other Urban	Rural	Total	Major City	Other Urban	Rural	Total
	Punjab	**872**	**1,780**	**3,716**	**6,368**	**10,464**	**21,360**	**59,456**	**91,280**
58	Narowal	0	18	26	44	0	216	416	632
59	Shakargarh	0	12	28	40	0	144	448	592
60	Daska	0	16	22	38	0	192	352	544
61	Pasrur	0	15	0	15	0	180	0	180
62	Sambrial	0	0	20	20	0	0	320	320
63	Sialkot	22	0	36	58	264	0	576	840
64	Lahore Cantt	30	0	0	30	360	0	0	360
65	Aziz Bhatti Town	27	0	3	30	324	0	48	372
66	Data Ganj Bukhsh Town	35	0	0	35	420	0	0	420
67	Allama Iqbal Town	24	0	6	30	288	0	96	384
68	Nishtar Town	22	0	10	32	264	0	160	424
69	Ravi Town	30	0	0	30	360	0	0	360
70	Shalimar Town	33	0	0	33	396	0	0	396
71	Wahga Town	9	0	21	30	108	0	336	444
72	Samanabad Town	30	0	0	30	360	0	0	360
73	Gulberg Town	30	0	0	30	360	0	0	360
74	Kasur	0	46	44	90	0	552	704	1,256
75	Chunian	0	12	34	46	0	144	544	688
76	Pattoki	0	14	30	44	0	168	480	648
77	Nankana Sahib	0	17	41	58	0	204	656	860
78	Safdarabad	0	10	25	35	0	120	400	520
79	Shah Kot	0	10	28	38	0	120	448	568
80	Shangla Hill	0	8	21	29	0	96	336	432
81	Okara	0	17	36	53	0	204	576	780
82	Depalpur	0	20	47	67	0	240	752	992
83	Renala Khurd	0	8	25	33	0	96	400	496
84	Ferozewala	0	14	24	38	0	168	384	552
85	Muridke	0	15	25	40	0	180	400	580
86	Sharaqpur Sharif	0	16	28	44	0	192	448	640
87	Sheikhupura	0	30	58	88	0	360	928	1,288
88	Boson Town	25	0	15	40	300	0	240	540
89	Mumtazabad Town	42	0	15	57	504	0	240	744
90	Shah Rukan-e-Alam Town	36	0	13	49	432	0	208	640
91	Sher Shah Town	35	0	14	49	420	0	224	644
92	Jalalpur Pirwala Town	0	9	19	28	0	108	304	412
93	Shujabad Town	0	11	20	31	0	132	320	452
94	Khanewal	0	20	36	56	0	240	576	816
95	Kabirwala	0	16	51	67	0	192	816	1,008

Sr. No.	Tehsil / Town	Clusters (PSU)				Households (SSU)			
		Major City	Other Urban	Rural	Total	Major City	Other Urban	Rural	Total
	Punjab	**872**	**1,780**	**3,716**	**6,368**	**10,464**	**21,360**	**59,456**	**91,280**
96	Mian Channu	0	14	49	63	0	168	784	952
97	Jahanian	0	11	20	31	0	132	320	452
98	Dunya Pur	0	11	21	32	0	132	336	468
99	Kehror Pacca	0	16	29	45	0	192	464	656
100	Lodhran	0	21	22	43	0	252	352	604
101	Arifwala	0	15	26	41	0	180	416	596
102	Pakpattan	0	17	28	45	0	204	448	652
103	Chichawatni	0	10	34	44	0	120	544	664
104	Sahiwal	0	20	38	58	0	240	608	848
105	Burewala	0	21	37	58	0	252	592	844
106	Mailsi	0	12	42	54	0	144	672	816
107	Vehari	0	12	38	50	0	144	608	752
108	Attock	0	18	17	35	0	216	272	488
109	Fateh Jang	0	9	21	30	0	108	336	444
110	Hasanabdal	0	9	20	29	0	108	320	428
111	Hazro	0	20	24	44	0	240	384	624
112	Jand	0	9	23	32	0	108	368	476
113	Pindigheb	0	10	20	30	0	120	320	440
114	Chakwal	0	29	31	60	0	348	496	844
115	Choa Saidan Shah	0	7	26	33	0	84	416	500
116	Talagang	0	9	24	33	0	108	384	492
117	Dina	0	14	15	29	0	168	240	408
118	Jhelum	0	17	13	30	0	204	208	412
119	Pind Dadan Khan	0	8	21	29	0	96	336	432
120	Sohawa	0	6	23	29	0	72	368	440
121	Gujjar Khan Town	0	18	29	47	0	216	464	680
122	Kahuta Town	0	12	20	32	0	144	320	464
123	Kotli Sattian Town	0	0	12	12	0	0	192	192
124	Murree Town	0	10	12	22	0	120	192	312
125	Rawal Town	136	0	0	136	1,632	0	0	1,632
126	Potohar Town	0	0	30	30	0	0	480	480
127	Kallar Sayaddan Town	0	0	12	12	0	0	192	192
128	Taxila Town	0	38	12	50	0	456	192	648
129	Bhalwal	0	18	26	44	0	216	416	632
130	Kot Momin	0	13	23	36	0	156	368	524
131	Sahiwal	0	10	19	29	0	120	304	424
132	Sargodha	27	0	47	74	324	0	752	1,076
133	Shahpur	0	7	26	33	0	84	416	500
134	Sillanwali	0	6	27	33	0	72	432	504
135	Bhakkar	0	26	28	54	0	312	448	760

Sr. No.	Tehsil / Town	Clusters (PSU)				Households (SSU)			
		Major City	Other Urban	Rural	Total	Major City	Other Urban	Rural	Total
Punjab		**872**	**1,780**	**3,716**	**6,368**	**10,464**	**21,360**	**59,456**	**91,280**
136	Darya Khan	0	18	20	38	0	216	320	536
137	Kallur Kot	0	12	22	34	0	144	352	496
138	Mankera	0	4	26	30	0	48	416	464
139	Khushab	0	23	25	48	0	276	400	676
140	Noorpur Thal	0	7	23	30	0	84	368	452
141	Essa Khel	0	12	24	36	0	144	384	528
142	Mianwali	0	19	28	47	0	228	448	676
143	Piplan	0	14	20	34	0	168	320	488
Punjab		**872**	**1,780**	**3,716**	**6,368**	**10,464**	**21,360**	**59,456**	**91,280**

The above table shows the allocation of the sample to the district level. The sample size will be allocated according to the tehsil level. For example, the city of Rawalpindi and the areas outside the city form one tehsil. Therefore, Rawalpindi Tehsil will be allocated a total of 278 Primary Sampling Units (226 for the outskirts of Rawalpindi, plus 52 for the city of Rawalpindi per se). For the other districts, the number in the table would be allocated to the tehsils inside the district proportionally to the size of the tehsil. From each rural primary sampling unit a sample of 16 households will be selected with equal probability. From the urban EB, a sample of 12 households will be selected with equal probability. A total sample size of 91,268 households will be selected for the Punjab MICS 2007–08.

F. Allocation of EAs to the Domains and Sample Size in Each Domain

The allocation of EBs to different domains and the sample size in each domain in shown in the above table. These sample sizes will have to be adjusted in case the survey is taken during a one-year period. Some variables are subject to seasonal adjustment and therefore need to be obtained during a given period to remove the seasonality effects from the variables. One such variable is "unemployment." Other variables that are subject to seasonal adjustment are variables related to household income and the expenditures incurred by households. Social indicators, in general, are not subject to seasonal variation and can be obtained during a given period of time (say 6 months or 3 months). This should be taken into consideration when deciding the length of time the survey will be in the field. If variables that are subject to seasonal variation are important to the survey sponsors, it is recommended that the survey be implemented during the period of 1 year. This will also permit the longitudinal analysis of other variables that are not subject to seasonal variation.

G. Sample Design

The sample will be selected in two stages. In the urban areas, the first-stage selection unit is the Enumeration Block. In the rural areas, the first-stage selection unit is the village. From each first-stage sample unit, a sample of households will be selected: 16 in the rural areas and 12 in the urban areas. The first-stage units are selected with probability proportional to size. The second-stage units are selected with equal probability. This gives a sample that is more or less self-weighting within each selection stratum. However, the self-weighting characteristic of the sample is lost after the field work due to

adjustments such as non-response, changes in the occupancy status of the households, refusals, etc.

H. Procedure for the Selection of Sample EBs

The selection of the sample EBs in the urban domain (villages in the rural domain) will be done independently in each domain of estimation and within each socioeconomic substratum. The EBs will be selected with probability proportional to size, where size is the number of households in the EB (or the number of occupied housing units within the EB). For the rural domain, the measure of size is the population in the village. The procedure used to select the EBs in described below.

1. Within each domain of estimation and socioeconomic substratum order the EBs geographically to obtain an implicit stratification within the substratum.
2. Register the number of households (or occupied housing units), denoted by Mhi, obtained from the most recent updating of the frame, where h represents the socioeconomic stratum and i represents the EB. This number will be used as measure of size.
3. Cumulate the measure of size throughout the socioeconomic stratum. The last cumulative number (Mh) will equal the total number of households in the socioeconomic stratum h of the domain of estimation.
4. Obtain the number of EBs (nh) to be chosen in the corresponding socioeconomic stratum.
5. Determine the sampling interval (Ih) dividing the cumulative number of households in the socioeconomic stratum (Mh) by the number of EBs desired (nh).

   $$I_h = M_h / n_h$$

6. Use a random number generator to obtain a random start (Ah) between 1 and (Ih), inclusive. It is necessary to keep two decimal places if the sampling interval is not an integer.
7. Determine the EBs that are in sample using the following formula:

   $$A\text{h} + (k-1) \times I\text{h}$$

   $$k = 1, \ldots, n_h \qquad \text{(rounded above)}$$

   The kth selected EB will be the one that has the cumulative measure of size closer to this number, without exceeding it.
8. Since some EBs contain a number of households larger than the average number of households (225), it may happen that some EBs might fall in sample more than once. Since large EBs cannot be split in the office, if one of them were to be selected, it would have to be divided into segments of about 100–200 households each in order to control the enumerator load and the variances. The procedures to be followed to divide a large EB are given below.

I. Splitting of Large EBs

A count of the number of households (HHs) in each EB was done in 2003–04, as mentioned above. However, there may have been changes from 2003–04 to 2007–8. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct a new listing of the chosen EBs prior to the selection of the second-stage units. This operation will be carried out in the field for the chosen EBs. Prior to the listing, it is recommended that a quick count of the sample EB be carried out. This operation is called "quick count" since the enumerator counts in a systematic manner the number of housing units (HUs) in the EB to update the sampling frame. After the quick count, a listing operation will take place in order to list all the households in the

sample EB. From the list of households, the sample of households will be chosen for the Punjab MICS 2007–08. However, the further in time we are from the last update, the more susceptible the EBs are to undergo changes and, therefore, the EBs no longer reflects reality at the time of the last update.

Since the sampling frame contains some large EBs, it is very likely that some of these EBs may fall in sample more than once. If this were the case, a quick count inside the sample EB will have to be done in order to split it into segments according to Table 1 below. If the sample will be in the field for 1 year, this segmentation will have to take place before assigning the sample EBs to the different months of the year. Follow the next instructions to split a large sample EB:

1. Identify in the field each sample EB with a minimum of 300 HUs.
2. Carry out a quick count of the number of HUs in the EB using detailed maps to carry out the segmentation. It is extremely important that the segments have fixed and identifiable boundaries.

Table 1: Segmentation of Large Sample EBs

Number of HHs from Quick Count	Number of Segments to be Created
301–400	2
401–500	3
501–600	4
601–750	5
751–900	6
901 or more	7

Again, it is very important that each segment have clear and identifiable boundaries in the field so that the interviewer can locate the segment and the HHs. Now, if an EB had, say, 400 HHs, it is not strictly necessary to try to obtain two segments of 200 HHs each if the boundaries of the segments are not clear and identifiable. For instance, a segment could have 120 HUs and the other 280, as long as the boundaries are clear and identifiable in the maps.

3. Assign a sequential number from 1 to k, where k represents the number of segments derived from the EB. If the EB falls in sample twice, segment the EB and select two segments at random. If the EB falls in sample 3 times, segment the EB and select 3 segments at random, and so forth.
4. Once the segmentation has been done, the segments can be assigned to the different months of the year (in case the survey is in the field for a period of 1 year).
5. It may happen that a sample EB which has less than 300 HUs in the sampling frame might have more HHs during the quick count. If this were the case, the same instructions mentioned above for the large EBs will have to be followed. However, if the survey is in the field for a period of 1 year, the quick count for these EBs will take place after having assigned the EBs to the different months of the year and at a time which is closer to the interview date in order to obtain the most updated sampling frame possible.

J. Areas that are Difficult to Enumerate

Sometimes it happens that for a reason outside our control (war, flooding, security reasons, etc) an EB cannot be enumerated. If such were the case, it is recommended to have available procedures that might allow us to replace one sample EB with another. If this needs to be done, follow the following recommendations:

1. Within the domain of estimation and the socioeconomic substratum to which the EB that has to be replaced belongs, select a random number between 1 and the cumulative measure of size within the domain and socioeconomic substratum.
2. Locate the interval within which the selected random number fell. If the selected EB is already in sample, don't use it.
3. Repeat step 1 again. Locate the interval within which the selected random number fell. If the EB was not previously selected, this EB will be now in sample and it will replace the EB that could not be initially utilised.
4. All the procedures mentioned in this report must be followed for the new EB selected to replace another EB. That is to say, if the number of HHs is very large, the EB must be segmented. One or more segments must be chosen at random if the circumstances so require it. The new EB must be listed, just as the EB that was replaced was listed.

k. Determining Weekly Subsamples

The following recommendations apply only if the sample will be in the field for a period of 1 year.

In order for the sample to be representative in time and space, the annual sample of EBs must be distributed throughout the 52 weeks of the year. In order to be unbiased, this distribution must guarantee that each household has the same probability to be associated with any one of the 52 weeks. Therefore, the distribution will be carried out at random.

Within each domain and in an independent manner:

- order the EBs (or the segments derived from segmentation) according to the order in which they were selected. This means that within the socioeconomic stratum 1 (high) you will keep all the EBs selected in the order in which they were selected. The same procedure should be used for the socioeconomic strata 2 and 3 (medium and low, respectively). Now you have within the domain all the EBs with code 1 followed by all the sample EBs with code 2 and then all the sample EBs with code 3.
- assign to the first EB a random number between 01 and 13.
- assign to the following EB the previous random number plus 1: if the result is less than or equal to 13, assign the number as it is. If the result is larger than 13, subtract 13 before assigning.
- continue this procedure sequentially until all the EBs within the domain have been assigned a number between 01 and 13. This assignment must be carried out within the domain, not by socioeconomic stratum.
- all the EBs (or the segments from the segmentation of EBs) with number 1 belong to the first monthly period, those with number 2 to the second monthly period, and so forth.
- Once all the EBs have been assigned to a month of the year, we have to assign the EBs to one of the 4 weeks of the month. In the same order in which the EBs were selected and assigned to one of the 13 months of the year, and for each one of the 13 months separately, select a random number between 1 and 4. Let's assume that the chosen random number is equal to 2. Then, assign to the first EB of month 1, the week 2; to the second EB of month 1, week 3; to the fourth EB of month 1, week 4; to the fifth EB of month 1, week 1, and so forth until each EB has been assigned to a week. Repeat this procedure separately for the EBs in the other 12 months of the year.

- Once this procedure has been carried out, each EB will have been assigned to a particular week of a given month of the year.

The above-mentioned procedure produces a weekly probabilistic sample for each domain and socioeconomic stratum. The probability that a HH will be associated with any of the 52 weeks is 1/52; the probability that it will be associated with any period of x weeks es x/52. Therefore, by incorporating this additional probability in the weight during the estimation process, the sample will produce unbiased estimates for the quarter (or whatever period of time is desired). Of course, these estimates will not have the same reliability than the annual estimates, since they will be based on approximately 1/4 of the annual number of households and will be subject to seasonal variation.

L. Listing of Household within Sample EBs

An updating operation of the number of HHs and the maps within each sample EB will take place. The listing sheets prepared during the listing operation will become the sampling frame for the final stage of selection. The updating is necessary in order to avoid coverage errors, since the weighting factors must reflect the universe in its entirety. The listing operation must be independent from any other updating done in the past.

The listing operation will allow, during the weighting of the sample, the universe to be reflected more accurately. The probabilities of selection of the EBs do not reflect the actual number of households for two reasons:

- The frame of EBs dates back to 2003–04 (in the urban domain only) and, more than likely, the distribution of households has changed since then; and

  There is not always a one-to-one correspondence between the housing unit and the household. Therefore, the number of housing units underestimates the true number of households.

In general, during the listing operation only housing units (HUs) are listed, instead of households, because there exists a one-to-one correspondence between the HU and the household. However, in the case of Pakistan, where the definition of HU allows for the existence of more than one household, it will be necessary to write down, in addition to the HU, the number of households in each housing unit. Each line in the listing sheet will correspond with one and only one household, so that every household can have the same probability of being selected as any other household.

Consequently, we will define a new term, the "dwelling unit", as the space occupied by one household. That is, the space of the dwelling that corresponds to only one household. In the case of a vacant dwelling it would have to be considered as the "space to be occupied by only one household". Therefore, the listing operation will list "dwelling units"

Also, taking into account the need to control coverage errors (omissions and duplications), it would be worth while for the enumerator to register all the places where people live or might live; that is, every dwelling unit, whether or not it is occupied, vacant, being built, etc. At the same time, the enumerator will register the occupancy status of every unit:

- occupied as principal residence
- vacant
- under construction (not occupied)
- demolished or abandoned (not occupied)
- seasonally occupied

Afterwards, in the office, the "valid" dwelling units will be determined, that is, those units that are occupied permanently (the first category mentioned above) and these are the only ones that will be used during the selection process.

M. Procedure to Select Housing Units

Whatever the distribution of sample EBs in the different substrata might be, the selection of HUs (or dwelling units, as were defined above), will follow the same procedure in all substrata.

If the sample will be spread during a one-year period, each week, the sampler will have at his/ her disposal the Listing Form (obtained after the listing operation) pertaining to the corresponding updated sample EBs for the corresponding period. A fixed number of valid HUs (12 in the urban area, 16 in the rural area) will be selected systematically and with equal probability from the Listing Form

In general, it is good practice to select reserve units in case there are no responses or refusals to keep the actual sample size. However, in Pakistan, the response rate is very high (almost 99% in the last MICS) and, therefore, it will not be necessary to select reserve units.

Within each sample EB i of socioeconomic substratum h, we must identify and number the valid HUs, that is, the HUs that are occupied by one household on a permanent basis. They must have a correlative number between 1 and M'hi, the total number of valid HUs in the EB i and socioeconomic substratum h, after having listed the EB. The value M'hi will then be inserted in a spreadsheet from where a systematic sample of 12 units (16 in the urban area) will be selected.

The j-th HU to be selected within the EB i of socioeconomic substratum h is obtained during the following expression:

$$[A\text{hi} + (j-1) * I\text{hi}] + 1$$

$$\text{for } j = 1,\ldots, m\text{hi}$$

omitting the decimals in the results, without rounding (truncation process).where,

Ihi = M'hi/ $m$hi = sampling interval within the i-th EB and socioeconomic stratum h.

M'hi = number of valid HUs in the i-th EB of socioeconomic stratum h.

Mhi = m = fixed number of HUs to be selected within the i-th EB and socioeconomic stratum h.

Ahi = a random number between 0 and Ihi, including 0 but excluding Ihi

Note: when we omit the decimals, we must include 0 and exclude Ihi in order to preserve the probabilities of selection uniform.

II. ESTIMATION PROCESS

A. Probabilities of Selection and Sampling Weights

In order to expand the data from the Punjab MICS 2007–08 to the provincial or domain levels (tehsils), it is necessary to apply a weight (expansion factor) to the data from each survey questionnaire. The basic weight for a sample household would be equal to the inverse of its probability of selection. Since the EBs will be selected independently with probability proportional to size (PPS) within each domain of estimation, the probability of selection of an EB is given by:

$$P_{hi} = \mathrm{n_h}\frac{\mathrm{M_{hi}}}{\mathrm{M_h}} = \mathrm{n_h}\frac{M_{hi}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} M_{hi}}$$

Where,

n_h = number of sample EBs selected in the h-th first-level stratum

M_{hi} = measure of size (total number of households from the census mapwork) for the i-th sample EB in the h-th first-level stratum

M_h = cumulated measure of size (total number of households from the census mapping work) for the h-th first-level stratum

N_h = Total number of EBs in first-level stratum h

The basic weight for a sample household is equal to the inverse of its probability of selection and is given by:

$$W_{hi} = \frac{\mathrm{M_h}}{\mathrm{n_h}\,x\,M_{hi}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N_h} M_{hi}}{\mathrm{n_h}\,x\,M_{hi}}$$

where:

W_{hi} = basic expansion factor for all households in the i-th sample EB in the h-th first-level stratum or domain of estimation.

Note that a separate weight would have to be calculated for each sample EB. An EXCEL spreadsheet can be developed for maintaining the sampling information for each sample EB and for calculating the weights.

This basic weight should be adjusted for non-interviews due to refusals, temporary absence (not-at-home), etc. This weight adjustment can be carried out as follows:

$$W'_{hi} = \mathrm{W_{hi}}\,x\,\frac{M'_{hi}}{M^{n}_{hi}}$$

where:

W'_{hi} = adjusted weight for households in the i-th sample EB in the h-th stratum

M'_{hi} = number of valid households enumerated in the i-th sample EB in the h-th stratum (excluding abandoned or vacant housing units)

M^{n}_{hi} = number of households with completed interviews in the i-th sample EB in the h-th

B. MICS Estimates

Some of the survey estimates will be in the form of totals or aggregates. The survey estimate of a total will be obtained as follows:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_{h=1}^{L} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \sum_{j=1}^{M_{hi}^{'}} W_{hi}^{'} x Y_{hij} \quad (1)$$

where:

$\hat{Y}$ = weighted estimate of total for variable Y

L = number of strata

Y_{hij} = value of variable Y for the j-th sample household (or person) in the i-th sample EB in the h-th stratum

In the case of the survey estimate of the total number of persons with a particular characteristic, the variable Y may be defined as follows:

$$Y \begin{cases} = 1 & \text{if the person has the particular charateristics} \\ = 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Other survey estimates may be in the form of ratios, defined as follows:

$$\hat{R} = \frac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{X}} \quad (2)$$

where $\hat{Y}$ and $\hat{X}$ are weighted total estimates, calculated as shown in (1) above.

When cluster designs are involved, means and proportions are special types of ratios. In the case of the mean, the variable X, in the denominator of the ratio, is defined to equal 1 for each element so that the denominator is the sum of the weights. In the case of a proportion, the variable X in the denominator is also defined to equal 1 for all elements; the variable Y in the numerator is binomial and is defined to equal either 0 or 1, depending on the absence or presence, respectively, of a specified attribute in the element observed.

C. Calculating Variances for the MICS Estimates (Linear Estimators Only)

In analysing the MICS results, it is important to calculate the precision of the sample estimates. The standard error, or square root of the variance, is used to measure the sampling error, although it may also include a small part of the nonsampling error. The variance estimator should take into account the different aspects of the sample design, such as the stratification and clustering. The FBS staff is familiar with the use of CENVAR, the variance calculation software which is part of the Integrated Microcomputer Processing System (IMPS) developed by the International Programs Center, Population Division, U. S. Census Bureau. This software, which uses the ultimate cluster variance estimator, can be utilised to calculate variances for survey estimates based on a stratified multistage sample design such as that for the PES. Other similar packages are Stata and SPSS.

The following formulas are used for calculating the ultimate cluster variance estimates for totals and ratios:

a. Variance for the survey estimate of a total:

(3) $$VAR(\hat{Y}) = \sum_{h=1}^{L} \left[\frac{n_h}{n_h - 1} x \sum_{i-1}^{n_h} \left(\hat{Y}_{hi} - \frac{\hat{Y}_h}{n_h} \right)^2 \right]$$

where:

(4) $$\hat{Y}_{hi} = \sum_{j=1}^{M_{hi}^{n}} W'_{hi} x Y_{hij}$$

(5) $$\hat{Y}_h = \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \sum_{j=1}^{M_{hi}^{n}} W'_{hi} x Y_{hij}$$

(2) Variance for the survey eatimate of a ratio:

(6) $$VAR(\hat{R}) = \frac{1}{\hat{X}^2} \left[VAR(\hat{Y}) + \hat{R}^2 x VAR(\hat{X}) - 2\hat{R} Cov(\hat{X}, \hat{Y}) \right]$$

Where

(7) $$COV(\hat{Y}, \hat{X}) = \sum_{h=1}^{L} \left[\sum_{h=1}^{L} \frac{n_h}{n_h - 1} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \left(\hat{X}_{hi} - \frac{\hat{X}_h}{n_h} \right) \left(\hat{Y}_{hi} - \frac{\hat{Y}_h}{n_h} \right) \right]$$

$Var(\hat{Y})$ and $Var(\hat{X})$ are the variances of the survey estimates of totals , calculated using the formula specified previously.

D. Calculation of Variance of Nonlinear Estimators

Computer packages such as CENVAR and SPSS (Versions 12 and above) calculate variances using the ultimate cluster estimation method explained above. For nonlinear estimators such as the mortality rate and the fertility rate, CENVAR and SPSS cannot be used to calculate variances.

Given the small number of sample maternal, infant, and child death events, the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and other mortality indicators are more subject to sampling variability. Therefore, it is very important to calculate the standard errors and confidence intervals for these estimates. The estimation procedures for the mortality and fertility indicators are very complex (the MMR is a ratio of the maternal mortality and general fertility rates), it is necessary to use a jackknife variance estimator for calculating the corresponding standard errors.

The fertility and mortality estimators are complex in nature, and cannot be expressed in the form of a ratio of numerator and denominator variables. The MMR is actually calculated as a ratio of two ratios, the maternal mortality rate and the general fertility rate. Each of these rates is a linear combination of the age specific rates, and the number of women is estimated through the months of exposure of the women in each 5-year age group over the reference period. Therefore, the ultimate cluster variance estimator used by CENVAR, SPSS and Stata Version 8 for the more traditional ratio estimates cannot be used. The jackknife is a type of re-sampling variance estimator, which involves recalculating the estimate for different sub-samples of the full sample. Since this variance estimator can be used for different complex estimates from the survey data, it must be used for calculating the standard errors and confidence intervals for the fertility and mortality indicators.

The Stata Version 9 software includes a jackknife variance option for calculating the standard errors. However, it would be very difficult to generate the complex estimates

with Stata. Therefore, the approach that could be used for calculating the jackknife variances is to use the formulas documented in the Stata manual, and design a customised program in CSPro to tabulate the standard errors. Any person with the required knowledge of CSPro can develop the programs for calculating the standard errors for selected fertility and mortality estimates.

The jackknife variance estimator involves recalculating a particular estimate such as the MMR for different subsets (subsamples) of the survey data, and calculating the variance from these individual estimates. Each estimate is calculated by dropping one primary sampling unit (PSU) or enumeration block (EB) at a time, and adjusting the weights for the remaining EBs in the corresponding stratum so that each estimate represents the full sample. These estimates are defined as follows:

$\hat{\theta}_{(hj)}$ is the estimate from the full sample minus the j-th sample EB in stratum h and $\hat{\theta}$ is the same estimate using the entire sample. For this estimate the weights for the remaining EBs in stratum h are adjusted by a factor of $nh/(nh–1)$, where nh is the number of sample EBs in stratum h; the weights in the other strata remain the same. This estimate (such as the MMR) is calculated using the same formula as that used with the full sample to produce the estimates appearing in the tables.

Since one estimate is associated with each sample EB that is dropped from the sample, many estimates (thousands) will have to be calculated in this way for the MMR and other similar nonlinear indicators at the Provincial, District and Tehsil levels. These estimates will then have to be used to calculate the jackknife variance estimate using the following formula:

$$(8) \quad \hat{V}_{JK}(\hat{\theta}) = \sum_{h=1}^{L}(1-f_n)\left(\frac{n_h-1}{n_h}\right)\left[\sum_{i=1}^{n_h}(\hat{\theta}_{(hj)}-\hat{\theta})^2\right]$$

The term (1-fh) is a finite population correction factor, where fh is defined as nh/Nh, the first stage sampling rate for stratum h; Nh is the total number of EBs in the stratum.

where:

f_h	=	first stage sampling fraction for stratum h = (n_h/N_h)
n_h	=	number of sample EBs selected in a Tehsil
N_h	=	number of EBs in the frame for a given Tehsil

In short , to use jackknife estimator, delete one PSU at a time . Let $\hat{\theta}_{(hj)}$ be the estimate of the same form of $\hat{\theta}$ when PSU j of the stratum h is omitted . To calculate $\hat{\theta}_{(hj)}$ define a new variable . Let

$$W_{i(hj)} = \begin{cases} W_i & \text{If observation unit i is not in stratum h} \\ 0 & \text{If the observation unit i is in PSU j of stratum h} \\ \left(\frac{n_h}{n_h-1}\right)W_i & \text{If the observation unit i is in the stratum h but not in PSU} \end{cases}$$

Then use the weights $W_{i(hj)}$ to calculate $\hat{\theta}_{(hj)}$ and its variance as given in equation (8)

E. Adjustments to Weighting Factors

The basic or initial weighting factor mentioned in Section A of Part II (Estimation Process) represents the probability of selection of the household based on information from the census and the last updating operation. When certain situations occur, it will be necessary to adjust the basic or initial weighting factor. These adjustments will take place after the questionnaires are returned from the field. The sampler will perform the adjustments and he/she will send them to the data processing section to update the data base. But the sampler will need a listing generated by the data processing section which shows these cases.

The adjustments to the basic weighting factors are of two types: the nonresponse adjustment (one factor) and adjustments due to changes in the Occupancy status of the HU (three factors). The four adjustment 1dhi factors, F , F2dhi, F3dhij, and F4dhij, are defined in the following section. These will be multiplied by the basic weighting factors in the applicable cases. (In the non-applicable cases, these adjustment factors take the value 1).

The final weighting factor (that is, after the adjustments take place) is given by:

(9) $$W'_{dhij} = \mathrm{W}_{\mathrm{dhij}} \times F_{1dhi} \times F_{2dhi} \times F_{3dhij} \times F_{4dhij}$$

Note that w'_{dhij} will not necessarily be constant within the i-th EB in all cases.

1. Non response Adjustments

The use of the basic weighting factor only presupposes the existence of 12 complete interviews in the urban areas (16 in the rural areas). In most cases, this is true. However, it may happen that some households cannot be found during the interview period or we get refusals or non response. If this were the case, we would have to adjust the weights of the units that did provide information in order to compensate for the loss of valid households. This adjustment will take place at the EB level, where a certain level of homogeneity among households can be assumed in terms of the socioeconomic variables of interest.

The non response adjustment factor will be given by:

(10) $$F_{1dhi} = \frac{12}{\mathrm{r}_{\mathrm{dhi}}}$$

where:

$F_{1\mathrm{dhi}}$ = adjustment to the weight for all the interviewed HHs in the i-th EB of socioeconomic stratum h.

$\mathrm{r}_{\mathrm{dhi}}$ = number of interviewed HHs, including reserve units, in the i-th sample EB.

(11) $$r_{dhi} \leq 12$$

This procedure assumes that the reporting HHs and the non reporting HHs, on average, do not differ significantly with respect to the socioeconomic characteristics. In addition, it is also assumed that the non response rate within the EB is low. If these premises are false, an un-quantified amount of bias will be introduced in the estimates. To control this bias, we must impose a restriction: if the factor F1dhi is bigger than 2.00, that is, if the response rate in the EB is lower than 50%, the adjustment will have to be done at the socioeconomic substratum level, not at the EB level. To do this, all the EBs in the substratum must be combined to perform the calculation.

2. Adjustments Due to Changes in the Occupancy Status of the HU

Since the selection of the sample HU will be based upon a listing which will take place 1 or 2 months before the interviews, the occupancy status of some units could change during this period of time. Or may be some errors in the determination of the occupancy status of some units may have occurred during the listing. As long as there is no one-to-one correspondence between the selected unit (defined in the listing) and the interviewed unit, the basic weighting factor will have to be adjusted. In addition, the fact the field procedures require a constant workload of 12 interviews per EB in the urban area (and 16 in the rural area) may necessitate, at times, the adjustment of the basic weighting factor. Let's consider further.

At interview time, five situations may arise in relation to the occupancy status of the HU:

a. the HU is occupied by a new household;
b. the HU is occupied, but the household members are temporarily absent;
c. the HU becomes invalid, that is, vacant, seasonal, demolished or is converted to a business establishment;
d. the HU is divided into two or more households;
e. two or more HUs are consolidated into 1.

i. In the case of a new household, the interviewer would complete the questionnaire for the new household. No adjustment is necessary since the probability of selection of this household would not change.

ii. In the case of a household whose members are absent during the whole interview period, the interviewer would not be able to conduct the interview. Therefore the housing unit is lost from sample and the non response adjustment factor will have to be applied. See equation (10).

c. In the case of an invalid HU, that is, a valid housing unit during the time of listing became invalid (destroyed, demolished, business, seasonal, etc.), the frame will have to adjusted since, in theory, an invalid unit should not be part of the frame in the first place and should have never been chosen. It is then necessary to "deflate" the weight so as to not overestimate the universe. The weights of all the households in the EB will have to be multiplied by the following correction factor:

(12) $$F_{2dhi} = \frac{12 - b_{dhi}}{12}$$

where,

F_{2dhi} = adjustment to the weight for all interviewed households in the *i*-th sample EB.

b_{dhi} = number of invalid sample HUs in the *i*-th sample EB.

d. In the case of a household splitting into two or more households, that is, that the unit which was listed as one household now corresponds to more than one household, the interviewer, always keeping in mind to maintain a constant workload, would select at random one of the households to carry out the interview. Therefore, the true probability of selection of this household would be smaller than the one assumed. Hence, the weight of the chosen household will have to be multiplied by the following adjustment factor:

(13) $$F_{3dhij} = m'_{dhij}$$

where,

F_{3dhij} = adjustment to the weight applied only to the *j*-th household of the *i*-th sample EB.

m'_{dhij} = number of households presently found in the *j*-th sample HU.

e. In the case of consolidation, there are three possibilities. Let's illustrate with an example. Suppose that within a certain structure two households are listed, HH–01 and HH–02. Assume further that HH–01 was selected in sample. At the time of the interview, the interviewer realises that HH–01 and HH–02 have now been consolidated into one household, that is, the HU is now occupied by one household.

If the household that was listed as HH–01 now occupies the consolidated space, the interviewer would go ahead with the interview. No adjustments will be necessary in this case.

However, if listed household HH–02 is the one that now occupies the consolidated space, the interviewer would consider HH–01 as non-existent, that is, as invalid, and would replace it with a reserve unit, as in the case of any other invalid unit. In this case, we would apply the adjustment factor F_{2dhi} already discussed.

Now, if a third household (a new one) is now occupying the consolidated space, the interviewer would have to proceed with the interview because he/she would not be able to distinguish between the first case and the second case. In this instance, the weighting factor of the interviewed household will have to be multiplied by ½ because the new household's probability of selection is now double. In this case, the adjustment factor that would be applied to the affected household is given by:

(14) $$F_{4dhij} = \frac{1}{m'_{dhij}}$$

where,

F_{4dhij} = adjustment to the weight for the j-th interviewed household of the i-th EB (previous units not distinguishable).

m'_{dhij} = number of HUs listed separately for the space presently consolidated.

APPENDIX B.

APPENDIX B. ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The sample of respondents selected in the Punjab MICSis 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 all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly, but can be estimated statistically from the survey results.

The following sampling error measures are presented in this appendix for each of the selected indicators:

- Standard error (*se*): Sampling errors are usually measured in terms of standard errors for particular indicators (means, proportions etc). Standard error is the square root of the variance. The Taylor linearisation method is used for the estimation of standard errors.
- Coefficient of variation (*se/r*) is the ratio of the standard error to the value of the indicator
- 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. The square root of the design effect (*deft*) is used to show the efficiency of the sample design. A *deft* value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a *deft* value above 1.0 indicates the 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. For any given statistic calculated from the survey, the value of that statistics will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error ($p + 2.se$ or $p - 2.se$) of the statistic in 95 per cent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

For the calculation of sampling errors from Punjab MICS data, SPSS Version 13 Complex Samples module has 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.

Sampling errors are calculated for indicators of primary interest, for the Punjab total and areas of residence. Four of the selected indicators are based on households, 13 are based on household members, 7 are based on children under-five, and 5 are based on women. All indicators presented here are in the form of proportions. 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.7 show the calculated sampling errors.

Table SE 1: Indicators selected for sampling error calculations

List of indicators selected for sampling error calculations, and base populations (denominators) for each indicator, Punjab MICS, 2007–08

Punjab MICS Indicator	Base Population
HOUSEHOLDS	
Iodised salt consumption	All households
Drinking water without bacteria	All households
Ownership of house	All households
Receiving cash donation	All households
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	
Use of improved drinking water sources	All household members
Use of improved sanitation facilities	All household members
Hand washing adequately before meal	All household members
Hand washing adequately after latrine	All household members
Literacy 10+	Household members aged 10 years or older
Literacy 15+	Household members aged 15 years or older
Net primary school attendance rate	Children of primary school age (5–9 years)
Net secondary school attendance rate	Children of secondary school age (10–14 years)
Primary completion rate (net)	Children of primary school completion age (9 years)
Child labour	Children aged 5–14 years
Prevalence of chronic cough	All household members
Reported Tuberculosis	All household members
Reported Hepatitis	All household members
UNDER-FIVEs	
Weight for age: % below –2 SD	Children under age 5
Height for age: % below –2 SD	Children under age 5
Weight for height: % below –2 SD	Children under age 5
Acute respiratory infection in last 2 weeks	Children under age 5
Diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	Children under age 5
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	Children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks
Birth registration	Children under age 5
WOMEN	
Skilled attendant at delivery	Women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
Antenatal care	Women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
Postnatal care	Women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
Contraceptive prevalence	Women aged 15–49 currently married
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	Women aged 15–49 years

Table SE 2: Sampling errors: Total Punjab sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators,Punjab MICS 2007–08

	Table	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	
									r - 2*se*	*r* + 2*se*
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodised salt consumption	NU.5	0.063	0.001	0.022	3.046	1.745	90333	90317	0.061	0.066
Drinking water without bacteria	EN.3B	0.488	0.004	0.007	4.067	2.017	78995	77910	0.481	0.495
Ownership of house	HC.9	0.842	0.002	0.003	3.910	1.977	91074	91074	0.837	0.847
Receiving cash donation	HC.12	0.014	0.000	0.034	1.489	1.220	91075	91075	0.013	0.015
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.968	0.001	0.001	4.935	2.221	592843	91075	0.966	0.971
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.695	0.004	0.006	6.827	2.613	592843	91075	0.687	0.703
Hand washing adequately before meal	EN.12A	0.565	0.003	0.005	3.023	1.739	592843	91075	0.560	0.571
Hand washing adequately after latrine	EN.12B	0.659	0.003	0.005	3.703	1.924	592843	91075	0.653	0.665
Literacy 10+	ED.8A	0.593	0.002	0.004	10.027	3.167	444661	446619	0.588	0.598
Literacy 15+	ED.8B	0.556	0.002	0.004	9.171	3.028	371997	373243	0.551	0.561
Net primary school attendance rate (5–9)	ED.3	0.529	0.003	0.006	2.877	1.696	76545	76725	0.523	0.535
Net secondary school attendance rate (10–14)	ED.4	0.287	0.003	0.009	2.445	1.564	72665	73376	0.282	0.293
Primary completion rate	ED.6	0.067	0.003	0.041	1.412	1.188	11726	11856	0.062	0.073
Child labour	CP.2	0.051	0.001	0.026	5.276	2.297	149210	150101	0.048	0.053
Prevalence of chronic cough	HC.1	0.022	0.000	0.017	3.840	1.960	592843	594851	0.021	0.023
Reported Tuberculosis	HC.1	0.003	0.000	0.033	2.167	1.472	592843	594851	0.003	0.004
Reported Hepatitis	HC.1	0.007	0.000	0.023	2.233	1.494	592843	594851	0.007	0.007
UNDER-5s										
Weight for age: % below –2 SD	NU.1	0.336	0.003	0.008	2.060	1.435	57284	56755	0.330	0.342
Height for age: % below –2 SD	NU.1	0.424	0.003	0.008	2.616	1.617	57284	56755	0.417	0.431
Weight for height: % below –2 SD	NU.1	0.134	0.002	0.015	2.018	1.421	57284	56755	0.130	0.138
Acute respiratory infection in last 2 weeks	CH.6	0.072	0.002	0.026	3.661	1.913	70226	70226	0.068	0.075
Diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	CH.4	0.078	0.002	0.020	2.262	1.504	70226	70226	0.074	0.081
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	0.295	0.007	0.022	1.076	1.037	5445	5258	0.282	0.308
Birth registration	CP.1	0.770	0.003	0.004	4.014	2.003	70226	70226	0.764	0.777
WOMEN										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.5	0.426	0.005	0.013	3.602	1.898	29696	29452	0.415	0.437
Antenatal care	RH.3	0.527	0.006	0.011	3.847	1.961	29696	29452	0.516	0.538
Postnatal care	RH.5A	0.409	0.005	0.013	3.492	1.869	29696	29452	0.398	0.420
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.322	0.002	0.007	1.999	1.414	83389	83387	0.317	0.326
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.567	0.005	0.008	2.362	1.537	25409	26066	0.557	0.576

Table SE 3: Sampling errors: Rural

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators,Punjab MICS 2007–08

	Table	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	
									r - 2*se*	*r* + 2*se*
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodised salt consumption	NU.5	0.033	0.001	0.045	4.101	2.025	62083	59110	0.030	0.036
Drinking water without bacteria	EN.3B	0.469	0.004	0.010	4.315	2.077	56711	53719	0.460	0.478
Ownership of house	HC.9	0.871	0.003	0.003	4.528	2.128	62414	59405	0.865	0.876
Receiving cash donation	HC.12	0.014	0.001	0.041	1.439	1.200	62415	59406	0.013	0.015
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.971	0.002	0.002	4.949	2.225	408533	59406	0.968	0.974
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.575	0.005	0.010	7.287	2.699	408533	59406	0.565	0.586
Hand washing adequately before meal	EN.12A	0.503	0.003	0.007	2.882	1.698	408533	59406	0.496	0.510
Hand washing adequately after latrine	EN.12B	0.584	0.004	0.007	4.185	2.046	408533	59406	0.575	0.592
Literacy 10+	ED.8A	0.520	0.003	0.005	9.118	3.020	301467	287810	0.514	0.526
Literacy 15+	ED.8B	0.477	0.003	0.006	8.449	2.907	250774	239325	0.471	0.483
Net primary school attendance rate (5–9)	ED.3	0.488	0.004	0.007	2.817	1.678	55301	52722	0.481	0.495
Net secondary school attendance rate (10–14)	ED.4	0.234	0.003	0.012	2.309	1.520	50694	48485	0.229	0.240
Primary completion rate	ED.6	0.055	0.003	0.056	1.469	1.212	8329	7954	0.049	0.061
Child labour	CP.2	0.058	0.002	0.029	5.288	2.300	105994	101207	0.054	0.061
Prevalence of chronic cough	HC.1	0.022	0.000	0.020	3.707	1.925	408533	389804	0.022	0.023
Reported Tuberculosis	HC.1	0.003	0.000	0.038	1.929	1.389	408533	389804	0.003	0.004
Reported Hepatitis	HC.1	0.007	0.000	0.028	2.108	1.452	408533	389804	0.006	0.007
UNDER-5s										
Weight for age: % below -2 SD	NU.1	0.357	0.003	0.010	2.038	1.428	40990	38765	0.351	0.364
Height for age: % below -2 SD	NU.1	0.445	0.004	0.009	2.648	1.627	40990	38765	0.437	0.453
Weight for height: % below -2 SD	NU.1	0.133	0.002	0.018	2.014	1.419	40990	38765	0.128	0.137
Acute respiratory infection in last 2 weeks	CH.6	0.067	0.002	0.032	3.501	1.871	50750	48387	0.063	0.071
Diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	CH.4	0.072	0.002	0.024	2.083	1.443	50750	48387	0.068	0.075
Received ORT or increased fluids & continued feeding	CH.5	0.303	0.008	0.026	1.014	1.007	3632	3478	0.287	0.318
Birth registration	CP.1	0.745	0.004	0.005	4.071	2.018	50750	48387	0.737	0.753
WOMEN										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.5	0.347	0.007	0.019	3.884	1.971	21425	20237	0.334	0.360
Antenatal care	RH.3	0.455	0.007	0.016	4.065	2.016	21425	20237	0.441	0.469
Postnatal care	RH.5A	0.329	0.006	0.020	3.814	1.953	21425	20237	0.316	0.342
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.280	0.003	0.009	1.871	1.368	57270	54545	0.275	0.286
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.525	0.006	0.012	1.820	1.349	11617	10979	0.512	0.538

Table SE 4: Sampling errors: Other urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators,Punjab MICS 2007–08

	Table	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	
									r - 2se	*r + 2se*
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodised salt consumption	NU.5	0.131	0.003	0.024	2.705	1.645	28249	31207	0.124	0.137
Drinking water without bacteria	EN.3B	0.524	0.006	0.011	4.018	2.005	26511	29225	0.513	0.536
Ownership of house	HC.9	0.780	0.004	0.005	3.093	1.759	28660	31669	0.772	0.788
Receiving cash donation	HC.12	0.014	0.001	0.059	1.589	1.261	28660	31669	0.013	0.016
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.962	0.002	0.002	4.899	2.213	184310	31669	0.957	0.967
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.960	0.002	0.002	2.935	1.713	184310	31669	0.957	0.964
Hand washing adequately before meal	EN.12A	0.703	0.005	0.007	3.516	1.875	184310	31669	0.694	0.713
Hand washing adequately after latrine	EN.12B	0.825	0.004	0.005	3.334	1.826	184310	31669	0.817	0.832
Literacy 10+	ED.8A	0.746	0.003	0.004	9.102	3.017	143194	158809	0.740	0.753
Literacy 15+	ED.8B	0.720	0.004	0.005	8.373	2.894	121223	133918	0.713	0.727
Net primary school attendance rate (5–9)	ED.3	0.636	0.005	0.008	2.366	1.538	21244	24003	0.626	0.645
Net secondary school attendance rate (10–14)	ED.4	0.410	0.005	0.012	2.344	1.531	21971	24891	0.400	0.420
Primary completion rate	ED.6	0.098	0.006	0.057	1.388	1.178	3397	3902	0.087	0.109
Child labour	CP.2	0.033	0.002	0.047	3.708	1.925	43215	48894	0.030	0.036
Prevalence of chronic cough	HC.1	0.021	0.001	0.030	4.109	2.027	184310	205047	0.020	0.023
Reported Tuberculosis	HC.1	0.003	0.000	0.067	2.808	1.676	184310	205047	0.003	0.003
Reported Hepatitis	HC.1	0.008	0.000	0.038	2.433	1.560	184310	205047	0.008	0.009
UNDER-5s										
Weight for age: % below -2 SD	NU.1	0.282	0.005	0.017	2.142	1.464	16294	17990	0.273	0.292
Height for age: % below -2 SD	NU.1	0.372	0.006	0.015	2.363	1.537	16294	17990	0.361	0.383
Weight for height: % below -2 SD	NU.1	0.138	0.004	0.026	1.983	1.408	16294	17990	0.131	0.146
Acute respiratory infection in last 2 weeks	CH.6	0.083	0.004	0.045	4.076	2.019	19476	21839	0.076	0.091
Diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	CH.4	0.093	0.003	0.034	2.622	1.619	19476	21839	0.087	0.099
Received ORT or increased fluids & continued feeding	CH.5	0.281	0.012	0.042	1.209	1.099	1812	1780	0.257	0.304
Birth registration	CP.1	0.835	0.005	0.006	3.498	1.870	19476	21839	0.826	0.845
WOMEN										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.5	0.630	0.008	0.012	2.273	1.508	8271	9215	0.615	0.645
Antenatal care	RH.3	0.713	0.007	0.009	2.034	1.426	8271	9215	0.699	0.726
Postnatal care	RH.5A	0.616	0.008	0.012	2.214	1.488	8271	9215	0.601	0.631
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.412	0.005	0.011	2.510	1.584	26119	28842	0.403	0.421
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.602	0.007	0.011	2.716	1.648	13792	15087	0.589	0.615

Table SE 5: Sampling errors: Major cities

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators,Punjab MICS 2007–08

	Table	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	
									r - 2se	*r + 2se*
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodised salt consumption	NU.5	0.169	0.005	0.032	2.113	1.454	14337	10273	0.159	0.180
Drinking water without bacteria	EN.3B	0.626	0.009	0.015	3.627	1.904	13237	9421	0.607	0.645
Ownership of house	HC.9	0.753	0.007	0.010	2.861	1.691	14483	10372	0.739	0.767
Receiving cash donation	HC.12	0.011	0.001	0.121	1.616	1.271	14483	10372	0.008	0.013
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.948	0.004	0.005	3.959	1.990	91185	10372	0.939	0.957
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.978	0.003	0.003	3.358	1.833	91185	10372	0.973	0.984
Hand washing adequately before meal	EN.12A	0.771	0.008	0.011	3.925	1.981	91185	10372	0.755	0.788
Hand washing adequately after latrine	EN.12B	0.887	0.006	0.007	4.029	2.007	91185	10372	0.875	0.900
Literacy 10+	ED.8A	0.774	0.006	0.007	9.158	3.026	71684	51211	0.763	0.786
Literacy 15+	ED.8B	0.753	0.006	0.008	8.367	2.893	61231	43746	0.741	0.765
Net primary school attendance rate (5–9)	ED.3	0.639	0.008	0.013	2.170	1.473	10059	7137	0.622	0.655
Net secondary school attendance rate (10–14)	ED.4	0.433	0.009	0.020	2.211	1.487	10453	7465	0.416	0.450
Primary completion rate	ED.6	0.115	0.010	0.090	1.203	1.097	1591	1159	0.094	0.135
Child labour	CP.2	0.025	0.002	0.098	3.634	1.906	20512	14602	0.020	0.030
Prevalence of chronic cough	HC.1	0.019	0.001	0.054	3.676	1.917	91185	65050	0.017	0.021
Reported Tuberculosis	HC.1	0.003	0.000	0.107	2.273	1.508	91185	65050	0.002	0.004
Reported Hepatitis	HC.1	0.009	0.001	0.058	2.028	1.424	91185	65050	0.008	0.010
UNDER-5s										
Weight for age: % below –2 SD	NU.1	0.276	0.008	0.030	1.874	1.369	7863	5504	0.260	0.293
Height for age: % below –2 SD	NU.1	0.361	0.010	0.026	2.157	1.469	7863	5504	0.342	0.380
Weight for height: % below –2 SD	NU.1	0.151	0.006	0.042	1.730	1.315	7863	5504	0.139	0.164
Acute respiratory infection in last 2 weeks	CH.6	0.099	0.007	0.074	3.938	1.984	9258	6598	0.084	0.114
Diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	CH.4	0.106	0.006	0.054	2.247	1.499	9258	6598	0.095	0.117
Received ORT or increased fluids & continued feeding	CH.5	0.269	0.019	0.071	1.044	1.022	982	565	0.231	0.307
Birth registration	CP.1	0.858	0.008	0.009	3.092	1.759	9258	6598	0.843	0.873
WOMEN										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.5	0.726	0.013	0.018	2.442	1.563	3970	2835	0.700	0.753
Antenatal care	RH.3	0.779	0.011	0.014	2.030	1.425	3970	2835	0.757	0.801
Postnatal care	RH.5A	0.714	0.013	0.018	2.380	1.543	3970	2835	0.688	0.740
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.455	0.008	0.018	2.454	1.566	13068	9334	0.439	0.471
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.673	0.010	0.015	2.645	1.626	7424	5536	0.653	0.694

Table SE 6: Sampling errors: Other urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators,Punjab MICS 2007–08

	Table	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	
									r - 2*se*	*r* + 2*se*
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodised salt consumption	NU.5	0.091	0.003	0.034	2.369	1.539	13913	20934	0.084	0.097
Drinking water without bacteria	EN.3B	0.423	0.006	0.015	3.381	1.839	13274	19804	0.410	0.436
Ownership of house	HC.9	0.807	0.004	0.005	1.913	1.383	14176	21297	0.800	0.815
Receiving cash donation	HC.12	0.018	0.001	0.060	1.404	1.185	14176	21297	0.016	0.020
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.976	0.002	0.002	3.596	1.896	93125	21297	0.972	0.980
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.943	0.003	0.003	2.833	1.683	93125	21297	0.937	0.948
Hand washing adequately before meal	EN.12A	0.637	0.005	0.008	2.503	1.582	93125	21297	0.626	0.647
Hand washing adequately after latrine	EN.12B	0.763	0.005	0.006	2.559	1.600	93125	21297	0.754	0.773
Literacy 10+	ED.8A	0.718	0.004	0.005	6.567	2.563	71510	107598	0.711	0.725
Literacy 15+	ED.8B	0.687	0.004	0.006	6.074	2.465	59992	90172	0.679	0.694
Net primary school attendance rate (5–9)	ED.3	0.633	0.005	0.008	1.865	1.366	11185	16866	0.623	0.643
Net secondary school attendance rate (10–14)	ED.4	0.389	0.005	0.013	1.738	1.318	11519	17426	0.379	0.399
Primary completion rate	ED.6	0.083	0.005	0.065	1.039	1.019	1807	2743	0.073	0.094
Child labour	CP.2	0.040	0.002	0.049	3.410	1.847	22703	34292	0.036	0.044
Prevalence of chronic cough	HC.1	0.024	0.001	0.033	3.785	1.946	93125	139997	0.022	0.025
Reported Tuberculosis	HC.1	0.003	0.000	0.081	2.847	1.687	93125	139997	0.003	0.004
Reported Hepatitis	HC.1	0.007	0.000	0.045	2.016	1.420	93125	139997	0.006	0.008
UNDER-5s										
Weight for age: % below –2 SD	NU.1	0.288	0.006	0.019	1.882	1.372	8431	12486	0.277	0.299
Height for age: % below –2 SD	NU.1	0.383	0.006	0.016	1.919	1.385	8431	12486	0.371	0.395
Weight for height: % below –2 SD	NU.1	0.126	0.004	0.030	1.576	1.255	8431	12486	0.119	0.134
Acute respiratory infection in last 2 weeks	CH.6	0.069	0.003	0.038	1.656	1.287	10218	15241	0.064	0.075
Diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	CH.4	0.081	0.003	0.039	2.039	1.428	10218	15241	0.075	0.088
Received ORT or increased fluids & continued feeding	CH.5	0.294	0.012	0.040	0.809	0.900	830	1215	0.270	0.317
Birth registration	CP.1	0.815	0.006	0.007	3.376	1.837	10218	15241	0.804	0.827
WOMEN										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.5	0.541	0.008	0.015	1.662	1.289	4301	6380	0.525	0.557
Antenatal care	RH.3	0.651	0.008	0.012	1.819	1.349	4301	6380	0.635	0.667
Postnatal care	RH.5A	0.526	0.008	0.015	1.607	1.268	4301	6380	0.510	0.542
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.369	0.004	0.012	1.634	1.278	13050	19508	0.361	0.378
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.519	0.007	0.014	1.922	1.386	6368	9551	0.505	0.533

APPENDIX C.

APPENDIX C. DATA QUALITY TABLES

Table DQ. 1: Age distribution of household population

Single-year age distribution of household population by sex (weighted), Punjab MICS 2007–08

	Males		Females			Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
0	7,732	2.5	7,300	2.5	43	1,363	0.4	1,448	0.5
1	6,838	2.3	6,516	2.3	44	1,038	0.3	1,225	0.4
2	7,131	2.3	6,820	2.4	45	6,687	2.2	4,488	1.6
3	7,598	2.5	7,410	2.6	46	1,128	0.4	1,139	0.4
4	7,379	2.4	6,911	2.4	47	1,333	0.4	1,345	0.5
5	7,734	2.5	6,949	2.4	48	1,754	0.6	1,430	0.5
6	8,521	2.8	7,712	2.7	49	934	0.3	743	0.3
7	8,478	2.8	8,126	2.8	50	5,202	1.7	5,064	1.8
8	8,841	2.9	8,455	2.9	51	953	0.3	2,046	0.7
9	5,944	2.0	5,783	2.0	52	1,935	0.6	3,392	1.2
10	9,565	3.1	8,469	2.9	53	1,066	0.4	1,408	0.5
11	5,415	1.8	4,695	1.6	54	1,044	0.3	1,031	0.4
12	9,390	3.1	8,497	2.9	55	4,380	1.4	5,169	1.8
13	6,268	2.1	5,988	2.1	56	1,122	0.4	868	0.3
14	7,281	2.4	7,090	2.5	57	909	0.3	841	0.3
15	7,232	2.4	7,224	2.5	58	1,149	0.4	988	0.3
16	8,111	2.7	8,001	2.8	59	584	0.2	414	0.1
17	5,594	1.8	5,511	1.9	60	6,636	2.2	5,084	1.8
18	9,964	3.3	9,491	3.3	61	532	0.2	409	0.1
19	4,767	1.6	4,444	1.5	62	970	0.3	719	0.2
20	9,087	3.0	9,684	3.4	63	550	0.2	412	0.1
21	3,736	1.2	3,760	1.3	64	429	0.1	264	0.1
22	6,829	2.2	6,899	2.4	65	3,692	1.2	2,918	1.0
23	4,250	1.4	4,258	1.5	66	379	0.1	241	0.1
24	4,492	1.5	4,532	1.6	67	558	0.2	351	0.1
25	8,051	2.7	8,704	3.0	68	444	0.1	464	0.2
26	4,190	1.4	3,989	1.4	69	238	0.1	170	0.1
27	3,621	1.2	3,689	1.3	70	4,629	1.5	3,102	1.1
28	4,817	1.6	4,853	1.7	71	224	0.1	139	0.0
29	1,948	0.6	2,106	0.7	72	527	0.2	294	0.1
30	8,390	2.8	8,334	2.9	73	204	0.1	138	0.0
31	1,388	0.5	1,556	0.5	74	149	0.0	95	0.0
32	3,589	1.2	3,655	1.3	75	1,442	0.5	1,024	0.4
33	1,736	0.6	1,832	0.6	76	171	0.1	101	0.0
34	1,453	0.5	1,787	0.6	77	142	0.0	77	0.0
35	8,475	2.8	7,618	2.6	78	161	0.1	137	0.0
36	2,148	0.7	2,187	0.8	79	70	0.0	49	0.0
37	1,693	0.6	2,005	0.7	80+	3,283	1.1	2,287	0.8
38	2,666	0.9	3,039	1.1	DK/ Missing	28	0.0	19	0.0
39	1,179	0.4	1,517	0.5					
40	8,581	2.8	6,236	2.2	**Total**	**303,793**	**100.0**	**289,028**	**100.0**
41	1,067	0.4	1,253	0.4					
42	2,587	0.9	2,607	0.9					

Table DQ. 2: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

Household population of women age 10–54, interviewed women age 15–49, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed (weighted), by five-year age group, Punjab MICS 2007–08

	Household population of women age 10–54	Interviewed women age 15–49		Percentage of eligible women interviewed
	Number	Number	Per cent	
Age				
10–14	107	na	na	na
15–19	2,954	2,871	3.3	97.2
20–24	12,220	12,004	13.9	98.2
25–29	18,412	18,148	21.1	98.6
30–34	16,132	15,971	18.5	99.0
35–39	15,921	15,795	18.3	99.2
40–44	12,536	12,409	14.4	99.0
45–49	9,049	8,936	10.4	98.7
50–54	12,775	na	na	na
15–49	**87,223**	**86,134**	**100.0**	**98.8**

Table DQ. 3: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed under–5s

Household population of children age 0–4, children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, and percentage of under–5 children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed (weighted), by five-year age group, Punjab MICS 2007–08

	Household population of children age 0–7	Interviewed children age 0–4		Percentage of eligible children interviewed
	Number	Number	Per cent	
Age				
0	15,032	14,696	20.9	97.8
1	13,354	13,157	18.7	98.5
2	13,951	13,783	19.6	98.8
3	15,009	14,784	21.0	98.5
4	14,291	13,994	19.9	97.9
5	14,684	na	na	na
6	16,234	na	na	na
7	16,604	na	na	na
0–4	**71,637**	**70,419**	**100.0**	**98.3**

Table DQ. 4: Age distribution of under-5 children

Age distribution of under-5 children by 3-month groups (weighted), Punjab MICS 2007-08

	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Age in months						
0-2	1,620	4.5	1,600	4.7	3,220	4.6
3-5	2,261	6.3	2,128	6.2	4,390	6.3
6-8	2,095	5.8	2,089	6.1	4,185	6.0
9-11	1,442	4.0	1,262	3.7	2,703	3.9
12-14	2,041	5.7	1,997	5.8	4,038	5.8
15-17	1,903	5.3	1,763	5.2	3,666	5.2
18-20	1,754	4.9	1,663	4.9	3,418	4.9
21-23	1,046	2.9	960	2.8	2,006	2.9
24-26	1,853	5.2	1,706	5.0	3,559	5.1
27-29	1,963	5.5	1,849	5.4	3,812	5.4
30-32	1,716	4.8	1,783	5.2	3,499	5.0
33-35	1,458	4.1	1,375	4.0	2,833	4.0
36-38	1,867	5.2	1,722	5.0	3,590	5.1
39-41	1,915	5.3	2,012	5.9	3,928	5.6
42-44	2,011	5.6	1,973	5.8	3,985	5.7
45-47	1,621	4.5	1,451	4.2	3,072	4.4
48-50	1,850	5.2	1,681	4.9	3,531	5.0
51-53	1,908	5.3	1,816	5.3	3,724	5.3
54-56	1,808	5.0	1,726	5.1	3,534	5.0
57-59	1,705	4.8	1,619	4.7	3,324	4.7
Total	**35,837**	**100.0**	**34,178**	**100.0**	**70,015**	**100.0**

Table DQ. 5: Heaping on ages and periods

Age and period ratios at boundaries of eligibility by type of information collected (weighted), Punjab MICS 2007–08

	Age and period ratios*			Eligibility boundary (lower-upper)	Module or questionnaire
	Males	Females	Total		
Age in household questionnaire					
1	0.95	0.95	0.95		
2	0.99	0.99	0.99	Lower	Child disability
3	1.03	1.05	1.04		Education
4	0.97	0.97	0.97	Upper	Under–5 questionnaire
5	0.98	0.97	0.97	Lower	Child labour
6	1.03	1.02	1.02		
8	1.14	1.13	1.14		
9	0.73	0.76	0.75	Upper	Child disability
10	1.37	1.34	1.36		
13	0.82	0.83	0.83		
14	1.05	1.05	1.05	Upper	Child labour
15	0.96	0.97	0.97	Lower	Women's questionnaire
16	1.16	1.16	1.16		
23	0.82	0.81	0.82		
24	0.80	0.78	0.79	Upper	Education
25	1.44	1.52	1.48		
48	1.31	1.22	1.27		
49	0.36	0.31	0.33	Upper	Women's questionnaire
50	2.20	1.93	2.06		
Months since last birth in women's questionnaire					
6–11	na	0.95	na		
12–17	na	1.14	na		
18–23	na	0.84	na	Upper	Maternal and child health
24–29	na	1.11	na		
30–35	na	0.91	na		

Table DQ. 6: Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations missing information for selected questions and indicators (weighted), Punjab MICS 2007–08

Questionnaire and Subject	Reference group	Per cent with missing information*	Number of cases
Household			
Salt testing	All households surveyed	0.5	91,075
Water quality - Arsenic	All households surveyed	0.6	91,075
Water quality - Bacteria	All households surveyed	13.2	91,075
Women			
Date of Birth	All women age 15–49		
Month only		32.3	86,148
Month and year missing		0.0	86,148
Date of first birth	All women age 15–49 with at least one live birth		
Month only		14.2	74,867
Month and year missing		15.5	74,867
Completed years since first birth	All women age 15–49 with at least one live birth	84.9	74,867
Date of last birth	All women age 15–49 with at least one live birth		
Month only		10.9	74,867
Month and year missing		0.3	74,867
Under–5			
Date of Birth	All under five children surveyed		
Month only		10.0	70,226
Month and year missing		0.3	70,226
Anthropometry	All under five children surveyed		
Height		3.5	70,226
Weight		3.5	70,226
Height or Weight		3.6	70,226

Table DQ. 7: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living

Sex ratio at birth among children ever born, children living, and deceased children, by age of women (weighted), Punjab MICS 2007–08

	Children Ever Born			Children Living			Children deceased			
	Number of sons ever born	Number of daughters ever born	Sex ratio	Number of sons living	Number of daughters living	Sex ratio	Number of deceased sons	Number of deceased daughters	Sex ratio	Number of women
Age										
15–19	667	643	1.04	607	584	1.04	60	59	1.03	2,678
20–24	7,332	6,746	1.09	6,514	6,153	1.06	818	593	1.38	11,685
25–29	21,817	20,433	1.07	19,572	18,427	1.06	2,243	2,004	1.12	18,205
30–34	30,032	28,012	1.07	26,492	25,226	1.05	3,539	2,785	1.27	16,011
35–39	38,227	35,608	1.07	33,479	31,550	1.06	4,746	4,057	1.17	15,764
40–44	35,301	32,827	1.08	30,678	28,961	1.06	4,620	3,863	1.20	12,553
45–49	28,660	26,509	1.08	24,837	23,342	1.06	3,823	3,164	1.21	9,251
Total	162,037	150,779	1.07	142,179	134,242	1.06	19,849	16,525	1.20	86,148

Table DQ. 8: Distribution of women by time since last birth

Distribution of women aged 15–49 with at least one live birth, by months since last birth (weighted), Punjab MICS 2007–08

	Months since last birth				
	Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent
0	603	1.7	16	1,197	3.3
1	1,333	3.7	17	1,101	3.0
2	1,504	4.1	18	1,089	3.0
3	1,607	4.4	19	1,014	2.8
4	1,567	4.3	20	1,046	2.9
5	1,535	4.2	21	641	1.8
6	1,605	4.4	22	576	1.6
7	1,514	4.2	23	502	1.4
8	1,334	3.7	24	714	2.0
9	1,067	2.9	25	1,012	2.8
10	931	2.6	26	859	2.4
11	826	2.3	27	814	2.2
12	1,113	3.1	28	793	2.2
13	1,501	4.1	29	787	2.2
14	1,346	3.7	30	691	1.9
15	1,195	3.3			
			Total		100.0

APPENDIX D.

APPENDIX D. SURVEY VALIDATION

Third Party Independent Monitoring of Punjab MICS : Technical Report

(Provided by Social Work Department, University of the Punjab, Lahore)

1. Introduction

The Government of Punjab has carried out the second round of MICS for which planning began in early 2007. Draft survey tool was prepared by adapting and customising the model MICS3 questionnaire. It was pre-tested in the field and finalised by removing shortcomings observed during the pre-testing. More than 70 indicators were to be estimated from MICS data.

In order to improve quality of activities at various stages of MICS and to enhance confidence in the data, the Government of Punjab invited the Social Work Department (SWD), University of the Punjab as third party monitors. The main responsibility of third party monitoring was to provide supportive monitoring services and timely feedback during all the stages of the survey, including questionnaire development, finalising the list of indicators, training master trainers, supervisors and enumerators, field data collection, editing questionnaires, data entry, data cleaning and data analysis. They were also responsible for reviewing the draft MICS report and offering comments / inputs to improve the report.

2. Scope of Third Party Monitoring

The scope of third party monitoring is as follows:

i) To review the various activities and to provide feedback to P&D Department and other sponsoring and implementing partners;
ii) To assess the quality of the listing and survey field work including spot checking of the field operations, quality of interviews / measurements and questionnaire editing, etc;
iii) To assess the handling, control and entry and management process of the data and make recommendations for improvements. Also verify data sets after post entry cleaning and validation as well as physically monitoring the data handling process;
iv) To provide comments on draft survey report with a view to improve its quality;
v) To impart on-the-job training to the staff of the Bureau of Statistics (BOS), Departments of Health, Social Welfare, Population Welfare and Agriculture engaged in the survey;
vi) To check household listings prepared by the federal BOS on sample basis to ensure that households in the sample clusters are listed completely and accurately;
vii) To do the back-checking of the filled-in questionnaires on sample basis to ensure that the enumerators had visited each and every sample household in all the sample clusters and genuinely interviewed them;
viii) To monitor data handling by the field teams and assess its quality. Data entry, analysis and monitoring process will also be monitored closely;
ix) To review the draft report and suggest improvement to enhance the quality and usefulness of the report.

3. Strategy for the Monitoring

The monitoring provided by the third party was supportive in nature. It was not the conventional type of monitoring which is synonymous with 'checking'. Instead, its task was to keep continuous watch on all the actions and processes of MICS, evaluate them and suggest timely corrective measures so that MICS methodology could be finetuned for quality data collection, analysis and reporting.

Major components of the supportive monitoring strategy were to:

a) Review, and provide technical support at the stages of planning, designing, devising survey instruments and training of staff using participatory approach;
b) Monitor, provide technical support and assess the quality of field data collection through field visits and back-checking of field data;
c) Monitor Eycon at the stages of questionnaire editing, data entry, cleaning and analysis to minimise data errors;
d) Checking quality of questionnaire editing on sample basis;
e) Review and comment on the quality of draft report.

4. Activities Carried of by Third Party Monitors

4.1 Finalisation of Questionnaire / Indicators

The Punjab Bureau of Statistics prepared draft survey tool by adapting and customising model questionnaire of MICS3 to suit local conditions. The questionnaire was developed as a tool of gathering data for estimation of indicators of socioeconomic wellbeing. More that 70 indicators were to be estimated using MICS data. The draft questionnaire and list of indicators were reviewed, improved and changed by various stakeholders and experts. As a result, there was an urgent need to review data defined in the questionnaire vis-à-vis data required to estimate the listed indicators. The third party monitors worked in close coordination with the BOS core team and carried out a thorough review of questionnaire and list of indicators to ensure reliable estimates of the listed indicators.

4.2 Monitoring of Training

The third party thoroughly reviewed the training material and monitored training of master trainers for five days in Lahore. The field staff was trained at the regional level by the master trainers in 24 sessions. Third party regional monitors attended each session of training of field staff for two days. During the training process, input was given by the monitors on the spot to improve the quality of trainings.

4.3. Review of Guidelines for Supervisors / Enumerators

The third party monitors reviewed the set of instructions prepared by the BOS for supervisors and enumerators for questionnaire editing and handling of completed questionnaires in the field. They also coordinated with the BOS core team to issue additional instructions to the field teams, time to time, to address issues coming from the field.

4.4. Supportive Monitoring of Field Operations

About 1 per cent of clusters were visited by the third party monitors to monitor fieldwork. These visits were planned in coordination with the BOS core team, and in most visits one of the BOS core team members accompanied the third party. During these visits the process of field operations was monitored to assess the quality of interviews / measurements and questionnaire editing by the field teams. The observations and recommendations of the monitors were communicated on the spot so that quality of data collection could be improved.

4.5 Checking of Household Listings

For checking household listings a sample of three per cent clusters was selected. This sub-sample was randomly selected from the total sample. The average number of households in these clusters was found to be about 250. The minimum number was 46 and maximum 464.

It was observed that to identify clusters, urban areas were divided into blocks, whereas a village was considered as one cluster. However, larger villages were divided into different blocks according to their size.

Following are the main observations of third party monitors on the household listing based on the sub-sample selected for this purpose:

a) In case of cluster 5169 there was overlapping of households. However, this problem did not affect enumeration for MICS.
b) Cluster 5189 had a confusing address. The right address was, however, traced by consulting local people.
d) Four households were found to be non-dwelling units.
e) Three households were not permanently living in the area.
f) There were cases of incomplete names or with wrong prefixes or postfixes. However, with some extra effort they were rightly located.
g) The listing teams could not maintain one pattern of listings. As a result, there were jumps in the list due to which locating sample households took more time than normal.
h) Generally, sample sheet was placed in front of the listing and location map at the end. But in some of the cases, the sample sheet went in the end. As a result, at one place, the enumeration team carried out fresh systematic sampling and completed the enumeration. This was done after informing the concerned staff in the BOS. However this re-sampling, as long as it was systematic with random start, should not affect the quality of data.

In all above cases MICS enumeration is not expected to be affected due to an elaborate replacement policy.

4.6. Data Collection for Back-Checking

The data collection for back-checking was done in a sample of three per cent of clusters. Originally it was planned to interview two households in each sample cluster. Later on, on the request of DG, BOS and UNICEF, the number of households was increased to five. The serial numbers of the households were pre-determined. In rural clusters, households number 1, 4, 8, 12 and 16 were interviewed, and in urban areas, 1, 3, 6, 9 and 12 were taken.

A checklist was framed for carrying out data collection for back-checking. In the checklist all such variables were included which do not change in short time, and a household feels ease in reporting them. The check-list was reviewed by BOS experts and Ivena Bajelic, the international

consultant. The final checklist was pre-tested in the field and improved in the light of field observations. The pre-tested checklist was used to collect data for back-checking.

A team of two enumerators (one male and one female) was recruited for each region of Punjab for data collection.

Three-day training was arranged for the back-checking teams during last week of July, 2008. Experts from the BOS and the third party monitoring team conducted the training. One day was allocated for field visit/ training of the teams.

Data collection started in first week of August and ended in the third week of September 2008. Meanwhile, data from original questionnaires was copied by the third party monitors, and was completed by the end of September 2008.

The data collected through re-interviewing a sub-sample of MICS households was analysed and compared with the original data to find out if there was any significant difference between the two sets. It was found that the data in overwhelming majority of the sample cases was comparable. Therefore, MICS data was evaluated as reasonably reliable and accurate. The most important and highly confidence building finding is that no sample cluster was found during back-checking which was not visited by BOS field teams.

4.7. Monitoring of Questionnaire Editing, data entry, cleaning and Analysis

4.7.1. Monitoring of Questionnaire Editing

4.7.1.1. Questionnaire handling by Data Management Firm

Third party monitors closely watched the Data Management Firm (DMF) through all stages of questionnaire handling. They especially focused on the following major junctures:

- Receiving completed questionnaires from the BOS;
- Safe and efficient stocking of questionnaires;
- Issuing and receiving back questionnaires from desk editors;
- Issuing and receiving back questionnaires from:
    - Data entry operators of first entry;
    - Data entry operators of second entry;
    - Experts who reviewed data from time to time
    - Data checkers who crosschecked differences between the first and second entries
    - Computer expert of third party monitoring team who reviewed data entry from time to time
    - Editors of third party monitoring who reviewed the quality of questionnaires edited by the data management firm

The third party closely monitored at all stages of questionnaire handling by the DMF and found that they handled them safely and efficiently. As a result, not a single questionnaire was found missing during this handling process.

4.7.1.2. Quality of Questionnaire Editing

Questionnaire editing is extremely important for quality of survey data. Therefore, to ensure that the questionnaires were thoroughly edited by the DMF, the third party monitored this activity at the following stages:

- **Stage 1:** The BOS arranged a comprehensive training for the DMF editors. Third party experts witnessed this training and ensured that the editors received complete

instructions on MICS questionnaire editing, and edited some questionnaires under supervision as part of their training.

- **Stage 2:** Third party monitors made several surprise visits while the DMF editors were working. The editors were found to be working professionally and correctly, with a safe and efficient issue and receipt process and properly guarded secrecy. In this process all the questionnaires received from the BOS were edited. Questionnaire editing and data entry were carried out as parallel activities.

- **Stage 3:** The third party recruited four experienced researchers, with masters-level education to check the quality of questionnaire editing. A sample of 350 clusters was randomly selected, and four households were checked in each, bringing the total to 1,400 questionnaires checked for quality of editing. The results of this exercise were shared with the BOS. Almost all the third party editing observations could be attended through electronic logical checks, and removed by referring to the original questionnaires.

4.7.2. Monitoring of Data Entry Process

The DMF was selected for data entry, cleaning and preliminary analysis of MICS data by UNICEF on behalf of the BOS. This firm had experience of carrying out this work for the first round of MICS in three provinces. Previously, the DMF had used Microsoft Access software for data entry and cleaning, and SPSS for data analysis. This time, in accordance with international MICS practice, CSPro was used for data entry and preliminary cleaning and SPSS for further cleaning and analysis.

CSPro is unique in creating a separate file for each cluster, and keeping track of all the actions of the data entry operators. As a result, all changes in the original entries as well as forced entries, etc, are always traceable.

From such an experienced data management firm high quality output is expected, but it is always worth monitoring a private entity to safeguard against shortcuts and to assist the firm to further improve the quality of data. The third party monitors deputed an experienced database expert to carry out supportive monitoring of the DMF to ensure quality of double data entry. He paid regular visits to the site where data entry was carried out to ensure that no major mistake was made during the process and avoid difficulties at the the end. His input focused on ensuring:

i) Questionnaire issuing and receiving back system is foolproof;
ii) Data secrecy is ensured at all levels;
iii) Double entry of the data is genuinely done;
iv) Forced entries are avoided and, if absolutely necessary, kept to a minimum;
v) No record is over-written or deleted when data is merged at the end of each data entry session;
vi) Workload assigned to each data entry operator is optimal.

4.7.2.1. Movement of Questionnaires

The development of a verifiable questionnaire movement system was important for the safety of questionnaires, secrecy of data and verification of the double data entry system. The third party monitors reviewed the questionnaire movement at all stages and found it satisfactory. A proper logbook was maintained for issuing questionnaire for desk editing, first and second data entry, data verification and third party monitoring.

4.7.2.2. Data Secrecy

It was observed by third party monitors that the DMF took all possible measures to ensure secrecy of data. They ensured that no questionnaire was taken away from the premises. At the data entry stage, all the data entry operators were given machines without ports for flash drives, floppies, CD drives and printers. No internet, DSL or wireless connection was available to any machine used for data entry. Only authorised persons were allowed entry to the premises. Third party monitors were also given computers with all output devices disabled. With these precautionary measures, premature data leakage was virtually impossible.

4.7.2.3. Double Entry of Data

To minimise data entry errors the DMF was contracted for double data entry system. They opted for entering data twice independently, and comparing them. After removing differences by consulting the original questionnaires, they created a third set of data clean of data entry errors.

Closely monitoring the private contractor by the third party was essential to ensure that no shortcuts were used for double entry. They observed that initially the DMF planned to carry out first data entry in the morning shift and second in the evening, but could not maintain this routine. During first few weeks there was an emphasis on making fast progress in the first entry, possibly to complete a dataset for the international consultants. However, gradually second entry was also speeded up to complete both sets in time. The monitors remained associated with the DMF and closely watched data entry at all stages, and gave recommendations to increase speed while maintaining data entry. The DMF fully cooperated with the monitors and implemented all agreed suggestions. The third party is therefore fully satisfied with the data set produced by the DMF.

4.7.2.4. Forced Data Entry

The CSPro allowed forced data entry where it was necessary. The monitors kept close watch on this facility and found that it was used very judiciously under strict control.

4.7.2.5. Merging the Day's Work

Data entry was done by various operators independently on separate computers. It was, however, not possible to collect data from different computers and merge them automatically due to software limitations. As a result, the work of every shift had to be merged manually at the end of the shift. The monitors found that the DMF had devised a reliable mechanism for merging the day's work.

4.7.2.6. Workload of Data Entry Operators

The quality of data entry depends on the workload assigned to data entry operators. The DMF expected each operator to enter 60 questionnaires per shift. No data entry operator was allowed to work two shifts. This workload was adjustable downwards, depending on the amount of data in the allocated lot of questionnaires and problems of data reading. On average, the output received from the operators was balanced.

4.7.3. Data Cleaning

Data cleaning took place at three stages as follows:

- Desk editing of questionnaires by the DMF;
- Sample editing of questionnaires by the third party editors;
- Reference to original questionnaires in double data entry system;
- Data analysis.

At the desk editing stage, the DMF editors went through the questionnaires to ensure internal consistency of data. At this stage, most of the missing values were imputed on the basis of undeniable evidence within the questionnaire. The third party editors pointed out some leftover data editing issues on sample basis, most of which could be attended through computer-based logical checks. The DMF worked on them and improved the data accordingly.

While comparing two datasets created through independent data entries, most data entry errors were addressed. In this process the two datasets were compared and differences were removed by referring to original questionnaires. The result was a third dataset which was reasonably clean of data entry errors.

4.8. Review and Comments on MICS Draft Report

Data analysis was carried out by an international consultant. The first draft of data tables was discussed in a joint meeting of the BOS, UNICEF, third party, the DMF and Dr Manar E Abdel-Rahman. All the draft tables were discussed and possible outliers pointed out.

The first draft of the Punjab MICS 2007–08 report has been thoroughly reviewed and comprehensive comments have been offered to improve the quality of report and data tables.

5. Conclusion

The monitors tried their best to provide unbiased opinions and evaluations at various stages of MICS implementation. Their feedback was always timely and openly discussed and adopted. Our input contributed both towards improving the survey and adding confidence in the MICS data.

As a result of third party monitoring of questionnaire editing, data entry and cleaning, the quality of data was improved. We confirm that the quality of questionnaire editing was reasonably high and data entry errors were minimised to the lowest possible level through double data entry and rigorous cleaning at various stages. Keeping this in view the monitors are satisfied that the MICS data is reasonably clean, accurate and reliable for estimation of selected indicators in this study.

APPENDIX E.

APPENDIX E. INDICATORS: NUMERATORS AND DENOMINATORS

No.	INDICATOR	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR
1	Under-five mortality rate	Probability of dying by exact age 5 years	
2	Infant mortality rate	Probability of dying by exact age 1 year	
3	Skilled attendant at delivery	Number of women aged 15–49 years with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey that were attended during childbirth by skilled health personnel [medical doctor, Nurse/midwife or Lady Health Visitor]	Total number of women surveyed aged 15–49 years with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
4	Institutional deliveries	Number of women aged 15–49 years with a birth in the two years preceding the survey that delivered in a health facility	Total number of women surveyed aged 15–49 years with a birth in 2 years preceding the survey
5	Underweight prevalence	Number of children under age five that fall below minus two standard deviations from the median weight for age of the NCHS/WHO standard (moderate and severe); number that fall below minus three standard deviations (severe)	Total number of children under age five that were weighed
6	Stunting prevalence	Number of children under age five that fall below minus two standard deviations from the median height for age of the NCHS/WHO standard (moderate and severe); number that fall below minus three standard deviations (severe)	Total number of children under age five measured
7	Wasting prevalence	Number of children under age five that fall below minus two standard deviations from the median weight for height of the NCHS/WHO standard (moderate and severe); number that fall below minus three standard deviations (severe)	Total number of children under age five weighed and measured
8	Exclusive breastfeeding rate	Number of infants aged 0–5 months that are exclusively breastfed	Total number of infants aged 0–5 months surveyed
9	Continued breastfeeding rate	Number of infants aged 12–15 months, and 20–23 months, that are currently breastfeeding	Total number of children aged 12–15 months and 20–23 months surveyed
10	Adequately fed infants	Number of infants aged 0–11 months that are appropriately fed: infants aged 0–5 months that are exclusively breastfed and infants aged 6–11 months that are breastfed and ate solid or semi-solid foods the appropriate number of times (see above) yesterday	Total number of infants aged 0–11 months surveyed

No.	INDICATOR	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR
11	Frequency of complementary feeding	Number of infants aged 6–11 months that receive breastmilk and complementary food at least the minimum recommended number of times per day (two times per day for infants aged 6–8 months, three times per day for infants aged 9–11 months)	Total number of infants aged 6–11 months surveyed
12	Timely complementary feeding rate	Number of infants aged 6–9 months that are receiving breastmilk and complementary foods	Total number of infants aged 6–9 months surveyed
13	Antenatal care	Number of women aged 15–49 years that were attended at least once during pregnancy in the two years preceding the survey by skilled health personnel [medical doctor, Nurse/midwife or Lady Health Visitor]	Total number of women surveyed aged 15–49 years with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
14	Use of contraceptives (any method)	Number of women currently married aged 15–49 years that are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method (either modern or traditional)	Total number of women aged 15–49 years that are currently married
15	Contraceptive drop out	Number of women currently married aged 15–49 years who ever used but are not currently using a contraceptive method	Total number of women aged 15–49 years that are currently married
16	Unwilling pregnancy	Number of women currently pregnant aged 15–49 years who wanted to delay having children or did not want any more children	Total number of women aged 15–49 years that are currently pregnant
17	Currently married women aged 15–19	Number of currently married women aged 15–49 years who are between 15–19 years	Total number of women aged 15–49 years that are currently married
18	Care seeking for suspected pneumonia	Number of children aged 0–59 months with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks that are taken to an appropriate health provider	Total number of children aged 0–59 months with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks
19	Use of Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT)	Number of children aged 0–59 months with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks that received oral rehydration salts and/or an appropriate household solution	Total number of children aged 0–59 months with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks
20	Home management of diarrhoea	Number of children aged 0–59 months with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks that received more fluids AND continued eating somewhat less, the same or more food	Total number of children aged 0–59 months with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks
21	Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	Number of children aged 0–59 months with diarrhoea that received ORT (oral rehydration salts or an appropriate household solution) or received more fluids AND continued eating somewhat less, the same or more food	Total number of children aged 0–59 months with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks
22	Vitamin A supplementation (under–5 yrs)	Number of children aged 6–59 months receiving at least one high-dose vitamin A supplement in the previous 6 months	Total number of children aged 6–59 months surveyed

No.	INDICATOR	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR
23	Postnatal care	Number of women aged 15–49 years that were provided postnatal care in the 2 years preceding the survey by skilled health personnel [medical doctor, Nurse/midwife or Lady Health Visitor]	Total number of women surveyed aged 15–49 years with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
24	Total fertility rate	Average number of children that would be born to a woman by the time she ended childbearing if she were to pass through all her childbearing years (15–49) conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year	
25	Care provided by Lady Health Worker (LHW)	Number of women aged 15–49 years that were visited by a Lady Health Worker (LHW) in the last month	Total number of women surveyed aged 15–49 years
26	Knowledge of preventing HIV/AIDS	Number of currently married women who correctly state three main ways of avoiding HIV/AIDS infection [safe blood transfusion, use of disposable syringe and safe sex]	Total number of women surveyed
27	Negative/ Positive attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	Number of women expressing acceptance/ rejection on all four questions about people with HIV or AIDS	Total number of women surveyed
28	Prevalence of chronic cough	Number of household members with cough that lasted for the past 3 weeks or more before the survey	Total household members surveyed
29	Reported tuberculosis	Number of household members who reported that they were diagnosed with tuberculosis in the past year	Total household members surveyed
30	Reported hepatitis	Number of household members who reported that they were diagnosed with hepatitis in the past year	Total household members surveyed
31	Prevalence of diarrhoea	Number of children aged 0–59 months with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	Total number of children aged 0–59 months surveyed
32	Any illness during past two weeks	Number of children aged 0–59 months with any illness during previous 2 weeks	Total number of children aged 0–59 months surveyed
33	Knowledge of the two danger signs of pneumonia	Number of women aged 15–49 years who recognise the two danger signs of pneumonia [fast and difficult breathing]	Total number of women surveyed aged 15–49 years
34	Birth registration	Number of children aged 0–59 months whose births are reported registered	Total number of children aged 0–59 months surveyed
35	Physical access to health facility within half an hour's distance	Number of household members that are within less than half an hour distance from government or private health facility	Total number of household members in households surveyed
36	Preschool attendance	Number of children aged 3–4 years currently attending preschool	Total number of children aged 3–4 years surveyed

No.	INDICATOR	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR
37	Net primary attendance rate	Number of children of primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school	Total number of children of primary school age surveyed
38	Gross primary attendance rate	Number of children of all ages that are currently attending primary school	Total number of children of primary school age surveyed
39	Net intake rate in primary education	Number of children of school entry age that are currently attending Grade 1	Total number of children of primary school entry age surveyed
40	Net middle/secondary attendance rate	Number of children of middle/secondary school age currently attending middle/secondary school or higher	Total number of children of middle/secondary school age surveyed
41	Primary educational facility within two km: Government boys; government girls; private boys; private girls	Number of households members that are within less than two km of boys or girls government or private schools	Total number of households surveyed
42	Gender parity index	Proportion of girls in primary and middle/secondary education	Proportion of boys in primary and middle/secondary education
43	Net primary attendance rate in public and private schools	Number of children of primary school age currently attending primary or secondary public and private school	Total number of children of primary school age surveyed
44	Literacy rate 10+	Number of household members age 10 years or older who are able, with understanding, to both read and write in any language (excluding Quranic reading, if this was the only response)	Total household members age 10 years or older surveyed
45	Adult literacy rate 15+	Number of household members age 15 years or older who are able, with understanding, to both read and write in any language (excluding Quranic reading, if this was the only response)	Total household members age 15 years or older surveyed
46	Adult literacy rate 15–24	Number of household members age 15–24 years who are able, with understanding, to both read and write in any language (excluding Quranic reading, if this was the only response)	Total household members age 15–24 years surveyed
47	Physical access to drinking water within half an hour	Number of households that are less than half an hour from source of drinking water, including time to reach source of drinking water, get water and return	Total number of households surveyed

No.	INDICATOR	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR
48	Use of improved drinking water sources	Number of household members living in households using improved sources of drinking water [improved sources are: piped water (into dwelling, yard or plot), public tap/standpipe, hand pump, donkey pump, tube well/ turbine, 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 other purposes, such as hand washing and cooking]	Total number of household members in households surveyed
49	Use of properly treated water	Number of household members using water that has been properly treated [proper treatment of drinking water is: boiling, adding bleach or chlorine, using water filters, and using solar disinfection]	Total number of household members in households surveyed
50	Use of sanitary means of excreta disposal	Number of household members using improved sanitation facilities [Improved sanitation facilities include: flush toilets connected to sewerage systems or septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines and pit latrines with slabs and public/ communal latrine]	Total number of household members in households surveyed
51	Use of improved water sources and sanitation	Number of household members using improved water sources and sanitation	Total number of household members in households surveyed
52	Proper disposal of solid waste	Number of household members properly disposing solid waste [collected by any municipal institution, disposed of by solid waste management department or private company vehicle collects from home]	Total number of household members in households surveyed
53	Proper disposal of waste water	Number of household members properly disposing waste water [Proper disposal of waste water is water waste disposal to sewerage connected with main line, sewerage connected with open drain or septic tank]	Total number of household members in households surveyed
54	Hand washing adequately	Number of household members washing hands adequately [adequate if all members in the household wash hands with or without soap] – before meal and after using latrine	Total number of household members in households surveyed
55	Safe drinking water without bacteria	Number of household members using water that has no bacteria	Total number of household members in households surveyed
56	Child labour	Number of children aged 5–14 years that are involved in child labour	Total number of children aged 5–14 years surveyed

No.	INDICATOR	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR
57	Labourer students	Number of children aged 5–14 years involved in child labour activities that attend school	Total number of children aged 5–14 years involved in child labour activities
58	Student labourers	Number of children aged 5–14 years attending school that are involved in child labour activities	Total number of children aged 5–14 years attending school
59	Ownership of assets: House, land, livestock	Number of household members who report that they own a house, land or livestock	Total number of household members in households surveyed
60	Unemployment rate (15+ years)	Number of household members aged 15 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]
61	Family member working outside village/town	Number of household members working outside village/town	Total number of household members in households surveyed
62	Child disability	Number of children aged 2–9 years with at least one of nine reported disabilities: (1) delay in sitting, standing or walking, (2) difficulty seeing, either in the daytime or at night, (3) appears to have difficulty hearing, (4) difficulty in understanding	Total number of children aged 2–9 surveyed
63	Receiving remittances from Pakistan	Number of household members who received remittances from Pakistan during the year preceding the survey	Total number of household members in households surveyed
64	Receiving remittances from abroad	Number of household members who received remittances from abroad during the year preceding the survey	Total number of household members in households surveyed
65	Receiving cash donation	Number of household members who received cash donation such as zakat or other means during the year preceding the survey	Total number of household members in households surveyed
66	Safty nets (Getting benefits from government schemes of social protection)	Number of household members who got benefits from government shemes 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
67	Purchasing goods from government utility stores	Number of household members who purchase goods from government utility stores	Total number of household members in households surveyed
68	Receiving pensions	Number of household members who received pension during the year preceding the survey	Total number of household members in households surveyed

No.	INDICATOR	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR
69	Solid fuels	Number of residents in households that use solid fuels (wood, charcoal, crop residues and dung) as the primary source of domestic energy to cook	Total number of residents in households surveyed
70	Adequately Iodised salt consumption	Number of households with salt testing 15 parts per million or more of iodine/iodate	Total number of households surveyed
71	Mean household size	Number of members in a household	Total number of households surveyed
72	Mean number of persons per room	Number of persons per room	Total number of households surveyed
73	Household characteristics	Main material of floor, roof and wall [finished floor (pacca); finished roof (pacca); finished wall (pacca)]	Total number of households surveyed
74	Per cent of household members who own three or more possessions	Number of household members who own three or more possessions [Electricity, gas, radio, TV, cable TV, Telephone, mobile, computer, internet, fridge/ freezer, air conditioner, washing machine, cooler/ fan, cooking range/ microwave, stitching machine, iron, water filter, donkey pump or turbine]	Total number of household members in households surveyed
75	Per cent of household members who use at least one utility	Number of household members who use at least one utility [Watch, bicycle, motorcycle/scooter, car or other vehicle, animal drawn-cart]	Total number of household members in households surveyed

United Nations Children's Fund
Pakistan

Government of the Punjab
Planning & Development Department
Bureau of Statistics