PUNJAB
(A province of Pakistan)

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)
Punjab 2011

Monitoring the situation of children and women

Provincial Report
Volume - 1

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

UNDP

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Government of the Punjab

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) Punjab was carried out in 2011 by Bureau of Statistics, Government of the Punjab in collaboration with United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The major financing was provided by Government of the Punjab through Annual Development Programme and the technical support was provided by the UNICEF and UNDP.

MICS is an international household survey programme developed by UNICEF. The MICS Punjab, 2011 was conducted as part of the fourth global round of MICS surveys (MICS4). It provides up-to-date information on the situation of children and women and measures key indicators that allow countries to monitor progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other internationally agreed upon commitments. Additional information on the global MICS project may be obtained from www.childinfo.org. The final report consists of 37 volumes of which this is the first. All volumes of the report are available at www.bos.gop.pk and www.pndpunjab.gov.pk.

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FOREWORD

Social sector has remained a priority area for the Government of Punjab and development outlays for this sector have grown manifold over the last five years. Government of the Punjab along with the National/ International partners is committed to attain the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) vis-a-vis education, health, water supply & sanitation and poverty. This would require not only provision of adequate resources but also a very robust system for ascertaining the area specific needs, efficient use of resources and regular monitoring of the results and impacts. Towards this end, Government of Punjab conducted first district based Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) in 2003-04. This survey provided benchmark for a number of indicators at district level that created a culture for using data for planning purposes. For the first time in the history of Pakistan, raw data was shared with academia, research organizations and development partners. The same was done with the second round of MICS Punjab, 2007-08. These surveys proved to be the most important tools in determining government budgetary outlays, particularly for the social sector. Besides, international papers, more than a dozen students have completed their M. Phil theses by using MICS data.

MICS Punjab, 2007-08 was based on 70 indicators. The usage of information generated by the survey pointed to the need for further improvements in the scope and coverage of selected indicators in the third round of MICS. Therefore, scope of MICS Punjab, 2011 was expanded to more than 100 indicators. MICS Punjab, 2011 was the biggest survey in the history of Punjab in terms of indicators and sample size. This posed great challenge in terms of logistics and management. It is a matter of immense satisfaction that the survey has been completed within a stipulated time period.

The results of MICS Punjab, 2011 describe progress made on key social indicators since 2007-08. They also provide a baseline for a number of newly included social indicators. Planning & Development Department, UNICEF, UNDP and other stakeholders at the provincial and district level richly deserve all the credit for coming up with an excellent report. Special credit goes to Bureau of Statistics Punjab for their untiring efforts and hard work.

Third round of MICS allows the provincial government and districts to 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.

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

JAVAID ASLAM
Chairman,
Planning and Development Board, Punjab

Dated: 2nd September, 2012

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

SUMMARY TABLE OF FINDINGS

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Indicators, Punjab, 2011

TOPIC	INDICATOR NO		INDICATOR		VALUE	
	MICS Punjab, 2011	MDG				
CHILD MORTALITY						
Child mortality	1.1	4.1	Under-five mortality rate		104	per thousand LB
	1.2	4.2	Infant mortality rate		82	per thousand LB
NUTRITION						
Nutritional status	2.1a	1.8	Underweight prevalence	(moderate & severe)	33	percent
	2.1b		Underweight prevalence	(severe)	11	percent
	2.2a		Stunting prevalence	(moderate & severe)	36	percent
	2.2b		Stunting prevalence	(severe)	15	percent
	2.3a		Wasting prevalence	(moderate & severe)	16	percent
	2.3b		Wasting prevalence	(severe)	4.4	percent
Breastfeeding and infant feeding	2.4		Children ever breastfed		95	percent
	2.5		Early initiation of breastfeeding		15	percent
	2.6		Exclusive breastfeeding rate under 6 months		22	percent
			Continued breastfeeding rate at			percent
	2.7		- 12–15 months (1 year)		68	percent
	2.8		- 20–23 months (2 year)		34	percent
	2.9		Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months		52	percent
	2.10		Median duration of any breastfeeding		18	months
	2.11		Bottle feeding (0-23) months		54	percent
	2.12		Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods		38	percent
	2.13		Minimum meal frequency (6-23) months		42	percent
	2.14		Age-appropriate breastfeeding		35	percent
	2.15		Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children (6-23) months		86	percent
Salt iodization	2.16		Iodized salt consumption		34	percent
Vitamin A	2.17		Vitamin A supplementation (children under 3)		73	percent
Weight at birth	2.18		Low-birth weight infants		28	percent
	2.19		Infants weighed at birth		10	percent
CHILD HEALTH						
Immunization	3.1		Tuberculosis immunization coverage (BCG)		74	percent
	3.2		Polio immunization coverage (Polio 3)		70	percent
	3.3		Immunization coverage		55	percent
	3.4	4.3	Measles immunization coverage		64	percent
Tetanus toxoid	3.7		Neonatal tetanus protection		75	percent
Care of illness	3.8		Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding		30	percent
			Use of Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT)		40	percent
	3.9		Care seeking for suspected pneumonia		77	percent
Solid fuel use	3.11		Solid fuel used		66	percent

SUMMARY TABLE OF FINDINGS

| TOPIC | INDICATOR NO. | | INDICATOR | VALUE | |
	MICS Punjab, 2011	MDG			
WATER & SANITATION					
Water and sanitation	4.1	7.8	Use of improved drinking water sources	94	percent
	4.2		Water treatment	3.6	percent
	4.3	7.9	Use of improved sanitation	72	percent
	4.5		Place for hand washing (water & soap available)	77	percent
	4.6		Availability of soap (anywhere in the dwelling)	95	percent
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH[1]					
Contraception & unmet needs	5.1	5.4	Adolescent birth rate (for women aged 15-19)	30	per 1,000
	5.2		Early childbearing	14	percent
	5.3	5.3	Contraceptive prevalence	35	percent
	5.4	5.6	Unmet need for contraception	17	percent
Maternal and newborn health	5.5a	5.5	Antenatal care (at least once by skilled personnel)	74	percent
	5.5b		Antenatal care (at least four times by any provider)	40	percent
	5.6		Content of antenatal care (Blood pressure, urine & blood tested)	41	percent
	5.7	5.2	Skilled attendant at delivery	59	percent
	5.8		Institutional deliveries	53	percent
	5.9		Caesarean section	18	percent
LITERACY AND EDUCATION					
Literacy and education	7.1	2.3	Literacy rate among young women	66	percent
			Literacy rate 10+ years	60	percent
			Literacy rate 15+ years	57	percent
			Adult literacy rate 15–24 years	74	percent
	7.2		School readiness	79	percent
	7.3		Net intake rate in primary education (5 years)	26	percent
	7.4	2.1	Primary school net attendance ratio (5–9 years)	59	percent
	7.5		Secondary school net attendance ratio	40	percent
	7.6	2.2	Children reaching last grade of primary	97	percent
	7.7		Primary completion rate	78	percent
	7.8		Transition rate to secondary school	94	percent
	7.9	3.1	Gender parity index (primary school)	0.95	ratio
	7.10	3.1	Gender parity index (secondary school)	0.94	ratio
CHILD PROTECTION					
Birth registration	8.1		Birth registration	77	percent
Child labour	8.2		Child labour (5-14 years)	11	percent
	8.3		School attendance among child labourers (5-14 years)	53	percent
	8.4		Child labour among students (5-14 years)	7.7	percent
Early marriage	8.6		Marriage before age 15	5.7	percent
	8.7		Marriage before age 18	23	percent
	8.8		Young women aged 15-19 years currently married	8.5	percent

[1] MICS Punjab indicators for women aged 15-49 years are presented for ever-married women only while the standard MICS (and MDG) indicators are calculated for all women.

SUMMARY TABLE OF FINDINGS

TOPIC	INDICATOR NO. MICS Punjab, 2011	MDG	INDICATOR	VALUE	
HIV² / AIDS³ (MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-49 YEARS)					
HIV / AIDS knowledge and attitudes	9.1		Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among women aged 15-49	**4.3**	percent
	9.2	6.3	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among women aged 15-24	**3.9**	percent
	9.3		Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	**14**	percent
	9.4		Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	**39**	percent
ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE (MICS PUNJAB INDICATORS)					
Adult health care & health care	10.1		Care provided by Lady Health Worker (LHW)	**48**	percent
	10.2		Prevalence of chronic cough	**2.2**	percent
	10.3		Reported tuberculosis	**0.4**	percent
	10.4		Reported hepatitis	**1.2**	percent
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT					
Assets	11.1		Ownership of assets		
			- House	**86**	percent
			- Land	**34**	percent
			- Livestock	**48**	percent
	11.13		Household members who own more than three possessions	**89**	percent
	11.14		Household members who use at least one utility	**94**	percent
Unemployment	11.2		Unemployment rate (15+ years)	**2.9**	percent
Housing	11.10		Mean household size	**6.3**	persons
	11.11		Mean number of persons per room	**3.7**	persons
	11.12		Household characteristics		
			- Finished floor (pacca)	**58**	percent
			- Finished roof (pacca)	**76**	percent
			- Finished wall (pacca)	**74**	percent
Remittances and zakat	11.4		Receiving remittances from Pakistan	**7.4**	percent
	11.5		Receiving remittances from abroad	**4.7**	percent
	11.6		Receiving cash donation	**1.5**	percent
Social Benefits & subsidies			Safety nets		
	11.7		- Getting benefits from government schemes of social protection	**6.5**	percent
	11.8		- Purchasing goods from government utility stores	**14**	percent
	11.9		- Receiving pensions	**7.3**	percent

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² Human Immunodeficiency Virus
³ Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

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ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BCG	Bacillus Calmette Guérin
BOS	Bureau of Statistics
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DPT	Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
GAR	Gross Attendance Rate
UNGASS	UN General Assembly's Special Session (on HIV/ AIDS)
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HU	Housing Unit
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IUD	Intrauterine Device
LB	Live births
LHV	Lady Health Visitor
LHW	Lady Health Worker
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MICS4	The fourth round of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys
NAR	Net Attendance Rate
ORS	Oral Rehydration Solution
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
PBS	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
P&D	Planning and Development
PENTA	Combination of 5 Vaccines (Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Haemophilu influenzae B (HIB) and Hepatitis B)
PME	Programme Monitoring and Evaluation
PDD	Planning and Development Department
PPM	Parts Per Million
PSUs	Primary Sampling Units
ROSA	Regional Office for South Asia - UNICEF
SBA	Skilled Birth Attendant
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
SSUs	Secondary Sampling Units
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TBAs	Traditional Birth Attendants
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
U5MR	Under 5 Mortality Rate
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WFFC	World Fit For Children
WHO	World Health Organisation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

MICS Punjab, 2011 provides representative household survey estimates regarding more than 100 indicators vis-a-vis province, area of residence (major cities, other urban and rural),9 divisions, 36 districts and 150 tehsils/towns. Results are also categorised with respect to gender, background characteristics of households, wealth quintiles. In some cases age group division is also given including the situation of mother and child in the province.

It was one of the largest surveys in the history of Pakistan with a sample size of 102,545 households and an exceptional response rate of 97 percent. The survey report has 37 volumes. Volume-I comprises main report with technical appendices. The remaining 36 volumes, one for each district, present results up to tehsil level.

The survey was planned, designed and implemented by Punjab Bureau of Statistics. The sample design and listing was provided by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics formerly known as Federal Bureau of Statistics, Pakistan.Technical input was obtained from global desk on MICS4, UNICEF. Fieldwork was carried out from July to December 2011. Findings reveal the significant variations in most of the indicators with respect to location, gender, household characteristics, administrative units and wealth quintiles. Major findings of the survey are summarized below:

INFANT AND UNDER-FIVE CHILD MORTALITY
Under-five child mortality rate was estimated at 104 deaths per 1,000 live births and the Infant mortality rate at 82 deaths per 1,000 live births.

NUTRITIONAL STATUS
Thirty-three percent of children under 5 were moderately or severely underweight. Thirty-six percent were moderately or severely stunted (i.e. too short for their age) and 16 percent were severely or moderately wasted (i.e. too thin for their height).

BREASTFEEDING
Twenty-two percent of children aged 0–5 months were exclusively while 52 percent were predominately breastfed. Sixty-eight percent of the children aged 12-15 months were continuously breastfed at 1 year while 34 percent of children aged 20-23 months were continuously breastfed at 2 years.

SALT IODISATION
Thirty-four percent of the households were found to be using adequately iodized salt.

VITAMIN A SUPPLEMENTS
In the 6 months preceding the survey, 73 percent of children aged 6–35 months received a high dose of Vitamin A supplement.

DIARRHOEA/ORT AND PNEUMONIA
Sixteen percent of children under 5 had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Out of them 40 percent of the children were given Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) whereas 14 percent were untreated. Three percent of the children had suspected pneumonia, 77 percent of them were taken to any appropriate health provider.

SOLID FUEL USE
Almost two third of the households (urban 17; rural 86) used solid fuels for cooking. High rate was largely due to use of wood for cooking purposes (39 percent).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

WATER AND SANITATION

Eighty-nine percent of the population had access to improved drinking water sources at their premises, 6 percent within the travelling time of half an hour and 3.7 percent at more than half an hour. Ninety-four percent were using improved sources of drinking water. Major improved sources were motorized pump (41 percent), hand pump (34 percent) and piped water (15 percent).

Overall, 72 percent of the population (urban 92 percent; rural 64 percent) were using improved sanitation facilities with majority using flush toilets connected to septic tanks (42 percent) followed by sewerage systems (20 percent).

FERTILITY

Fertility rate was estimated at 3.6 children per woman aged 15-49 years.

CONTRACEPTION

Current use of contraceptives was reported by 35 percent. Contraceptive use rose from 19 percent amongst women with one living child to 49 percent for women with four or more living children.

ANTENATAL CARE AND ASSISTANCE AT DELIVERY

Seventy-four percent women received antenatal care from a medical doctor, nurse, midwife or Lady Health Visitor (LHV) at least once during their pregnancy. Fifty-nine percent of deliveries were attended by Skilled Birth Attendants (SBAs) (a doctor, nurse, certified midwife or LHV) while 38 percent received postnatal care from SBA. Thirty-eight percent of all deliveries (rural 44 percent, urban 22 percent) were attended by Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs).

LITERACY

Sixty percent of the population aged 10 years and above was literate, with differentials between males (68 percent) and females (51 percent). The adult literacy rate among population aged 15–24 years was 74 percent (male 78 percent; female 70 percent).

EDUCATION

The net intake rate was 26 percent for children aged 5 years, rising to 44 percent for children aged 6 years, indicating that most children start primary school late. The Net Attendance Rate (NAR), i.e. children aged 5–9 years who attend primary or secondary school, was 59 percent, whereas Gross Attendance Rate (GAR) was 89 percent. Fifty-nine percent of children aged 5-9 years were attending government schools while 41 percent were going to private schools.

In case of secondary school-aged children (10–14 years), 40 percent were attending secondary school, with a low percentage in rural areas (35 percent) as compared to urban (53 percent). The Gender Parity Index (GPI) was 0.95 for primary school and 0.94 for secondary school, showing that more boys attend school than girls. GPI was low in rural areas, 0.92 for primary and 0.85 for secondary school.

BIRTH REGISTRATION

The births of 77 percent of children under 5 years of age were registered.

CHILD LABOUR

Eleven percent of the children aged 5–14 years were involved in child labour with significant variation across gender, areas of residence, districts and wealth quintile. Children, who work, were less likely to participate in school (7.7 percent) whereas the percentage of child labourers who were attending school was 53.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PREVALENCE OF COUGH, TUBERCULOSIS AND HEPATITIS
Almost two percent of the population reported chronic cough (a cough lasting at least 3 weeks preceding the survey).The diagnosed tuberculosis and hepatitis during last one year was 0.4 percent and 1.2 percent, respectively.

LADY HEALTH WORKER COVERAGE
About half (48 percent) of women aged 15-49 years reported visit by Lady Health Worker (LHW).

KNOWLEDGE OF PREVENTING HIV/AIDS
Twenty-seven percent of married women aged 15–49 years had heard of HIV/AIDS (major cities 54 percent; other urban 47 percent; rural 18 percent).Only 7.8 percent rejected the two most common misconceptions and knew that a healthy looking person could have the AIDS virus. Only 4.3 percent had comprehensive knowledge about the disease. Twenty-two percent of women aged 15-49 years (ever married) knew that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child.

UNEMPLOYMENT
Almost three percent of people over 15 years of age were unemployed. The rate was same in urban and rural areas.

OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS
Eighty-six percent of the population owned a house, 34 percent agricultural land and 48 percent livestock. As expected, ownership of agricultural land and livestock was higher amongst the rural population.

REMITTANCES AND CASH DONATIONS
Slightly more than seven percent of the households received remittances from within the country and 4.7 percent from abroad.

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

This report is based on Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Punjab 2011 (MICS Punjab, 2011), conducted from July to December 2011 by the Bureau of Statistics (BOS), Planning and Development Department (PDD), Government of the Punjab. The survey provides valuable insight into the situation of children and women in Punjab. It was aimed to cater for the need to monitor progress towards goals and targets emanating from recent international agreements: the Millennium Declaration (adopted by all 191 United Nations (UN) Member States in September 2000) and the Plan of Action of A World Fit For Children (WFFC) (adopted by 189 Member States at the UN Special Session on Children in May 2002). Both commitments build upon promises made by the international community at the 1990 World Summit for Children.

Punjab is committed to improve the welfare of its people particularly those who are vulnerable to socio economic hardships. MICS Punjab, 2011 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 and provides latest information with respect to province, divisions, districts and tehsils. Its findings will ultimately feed into government programmes for sustainable development and poverty alleviation.

As a signatory, Pakistan is committed to improve the situation of all its citizens, especially women and children, and to report upon progress made in the years since these agreements. The MICS Punjab, 2011 report shall play an important role in monitoring progress towards attaining goals and targets set in international 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 MICS Punjab, 2011 will meet the data needs of policy makers, managers, researchers and academia.

It is a collaborative effort of Government of the Punjab, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The survey was coordinated and supervised by the Steering Committee, Technical, Planning and Coordination Groups chaired by the Chairman and Chief Economist, Planning and Development (P&D) Board, respectively. These groups comprised key technical staff of the line departments, UNICEF and UNDP. Operational responsibility, such as development of survey tools, training, field operation and draft report, was of BOS, Punjab. The report was approved by the Steering Committee chaired by the Chairman P&D Board, comprising all secretaries of Social Sector Departments. This final report presents the results of the indicators and topics covered in the survey.

1.2. Survey Objectives

The primary objectives of the MICS Punjab, 2011 are to:-

- provide up-to-date information for assessing the situation of children and women in Punjab, including the identification of vulnerable groups/ disparities and formulation of policies and interventions

- furnish data needed for monitoring progress toward goals established in the Millennium Declaration and other international commitments as a basis for future action

- contribute to the improvement of data and monitoring systems in Punjab and to strengthen technical expertise in the design, implementation, and analysis of such systems

- update snapshots of social development

- provide data for time series analysis and to ascertain achievements compared to previous MICS surveys

- provide benchmark position for new indicators and to develop strong advocacy tools

- provide up-to-date data for social sector researchers/ academia

SAMPLE AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.1. Sample Design

The sample for the MICS Punjab, 2011 was designed by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), to provide estimates on a large number of indicators on the situation of women and children including the socio-economic indicators at the provincial level for 9 divisions, 36 districts, 150 tehsils /towns, major cities, other urban and rural areas. The sample design was reviewed for adequacy and soundness by international consultants engaged by UNICEF Pakistan. Sample size summarized district-wise is presented in Table SD.1A.

The sample was selected in two stages. Within each of the 287 sampling domains[4], Enumeration Areas (EA) (enumeration blocks in urban areas or village/ mouzas/ dehs in rural areas) were selected with probability proportional to size. Prior to the survey implementation, a complete listing of households in all the selected EAs was conducted. Based on the total number of households in each EA a systematic sample of 12 households in urban and 16 households in rural areas was randomly drawn. This formed the second stage of sampling. In selected households, all females aged 15-49 years and children under five years were identified for individual interviews. The total sample size for the survey was 102,048[5] 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.

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

Sr. No.	District	Households			
		Major City	Other Urban	Rural	Total
	Total	10044	31812	60192	102048
1	Bahawalpur	288	1212	2688	4188
2	Bahawalnagar	-	1176	1872	3048
3	RY Khan	-	1488	2512	4000
4	DG Khan	-	648	1152	1800
5	Layyah	-	528	1504	2032
6	Muzaffargarh	-	1224	1936	3160
7	Rajanpur	-	576	1296	1872
8	Faisalabad	1740	1416	3184	6340
9	Chiniot	-	624	1040	1664
10	Jhang	-	876	2048	2924
11	TT Singh	-	888	1248	2136
12	Gujranwala	852	1296	2656	4804
13	Gujrat	-	972	1584	2556
14	Hafizabad	-	528	736	1264
15	Mandi Bahaudin	-	684	1072	1756
16	Narowal	-	816	1600	2416
17	Sialkot	396	888	2160	3444
18	Lahore	4140	-	1344	5484
19	Kasur	-	1260	1840	3100
20	Nankana	-	972	1472	2444
21	Okara	-	1020	1600	2620
22	Sheikhupura	-	1308	1824	3132
23	Multan	1560	504	1936	4000
24	Khanewal	-	1188	1728	2916
25	Lodhran	-	708	1024	1732
26	Pakpattan	-	696	1056	1752
27	Sahiwal	-	744	1136	1880
28	Vehari	-	1032	1520	2552
29	Attock	-	1284	1584	2868
30	Chakwal	-	612	1600	2212
31	Jhelum	-	744	1456	2200
32	Rawalpindi	588	1092	3056	4736
33	Sargodha	480	1032	2192	3704
34	Bhakkar	-	660	1456	2116
35	Khushab	-	552	1120	1672
36	Mianwali	-	564	960	1524

2.2. Finalization of Indicators

The fourth round of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS4) being a standard methodology has limited space for additional indicators but is flexible enough to adapt indicators to local environments. The Technical Group followed a comprehensive plan for the finalization of list of indicators for the MICS Punjab, 2011. It was

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[4] The number of all combinations of tehsils/ towns by area of residence (rural, major cities, other urban) is equal to 287 (see Table SD.1 in Appendix A).

[5] Total sample size determined by PBS was 102,048 households. However, due to UNICEF policy (of interview in all households in the selected structure if there was only one in listing but more than one household were found at the time of survey) total sample size achieved at the end of the survey was 102,545. The results presented in the report and subsequent district reports are based on this sample size.

decided by the Technical Group to hold sectoral consultations with key social sector departments and development partners. After sectoral discussions, one day 'Information Needs Assessment Workshop' was conducted and the proposed indicators were discussed in the technical sessions. The recommendations of the Workshop were fine-tuned in BOS Punjab and Steering Committee approved the final list of indicators (Appendix-D).

2.3. Questionnaires

Questionnaires for the MICS Punjab, 2011 were based on MICS4 set of following three model Questionnaires[6], modified/customised to local conditions and to accommodate additional indicators approved by the Steering Committee.

1. A **Household Questionnaire** which was used to collect information on all de jure household members (usual residents), the household, and the dwelling

2. A **Women Questionnaire** administered in each household to all women aged 15-49 years

3. A **Child Questionnaire** administered to mothers or caretakers for all children under 5 years living in the household

The Questionnaires included the following modules:

Household Questionnaire	Woman Questionnaire	Child Questionnaire
Household information panel (HH)	Woman information panel (WM)	Under 5 child information panel (UF)
Household Listing (HL)	Woman's Background (WB)	Age (AG)
Education (ED)	Marriage (MA)	Birth Registration (BR)
Water and Sanitation (WS)	Child Mortality (CM)	Breast Feeding (BF)
Household Characteristics (HC)	Desire for last Birth (DB)	Care of illness (CA)
*Remittances and Zakat (RZ)	Maternal and New born health (MN)	Immunization (IM)
*Pension benefits (PB)	Illness Symptoms (IS)	Anthropometry (AN)
*Safety Nets (SN)	Contraception (CP)	
Child Labour (CL)	Unmet Need (UN)	
Hand Washing (HW)	HIV/AIDS (HA)	
Salt Iodization (SI)		
*Employment (EM)		
*Household Expenditures (HE)		
*Non-MICS4 Module		

2.4. Pretesting

The Questionnaires were translated from English to Urdu language for data collection and again retranslated into English for Regional Office for South Asia (ROSA), UNICEF and Global MICS team, New York. The Questionnaires were pretested in Southern, Central and Northern zones of the Punjab. One District/ Tehsil was selected randomly and within the Tehsil, one urban site (12 households) and one rural site (16 households) called cluster, was enumerated as per guidelines of MICS4 methodology.

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[6] The model MICS4 questionnaires can be found at www.childinfo.org

The pretesting teams tested the salt used for cooking in the households for iodine content, observed the structure of walls, floors and roofs, saw places for handwashing, and measured weights and heights of children aged under 5 years. In the light of findings of the pretesting, questionnaires were improved and finalized.

2.5.   Training and Fieldwork

To manage huge fieldwork operation while assuring quality and proper supervision, the province was divided into ten regions of 3–5 districts: Bahawalpur, DG Khan, Faisalabad, Gujranwala, Lahore I, Lahore II, Multan, Rawalpindi, Sahiwal and Sargodha. Ten senior officers of BOS were designated as regional supervisors - one for each region. They were responsible for all aspects of the field work in their respective regions. Seventy-five field teams were constituted each comprising 7 members in urban and 9 in rural areas. In addition more than 300 staff was deployed for preparing listings of the households in the selected clusters. Detail of total staff deployed in the survey is given as under:

Workforce	Required Number
Household Listers	335
Regional Supervisors	10
Team Supervisors	75
Field Editors	75
Male Interviewers	166
Female Interviewers	166
Female Measurers	75

Training was undertaken as per standard protocols of MICS4 methodology. Following standardised material was used during the trainings to bring understanding, knowledge and skills of all the trainees at the same level:

- Interviewer's Manual
- Supervisor's/Editor's Manual
- Instructions for Measurers
- GPS Guide lines

Due to large number of trainees, manageable groups of trainees were made and field work trainings were organized at Multan, Faisalabad, Rawalpindi and Lahore. Each training venue was chosen according to size of groups of trainees.

In addition to standard training of field staff, Regional Supervisors, Team Supervisors, Measurers and Editors were given special trainings related to their specific duties. Two hours sessions for this purpose were held in the evening after standard training sessions. Following trainings were organized to train the workforce for the survey:

Training Type/ Purpose	Duration	Trainers
Listing	2 days	Experienced officers of PBS
Training of Trainers (TOT)	7 days	Technical officers who prepared the questionnaire along with Professional Trainers
Training of Supervisors/ Editors/ Interviewers/ Measurers	14 days	Master Trainers along with Professional Trainers
Training of Measurers (Anthropometric measurements)	3 days	Nutrition Specialists

As part of training, master trainers carried out mock interviews during the training. During the training two days were assigned for field work of supervisors, editors, interviewers and measurers. They were taken to nearby areas, not selected for the survey, and were involved in real time interviews, editing and measurements.

Seventy-five Team Supervisors led the interviewers' teams. Each team comprised two male & two female interviewers in urban areas and three males & three females in rural areas along with one exclusive measurer and field editor. A twelve-seater air conditioned vehicle was provided to each team for field travel. The male interviewers were responsible for locating sampled households, introduction and administering the Household Questionnaire. The female interviewers administered the women and children Questionnaires to eligible women and mothers or caretakers of children. The Measurers performed the anthropometric measurements on children.

Team Supervisors ensured that the visited household was one identified through the sampling process. The Field Editor ensured finalization of Questionnaires both in terms of completeness and accuracy before the team left the surveyed cluster.

2.6.   Monitoring of Field Work

The monitoring of field work for quality data collection included conventional as well as innovative methods. Under the conventional method all the participating organizations carried out monitoring including Chairman, Chief Economist, P&D board, Focal person PDD, Manager UNDP & Programme Monitoring and Evaluation (PME) officer, UNICEF, Director General and senior staff of BOS and National consultant on MICS. All these monitoring activities were coordinated at BOS and it was ensured that each field team is visited more than once by the monitors. Besides, UNDP also deputed third party monitors. All the monitors submitted reports at the end of their visits based on which instructions were issued to the field teams.

In MICS Punjab, 2011 Global Positioning System (GPS) was also used to monitor the movement of field teams. Each team supervisor was given a GPS device through which they sent GPS coordinates at headquarter both at the time of entering and leaving the cluster. This system enabled BOS to monitor the field teams that they visited the cluster. Moreover, arriving and leaving time of the teams was noted, through which their stay in the cluster could be evaluated.

The team supervisor was responsible to forward information on eligible children, women, anthropometry and response level through SMS. This data proved to be very useful in evaluating the performance of field teams.

In order to assure quality of data, a team was inducted by the UNICEF. The quality assurance team monitored presence of members of the field teams. They also reviewed the filled questionnaires received from the field and reported to the BOS regarding quality of editing (completeness and accuracy). In the light of these observations the field teams were issued necessary instruction to improve the data quality.

2.7.   Data Processing and Analysis

The data entry and cleaning operation was organized at a central location i.e. Lahore under the supervision of a qualified data management organization. Data were entered using Census and Survey Processing System (CSPro). In order to ensure quality control, all questionnaires were double entered and internal consistency checks were performed. Procedures and standard programmes developed under the global MICS4 programme and adapted to the MICS Punjab, Questionnaire were used throughout. The procedures followed for ensuring

double data entry and cleaning is depicted in the Flow Chart at Annexure-I. Data processing began almost simultaneously with data collection and was completed within 15 days of completion of field work. Data were analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software, and the model syntax and tabulation plans developed by UNICEF.

The data management team produced data quality tables on weekly basis which were shared with BOS on each Friday and discussed on each Saturday. The quality tables included descriptive statistics on key variables for each team based on number of questionnaires entered up to that time. In the light of performance shown by the teams in the quality tables instructions were immediately issued to the teams performing below average. Moreover, to enhance data quality, other corrective steps were also taken including reshuffling of team(s) member(s) reporting inadequately and arranging additional trainings in the field where felt necessary.

Initial analysis, for cleaning purpose, was carried out by examining frequency distribution of all variables and looking at possible errors in data entry and otherwise. Dummy tables reflecting cross-tables between dependent and independent variables were generated focusing on presenting frequencies and simple bivariate tables. Finally, data was exported from CSPro to SPSS software tabulation programme for construction of analysis files (comprising HH: Household, HL: Household listing, WM: Women and CH: Children); production of tabulations; analysis of sampling errors/ confidence intervals; and production of datasets and tabulations for report writing.

2.8.   International Review

MICS Punjab, 2011 is 3rd round of MICS in Punjab based on MICS4 methodology. All stages of the survey were closely monitored by the ROSA and global MICS team New York. Before start of survey, ROSA reviewed the sample design, survey tools and trainings through international consultants. The software used for data entry and analysis was adopted from the MICS4 recommended methodology which was also reviewed by the national /international consultants. The data files, syntax files and tabulations were shared with ROSA and global MICS team New York. The data and software review inputs received from these organizations were addressed before the finalization of the report.

2.9.   Organisation of the Report

The report for MICS Punjab, 2011 consists of 37 volumes. Volume-I 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 vis-a-vis tehsil for each of the 36 districts of the province.

SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS AND RESPONDENTS

3.1.   Sample Coverage

All 7,250 sampled clusters were successfully surveyed. Out of 102,545 households selected for the survey, 97,995 were found to be occupied. 95,238 were successfully interviewed with a response rate of 97 percent. In interviewed households, 150,814 women aged 15–49 years were identified and 137,938 were successfully interviewed, i.e. response rate of 92 percent. Of the 74,126 children under 5 years listed in household questionnaires, 66,666 child questionnaires were answered with a response rate of 90 percent. The overall response rates for women and children under-five were 89 and 87 percent respectively (Table HH.1A).

Table HH.1A: Results of household, women and under-5 interviews					
	Rural	**All Urban**	**Major Cities**	**Other Urban**	**Total**
Households					
Sampled	60,498	42,047	10,281	31,766	102,545
Occupied	58,037	39,958	9,713	30,245	97,995
Interviewed	56,863	38,375	9,032	29,343	95,238
Household response rate	98.0	96.0	93.0	97.0	97.2
Women (15-49) years					
Eligible	87,616	63,198	14,819	48,379	150,814
Interviewed	80,159	57,779	13,406	44,373	137,938
Women's response rate	91.5	91.4	90.5	91.7	91.5
Women's overall response rate	89.6	87.8	84.1	89.0	88.9
Children under 5 years					
Eligible	45,993	28,133	6,622	21,511	74,126
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	41,517	25,149	5,832	19,317	66,666
Under-5's response rate	90.3	89.4	88.1	89.8	89.9
Under-5's overall response rate	88.4	85.9	81.9	87.1	87.4

3.2.   Characteristics of Households

The weighted age and sex distribution of the survey population is provided in Table HH.2. This distribution is also used to produce the population pyramid in Figure HH.1. In the 95,238 households successfully interviewed, 597,462 household members were listed. Of these,

- 302,222 (51 percent) were males

- 295,240 (49 percent) were females

- The average household size was 6.3 close to 6.5 and 6.6 as per in MICS Punjab, 2007-08 and 2003–04, respectively (Table HC.10)

- The mean number of persons per room was 3.7, as in previous rounds of MICS Punjab (Tables HC.10)

The largest age cohort was the 5–9 age group (13%), which decreased with each subsequent 5-years interval following the pattern of MICS Punjab, 2007-08. The preceding age group 0-4 also decreased indicating fall in population growth rate. The population of the province was

relatively young, with a median age of 20 years, i.e., half the population was below 20 years of age. Single-year age distribution showed a constant decline in population size in each year after age 20; however, problem of age heaping was prevalent after every 5 years of age (Table DQ.1 in Appendix C).

In MICS Punjab, 2011, particular efforts were made to minimise age reporting errors by training interviewers in age probing techniques. Reference calendars of major local/national events were also provided to assist in determining approximate age of respondents who could not provide accurate age or date of birth. Resultantly, errors in recording ages and date of births were controlled to a great extent.

Figure HH.1A: Age and sex distribution of household population MICS Punjab, 2007-08

Figure HH.1B: Age and Sex Distribution of Household Population MICS Punjab, 2011

The result of the efforts to manage age reporting errors can be observed from pyramids of MICS Punjab, 2007-08 and MICS Punjab, 2011. As with other surveys, MICS Punjab, 2007–08 showed concentration of women aged 50–54 years (Figure HH.1A), but this position was not in MICS Punjab, 2011 (FigureHH.1B). The position was the same for children 0-4 years and 5-14 years.

Single year age distribution in Table DQ.1 showed a leap from age 49 to 50 for women. This was not pronounced at 4–5 year boundary, for children under 5 years of age. Table DQ.1 shows a common error of "digit preference" that produces age heaping at ages ending in 0 and 5, due to a common problem of misreporting age universally which was observed in MICS Punjab, 2011, the 1998 census and other surveys.

The 0–14 age group made up about 38 percent of the total population, while the population aged 65 years and above constituted 4.6 percent only. The share of economically active population (15–64 years) was 58 percent of the Punjab's total population (Table HH.2). The broad age structure was comparable to that reported in the MICS Punjab, 2007–08: the overall dependency ratio was almost same at 73 percent (Table HH.2).

The year of birth was asked from all interviewed women yet about 4 percent 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 0.4 percent of children under 5 had both month and year unreported, while for 2 percent the month of birth was not reported.

Tables HH.3 - HH.5 provide basic information on the households, female respondents aged 15-49 years and children under-5 by presenting their unweighted as well as the weighted numbers. Information on basic characteristics of households, women, and children under-5

interviewed in the survey is essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the report and also can provide an indication of the representativeness of the survey. The remaining tables in this report are presented only with weighted numbers. See Appendix A for more details about the weighting.

Within households, sex of the household head, area of residence, division, district, number of household members and education of the head of the household are shown in Table HH.5. These background characteristics are used in subsequent tables in this report; the figures in the table are also intended to show number of observations by major categories of analysis in the report. Since sample weights were normalized, the weighted and un-weighted number of households was equal. (Appendix A). The table also shows proportions of households with at least one child under 18, at least one child under 5 and at least one eligible woman aged 15-49 years. The table shows the weighted average household size estimated by the survey as well.

Ninety-two percent males were head of households as compared to 95 percent in MICS Punjab, 2007-08. A small proportion of households (8 percent) in the Punjab were headed by females. At provincial level, about 71 percent of households were in rural areas, while the rest were in urban. District distribution of households generally followed the pattern of MICS Punjab, 2007-08. More than half of households (58 percent as compared to 56 percent in MICS Punjab, 2007-08) had 4 to 7 members reflecting large family size. One-member households were at about 1.2 percent. Out of total households interviewed, 47 percent had at least one child under 5 years and 92 percent had at least one woman aged 15–49 years.

3.3. Characteristics of Respondents

Tables HH.4 and HH.5 provide information on background characteristics of female respondents aged 15–49 years and children under 5 years of age. In addition these tables show number of observations in each background category.

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[7] and wealth quintiles[8]. Women aged 15-49 years constituted 50 percent of total women population. Out of this age group of women:

- 62 percent were found to be ever married;
- 42 percent had not received any form of education;
- 18 percent had primary education;

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

[8] Principal components analysis was performed by using information on the ownership of consumer goods, dwelling characteristics, water and sanitation, and other characteristics that are related to the household's wealth to assign weights (factor scores) to each of the household assets. Each household was then assigned a wealth score based on these weights and the assets owned by that household. The survey household population was then ranked according to the wealth score of the household they are living in, and was finally divided into 5 equal parts (quintiles) from lowest (poorest) to highest (richest). The assets used in these calculations were as follows: 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. The wealth index is assumed to capture the underlying long-term wealth through information on the household assets, and is intended to produce a ranking of households by wealth, from poorest to richest. The wealth index does not provide information on absolute poverty, current income or expenditure levels. The wealth scores calculated are applicable for only the particular data set they are based on. Further information on the construction of the wealth index can be found in Filmer, D. and Pritchett, L., 2001. "Estimating wealth effects without expenditure data – or tears: An application to educational enrolments in states of India". Demography 38(1): 115-132. Gwatkin, D.R., Rutstein, S., Johnson, K. , Pande, R. and Wagstaff. A., 2000. Socio-Economic Differences in Health, Nutrition, and Population. HNP/Poverty Thematic Group, Washington, DC: World Bank. Rutstein, S.O. and Johnson, K., 2004. The DHS Wealth Index. DHS Comparative Reports No. 6. Calverton, Maryland: ORC Macro.

- 26 percent had middle or secondary education; and

- All were generally evenly distributed across wealth quintiles.

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 quintiles.

The percentage of male children under 5 was 51, against 49 for female children. Seventy-three percent of these resided in rural areas. Smaller groups comprised of children aged 0–5 months (10 percent) and 6–11 months (11 percent). The proportion of older children was higher and almost equally distributed, at about 20 percent in each age group. Majority of the children under 5 years (52 percent) had mothers with no education followed by 18 percent having primary education. Mothers with higher education than primary were about 10 percent in each level (Table HH.5).

4 CHILD MORTALITY

One of the overarching targets of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and WFFC is reduction in infant and under-five mortality. Specifically, the MDGs call for the reduction in under-five mortality by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015. Monitoring progress towards this goal is an important but difficult objective. Measuring childhood mortality may seem easy, but attempts using direct questions, such as "Has anyone in this household died in the last year?" give inaccurate results. Using direct measures of child mortality from birth histories is time consuming, expensive, and requires greater attention. Alternatively, indirect methods developed to measure child mortality produce robust estimates that are comparable with the ones obtained from other sources. Indirect methods minimize the pitfalls of memory lapses, inexact or misinterpreted definitions, and poor interviewing techniques.

The infant mortality rate is the probability of dying before first birthday. The under-five mortality rate is the probability of dying before the fifth birthday. In MICS surveys, infant and under five mortality rates are calculated based on an indirect estimation technique known as the Brass method[9]. The data used in the estimation are: the mean number of children ever born for five year age groups of women from age 15 to 49 years, and the proportion of these children who are dead, also for five-year age groups of women (Table CM.1). The technique converts the proportions of dead among children of women in each age group into probabilities of dying by taking into account the approximate length of exposure of children to the risk of dying, assuming a particular model age pattern of mortality. Based on previous information on mortality in Pakistan, the East model life table was selected as most appropriate on the recommendation of global MICS team. In MICS Punjab, 2003-04 and 2007-08, South model life tables were used for estimation of child mortalities.

Table CM.1: Children ever born, children surviving and proportion dead
Mean and total numbers of children ever born, children surviving and proportion dead by age of women, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Children ever born		Children surviving		Proportion dead	Number of women
	Mean	Total	Mean	Total		
Punjab	2.21	304,410	1.97	271,311	0.109	137,938
Age						
15-19	0.04	1,336	0.04	1,203	0.099	31,519
20-24	0.53	14,728	0.49	13,394	0.091	27,588
25-29	1.79	40,552	1.63	36,832	0.092	22,627
30-34	3.25	55,807	2.93	50,257	0.100	17,173
35-39	4.35	65,799	3.89	58,866	0.105	15,132
40-44	5.07	66,973	4.47	59,078	0.118	13,213
45-49	5.54	59,215	4.84	51,680	0.127	10,687
Punjab	2.21	304,410	1.97	271,311	0.109	137,938

4.1. Infant and Under-Five Mortality Rates

Table CM.2 provides estimates of child mortality. The infant mortality rate was estimated at 82 per thousand live births (LB), while the Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR) was around 104 per thousand. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and U5MR among male children was 89 and 111 respectively, while in female children was 75 and 97 respectively.

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[9] United Nations, 1983. Manual X: Indirect Techniques for Demographic Estimation (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.XIII.2). United Nations, 1990a. QFIVE, United Nations Program for Child Mortality Estimation. New York, UN Pop Division. United Nations, 1990b. Step-by-step Guide to the Estimation of Child Mortality. New York, UN.

Infant and under-five mortality rates were highest in rural areas with former at 90 deaths per thousand LB and latter at 115. In all urban areas these were 61 and 73 respectively which were lower than the rural areas by 33 and 37 percent respectively. Mortality was lower in major cities compared to other urban areas. The probability of dying amongst children in the highest wealth quintile was considerably lower than the provincial average (Table CM.2).

A sharp negative association existed between child mortality and mother's education. With each increment in mothers' education, the probability of children dying decreased. Under-five mortality rates rose from 43 per 1,000 LB for mothers with higher education to 127 per 1,000 LB for mothers without any education. Similar differences in mortality rates were found in terms of wealth quintile. Children in the lowest wealth quintile had almost thrice the under-five mortality rates compared to those in the highest. The probability of dying among children in the top wealth quintile was almost 50 percent lower than the provincial estimates.

Among divisions, IMR and U5MR were the lowest in Rawalpindi (IMR 58; U5MR 69) and the highest in Sahiwal (IMR 109; U5MR 143).

Figure CM.1: Under-five mortality rate by background characteristics MICS Punjab, 2011

Similarly, the variations among districts were also observed. Rawalpindi district again had the lowest mortality rates (IMR 51; U5MR 60) compared to Pakpattan district which had the highest (IMR 130; U5MR 173) (Table CM.2).

5.1.   Nutritional Status

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

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. A reduction in the prevalence of malnutrition will also assist in the goal to reduce child mortality.

In a well-nourished population, there is a reference distribution of height and weight for children under age five. Under-nourishment in a population can be gauged by comparing children to a reference population. The reference population used in this report is based on the World Health Organisation (WHO) growth standards[10]. 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 classified as severely underweight.

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

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

In MICS, weights and heights of all children under 5 years of age were measured using anthropometric equipment recommended by UNICEF (www.childinfo.org). Findings in this section are based on the results of these measurements taken by the measurers especially deployed for this purpose.

Table NU.1 shows percentages of children classified into each of the above described categories, based on the anthropometric measurements. Additionally, the table includes percentage of children who were overweight that takes into account those children whose

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[10] http://www.who.int/childgrowth/standards/second_set/technical_report_2.pdf

weight for height was above 2 standard deviations from the median of the reference population, and mean z-scores for all three anthropometric indicators.

Children whose full birth date (month and year) were not obtained, and children whose measurements were outside a plausible range were excluded from Table NU.1. Children were excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights had not been measured, whichever applicable. For example, if a child had been weighed but his/her height was not been measured, the child was included in underweight calculations, but not in the calculations for stunting and wasting. Percentages of children by age and reasons for exclusion are shown in the data quality Tables DQ.6 and DQ.7.

Thirty-three percent of children under 5 years in Punjab were moderately or severely underweight and 11 percent were classified as severely underweight (Table NU.1). The proportion of children under 5 years moderately or severely underweighted was slightly less than that reported in MICS Punjab, 2007–08 (34 percent), and was considered to be very high: in a well-nourished population only 2.3 percent of children fall below minus 2 standard deviations and only 0.1 percent fall below minus 3 standard deviations. About 1 out of 3 children (36 percent) were severely or moderately stunted or too short for their age and 15 percent were severely stunted. This result showed an improvement over MICS Punjab, 2007-08, 42 percent and 23 percent respectively. Sixteen percent of children were severely or moderately wasted and four percent severely wasted.

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

Figure NU.1: Percentage of children under-5 who were undernourished MICS Punjab, 2011

Results indicate that the child's nutritional status was strongly correlated with the mother's education: children whose mothers had higher education were least likely to be underweight and stunted. Underweight and stunting figures for children from households in the lowest wealth quintile significantly exceeded the province average. Figure NU.2 showed the underweight prevalence among children under age five. Wasting varies slightly by mother's education and wealth quintiles.

Figure NU.2: Percentage of underweight children (moderately or severally) under-5 by area of residence and wealth index quintile MICS Punjab, 2011

5.2. Breastfeeding and Infant and Young Child Feeding

Breastfeeding for the first few years of life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients, and is economical and safe. However, many mothers stop breastfeeding too soon and there are often pressures to switch to infant formula, which can contribute to growth faltering and micronutrient malnutrition and is unsafe if clean water is not readily available.

WHO/UNICEF have the following feeding recommendations:

- Exclusive breastfeeding for first six months;
- Continued breastfeeding for two years or more;
- Safe, appropriate and adequate complementary foods beginning at 6 months; and
- Frequency of complementary feeding: 2 times per day for 6-8 month olds; 3 times per day for 9-11 month olds.

It is also recommended that breastfeeding be initiated within one hour of birth.

The indicators related to recommended child feeding practices are as follows:

- Children ever breastfed;
- Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hour of birth);
- Exclusive breastfeeding rate (< 6 months);
- Continued breastfeeding rate (at 1 year and at 2 years);
- Predominant breastfeeding (< 6 months);
- Age-appropriate breastfeeding (0-23 months);
- Introduction of solid, semi-solid and soft foods (6-8 months);
- Minimum meal frequency (6-23 months);
- Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfeeding children (6-23 months);
- Bottle feeding (0-23 months);
- Vitamin A supplementation (children under age 3);
- Low-birth weight infants; and
- Infants weighed at birth.

Table NU.2 shows proportion of children born in the two years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, those who were first breastfed within one hour and one day of birth, and

those who received a prelacteal feed. Though a very important step in management of lactation and establishment of a physical and emotional relationship between the baby and the mother, only 15 percent of babies were breastfed for the first time within one hour of birth. Fifty percent of newborns started breastfeeding within one day of birth. Early initiation had no association with women's education and wealth quintiles.

WHO and UNICEF recommend exclusive breastfeeding for 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.

In Table NU.3, breastfeeding status was based on reports of mothers/caretakers of children's consumption of food and fluids in the 24 hours prior to the interview. Exclusively breastfed refers to infants who received only breast milk (and vitamins, mineral supplements or medicines) and predominately breastfed infants received breast milk and certain fluids (water based drinks, fruit juices, Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS), Ritual fluids, vitamins, mineral supplements or medicines). The table shows exclusive and predominant breastfeeding of infants during the first 6 months of life, as well as continued breastfeeding at 12–15 and 20–23 months of age.

More than half of children below 6 months of age were predominately breastfed (52 percent), while a near to one fourth of children were exclusively breastfed (22 percent). The percentage of exclusively breastfed children was same for both urban and rural (22 percent). By age 12-15 months, 68 percent of children were still being breastfed and by age 20-23 months, such children were 34 percent. Girls were slightly more likely to be exclusively and predominately breastfed than boys.

Figure NU.3 shows the detailed pattern of breastfeeding by the child's age in months. Even at earlier ages, a quarter of children received liquids or foods other than breast milk, with almost

Figure NU.3: Percent distribution of children under 2 years by feeding pattern by age group MICS Punjab, 2011

only two-thirds of children under 1 month exclusively breastfed. The percentage of exclusive breastfeeding decreased by age. A small percentage of older children were still exclusively breastfed, even at age 22–23 months. About 25 percent children of this age were receiving breast milk and complementary feeding.

Adequately fed infants under 1 year of age included infants aged 0–5 months who were exclusively breastfed and infants aged 6–11 months who were breastfed and ate solid or semi-solid foods the appropriate number of times the day before the survey.

Table NU.4 shows median duration of breastfeeding by selected background characteristics. Among children under age 3 years, the median duration was 18 months for any breastfeeding, 0.6 months for exclusive and 2.4 months for predominant breastfeeding.

The adequacy of infant feeding in children under 24 months is provided in Table NU.5. Different criteria of adequate feeding were used depending on the age of the child. For infants aged 0-5 months, exclusive breastfeeding was considered as adequate feeding, while infants aged 6-23 months were considered to be adequately fed if they were receiving breastmilk and solid, semi-solid or soft food. As a result of these feeding patterns, only 39 percent of children aged 6-23 months were being adequately fed. Adequate feeding among all infants aged 0-5 months dropped to 22 percent. Thirty-five percent of the children aged 0-23 months were appropriately breastfed which was close to the percentage observed for area of residence, mothers' education and wealth quintiles.

Adequate complementary feeding of children from 6 months to two years of age is particularly important for growth and development and the prevention of undernutrition. Continued breastfeeding beyond six months should be accompanied by consumption of nutritionally adequate, safe and appropriate complementary foods that help meet nutritional requirements when breastmilk is no longer sufficient. This requires that for breastfed children, two or more meals of solid, semi-solid or soft foods are needed if they are six to eight months old, and three or more meals if they are 9-23 months of age. For children 6-23 months and older who are not breastfed, four or more meals of solid, semi-solid or soft foods or milk feeds are needed.

Overall, 38 percent of infants aged 6-8 months received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods (Table NU.6). This percentage was higher in urban 47 as against 35 in rural. Among currently breastfeeding infants this percentage was 37 while it was 47 for infants currently not breastfed. It may be good to note the differences between wealth quintiles for infants aged 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (Lowest 30 percent versus highest 46 percent).

Table NU.7 presents the proportion of children aged 6-23 months who received semi-solid or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the day or night preceding the interview by breastfeeding status (see the note in Table NU.7 for a definition of minimum number of times for different age groups). Overall, more than 42 percent of the children aged 6-23 months were receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods the minimum number of times. A slightly higher percentage of children in urban (48 percent) were achieving the minimum meal frequency compared to rural areas (40 percent).

Among currently breastfeeding children aged 6-23 months, 19 percent were receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods the minimum number of times and this proportion was slightly higher among males (19 percent) compared to females (18 percent). Among non-breastfeeding children, 84 percent were receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods or milk feeds 4 times or more.

The continued practice of bottle-feeding is a matter of concern because of possible contamination due to unsafe water and lack of hygiene in preparation. Table NU.8 shows that bottle-feeding was prevalent in Punjab: 54 percent of children under 6 months were fed using a bottle with a nipple. The bottle feeding was slightly higher in urban (61 percent) compared to rural areas (51 percent). Bottle feeding was higher both in the highest wealth quintile (65 percent) and the mothers with higher education (68 percent).

5.3. Salt Iodization

Iodine Deficiency Disorder 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 risk of stillbirth and miscarriage in pregnant women. Iodine deficiency is most commonly and visibly associated with goitre.

In this survey, the indicator is percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt greater than or equal to 15 Parts Per Million (PPM). Salt used for cooking was tested for iodine content in 99 percent of surveyed households using salt test kits for presence of potassium iodide. As Table NU.9 shows, a very small proportion of households (0.6 percent) had no salt available at the time of survey.

Salt was adequately iodized in 34 percent of households (Figure NU.4): 29 percent higher as compared to MICS Punjab, 2007–08. Consumption of adequately iodized salt varied greatly among districts, area of residence and wealth quintiles.

Use of iodized salt was lowest in Rajanpur district (17 percent) and highest in Gujrat (55 percent). Forty-one percent of urban households were found to be using adequately iodized salt as compared to 31 percent in rural. Use of iodized salt by the richest and the poorest households was at 51 percent and 24 percent respectively.

Figure NU.4: Consumption of adequately iodized salt MICS Punjab, 2011

No salt <1%
15+ PPM 34%
Not Iodized (0 PPM) 42%
0< PPM <15 24%

5.4. Children's Vitamin A Supplementation

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

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

For countries where vitamin A deficiency is common, current international recommendations call for high-dose supplementation every 4–6 months for all children aged 6–59 months living in affected areas. Providing young children with two high-dose vitamin A capsules a year is a

safe, cost-effective, efficient strategy for eliminating vitamin A deficiency and improving child survival. Giving vitamin A to new mothers helps protect their children during the first months of life and helps to replenish the mother's own stores of vitamin A which are depleted during pregnancy and lactation. Under Pakistan's National Health Policy 2001 vitamin A supplements are to be provided annually to all children aged 6-59 months on National Immunisation Days through the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) network. This survey uses as an indicator the percentage of children 6–35 months of age who receive at least one high-dose vitamin A supplement in the preceding 6 months.

MICS Punjab, 2011 found that about 73 percent of children aged 6–35 months[11] received at least one high dose of vitamin A supplements during the 6 months before the interview (Table NU.10) as compared to 79 percent for children aged 6-59 months in MICS Punjab, 2007–08.

In the 6 months preceding the survey, children aged 6–11 months had least coverage (62 percent) compared with older children aged 24-35 months who received the supplement (76 percent).

5.5.   Low Birth Weight

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

In the developing world, low birth weight stems primarily from the mother's poor health and nutrition. Three factors have most impact: mother's poor nutritional status before conception, short stature (due mostly to under nutrition and infections during her childhood), and poor nutrition during pregnancy. Inadequate weight gain during pregnancy is particularly important since it accounts for a large proportion of foetal growth retardation. Moreover, diseases such as diarrhoea and malaria, which are common in many developing countries, can significantly impair foetal growth if the mother becomes infected while pregnant.

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

Because many infants are not weighed at birth and those who are weighed may be a biased sample of all births so, the reported birth weights usually cannot be used to estimate the prevalence of low birth weight among all children. Therefore, percentage of births was estimated from two items in the questionnaire: the mother's assessment of the child's size at

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[11] MICS Punjab, 2011 collected this information only from children age less than 36 months, while the standard MICS questionnaire presents this information for children age 6-59 months.

birth (i.e., very small, smaller than average, average, larger than average, very large) and the

mother's recall of the child's weight or the weight as recorded on a health card if the child was weighed at birth[12].

Overall, 10 percent of children were weighed at birth out of which 28 percent were weighed less than 2500 grams (Table NU.11). The percentage of low birth weight does not vary much by area of residence, mother's education or wealth quintiles (Figure NU.5).

Figure NU.5: Percentage of low birth weight children by area of residence, wealth quintile and mother's education MICS Punjab, 2011

Category	Percent
Punjab	28
Urban	27
Rural	29
None	29
Primary	28
Middle	27
Secondary	26
Higher	25
Lowest	30
Second	30
Middle	28
Fourth	27
Highest	26

Area of residence, Mother education and Wealth quintiles

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[12] For a detailed description of the methodology, see *Boerma, J. T., Weinstein, K. I., Rutstein, S.O., and Sommerfelt, A. E. , 1996. Data on Birth Weight in Developing Countries: Can Surveys Help? Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 74(2), 209.*

Child Health

6

6.1.   Vaccinations

No public health tool has been as successful and cost-effective as immunisation at saving lives, particularly among the world's children. However, creating awareness about the benefits of immunization is critical. For that reason, focused advocacy—an effort to influence policy and decision-makers—and communication efforts on the importance of immunization are key components in the fight against immunization of preventable diseases.

The Millennium Development Goal 4 (MDG 4) is to reduce child mortality by two thirds between 1990 and 2015. Immunization plays a key part in this regard. Immunizations have saved lives of millions of children in the three decades since the launch of the EPI in 1974. Worldwide there are still 27 million children overlooked by routine immunization. As a result, vaccine-preventable diseases cause more than 2 million deaths every year.

WFFC goal is to ensure full immunization of children under one year of age at 90 percent nationally, with at least 80 percent coverage in every district or equivalent administrative unit.

In accordance with the Health Department guidelines, a child should receive a Bacillus Calmette Guérin (BCG) vaccination to protect him/her against tuberculosis, three doses of PENTA[13] to protect against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, Haemophilu Influenzae B (HIB), Hepatitis B and three doses of Polio vaccine (with one zero dose at birth) by the age of 12 months. Measles vaccine should be administered by the age of 9 and 15 months. This is in accordance with the UNICEF and WHO guidelines that a child should receive a BCG vaccination to protect against childhood tuberculosis, three doses of PENTA to protect against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, HIB and Hepatitis B, three doses of polio vaccine, and measles vaccination by the age of 12 to 15 months[14].

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

The percentage of children aged 12-23 months who had received each of the specific vaccinations by source of information (vaccination card and mother's recall) is shown in Table CH.1. The denominator for the table is comprised of children aged 12-23 months so that only children who were old enough to be fully vaccinated were counted. In the first three columns of the table, the numerator includes all children who were vaccinated at any time before the survey according to the vaccination card or the mother's report. In the last column,

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[13] Combination of 5 Vaccines (Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Haemophilias influenza B (HIB) and Hepatitis B)

[14] MICS Punjab, 2011 collected vaccination information only from children age less than 36 months, while the standard MICS questionnaire collects the same information for children aged under five.

only those children who were vaccinated before their first birthday, as recommended, are included. For children without vaccination cards, the proportion of vaccinations given before the first birthday is assumed to be the same as for children with vaccination cards.

Seventy-four percent of the children aged 12-23 months received a BCG vaccination by the age of 12 months and the first dose of PENTA was given to 68 percent. The percentage declined marginally for subsequent doses of PENTA to 64 percent for the second dose, and 54 percent for the third dose (Figure CH.1). Similarly, 77 percent of children received Polio 1 by age of 12 months and this declined to 68 percent by the third dose. The coverage for measles vaccine by 12 months was higher than the third dose coverage of PENTA, at 60 percent. The percentage of children who had received all the recommended vaccinations by their first birthday was only 43 percent in MISC Punjab, 2011. The proportion of children not receiving any type of vaccination was 20 percent.

Figure CH.1: Percentage of children aged 12-23 months who received the recommended vaccinations by 12 months MICS Punjab, 2011

Table CH.2 presents vaccination coverage estimates among children aged 12-23 months by background characteristics; area of residence, sex of the child, mother education and wealth quintiles. Overall, only 35 percent of children had vaccination cards. The figures indicate children receiving the vaccinations at any time up to the date of the survey, and were based on information from both the vaccination cards and mothers'/caretakers' reports. The coverage of BCG and Polio1 was higher than that of other vaccinations. However, the coverage of Polio3 and PENTA3 dropped by 4 percent and 9 percent compared to Polio2 and PENTA2 respectively. Measles vaccination was received by only 65 percent of children aged 12-23 months.

Overall, 47 percent of children aged 12-23 months who were fully vaccinated, they received BCG, 3 doses of Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus (DPT), 3 doses of Polio and measles vaccines. Immunization coverage among girls was slightly higher than that of boys. It would be interesting to note the differences in all vaccine coverage between rural (45 percent) versus

urban (52 percent), mothers with no education (39 percent) versus with higher education (59 percent) and wealth quintiles (33 percent in lowest versus 58 percent in highest).

6.2.   Neonatal Tetanus Protection

One of the MDGs is to reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio, with one strategy being to eliminate maternal tetanus. Another goal is to reduce the incidence of neonatal tetanus to less than 1 case of neonatal tetanus per 1000 live births in every district. WFFC goal is to eliminate maternal and neonatal tetanus by 2005.

Prevention of maternal and neonatal tetanus requires that all pregnant women receive at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine. However, if women have not received two doses of the vaccine during pregnancy, they (and their newborn) are considered to be protected if the following conditions are met:

- Received at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine, the last within the prior 3 years;
- Received at least 3 doses, the last within last 5 years;
- Received at least 4 doses, the last within 10 years;

Table CH.3 shows protection status from tetanus of women who had a live birth within last two years. Seventy-five percent of the women were found to be protected against tetanus, rural 72 percent and urban 82 percent. Differentials in neonatal tetanus protection coverage were observed in women education and wealth quintiles. Women with no education were less likely to be protected (65 percent) compared to women with high education (91 percent) (Figure CH.2). Disparities existed among districts, the lowest in DG Khan (48 percent) and Rajanpur (52 percent) and the highest in Sialkot (94 percent), Gujrat and Gujranwala (89 percent).

Figure CH.2: Percentage of women protected against tetanus by area of residence, wealth quintile and mother education MICS Punjab, 2011

6.3.   Oral Rehydration Treatment

Diarrhoea is the second leading cause of death among children under five worldwide. Most diarrhoea-related deaths in children are due to dehydration from loss of large quantities of water and electrolytes from body in liquid stools. Management of diarrhoea either through

ORS or a Recommended Home Fluid (RHF) can prevent many of these deaths. Preventing dehydration and malnutrition by increasing fluid intake and continuing to feed the child are also important strategies for managing diarrhoea.

The goals are to:

1) reduce by one half the deaths due to diarrhoea among children under five by 2010 compared to 2000 (WFFC);

2) reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five by 2015 compared to 1990 (Millennium Development Goals);

3) reduce incidence of diarrhoea by 25 percent;

In the MICS Punjab, 2011, prevalence of diarrhoea was estimated by asking mothers or caretakers whether their child under age five years had an episode of diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey. In cases where mothers reported that the child had diarrhoea, a series of questions were asked about the treatment of the illness, including what the child had to drink and eat during the episode and whether that was more or less than the child usually drank and ate. The indicators are:

- Prevalence of diarrhoea
- Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)
- Home management of diarrhoea
- (ORT or increased fluids) and continued feeding

Overall, 16 percent of under five children had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey (Table CH.4), which was higher as compared to MICS Punjab, 2007-08 (8 percent). This increase may be attributed to summer timing of the survey because in summer diarrhoea outbreaks are usually high. Peak prevalence of diarrhoea occurred amongst children aged less than 12 months and between 12-23 months (22 and 23 percent respectively). Prevalence was higher in rural (17 percent) than in urban areas (14 percent). Diarrhoea among children under 5 was negatively associated with wealth quintiles: higher prevalence in lowest quintile and lower in the highest quintile. The same relation was seen for education of the mother.

Table CH.4 also shows percentage of children receiving various types of recommended liquids during episode of diarrhoea. Since mothers were able to name more than one type of liquid, the percentages do not necessarily add to 100. About 29 percent received fluids from ORS packets or pre-packaged ORS fluids and 8 percent received recommended homemade fluids. Children of mothers with no education were less likely to receive oral rehydration treatment than other children. Approximately 34 percent of children with diarrhoea received one or more of the recommended home treatments (i.e. ORS or any recommended homemade fluid). Disparities existed among area of residence, rural (33 percent) and urban (38 percent).

Only 10 percent of under five children with diarrhoea drank more than usual while 79 percent drank the same or less (Table CH.5). Seventy-eight percent ate somewhat less, same or more (continued feeding) and remaining 22 percent ate much less or nil. Figure CH.3 showed the drinking and eating practices of under 5 children during the episodes of diarrhoea.

Table CH.6 provides proportion of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding, and percentage of children with diarrhoea who received other treatments. Overall, 36 percent of children with diarrhoea received ORS or increased fluids and 40 percent ORT (ORS or recommended homemade fluids

Figure CH.3: Drinking and eating practices of the children under 5 years during the episodes of diarrhoea MICS Punjab, 2011

or increased fluids). Combining the information in Table CH.5 with that in Table CH.4 on oral rehydration therapy, it was observed that 30 percent of children received ORT and, at the same time, feeding was continued, as is the recommendation. There were significant differences in home management of diarrhoea by background characteristics. In rural areas, only 29 percent received ORT and continued feeding, as compared to 34 percent in urban areas. This practice showed a positive correlation with mother's education and wealth quintiles. Highest ORT and continued feeding use was in D.G Khan District (56 percent) and lowest was in R.Y Khan (17 percent).

6.4.   Care Seeking and Antibiotic Treatment for Suspected Pneumonia

Pneumonia is the leading cause of death in children. Use of antibiotics in under 5 years with suspected pneumonia is a key intervention. WFFC goal is to reduce by one-third the deaths due to acute respiratory infections.

In MICS Punjab, 2011 prevalence of suspected pneumonia was estimated by asking mothers or caretakers whether their child under age five had an illness with a cough accompanied by rapid or difficult breathing and whose symptoms were due to a problem in chest or problem in the chest accompanied by a blocked nose.

Table CH.7 presents prevalence of suspected pneumonia and, if care was sought outside home, the site of care. Only 3 percent of children aged 0-59 months were reported to have symptoms of pneumonia during the two weeks preceding the survey. Of these 77 percent were taken to an appropriate provider (Figure CH.5). Prevalence of pneumonia dropped from 3.9 percent in infants (0–11 months) to 2.5 percent in children (48–59 months). The percentage of children taken to appropriate providers varied with area of residence with higher percentage (82 percent) in urban compared to rural areas (76 percent). Percentages remained almost constant for mother's education and wealth quintiles.

Issues related to knowledge of danger signs of pneumonia are presented in Table CH.8. Mother's knowledge of the danger signs is an important determinant of care-seeking behaviour. About 7 percent 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 'develops a fever' (78 percent), 'fast breathing' (17 percent) and 'difficult

breathing' (15 percent). No variations existed among area of residence, but districts varied markedly.

6.5. Solid Fuels

More than 3 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. The main problem with the use of solid fuels is that harmful products of incomplete combustion including carbon monoxide (CO), polyaromatic hydrocarbons, sulphur dioxide (SO_2) and other toxic elements, increase risk of acute respiratory illness, pneumonia, chronic obstructive lung disease, cancer, and possibly tuberculosis, low birth weight, cataracts and asthma. The primary indicator is proportion of the population using solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy for cooking.

Here primary indicator is proportion of the population using solid fuels, including wood, charcoal, crop residue and dung as the primary source of domestic energy for cooking. Overall 66 percent of households were found using solid fuels for cooking (Table CH.9). The use of wood was especially common (39 percent) followed by Animal dung (16 percent).

Figure CH.4: Percentage distribution of household using solid fuel by area of residence and wealth quintiles MICS Punjab, 2011

Use of solid fuels was low in urban (17 percent) and high in rural areas (86 percent). It was especially low in major cities (5 percent) compared to other urban areas (30 percent). Differentials with respect to household wealth quintile and education of the household head were also significant. Households in the highest wealth quintile were much less likely to use solid fuels (3.2 percent) compared to 100 percent in the lowest wealth quintile (Figure CH.6).

Lahore district showed the lowest proportion of households using solid fuel (12 percent) whereas the highest percentage was observed in Rajanpur and Bhakkar (98 percent) (Table CH.9).

Solid fuel use alone was a poor proxy for indoor air pollution, since the concentration of the pollutants is different when the same fuel is burnt in different stoves or fires. Use of closed stoves with chimneys minimizes indoor pollution, while open stove or fire with no chimney or hood means that there is no protection from the harmful effects of solid fuels. Solid fuel use by place of cooking is depicted in Table CH.10.

Twenty-one percent of the households used solid fuel in a separate room used as a kitchen and 75 percent were using the place which was located elsewhere in the house. Figure CH.5 shows the utilization of solid fuel by place of cooking.

Figure CH.5: Utilization of solid fuel by place of cooking MICS Punjab, 2011

Outdoors / open place 3%

Other / Missing 1%

In a separate room used as kitchen 21%

Elsewhere in the house 75%

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

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 WFFC calls for reduction in the proportion of households without access to hygienic sanitation facilities and affordable and safe drinking water by at least one-third.

The following indicators were covered in MICS Punjab, 2011:

Water
- Use of improved drinking water sources;
- Use of adequate water treatment method;
- Time to source of drinking water; and
- Person collecting drinking water.

Sanitation
- Use of improved sanitation facilities; and
- Sanitary disposal of child's faeces.

This survey also collects information on availability of facilities and conditions for handwashing. The following aspects were covered:

- Place for handwashing;
- Availability of soap in household.

7.1. Use of Improved Water Sources

Distribution of population by main source of drinking water is shown in Table WS.1 and Figure WS.1. Improved sources of drinking water include piped water (into dwelling, compound, yard or plot, to neighbour, public tap/standpipe), hand pump, motorised pump, tubewell /borehole or turbine, protected well and spring. Rainwater is not considered as improved source since animals also drink water from the same source. Bottled water is considered as an improved water source only if the household is using an improved water source for handwashing and cooking.

Overall, 94 percent of the population was using an improved source of drinking water – 88 percent in urban areas and 96 percent in rural. People of Punjab rely primarily on motorised pumps (41 percent) and hand pumps 34 percent. Other sources were piped water (15 percent) and public taps or standpipes (3 percent) (Figure WS.1). It may be noted that motorised pump connected to a main water source (borehole or water supply pipeline), might have depressed responses to the use of piped water. This was particularly important in urban areas where most households reported motorised pumps connected to a piped water source. This may have contributed to the low reported rate of 15 percent use of piped water as households may report motorised pumps which were installed on water supply pipelines or underground storage inside dwellings used to store drinking water from pipelines. Water supply from tankers and carts accounting for just over 2 percent were the main unimproved source of drinking water and were mostly found in major cities. The largest users of this source were in Faisalabad district (19 percent).

Eighty-six percent of the population residing in major cities had access to improved water sources: piped water (47 percent) and motorised pump (27 percent), while in other urban areas more than half used motorised pumps, and use of hand pump and piped water were 15 and 18 percent, respectively. In most of the districts, 90 percent of the population had access to improved sources of drinking water. Only four districts, Faisalabad (80 percent), DG Khan (85 percent), Rajanpur and Rawalpindi (87 percent) had less than 90 percent.

Figure WS.1: Percentage distribution of household members by source of drinking water MICS Punjab, 2011

Water treatment method used by households is presented in Table WS.2. Households were asked about ways through which they treated water at home to make it safer for drinking. Boiling water, adding bleach or chlorine, using a water filter, and using solar disinfection are considered as proper treatment of drinking water. The table shows water treatment by all households. About 7 percent of them were using appropriate water treatment methods. Boiling (3.9 percent) and water filter (1.7 percent) were the most common methods used for treatment.

Figure WS.2 shows percentage of household members using unimproved drinking water sources and an appropriate water treatment method. Use of appropriate water treatment methods varied by area of residence with the highest percentage occurring in major cities (5.3 percent), followed by all urban areas (4.9 percent) and under 2 percent in rural areas. Appropriate water treatment was associated with households whose heads had higher education (8.2 percent) and with households in the highest wealth quintile (6.3 percent).

Figure WS.2: Households using unimproved drinking water and using appropriate water treatment by area of residence, education of head of household and wealth quintiles MICS Punjab, 2011

Significant variations existed across districts. People in Lahore had the highest use of appropriate water treatment (12.7 percent) mostly boiling (22 percent) or filtration (8 percent) followed by Gujranwala (12 percent). Other districts ranged from 8 percent to under 1 percent with the lowest usage in Bahawalpur and Muzaffargarh.

The amount of time taken to obtain water is presented in Table WS.3 and the person who usually collected the water in Table WS.4. Note that these results refer to one roundtrip from home to drinking water source and back. Information on the number of trips made in one day was not collected.

Table WS.3 shows that in 89 percent of households, the drinking water source was on their premises. However, regional variations revealed that less households in Faisalabad (74 percent), Rajanpur (75 percent), Rawalpindi (77 percent) and DG Khan (78 percent) had water on their premises. For 6 percent of all households, it takes less than 30 minutes to get to the water source and bring water, while 3.7 percent spend 30 minutes or more for this purpose. The households spending 30 minutes or more to fetch water were 15 percent in Rajanpur and DG Khan compared with 8 percent in Faisalabad and RY Khan.

Table WS.4 shows that in 44 percent of households, an adult male was usually the person collecting water followed by an adult female (38 percent), when the source of drinking water was not on the premises. Only in 7 percent of the cases, female or male children under age 15 collected water. Proportion of missing was 11 percent i.e., who did not respond to the question. In the highest wealth quintile higher proportion of adult males was collecting water (64 percent) as compared to the lowest wealth quintile where more adult females were performing this activity (67 percent).

7.2.   Use of Improved Sanitation Facilities

Inadequate disposal of human excreta and personal hygiene is associated with a range of diseases including diarrhoeal diseases and polio. An improved sanitation facility is defined as the one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Improved sanitation can reduce diarrheal disease by more than a third, and can significantly lessen adverse health impacts of other disorders responsible for death and disease among millions of children in developing countries. Improved sanitation facilities for excreta disposal include flush or pour flush to a piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine; ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab, and use of a composting toilet.

Figure WS.3: Percentage of household population using improved sanitation facility by area of residence, education of head and wealth quintiles MICS Punjab, 2011

Seventy-two percent of the population of Punjab was living in households using improved sanitation facilities (Table WS.5). This percentage was 92 in urban and 64 percent in rural areas. Flush toilets piped to sewerage system was the most common sanitation facility in major cities (81 percent) whereas flush to septic tank was most common in both rural (46 percent) and other urban (52 percent). No facility, bush or field (i.e unimproved facilities) were most common in rural areas (32 percent). Table indicates that use of improved sanitation facilities had a strong positive correlation with education of the head of the household and wealth quintiles (Figure WS.3).

Districts where residents were least likely to use improved sanitation facilities included Rajanpur (33 percent), DG Khan (42 percent), Multan (45 percent), Muzaffargarh (46 percent), Chiniot (47 percent) and Jhang (48 percent).

The MDGs and the WHO / UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation classify households as using an unimproved sanitation facility if they are using otherwise acceptable sanitation facilities but sharing a facility between two or more households or using a public toilet facility.

As shown in Table WS.6, 72 percent of the household population was using an improved sanitation facility. Use of 'not shared' facility was more common among households with improved facility (single as well as shared). Only 9 percent of them used an improved facility that was shared with other households; rural 9.3 percent and urban 8.4 percent. Open defecation was 23 percent, mostly found in rural areas (32 percent) and in lowest wealth quintile (82 percent).

Safe disposal of a child's faeces means disposing of stool, using a toilet or by rinsing into a toilet or latrine. Disposal of faeces of children 0-2 years of age is presented in Table WS.7. The faeces of 66 percent children were disposed of safely with considerable variation among rural (57 percent) and urban (91 percent). This percentage was noticeably low for the lowest wealth quintile (17 percent) compared to the highest wealth quintile (92 percent). Mother's education followed a similar pattern.

Table WS.8 shows that 58 percent of the household members in Punjab were using improved sources of drinking water and improved sanitation facilities. There was considerable variation among rural (52 percent) and urban (74 percent). Figure WS.4 shows the percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation (not shared) and both improved water sources and sanitation by area of

Figure WS.4: Percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation facility (not shared) by area of residence MICS Punjab, 2011

residence. Districts varied markedly for the households that had both improved drinking water and improved sanitation (DG Khan 21 percent versus Lahore 85 percent).

7.3. Handwashing

Handwashing with water and soap is the most cost effective health intervention to reduce both incidence of diarrhoea and pneumonia in children under five. It is most effective when done using water and soap after visiting a toilet or cleaning a child, before eating or handling food and, before feeding a child. Monitoring correct hand washing behaviour at these critical times is challenging. A reliable alternative to observations or self-reported behaviour is assessing the likelihood that correct hand washing behaviour takes place by observing if a household has a specific place where people most often wash their hands and observing if water and soap (or other local cleansing materials) are present at a specific place for handwashing. The survey used observational method to confirm the following relating to handwashing practices:

    i.   Place of hand washing;
    ii.   Presence of water; and

iii.   Presence of soap or any other cleaning material.

In Punjab, 97 percent of the households with a specific place for hand washing were observed, while 1.1 percent could not indicate a specific place and 1.7 percent did not give a permission to see the place used for handwashing (Table WS.9). Of those households where a place for handwashing was observed, more than two-thirds, (77 percent) had both water and soap present at the specific place. Availability of water and soap was positively correlated with wealth quintiles. Figure WS.5 shows the disparities between wealth quintiles and area of residence.

Figure WS.5: Availability of both water and soap at the place of hand washing MICS Punjab, 2011

Category	Percent
Punjab	77
Area of residence	
Urban	92
Rural	71
Wealth quintiles	
Lowest	43
Second	68
Middle	85
Fourth	93
Highest	98

Variations were also observed among districts. Availability of both water and soap was low in DG Khan (36 percent), RY Khan (54 percent) and Jhang (55 percent), whereas high in Gujrat (96 percent), Hafizabad, Gujranwala and Lahore (94 percent).

In 19 percent of the households only water was available at the specific place, while in 1.1 percent the place only had soap but no water. The remaining 2.5 percent of households had neither water nor soap available at the designated place for hand washing. In 95 percent of the households either the soap was observed (78 percent) or shown (17 percent) to the interviewer (Table WS.10) (Figure WS.6).

Figure WS.6: Availability of soap in observed households MICS Punjab, 2011

No soap in household / Not shown 5%
Soap shown 17%
Soap observed 78%

8.1. Fertility

In MICS Punjab, 2011 adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates were calculated by using information on the date of last birth of each woman based on one-year period (1-12 months) preceding the survey. Rates were underestimated by a very small margin due to absence of information on multiple births (twins, triplets etc.,) and women having multiple deliveries during the one year period preceding the survey.

Fertility rates can be calculated for specific age groups to see differences in fertility behaviours at different ages or for comparison over time. Age-specific fertility rate gives the number of live births per 1,000 women at a specific age group. 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. TFR is the average number of children that would be born to a woman by the time she ended childbearing if she was 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, 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 mean number of children ever born by all women aged 15–49 years tabulated by age of mother and the age pattern of fertility at one point in time (derived from MICS Punjab, 2007–08).

Table RH.1 shows adolescent birth rates and total fertility rate. Adolescent birth rate (age-specific fertility rate for women aged 15-19 years) is defined as the number of births to women aged 15-19 years during one year period preceding the survey, divided by the average number of women aged 15-19 years (number of women-years lived between ages 15 through 19, inclusive) during the same period, expressed per 1000 women. TFR is calculated by summing the age-specific fertility rates calculated for each of the 5-year age groups of women, from age 15 to 49. TFR denotes the average number of children to which a woman will have given birth by the end of her reproductive years if current fertility rates prevailed.

Table RH.1 shows the fertility rate of Punjab at 3.58 which was lower as compared to 4.30 in MICS Punjab, 2007-08 (Figure RH.1). Fertility was higher in rural areas (3.82) than in urban (3.06), within which it was lowest in major cities (3.02), compared to other urban areas (3.10).

Figure RH.1: Comparison of fertility rates, MICS Punjab

Fertility levels in districts ranged between 2.51 children per women in Chakwal to 4.87 in DG Khan.

Childbearing early in life carry significant risks for young people all around the world. Table RH.2 presents some early childbearing indicators for ever-married women aged 15-19 and 20-24 years (ever married) while Table RH.3 presents the trends for early childbearing. As shown in Table RH.2, 37 percent of women aged 15-19 years had already had a birth, 22 percent were pregnant with their first child, 60 percent had begun childbearing and 3.6 percent had a live birth before age 15.

Fourteen percent of the women in age group of 20-24 years reported that they had a live birth before age 18. The disparities among area of residence, mother education and wealth quintiles are presented in Figure RH.2.

Figure RH.2: Percentage of ever-married women aged 20-24 who had a live birth before age 18 by area of residence, wealth quintiles and women education MICS Punjab, 2011

The percentage for ever-married women aged 15-19 years who had a live birth and was pregnant with first child and had begun childbearing was higher in comparison to the percentage of ever married women aged 20-24 years who had a live birth before the age of 18 years.

8.2.   Unwilling Pregnancy

In MICS Punjab, 2011 most pregnant women reported that they wanted to have children when they got pregnant (91 percent), while 7.9 percent did not want to get pregnant. Out of these unwilling pregnant women, 39 percent wanted child and 53 percent did not want child (Table RH.12).Unwilling pregnancy did not vary much among urban and rural areas. It increased with the number of living children: increasing from 0.3 percent for women with no living children to 21 percent for women who had four or more. There was no clear trend to correlate with wealth quintiles and women education. Narowal had the smallest percentage (0.5 percent) of unwilling pregnancies while Mandi Bahaudin had the largest (17 percent).

8.3.   Contraception

 Appropriate family planning is important for the health of women and children. It can be guaranteed by:

1. Preventing pregnancies that are too early or too late;
2. Extending / spacing the period between births; and
3. Limiting the number of children.

WFFC goal is to ensure access by all couples to information and services to prevent pregnancies that are too early, too closely spaced, too late or too many i.e., unwanted pregnancies.

Current use of contraception was defined as the proportion of women who reported that they were using a family planning method at the time of interview. Only women 15-49 years who were married at the time of survey were asked questions in this regard.

Current use of contraception was reported by 35 percent of women (currently married) or their husbands (Table RH.4) which was high as compared to 32 percent in MICS Punjab, 2007–08. More women were using modern methods (29 percent) than traditional methods (6.3 percent). With 11 percent usage, the most popular method was female sterilisation (Figure RH.3) followed by condom (8.3 percent) and Intrauterine Devices (IUDs) (3.5 percent). It would be interesting to note that female sterilization (11 percent) was higher than male sterilization by only 0.1 percent.

Figure RH.3: Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who were using (or whose husband were using) a contraceptive method MICS Punjab, 2011

Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM) 3%
Withdrawal 3%
Other / implants / male sterilization 1%
Condom 8%
Pill 2%
Injectables 3%
IUD 4%
Female sterilization 11%
Not using any method 65%

Current contraceptive use was higher in urban (43 percent) than in rural areas (32 percent). Condom was the most popular method in urban areas (13 percent) followed by female sterilisation (12 percent), while in rural areas female sterilisation was followed by condom (7 percent).

Younger women were less likely to use contraception than older women. Only about 8.2 percent of married women aged 15–19 years were currently using any method of contraception. This was expected in a society where young women were anxious to get pregnant as soon as they marry. This percentage increased by age until it reached 46 percent for women 40-44 years old and decreased for women aged 45–49 years (37 percent).

Figure RH.4 displays the use of modern and traditional contraceptives by women's age. Modern contraceptive methods were more commonly used than

Figure RH.4: Contraceptive utilization of currently married women aged 15-49 years by method MICS Punjab, 2011

☐ No method ■ Modern method ■ Traditional method

Age groups	No method	Modern method	Traditional method
15-19	92	4	4
20-24	80	13	7
25-29	71	22	7
30-34	61	32	7
35-39	55	38	7
40-44	54	40	6
45-49	63	33	4

traditional methods across all age groups except 15-19 years. Use of traditional methods was nearly constant for women aged 20 to 44 years.

Contraceptive prevalence was associated with women education. Contraceptive users with no education were more likely to use female sterilisation, while with higher education; they were most likely to use condoms. Women in the highest wealth quintile were more likely to use contraceptive methods compared to other women. The largest proportion of women using traditional methods was in the highest wealth quintile (8 percent).

Use of any contraceptive method was low when the woman had no living children (1 percent). The

Figure RH.5: Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who were using (or whose husband were using) a contraceptive method by area of residence, number of living children and wealth quintiles MICS Punjab, 2011

greater the number of living children a woman had the more likely was the use contraceptives. The use of contraceptive rose from 19 percent for women with 1 living children to 49 percent for women with four or more children (Figure RH.5).

Differentials existed in current use of contraception across 36 districts. Women in Gujranwala District had the highest contraceptive prevalence (47 percent) while Bhakkar and DG Khan had the lowest (22 percent).

8.4.   Contraceptive Dropout

Slightly more than seven percent of women had used contraceptives in the past but were not currently using. They are defined as 'dropouts'. Table RH.4A presents the percentage of non-pregnant women who were not using any contraceptive method (dropout). The dropout was higher in urban (7.6 percent) compared to rural (6.9 percent). The dropouts were highest in Bahawalnagar followed by Narowal, Chakwal and Gujrat (Table RH.4A).

8.5.   Unmet Need

Unmet need for contraception refers to fecund women who were not using any method of contraception, but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or who wish to stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Unmet need was identified in MICS Punjab, 2011 by using a set of questions eliciting current behaviours and preferences pertaining to contraceptive use, fecundity, and fertility preferences.

Table RH.5 shows the levels of met need, unmet need and the demand for contraception satisfied. Unmet need for spacing is defined as the percentage of women who are not using a method of contraception and

- are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrheic[15] and are fecund[16] and say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth or

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

[16] A women is considered infecund if she is neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrheic, and

- are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrheic and are fecund and unsure whether they want another child or
- are pregnant and say that pregnancy was mistimed: would have wanted to wait or
- are postpartum amenorrheic and say that the birth was mistimed: would have wanted to wait

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

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

Total unmet need for contraception is the sum of unmet need for spacing and limiting. Seventeen percent of women confirmed the unmet need for contraception spacing (8.9 percent) and limiting (8.2 percent).

Met need for limiting includes women who were using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method and who want no more children, are using male or female sterilization or declare themselves as infecund. Met need for spacing includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method and who want to have another child or are undecided whether to have another child. The total of met need for spacing and limiting ads up to the total met need for contraception. Thirty-five percent of the women confirmed the met need of contraception for spacing (10 percent) and limiting (25 percent).

Using information on contraception and unmet need, the percentage of demand for contraception satisfied is also estimated from the MICS data. The percentage of demand satisfied is defined as the proportion of women currently married who are currently using contraception, of the total demand for contraception. The total demand for contraception includes women who currently have an unmet need (for spacing or limiting), plus those who are currently using contraception. Overall demand for contraception satisfied found to be 67 percent with notable variation among rural (65 percent) and urban (73 percent).

Total met need was higher than the total unmet need for family planning (Table RH.5). Unmet need was high (17 percent) among rural women and in those with higher and secondary education (19 percent). Unmet need did show reverse correlation with wealth quintiles, higher 19 percent in the lowest wealth quintile and lowest 15 percent in the highest wealth quintile.

8.6.   Antenatal Care

Antenatal period presents important opportunities for reaching pregnant women with a number of interventions that may be vital to their health and well-being and that of their infants. Better understanding of foetal growth and development and its relationship to the mother's health has resulted in increased attention to the potential of antenatal care as an intervention to improve both maternal and newborn health. For example, if the antenatal period is used to inform women and families about the danger signs and symptoms and about

(1a) has not had menstruation for at least six months, or (1b) never menstruated, or (1c) her last menstruation occurred before her last birth, or (1d) in menopause/has had hysterectomy OR

(2) She declares that she has had hysterectomy, or that she has never menstruated or that she is menopausal, or that she has been trying to get pregnant for 2 or more years without result in response to questions on why she thinks she is not physically able to get pregnant at the time of survey OR

(3) She declares she cannot get pregnant when asked about desire for future birth OR

(4) She has not had a birth in the preceding 5 years, is currently not using contraception and is currently married and was continuously married during the last 5 years preceding the survey

the risks of labour and delivery, it may provide the route for ensuring that pregnant women do, in practice, deliver with the assistance of Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA). The antenatal period also provides an opportunity to supply information on birth spacing, which is recognized as an important factor in improving infant survival. Tetanus immunization during pregnancy can be life-saving for both the mother and infant. Prevention and treatment of malaria among pregnant women, management of anaemia during pregnancy and treatment of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) can significantly improve foetal outcomes and improve maternal health. Adverse outcomes such as low birth weight can be reduced through a combination of interventions to improve women's nutritional status and prevent infections (e.g., malaria and STIs) during pregnancy. More recently, the potential of the antenatal period as an entry point for HIV prevention and care, in particular for the prevention of HIV transmission from mother to child, has led to renewed interest in access to and use of antenatal services.

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

• Blood pressure measurement
• Urine testing for bateriuria and proteinuria
• Blood testing to detect syphilis and severe anaemia
• Weight/height measurement (optional)

The type of personnel providing antenatal care to women aged 15-49 years who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey is presented in Table RH.6. The result shows that a relatively small percentage of women did not receive antenatal care. Coverage of antenatal care by SBA was 74 percent which showed a significant increase compared to MICS Punjab, 2007–08 (53 percent).

The survey showed that mainly doctors provided antenatal care in the Punjab (59 percent) (Figure RH.6), whereas only 5.1 percent of women received antenatal care from traditional birth attendant, i.e., non-skilled personnel. It was substantially low as compared to MICS Punjab, 2007-08 (26 percent). Nineteen percent of women did not receive any antenatal care during pregnancy which was almost the same as in MICS Punjab, 2007-08.

Figure RH.6: Percent distribution of women aged 15-49 years (ever married) received antenatal care MICS Punjab, 2011

Antenatal care coverage by SBA was 17 percent higher in urban areas compared to rural. Major cities had the highest rate of antenatal care by SBA (91 percent). Younger women were more likely to seek antenatal care than older ones. Antenatal care increased markedly by women's education and wealth quintiles. In the lowest wealth quintile, the percentage of women receiving antenatal care was 51 percent, rising to 78 percent in the middle and 94 percent in the highest.

Number of women receiving antenatal care also varied by districts; Gujrat and Jhelum 91 percent, Rajanpur 48 percent, DG Khan 51 percent and Kasur 53 percent.

Table RH.7 shows number of antenatal care visits during the last pregnancy preceding two years of the survey. Forty-one percent of the women had four or more visits for antenatal care with significant variations among rural (32 percent) and urban (63 percent). In the lowest wealth quintile the percentage of women with 4 or more visits was 15 percent, rising to 37 percent in the middle quintile and 78 percent in the highest. Similar pattern was observed for women's education.

The types of services pregnant women received during antenatal care are shown in Table RH.8. Among those who had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey, 45 percent reported that a blood sample was taken during antenatal care visits, 67 percent told that their blood pressure was checked, 52 percent indicated that urine specimen was taken and 39 percent said that weights were measured. All four (Blood pressure measured, urine specimen, blood test taken and Weight taken) were reported by 32 percent of the women, whereas the first three (Blood pressure measured, urine specimen and blood test taken) were performed for 41 percent. In the lowest wealth quintile the percentage of women with all 4 tests measured was 6.4 percent, rising to 28 percent in the middle and 73 percent in the highest wealth quintile.

8.7. Assistance at Delivery

Three quarters of all maternal deaths occur during delivery and immediate post-partum period. The single most critical intervention for safe motherhood is to ensure that a competent health worker, with midwifery skills, is present at every birth, and transport is available to a referral facility for obstetric care in case of emergency. WFFC goal is to ensure that women have ready and affordable access to SBA. The indicators are proportion of births with SBA and proportion of institutional deliveries. Presence of SBA at delivery indicator is also used to track progress toward the Millennium Development target of reducing the maternal mortality rate by three quarters between 1990 and 2015.

MICS included a number of questions to assess the proportion of births attended by a SBA. About 59 percent of births occurring in the two years preceding the survey were delivered by SBA (Table RH.9) with significant difference between rural 52 percent and urban 75 percent. This percentage was highest in Lahore 82 and the lowest in Rajanpur 17. The more educated a woman, the more likely she was to have delivery with the assistance of a SBA. Figure RH.7 shows the skilled assistance at delivery by background characteristics.

Figure RH.7: Percentage of women aged 15-49 years (ever-married) had skilled assistance during delivery by area of residence, women education and wealth quintiles MICS Punjab, 2011

Medical doctors assisted 45 percent of births while nurses or midwifes 11 percent, Lady Health Visitors (LHVs) 3 percent, Lady Health Workers 1 percent and relatives/friends 2 percent. Thirty-eight percent of births were delivered with assistance of Traditional Birth

Attendants (TBAs) which was considerably low as compared to MICS Punjab, 2007-08 (55 percent).

Women aged 20–34 were more likely to be assisted by SBA. Women with less than primary education were more likely to deliver with assistance of a traditional birth attendant, while more educated women tended to get assistance from doctors. Women in the highest wealth quintile were more likely to be assisted by SBA (89 percent) than in the lowest wealth quintile who was mainly assisted by TBAs (62 percent).

The women assisted during delivery by SBA were 82 percent in Lahore, 80 percent in Jhelum and 79 percent in Rawalpindi. Women in Rajanpur district were the least likely to have deliveries assisted by SBA (17 percent). Here, 73 percent of the women were assisted by TBAs.

8.8.   Caesarean Section

A Caesarean section, is a surgical procedure in which one or more incisions are made through mother's abdomen (laparotomy) and uterus (hysterotomy) to deliver one or more babies, or, rarely, to remove a dead fetus. The question about caesarean was asked from women 15-49 years (ever married) who had a live birth preceding two years of date of survey.

Figure RH.8: Caesarean section by area of residence, mother's education and wealth quintiles MICS Punjab, 2011

Eighteen percent of the births preceding the survey were delivered by caesarean section with prominent disparities among area of residence, women education and wealth quintiles (Table RH.9 and Figure RH.8).

8.9.   Place of Delivery

Increasing proportion of births delivered in health facilities is an important factor in reducing health risks for both the mother and the baby. Proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risks of complications and infection that can cause morbidity and mortality to either the mother or the baby. Table RH.10 presents the percent distribution of women aged 15-49 (ever married), who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by place of delivery and the percentage of births delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics.

Figure RH.9: Place of delivery by area of residence, antenatal visits and wealth quintiles MICS Punjab, 2011

Fifty-four percent of births were delivered in a health facility; 17 percent in public sector and 37 percent in private sector facilities. Almost half (46 percent) occur at home. By age, women aged 20-34 years were more likely to deliver in a health facility (55 percent). Women in urban areas were more likely to deliver in a health facility compared to their rural counterparts (71 percent compared with 47 percent).

Rawalpindi and Lahore districts had the highest proportion of institutional deliveries (79 percent each), followed by Jhelum (73 percent), while Rajanpur had the lowest proportion (16 percent). Women with higher education were more likely to deliver in a health facility than women with less or no education. The proportion of births occurring in a health facility increased steadily with increasing wealth quintile, from 29 percent in the lowest wealth quintile to 86 percent in the highest (Figure RH.9). The majority of women who received no antenatal care services delivered at home (77 percent).

8.10.   Postnatal Care

Care following delivery is very important for both mother and child, particularly if the birth is not assisted by SBA. 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 skilled personnel was 38 percent (Table RH.10A) with significant variations among rural (32 percent) and urban (53 percent). As expected, the percentage of women receiving postnatal care increased markedly by women's education. The percentage of women receiving postnatal care rose from 19 percent in the lowest wealth quintile to 37 percent in middle, and 65 percent in the highest. Forty-four percent of women did not receive any postnatal care after birth.

The number of women receiving postnatal care varied by districts, with the highest in Sahiwal District (57 percent), followed by Lahore, Gujranwala, Rawalpindi and Chakwal between 50–55 percent. Postnatal care was least in Rajanpur (17 percent), Muzaffargarh (18 percent) and Bahawalnagar (19 percent). The maximum postnatal care provided by TBAs were found in Rajanpur (53 percent) followed by Vehari (38 percent).

LITERACY AND EDUCATION

Universal access to basic education and achievement of primary education worldwide is one of the most important goals of the Millennium Development and WFFC. Education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowering women, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour, sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting environment, and influencing population growth. MICS Punjab, 2011 covered the following indicators:

Literacy
• Literacy rate (10+ years)   • Literacy rate (15+ years)   • Adult literacy rate (15-24 years)   • Literacy among young women
Education
• School readiness   • Net intake rate in primary education   • Primary school net attendance ratio   • Secondary school net attendance ratio   • Children reaching last grade of primary   • Primary completion rate   • Transition rate to secondary school   • Gender parity index (primary school)   • Gender parity index (secondary school)

9.1.   Literacy

Literacy is an important indicator for monitoring progress towards universal education. It was assessed in MICS Punjab, 2011 by asking the respondent whether each household member had the ability to read and write with understanding in any language from a list of languages (Urdu, English, Punjabi, Saraiki and others), but excluding Quranic reading if this was the only response. Literacy rate 10+ years, 15+ years and 15-24 years were derived from the survey specific questions and were not the part of MICS4 standard questionnaires.

9.2.   Literacy Rate (10+ years)

Literacy rate amongst household members above 10 years of age is presented in Table ED.10A. More than half (60 percent) of the Punjab population 10+ years was literate, with a clear difference between males (68 percent), females (51 percent), rural (53 percent), urban (75 percent) and major cities (77 percent) (Figure ED.1).

Figure ED.1: Literacy rate 10+ years by sex and area of residence MICS Punjab, 2011

Gender disparities also existed by area of residence. In rural areas 63 percent males were literate as compared to only 43 percent females. Gender gap was slightly narrower in major cities (males 80 percent; females 74 percent) and in other urban areas (males 78 percent; females 66

percent). In MICS Punjab, 2003-04 literacy rate of Punjab was 54 percent, which increased to 59 percent in MICS Punjab, 2007-08 and 60 percent in MICS Punjab, 2011.

Literacy for 10+ years decreased with the increasing age since the older population was less literate than the younger. However a positive correlation of literacy rate (10+ years) with the education of household head and wealth quintiles was observed as expected. Literacy rate increased sharply from lowest wealth

Figure ED.2: Literacy rate 10+ years by education of the head and wealth quintiles MICS Punjab, 2011

quintile (27 percent) to highest (85 percent) (Figure ED.2). Similarly, literacy rate markedly increased with education level of the head of the household from 37 percent (No education) to 89 percent (Higher education).

Among districts Rawalpindi (78 percent), Jhelum and Lahore (73 percent), and Gujranwala (72 percent) were at the top of the list with rates of literacy (10+ years), significantly higher than the provincial average, while Rajanpur (33 percent), DG Khan (42 percent) and Muzaffargarh (42 percent) were at bottom with rates considerably lower than the provincial average.

9.3. Literacy Rate (15+ years)

Table ED.10B shows the literacy rate (15+ years). More than half (57 percent) of the population aged 15 years and above was literate; with the disparity between males (66 percent) and females (47 percent).

Variations in literacy (15+ years) were similar to those in literacy (10+ years), with lower rate in rural areas (49 percent) particularly for females (38 percent). Gender gap was slightly narrower in major cities and in other urban areas. The district variations in literacy rate amongst 15+ years were similar to those amongst 10+ years. Figure ED.3 shows gender gap in adult literacy with respect to the age.

Figure ED.3: Literacy rate (15+) by age groups and sex MICS Punjab, 2011

9.4. Adult Literacy Rate (15–24 years)

Adult literacy rate of 15–24 years also termed as youth literacy rate is presented in Table ED.10C. Overall youth literacy rate was 74 percent, amongst males 78 percent and females 70 percent. Gender disparities also existed by area of residence, 75 percent of males were literate as compared to 62 percent of rural females. However, there was only a slight variation among other urban (84 percent) and major cities (87 percent).

The adult literacy rate had a positive association with the wealth quintiles. Amongst males, the highest wealth quintile had a literacy rate of 94 percent as compared to 38 percent in the lowest. In case of females it was 95 percent as compared to 24 percent for highest and lowest quintiles respectively. Distribution of adult literacy by wealth quintiles is presented in Figure ED.4.

Figure ED.4: Adult literacy rate by area of residence, education of the head and wealth quintiles MICS Punjab, 2011

The younger population, aged 15–19 years was slightly more literate (76 percent) than those aged 20–24 years (72 percent).

9.5.   Literacy among Young Women

One of the WFFC goals is to assure adult literacy. Adult literacy is also an MDG indicator, relating to both men and women. This section presents results using data from "Individual women's questionnaire." Literacy rates presented in section 9.4 should not be mixed with this indicator. The results in this section are based on females aged 15-24 years. Literacy was assessed on the ability of the respondent to read a short simple statement or school attendance.

Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who were literate is presented in Table ED.1. The literacy rate among young women was 66 percent in Punjab which varied by place of residence (58 percent in rural & 84 percent in urban). Literacy among young women showed a positive association with wealth quintiles. Literacy was only 20 percent in the lowest wealth quintile and 94 percent in the highest.

9.6.   School Readiness

Attendance to pre-school education in an organised learning or child education programme is important for the readiness of children to school. Table ED.2 shows the proportion of children in the first grade of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year.

Overall, 79 percent of children who currently attended the first grade of primary school (regardless of age) attended pre-school the previous year. The value of indicator for rural areas was 77 percent and 85 percent for urban areas. The percentage of children attending first grade who attended pre-school in previous year has shown a positive correlation with wealth quintiles. The value was high 87 percent for highest wealth quintile as compared to 70 percent in the lowest wealth quintile. Disparities existed among districts: Chiniot, Jhang, Nankana Sahib, Gujrat and Vehari were on the top and DG Khan (42 percent) followed by Muzaffargarh (27 percent) were at the bottom.

9.7.   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-old, 26 percent (Table ED.3) were in grade 1 or higher, and of 6-years-old 44 percent were in grade 1 or higher, with only a narrow gender gap. These rates vary by area of residence, higher urban

children aged 5 and 6 years entered 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 had higher education: 38 percent for entry at age 5 and 70 percent for entry at age 6.

9.8. Primary School Net Attendance Ratio

Table ED.4 presents Net Attendance Rate (NAR) of primary school, i.e., number of primary school-aged children (5–9 years) who were attending primary or secondary school as a percentage of the total number of children in that age group. Overall, more than half of children of primary school age were attending primary school (59 percent). It represents an increase from the MICS Punjab, 2007–08 (53 percent). Boys had a slightly higher NAR (61 percent) compared to girls (58 percent). In urban areas, 69 percent of primary school-aged children attended school compared to only 56 percent in rural areas. This disparity was more pronounced for girls (urban 70 percent; rural 54 percent) compared to boys (urban 69 percent; rural 58 percent).

Attendance rate was lowest for children of 5 years (27 percent). This may be due to the fact that many children enter school at age 6 rather than age 5. School attendance of children aged 5-9 years increased with mother's education: higher education 79 percent; secondary 77 percent; middle 74 percent; primary 71 percent and no education 51 percent. Children in the highest wealth quintile were twice as likely to attend primary school (highest 77 percent; lowest 36 percent) (Figure ED.5).

Figure ED.5: Primary school attendance rates by area of residence, mother's education and wealth quintiles MICS Punjab, 2011

9.9. Primary School Gross Attendance Ratio

Table ED.4B presents the Gross Attendance Rate (GAR) for primary school, which considers the number of children of all ages who were attending primary or secondary 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 was 89 percent. The rates varied by sex, area of residence, mother's education, wealth index, division and district. Boys had a higher rate (93 percent) than girls (84 percent) and urban areas had higher rate (99 percent) than rural areas (86 percent). Thus more boys than girls and more urban children than rural (of all ages) attended primary school. Gross primary attendance rate increased sharply with the wealth quintiles, from 59 percent in the lowest wealth quintile to 102 percent in the highest. Districts also vary markedly, 59 percent in DG Khan and 115 percent in Mandi Bahaudin compared with 100 percent in Sargodha.

Comparing GAR (89 percent) with the NAR (59 percent) indicates that many children in primary school at the time of the survey were overage. This was consistent across background characteristics.

9.10. Secondary School Net Attendance Ratio

Secondary school NAR is presented in Table ED.5. Only 40 percent of children of appropriate age (10–14 years) attended middle or secondary school. The remaining 60 percent were either out of school or in primary school. Secondary school net attendance rate was higher for boys (41 percent) than girls (39 percent). Net attendance rate was low in rural areas (35 percent), for children aged 10 years (15 percent), for children of mothers with no education (29 percent) and children in the lowest wealth quintile (14 percent).

9.11. Out of School Children

Thirty-one percent of children of secondary school age were in primary school, and 29 percent out of school (Figure ED.6). The middle/secondary NAR was greater for boys than girls. Secondary school-aged rural children (33 percent) were out of school compared to urban children (20 percent). Disparities also existed between districts. Hafizabad had the highest percentage (41 percent) of children of secondary school age who were still in primary school compared to 24 percent in Attock district.

Figure ED.6: Secondary school NAR, secondary school age children attending primary school and secondary school children out of school MICS Punjab, 2011

9.12. Children Reaching Last Grade of Primary

The percentage of children entering first grade who eventually reached the last grade of primary school is presented in Table ED.6. Of all children starting grade one, the majority of them (97 percent) eventually reached the last grade. Notice that this number excluded children that repeat grades and that eventually moved up to reach last grade. This indicator was consistent with respect to background characteristics.

9.13. Primary Completion Rate & Transition Rate to Secondary School

Primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education are presented in Table ED.7. Primary completion rate is ratio of the total number of students, regardless of age, entering the last grade of primary school for the first time, to the number of children of the primary graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year. At the moment of the survey, the primary school completion rate was 78 percent with notable variation among rural 74 percent and urban 91 percent. The primary school completion rate was lowest in the lowest wealth quintile (44 percent) and increased sharply for the higher quintiles.

Ninety-four percent of the children that completed successfully the last grade of primary school were found at the moment of the survey to be attending the first grade of secondary school. Similar results were observed with respect to the background characteristics.

9.14. Gender Parity Index

Ratio of girls to boys attending primary and secondary education is provided in Table ED.8. These ratios are better known as Gender Parity Index (GPI). Notice that the ratios included were obtained from net attendance ratios rather than gross attendance ratios. The table shows that gender parity for primary school was 0.95, indicating that more boys attended primary school than girls. However, the indicator dropped slightly to 0.94 for secondary education indicating that there were 94 girls for every 100 boys attending secondary school. The disadvantage of girls was particularly pronounced among children living in the poorest households and rural areas (Figure ED.7 & ED.8). More girls than boys were attending primary and secondary schools in urban area (1.02 and 1.10 for primary and secondary respectively). While in rural areas the parity index for primary school was 0.92 and 0.85 for secondary school.

Table ED.8 shows that out of 36 districts, 11 had a primary school gender parity level of more than one, 9 districts had secondary school gender parity more than one. Rajanpur, Jhang and Mianwali had the lowest Gender Parity Index (less than 0.60) for secondary school as compared to Mandi Bahaudin (1.35). Gender Parity Index for primary school was more than one in Lahore, Vehari, Rawalpindi, Faisalabad, Gujranwala, Jhang, Sheikhupura, Narowal, Sialkot, Jhelum and Gujrat. For secondary school, Gender Parity Index was more than 1 in Narowal, Bahawalpur, Faisalabad, Lahore, Jhelum, Gujrat, Sialkot, Gujranwala and Mandi Bahaudin. It reflects that more girls than boys attended school in these districts.

Figure ED.7: Gender Parity Index (GPI) of primary and secondary school by wealth quintiles MICS Punjab, 2011

Figure ED.8: Gender Parity Index (GPI) of primary and secondary by area of residence MICS Punjab, 2011

9.15. Public and Private Net Primary Attendance Rate

Table ED.14 calculated from a survey specific questions which were not included in the MICS4 standard questionnaires, shows the distribution of children aged 5–9 years attending public/private types of primary schools. In the surveyed households, 59 percent attended government schools and 41 percent private. In rural areas, more children attended government schools (68 percent) than private (32 percent). Mothers with middle or higher education were

Figure ED.9: Public and private net primary attendance rates by wealth quintiles MICS Punjab, 2011

more likely to send their children to private schools than those with primary or no education. As expected, the type of school was strongly correlated with the wealth quintiles. The type of school also varied markedly by district: more children attend private than government schools in Lahore (65 percent), Gujranwala (61 percent), Sialkot (57 percent), Faisalabad (56 percent), Sheikhupura (52 percent) and Rawalpindi districts (52 percent).

9.16. Preschool Attendance

Thirty percent of children aged 3–4 years were found attending preschool, with comparable attendance for boys (31 percent) and girls (29 percent) (Table ED.9). In urban areas preschool attendance was almost double than in rural areas. A much higher percentage of children aged 4 years attended preschool (41 percent) compared to those aged 3 years (19 percent). Preschool attendance increased markedly with mother's education and wealth quintiles. Large variations were observed among districts: under 10 percent of children aged 3–4 years in Rajanpur and Lodhran attending preschool compared to more than 41 percent in Lahore, Gujranwala, Sialkot, Attock, Mandi Bahaudin, Gujrat, Rawalpindi and Jhelum.

10.1. Birth Registration

The International 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 for children. The WFFC states the 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.

Births of 77 percent of children under five years had been registered (Table CP.1). Registration rates were 11 percent higher in urban areas compared to rural. There were no significant variations across gender. Birth registration was the lowest among infants under one year old (71 percent) and amongst children of women with no/preschool education (67 percent). Families in the highest wealth quintile were more likely to register their births (92 percent). Regional differences were also observed: DG Khan and Bahawalpur Divisions had the lowest birth registration rates (40 percent and 55 percent respectively) while Gujranwala and Rawalpindi

Figure CP.1: Birth registration by area of residence and divisions MICS Punjab, 2011

had the highest (90 percent or more) (Figure CP.1).

10.2. Child Labour

Article 32 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child states: "States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development..." The WFFC mentions nine strategies to combat child labour, and the MDGs call for the protection of children against exploitation.

In MICS Punjab, 2011 questionnaire, a number of questions addressed issue of child labour, that is, children 5-14 years of age involved in labour activities. A child is considered to be involved in child labour activities at the moment of the survey if involved during the week preceding the survey:

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

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.

This definition allows differentiation between child labour and child work to identify the type of work that should be eliminated. As such, the estimate provided here is a minimum of the prevalence of child labour since some children may be involved in hazardous labour activities for a number of hours that could be less than the numbers specified in the criteria explained above.

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. MICS Punjab, 2011 estimated that about 11 percent of children aged 5–14 years were involved in child labour including household chores. The child labour among the age group of 5-11 years was slightly lower at 10 percent as compared to 12 percent in the age group of 12-14 years.

A higher percentage of rural children (13 percent) were engaged in child labour compared to urban children (5.4 percent). More boys were involved in child labour (12 percent) as compared to girls (9.4 percent). Children's involvement in labour decreased as mothers' education increased: involvement was the highest for children of mothers with no education (14 percent). Majority of these children were working for the family business. Children in the lowest wealth quintile had the highest labour rate (21 percent) with most working for family business. Notable variation among district existed, highest in Okara, Rajanpur and Vehari (over 20 percent), lowest in Rawalpindi and Jhelum (less than 4 percent).

10.3. Student Labourers and Labourer Students

Table CP.3 presents the percentage of children aged 5-14 years attending school who were involved in child labour (referred to as "student labourers") and percentage of children aged 5-14 years involved in child labour who were attending school (referred to as "labourer students").

Seventy-five percent of the children 5-14 years of age attending school, 7.7 percent were also involved in child labour activities. More rural children (10 percent) were student labourers compared to urban children (3.5 percent). More were boys (9.4 percent) than girls (5.7 percent). There was higher proportion of student labourers in 5–11 year age group (8.7 percent) than in 12–14 year age group (5.2 percent), and the percentage decreased with the increase in mother's education and wealth quintiles.

Out of 11 percent of the children who were involved in child labour, 53 percent of them were also attending school: these were termed as labourer students. There were slightly more labourer students in urban (55 percent) than rural areas (53 percent). Labourer students were also more prevalent in the 5–11 year age group (65 percent) than in 12–14 years (29 percent). Child labourers who belonged to higher wealth quintiles or whose mothers had higher education were more likely to attend school. Mandi Bahaudin, Rawalpindi and Sialkot had the highest percent of labourer students (above 80 percent) while Rajanpur, Hafizabad, Bahawalpur, DG Khan and Multan had the lowest (31-37 percent).

10.4. Early Marriage

Marriage before the age of 18 is a reality for many young girls. According to UNICEF's worldwide estimates, over 64 million women aged 20-24 years were married before the age of 18. Factors that influence child marriage rates include: state of the country's civil registration system, which provides proof of age for children; existence of an adequate legislative

framework with an accompanying enforcement mechanism to address cases of child marriage and existence of customary or religious laws that condone the practice.

In many parts of the world parents encourage marriage of their daughters while they are still children hoping that the marriage will benefit them both financially and socially, while also relieving financial burdens on the family. In fact, child marriage is a violation of human rights, compromising development of girls and often resulting in early pregnancy and social isolation, with little education and poor vocational training reinforcing the gendered nature of poverty. The right to 'free and full' consent to a marriage is recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - with the recognition that consent cannot be 'free and full' when one of the parties involved is not sufficiently mature to make an informed decision about a life partner.

The Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women mentions the right to protection from child marriage in article 16, which states: "The betrothal and the marriage of a child shall have no legal effect, and all necessary action, including legislation, shall be taken to specify a minimum age for marriage..." While marriage is not considered directly in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, child marriage is linked to other rights - such as the right to express their views freely, the right to protection from all forms of abuse, and the right to be protected from harmful traditional practices - and is frequently addressed by the Committee on the Rights of the Child. Other international agreements related to child marriage are the Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa. Child marriage was also identified by the Pan-African Forum against the Sexual Exploitation of Children as a type of commercial sexual exploitation of children.

Young married girls are a unique, though often invisible, group required to perform heavy amounts of domestic work, under pressure to demonstrate fertility and responsible for raising children while still children themselves. Married girls and child mothers face constraints in decision-making and life choices. Boys are also affected by child marriage but the issue impacts girls in far larger numbers and with more intensity.

Research suggests that many factors interact to place a child at risk of marriage. Poverty, protection of girls, family honour and provision of stability during unstable social periods are considered as significant factors in determining a girl's risk of becoming married while still being a child. Women who are married at younger ages were more likely to believe that it is sometimes acceptable for a husband to beat his wife and were more likely to experience domestic violence. Age gap between partners is thought to contribute to these abusive power dynamics and to increase the risk of untimely widowhood.

Women who are married before the age of 18 tend to have more children than those who marry later in life. Pregnancy related deaths are known to be a leading cause of mortality among married girls, particularly among the youngest of this cohort. In many parts of the province of Punjab, parents encourage marriage of their daughters while they are still children in hopes that marriage will lightened their responsibility or due to social /cultural customs.

Two of the indicators are to estimate the percentage of women married before 15 years of age and percentage married before 18 years of age. The percentage of women married at various ages is provided in Table CP.5. About one in eleven young women aged 15-19 years was currently married (8.5 percent). This proportion varied between urban (5.2 percent) and rural (9.9 percent) and was negatively correlated to women's education and wealth quintiles. Women with no education were more likely to experience early marriage. Nineteen percent of

the women aged 15-19 years with no education were currently married. This percentage decreased gradually with the increase in education of the women.

About 6 percent of the girls were married before the age of 15 years. This percentage was higher in rural (6.5 percent) as compared with urban (3.9 percent). The relationship was observed with wealth quintiles and women education. Women in highest wealth quintile and higher education had the lowest (3 percent and 0.4 percent respectively) whereas women in the lowest wealth quintile and no education had the highest (11 percent and 10 percent respectively) marriages before

Figure CP.2: Marriage before age 15 years by area of residence, mother's education and wealth quintiles MICS Punjab, 2011

the age of 15 years (Figure CP.2). A high level of early marriages was observed in Muzaffargarh district (20 percent) before age 15 years.

Twenty-three percent of the women were married before 18 years with considerable disparities among rural (25 percent) and urban (18 percent). Similar relation with women education and wealth quintiles was observed as was found in under 15 years marriages.

Table CP.6 presents the proportion of women who were first married before age 15 and 18 by area of residence and age groups. The percentage of women married before age of both 15 and 18 years were higher in the rural as compared to urban areas.

Figure CP.3 shows an interesting cultural change in the society. In past years the percentage of early marriages was higher which decreased gradually over time in both rural and urban areas. The percentage of under 15 years marriages was around 9 percent in the age groups of (45-49, 40-44, & 35-39), which has

Figure CP.3: Percentage of women married before the age 15 years by women age groups MICS Punjab, 2011

decreased gradually to only 1.6 percent in the age group of 15-19 years. Figure CP.3 also demonstrates the fact that early age marriages were more pronounced in rural areas as compared to urban.

11.1. Knowledge about HIV Transmission and Misconceptions

One of the most important prerequisites for reducing the rate of HIV infection is accurate knowledge of how HIV is transmitted and strategies for preventing transmission. Correct information is the first step towards raising awareness and giving young people the tools to protect themselves from the infection. Misconceptions about HIV are common and can confuse young people and hinder prevention efforts. Different regions are likely to have variations in misconceptions although some appear to be universal (for example that sharing food can transmit HIV or mosquito bites can transmit HIV). The UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS) called on governments to improve the knowledge and skills of young people to protect themselves from HIV. The indicators to measure this goal as well as the MDG of reducing HIV infections by half include improving the level of knowledge of HIV and its prevention, and changing behaviours to prevent further spread of the disease. HIV modules were administered to ever married women 15-49 years of age.

One indicator which is both an MDG and UNGASS indicator is the percentage of young women who have comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission. In MICS Punjab, 2011 all ever married women who had heard of AIDS were asked whether they knew of the two main ways of preventing HIV transmission – having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time. The results are presented in Table HA.1. In Punjab, more than one fourth of the interviewed women (27 percent) had heard of AIDS. Eighteen percent of women knew of having one faithful uninfected sex partner and 14 percent knew of using a condom every time as main ways of preventing HIV transmission. Eleven percent of women knew both ways and only 4.3 percent had the comprehensive knowledge.

Table HA.1 also provides information on whether women knew that HIV could not be transmitted by sharing food with someone with AIDS, about 15 percent agreed to this statement. Of the interviewed women, only 7.8 percent rejected the two most common misconceptions and knew that a healthy-looking person can be infected. Twenty one percent of women considered that HIV cannot be transmitted through supernatural means, whereas 17 percent believed so through mosquito bites. Eighteen percent thought that a healthy-looking person can be infected.

The results for women aged 15-24 years (ever married) are separately presented in Table HA.2. Twenty-five percent of them had heard about AIDS. Only 10 percent knew both main ways of preventing HIV transmission, 17 percent of women aged 15-24 years (ever married) knew that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus. About seven percent rejected the two most common misconceptions along with the knowledge that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus. About 4 percent women of this age group (ever married) had the comprehensive knowledge of AIDS. The level of comprehensive knowledge was found higher in urban areas (7.2 percent), women with higher education (21 percent) and the women living in the highest wealth quintile (11 percent).

Women who had comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention included those who knew of the two main ways of HIV prevention, who understood that a healthy looking person could have the AIDS virus, and who rejected the two most common misconceptions.

Tables HA.1 and HA.2 also present the percentage of women with comprehensive knowledge. This knowledge was fairly low although there were differences by area of residence and women's education. Overall, 4.3 percent of women were found to have comprehensive knowledge, which was higher in urban areas (8.4 percent) compared to rural (2.6 percent). As expected, the percentage of women with comprehensive knowledge increased with the woman's education: highest 23 percent for women having high education (Figure HA.1).

Figure HA.1: Percentage of women aged 15-49 years (ever married) with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/ AIDS by background characteristics MICS Punjab, 2011

Background characteristic	Percent
Punjab	4.3
Area of residence	
Urban	8.4
Rural	2.6
Women's education	
None	0.3
Primary	1.9
Middle	5.8
Secondary	12.0
Higher	23.3
Wealth quintiles	
Lowest	0.2
Second	0.9
Middle	2.7
Fourth	5.2
Highest	12.2

Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV is also an important first step for women to seek HIV testing when they are pregnant to avoid infection in the baby. Women should know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, during delivery, and through breastfeeding. The level of knowledge among ever married women aged 15-49 years concerning mother-to-child transmission is presented in Table HA.3. Overall, 22 percent of women knew that HIV could be transmitted from mother to child with sharp differentials among rural (15 percent) and urban (39 percent). The knowledge increased sharply with the increase in woman's education and wealth quintiles.

Figure HA.2: Percentage of women aged 15-49 years (ever married) who knew all three means of HIV/ AIDS transmission from mother to child by background characteristics MICS Punjab, 2011

Background characteristic	Percent
Punjab	14
Urban	25
Rural	10
Women's education	
None	3
Primary	13
Middle	25
Secondary	36
Higher	48
Wealth quintiles	
Lowest	2
Second	5
Middle	12
Fourth	20
Highest	32

The percentage of women who knew all three means of mother-to-child transmission was 14 percent, while 5 percent did not know of any specific mean. The percentage varied greatly by area of residence, women's education and wealth quintiles (Figure HA.2). The percentage was highest in Gujranwala division (23 percent) and lowest in D.G. Khan (6.5 percent).

11.2. Accepting Attitudes towards People Living with HIV/AIDS

The indicators on attitudes toward people living with HIV measure stigma and discrimination in the community. Stigma and discrimination are low if respondents report an accepting attitude on the following four questions:

1. would care for family member sick with AIDS;
2. would buy fresh vegetables from a vendor who is HIV positive;
3. thinks that a female teacher who is HIV positive should be allowed to teach in school; and

4. would ***not*** want to keep HIV status of a family member a secret.

Table HA.4 presents the attitudes of women towards people living with HIV/AIDS. In Punjab 97 percent of women who had heard of AIDS agree with at least one accepting attitude. The most common discriminative attitude was "not being willing to buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS" (43 percent). Thirty-nine percent of the women express accepting attitudes on all four indicators with noticeable variation among rural (41 percent) and urban (37 percent). More educated women and those from the highest quintile had more accepting attitudes than the ones with lower education and a poorer wealth status.

Figure HA.3: Accepting attitudes of women aged 15-49 (ever married) toward people living with HIV/ AIDS MICS Punjab, 2011

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

The findings presented in this chapter are based on the questions / modules specifically included in MICS Punjab, 2011 questionnaire that was not the part of the MICS4 standard questionnaire.

12.1. Reported Chronic Cough, Tuberculosis and Hepatitis

Chronic Cough

Table HC.1 presents responses to questions in Household Questionnaire about chronic cough, tuberculosis and hepatitis. A recent chronic cough is suggestive but not diagnostic of tuberculosis. The population reporting cough for more than last three week was 2.2 percent. Results slightly vary between urban (1.5 percent) and rural (2.5 percent). The highest percentage of reports came from the lowest wealth quintile (3.1 percent) and the lowest from the highest (1.1 percent). Hafizabad District had the highest percentage (9.6 percent) followed by Bahawalnagar (7.9 percent), Rajanpur (6.5 percent), Mianwali (5.5 percent) and Muzaffargarh (4.6 percent).

Tuberculosis

About 1 in 250 (0.4 percent) of the surveyed population reported diagnosis of tuberculosis in the past year, compared to the MICS Punjab, 2007–08 result of about 1 in 333. No differences were observed by gender and area of residence (rural or urban) while lower percentages were observed amongst progressively more educated respondents and those belonging to higher wealth quintiles. Districts Rajanpur (1.6 percent) and Multan (0.9 percent) had the largest population diagnosed with tuberculosis.

Hepatitis

About 1 in 85 (1.2 percent) of the surveyed population reported diagnosis of hepatitis in the past year (Table HC.1). In rural areas, more people reported a diagnosis (1.2 percent) than in urban areas (1 percent). Among urban areas, major cities (0.9 percent) and other urban (1.1 percent) reported a diagnosis of hepatitis. There were significant variations among districts ranging from 0.4 percent in Bhakkar to 3.0 percent in Hafizabad and 2.9 percent in Rajanpur.

12.2. Care Provided by Lady Health Worker

Forty-eight percent of the women aged 15–49 years reported a visit by a Lady Health Worker (LHW) in the month preceding the survey: rural 52 percent and urban 37 percent (Table HC.2). About 47 percent of households in the lowest wealth quintile compared to 38 percent in the highest reported visit of LHW. Between districts, the lowest visits occurred in Lahore, Faisalabad and Attock (less than 27 percent).

13.1.   Household Characteristics

In the survey it was found that overall 86 percent of the household population was living in their own houses. This percentage was higher in rural areas (90 percent) as compared to urban (78 percent) (Table HC.9A). In major cities 18 percent of population was living in rented houses. Interestingly, wealth index had no relation with ownership status of the households.

Table HC.16 provides information on the type of houses. Overall, 76 percent of the households were living in independent houses/ compounds and 22 percent in a part of a large sublet unit. In the lowest wealth quintile, 2.1 percent of the households were living in a part of a house or compound.

Table HC.10 provides information on the percent distribution of households by household members, mean household size and mean number of persons per room. The mean household size was 6.3 persons. There were 1.2 percent households with one member and 11 percent had 10 or more members (Figure HC.1). The highest proportion of the households (31 percent) had 6 to 7 members. Mean number of persons per room were 3.7 which was same as in MICS Punjab, 2007-08. There were no disparities among urban and rural areas.

Figure HC.1: Percentage distribution of households by household members MICS Punjab, 2011

13.2.   Housing

Information on materials used to construct floor, roof and walls of houses collected in the survey is given in Tables HC.7A, HC.7B and HC.7C.

Fifty-eight percent of the households had "pacca" or finished floor and 42 percent "Katch" or rudimentary floor (Table HC.7A). This percentage varied markedly by area of residence, 92 percent in urban and 44 percent in rural. The percentage of "Pacca" floor was positively correlated with the education of the head and wealth quintals (Figure HC.2).

More houses had "pacca" roofs (76 percent) than "pacca" floors, with noticeable variation among rural (71 percent) and urban (90 percent). Houses in the higher wealth quintiles were more likely to have "pacca" roofs. The relation of "pacca" roof with the education of the head and wealth quintiles is depicted in Figure HC.3.

Figure HC.2: Percentage of households had "pacca" floor by area of residence, wealth quintiles and education of the head MICS Punjab, 2011

Seventy-four percent of the households had "pacca'' walls. Urban houses were more likely to have pacca walls (96 percent) than rural (65 percent). Houses in the higher wealth quintiles were more likely to have pacca walls (Table HC.7C).

Type of floor, roof and walls varied greatly by district and was directly influenced by degree of urbanization. Percentage of households having pacca floor were low in Layyah (19 percent),

Figure HC.3: Percentage household having "pacca" roofs by area of residence, wealth quintiles and education of the head MICS Punjab, 2011

Rajanpur (20 percent), Muzaffargarh & DG Khan (27 percent each) and high in Gujrat, Jhelum, Rawalpindi and Lahore (more than 85 percent). Almost similar patterns were observed in pacca roofs and walls.

13.3. Household Possessions and Utilities

Information on household possessions, utilities and ownership of durable goods is shown in Table HC.8A and HC.8B.

The survey results showed that 94 percent households had electricity, 31 percent had gas, 6 percent had radio, 11 percent had computer and, 64 percent had TV. More people had the facility of mobile phone (87 percent) than land line telephones (7 percent). Sixty percent used motorised pumps. A high percentage of the population (89 percent) used more than three utilities. About 52 percent owned a watch, significantly low as compared to 90 percent in MICS Punjab, 2007-08. Forty-one percent owned a bicycle, 38 percent a motorcycle or scooter and only 5 percent car or other vehicles, while 14 percent owned animal cart. About 94 percent owned at least one of these possessions.

Figure HC.4: Ownership of houses, agriculture land and livestock by area of residence MICS Punjab, 2011

Information about ownership of agricultural land and livestock are presented in Table HC.9A. Thirty-four percent owned agricultural land and 48 percent owned livestock, while 91 percent of the households had house, land or livestock. Ownership of agricultural land and livestock was mostly within the rural population (Figure HC.4). Ownership status differed greatly by background variables.

The findings presented in the following sections for Remittances and Cash Donations, Social benefits and Unemployment are based on the questions / modules specifically included in MICS Punjab, 2011 questionnaire that were not the part of the MICS4 standard questionnaire.

13.4. Remittances and Cash Donations

Remittances

Respondents were asked whether the household received (from within the country and/ or overseas) any remittance (in cash) during the last year. Slightly more than 7 percent of them reported 'yes' from within the country (Table HC.11A) with differentials among urban (3.2 percent) and rural (9.1 percent). Households in the second, middle and fourth wealth quintiles were more likely to receive remittances compared to those in the lower and higher wealth quintiles. Half of the households received remittances below Rs. 60,000 per year.

Table HC.11B shows the data on remittances received from abroad. Almost 5 percent households received remittances from abroad out of which half received below Rs. 150,000 per year.

Cash donations

Only 1.5 percent of households received cash donations through zakat or other means during the year preceding the survey (Table HC.12). Among these half of the households received less than Rs. 10,000 per year and the other half more than Rs. 10,000. There were less than one percent households in the highest wealth quintile receiving cash donations as compared to 2.1 percent in the lowest. However, this result was based on small number of responses.

13.5. Social Benefits, Subsidies and Family Support Programmes

Only 7.3 percent of the population was receiving pension benefits (Table HC.13). Major source among the pension beneficiaries was Government (93 percent). Education of head of the household and wealth status was strongly associated with pension benefits. Of households where the head had higher education, 16 percent received pension benefits compared to 3 percent where the head had no education. Thirteen percent of households in the highest wealth quintile received pension benefits compared to only 1.2 percent in the lowest. Variations were observed between districts, ranging from 1 percent in Rajanpur to a striking 32 percent in Chakwal.

Almost seven percent of households got benefits from government schemes of social protection such as the subsidies on food, Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) and Wattan Card (Table HC.14A). More rural households (7.5 percent) benefit from these initiatives than urban (4.1 percent). Large variations existed among households in Rajanpur and Muzaffargarh showing the highest percentages (39 percent & 33 percent respectively) and Lodhran (0.4 percent), Narowal (0.8 percent), Khanewal (1.3 percent), Lahore, Sheikhupura and Sialkot districts (2 percent each) showing the lowest.

Table HC.14B shows that about 14 percent of households purchased goods from government utility stores. Of this, majority (78 percent) rarely used these stores and only 21 percent visited them regularly. More households in urban areas (23 percent) purchased goods from government utility stores than in rural (10 percent). Disparities were also observed among districts: more households in Chakwal (38 percent), Rawalpindi (35 percent), Jhelum (33 percent) and Khushab (29 percent) purchased goods from government utility stores than other districts. About 24 percent of households thought that the government initiatives were benefiting the low income group.

13.6.   Unemployment

Employment comprises all 15 plus aged persons who worked at least one hour during the reference period (one week prior to the date of interview) and were either paid employed or self-employed. Persons employed on permanent/regular footings, who had not worked for any reason during the reference period, are also treated as employed, regardless of the duration of the absence or whether workers continued to receive a salary during the absence.

Unemployment rate is the percentage of those in active labour force who are unemployed and seeking jobs. In MICS Punjab, 2011 information on employment status was extracted from data collected on sources of income for those 15 years or older. Active labour force consists of government and private sector employees, self-employed, labourers, those working in agriculture, livestock, poultry and fishery etc.

About 3 percent of the population aged 15 years or older were unemployed, with 2.9 percent unemployed in rural areas and 3.1 percent in urban (Table HC.5). Most unemployed adults (12 percent) were in the age group of 15–19 years. Differentials according to wealth quintiles revealed that a higher percentage of the population in the middle wealth quintile were unemployed and seeking jobs than in the lowest. District wise variation was high, with unemployment rates ranging from 0.9 percent in Narowal and Jhelum to 6.3 percent in Lodhran.

MICS4 DATA PROCESSING SYSTEM

Main Data Entry	
Data-entry operator 1	

Structure Check
Data-processing supervisor

← **Correct Main Data File**
Data-entry operator 1

Structure OK? — **No** → **Investigate Errors**
Data-processing supervisor

Check data with entry-in-batch
Data-processing supervisor

← **Correct Main Data File**
Data-entry operator 1

Entry-in-batch OK? — **No** → **Investigate Errors**
Data-processing supervisor

Yes

Verification Data Entry
Data-entry operator 2

Yes

Verification
Data-processing supervisor

← **Correct Both Data Files**
Data-entry operators 1 & 2

Differences? — **Yes** → **Determine Correct Values**
Data-entry operators 1 & 2

No

Back-up Raw Data File
Data-processing supervisor

Secondary Editing
Data-processing supervisor

← **Correct Raw Data File**
Data-processing supervisor

Inconsistencies? — **Yes** → **Resolve Inconsistencies**
Secondary Editor

No

Back-up Final Data File
Data-processing supervisor

HOUSEHOLD

Number of households, women, and children under 5 by interview results and response rates, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Area of residence				Division									Punjab
	Rural	All Urban	Major Cities	Other Urban	Bahawal pur	DG Khan	Faisalabad	Gujranwala	Lahore	Multan	Rawalpindi	Sahiwal	Sargodha	
Number of households														
Sampled	60,498	42,047	10,281	31,766	11,304	8,971	13,106	16,415	14,170	11,212	12,060	6,272	9,035	102,545
Occupied	58,037	39,958	9,713	30,245	10,710	8,536	12,579	15,814	13,305	10,982	11,201	6,140	8,728	97,995
Interviewed	56,863	38,375	9,032	29,343	10,410	8,398	12,418	15,549	12,483	10,719	10,752	6,063	8,446	95,238
Response rate (%)	98.0	96.0	93.0	97.0	97.2	98.4	98.7	98.3	93.8	97.6	96.0	98.7	96.8	97.2
Number of women														
Eligible	87,616	63,198	14,819	48,379	16,440	12,523	20,047	25,886	20,264	16,407	16,947	8,641	13,659	150,814
Interviewed	80,159	57,779	13,406	44,373	14,969	11,721	17,989	23,922	17,913	15,445	15,419	8,070	12,490	137,938
Response rate (%)	91.5	91.4	90.5	91.7	91.1	93.6	89.7	92.4	88.4	94.1	91.0	93.4	91.4	91.5
Overall response rate (%)	89.6	87.8	84.1	89.0	88.5	92.1	88.6	90.9	82.9	91.9	87.3	92.2	88.5	88.9
Number of children under 5														
Eligible	45,993	28,133	6,622	21,511	8,748	7,766	10,026	12,454	9,888	7,922	6,754	4,291	6,277	74,126
Mother/Caretaker Interviewed	41,517	25,149	5,832	19,317	7,857	7,180	8,623	11,270	8,670	7,352	6,108	3,953	5,653	66,666
Response rate (%)	90.3	89.4	88.1	89.8	89.8	92.5	86.0	90.5	87.7	92.8	90.4	92.1	90.1	89.9
Overall response rate (%)	88.4	85.9	81.9	87.1	87.3	91.0	84.9	89.0	82.3	90.6	86.8	91.0	87.1	87.4

Number of households, women, and children under 5 by interview results and response rates, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	District												
	Bahawal pur	Bahawal nagar	RY Khan	DG Khan	Layyah	Muzaffar garh	Rajanpur	Faisalabad	Chiniot	Jhang	TT Singh	Gujran wala	Gujrat
Number of households													
Sampled	4,241	3,053	4,010	1,833	2,079	3,181	1,878	6,374	1,670	2,925	2,137	4,840	2,674
Occupied	4,026	2,934	3,750	1,748	1,993	3,023	1,772	6,136	1,625	2,791	2,027	4,723	2,534
Interviewed	3,957	2,772	3,681	1,724	1,964	2,959	1,751	6,046	1,618	2,764	1,990	4,676	2,488
Response rate (%)	98.3	94.5	98.2	98.6	98.5	97.9	98.8	98.5	99.6	99.0	98.2	99.0	98.2
Number of women													
Eligible	6,046	4,427	5,967	2,468	3,339	4,429	2,287	10,160	2,486	4,104	3,297	7,897	4,205
Interviewed	5,546	3,937	5,486	2,294	3,150	4,190	2,087	9,224	2,169	3,738	2,858	7,283	3,760
Response rate (%)	91.7	88.9	91.9	92.9	94.3	94.6	91.3	90.8	87.2	91.1	86.7	92.2	89.4
Overall response rate (%)	90.2	84.0	90.2	91.7	93.0	92.6	90.2	89.5	86.9	90.2	85.1	91.3	87.8
Number of children under 5													
Eligible	2,993	2,349	3,406	1,592	1,894	2,665	1,615	4,770	1,330	2,358	1,568	4,037	1,884
Mother/Caretaker Interviewed	2,665	2,078	3,114	1,464	1,734	2,528	1,454	4,124	1,110	2,057	1,332	3,654	1,677
Response rate (%)	89.0	88.5	91.4	92.0	91.6	94.9	90.0	86.5	83.5	87.2	84.9	90.5	89.0
Overall response rate (%)	87.5	83.6	89.7	90.7	90.2	92.9	89.0	85.2	83.1	86.4	83.4	89.6	87.4

Table HH.1: Households and individuals interviewed

Number of households, women, and children under 5 by interview results and response rates, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	District												
	Hafizabad	Mandi Bahauddin	Narowal	Sialkot	Lahore	Kasur	Nankana Sahib	Sheikhupura	Multan	Khanewal	Lodhran	Vehari	Sahiwal
Number of households													
Sampled	1,270	1,761	2,425	3,445	5,490	3,101	2,444	3,135	4,002	2,919	1,733	2,558	1,884
Occupied	1,228	1,659	2,321	3,349	5,124	2,960	2,280	2,941	3,887	2,882	1,711	2,502	1,866
Interviewed	1,216	1,639	2,244	3,286	4,632	2,845	2,199	2,807	3,722	2,863	1,672	2,462	1,847
Response rate (%)	99.0	98.8	96.7	98.1	90.4	96.1	96.4	95.4	95.8	99.3	97.7	98.4	99.0
Number of women													
Eligible	1,873	2,568	3,745	5,598	7,357	4,616	3,562	4,729	5,886	4,400	2,459	3,662	2,757
Interviewed	1,715	2,389	3,545	5,230	6,471	4,044	3,145	4,253	5,444	4,243	2,368	3,390	2,606
Response rate (%)	91.6	93.0	94.7	93.4	88.0	87.6	88.3	89.9	92.5	96.4	96.3	92.6	94.5
Overall response rate (%)	90.7	91.9	91.5	91.7	79.5	84.2	85.2	85.8	88.6	95.8	94.1	91.1	93.6
Number of children under 5													
Eligible	947	1,129	1,889	2,568	3,499	2,389	1,622	2,378	2,917	2,168	1,072	1,765	1,199
Mother/Caretaker Interviewed	855	1,025	1,749	2,310	3,051	2,099	1,395	2,125	2,650	2,097	998	1,607	1,121
Response rate (%)	90.3	90.8	92.6	90.0	87.2	87.9	86.0	89.4	90.8	96.7	93.1	91.0	93.5
Overall response rate (%)	89.4	89.7	89.5	88.3	78.8	84.4	82.9	85.3	87.0	96.1	91.0	89.6	92.5

Table HH.1: Households and individuals interviewed

Number of households, women, and children under 5 by interview results and response rates, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	District										Punjab
	Pakpattan	Okara	Rawalpindi	Attock	Chakwal	Jhelum	Sargodha	Bhakkar	Khushab	Mianwali	
Number of households											
Sampled	1,768	2,620	4,746	2,871	2,218	2,225	3,715	2,120	1,674	1,526	102,545
Occupied	1,708	2,566	4,385	2,653	2,086	2,077	3,587	2,061	1,614	1,466	97,995
Interviewed	1,696	2,520	4,230	2,464	2,065	1,993	3,479	2,017	1,547	1,403	95,238
Response rate (%)	99.3	98.2	96.5	92.9	99.0	96.0	97.0	97.9	95.8	95.7	97.2
Number of women											
Eligible	2,388	3,496	6,636	3,963	3,140	3,208	5,651	3,248	2,523	2,237	150,814
Interviewed	2,155	3,309	6,054	3,504	2,887	2,974	5,116	3,024	2,275	2,075	137,938
Response rate (%)	90.2	94.7	91.2	88.4	91.9	92.7	90.5	93.1	90.2	92.8	91.5
Overall response rate (%)	89.6	93.0	88.0	82.1	91.0	89.0	87.8	91.1	86.4	88.8	88.9
Number of children under 5											
Eligible	1,290	1,802	2,690	1,605	1,123	1,336	2,761	1,511	1,103	902	74,126
Mother/Caretaker Interviewed	1,153	1,679	2,461	1,427	997	1,223	2,441	1,391	984	837	66,666
Response rate (%)	89.4	93.2	91.5	88.9	88.8	91.5	88.4	92.1	89.2	92.8	89.9
Overall response rate (%)	88.8	91.5	88.3	82.6	87.9	87.8	85.7	90.1	85.5	88.8	87.4

Table HH.2: Household population distribution by age group and sex

Distribution of the household population by 5-year age groups and dependency age groups by sex, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Punjab	302,222	100.0	295,240	100.0	597,462	100.0
Age						
0-4	38,541	12.8	36,810	12.5	75,350	12.6
5-9	40,092	13.3	37,548	12.7	77,639	13.0
10-14	36,985	12.2	34,124	11.6	71,109	11.9
15-19	33,736	11.2	32,655	11.1	66,391	11.1
20-24	27,831	9.2	29,495	10.0	57,326	9.6
25-29	22,613	7.5	24,847	8.4	47,460	7.9
30-34	17,843	5.9	18,687	6.3	36,530	6.1
35-39	15,064	5.0	16,296	5.5	31,361	5.2
40-44	14,078	4.7	14,211	4.8	28,289	4.7
45-49	13,267	4.4	11,801	4.0	25,068	4.2
50-54	9,901	3.3	11,199	3.8	21,100	3.5
55-59	8,521	2.8	8,667	2.9	17,188	2.9
60-64	8,072	2.7	6,904	2.3	14,975	2.5
65-69	5,688	1.9	4,546	1.5	10,234	1.7
70-74	4,694	1.6	3,517	1.2	8,211	1.4
75-79	2,354	0.8	1,583	0.5	3,937	0.7
80-84	1,641	0.5	1,356	0.5	2,997	0.5
85+	1,294	0.4	992	0.3	2,286	0.4
Missing/DK	7	0.0	2	0.0	10	0.0
Dependency age groups						
< 15	115,618	38.3	108,481	36.7	224,099	37.5
15-64	170,925	56.6	174,762	59.2	345,687	57.9
65 +	15,672	5.2	11,994	4.1	27,666	4.6
Missing/DK	7	0.0	2	0.0	10	0.0
Children and adult populations						
Children age 0-17	135,620	44.9	127,495	43.2	263,115	44.0
Adults 18+	166,595	55.1	167,743	56.8	334,337	56.0
Missing/DK	7	0.0	2	0.0	10	0.0
Punjab	302,222	100.0	295,240	100.0	597,462	100.0

Table HH.3: Household composition

Percent distribution of households by selected characteristics, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Weighted Percentage	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Punjab	100.0	95,238	95,238
Area of residence			
Rural	70.6	67,284	56,863
All Urban	29.4	27,954	38,375
Major Cities	50.4	14,098	9,032
Other Urban	49.6	13,856	29,343
Sex of household head			
Male	91.7	87,326	86,896
Female	8.3	7,912	8,342
Number of household members			
1	1.2	1,160	1,169
2	5.2	4,948	4,713
3	8.2	7,836	7,678
4	11.9	11,351	11,247
5	15.8	15,055	15,156
6	16.6	15,783	15,811
7	14.0	13,291	13,358
8	9.8	9,298	9,413
9	6.4	6,122	6,201
10+	10.9	10,393	10,492
Education of household head			
None/Preschool	43.0	40,911	37,887
Primary	17.0	16,195	16,173
Middle	12.6	11,962	12,599
Secondary	17.2	16,375	17,903
Higher	10.1	9,586	10,451
Missing/DK	0.2	209	225
At least one child age < 5 years	47.3	95,238	95,238
At least one child age 0-17 years	84.1	95,238	95,238
At least one woman age 15-49 years	92.1	95,238	95,238
Mean household size	6.3	95,238	95,238
Division			
Bahawalpur	9.6	9,180	10,410
D.G.Khan	9.8	9,322	8,398
Faisalabad	13.5	12,816	12,418
Gujranwala	15.3	14,604	15,549
Lahore	14.8	14,098	12,483
Multan	11.9	11,313	10,719
Rawalpindi	8.9	8,467	10,752
Sahiwal	8.9	8,438	6,063
Sargodha	7.3	6,999	8,446
Punjab	100.0	95,238	95,238

Table HH.3: Household composition

Percent distribution of households by selected characteristics, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Weighted Percentage	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Punjab	100.0	95,238	95,238
District			
Bahawalpur	3.3	3,160	3,957
Bahawalnagar	2.7	2,532	2,772
RY Khan	3.7	3,488	3,681
DG Khan	1.9	1,841	1,724
Layyah	1.9	1,764	1,964
Muzaffargarh	4.5	4,300	2,959
Rajanpur	1.5	1,418	1,751
Faisalabad	7.1	6,805	6,046
Chiniot	1.4	1,307	1,618
Jhang	2.8	2,707	2,764
TT Singh	2.1	1,997	1,990
Gujranwala	4.7	4,453	4,676
Gujrat	2.8	2,643	2,488
Hafizabad	1.1	1,056	1,216
Mandi Bahauddin	1.9	1,810	1,639
Narowal	1.5	1,476	2,244
Sialkot	3.3	3,166	3,286
Lahore	8.3	7,911	4,632
Kasur	2.7	2,555	2,845
Nankana Sahib	1.4	1,329	2,199
Sheikhupura	2.4	2,304	2,807
Multan	4.4	4,186	3,722
Khanewal	2.8	2,678	2,863
Lodhran	1.7	1,629	1,672
Vehari	3.0	2,820	2,462
Sahiwal	2.6	2,473	1,847
Pakpattan	2.0	1,890	1,696
Okara	4.3	4,076	2,520
Rawalpindi	4.4	4,189	4,230
Attock	1.6	1,554	2,464
Chakwal	1.5	1,470	2,065
Jhelum	1.3	1,255	1,993
Sargodha	3.3	3,142	3,479
Bhakkar	1.4	1,348	2,017
Khushab	1.3	1,206	1,547
Mianwali	1.4	1,302	1,403
Punjab	100.0	95,238	95,238

Table HH.4: Women's background characteristics

Distribution of women aged 15–49 years by background characteristics, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Weighted Percentage	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Punjab	100.0	137,938	137,938
Area of residence			
Rural	69.0	95,172	80,159
All Urban	31.0	42,766	57,779
Major Cities	50.1	21,435	13,406
Other Urban	49.9	21,332	44,373
Age			
15-19	22.8	31,519	32,120
20-24	20.0	27,588	27,550
25-29	16.4	22,627	22,080
30-34	12.4	17,173	17,207
35-39	11.0	15,132	14,952
40-44	9.6	13,213	13,138
45-49	7.7	10,687	10,891
Women's education			
None/Preschool	42.1	58,082	52,994
Primary	17.5	24,178	24,382
Middle	10.9	15,031	15,788
Secondary	14.7	20,310	22,190
Higher	14.7	20,323	22,568
Missing/DK	0.0	14	16
Marital status			
Currently married	59.1	81,505	79,678
Formerly married	2.9	3,997	4,061
Never married	38.0	52,436	54,199
Motherhood status			
Ever gave birth	87.6	74,886	73,415
Never gave birth	12.4	10,591	10,304
Missing	0.0	25	20
Births in last 2 years			
Had a birth in last two years	19.2	26,480	25,399
Had no birth in last two years	42.8	58,998	58,320
Missing information on birth in last two years	0.0	25	20
Never married women	38.0	52,436	54,199
Wealth index quintiles			
Lowest	17.3	23,924	18,941
Second	19.2	26,504	24,424
Middle	20.3	27,985	29,425
Fourth	21.3	29,344	33,867
Highest	21.9	30,181	31,281
Division			
Bahawalpur	9.6	13,246	14,969
D.G.Khan	9.1	12,595	11,721
Faisalabad	13.9	19,239	17,989
Gujranwala	16.4	22,676	23,922
Lahore	15.1	20,862	17,913
Multan	11.4	15,688	15,445
Rawalpindi	9.1	12,542	15,419
Sahiwal	7.7	10,654	8,070
Sargodha	7.6	10,436	12,490
Punjab	100.0	137,938	137,938

Table HH.4: Women's background characteristics

Distribution of women aged 15–49 years by background characteristics, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Weighted Percentage	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Punjab	100.0	137,938	137,938
District			
Bahawalpur	3.2	4,374	5,546
Bahawalnagar	2.7	3,710	3,937
RY Khan	3.7	5,162	5,486
DG Khan	1.7	2,345	2,294
Layyah	2.0	2,779	3,150
Muzaffargarh	4.2	5,811	4,190
Rajanpur	1.2	1,661	2,087
Faisalabad	7.7	10,560	9,224
Chiniot	1.3	1,850	2,169
Jhang	2.7	3,742	3,738
TT Singh	2.2	3,088	2,858
Gujranwala	5.1	7,022	7,283
Gujrat	3.0	4,146	3,760
Hafizabad	1.1	1,481	1,715
Mandi Bahauddin	2.0	2,735	2,389
Narowal	1.6	2,262	3,545
Sialkot	3.6	5,030	5,230
Lahore	8.4	11,529	6,471
Kasur	2.8	3,836	4,044
Nankana Sahib	1.4	1,921	3,145
Sheikhupura	2.6	3,576	4,253
Multan	4.4	6,090	5,444
Khanewal	2.7	3,703	4,243
Lodhran	1.5	2,079	2,368
Vehari	2.8	3,815	3,390
Sahiwal	2.4	3,353	2,606
Pakpattan	1.8	2,432	2,155
Okara	3.5	4,869	3,309
Rawalpindi	4.5	6,266	6,054
Attock	1.7	2,326	3,504
Chakwal	1.5	2,061	2,887
Jhelum	1.4	1,889	2,974
Sargodha	3.4	4,747	5,116
Bhakkar	1.4	1,986	3,024
Khushab	1.3	1,801	2,275
Mianwali	1.4	1,902	2,075
Punjab	100.0	137,938	137,938

Percent distribution of children under five years of age by background characteristics, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Weighted Percentage	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Punjab	100.0	66,666	66,666
Area of residence			
Rural	72.5	48,352	41,517
All Urban	27.5	18,314	25,149
Major Cities	50.1	9,183	5,832
Other Urban	49.9	9,131	19,317
Sex			
Male	51.1	34,090	34,114
Female	48.9	32,576	32,552
Age			
< 6 months	9.8	6,560	6,476
6-11 months	10.8	7,209	7,061
12-23 months	18.9	12,598	12,742
24-35 months	19.4	12,943	13,055
36-47 months	21.1	14,052	13,952
48-59 months	20.0	13,305	13,380
Mother's education			
None/Preschool	52.2	34,800	32,331
Primary	18.0	12,001	12,535
Middle	9.1	6,074	6,613
Secondary	11.4	7,577	8,454
Higher	9.3	6,208	6,730
Missing/DK	0.0	7	3
Wealth index quintiles			
Lowest	23.2	15,459	12,480
Second	20.1	13,421	12,836
Middle	19.5	13,018	13,941
Fourth	19.2	12,808	14,876
Highest	17.9	11,961	12,533
Division			
Bahawalpur	10.6	7,041	7,857
D.G.Khan	12.1	8,057	7,180
Faisalabad	14.1	9,386	8,623
Gujranwala	15.6	10,390	11,270
Lahore	14.5	9,656	8,670
Multan	11.2	7,454	7,352
Rawalpindi	7.3	4,891	6,108
Sahiwal	7.7	5,148	3,953
Sargodha	7.0	4,642	5,653
Punjab	100.0	66,666	66,666

* Mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers and caretakers of children under 5.

Percent distribution of children under five years of age by background characteristics, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Weighted	Number of under-5 children	
	Percentage	Weighted	Unweighted
Punjab	100.0	66,666	66,666
District			
Bahawalpur	3.3	2,170	2,665
Bahawalnagar	2.9	1,944	2,078
RY Khan	4.4	2,928	3,114
DG Khan	2.4	1,598	1,464
Layyah	2.3	1,556	1,734
Muzaffargarh	5.4	3,614	2,528
Rajanpur	1.9	1,290	1,454
Faisalabad	7.2	4,782	4,124
Chiniot	1.4	964	1,110
Jhang	3.3	2,172	2,057
TT Singh	2.2	1,469	1,332
Gujranwala	5.0	3,357	3,654
Gujrat	2.7	1,800	1,677
Hafizabad	1.1	707	855
Mandi Bahauddin	1.8	1,224	1,025
Narowal	1.6	1,094	1,749
Sialkot	3.3	2,208	2,310
Lahore	7.7	5,122	3,051
Kasur	3.0	2,011	2,099
Nankana Sahib	1.3	861	1,395
Sheikhupura	2.5	1,662	2,125
Multan	4.4	2,929	2,650
Khanewal	2.8	1,835	2,097
Lodhran	1.3	857	998
Vehari	2.7	1,832	1,607
Sahiwal	2.2	1,434	1,121
Pakpattan	1.9	1,270	1,153
Okara	3.7	2,444	1,679
Rawalpindi	3.8	2,508	2,461
Attock	1.4	908	1,427
Chakwal	1.1	717	997
Jhelum	1.1	758	1,223
Sargodha	3.4	2,246	2,441
Bhakkar	1.4	913	1,391
Khushab	1.1	750	984
Mianwali	1.1	734	837
Punjab	100.0	66,666	66,666

* Mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers and caretakers of children under 5.

CHILD MORTALITY

CM

Table CM.2: Child mortality

Infant and under-five mortality rates, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Infant Mortality Rate [1]	Under-five Mortality Rate [2]
Punjab	82	104
Sex		
Male	89	111
Female	75	97
Area o f residence		
Rural	90	115
All Urban	61	73
Major Cities	53	62
Other Urban	68	84
Mother's education		
None	98	127
Preschool	125	164
Primary	73	91
Middle	63	77
Secondary	52	62
Higher	37	43
Wealth index quintiles		
Lowest	109	142
Second	97	126
Middle	81	102
Fourth	67	82
Highest	44	51
Division		
Bahawalpur	99	127
D.G.Khan	90	116
Faisalabad	85	107
Gujranwala	69	85
Lahore	69	85
Multan	84	107
Rawalpindi	58	69
Sahiwal	109	143
Sargodha	86	110
Punjab	82.3	104.1

[1] MICS indicator 1.2; MDG indicator 4.2
[2] MICS indicator 1.1; MDG indicator 4.1
Rates refer to mid-2007, East Model was assumed to approximate the age pattern of mortality in MICS Punjab, 2011.

Table CM.2: Child mortality

Infant and under-five mortality rates, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Infant Mortality Rate [1]	Under-five Mortality Rate [2]
Punjab	82	104
District		
Bahawalpur	100	130
B. Nagar	96	124
RY Khan	98	127
DG Khan	96	124
Layyah	74	92
M. Garh	97	124
Rajanpur	82	104
Faisalabad	82	103
Chiniot	97	126
Jhang	86	109
TT Singh	85	107
Gujranwala	69	85
Gujrat	57	68
Hafizabad	117	154
M. Bahaudin	58	69
Narowal	56	66
Sialkot	73	90
Lahore	52	62
Kasur	95	123
N. Sahib	90	115
Sheikhupura	77	97
Multan	80	100
Khanewal	82	104
Lodhran	78	97
Vehari	97	125
Sahiwal	93	119
Pakpattan	130	173
Okara	108	141
Rawalpindi	51	60
Attock	71	88
Chakwal	61	74
Jhelum	60	72
Sargodha	94	121
Bhakkar	91	117
Khushab	79	100
Mianwali	63	77
Punjab	82	104

[1] MICS indicator 1.2; MDG indicator 4.2

[2] MICS indicator 1.1; MDG indicator 4.1

Rates refer to mid-2007, East Model was assumed to approximate the age pattern of mortality in MICS Punjab, 2011.

NUTRITION

Table NU.1: Nutrition status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Weight for age				Height for age				Weight for height				
	Underweight				Stunting				Wasting			Overweight	
	Percent below				Percent below				Percent below			Percent below	
	-2 SD [1]	-3 SD [2]	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children	-2 SD [3]	-3 SD [4]	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children	-2 SD [5]	-3 SD [6]	Mean Z-Score (SD)	+2 SD	Number of children
Punjab	32.6	11.2	-1.5	62,684	36.0	15.2	-1.5	61,915	15.7	4.4	-0.9	1.2	63,250
Area of residence													
Rural	35.0	12.4	-1.6	45,142	38.8	17.0	-1.6	44,543	16.0	4.6	-0.9	1.2	45,777
All Urban	26.4	8.0	-1.3	17,542	28.9	10.8	-1.2	17,372	14.8	4.0	-0.9	1.2	17,473
Major Cities	24.8	7.3	-1.3	8,841	27.4	9.9	-1.2	8,738	14.3	3.7	-0.8	1.4	8,774
Other Urban	28.0	8.7	-1.4	8,701	30.3	11.8	-1.3	8,633	15.4	4.3	-0.9	1.0	8,700
Sex													
Male	33.1	11.3	-1.5	32,058	36.9	15.7	-1.5	31,639	17.1	5.1	-0.9	1.3	32,298
Female	32.0	11.0	-1.5	30,626	35.1	14.8	-1.5	30,276	14.3	3.7	-0.9	1.1	30,952
Age													
< 6 months	31.1	13.5	-1.4	6,113	20.0	8.2	-0.7	5,951	27.1	10.8	-1.2	2.3	5,833
6-11 months	30.3	11.7	-1.4	6,963	24.5	10.0	-1.0	6,902	21.9	6.9	-1.0	1.8	6,939
12-23 months	34.7	12.7	-1.6	12,133	38.6	16.8	-1.6	11,909	18.6	5.6	-1.0	1.5	12,168
24-35 months	35.2	12.8	-1.6	12,238	42.6	19.3	-1.8	12,061	14.5	3.6	-0.9	0.9	12,365
36-47 months	32.9	10.5	-1.6	13,014	41.0	18.0	-1.7	12,927	11.1	2.4	-0.8	0.9	13,378
48-59 months	29.6	7.4	-1.5	12,223	35.9	13.2	-1.5	12,166	10.4	2.0	-0.8	0.8	12,567
Mother's education													
None/Preschool	39.8	15.2	-1.8	32,306	44.0	20.4	-1.8	31,832	17.7	5.4	-1.0	1.1	33,000
Primary	31.7	9.6	-1.5	11,424	34.9	13.6	-1.5	11,298	15.0	3.8	-0.9	1.2	11,416
Middle	26.3	6.9	-1.4	5,814	29.1	10.0	-1.2	5,767	13.9	3.5	-0.9	1.0	5,795
Secondary	21.3	5.3	-1.2	7,241	23.4	7.7	-1.1	7,167	12.9	3.2	-0.8	1.1	7,198
Higher	14.6	3.8	-0.8	5,893	16.3	4.9	-0.7	5,845	11.1	2.8	-0.6	2.0	5,835
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Wealth index quintiles													
Lowest	44.9	18.4	-1.9	14,294	49.3	24.9	-2.0	14,061	19.0	5.6	-1.0	1.1	14,653
Second	38.2	13.8	-1.7	12,468	42.5	18.4	-1.7	12,318	17.3	5.4	-1.0	1.0	12,650
Middle	31.4	10.0	-1.5	12,341	34.7	13.2	-1.5	12,206	15.2	4.0	-0.9	1.1	12,415
Fourth	26.5	7.4	-1.3	12,246	29.3	10.9	-1.3	12,093	14.0	3.6	-0.8	1.2	12,222
Highest	18.7	4.8	-1.0	11,335	20.8	6.5	-0.9	11,236	12.1	3.1	-0.7	1.6	11,311
Division													
Bahawalpur	38.4	14.9	-1.8	6,699	42.4	19.2	-1.7	6,656	17.0	5.0	-1.1	0.7	6,738
D.G.Khan	42.5	16.8	-1.8	7,187	48.7	24.4	-1.9	7,071	16.1	4.2	-1.0	1.0	7,590
Faisalabad	32.4	10.2	-1.5	9,062	35.8	14.0	-1.5	8,981	14.3	3.4	-0.9	0.8	9,018
Gujranwala	23.4	7.1	-1.3	10,039	30.1	11.3	-1.3	9,925	11.5	3.3	-0.7	1.7	10,014
Lahore	29.2	9.2	-1.4	8,869	31.4	12.9	-1.3	8,761	15.4	4.7	-0.9	1.5	9,131
Multan	38.0	14.4	-1.7	7,073	39.5	17.7	-1.6	6,989	20.9	6.5	-1.1	1.1	7,034
Rawalpindi	23.3	5.8	-1.2	4,520	25.8	8.2	-1.1	4,450	12.3	2.8	-0.7	1.5	4,540
Sahiwal	36.9	13.1	-1.6	4,811	36.2	16.7	-1.5	4,714	20.5	6.6	-1.1	2.0	4,805
Sargodha	31.6	10.2	-1.5	4,422	33.0	12.1	-1.4	4,367	16.0	4.2	-0.9	0.9	4,380
Punjab	32.6	11.2	-1.5	62,684	36.0	15.2	-1.5	61,915	15.7	4.4	-0.9	1.2	63,250

Table NU.1: Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Weight for age				Height for age				Weight for height				
	Underweight				Stunting				Wasting			Overweight	
	Percent below		Mean		Percent below		Mean		Percent below		Mean	Percent below	
	-2 SD [1]	-3 SD [2]	Z-Score (SD)	Number of children	-2 SD [3]	-3 SD [4]	Z-Score (SD)	Number of children	-2 SD [5]	-3 SD [6]	Z-Score (SD)	+2 SD	Number of children
Punjab	32.6	11.2	-1.5	62,684	36.0	15.2	-1.5	61,915	15.7	4.4	-0.9	1.2	63,250
District													
Bahawalpur	34.0	12.1	-1.6	2,092	40.1	18.4	-1.7	2,082	14.3	3.5	-0.9	0.5	2,087
B. Nagar	37.4	12.9	-1.7	1,815	40.0	15.0	-1.7	1,810	16.5	4.0	-1.1	0.2	1,851
RY Khan	42.3	18.3	-1.9	2,792	45.8	22.5	-1.8	2,764	19.4	6.7	-1.1	1.1	2,800
DG Khan	52.9	24.1	-2.1	1,500	57.9	33.2	-2.3	1,453	18.9	4.9	-1.1	1.2	1,528
Layyah	33.8	12.1	-1.6	1,483	38.0	15.4	-1.6	1,469	13.9	3.1	-0.9	0.6	1,479
M. Garh	44.2	17.0	-1.9	3,049	48.7	24.3	-1.9	3,002	16.7	4.7	-1.0	0.5	3,321
Rajanpur	35.8	13.0	-1.7	1,154	50.6	24.6	-2.0	1,146	14.0	3.4	-0.7	2.3	1,262
Faisalabad	29.8	8.6	-1.4	4,618	33.2	12.4	-1.4	4,561	14.2	3.1	-0.9	0.6	4,593
Chiniot	37.5	12.4	-1.7	918	41.1	15.7	-1.7	919	14.4	4.1	-0.9	0.9	917
Jhang	36.5	12.9	-1.7	2,111	42.3	18.9	-1.8	2,092	13.5	3.7	-0.9	1.2	2,098
TT Singh	31.2	10.1	-1.5	1,415	31.4	10.8	-1.4	1,410	15.9	3.1	-1.0	0.7	1,410
Gujranwala	23.6	7.1	-1.3	3,284	29.0	11.8	-1.2	3,262	12.8	3.7	-0.7	2.0	3,263
Gujrat	21.2	5.0	-1.2	1,685	28.9	6.9	-1.3	1,647	8.9	1.6	-0.6	0.6	1,663
Hafizabad	28.5	12.4	-1.4	650	32.7	14.7	-1.4	624	14.4	3.2	-0.7	4.2	677
M. Bahaudin	24.8	7.8	-1.4	1,184	33.5	13.4	-1.4	1,180	9.4	3.7	-0.8	1.2	1,185
Narowal	21.2	7.2	-1.3	1,079	27.2	11.0	-1.3	1,072	11.3	3.3	-0.8	0.5	1,070
Sialkot	23.5	6.5	-1.2	2,158	31.6	12.1	-1.3	2,142	11.7	3.6	-0.7	2.0	2,156
Lahore	26.0	8.1	-1.3	4,704	27.6	10.8	-1.2	4,645	14.0	3.9	-0.8	1.5	4,906
Kasur	34.7	11.4	-1.6	1,793	33.0	13.4	-1.4	1,776	21.3	7.5	-1.0	1.2	1,896
N. Sahib	32.5	11.6	-1.6	815	37.7	16.6	-1.5	802	14.1	4.2	-0.9	1.5	791
Sheikhupura	30.9	8.8	-1.4	1,557	37.7	16.8	-1.5	1,538	13.4	3.8	-0.8	1.7	1,538
Multan	37.9	14.7	-1.7	2,796	39.0	17.7	-1.6	2,777	19.7	5.5	-1.1	0.9	2,772
Khanewal	33.5	13.1	-1.7	1,759	40.4	16.7	-1.5	1,714	21.2	7.4	-1.0	1.2	1,717
Lodhran	41.7	14.4	-1.8	751	45.1	24.3	-1.8	739	18.7	5.4	-1.0	2.2	769
Vehari	41.2	15.1	-1.7	1,767	37.1	16.1	-1.5	1,760	23.4	7.7	-1.2	0.7	1,776
Sahiwal	31.2	9.9	-1.4	1,323	33.3	15.7	-1.2	1,294	18.5	6.2	-0.9	2.7	1,297
Pakpattan	38.3	15.9	-1.6	1,146	36.6	16.9	-1.5	1,139	19.4	6.5	-1.1	2.5	1,163
Okara	39.5	13.6	-1.8	2,343	37.7	17.1	-1.6	2,281	22.1	6.9	-1.2	1.3	2,346
Rawalpindi	22.2	5.5	-1.1	2,285	24.9	7.9	-1.1	2,239	12.6	2.9	-0.7	1.4	2,314
Attock	25.3	6.0	-1.2	829	27.7	10.0	-1.2	819	12.5	2.7	-0.7	2.0	826
Chakwal	25.6	7.2	-1.2	667	29.3	9.2	-1.2	656	11.1	2.7	-0.7	1.5	667
Jhelum	22.6	5.0	-1.2	739	23.4	6.1	-1.1	735	12.7	2.9	-0.8	1.0	732
Sargodha	28.4	8.0	-1.4	2,185	32.2	11.7	-1.4	2,174	11.6	3.1	-0.8	0.8	2,169
Bhakkar	37.9	14.4	-1.7	869	33.2	12.8	-1.4	860	25.9	8.5	-1.2	1.4	868
Khushab	30.8	8.6	-1.5	710	34.7	12.8	-1.4	699	13.2	1.9	-0.9	0.7	700
Mianwali	34.9	13.7	-1.6	658	33.3	12.3	-1.4	634	20.7	5.0	-1.1	0.7	642
Punjab	32.6	11.2	-1.5	62,684	36.0	15.2	-1.5	61,915	15.7	4.4	-0.9	1.2	63,250

[1] MICS indicator 2.1a; MDG indicator 1.8

[2] MICS indicator 2.1b; MDG indicator 1.8

[3] MICS indicator 2.2a

[4] MICS indicator 2.2b

[5] MICS indicator 2.3a

[6] MICS indicator 2.3b

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

Table NU.2: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of last-born children in the 2 years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, percentage who were breastfed within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, and percentage who received a prelacteal feed, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Percentage ever breastfed [1]	Percentage who were first breastfed Within one hour of birth [2]	Percentage who were first breastfed Within one day of birth	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed	Number of women who gave birth in two years preceding survey
Punjab	94.7	15.1	50.0	71.7	26,486
Area of residence					
Rural	94.9	13.7	47.4	71.7	19,296
All Urban	94.0	19.0	57.0	71.8	7,190
Major Cities	94.6	20.1	60.5	72.7	3,636
Other Urban	93.4	17.9	53.5	70.9	3,554
Months since last birth					
0-11 months	94.6	14.9	48.4	71.3	14,303
12-23 months	94.9	15.5	52.0	72.4	11,937
Assistance at delivery					
Skilled attendant	94.1	14.4	48.9	72.6	15,500
Traditional birth attendant	96.6	15.5	51.4	72.4	10,128
Relative/Friend	97.5	32.1	67.6	50.0	409
Other/Missing	65.2	17.3	41.1	44.9	449
Place of delivery					
Public sector health facility	95.3	16.4	56.7	68.6	4,390
Private sector health facility	93.4	13.5	44.3	74.2	9,770
Home	96.6	16.2	52.8	71.7	12,137
Other/Missing	21.4	1.7	9.6	15.7	188
Women's education					
None/Preschool	94.9	14.7	47.2	70.7	13,086
Primary	95.7	13.9	51.0	75.0	4,874
Middle	93.6	15.2	53.6	71.8	2,571
Secondary	94.3	16.2	54.3	73.8	3,225
Higher	92.9	18.0	53.6	68.1	2,729
Wealth index quintiles					
Lowest	95.8	13.6	42.6	70.5	5,861
Second	94.8	13.1	49.2	71.9	5,310
Middle	95.0	13.6	49.5	74.1	5,190
Fourth	93.6	15.7	52.1	72.7	5,280
Highest	93.9	20.2	58.3	69.4	4,845
Division					
Bahawalpur	95.0	8.0	44.4	64.6	2,822
D.G.Khan	95.6	17.5	45.8	66.5	3,082
Faisalabad	93.9	7.5	35.7	82.9	3,631
Gujranwala	93.8	13.1	50.2	81.8	3,981
Lahore	94.7	23.8	59.3	61.0	3,899
Multan	95.5	17.5	52.7	74.8	3,026
Rawalpindi	94.6	23.5	73.2	62.9	2,081
Sahiwal	94.6	14.9	41.2	74.6	2,124
Sargodha	94.5	9.9	53.7	71.8	1,841
Punjab	94.7	15.1	50.0	71.7	26,486

[1] MICS indicator 2.4
[2] MICS indicator 2.5

Percentage of last-born children in the 2 years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, percentage who were breastfed within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, and percentage who received a prelacteal feed, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Percentage ever breastfed [1]	Percentage who were first breastfed Within one hour of birth [2]	Percentage who were first breastfed Within one day of birth	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed	Number of women who gave birth in two years preceding survey
Punjab	94.7	15.1	50.0	71.7	26,486
District					
Bahawalpur	94.9	6.4	39.7	68.2	855
B. Nagar	93.6	2.4	22.9	84.1	811
RY Khan	96.0	13.1	63.0	48.3	1,156
DG Khan	98.1	44.7	78.5	36.8	608
Layyah	95.1	7.5	29.4	77.3	624
M. Garh	94.0	11.3	37.3	75.0	1,406
Rajanpur	97.8	14.3	51.2	65.1	444
Faisalabad	93.1	7.0	40.0	81.8	1,834
Chiniot	94.1	13.3	36.2	79.3	384
Jhang	94.9	3.2	30.7	83.8	857
TT Singh	95.0	11.9	28.9	87.5	556
Gujranwala	95.5	14.1	45.9	88.5	1,284
Gujrat	93.5	7.2	54.5	87.7	725
Hafizabad	88.5	1.8	21.5	84.5	295
M. Bahaudin	94.7	5.3	44.5	75.8	409
Narowal	95.4	42.9	77.2	64.9	409
Sialkot	92.1	10.0	52.8	76.9	859
Lahore	95.1	24.2	65.3	59.9	2,103
Kasur	96.3	24.6	52.7	56.1	800
N. Sahib	92.9	27.1	50.8	65.2	338
Sheikhupura	92.6	19.9	52.3	68.4	658
Multan	94.7	29.0	55.0	81.4	1,206
Khanewal	94.8	6.9	53.5	72.4	711
Lodhran	97.1	8.0	64.7	60.7	349
Vehari	96.5	13.6	42.9	73.2	760
Sahiwal	96.3	17.7	48.8	81.3	576
Pakpattan	95.6	8.9	30.8	85.6	503
Okara	93.3	16.3	42.0	65.7	1,046
Rawalpindi	95.0	29.6	74.1	54.7	1,046
Attock	94.8	23.0	75.4	64.2	395
Chakwal	93.9	8.3	72.8	80.2	297
Jhelum	93.8	18.6	68.1	71.3	343
Sargodha	94.2	11.4	47.4	73.2	919
Bhakkar	96.2	7.0	58.4	83.8	360
Khushab	93.4	5.8	57.5	67.4	283
Mianwali	94.6	13.0	64.5	56.3	279
Punjab	94.7	15.1	50.0	71.7	26,486

[1] MICS indicator 2.4

[2] MICS indicator 2.5

Table NU.3: Breastfeeding
Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Children 0-3 months				Children 0-5 months				Children 12-15 months		Children 20-23 months	
	Percent ever breastfed	Percent exclusively breastfed	Percent predominantly breastfed	Number of children	Percent ever breastfed	Percent exclusively breastfed [1]	Percent predominantly breastfed [2]	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year) [3]	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years) [4]	Number of children
Punjab	97.8	26.8	57.8	4,586	97.8	22.2	52.4	6,560	68.2	4,714	34.2	3,795
Area of residence												
Rural	97.9	27.0	59.5	3,334	98.0	22.3	54.0	4,831	69.6	3,432	36.4	2,575
All Urban	97.5	26.2	53.2	1,253	97.3	22.0	47.8	1,729	64.4	1,282	29.5	1,220
Major Cities	98.3	24.9	49.5	661	98.0	21.4	45.0	895	61.6	622	26.6	669
Other Urban	96.6	27.6	57.3	592	96.6	22.6	50.8	834	67.2	660	32.9	551
Sex												
Male	98.0	26.1	56.6	2,343	98.0	21.6	51.7	3,301	68.9	2,431	35.8	1,948
Female	97.6	27.4	59.1	2,244	97.7	22.9	53.0	3,259	67.5	2,282	32.5	1,847
Mother's education												
None/Preschool	98.0	26.1	61.6	2,281	98.2	22.0	56.0	3,313	72.2	2,405	39.4	1,709
Primary	97.5	31.7	60.3	825	97.5	25.6	54.3	1,165	68.0	865	35.0	713
Middle	97.4	25.4	52.2	469	97.2	21.3	47.1	671	62.4	384	36.3	356
Secondary	97.8	25.1	51.9	567	97.3	20.7	46.2	798	65.1	576	25.7	557
Higher	97.7	24.9	47.1	443	98.0	20.4	43.1	611	56.7	484	22.2	461
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	0	(*)	0
Wealth index quintiles												
Lowest	98.2	24.3	60.7	1,005	98.6	20.2	54.9	1,513	75.4	990	41.5	714
Second	98.0	26.6	63.3	883	98.1	22.3	57.9	1,272	70.4	1,051	35.7	645
Middle	98.2	28.7	61.0	1,007	98.2	24.4	55.2	1,353	69.8	880	34.6	761
Fourth	97.3	29.9	56.3	860	97.3	24.4	50.1	1,238	62.1	931	34.2	823
Highest	97.0	24.4	46.1	832	96.7	20.1	42.4	1,185	62.1	860	26.5	853
Punjab	97.8	26.8	57.8	4,586	97.8	22.2	52.4	6,560	68.2	4,714	34.2	3,795

Table NU.3: Breastfeeding
Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Children 0-3 months				Children 0-5 months				Children 12-15 months		Children 20-23 months	
	Percent ever breastfed	Percent exclusively breastfed	Percent predominantly breastfed	Number of children	Percent ever breastfed	Percent exclusively breastfed [1]	Percent predominantly breastfed [2]	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year) [3]	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years) [4]	Number of children
Punjab	97.8	26.8	57.8	4,586	97.8	22.2	52.4	6,560	68.2	4,714	34.2	3,795
Division												
Bahawalpur	98.3	23.9	63.7	507	97.9	19.5	56.5	708	69.2	487	38.2	437
D.G.Khan	99.0	22.4	58.4	515	99.3	20.2	51.8	762	73.7	544	38.4	352
Faisalabad	97.5	24.5	59.7	650	97.6	19.9	52.1	897	64.5	641	34.8	583
Gujranwala	97.5	31.5	52.9	703	97.0	25.8	48.5	988	64.5	695	33.1	595
Lahore	97.3	27.9	54.7	659	97.5	24.7	53.1	959	63.6	759	29.1	577
Multan	98.3	20.9	59.3	507	98.6	16.2	53.0	738	67.2	547	33.6	362
Rawalpindi	97.1	42.3	64.1	400	97.6	35.4	56.7	545	68.6	343	35.8	323
Sahiwal	97.5	25.1	54.3	319	97.6	20.3	51.6	503	78.3	376	31.7	291
Sargodha	97.6	22.0	54.2	325	97.6	18.0	48.9	459	73.0	321	35.4	275
District												
Bahawalpur	97.7	18.6	60.5	148	97.5	16.0	52.7	212	66.5	141	32.4	144
B. Nagar	99.4	17.2	59.4	138	98.4	13.4	54.3	191	69.2	139	37.1	139
RY Khan	98.1	31.5	68.5	222	97.9	25.7	60.6	305	71.0	207	44.6	154
DG Khan	100.0	45.5	73.1	109	100.0	42.1	67.3	150	80.0	110	53.1	54
Layyah	98.8	7.4	61.1	101	99.2	5.3	50.8	144	68.6	112	36.0	90
M. Garh	98.2	16.3	47.7	228	98.8	13.0	41.5	351	69.2	252	36.4	148
Rajanpur	99.9	27.3	65.7	78	100.0	32.0	64.3	117	88.3	69	34.0	60
Faisalabad	97.1	33.1	64.2	321	96.8	27.1	54.6	441	60.0	340	32.8	311
Chiniot	92.2	14.8	58.2	61	94.3	10.7	55.8	103	63.7	72	20.7	61
Jhang	98.9	19.5	53.3	159	99.2	14.9	44.9	219	69.1	141	46.9	121
TT Singh	100.0	11.8	56.2	109	100.0	11.5	52.8	134	74.8	89	34.9	91
Gujranwala	98.5	33.1	52.6	245	97.9	26.3	45.6	350	68.4	204	34.4	225
Gujrat	97.2	36.6	57.6	107	95.7	28.0	52.9	167	52.3	112	25.8	116
Hafizabad	88.1	26.3	48.0	52	91.3	23.0	52.2	80	65.7	68	(36.6)	25
M. Bahaudin	99.0	21.4	31.0	71	97.6	16.9	28.8	95	62.9	79	32.9	52
Narowal	98.1	31.8	42.8	77	98.6	26.8	37.6	105	74.3	70	36.7	48
Sialkot	98.2	31.8	67.3	150	97.5	28.1	63.8	192	63.8	162	35.2	129
Punjab	97.8	26.8	57.8	4,586	97.8	22.2	52.4	6,560	68.2	4,714	34.2	3,795

Table NU.3: Breastfeeding
Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Children 0-3 months				Children 0-5 months				Children 12-15 months		Children 20-23 months	
	Percent ever breastfed	Percent exclusively breastfed	Percent predominantly breastfed	Number of children	Percent ever breastfed	Percent exclusively breastfed [1]	Percent predominantly breastfed [2]	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year) [3]	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years) [4]	Number of children
Punjab	97.8	26.8	57.8	4,586	97.8	22.2	52.4	6,560	68.2	4,714	34.2	3,795
Lahore	98.1	21.0	46.2	351	98.3	18.3	47.4	531	62.5	409	30.0	345
Kasur	97.9	42.2	71.1	145	97.9	39.4	67.1	201	67.5	143	27.0	78
N. Sahib	94.8	36.2	65.1	64	95.3	29.2	56.8	89	69.5	79	25.1	51
Sheikhupura	95.3	26.0	53.8	99	95.4	25.0	52.4	139	58.9	128	29.6	103
Multan	97.6	10.7	55.3	195	98.3	7.7	45.6	289	56.8	200	30.7	165
Khanewal	97.7	48.1	74.4	121	98.1	42.2	67.8	163	73.1	146	32.0	77
Lodhran	99.5	18.6	62.9	44	98.3	10.2	60.2	80	79.9	52	(57.5)	20
Vehari	99.5	13.0	50.9	147	99.4	9.9	49.0	205	70.9	149	35.0	101
Sahiwal	97.5	16.9	43.0	92	97.2	12.1	38.0	146	69.3	96	41.0	90
Pakpattan	99.7	24.2	62.0	93	99.6	17.1	52.7	134	77.4	84	22.8	66
Okara	96.1	31.3	56.7	135	96.7	27.4	59.9	223	83.0	197	29.9	134
Rawalpindi	96.8	43.4	64.7	207	97.7	36.4	57.3	283	67.3	153	32.8	164
Attock	96.6	37.4	60.1	84	97.4	32.4	54.2	108	72.2	69	41.9	67
Chakwal	99.3	64.8	79.3	47	99.5	53.9	70.9	64	72.8	59	38.3	43
Jhelum	96.9	28.2	56.2	62	96.2	22.7	47.5	90	63.5	63	35.3	48
Sargodha	98.5	23.1	55.1	168	98.5	17.4	49.5	231	68.0	176	31.9	140
Bhakkar	96.1	15.0	58.5	61	96.3	13.7	49.0	92	83.9	58	45.1	57
Khushab	96.7	19.9	50.9	53	97.7	16.0	46.7	75	80.6	41	32.4	46
Mianwali	97.3	30.0	48.5	44	95.9	28.4	48.9	62	71.7	46	(38.0)	32
Punjab	97.8	26.8	57.8	4,586	97.8	22.2	52.4	6,560	68.2	4,714	34.2	3,795

[1] MICS indicator 2.6
[2] MICS indicator 2.9
[3] MICS indicator 2.7
[4] MICS indicator 2.8
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0-35 months, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Median duration (in months) of			
	Any breastfeeding [1]	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	Number of children age 0-35 months
Area of residence				
Rural	18.8	0.6	2.7	28,416
All urban	17.2	0.5	1.5	10,893
Major City	16.2	0.5	0.9	5,503
Other Urban	18.4	0.6	2.0	5,391
Sex				
Male	18.7	0.6	2.2	20,125
Female	17.9	0.6	2.7	19,185
Mother's education				
None/Preschool	19.7	0.6	2.9	19,588
Primary	18.5	0.6	2.6	7,218
Middle	16.6	0.6	1.5	3,742
Secondary	16.9	0.5	1.7	4,833
Higher	15.4	0.5	0.7	3,927
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile				
Lowest	20.5	0.6	2.9	8,699
Second	18.8	0.6	2.9	7,775
Middle	17.9	0.6	2.8	7,807
Fourth	18.1	0.6	2.1	7,795
Highest	16.1	0.5	0.7	7,234
Division				
Bahawalpur	19.0	0.5	2.8	4,104
D.G.Khan	20.0	0.6	2.1	4,551
Faisalabad	17.6	0.5	2.4	5,613
Gujranwala	18.3	0.6	1.9	6,117
Lahore	16.7	0.5	2.5	5,693
Multan	19.0	0.5	2.5	4,367
Rawalpindi	17.3	0.9	3.9	3,011
Sahiwal	18.3	0.5	2.9	3,109
Sargodha	18.9	0.5	1.7	2,746
Median	18.4	0.6	2.4	39,309
Mean for all children (0-35 months)	17.3	1.6	6.1	39,309

[1] MICS indicator 2.10

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

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0-35 months, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Median duration (in months) of			
	Any breastfeeding [1]	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	Number of children age 0-35 months
District				
Bahawalpur	18.2	0.5	2.0	1,249
B. Nagar	18.1	0.5	2.6	1,175
RY Khan	20.5	0.6	3.6	1,679
DG Khan	21.9	1.9	3.4	870
Layyah	17.2	0.4	0.6	913
M. Garh	19.8	0.5	1.7	2,069
Rajanpur	18.9	0.7	6.0	700
Faisalabad	18.5	0.6	2.5	2,890
Chiniot	16.8	0.5	2.6	561
Jhang	18.9	0.5	2.3	1,296
TT Singh	17.5	0.4	1.8	865
Gujranwala	18.4	0.6	2.0	1,985
Gujrat	17.2	0.7	2.8	1,142
Hafizabad	19.1	0.6	0.7	435
M. Bahaudin	17.6	0.5	0.5	630
Narowal	20.2	0.8	1.7	630
Sialkot	17.9	0.6	3.6	1,294
Lahore	16.0	0.5	0.7	3,058
Kasur	17.7	0.6	5.8	1,157
N. Sahib	17.7	0.7	3.2	512
Sheikhupura	16.7	0.6	2.3	967
Multan	17.5	0.4	1.7	1,727
Khanewal	20.5	1.8	4.0	1,031
Lodhran	21.2	0.5	3.5	494
Vehari	17.5	0.4	1.8	1,116
Sahiwal	17.4	0.5	0.7	887
Pakpattan	17.2	0.5	2.7	742
Okara	19.1	0.6	7.3	1,480
Rawalpindi	16.1	0.9	3.8	1,529
Attock	19.0	1.0	3.4	559
Chakwal	18.6	2.8	7.0	444
Jhelum	18.0	0.6	2.1	478
Sargodha	17.6	0.6	1.6	1,352
Bhakkar	20.6	0.5	2.0	543
Khushab	18.0	0.5	0.6	431
Mianwali	20.5	0.6	2.4	419
Median	18.4	0.6	2.4	39,309
Mean for all children (0-35 months)	17.3	1.6	6.1	39,309

[1] MICS indicator 2.10

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

Table NU.5: Age-appropriate breastfeeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during previous day, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Children age 0-5 months		Children age 6-23 months		Children age 0-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed [1]	Number of children	Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children	Percent appropriately breastfed [2]	Number of children
Punjab	22.2	6,560	39.3	19,807	35.1	26,367
Area of residence						
Rural	22.3	4,831	39.5	14,219	35.2	19,050
All Urban	22.0	1,729	38.8	5,588	34.8	7,316
Major Cities	21.4	895	37.6	2,846	33.7	3,740
Other Urban	22.6	834	40.0	2,742	35.9	3,576
Sex						
Male	21.6	3,301	40.0	10,127	35.5	13,428
Female	22.9	3,259	38.6	9,680	34.6	12,939
Mother's education						
None/Preschool	22.0	3,313	40.4	9,610	35.7	12,923
Primary	25.6	1,165	41.1	3,660	37.4	4,825
Middle	21.3	671	37.8	1,871	33.4	2,542
Secondary	20.7	798	37.6	2,499	33.5	3,298
Higher	20.4	611	34.7	2,166	31.6	2,777
Missing/DK	(*)	2	(*)	0	(*)	2
Wealth index quintiles						
Lowest	20.2	1,513	41.5	4,201	35.9	5,713
Second	22.3	1,272	40.4	3,896	35.9	5,168
Middle	24.4	1,353	40.1	3,872	36.0	5,225
Fourth	24.4	1,238	38.8	4,051	35.4	5,289
Highest	20.1	1,185	35.5	3,787	31.9	4,971
Division						
Bahawalpur	19.5	708	44.6	2,067	38.2	2,775
D.G.Khan	20.2	762	38.1	2,247	33.5	3,009
Faisalabad	19.9	897	41.5	2,826	36.3	3,723
Gujranwala	25.8	988	32.7	3,039	31.0	4,027
Lahore	24.7	959	36.0	2,952	33.2	3,912
Multan	16.2	738	39.1	2,231	33.4	2,968
Rawalpindi	35.4	545	39.9	1,506	38.7	2,051
Sahiwal	20.3	503	38.0	1,563	33.6	2,066
Sargodha	18.0	459	51.9	1,377	43.4	1,836
Punjab	22.2	6,560	39.3	19,807	35.1	26,367

[1] MICS indicator 2.6

[2] MICS indicator 2.14

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

Table NU.5: Age-appropriate breastfeeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Children age 0-5 months		Children age 6-23 months		Children age 0-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed [1]	Number of children	Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children	Percent appropriately breastfed [2]	Number of children
Punjab	22.2	6,560	39.3	19,807	35.1	26,367
District						
Bahawalpur	16.0	212	40.8	633	34.6	845
B. Nagar	13.4	191	44.6	603	37.1	794
RY Khan	25.7	305	47.5	831	41.6	1,136
DG Khan	42.1	150	37.6	445	38.7	594
Layyah	5.3	144	42.4	464	33.6	608
M. Garh	13.0	351	37.6	1,007	31.2	1,358
Rajanpur	32.0	117	34.1	331	33.5	448
Faisalabad	27.1	441	42.4	1,449	38.8	1,890
Chiniot	10.7	103	29.1	286	24.2	389
Jhang	14.9	219	42.5	656	35.6	875
TT Singh	11.5	134	45.4	435	37.4	569
Gujranwala	26.3	350	30.8	997	29.7	1,346
Gujrat	28.0	167	21.7	558	23.2	725
Hafizabad	23.0	80	24.1	204	23.8	284
M. Bahaudin	16.9	95	34.8	307	30.6	402
Narowal	26.8	105	39.2	301	36.0	405
Sialkot	28.1	192	43.1	672	39.8	864
Lahore	18.3	531	34.7	1,611	30.7	2,142
Kasur	39.4	201	34.3	574	35.7	775
N. Sahib	29.2	89	41.5	255	38.3	344
Sheikhupura	25.0	139	39.0	512	36.0	651
Multan	7.7	289	36.7	888	29.6	1,177
Khanewal	42.2	163	44.1	535	43.6	698
Lodhran	10.2	80	45.8	260	37.4	340
Vehari	9.9	205	35.1	548	28.2	753
Sahiwal	12.1	146	34.8	446	29.2	593
Pakpattan	17.1	134	32.1	354	28.0	488
Okara	27.4	223	42.5	762	39.1	985
Rawalpindi	36.4	283	36.3	760	36.3	1,044
Attock	32.4	108	44.9	280	41.4	388
Chakwal	53.9	64	39.8	229	42.9	293
Jhelum	22.7	90	45.8	237	39.5	326
Sargodha	17.4	231	51.6	687	43.0	918
Bhakkar	13.7	92	51.4	269	41.9	361
Khushab	16.0	75	50.3	205	41.1	280
Mianwali	28.4	62	55.3	215	49.2	277
Punjab	22.2	6,560	39.3	19,807	35.1	26,367

[1] MICS indicator 2.6

[2] MICS indicator 2.14

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

Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Currently breastfeeding		Currently not breastfeeding		All	
	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods [1]	Number of children age 6-8 months
Punjab	36.9	3,269	47.1	478	38.4	3,903
Area of residence						
Rural	34.6	2,426	38.7	326	35.2	2,844
All Urban	43.6	844	65.1	152	47.2	1,058
Major Cities	45.8	432	69.3	86	49.9	555
Other Urban	41.3	411	59.7	66	44.2	504
Sex						
Male	36.5	1,669	47.8	239	38.1	1,985
Female	37.3	1,600	46.3	239	38.7	1,918
Wealth index quintiles						
Lowest	29.8	794	32.0	96	30.2	918
Second	34.0	650	39.6	83	34.6	751
Middle	42.4	668	36.9	90	41.4	783
Fourth	38.9	623	61.5	91	42.5	751
Highest	41.7	535	61.3	119	45.6	700
Division						
Bahawalpur	38.7	318	50.8	59	40.6	387
D.G.Khan	31.6	381	23.6	58	30.2	449
Faisalabad	41.1	459	57.6	72	43.4	555
Gujranwala	25.6	486	41.1	61	28.6	580
Lahore	38.9	500	52.5	89	41.1	611
Multan	37.8	388	54.4	57	40.0	459
Rawalpindi	36.1	220	52.6	26	38.3	264
Sahiwal	35.1	305	45.1	38	36.6	354
Sargodha	57.4	213	35.2	19	55.3	244
Punjab	36.9	3,269	47.1	478	38.4	3,903

[1] MICS indicator 2.12

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

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

Table NU.6: Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft food

Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Currently breastfeeding		Currently not breastfeeding		All	
	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods [1]	Number of children age 6-8 months
Punjab	36.9	3,269	47.1	478	38.4	3,903
District						
Bahawalpur	34.6	87	(*)	24	39.8	114
B. Nagar	47.8	99	(*)	17	45.7	120
RY Khan	34.5	133	(*)	17	37.2	153
DG Khan	31.7	100	(*)	7	31.3	108
Layyah	55.9	70	(*)	16	53.5	87
M. Garh	24.3	163	(*)	30	21.8	200
Rajanpur	20.5	48	(*)	5	21.9	54
Faisalabad	44.4	240	(56.8)	37	47.0	291
Chiniot	(25.0)	42	(*)	5	27.1	51
Jhang	30.8	114	(*)	17	35.1	135
TT Singh	58.5	63	(*)	13	54.3	79
Gujranwala	24.5	163	(*)	20	29.5	198
Gujrat	16.0	66	(*)	18	19.5	89
Hafizabad	(5.0)	42	(*)	7	6.7	49
M. Bahaudin	19.9	52	(*)	3	21.6	55
Narowal	26.0	52	(*)	2	28.9	57
Sialkot	43.2	112	(*)	11	44.3	132
Lahore	43.3	243	(68.0)	52	47.6	313
Kasur	32.2	135	(*)	17	33.3	153
N. Sahib	39.8	38	(*)	6	38.8	46
Sheikhupura	36.5	83	(*)	14	33.7	99
Multan	42.2	143	(51.3)	27	42.6	174
Khanewal	41.1	94	(*)	11	43.0	109
Lodhran	33.9	55	(*)	3	34.1	60
Vehari	30.2	95	(*)	16	36.2	115
Sahiwal	36.5	80	(*)	16	39.0	98
Pakpattan	(21.0)	58	42.3	12	24.3	73
Okara	39.3	167	(*)	10	40.2	183
Rawalpindi	33.5	109	(*)	16	35.1	142
Attock	37.6	39	(*)	3	38.3	43
Chakwal	(29.4)	32	(*)	4	(37.0)	36
Jhelum	47.4	40	(*)	2	50.1	43
Sargodha	61.0	100	(*)	9	57.6	119
Bhakkar	45.0	44	(*)	4	43.3	49
Khushab	(59.3)	32	(*)	5	59.7	38
Mianwali	(60.7)	37	(*)	1	(59.2)	38
Punjab	36.9	3,269	47.1	478	38.4	3,903

[1] MICS indicator 2.12

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

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

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods (and milk feeds for non-breastfeeding children) the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, according to breastfeeding status, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Currently breastfeeding		Currently not breastfeeding			All	
	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods the minimum number of times	Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent receiving at least 2 milk feeds [1]	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods or milk feeds 4 times or more	Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent with minimum meal frequency [2]	Number of children age 6-23 months
Punjab	18.8	12,566	86.5	83.4	7,241	42.4	19,807
Area of residence							
Rural	18.3	9,294	85.0	81.9	4,925	40.3	14,219
All Urban	20.2	3,272	89.8	86.6	2,316	47.7	5,588
Major Cities	20.0	1,572	90.9	88.7	1,274	50.8	2,846
Other Urban	20.3	1,699	88.3	83.9	1,042	44.5	2,742
Sex							
Male	19.1	6,509	86.8	83.6	3,618	42.2	10,127
Female	18.4	6,057	86.2	83.2	3,624	42.7	9,680
Age							
6-8 months	20.6	3,269	89.2	79.8	633	30.2	3,903
9-11 months	11.4	2,578	91.8	84.9	729	27.6	3,307
12-17 months	18.7	4,336	89.3	84.6	2,370	42.0	6,706
18-23 months	24.5	2,382	83.0	82.9	3,510	59.3	5,892
Mother's education							
None/Preschool	19.0	6,531	79.9	77.9	3,079	37.9	9,610
Primary	17.8	2,331	89.5	85.5	1,330	42.4	3,660
Middle	17.3	1,128	91.7	85.9	743	44.5	1,871
Secondary	18.6	1,430	91.9	87.9	1,070	48.3	2,499
Higher	21.0	1,146	92.9	90.6	1,020	53.8	2,166
Wealth index quintiles							
Lowest	19.0	2,958	78.2	76.1	1,243	35.9	4,201
Second	19.2	2,573	80.7	78.8	1,324	39.5	3,896
Middle	19.6	2,454	87.8	85.3	1,418	43.6	3,872
Fourth	17.9	2,495	89.1	84.3	1,556	43.4	4,051
Highest	18.1	2,086	93.6	89.9	1,701	50.4	3,787
Division							
Bahawalpur	22.5	1,346	75.2	75.6	721	41.0	2,067
D.G.Khan	19.3	1,543	81.4	80.9	704	38.6	2,247
Faisalabad	17.9	1,724	90.6	89.7	1,102	45.9	2,826
Gujranwala	11.5	1,901	89.6	82.0	1,139	37.9	3,039
Lahore	19.9	1,745	88.5	85.5	1,207	46.7	2,952
Multan	18.1	1,451	86.1	80.4	780	39.9	2,231
Rawalpindi	19.8	913	89.2	88.5	593	46.8	1,506
Sahiwal	13.0	1,030	84.6	77.2	532	34.9	1,563
Sargodha	33.9	914	88.4	88.1	463	52.1	1,377
Punjab	18.8	12,566	86.5	83.4	7,241	42.4	19,807

[1] MICS indicator 2.15
[2] MICS indicator 2.13

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods (and milk feeds for non-breastfeeding children) the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, according to breastfeeding status, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Currently breastfeeding		Currently not breastfeeding			All	
	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods the minimum number of times	Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent receiving at least 2 milk feeds [1]	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods or milk feeds 4 times or more	Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent with minimum meal frequency [2]	Number of children age 6-23 months
Punjab	18.8	12,566	86.5	83.4	7,241	42.4	19,807
District							
Bahawalpur	13.6	391	82.1	80.1	241	38.9	633
B. Nagar	31.3	379	75.6	78.9	224	49.0	603
RY Khan	22.7	575	68.3	68.4	256	36.8	831
DG Khan	9.9	356	80.7	74.4	88	22.7	445
Layyah	25.6	290	81.8	85.6	174	48.0	464
M. Garh	23.0	664	81.0	79.4	343	42.2	1,007
Rajanpur	15.1	233	82.9	83.9	99	35.6	331
Faisalabad	19.4	885	89.0	87.8	564	46.0	1,449
Chiniot	5.7	165	90.5	90.2	121	41.5	286
Jhang	19.3	406	92.5	91.4	250	46.8	656
TT Singh	18.7	268	92.8	93.5	166	47.3	435
Gujranwala	9.1	628	92.4	85.7	369	37.5	997
Gujrat	4.2	304	90.9	77.6	254	37.6	558
Hafizabad	4.8	133	78.6	68.2	71	26.9	204
M. Bahaudin	6.2	208	89.4	78.7	99	29.6	307
Narowal	5.3	212	88.6	83.7	89	28.5	301
Sialkot	28.3	415	87.9	85.6	257	50.2	672
Lahore	20.2	905	88.7	87.4	706	49.7	1,611
Kasur	22.8	386	82.9	75.6	188	40.0	574
N. Sahib	12.7	159	91.4	89.5	96	41.6	255
Sheikhupura	19.2	294	91.6	85.9	217	47.6	512
Multan	13.2	540	91.6	86.4	348	41.9	888
Khanewal	14.2	368	80.5	69.8	167	31.6	535
Lodhran	30.1	197	75.6	81.0	64	42.5	260
Vehari	23.0	346	84.7	78.5	201	43.4	548
Sahiwal	14.9	275	94.8	81.5	171	40.4	446
Pakpattan	7.8	216	79.4	73.2	139	33.4	354
Okara	14.2	540	80.1	76.3	222	32.3	762
Rawalpindi	18.3	428	88.7	87.9	332	48.7	760
Attock	21.7	184	91.9	92.0	96	45.8	280
Chakwal	15.1	150	86.9	85.0	79	39.3	229
Jhelum	26.2	151	90.4	90.1	86	49.3	237
Sargodha	37.2	427	90.7	92.7	260	58.2	687
Bhakkar	26.6	197	83.5	76.9	72	40.0	269
Khushab	37.7	129	89.6	90.4	76	57.2	205
Mianwali	31.2	160	82.7	78.4	55	43.3	215
Punjab	18.8	12,566	86.5	83.4	7,241	42.4	19,807

[1] MICS indicator 2.15
[2] MICS indicator 2.13

Among currently breastfeeding children age 6-8 months, minimum meal frequency is defined as children who also received solid, semi-solid or soft foods 2 times or more. Among currently breastfeeding children age 9-23 months, receipt of solid, semi-solid or soft foods at least 3 times constitutes minimum meal frequency. For non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months, minimum meal frequency is defined as children receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods, and milk feeds, at least 4 times during the previous day.

Table NU.8: Bottle feeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months that were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple [1]	Number of children age 0-23 months
Punjab	53.8	26,367
Area of residence		
Rural	50.9	19,050
All Urban	61.3	7,316
Major Cities	64.8	3,740
Other Urban	57.5	3,576
Sex		
Male	55.1	13,428
Female	52.4	12,939
Age		
0-5 months	40.2	6,560
6-11 months	57.5	7,209
12-23 months	58.7	12,598
Mother's education		
None/Preschool	47.0	12,923
Primary	55.0	4,825
Middle	59.6	2,542
Secondary	61.7	3,298
Higher	68.4	2,777
Missing/DK	(*)	2
Wealth index quintiles		
Lowest	43.7	5,713
Second	47.4	5,168
Middle	54.4	5,225
Fourth	59.4	5,289
Highest	65.3	4,971
Division		
Bahawalpur	46.3	2,775
D.G.Khan	51.3	3,009
Faisalabad	58.5	3,723
Gujranwala	65.2	4,027
Lahore	52.6	3,912
Multan	55.6	2,968
Rawalpindi	52.5	2,051
Sahiwal	41.4	2,066
Sargodha	49.0	1,836
Punjab	53.8	26,367

[1] MICS indicator 2.11

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

Table NU.8: Bottle feeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months that were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple [1]	Number of children age 0-23 months
Punjab	53.8	26,367
District		
Bahawalpur	52.6	845
B. Nagar	43.2	794
RY Khan	43.8	1,136
DG Khan	39.9	594
Layyah	55.8	608
M. Garh	57.9	1,358
Rajanpur	40.0	448
Faisalabad	57.6	1,890
Chiniot	54.7	389
Jhang	65.0	875
TT Singh	54.4	569
Gujranwala	68.4	1,346
Gujrat	67.0	725
Hafizabad	63.6	284
M. Bahaudin	73.6	402
Narowal	74.2	405
Sialkot	51.0	864
Lahore	59.3	2,142
Kasur	41.4	775
N. Sahib	38.8	344
Sheikhupura	51.1	651
Multan	59.2	1,177
Khanewal	59.8	698
Lodhran	43.9	340
Vehari	51.4	753
Sahiwal	36.1	593
Pakpattan	51.3	488
Okara	39.7	985
Rawalpindi	53.0	1,044
Attock	48.5	388
Chakwal	49.1	293
Jhelum	58.9	326
Sargodha	54.5	918
Bhakkar	48.3	361
Khushab	43.1	280
Mianwali	37.7	277
Punjab	53.8	26,367

[1] MICS indicator 2.11

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

Percent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Percent of households in which salt was tested	Number of households	**Percent of households with salt test result**					Number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt
				Iodized level of salt				
			No salt	0 PPM	>0 and <15 PPM	15+ PPM [1]	Total	
Punjab	98.6	95,238	0.6	41.8	23.9	33.7	100.0	94,476
Area of residence								
Rural	98.8	67,284	0.6	44.8	23.8	30.7	100.0	66,861
All Urban	98.1	27,954	0.7	34.4	24.1	40.8	100.0	27,614
Major Cities	97.8	14,098	0.7	33.5	23.1	42.7	100.0	13,880
Other Urban	98.4	13,856	0.7	35.2	25.2	38.9	100.0	13,734
Education of household head								
None/Preschool	98.6	40,911	0.8	47.0	24.4	27.7	100.0	40,646
Primary	98.7	16,195	0.5	43.9	23.5	32.1	100.0	16,072
Middle	98.7	11,962	0.5	40.6	24.2	34.7	100.0	11,865
Secondary	98.6	16,375	0.5	36.4	23.9	39.2	100.0	16,222
Higher	98.2	9,586	0.6	26.3	22.1	51.0	100.0	9,467
Missing/DK	97.6	209	0.6	32.8	28.1	38.5	100.0	205
Wealth index quintiles								
Lowest	98.3	20,247	1.1	50.2	24.7	24.1	100.0	20,116
Second	98.8	19,393	0.7	47.7	23.6	28.1	100.0	19,293
Middle	98.7	18,449	0.6	43.9	24.4	31.0	100.0	18,322
Fourth	98.8	18,433	0.4	39.3	24.6	35.7	100.0	18,294
Highest	98.2	18,716	0.4	26.7	22.3	50.6	100.0	18,451
Division								
Bahawalpur	98.9	9,180	0.7	51.1	23.6	24.7	100.0	9,137
D.G.Khan	99.2	9,322	0.4	41.5	27.1	31.0	100.0	9,280
Faisalabad	98.6	12,816	0.6	47.0	21.0	31.4	100.0	12,706
Gujranwala	98.6	14,604	0.6	32.7	23.6	43.2	100.0	14,486
Lahore	97.7	14,098	0.9	38.9	20.8	39.5	100.0	13,894
Multan	99.1	11,313	0.5	43.0	28.0	28.5	100.0	11,271
Rawalpindi	98.1	8,467	0.5	39.2	23.9	36.3	100.0	8,348
Sahiwal	98.6	8,438	1.1	40.4	28.4	30.1	100.0	8,412
Sargodha	98.6	6,999	0.6	48.0	20.6	30.9	100.0	6,942
Punjab	98.6	95,238	0.6	41.8	23.9	33.7	100.0	94,476

[1] MICS indicator 2.16

Table NU.9: Iodized salt consumption

Percent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Percent of households in which salt was tested	Number of households	Percent of households with salt test result					Number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt
					Iodized level of salt			
			No salt	0 PPM	>0 and <15 PPM	15+ PPM [1]	Total	
Punjab	98.6	95,238	0.6	41.8	23.9	33.7	100.0	94,476
District								
Bahawalpur	98.8	3,160	0.6	47.5	27.3	24.6	100.0	3,140
B. Nagar	98.6	2,532	0.9	49.5	19.2	30.4	100.0	2,520
RY Khan	99.1	3,488	0.6	55.5	23.3	20.6	100.0	3,477
DG Khan	99.4	1,841	0.3	57.7	23.5	18.4	100.0	1,836
Layyah	99.2	1,764	0.5	41.9	19.0	38.7	100.0	1,759
M. Garh	99.0	4,300	0.5	35.7	26.0	37.9	100.0	4,274
Rajanpur	99.4	1,418	0.2	37.8	45.1	17.0	100.0	1,411
Faisalabad	98.7	6,805	0.5	48.5	22.5	28.6	100.0	6,746
Chiniot	98.5	1,307	1.0	37.8	30.3	30.9	100.0	1,300
Jhang	98.0	2,707	0.6	40.8	15.3	43.3	100.0	2,668
TT Singh	99.1	1,997	0.6	56.0	17.6	25.7	100.0	1,991
Gujranwala	99.3	4,453	0.3	26.0	27.5	46.2	100.0	4,431
Gujrat	96.9	2,643	1.3	30.6	13.3	54.8	100.0	2,596
Hafizabad	98.5	1,056	0.8	53.9	24.8	20.5	100.0	1,049
M. Bahaudin	99.6	1,810	0.1	46.9	20.9	32.1	100.0	1,806
Narowal	98.9	1,476	0.5	37.7	32.5	29.3	100.0	1,467
Sialkot	98.5	3,166	0.6	26.1	23.6	49.8	100.0	3,139
Lahore	97.3	7,911	0.9	36.0	20.3	42.7	100.0	7,771
Kasur	98.3	2,555	0.6	49.2	17.9	32.3	100.0	2,528
N. Sahib	98.4	1,329	1.1	28.7	26.1	44.2	100.0	1,321
Sheikhupura	97.9	2,304	0.8	43.0	22.5	33.8	100.0	2,274
Multan	98.8	4,186	0.7	55.1	19.3	24.9	100.0	4,166
Khanewal	99.4	2,678	0.4	25.8	32.8	41.0	100.0	2,672
Lodhran	99.5	1,629	0.3	23.1	57.7	18.9	100.0	1,624
Vehari	99.2	2,820	0.4	52.9	19.1	27.6	100.0	2,808
Sahiwal	98.4	2,473	1.2	28.2	28.3	42.2	100.0	2,462
Pakpattan	99.2	1,890	0.8	51.8	16.7	30.8	100.0	1,888
Okara	98.5	4,076	1.1	42.5	33.9	22.6	100.0	4,061
Rawalpindi	97.9	4,189	0.3	39.9	26.6	33.2	100.0	4,114
Attock	98.1	1,554	0.7	36.7	22.6	40.0	100.0	1,536
Chakwal	98.4	1,470	0.5	44.5	23.5	31.5	100.0	1,453
Jhelum	98.3	1,255	0.9	34.2	17.2	47.7	100.0	1,245
Sargodha	98.7	3,142	0.8	50.9	14.9	33.3	100.0	3,127
Bhakkar	98.9	1,348	0.5	44.1	22.2	33.1	100.0	1,341
Khushab	97.6	1,206	0.4	49.8	19.2	30.6	100.0	1,182
Mianwali	99.1	1,302	0.1	43.1	33.8	22.9	100.0	1,292
Punjab	98.6	95,238	0.6	41.8	23.9	33.7	100.0	94,476

[1] MICS indicator 2.16

Table NU.10: Children's vitamin A supplementation

Percent distribution of children age 6-35 months by receipt of a high dose vitamin A supplement in the last 6 months, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Percentage of children who received Vitamin A during the last 6 months	Number of children age 6-35 months
Punjab	72.9	32,750
Area of residence		
Rural	72.1	23,585
All Urban	74.8	9,165
Major Cities	73.2	4,608
Other Urban	76.4	4,557
Sex		
Male	72.7	16,823
Female	73.1	15,926
Age		
6-11 months	61.8	7,209
12-23 months	75.8	12,598
24-35 months	76.1	12,943
Mother's education		
None/Preschool	68.5	16,275
Primary	75.9	6,054
Middle	77.4	3,072
Secondary	77.9	4,035
Higher	78.2	3,315
Wealth index quintiles		
Lowest	66.4	7,186
Second	70.8	6,503
Middle	74.1	6,454
Fourth	77.3	6,557
Highest	76.6	6,049
Division		
Bahawalpur	80.4	3,396
D.G.Khan	58.8	3,789
Faisalabad	82.2	4,716
Gujranwala	81.8	5,128
Lahore	62.9	4,734
Multan	58.6	3,629
Rawalpindi	76.9	2,465
Sahiwal	80.5	2,606
Sargodha	75.8	2,286
Punjab	72.9	32,750

[1] MICS indicator 2.17

Table NU.10: Children's vitamin A supplementation

Percent distribution of children age 6-35 months by receipt of a high dose vitamin A supplement in the last 6 months, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Percentage of children who received Vitamin A during the last 6 months	Number of children age 6-35 months
Punjab	72.9	32,750
District		
Bahawalpur	76.5	1,037
B. Nagar	84.1	984
RY Khan	80.6	1,375
DG Khan	20.8	720
Layyah	80.6	768
M. Garh	64.4	1,718
Rajanpur	60.2	583
Faisalabad	80.0	2,449
Chiniot	75.9	458
Jhang	87.7	1,077
TT Singh	85.8	731
Gujranwala	84.4	1,635
Gujrat	85.1	975
Hafizabad	85.4	354
M. Bahaudin	74.8	535
Narowal	83.5	526
Sialkot	76.6	1,102
Lahore	65.9	2,526
Kasur	47.8	956
N. Sahib	72.4	423
Sheikhupura	66.0	828
Multan	55.4	1,438
Khanewal	62.6	867
Lodhran	15.2	414
Vehari	79.7	911
Sahiwal	76.4	741
Pakpattan	82.2	608
Okara	82.2	1,257
Rawalpindi	74.0	1,246
Attock	80.2	451
Chakwal	75.1	380
Jhelum	84.4	389
Sargodha	76.0	1,122
Bhakkar	61.9	452
Khushab	88.5	356
Mianwali	80.0	357
Punjab	72.9	32,750

[1] MICS indicator 2.17

Percentage of last-born children in the 2 years preceding the survey that are estimated to have weighed below 2500 grams at birth and percentage of live births weighed at birth, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Percent of live births		Number of last-born children in the two years preceding the survey
	Below 2500 grams [1]	Weighed at birth [2]	
Punjab	28.1	10.4	26,486
Area of residence			
Rural	28.5	7.4	19,296
All Urban	27.1	18.4	7,190
Major Cities	26.4	24.1	3,636
Other Urban	27.7	12.5	3,554
Women's education			
None/Preschool	29.4	3.5	13,086
Primary	28.2	7.3	4,874
Middle	26.9	12.7	2,571
Secondary	26.4	19.6	3,225
Higher	25.0	35.9	2,729
Wealth index quintiles			
Lowest	29.9	1.7	5,861
Second	29.9	4.1	5,310
Middle	27.5	8.0	5,190
Fourth	27.1	12.7	5,280
Highest	25.8	27.9	4,845
Division			
Bahawalpur	30.6	5.5	2,822
D.G.Khan	31.5	3.1	3,082
Faisalabad	26.4	7.8	3,631
Gujranwala	26.1	11.0	3,981
Lahore	27.2	17.6	3,899
Multan	26.7	7.8	3,026
Rawalpindi	27.5	24.3	2,081
Sahiwal	27.0	10.5	2,124
Sargodha	32.5	7.3	1,841
Punjab	28.1	10.4	26,486

[1] MICS indicator 2.18

[2] MICS indicator 2.19

Table NU.11: Low birth weight infants

Percentage of last-born children in the 2 years preceding the survey that are estimated to have weighed below 2500 grams at birth and percentage of live births weighed at birth, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Percent of live births		Number of last-born children in the two years preceding the survey
	Below 2500 grams [1]	Weighed at birth [2]	
Punjab	28.1	10.4	26,486
District			
Bahawalpur	29.9	3.9	855
B. Nagar	28.6	5.2	811
RY Khan	32.5	7.0	1,156
DG Khan	30.0	1.9	608
Layyah	31.2	5.7	624
M. Garh	32.7	2.7	1,406
Rajanpur	30.0	2.5	444
Faisalabad	27.5	9.3	1,834
Chiniot	24.0	4.2	384
Jhang	25.0	4.0	857
TT Singh	26.3	11.1	556
Gujranwala	25.7	11.4	1,284
Gujrat	25.5	11.3	725
Hafizabad	27.7	7.5	295
M. Bahaudin	25.8	12.9	409
Narowal	24.2	0.5	409
Sialkot	28.0	15.6	859
Lahore	26.7	25.5	2,103
Kasur	28.2	8.1	800
N. Sahib	27.3	7.6	338
Sheikhupura	27.7	9.0	658
Multan	27.4	10.3	1,206
Khanewal	25.7	3.7	711
Lodhran	26.0	2.6	349
Vehari	27.0	9.9	760
Sahiwal	28.7	18.9	576
Pakpattan	27.9	12.5	503
Okara	25.6	4.8	1,046
Rawalpindi	26.0	28.3	1,046
Attock	29.7	15.6	395
Chakwal	29.6	19.3	297
Jhelum	27.7	26.3	343
Sargodha	28.7	9.5	919
Bhakkar	38.9	3.9	360
Khushab	35.0	6.2	283
Mianwali	34.0	5.3	279
Punjab	28.1	10.4	26,486

[1] MICS indicator 2.18
[2] MICS indicator 2.19

CHILD HEALTH

Percentage of children age 12-23 months immunized against childhood diseases at any time before the survey and before the first birthday, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to			Vaccinated by 12 months of age
	Vaccination Card	Mother Reported	Either	
BCG [1]	18.3	55.6	73.9	73.8
Polio 0	18.0	32.6	50.6	50.5
Polio 1	18.3	59.3	77.6	77.0
Polio 2	18.3	56.0	74.3	73.5
Polio 3 [2]	18.2	52.0	70.2	68.2
PENTA 1	18.5	50.3	68.8	68.3
PENTA 2	18.4	46.0	64.4	63.6
PENTA 3 [3]	18.3	36.9	55.2	53.6
Measles [4]	18.0	46.5	64.5	60.0
Measles2	17.6	46.7	64.3	30.4
All vaccinations	18.5	28.3	46.8	42.7
No vaccinations	16.3	3.6	19.8	19.9
Number of children age 12-23 months	12,598	12,598	12,598	12,598

[1] MICS indicator 3.1

[2] MICS indicator 3.2

[3] MICS indicator 3.3

[4] MICS indicator 3.4; MDG indicator 4.3

Table CH.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months currently vaccinated against childhood diseases, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	BCG	Polio at birth	Polio 1	Polio 2	Polio 3	PENTA 1	PENTA 2	PENTA 3	Measles	Measles 2	None	All	Percentage with vaccination card seen	Number of children age 12-23 months
Punjab	73.9	50.6	77.6	74.3	70.2	68.8	64.4	55.2	64.5	64.3	19.8	46.8	34.6	12,598
Area of residence														
Rural	73.1	47.1	77.7	74.4	70.9	67.2	62.1	52.1	62.8	62.5	19.8	44.8	32.4	9,035
All Urban	75.9	59.3	77.3	74.0	68.4	72.9	70.1	62.9	68.7	68.6	19.8	51.9	39.9	3,563
Major Cities	76.0	64.6	76.8	73.5	67.1	74.6	72.3	65.9	68.6	68.6	19.8	53.0	40.9	1,809
Other Urban	75.8	53.9	77.8	74.4	69.7	71.2	67.8	59.8	68.8	68.7	19.8	50.8	39.0	1,754
Sex														
Male	73.5	50.4	77.2	74.0	70.3	68.9	64.1	54.6	64.2	64.1	20.5	46.7	35.5	6,501
Female	74.3	50.8	78.0	74.7	70.1	68.7	64.7	55.8	64.7	64.5	19.1	47.0	33.5	6,097
Mother's education														
None/Preschool	70.4	42.4	77.8	74.6	70.8	63.4	57.4	45.9	56.7	56.5	19.7	38.5	26.9	6,224
Primary	73.9	52.3	76.5	73.4	69.3	69.9	66.0	58.1	67.2	66.9	21.8	50.1	39.6	2,332
Middle	76.4	56.9	75.6	72.4	69.3	72.3	69.4	63.4	70.2	70.2	20.8	55.3	43.0	1,125
Secondary	79.1	61.7	78.3	74.7	70.4	76.2	73.9	67.5	75.0	75.0	19.4	58.6	46.7	1,588
Higher	82.0	67.2	79.2	75.6	69.7	80.1	78.2	71.7	78.0	77.7	17.0	59.1	40.2	1,329
Wealth index quintiles														
Lowest	69.8	35.5	82.1	79.5	76.2	60.2	53.2	39.4	52.6	52.3	16.2	32.9	19.7	2,624
Second	70.5	46.0	74.3	70.9	66.9	64.9	59.5	49.1	60.6	60.4	23.0	41.3	31.8	2,542
Middle	74.6	51.0	76.5	72.5	69.1	69.7	65.2	56.8	65.6	65.5	20.8	49.5	37.3	2,442
Fourth	75.1	55.0	76.7	73.8	69.5	71.7	68.8	61.7	69.4	69.2	21.0	53.6	43.4	2,555
Highest	79.8	66.4	78.3	74.6	69.0	78.0	76.1	70.0	74.7	74.6	18.3	57.8	41.5	2,434
Punjab	73.9	50.6	77.6	74.3	70.2	68.8	64.4	55.2	64.5	64.3	19.8	46.8	34.6	12,598

Table CH.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months currently vaccinated against childhood diseases, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	BCG	Polio at birth	Polio 1	Polio 2	Polio 3	PENTA 1	PENTA 2	PENTA 3	Measles	Measles 2	None	All	Percentage with vaccination card seen	Number of children age 12-23 months
Punjab	73.9	50.6	77.6	74.3	70.2	68.8	64.4	55.2	64.5	64.3	19.8	46.8	34.6	12,598
Division														
Bahawalpur	71.9	42.0	77.3	75.8	74.3	66.0	59.9	51.8	57.4	57.3	19.5	46.2	34.5	1,338
D.G.Khan	64.4	36.1	79.8	78.4	76.6	54.1	46.6	32.5	47.1	47.0	18.7	28.5	20.4	1,429
Faisalabad	75.0	46.6	79.7	79.0	76.9	68.9	64.3	53.2	64.2	64.0	18.4	47.7	34.3	1,771
Gujranwala	81.7	63.1	81.6	78.3	71.0	78.5	77.0	73.1	77.9	77.7	17.1	64.5	48.1	1,897
Lahore	74.0	58.6	74.6	70.8	64.1	70.0	66.4	55.7	64.1	63.7	21.6	44.4	32.1	1,884
Multan	79.2	52.0	82.4	78.1	74.7	74.1	68.5	57.8	68.1	68.1	15.1	49.4	25.3	1,440
Rawalpindi	72.3	60.1	66.2	61.3	58.6	70.0	67.7	62.6	68.2	68.2	26.1	48.9	48.6	981
Sahiwal	76.8	44.8	80.5	70.1	64.0	73.9	71.0	62.0	71.6	71.6	18.0	45.4	25.4	970
Sargodha	62.9	44.2	69.5	67.7	63.9	57.8	51.6	42.0	57.4	56.6	29.8	38.8	43.6	888
District														
Bahawalpur	68.4	35.4	75.9	75.5	73.5	61.9	55.0	50.6	51.6	51.2	23.9	46.2	33.9	404
B. Nagar	66.9	44.7	69.7	66.2	64.2	58.7	51.8	44.7	51.9	51.9	23.9	36.9	40.1	388
RY Khan	78.1	44.9	83.7	82.9	82.0	74.1	69.2	57.7	65.6	65.6	13.2	52.9	31.0	547
DG Khan	42.4	18.0	73.7	73.1	72.8	29.7	20.5	11.3	22.6	22.6	24.1	9.1	12.2	281
Layyah	61.8	38.8	69.1	68.2	68.0	58.8	53.3	44.3	57.1	57.0	30.2	43.5	50.4	285
M. Garh	74.8	44.8	87.3	85.0	81.3	65.1	56.1	39.1	55.7	55.4	11.4	32.0	15.6	639
Rajanpur	65.4	30.8	80.3	79.5	78.9	47.8	43.8	25.7	40.8	40.8	18.3	23.7	6.2	225
Faisalabad	72.7	48.9	75.9	75.1	72.2	67.3	63.1	57.9	65.3	65.2	20.7	50.7	39.3	909
Chiniot	76.3	22.2	81.6	80.2	78.7	71.8	61.1	30.4	58.7	58.7	17.8	26.2	25.0	182
Jhang	81.1	44.0	90.2	89.6	88.5	73.1	69.7	52.0	64.5	64.3	9.7	47.0	18.8	409
TT Singh	72.8	59.2	75.6	75.0	73.8	66.4	62.5	54.6	63.7	63.2	24.4	52.7	47.5	271
Gujranwala	79.6	63.7	81.6	79.8	72.9	76.2	75.1	72.2	75.7	75.6	18.2	65.5	43.1	631
Gujrat	91.4	80.6	90.4	88.5	82.1	89.9	88.7	88.4	90.0	90.0	8.5	80.1	68.8	351
Hafizabad	85.7	57.0	83.7	80.9	71.6	82.3	78.1	68.1	74.9	74.9	13.8	57.2	37.3	134
M. Bahaudin	80.1	56.4	78.6	77.6	74.0	78.8	78.5	75.8	78.7	76.8	18.6	69.8	45.8	175
Narowal	77.4	53.7	74.6	64.3	51.1	63.3	58.5	55.1	74.3	74.3	21.8	43.2	38.3	193
Sialkot	78.0	56.5	78.0	73.0	66.1	77.2	76.6	69.2	73.3	73.3	20.9	59.3	46.9	413
Lahore	73.0	59.0	73.4	69.5	60.1	71.3	68.4	59.7	63.2	63.2	22.5	44.1	27.8	1,060
Kasur	70.3	46.5	72.5	67.4	63.4	63.2	56.7	44.6	55.7	55.7	22.9	37.4	28.1	333
N. Sahib	81.4	71.8	83.0	80.3	79.1	75.6	75.1	60.6	78.7	78.7	16.0	59.0	45.4	165
Sheikhupura	77.4	62.9	76.6	74.0	70.5	69.5	64.9	51.2	68.0	65.7	20.0	44.7	43.5	326
Punjab	73.9	50.6	77.6	74.3	70.2	68.8	64.4	55.2	64.5	64.3	19.8	46.8	34.6	12,598

Table CH.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months currently vaccinated against childhood diseases, MICS Punjab, 2011.

					Percentage of children who received								Percentage with vaccination card seen	Number of children age 12-23 months
	BCG	Polio at birth	Polio 1	Polio 2	Polio 3	PENTA 1	PENTA 2	PENTA 3	Measles	Measles 2	None	All		
Punjab	73.9	50.6	77.6	74.3	70.2	68.8	64.4	55.2	64.5	64.3	19.8	46.8	34.6	12,598
Multan	83.1	59.3	86.0	85.7	85.5	78.6	74.9	68.0	72.4	72.4	12.5	64.2	37.4	556
Khanewal	80.0	49.1	86.9	85.6	83.0	77.8	71.4	59.3	67.8	67.8	12.9	55.1	13.6	369
Lodhran	80.5	44.4	88.5	78.4	70.1	67.1	49.6	14.3	62.4	62.4	10.2	11.6	13.3	161
Vehari	71.5	47.0	69.3	58.5	51.8	66.7	64.3	60.0	64.3	64.3	23.7	38.2	24.0	355
Sahiwal	79.6	52.5	83.2	66.9	61.5	75.5	72.3	64.9	76.4	76.4	16.4	45.8	21.8	284
Pakpattan	71.7	41.1	76.7	62.4	52.5	71.2	65.6	57.4	60.4	60.4	18.7	32.6	20.5	221
Okara	77.4	41.8	80.5	75.6	70.9	74.2	72.7	62.4	74.0	74.0	18.7	51.2	29.9	465
Rawalpindi	78.3	65.1	69.9	64.6	61.4	77.2	74.1	66.7	75.2	75.2	20.5	49.9	45.7	487
Attock	66.8	50.6	65.7	65.1	64.7	62.0	60.2	58.7	62.6	62.6	29.4	52.4	56.7	193
Chakwal	74.2	65.3	74.4	67.0	63.3	69.9	68.1	65.4	68.2	68.2	24.8	57.2	37.9	149
Jhelum	58.4	51.3	46.8	40.1	37.1	57.2	56.5	51.5	52.7	52.7	41.6	33.1	58.3	151
Sargodha	66.7	48.7	71.2	70.4	67.8	62.8	57.0	47.5	60.9	59.7	28.1	44.6	45.8	439
Bhakkar	56.8	46.4	74.9	70.9	65.5	48.0	43.8	32.4	50.4	49.5	24.0	27.3	33.3	175
Khushab	60.0	31.8	62.6	59.5	52.9	56.5	53.2	42.8	55.2	54.7	37.4	39.1	49.4	137
Mianwali	61.5	39.7	63.6	62.8	60.5	55.5	41.7	35.3	57.4	57.4	35.3	33.9	44.3	137
Punjab	73.9	50.6	77.6	74.3	70.2	68.8	64.4	55.2	64.5	64.3	19.8	46.8	34.6	12,598

Table CH.3: Neonatal tetanus protection

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years protected against neonatal tetanus, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Percentage of women who received at least 2 doses during last pregnancy	Percentage of women who did not receive two or more doses during last pregnancy but received				Protected against tetanus [1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		2 doses, the last within prior 3 years	3 doses, the last within prior 5 years	4 doses, the last within prior 10 years	5 or more doses during lifetime		
Punjab	70.5	3.5	0.7	0.2	0.1	75.0	26,486
Area of residence							
Rural	68.0	3.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	72.3	19,296
All Urban	77.3	3.8	0.7	0.3	0.1	82.2	7,190
Major Cities	78.6	3.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	83.3	3,636
Other Urban	76.0	4.0	0.7	0.4	0.1	81.2	3,554
Women's education							
None/Preschool	60.3	3.5	0.9	0.3	0.1	65.0	13,086
Primary	75.6	3.9	0.6	0.1	0.0	80.2	4,874
Middle	77.6	3.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	81.5	2,571
Secondary	84.2	3.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	88.5	3,225
Higher	87.7	3.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	91.4	2,729
Wealth index quintiles							
Lowest	56.5	3.5	1.1	0.2	0.1	61.4	5,861
Second	64.5	3.5	0.7	0.3	0.1	69.1	5,310
Middle	72.0	3.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	76.2	5,190
Fourth	77.5	3.8	0.8	0.2	0.1	82.4	5,280
Highest	84.9	3.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	88.6	4,845
Division							
Bahawalpur	60.9	4.2	1.2	0.4	0.1	66.8	2,822
D.G.Khan	59.0	4.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	63.9	3,082
Faisalabad	70.0	2.6	1.0	0.2	0.1	73.9	3,631
Gujranwala	84.2	2.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	87.5	3,981
Lahore	70.3	3.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	74.2	3,899
Multan	71.5	3.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	75.4	3,026
Rawalpindi	77.6	3.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	81.7	2,081
Sahiwal	67.1	3.5	1.2	0.3	0.1	72.1	2,124
Sargodha	70.6	6.0	0.8	0.4	0.2	77.9	1,841
Punjab	70.5	3.5	0.7	0.2	0.1	75.0	26,486

[1] MICS indicator 3.7

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years protected against neonatal tetanus, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Percentage of women who received at least 2 doses during last pregnancy	Percentage of women who did not receive two or more doses during last pregnancy but received				Protected against tetanus [1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		2 doses, the last within prior 3 years	3 doses, the last within prior 5 years	4 doses, the last within prior 10 years	5 or more doses during lifetime		
Punjab	70.5	3.5	0.7	0.2	0.1	75.0	26,486
District							
Bahawalpur	60.0	4.3	1.4	0.8	0.0	66.5	855
B. Nagar	57.3	5.0	2.4	0.2	0.3	65.2	811
RY Khan	64.1	3.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	68.1	1,156
DG Khan	43.8	3.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	48.3	608
Layyah	73.3	3.8	0.6	0.2	0.0	77.9	624
M. Garh	62.6	4.4	0.7	0.5	0.0	68.2	1,406
Rajanpur	48.1	3.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	51.7	444
Faisalabad	71.3	2.2	1.0	0.2	0.1	74.8	1,834
Chiniot	73.0	1.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	74.8	384
Jhang	66.2	1.8	0.7	0.4	0.2	69.3	857
TT Singh	69.7	6.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	77.3	556
Gujranwala	87.2	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	88.8	1,284
Gujrat	79.4	8.9	0.3	0.0	0.2	88.9	725
Hafizabad	69.7	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	71.6	295
M. Bahaudin	80.2	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.0	81.9	409
Narowal	80.1	4.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	85.0	409
Sialkot	92.6	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	93.7	859
Lahore	72.3	3.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	77.0	2,103
Kasur	52.8	2.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	56.0	800
N. Sahib	83.2	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	85.1	338
Sheikhupura	78.7	2.5	0.7	0.3	0.0	82.2	658
Multan	73.0	3.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	77.3	1,206
Khanewal	69.8	3.9	0.3	0.0	0.1	74.1	711
Lodhran	75.1	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	76.2	349
Vehari	69.2	3.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	73.4	760
Sahiwal	77.9	3.1	0.8	0.2	0.0	82.0	576
Pakpattan	58.6	5.2	2.5	0.5	0.3	67.0	503
Okara	65.2	2.9	0.7	0.2	0.0	69.1	1,046
Rawalpindi	80.2	3.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	83.5	1,046
Attock	70.6	2.5	1.0	0.0	0.3	74.5	395
Chakwal	71.5	5.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	77.8	297
Jhelum	82.7	4.2	0.6	0.1	0.4	88.1	343
Sargodha	72.6	4.9	1.2	0.7	0.1	79.6	919
Bhakkar	65.5	2.3	0.7	0.0	0.2	68.7	360
Khushab	68.1	15.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	83.8	283
Mianwali	72.9	5.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	78.4	279
Punjab	70.5	3.5	0.7	0.2	0.1	75.0	26,486

[1] MICS indicator 3.7

Table CH.4: Oral rehydration solutions and recommended homemade fluids

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, and treatment with oral rehydration solutions and recommended homemade fluids, MICS Punjab, 2011.

| | Had diarrhoea in last two weeks | Number of children age 0-59 months | Children with diarrhoea who received | | | Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea |
			ORS (Fluid from ORS packet or pre-packaged ORS fluid)	Any recommended homemade fluid (Boil water, Sugar, Salt etc.,)	ORS or any recommended homemade fluid	
Punjab	16.1	66,666	29.2	8.3	34.3	10,745
Area of residence						
Rural	17.0	48,352	28.5	7.5	33.1	8,207
All Urban	13.9	18,314	31.6	10.7	38.3	2,538
Major Cities	14.1	9,183	33.5	12.0	40.8	1,291
Other Urban	13.7	9,131	29.7	9.4	35.7	1,247
Sex						
Male	16.2	34,090	28.5	8.2	33.6	5,520
Female	16.0	32,576	30.0	8.3	35.0	5,225
Age						
< 12 months	22.2	13,769	29.0	8.1	33.5	3,056
12-23 months	22.8	12,598	31.2	7.5	35.2	2,870
24-35 months	16.3	12,943	30.1	9.2	36.3	2,111
36-47 months	11.5	14,052	26.3	9.1	32.6	1,619
48-59 months	8.2	13,305	27.5	7.6	32.6	1,089
Mother's education						
None/Preschool	18.3	34,800	26.5	6.5	30.7	6,366
Primary	15.9	12,001	30.8	9.4	35.7	1,905
Middle	14.1	6,074	31.5	12.7	39.4	858
Secondary	12.1	7,577	35.8	10.3	42.5	919
Higher	11.2	6,208	38.8	12.9	46.0	697
Missing/DK	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Wealth index quintiles						
Lowest	21.6	15,459	25.1	5.1	28.6	3,337
Second	17.9	13,421	28.7	8.5	34.2	2,401
Middle	14.9	13,018	30.7	8.0	35.2	1,936
Fourth	13.2	12,808	31.9	10.4	38.2	1,691
Highest	11.5	11,961	34.9	13.3	42.2	1,381
Division						
Bahawalpur	22.8	7,041	23.0	5.2	26.9	1,605
D.G.Khan	23.8	8,057	37.1	5.4	40.1	1,915
Faisalabad	14.6	9,386	25.0	7.2	29.0	1,373
Gujranwala	10.9	10,390	31.7	15.0	40.6	1,133
Lahore	13.0	9,656	29.8	10.4	35.9	1,257
Multan	16.9	7,454	33.2	8.2	38.4	1,259
Rawalpindi	12.9	4,891	28.7	13.6	36.1	629
Sahiwal	14.0	5,148	24.8	9.2	32.7	723
Sargodha	18.3	4,642	24.2	5.2	27.2	852
Punjab	16.1	66,666	29.2	8.3	34.3	10,745

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

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, and treatment with oral rehydration solutions and recommended homemade fluids, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Had diarrhoea in last two weeks	Number of children age 0-59 months	Children with diarrhoea who received			Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea
			ORS (Fluid from ORS packet or pre-packaged ORS fluid)	Any recommended homemade fluid (Boil water, Sugar, Salt etc.,)	ORS or any recommended homemade fluid	
Punjab	16.1	66,666	29.2	8.3	34.3	10,745
District						
Bahawalpur	28.0	2,170	26.3	7.2	32.1	607
B. Nagar	33.3	1,944	21.5	4.0	24.3	647
RY Khan	12.0	2,928	20.2	4.2	22.7	351
DG Khan	20.2	1,598	56.4	3.8	57.2	323
Layyah	23.0	1,556	35.5	6.3	39.4	358
M. Garh	26.0	3,614	31.2	4.6	34.0	941
Rajanpur	22.7	1,290	36.5	8.6	41.5	293
Faisalabad	10.6	4,782	36.2	11.1	40.5	507
Chiniot	14.9	964	16.8	12.0	27.4	144
Jhang	25.0	2,172	19.0	3.5	21.1	543
TT Singh	12.1	1,469	18.3	3.7	21.4	178
Gujranwala	10.2	3,357	30.0	15.9	37.7	342
Gujrat	13.8	1,800	29.9	7.3	34.4	249
Hafizabad	26.3	707	35.7	7.5	42.9	186
M. Bahaudin	4.2	1,224	19.5	12.6	30.2	52
Narowal	4.4	1,094	29.4	12.7	38.4	48
Sialkot	11.6	2,208	35.7	27.7	51.1	256
Lahore	14.0	5,122	34.2	11.3	40.0	718
Kasur	13.0	2,011	14.3	5.4	18.9	261
N. Sahib	7.4	861	45.9	9.2	53.3	63
Sheikhupura	12.9	1,662	29.5	13.8	37.7	214
Multan	23.9	2,929	31.5	6.0	36.7	700
Khanewal	7.5	1,835	47.5	21.5	57.6	138
Lodhran	10.8	857	48.1	13.1	55.8	93
Vehari	17.9	1,832	26.7	6.1	29.1	328
Sahiwal	14.8	1,434	41.1	11.3	49.3	212
Pakpattan	20.4	1,270	21.1	10.5	30.8	259
Okara	10.3	2,444	14.8	6.1	20.6	252
Rawalpindi	12.6	2,508	27.0	17.2	35.6	316
Attock	17.4	908	33.4	6.6	36.7	158
Chakwal	9.9	717	15.7	16.7	28.8	71
Jhelum	11.1	758	36.8	11.0	42.7	84
Sargodha	19.2	2,246	20.9	5.4	24.3	431
Bhakkar	26.5	913	24.5	5.8	27.2	242
Khushab	13.8	750	18.9	5.1	22.6	104
Mianwali	10.3	734	49.8	1.6	50.3	75
Punjab	16.1	66,666	29.2	8.3	34.3	10,745

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

Table CH.5: Feeding practices during diarrhoea
Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Had diarrhoea in last two weeks	Number of children age 0-59 months	Drinking practices during diarrhoea:							Eating practices during diarrhoea:								Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea
			Given much less to drink	Given somewhat less to drink	Given about the same to drink	Given more to drink	Given nothing to drink	Missing /DK	Total	Given much less to eat	Given somewhat less to eat	Given about the same to eat	Given more to eat	Stopped food	Had never been given food	Missing /DK	Total	
Punjab	16.1	66,666	8.9	30.3	49.1	10.3	1.1	0.2	100.0	11.6	30.2	44.5	3.0	2.5	8.0	0.3	100.0	10,745
Area of residence																		
Rural	17.0	48,352	8.9	30.8	49.1	10.0	1.0	0.3	100.0	11.8	30.3	44.1	2.4	2.3	8.7	0.4	100.0	8,207
All Urban	13.9	18,314	9.2	28.9	49.2	11.3	1.3	0.1	100.0	10.7	29.7	45.7	4.9	3.0	5.8	0.2	100.0	2,538
Major Cities	14.1	9,183	11.1	28.7	44.9	14.2	1.1	0.0	100.0	11.7	31.6	40.6	5.7	3.7	6.7	0.0	100.0	1,291
Other Urban	13.7	9,131	7.3	29.0	53.6	8.4	1.4	0.2	100.0	9.7	27.7	51.0	4.0	2.3	4.8	0.5	100.0	1,247
Sex																		
Male	16.2	34,090	9.9	29.8	48.7	10.4	1.1	0.2	100.0	12.0	30.1	44.3	2.7	2.6	7.8	0.4	100.0	5,520
Female	16.0	32,576	8.0	30.9	49.6	10.2	1.1	0.2	100.0	11.1	30.2	44.6	3.2	2.3	8.2	0.3	100.0	5,225
Age																		
< 12 months	22.2	13,769	9.2	30.0	50.1	8.8	1.7	0.3	100.0	9.4	23.7	35.9	2.4	3.3	24.8	0.5	100.0	3,056
12-23 months	22.8	12,598	8.9	29.6	50.5	10.2	0.8	0.1	100.0	13.5	29.8	46.9	3.5	3.0	3.0	0.3	100.0	2,870
24-35 months	16.3	12,943	9.7	31.3	46.4	11.5	0.9	0.2	100.0	13.0	32.8	47.6	3.2	2.5	0.6	0.3	100.0	2,111
36-47 months	11.5	14,052	7.7	30.7	49.5	10.6	1.1	0.4	100.0	10.7	36.0	49.5	2.2	1.0	0.3	0.2	100.0	1,619
48-59 months	8.2	13,305	8.6	30.7	47.4	12.0	0.8	0.4	100.0	11.0	35.3	48.7	3.8	0.8	0.1	0.3	100.0	1,089
Mother's education																		
None/Preschool	18.3	34,800	8.9	31.2	49.1	9.3	1.3	0.2	100.0	11.5	30.2	45.1	2.3	2.0	8.5	0.4	100.0	6,366
Primary	15.9	12,001	8.1	29.8	49.5	11.4	1.0	0.2	100.0	12.1	30.3	42.9	3.9	3.2	7.2	0.3	100.0	1,905
Middle	14.1	6,074	7.9	30.1	48.8	12.0	1.1	0.1	100.0	9.7	29.3	44.7	3.7	3.9	8.3	0.4	100.0	858
Secondary	12.1	7,577	11.9	28.4	47.8	10.4	1.1	0.5	100.0	11.9	30.7	41.9	3.4	3.5	8.2	0.5	100.0	919
Higher	11.2	6,208	8.9	26.8	50.3	13.6	0.1	0.2	100.0	12.4	29.5	46.0	4.6	1.8	5.6	0.2	100.0	697
Missing/DK	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.0	0
Punjab	16.1	66,666	8.9	30.3	49.1	10.3	1.1	0.2	100.0	11.6	30.2	44.5	3.0	2.5	8.0	0.3	100.0	10,745

Table CH.5: Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Had diarrhoea in last two weeks	Number of children age 0-59 months	Drinking practices during diarrhoea:							Eating practices during diarrhoea:								Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea
			Given much less to drink	Given somewhat less to drink	Given about the same to drink	Given more to drink	Given nothing to drink	Missing /DK	Total	Given much less to eat	Given somewhat less to eat	Given about the same to eat	Given more to eat	Stopped food	Had never been given food	Missing /DK	Total	
Punjab	16.1	66,666	8.9	30.3	49.1	10.3	1.1	0.2	100.0	11.6	30.2	44.5	3.0	2.5	8.0	0.3	100.0	10,745
Wealth index quintiles																		
Lowest	21.6	15,459	8.7	32.4	50.2	7.7	0.8	0.1	100.0	13.1	29.1	45.4	1.5	1.6	9.1	0.2	100.0	3,337
Second	17.9	13,421	9.0	31.0	48.0	10.7	1.1	0.2	100.0	11.0	31.6	44.2	2.6	2.5	7.8	0.3	100.0	2,401
Middle	14.9	13,018	8.7	27.1	52.5	10.5	1.0	0.2	100.0	10.5	28.6	45.3	3.4	3.0	8.4	0.8	100.0	1,936
Fourth	13.2	12,808	8.2	29.2	48.0	12.5	1.7	0.5	100.0	10.1	31.0	43.5	4.5	3.2	7.2	0.4	100.0	1,691
Highest	11.5	11,961	10.6	30.1	44.9	12.9	1.3	0.2	100.0	12.1	31.2	42.6	4.8	2.8	6.2	0.2	100.0	1,381
Division																		
Bahawalpur	22.8	7,041	8.1	17.3	55.9	17.7	0.9	0.2	100.0	14.9	18.5	50.8	3.0	1.7	10.9	0.2	100.0	1,605
D.G.Khan	23.8	8,057	11.0	47.5	39.3	0.9	1.2	0.0	100.0	15.1	40.9	34.7	0.7	1.8	6.9	0.0	100.0	1,915
Faisalabad	14.6	9,386	5.4	34.1	56.0	3.8	0.5	0.1	100.0	6.4	34.2	49.6	2.0	1.2	6.3	0.4	100.0	1,373
Gujranwala	10.9	10,390	10.1	26.7	52.7	8.9	1.2	0.4	100.0	10.3	25.6	45.2	6.9	3.1	8.1	0.7	100.0	1,133
Lahore	13.0	9,656	12.7	35.4	42.1	7.2	2.5	0.1	100.0	14.2	32.9	40.3	2.8	2.4	7.2	0.2	100.0	1,257
Multan	16.9	7,454	8.1	29.4	50.8	10.9	0.5	0.3	100.0	8.7	31.2	43.4	2.2	5.0	8.5	1.1	100.0	1,259
Rawalpindi	12.9	4,891	9.4	18.5	40.8	29.5	1.4	0.4	100.0	9.2	30.6	40.4	5.4	4.7	9.3	0.4	100.0	629
Sahiwal	14.0	5,148	10.2	22.8	52.3	14.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	13.3	22.5	52.2	4.5	0.8	6.7	0.0	100.0	723
Sargodha	18.3	4,642	4.3	24.3	53.5	15.8	1.2	0.7	100.0	8.0	28.1	49.4	2.5	3.2	8.5	0.4	100.0	852
District																		
Bahawalpur	28.0	2,170	5.2	18.5	63.5	12.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	14.2	19.2	50.9	1.5	2.5	11.8	0.2	100.0	607
B. Nagar	33.3	1,944	7.7	12.8	49.8	28.3	0.9	0.6	100.0	15.8	15.5	51.0	5.0	0.6	11.7	0.5	100.0	647
RY Khan	12.0	2,928	13.8	23.4	53.9	7.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	14.6	22.8	50.2	2.0	2.4	7.9	0.0	100.0	351
DG Khan	20.2	1,598	3.1	35.3	60.1	0.6	0.8	0.0	100.0	2.3	32.5	61.5	0.0	2.2	1.5	0.0	100.0	323
Layyah	23.0	1,556	5.6	43.3	47.7	1.6	1.8	0.0	100.0	13.7	40.4	30.8	1.9	2.3	10.9	0.0	100.0	358
M. Garh	26.0	3,614	11.9	56.3	29.9	0.7	1.1	0.0	100.0	17.3	46.5	27.4	0.5	1.1	7.2	0.0	100.0	941
Rajanpur	22.7	1,290	23.5	38.1	36.2	1.1	1.0	0.1	100.0	23.8	32.8	33.3	0.5	2.8	6.8	0.0	100.0	293
Punjab	16.1	66,666	8.9	30.3	49.1	10.3	1.1	0.2	100.0	11.6	30.2	44.5	3.0	2.5	8.0	0.3	100.0	10,745

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Had diarrhoea in last two weeks	Number of children age 0-59 months	Drinking practices during diarrhoea:							Eating practices during diarrhoea:								Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea
			Given much less to drink	Given somewhat less to drink	Given about the same to drink	Given more to drink	Given nothing to drink	Missing /DK	Total	Given much less to eat	Given somewhat less to eat	Given about the same to eat	Given more to eat	Stopped food	Had never been given food	Missing ng /DK	Total	
Punjab	16.1	66,666	8.9	30.3	49.1	10.3	1.1	0.2	100.0	11.6	30.2	44.5	3.0	2.5	8.0	0.3	100.0	10,745
Faisalabad	10.6	4,782	8.7	39.8	46.6	4.2	0.6	0.1	100.0	10.7	39.8	38.7	3.2	1.8	5.6	0.2	100.0	507
Chiniot	14.9	964	6.3	13.7	69.8	9.5	0.8	0.0	100.0	4.3	15.5	64.7	2.7	0.7	12.2	0.0	100.0	144
Jhang	25.0	2,172	2.9	30.5	64.4	1.9	0.0	0.2	100.0	3.8	30.9	58.9	0.9	0.3	5.0	0.2	100.0	543
TT Singh	12.1	1,469	3.2	45.5	46.1	3.7	1.6	0.0	100.0	3.3	43.2	39.9	1.8	2.3	7.7	1.8	100.0	178
Gujranwala	10.2	3,357	4.1	31.3	54.3	9.1	0.8	0.4	100.0	3.5	25.7	47.0	15.6	2.4	5.5	0.2	100.0	342
Gujrat	13.8	1,800	12.7	24.1	55.2	6.4	0.9	0.8	100.0	15.1	21.6	43.3	1.7	4.2	12.7	1.5	100.0	249
Hafizabad	26.3	707	16.1	36.7	44.0	2.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	14.7	27.8	50.5	4.1	0.8	2.1	0.0	100.0	186
M. Bahaudin	4.2	1,224	10.0	18.1	49.6	22.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.4	31.7	37.0	12.7	0.0	14.9	1.4	100.0	52
Narowal	4.4	1,094	6.6	10.8	74.8	3.6	3.6	0.6	100.0	7.0	12.8	64.4	5.6	2.9	7.4	0.0	100.0	48
Sialkot	11.6	2,208	11.9	20.5	50.8	13.9	2.5	0.5	100.0	13.7	29.1	39.1	1.6	5.3	10.3	1.0	100.0	256
Lahore	14.0	5,122	13.9	37.3	39.3	6.7	2.8	0.0	100.0	15.9	37.7	35.6	3.2	2.7	4.9	0.0	100.0	718
Kasur	13.0	2,011	6.6	31.2	49.3	11.5	1.3	0.1	100.0	7.8	26.1	55.3	1.0	1.1	8.1	0.6	100.0	261
N. Sahib	7.4	861	8.3	40.4	44.6	4.2	2.4	0.0	100.0	16.9	25.5	36.6	2.5	2.5	15.4	0.6	100.0	63
Sheikhupura	12.9	1,662	17.4	32.6	42.4	4.8	2.5	0.3	100.0	15.9	27.0	39.1	3.6	2.8	11.6	0.0	100.0	214
Multan	23.9	2,929	5.6	23.7	54.3	16.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	7.2	28.2	47.6	2.6	7.0	7.2	0.2	100.0	700
Khanewal	7.5	1,835	3.8	28.6	57.2	8.6	1.0	0.8	100.0	5.2	24.2	36.3	2.3	7.9	16.3	7.8	100.0	138
Lodhran	10.8	857	9.6	32.9	53.0	4.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	8.5	26.9	61.6	0.8	0.0	2.2	0.0	100.0	93
Vehari	17.9	1,832	14.9	40.7	40.1	2.7	1.1	0.4	100.0	13.4	41.7	32.2	1.7	1.0	9.5	0.4	100.0	328
Sahiwal	14.8	1,434	15.6	23.6	31.0	29.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	17.2	31.3	34.1	9.9	0.6	6.9	0.0	100.0	212
Pakpattan	20.4	1,270	7.3	16.5	70.8	4.6	0.8	0.0	100.0	8.8	13.7	64.3	3.1	0.6	9.5	0.0	100.0	259
Okara	10.3	2,444	8.6	28.7	51.2	10.5	1.1	0.0	100.0	14.6	24.2	55.1	1.4	1.0	3.7	0.0	100.0	252
Punjab	16.1	66,666	8.9	30.3	49.1	10.3	1.1	0.2	100.0	11.6	30.2	44.5	3.0	2.5	8.0	0.3	100.0	10,745

Table CH.5: Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Had diarrhoea in last two weeks	Number of children age 0-59 months	Drinking practices during diarrhoea:							Eating practices during diarrhoea:								Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea
			Given much less to drink	Given somewhat less to drink	Given about the same to drink	Given more to drink	Given nothing to drink	Missing /DK	Total	Given much less to eat	Given some what less to eat	Given about the same to eat	Given more to eat	Stopped food	Had never been given food	Missing /DK	Total	
Punjab	16.1	66,666	8.9	30.3	49.1	10.3	1.1	0.2	100.0	11.6	30.2	44.5	3.0	2.5	8.0	0.3	100.0	10,745
Rawalpindi	12.6	2,508	9.6	12.8	42.4	32.8	2.4	0.0	100.0	6.0	23.4	45.8	8.2	4.9	11.7	0.0	100.0	316
Attock	17.4	908	13.1	19.5	37.2	28.9	0.0	1.3	100.0	15.5	38.5	33.5	2.1	2.3	6.8	1.3	100.0	158
Chakwal	9.9	717	6.1	42.4	49.6	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.9	41.1	47.6	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	100.0	71
Jhelum	11.1	758	4.6	17.8	34.3	41.3	1.3	0.8	100.0	11.6	33.5	27.0	5.5	12.1	9.6	0.8	100.0	84
Sargodha	19.2	2,246	3.0	23.5	57.5	15.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	6.1	30.6	49.1	1.2	4.3	8.7	0.0	100.0	431
Bhakkar	26.5	913	8.2	32.5	37.2	19.2	1.4	1.6	100.0	13.2	31.8	37.8	1.0	2.9	13.0	0.3	100.0	242
Khushab	13.8	750	3.1	12.0	64.8	14.5	4.2	1.4	100.0	5.4	13.7	67.9	6.1	1.5	3.3	2.1	100.0	104
Mianwali	10.3	734	1.7	19.9	68.1	6.4	2.6	1.4	100.0	5.3	21.3	62.9	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	75
Punjab	16.1	66,666	8.9	30.3	49.1	10.3	1.1	0.2	100.0	11.6	30.2	44.5	3.0	2.5	8.0	0.3	100.0	10,745

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

Table CH.6: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding, and percentage of children with diarrhoea who received other treatments, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS or recommended homemade fluids or increased fluids)	ORT with continued feeding [1]	Pill or syrup Anti-biotic	Pill or syrup Anti-motility	Pill or syrup Zinc	Pill or syrup Other	Pill or syrup Un-known	Injection Anti-biotic	Injection Non-antibiotic	Injection Un-known	Intravenous	Home remedy/ Herbal medicine	Other	Not given any treatment or drug	Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea
Punjab	35.7	40.1	30.2	12.6	44.0	1.9	0.9	34.5	6.6	0.2	13.2	0.5	2.0	2.9	14.4	10,745
Area of residence																
Rural	34.9	38.8	28.9	11.6	43.9	1.6	0.7	34.2	6.7	0.2	14.3	0.6	2.3	2.9	15.0	8,207
All Urban	38.5	44.1	34.3	15.9	44.3	2.9	1.5	35.2	6.1	0.2	9.8	0.4	1.0	2.9	12.5	2,538
Major Cities	42.0	47.8	35.9	16.3	42.2	2.6	2.1	38.3	6.6	0.0	9.7	0.1	0.9	2.5	12.4	1,291
Other Urban	34.9	40.4	32.6	15.6	46.4	3.2	0.8	32.0	5.6	0.4	9.9	0.7	1.1	3.4	12.6	1,247
Sex																
Male	35.2	39.6	30.2	12.7	43.7	1.6	0.9	35.3	6.6	0.2	13.3	0.6	2.0	3.1	14.5	5,520
Female	36.3	40.6	30.2	12.5	44.2	2.1	0.8	33.6	6.6	0.2	13.1	0.4	2.0	2.6	14.3	5,225
Age																
< 12 months	34.5	38.4	23.9	13.1	42.9	1.9	0.8	34.4	7.0	0.1	12.9	0.6	2.3	2.7	15.3	3,056
12-23 months	37.0	40.4	31.3	13.3	46.3	1.9	1.0	36.5	6.8	0.3	14.0	0.9	1.4	3.0	11.7	2,870
24-35 months	37.9	43.2	34.4	10.6	44.6	2.0	0.9	33.1	6.7	0.1	12.7	0.4	1.9	2.7	14.1	2,111
36-47 months	32.9	38.5	32.3	13.3	40.7	1.6	0.6	34.4	6.0	0.1	12.5	0.2	2.0	3.2	16.1	1,619
48-59 months	35.9	40.1	33.5	12.0	44.5	1.7	0.9	32.1	5.4	0.1	14.0	0.2	3.0	3.0	17.1	1,089
Mother's education																
None/Preschool	32.9	36.7	27.5	9.6	43.5	1.3	0.6	36.4	5.8	0.2	15.2	0.5	2.3	2.9	15.9	6,366
Primary	37.6	41.4	31.1	14.7	43.8	2.0	1.1	32.6	6.8	0.3	11.6	0.6	1.9	2.5	14.1	1,905
Middle	38.3	44.7	34.4	18.6	44.8	2.1	1.4	31.4	8.0	0.2	10.4	0.7	1.8	3.8	11.5	858
Secondary	41.9	47.6	35.6	18.1	44.4	3.3	1.1	32.5	7.9	0.2	10.2	0.6	1.7	3.2	10.9	919
Higher	45.2	51.7	40.4	19.2	47.1	4.4	1.7	28.0	10.0	0.1	7.1	0.3	1.1	2.3	9.8	697
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Wealth index quintiles																
Lowest	30.3	33.6	24.2	8.5	43.4	1.2	0.3	36.8	6.3	0.1	16.1	0.4	2.7	2.9	16.9	3,337
Second	35.7	40.6	31.0	9.8	44.8	1.3	0.8	34.0	5.9	0.3	13.5	0.6	2.5	2.6	15.2	2,401
Middle	37.6	40.9	30.8	14.0	43.4	2.0	1.1	34.2	6.1	0.4	13.2	0.7	1.9	3.3	13.7	1,936
Fourth	39.1	44.3	34.2	15.4	46.0	3.3	0.8	34.5	7.6	0.2	11.3	0.7	1.2	2.7	11.3	1,691
Highest	42.1	48.5	37.3	21.9	42.3	2.7	2.0	29.8	7.7	0.0	8.2	0.3	0.8	3.0	12.0	1,381
Punjab	35.7	40.1	30.2	12.6	44.0	1.9	0.9	34.5	6.6	0.2	13.2	0.5	2.0	2.9	14.4	10,745

Table CH.6: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding, and percentage of children with diarrhoea who received other treatments, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS or recommended homemade fluids or increased fluids)	ORT with continued feeding [1]	Pill or syrup					Injection				Home remedy/ Herbal medicine	Other	Not given any treatment or drug	Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea
				Anti-biotic	Anti-motility	Zinc	Other	Un-known	Anti-biotic	Non-antibiotic	Un-known	Intravenous				
Punjab	35.7	40.1	30.2	12.6	44.0	1.9	0.9	34.5	6.6	0.2	13.2	0.5	2.0	2.9	14.4	10,745
Division																
Bahawalpur	34.4	37.3	24.1	15.2	48.6	1.0	0.6	25.4	6.1	0.1	9.0	0.4	1.3	2.2	18.2	1,605
D.G.Khan	37.7	40.7	31.7	8.6	45.1	1.9	1.3	34.1	10.6	0.1	14.9	0.6	4.7	2.9	16.5	1,915
Faisalabad	27.6	30.8	25.5	10.5	40.8	1.4	0.7	50.2	7.0	0.6	22.2	0.5	2.5	2.5	10.8	1,373
Gujranwala	37.9	45.0	35.8	18.4	47.8	4.5	1.2	22.5	8.9	0.1	8.6	0.8	1.7	1.8	13.7	1,133
Lahore	34.4	40.2	29.7	21.2	36.1	3.0	1.0	32.9	4.2	0.0	12.0	0.6	0.9	3.3	15.3	1,257
Multan	38.6	42.9	31.0	7.0	41.3	1.8	0.9	48.2	4.5	0.2	16.3	0.6	1.0	3.2	12.8	1,259
Rawalpindi	47.1	52.1	40.3	17.7	49.5	1.3	1.5	19.5	9.7	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.7	5.9	11.5	629
Sahiwal	33.6	41.2	29.9	7.0	41.4	1.0	0.0	37.6	2.3	0.0	21.9	1.3	1.5	1.2	14.6	723
Sargodha	35.3	38.1	30.7	8.7	46.5	0.5	0.0	33.3	2.9	0.4	5.1	0.0	1.7	4.2	12.8	852
District																
Bahawalpur	33.8	38.3	24.5	10.4	62.4	0.2	0.3	15.1	2.8	0.0	7.1	0.3	2.4	2.5	16.6	607
B. Nagar	40.5	42.2	27.7	20.4	40.8	1.8	0.4	31.7	10.0	0.0	6.7	0.3	0.4	1.9	18.5	647
RY Khan	24.1	26.5	16.7	14.1	39.2	0.9	1.8	31.6	4.4	0.4	16.5	0.8	0.8	2.0	20.2	351
DG Khan	56.4	57.2	55.6	5.4	69.9	0.1	0.0	21.8	3.6	0.0	10.7	2.8	3.9	5.0	12.4	323
Layyah	36.5	40.5	31.9	2.2	36.1	0.7	1.0	35.9	0.1	0.0	7.1	0.0	2.8	1.9	21.6	358
M. Garh	31.9	34.7	26.3	7.4	38.4	3.1	2.2	35.2	16.7	0.2	17.6	0.1	6.8	3.1	17.3	941
Rajanpur	37.0	42.0	22.1	23.7	50.1	1.6	0.2	41.8	11.3	0.0	20.6	0.1	1.5	1.2	12.1	293
Faisalabad	38.7	42.1	33.3	14.2	43.2	2.0	0.7	42.5	6.8	0.9	23.6	0.4	1.6	2.2	11.1	507
Chiniot	24.1	32.9	27.0	1.8	32.5	0.7	1.1	50.5	2.9	0.0	21.1	0.0	6.1	2.0	12.1	144
Jhang	20.5	22.2	19.9	4.5	38.5	0.6	0.7	63.4	6.0	0.2	26.2	0.8	2.8	2.0	8.4	543
TT Singh	20.4	23.5	19.1	25.9	47.6	2.5	0.0	31.3	13.8	1.6	6.8	0.0	0.9	4.9	15.9	178
Punjab	35.7	40.1	30.2	12.6	44.0	1.9	0.9	34.5	6.6	0.2	13.2	0.5	2.0	2.9	14.4	10,745

[1] MICS indicator 3.8

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Table CH.6: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding, and percentage of children with diarrhoea who received other treatments, MICS Punjab, 2011.

| | ORS or increased fluids | ORT (ORS or recommended homemade fluids or increased fluids) | ORT with continued feeding [1] | Children with diarrhoea who received | | | | | | | | | Home remedy/ Herbal medicine | Other | Not given any treatment or drug | Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea |
| | | | | Pill or syrup | | | | | Injection | | | | | | | |
				Anti-biotic	Anti-motility	Zinc	Other	Un-known	Anti-biotic	Non-antibiotic	Un-known	Intravenous				
Punjab	35.7	40.1	30.2	12.6	44.0	1.9	0.9	34.5	6.6	0.2	13.2	0.5	2.0	2.9	14.4	10,745
Gujranwala	36.7	43.7	39.1	8.7	45.0	6.9	1.2	24.3	9.5	0.0	5.6	1.2	1.5	1.4	14.0	342
Gujrat	34.5	37.9	27.2	19.5	60.7	2.4	0.6	19.4	0.7	0.0	5.0	0.5	1.9	1.1	13.6	249
Hafizabad	37.9	45.1	37.0	33.1	44.4	2.8	2.4	24.1	19.3	0.6	9.3	0.3	3.4	5.2	13.2	186
M. Bahaudin	36.7	43.7	38.3	14.9	46.2	0.8	0.0	33.7	8.7	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	9.8	52
Narowal	30.9	39.9	32.3	5.6	39.7	2.8	1.5	28.6	10.9	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.2	2.1	21.5	48
Sialkot	44.3	54.8	38.9	22.8	43.2	5.8	1.3	18.6	8.2	0.0	17.8	1.1	0.9	1.1	13.2	256
Lahore	37.8	43.4	32.6	27.2	31.4	3.4	1.5	35.4	3.1	0.0	11.0	0.6	0.8	2.9	14.1	718
Kasur	23.9	27.3	23.5	11.7	34.5	1.7	0.2	32.4	2.3	0.0	14.5	1.3	0.6	1.6	25.3	261
N. Sahib	48.2	55.6	33.6	14.8	61.5	8.6	0.0	29.6	6.4	0.0	13.7	0.0	0.8	4.1	4.5	63
Sheikhupura	32.2	40.3	26.5	14.6	45.9	1.7	0.6	26.1	9.7	0.0	11.7	0.0	1.6	6.5	10.0	214
Multan	40.1	43.9	31.7	3.0	36.4	0.9	0.4	54.9	6.1	0.0	14.9	0.5	0.8	2.5	11.5	700
Khanewal	51.2	61.3	39.8	18.5	43.1	5.4	0.0	43.7	5.5	0.5	34.7	2.6	3.1	9.8	7.5	138
Lodhran	49.7	57.4	48.5	17.9	36.5	6.1	0.0	48.0	2.2	2.2	11.8	1.2	1.8	0.3	7.9	93
Vehari	27.2	29.1	20.9	7.6	52.4	0.9	2.6	35.9	1.3	0.1	12.9	0.0	0.1	2.7	19.2	328
Sahiwal	53.5	61.7	44.1	15.9	43.2	0.0	0.0	34.3	4.4	0.0	35.8	2.3	2.3	0.3	6.7	212
Pakpattan	25.4	34.1	26.3	1.8	51.1	0.8	0.0	29.9	1.6	0.0	13.0	1.4	1.2	1.7	20.5	259
Okara	25.3	31.1	21.7	4.7	30.0	2.0	0.0	48.1	1.3	0.0	19.3	0.2	1.2	1.6	15.2	252
Rawalpindi	48.1	53.7	43.7	22.7	51.3	1.1	3.1	12.7	13.6	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.1	4.4	10.7	316
Attock	53.1	55.3	41.1	10.3	68.4	0.6	0.0	6.4	9.1	0.0	9.9	0.0	1.3	2.5	13.1	158
Chakwal	17.7	30.8	26.1	14.2	7.3	1.0	0.0	60.5	1.6	0.0	11.0	0.0	1.4	6.8	14.1	71
Jhelum	56.8	58.3	38.0	15.8	42.6	3.1	0.0	35.0	3.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.6	17.1	9.2	84
Sargodha	33.9	37.3	31.3	9.1	35.7	0.6	0.0	39.2	3.4	0.5	4.0	0.0	0.7	3.1	13.8	431
Bhakkar	36.0	38.2	24.9	10.0	59.1	0.7	0.0	16.7	1.5	0.3	4.0	0.0	2.4	7.4	12.6	242
Khushab	26.4	29.3	26.4	3.1	41.7	0.0	0.0	46.6	1.0	0.0	13.4	0.0	2.6	3.0	14.8	104
Mianwali	53.6	54.1	52.1	9.8	74.0	0.0	0.0	34.8	6.8	0.5	3.1	0.0	3.8	2.2	4.7	75
Punjab	35.7	40.1	30.2	12.6	44.0	1.9	0.9	34.5	6.6	0.2	13.2	0.5	2.0	2.9	14.4	10,745

[1] MICS indicator 3.8

Table CH.7: Care seeking for suspected pneumonia and antibiotic use during suspected pneumonia

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the last two weeks who were taken to a health provider and percentage of children who were given antibiotics, MICS Punjab, 2011.

| | Had suspected pneumonia in the last two weeks | Number of children age 0-59 months | Children with suspected pneumonia who were taken to | | | | | | | | | | | | Percentage of children with suspected pneumonia who received antibiotics in the last two weeks | Number of children age 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia |
| | | | Public Sources | | | Private Sources | | | | Relative / Friend | Other Sources | | Other | Any appropriate provider [1] | | |
			Government hospital	Government health centre	Other public	Private hospital / clinic	Private physician	Private pharmacy	Other private medical		Medical store	Traditional practitioner				
Punjab	3.0	66,666	16.6	2.0	0.2	16.8	45.0	1.7	0.3	0.7	3.9	6.2	0.8	77.4	82.5	2,013
Area of residence																
Rural	3.3	48,352	16.4	2.5	0.1	16.7	43.1	1.8	0.3	0.7	3.7	6.5	0.8	76.2	82.5	1,582
All Urban	2.4	18,314	17.3	0.2	0.4	17.4	52.0	1.4	0.3	0.5	4.7	5.0	0.9	82.1	82.8	431
Major Cities	2.2	9,183	17.5	0.5	0.0	19.2	54.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	5.1	1.3	82.3	80.7	198
Other Urban	2.6	9,131	17.0	0.0	0.7	15.8	50.2	1.7	0.6	0.9	4.5	5.0	0.6	81.8	84.7	233
Sex																
Male	3.2	34,090	17.0	1.6	0.1	16.6	45.5	1.3	0.3	1.0	3.8	7.1	1.0	77.6	83.1	1,096
Female	2.8	32,576	16.1	2.6	0.3	17.1	44.5	2.3	0.2	0.3	4.1	5.0	0.7	77.2	81.9	917
Age																
<12 months	3.9	13,769	16.0	2.6	0.1	19.2	43.9	0.3	0.5	0.2	3.2	5.2	0.2	78.9	81.1	537
12-23 months	3.3	12,598	17.1	1.2	0.3	18.7	46.6	1.7	0.2	1.3	3.8	5.7	0.8	80.2	84.0	415
24-35 months	3.0	12,943	16.4	2.5	0.5	13.5	42.4	2.7	0.2	0.5	4.1	9.1	0.9	73.1	82.2	389
36-47 months	2.5	14,052	16.6	1.7	0.0	17.9	46.2	3.4	0.4	0.3	3.9	5.7	1.5	77.5	82.9	344
48-59 months	2.5	13,305	17.3	2.1	0.0	13.4	46.6	1.2	0.0	1.2	5.3	5.3	1.2	76.4	83.1	327
Mother's education																
None/Preschool	3.7	34,800	16.0	2.6	0.0	14.3	44.2	2.4	0.1	0.8	4.8	6.9	0.7	74.4	82.9	1,271
Primary	2.7	12,001	19.1	0.6	1.1	21.8	45.5	0.7	1.0	0.6	1.4	4.8	1.6	82.7	80.8	329
Middle	2.5	6,074	19.1	0.7	0.0	17.0	42.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	3.4	6.9	0.2	77.7	84.2	153
Secondary	2.1	7,577	18.8	1.8	0.0	23.6	47.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	4.4	4.2	1.7	86.1	80.8	157
Higher	1.7	6,208	9.3	2.1	0.0	21.8	55.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	2.6	0.0	84.0	83.3	103
Missing/DK	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Wealth index quintiles																
Lowest	4.2	15,459	15.6	2.2	0.0	15.8	42.6	1.9	0.0	1.3	4.9	4.8	1.0	73.6	82.3	654
Second	3.8	13,421	16.8	3.8	0.1	14.4	41.3	2.7	0.3	0.5	5.2	9.1	0.7	72.7	81.2	511
Middle	2.7	13,018	19.6	1.2	1.0	18.9	44.4	1.0	0.1	0.0	2.9	7.2	0.6	82.8	85.5	345
Fourth	2.5	12,808	15.9	0.9	0.0	17.3	51.3	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.9	5.0	1.2	82.8	84.1	315
Highest	1.6	11,961	15.1	0.0	0.0	22.4	53.9	0.4	0.2	0.3	4.3	2.8	0.5	84.3	79.0	189
Punjab	3.0	66,666	16.6	2.0	0.2	16.8	45.0	1.7	0.3	0.7	3.9	6.2	0.8	77.4	82.5	2,013

Table CH.7: Care seeking for suspected pneumonia and antibiotic use during suspected pneumonia

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the last two weeks who were taken to a health provider and percentage of children who were given antibiotics, MICS Punjab, 2011.

| | Had suspected pneumonia in the last two weeks | Number of children age 0-59 months | Children with suspected pneumonia who were taken to | | | | | | | | | | | Any appropriate provider [1] | Percentage of children with suspected pneumonia who received antibiotics in the last two weeks | Number of children age 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia |
| | | | Public Sources | | | Private Sources | | | | Other Sources | | | | | | |
			Government hospital	Government health centre	Other public	Private hospital / clinic	Private physician	Private pharmacy	Other private medical	Relative / Friend	Medical store	Traditional practitioner	Other			
Punjab	3.0	66,666	16.6	2.0	0.2	16.8	45.0	1.7	0.3	0.7	3.9	6.2	0.8	77.4	82.5	2,013
Division																
Bahawalpur	4.6	7,041	22.1	1.3	0.3	17.1	40.7	1.5	0.0	1.0	7.2	3.6	0.5	74.4	82.3	321
D.G.Khan	5.9	8,057	11.7	3.0	0.0	17.1	46.5	3.2	0.0	1.5	3.7	6.6	0.8	74.6	86.1	472
Faisalabad	3.0	9,386	18.8	2.7	0.4	8.9	52.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	2.7	10.6	0.9	80.8	87.2	284
Gujranwala	2.1	10,390	13.3	0.2	0.7	17.3	42.2	4.0	0.8	0.0	0.5	12.9	0.6	71.4	77.3	218
Lahore	1.8	9,656	14.3	2.1	0.0	9.6	51.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	7.0	5.1	1.8	74.8	77.4	176
Multan	2.0	7,454	20.8	4.2	0.0	18.1	45.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.9	3.9	1.7	86.7	84.2	151
Rawalpindi	1.5	4,891	12.0	2.2	0.0	37.1	37.7	0.0	1.6	0.0	3.7	0.3	0.0	89.9	75.8	73
Sahiwal	3.0	5,148	26.5	1.0	0.0	27.0	36.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.1	0.0	88.1	79.6	157
Sargodha	3.5	4,642	11.6	1.0	0.0	16.5	43.8	1.7	0.3	1.3	4.5	3.8	1.2	72.3	81.4	163
District																
Bahawalpur	4.7	2,170	18.1	0.0	0.0	7.8	50.2	0.7	0.0	2.2	9.7	9.1	0.0	66.7	79.6	102
B. Nagar	6.6	1,944	29.7	0.0	0.7	26.0	28.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	1.0	78.7	81.4	128
RY Khan	3.1	2,928	15.9	4.4	0.0	15.0	47.0	4.5	0.0	1.0	6.5	2.6	0.2	76.9	86.8	91
DG Khan	3.6	1,598	18.7	4.2	0.0	26.6	38.2	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.7	90.3	57
Layyah	5.5	1,556	12.1	1.8	0.0	15.1	45.4	4.6	0.0	3.2	0.4	0.0	2.0	68.5	73.0	86
M. Garh	6.3	3,614	11.0	4.6	0.0	21.2	31.4	4.8	0.0	1.5	6.6	13.4	0.8	63.7	86.1	227
Rajanpur	7.9	1,290	9.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	85.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.9	0.2	96.4	94.6	102
Faisalabad	2.5	4,782	20.7	0.0	0.0	12.2	54.4	0.6	0.9	0.2	1.5	10.2	0.8	84.6	90.2	118
Chiniot	1.4	964	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Jhang	5.3	2,172	23.1	6.6	1.0	3.2	54.3	1.2	0.0	0.8	3.5	2.5	0.9	86.0	86.3	115
TT Singh	2.6	1,469	(6.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(12.4)	(47.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(29.6)	(1.7)	(61.9)	(87.8)	38
Gujranwala	1.8	3,357	15.7	0.6	0.0	11.9	43.6	5.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	13.0	0.0	70.9	88.0	61
Gujrat	0.6	1,800	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Hafizabad	4.4	707	(30.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.0)	(22.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(27.5)	(0.0)	(62.5)	(62.5)	31
M. Bahaudin	1.1	1,224	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Narowal	1.3	1,094	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Sialkot	3.9	2,208	7.0	0.0	1.9	16.4	46.4	2.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	13.2	1.3	70.7	68.4	86
Punjab	3.0	66,666	16.6	2.0	0.2	16.8	45.0	1.7	0.3	0.7	3.9	6.2	0.8	77.4	82.5	2,013

Table CH.7: Care seeking for suspected pneumonia and antibiotic use during suspected pneumonia

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the last two weeks who were taken to a health provider and percentage of children who were given antibiotics, MICS Punjab, 2011.

| | Had suspected pneumonia in the last two weeks | Number of children age 0-59 months | Children with suspected pneumonia who were taken to | | | | | | | | | | | Any appropriate provider [1] | Percentage of children with suspected pneumonia who received antibiotics in the last two weeks | Number of children age 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia |
| | | | Public Sources | | | Private Sources | | | | Other Sources | | | | | | |
			Government hospital	Government health centre	Other public	Private hospital / clinic	Private physician	Private pharmacy	Other private medical	Relative / Friend	Medical store	Traditional practitioner	Other			
Punjab	3.0	66,666	16.6	2.0	0.2	16.8	45.0	1.7	0.3	0.7	3.9	6.2	0.8	77.4	82.5	2,013
Lahore	1.7	5,122	16.5	0.0	0.0	6.1	64.2	0.0	1.5	0.0	3.3	1.9	0.0	82.1	87.2	85
Kasur	3.0	2,011	10.7	0.0	0.0	14.0	35.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.6	11.9	4.0	58.3	71.2	61
N. Sahib	1.2	861	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Sheikhupura	1.2	1,662	(13.6)	(19.0)	(0.0)	(11.5)	(37.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.3)	(0.0)	(3.9)	(81.1)	(52.9)	20
Multan	3.1	2,929	16.0	3.3	0.0	11.5	55.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.3	3.5	2.9	84.3	84.5	91
Khanewal	0.7	1,835	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Lodhran	1.9	857	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Vehari	1.7	1,832	(20.7)	(5.2)	(0.0)	(32.3)	(35.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(93.2)	(92.3)	32
Sahiwal	4.0	1,434	(29.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(36.6)	(23.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(86.7)	(75.5)	57
Pakpattan	4.0	1,270	(13.2)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(19.2)	(53.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.3)	(3.4)	(0.0)	(85.8)	(72.5)	50
Okara	2.0	2,444	(36.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(23.8)	(35.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(91.9)	(91.6)	50
Rawalpindi	0.9	2,508	(4.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(46.6)	(30.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.3)	(0.8)	(0.0)	(81.4)	(67.2)	23
Attock	2.9	908	(20.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(32.1)	(33.1)	(0.0)	(4.3)	(0.0)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(89.6)	(85.3)	27
Chakwal	0.9	717	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Jhelum	2.3	758	(8.5)	(9.1)	(0.0)	(21.6)	(61.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(97.8)	(63.7)	18
Sargodha	3.0	2,246	10.3	2.4	0.0	18.1	54.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.6	1.3	83.1	84.1	68
Bhakkar	6.6	913	14.3	0.0	0.0	6.2	37.6	2.3	0.9	2.5	3.8	6.5	1.9	58.9	70.7	60
Khushab	1.9	750	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Mianwali	2.8	734	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Punjab	3.0	66,666	16.6	2.0	0.2	16.8	45.0	1.7	0.3	0.7	3.9	6.2	0.8	77.4	82.5	2,013

[1] MICS indicator 3.9

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

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

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, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Percentage of mothers/caretakers who think that a child should be taken immediately to a health facility if the child								Mothers/caretakers who recognize the two danger signs of pneumonia	Number of mothers/caretakers of children age 0-59 months
	Is not able to drink or breastfeed	Becomes sicker	Develops a fever	Has fast breathing	Has difficulty breathing	Has blood in stool	Is drinking poorly	Has other symptoms		
Punjab	17.3	64.4	77.9	17.4	14.7	11.2	12.1	27.6	6.5	44,051
Area of residence										
Rural	17.1	63.0	77.4	16.8	14.7	12.1	12.3	26.8	6.3	31,733
All Urban	17.9	67.9	79.1	19.0	14.8	8.9	11.5	29.6	7.2	12,318
Major Cities	16.4	68.8	78.8	16.2	12.0	5.8	9.5	35.0	6.1	6,218
Other Urban	19.4	67.0	79.4	21.7	17.7	12.0	13.6	24.2	8.4	6,099
Women's education										
None/Preschool	16.9	64.3	77.6	16.5	13.9	11.6	11.8	27.5	5.4	22,569
Primary	16.6	63.0	77.9	17.2	14.9	11.1	11.9	27.5	6.8	7,940
Middle	17.7	65.0	77.8	18.8	15.5	11.6	13.1	27.3	7.9	4,057
Secondary	18.4	65.7	78.6	19.1	16.8	10.6	12.5	27.4	8.8	5,177
Higher	19.2	65.1	78.4	19.2	15.7	10.0	12.2	28.5	7.9	4,307
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintiles										
Lowest	17.4	64.8	78.6	15.0	13.0	11.6	12.6	31.3	4.3	9,795
Second	16.7	62.4	76.2	17.4	15.7	12.9	11.1	25.6	6.3	8,809
Middle	17.2	63.4	79.1	18.7	15.6	12.6	12.3	25.2	7.9	8,582
Fourth	16.9	64.6	77.1	18.3	15.5	10.6	12.4	27.5	7.4	8,627
Highest	18.6	66.7	78.4	18.0	14.0	8.2	12.0	28.0	7.1	8,237
Punjab	17.3	64.4	77.9	17.4	14.7	11.2	12.1	27.6	6.5	44,051

Table CH.8: Knowledge of the two danger signs of pneumonia

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, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Percentage of mothers/caretakers who think that a child should be taken immediately to a health facility if the child								Mothers/caretakers who recognize the two danger signs of pneumonia	Number of mothers/caretakers of children age 0-59 months
	Is not able to drink or breastfeed	Becomes sicker	Develops a fever	Has fast breathing	Has difficulty breathing	Has blood in stool	Is drinking poorly	Has other symptoms		
Punjab	17.3	64.4	77.9	17.4	14.7	11.2	12.1	27.6	6.5	44,051
Division										
Bahawalpur	9.3	55.1	78.3	11.5	9.1	8.3	11.3	40.1	3.5	4,521
D.G.Khan	29.3	62.9	80.5	17.2	15.4	17.1	18.9	32.9	4.1	5,269
Faisalabad	12.8	68.4	80.1	27.2	23.8	12.5	12.2	47.0	11.2	6,018
Gujranwala	23.4	76.5	76.2	19.7	15.1	14.7	16.7	10.6	10.8	6,790
Lahore	12.8	63.1	76.2	13.1	8.1	5.7	8.5	22.0	3.5	6,431
Multan	17.2	63.4	80.3	15.8	15.6	11.6	11.1	35.6	4.4	4,980
Rawalpindi	14.7	56.5	78.5	15.0	12.8	8.5	8.5	24.3	7.5	3,493
Sahiwal	18.9	62.7	70.3	20.0	18.2	13.4	8.3	9.6	6.2	3,396
Sargodha	14.9	60.7	78.9	13.9	13.9	7.2	8.2	22.0	5.8	3,154
District										
Bahawalpur	15.7	57.7	87.7	18.3	14.5	12.2	17.4	39.8	6.1	1,422
B. Nagar	3.5	41.8	83.4	8.2	7.4	11.3	3.4	54.7	3.7	1,231
RY Khan	8.1	61.9	67.8	8.5	6.2	3.3	11.8	30.7	1.4	1,868
DG Khan	24.9	75.4	81.3	27.6	21.1	19.1	25.4	17.4	13.2	1,048
Layyah	11.3	44.2	73.9	4.4	5.6	5.9	2.1	43.0	0.6	1,002
M. Garh	39.6	66.4	81.3	18.7	16.2	24.1	25.4	32.2	2.5	2,422
Rajanpur	26.2	59.3	85.3	15.1	18.2	7.0	11.4	42.3	1.2	796
Faisalabad	18.9	66.8	70.5	30.9	30.4	13.9	14.6	44.4	12.7	3,071
Chiniot	10.2	86.4	84.2	8.7	12.5	4.5	6.5	44.9	3.2	629
Jhang	8.0	72.6	93.5	28.8	14.0	17.0	9.3	48.8	5.1	1,379
TT Singh	1.7	55.6	89.2	25.2	24.4	6.8	12.7	54.6	20.5	938
Gujranwala	25.4	75.7	83.5	22.6	15.4	13.3	22.2	13.3	11.0	2,178
Gujrat	1.3	73.5	64.7	3.0	1.3	1.8	16.4	20.1	0.6	1,194
Hafizabad	35.7	65.3	70.1	27.0	29.6	28.0	28.6	16.7	19.5	471
M. Bahaudin	27.9	74.3	69.0	23.0	21.5	17.1	20.6	4.8	14.7	763
Narowal	27.5	72.9	76.9	20.1	8.2	5.4	3.6	1.0	5.5	705
Sialkot	30.2	86.7	79.9	24.9	21.3	26.0	9.3	4.7	16.5	1,480
Punjab	17.3	64.4	77.9	17.4	14.7	11.2	12.1	27.6	6.5	44,051

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, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Percentage of mothers/caretakers who think that a child should be taken immediately to a health facility if the child								Mothers/caretakers who recognize the two danger signs of pneumonia	Number of mothers/caretakers of children age 0-59 months
	Is not able to drink or breastfeed	Becomes sicker	Develops a fever	Has fast breathing	Has difficulty breathing	Has blood in stool	Is drinking poorly	Has other symptoms		
Punjab	17.3	64.4	77.9	17.4	14.7	11.2	12.1	27.6	6.5	44,051
Lahore	11.9	65.8	75.7	9.8	5.6	3.0	10.3	28.2	1.7	3,485
Kasur	10.3	58.9	75.6	11.5	8.5	6.3	7.0	16.3	1.6	1,284
N. Sahib	15.0	56.9	78.8	21.6	20.6	18.6	9.8	9.1	15.7	565
Sheikhupura	17.1	62.4	76.9	21.0	9.3	7.0	4.2	15.6	4.9	1,096
Multan	4.3	50.9	82.1	8.0	7.3	2.9	6.3	56.1	1.8	1,998
Khanewal	26.2	74.7	81.5	18.5	22.1	15.1	12.0	43.4	7.1	1,202
Lodhran	21.9	80.9	81.6	24.6	22.9	16.8	23.2	4.9	9.2	570
Vehari	27.5	64.5	75.5	21.9	19.5	19.9	12.5	8.6	3.8	1,209
Sahiwal	32.9	69.5	58.9	26.4	26.7	22.9	9.8	4.4	12.5	954
Pakpattan	18.9	68.0	83.4	28.3	24.0	20.8	4.7	30.4	6.8	811
Okara	10.8	56.1	70.5	12.2	10.4	4.1	9.2	2.4	2.1	1,631
Rawalpindi	16.5	53.2	77.1	10.2	9.4	6.2	4.8	27.1	4.0	1,776
Attock	6.4	56.1	80.2	14.0	9.0	0.8	10.0	20.7	3.4	654
Chakwal	31.0	89.7	85.8	45.3	34.6	31.1	21.5	0.9	31.2	520
Jhelum	3.3	35.8	74.0	3.1	7.8	3.8	6.5	41.7	1.5	543
Sargodha	3.7	46.5	83.1	4.0	4.3	0.7	2.5	24.6	0.5	1,490
Bhakkar	15.3	68.0	82.5	26.3	33.3	26.7	11.7	20.6	21.3	604
Khushab	19.8	75.1	75.4	16.9	10.8	5.4	10.9	32.9	4.9	531
Mianwali	41.3	78.3	66.4	24.6	21.8	5.2	17.8	5.1	3.9	529
Punjab	17.3	64.4	77.9	17.4	14.7	11.2	12.1	27.6	6.5	44,051

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

Table CH.9: Solid fuel use

Percent distribution of household members according to type of cooking fuel used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using solid fuels for cooking, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Household members in households using															Solid fuels for cooking [1]	Number of household members
	Electricity	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Natural gas	Biogas	Kerosene	Coal / Lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Straw / Shrubs / Grass	Animal dung	Agricultural crop residue	No food cooked in household	Other	Missing	Total		
Punjab	0.0	3.2	30.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	39.3	2.5	16.3	7.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	65.9	597,462
Area of residence																	
Rural	0.0	2.7	10.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	49.8	3.4	22.1	10.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	86.1	422,150
All Urban	0.1	4.4	77.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	14.1	0.2	2.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	17.3	175,312
Major Cities	0.1	1.7	93.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	4.8	87,576
Other Urban	0.1	7.2	62.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	24.2	0.3	3.8	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	29.7	87,736
Education of household head																	
None/Preschool	0.0	1.2	19.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	43.6	3.4	21.6	9.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	78.5	257,151
Primary	0.0	2.3	28.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	42.4	2.7	15.5	8.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	69.2	103,455
Middle	0.1	3.9	33.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	39.9	1.9	14.0	6.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	62.5	75,854
Secondary	0.1	5.7	41.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	34.2	1.3	11.5	5.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	52.4	102,597
Higher	0.1	8.4	59.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	22.7	0.6	5.1	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	32.1	57,123
Missing/DK	0.0	3.0	36.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.8	2.5	20.3	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	60.5	1,282
Wealth index quintiles																	
Lowest	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	56.9	7.2	21.3	13.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.6	119,487
Second	0.0	0.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	55.6	3.3	26.0	12.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	97.7	119,498
Middle	0.0	1.4	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	52.6	1.6	23.0	8.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	86.1	119,489
Fourth	0.1	6.9	49.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	28.9	0.4	10.5	2.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	43.1	119,492
Highest	0.1	7.5	89.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	3.2	119,495
Punjab	0.0	3.2	30.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	39.3	2.5	16.3	7.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	65.9	597,462

[1] MICS indicator 3.11

Percent distribution of household members according to type of cooking fuel used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using solid fuels for cooking, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Electricity	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Natural gas	Biogas	Kerosene	Coal / Lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Straw /Shrubs / Grass	Animal dung	Agricultural crop residue	No food cooked in household	Other	Missing	Total	Solid fuels for cooking [1]	Number of household members
Punjab	0.0	3.2	30.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	39.3	2.5	16.3	7.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	65.9	597,462
District																	
Bahawalpur	0.0	2.0	19.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.0	4.1	8.0	37.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	77.8	19,377
B. Nagar	0.0	6.4	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	24.7	7.1	15.7	45.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	92.6	16,445
RY Khan	0.0	0.4	22.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	31.7	2.6	14.5	28.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	77.1	23,676
DG Khan	0.0	1.1	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	78.6	0.4	3.2	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	85.9	11,316
Layyah	0.0	3.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	85.3	2.1	3.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.7	12,109
M. Garh	0.0	0.8	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	89.5	1.5	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	93.1	28,227
Rajanpur	0.0	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	84.5	6.1	1.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.0	8,617
Faisalabad	0.0	2.1	48.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	31.6	2.5	9.7	5.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	49.5	44,235
Chiniot	0.0	1.2	23.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	41.0	1.7	28.5	3.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	74.8	8,362
Jhang	0.0	1.8	9.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	42.8	31.9	12.8	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.3	16,901
TT Singh	0.0	1.2	23.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	61.8	0.5	11.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	75.4	12,847
Gujranwala	0.1	3.3	63.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	6.7	0.1	25.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	32.9	29,955
Gujrat	0.0	13.1	35.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	27.6	0.3	19.3	4.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	51.5	16,540
Hafizabad	0.0	0.7	37.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	20.0	0.1	40.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	61.4	6,534
M. Bahaudin	0.0	4.7	7.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	52.3	0.2	35.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.1	11,601
Narowal	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	20.5	0.7	70.4	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.4	9,934
Sialkot	0.1	5.2	39.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	7.6	0.2	47.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	55.3	20,913
Lahore	0.2	2.4	85.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	5.8	0.1	5.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	11.9	48,565
Kasur	0.1	4.8	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	37.7	0.5	42.4	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	81.8	17,398
N. Sahib	0.2	2.8	21.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	26.5	0.3	46.8	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	75.2	8,417
Sheikhupura	0.1	2.1	40.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	14.6	0.1	42.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	57.7	15,422
Multan	0.0	1.0	46.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	39.9	1.2	6.5	4.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	52.2	26,463
Khanewal	0.1	1.6	25.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.8	57.7	1.0	0.8	12.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	72.9	16,234
Lodhran	0.0	1.2	7.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	90.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	91.5	9,461
Vehari	0.0	5.9	3.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	28.7	5.3	14.9	41.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.2	16,691
Punjab	0.0	3.2	30.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	39.3	2.5	16.3	7.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	65.9	597,462

Household members in households using

Table CH.9: Solid fuel use

Percent distribution of household members according to type of cooking fuel used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using solid fuels for cooking, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Household members in households using															Solid fuels for cooking [1]	Number of household members
	Electricity	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Natural gas	Biogas	Kerosene	Coal / Lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Straw /Shrubs / Grass	Animal dung	Agricultural crop residue	No food cooked in household	Other	Missing	Total		
Punjab	0.0	3.2	30.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	39.3	2.5	16.3	7.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	65.9	597,462
Sahiwal	0.0	2.3	17.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	36.2	5.5	20.3	16.6	0.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	79.2	14,279
Pakpattan	0.0	4.4	4.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	27.3	5.3	35.6	22.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.1	10,789
Okara	0.1	1.3	18.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	26.3	3.5	36.0	12.2	0.4	1.4	0.2	100.0	78.5	22,952
Rawalpindi	0.0	3.9	64.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	30.4	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	31.7	25,167
Attock	0.0	2.6	44.6	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.4	51.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	52.7	9,213
Chakwal	0.0	7.7	19.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	65.5	0.1	6.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	72.6	7,911
Jhelum	0.5	17.2	16.8	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	60.8	0.1	3.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	64.9	7,581
Sargodha	0.0	2.9	22.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	69.7	0.4	3.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	74.1	19,549
Bhakkar	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	84.4	1.0	12.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.7	8,510
Khushab	0.0	3.8	8.8	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.7	78.8	0.4	6.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	87.0	7,289
Mianwali	0.0	1.3	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	74.4	0.7	6.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	84.5	7,983
Punjab	0.0	3.2	30.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	39.3	2.5	16.3	7.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	65.9	597,462

[1] MICS indicator 3.11

Percent distribution of household members in households using solid fuels by place of cooking, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Place of cooking							Number of household members in households using solid fuels
	In a separate room used as kitchen	Elsewhere in the house	In a separate building	Outdoors / open place	Other	Missing	Total	
Punjab	20.5	75.4	0.2	3.2	0.1	0.7	100.0	393,778
Area of residence								
Rural	20.3	75.5	0.2	3.4	0.1	0.6	100.0	363,515
All Urban	22.5	73.9	0.1	0.9	0.3	2.4	100.0	30,263
Major Cities	19.6	71.9	0.0	2.2	0.4	6.0	100.0	4,204
Other Urban	22.9	74.2	0.1	0.7	0.3	1.8	100.0	26,059
Education of household head								
None/Preschool	14.2	80.8	0.2	3.9	0.1	0.8	100.0	201,945
Primary	20.8	75.3	0.2	3.0	0.1	0.6	100.0	71,598
Middle	26.4	70.3	0.1	2.3	0.1	0.8	100.0	47,379
Secondary	32.2	65.3	0.2	1.8	0.1	0.5	100.0	53,747
Higher	38.1	58.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	0.6	100.0	18,334
Missing/DK	28.5	65.8	0.7	4.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	776
Wealth index quintiles								
Lowest	7.7	86.6	0.2	4.9	0.1	0.6	100.0	118,964
Second	15.9	80.2	0.2	3.0	0.1	0.7	100.0	116,732
Middle	27.5	69.2	0.1	2.4	0.1	0.7	100.0	102,847
Fourth	43.4	53.7	0.2	1.5	0.1	1.1	100.0	51,446
Highest	62.2	35.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.5	100.0	3,789
Division								
Bahawalpur	9.6	89.0	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.5	100.0	48,581
D.G.Khan	19.2	71.3	0.1	8.9	0.1	0.5	100.0	55,910
Faisalabad	9.9	89.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	52,779
Gujranwala	31.8	65.0	0.2	1.8	0.2	1.0	100.0	53,353
Lahore	15.5	74.8	0.4	8.2	0.3	0.9	100.0	35,248
Multan	9.9	85.6	0.2	3.3	0.0	1.0	100.0	49,381
Rawalpindi	50.9	45.1	0.1	2.4	0.2	1.3	100.0	23,487
Sahiwal	7.8	88.7	0.2	2.5	0.0	0.8	100.0	39,162
Sargodha	49.1	50.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	100.0	35,878
Punjab	20.5	75.4	0.2	3.2	0.1	0.7	100.0	393,778

Table CH.10: Solid fuel use by place of cooking

Percent distribution of household members in households using solid fuels by place of cooking, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Place of cooking							Number of household members in households using solid fuels
	In a separate room used as kitchen	Elsewhere in the house	In a separate building	Outdoors / open place	Other	Missing	Total	
Punjab	20.5	75.4	0.2	3.2	0.1	0.7	100.0	393,778
District								
Bahawalpur	7.9	90.4	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.5	100.0	15,080
B. Nagar	13.2	86.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	100.0	15,236
RY Khan	8.0	90.3	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.8	100.0	18,265
DG Khan	9.7	85.3	0.2	4.3	0.2	0.3	100.0	9,725
Layyah	28.5	71.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	11,465
M. Garh	19.9	63.4	0.1	16.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	26,276
Rajanpur	15.2	80.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	8,444
Faisalabad	8.8	89.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.7	100.0	21,912
Chiniot	16.1	83.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	6,257
Jhang	8.3	91.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	14,927
TT Singh	10.7	88.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	100.0	9,683
Gujranwala	26.6	70.4	0.1	1.1	0.2	1.6	100.0	9,850
Gujrat	28.8	69.7	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.2	100.0	8,517
Hafizabad	15.1	84.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	4,012
M. Bahaudin	48.9	46.4	0.2	3.5	0.1	0.9	100.0	10,222
Narowal	30.4	68.0	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.7	100.0	9,178
Sialkot	30.0	64.5	0.1	3.4	0.2	1.7	100.0	11,573
Lahore	15.1	77.3	0.0	4.8	0.3	2.4	100.0	5,796
Kasur	11.8	77.3	0.0	9.7	0.5	0.6	100.0	14,229
N. Sahib	13.0	83.2	0.5	2.9	0.0	0.3	100.0	6,331
Sheikhupura	23.6	63.1	1.0	11.5	0.0	0.8	100.0	8,892
Multan	9.3	88.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.6	100.0	13,826
Khanewal	9.5	81.2	0.1	7.8	0.0	1.4	100.0	11,842
Lodhran	5.2	90.2	0.7	3.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	8,654
Vehari	13.6	83.3	0.2	2.3	0.0	0.6	100.0	15,058
Sahiwal	11.7	85.9	0.6	0.8	0.0	1.0	100.0	11,309
Pakpattan	7.0	91.7	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.4	100.0	9,826
Okara	5.9	88.9	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.8	100.0	18,026
Rawalpindi	51.2	42.2	0.2	4.0	0.0	2.3	100.0	7,968
Attock	57.9	36.9	0.1	3.3	0.7	1.1	100.0	4,852
Chakwal	47.6	51.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.5	100.0	5,744
Jhelum	47.1	50.7	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.7	100.0	4,923
Sargodha	49.8	49.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	14,485
Bhakkar	44.8	54.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	8,313
Khushab	54.8	44.8	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	6,338
Mianwali	47.5	50.3	0.1	0.5	1.3	0.3	100.0	6,742
Punjab	20.5	75.4	0.2	3.2	0.1	0.7	100.0	393,778

WATER
&
SANITATION

Table WS.1: Use of improved water sources

Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, MICS Punjab, 2011.

| | Main source of drinking water | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Improved sources | | | | | | | | | | Unimproved sources | | | | | | | | | |
	Piped into dwelling	Piped into compound, yard or plot	Piped to neighbour	Public tap / standpipe	Tube well	Hand pump (tap)	Motorized pump (donkey / turbine)	Protected well	Protected spring	Bottled water (mineral)	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	Tanker-truck	Cart with small tank / drum	Surface water ("Toba, river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal)	Bottled water (mineral)	Other / Missing	Total	Percentage using improved sources of drinking water [1]	Number of household members
Punjab	12.4	1.5	1.2	3.0	0.5	33.6	40.7	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	2.2	0.4	0.0	2.6	100.0	94.1	597,462
Area of residence																				
Rural	5.3	1.3	1.2	1.9	0.4	44.1	41.2	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.0	1.5	100.0	96.4	422,150
All Urban	29.7	1.8	1.0	5.5	0.7	8.5	39.5	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	5.9	0.1	0.0	5.4	100.0	88.3	175,312
Major Cities	45.0	0.9	0.9	6.3	1.2	1.9	27.2	0.3	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	8.2	0.1	0.0	6.1	100.0	85.5	87,576
Other Urban	14.5	2.7	1.1	4.8	0.2	15.1	51.8	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	3.6	0.1	0.0	4.7	100.0	91.2	87,736
Education of household head																				
None/Preschool	8.2	1.4	1.4	2.4	0.5	45.2	35.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.5	0.5	0.0	1.7	100.0	95.6	257,151
Primary	11.0	1.8	1.2	3.0	0.6	35.0	41.0	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	2.2	0.4	0.0	2.0	100.0	94.6	103,455
Middle	13.8	1.4	1.0	3.3	0.4	27.3	44.6	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.1	2.5	0.2	0.0	3.0	100.0	93.3	75,854
Secondary	17.2	1.4	1.0	3.5	0.4	20.2	47.5	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	2.6	0.2	0.0	3.6	100.0	92.8	102,597
Higher	23.6	1.2	0.6	4.1	0.7	12.2	44.1	0.6	0.3	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	4.4	0.1	0.0	5.4	100.0	89.5	57,123
Missing/DK	13.3	0.8	0.6	4.1	0.0	16.2	57.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	1.6	0.2	0.0	3.6	100.0	93.8	1,282
Wealth index quintiles																				
Lowest	1.0	0.9	2.1	0.9	0.8	83.5	6.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.6	1.3	0.0	0.8	100.0	96.4	119,487
Second	4.2	1.9	1.4	2.1	0.3	50.2	35.8	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.0	1.3	100.0	96.7	119,498
Middle	8.0	2.2	1.0	3.1	0.2	24.1	56.5	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	2.0	100.0	96.3	119,489
Fourth	15.7	1.9	1.0	4.6	0.4	8.8	60.3	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	2.9	0.1	0.0	3.1	100.0	93.6	119,492
Highest	33.4	0.6	0.4	4.2	0.7	1.6	43.9	0.8	0.0	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	6.3	0.1	0.0	6.0	100.0	87.3	119,495
Punjab	12.4	1.5	1.2	3.0	0.5	33.6	40.7	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	2.2	0.4	0.0	2.6	100.0	94.1	597,462

Table WS.1: Use of improved water sources

Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, MICS Punjab, 2011.

| | Main source of drinking water | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Improved sources | | | | | | | | | | Unimproved sources | | | | | | | | | |
	Piped into dwelling	Piped into compound, yard or plot	Piped to neighbour	Public tap / standpipe	Tube well	Hand pump (tap)	Motorized pump (donkey / turbine)	Protected well	Protected spring	Bottled water (mineral)	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	Tanker-truck	Cart with small tank / drum	Surface water (*Toba, river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal)	Bottled water (mineral)	Other / Missing	Total	Percentage using improved sources of drinking water [1]	Number of household members
Punjab	12.4	1.5	1.2	3.0	0.5	33.6	40.7	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	2.2	0.4	0.0	2.6	100.0	94.1	597,462
Division																				
Bahawalpur	8.5	7.1	1.9	1.8	0.3	46.1	28.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	2.1	0.5	0.0	2.4	100.0	94.6	59,497
D.G.Khan	1.7	0.2	0.9	2.0	0.3	76.7	12.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.1	1.7	2.1	0.0	1.0	100.0	94.3	60,269
Faisalabad	7.4	2.5	0.8	4.9	0.2	35.1	36.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.4	0.2	0.0	1.6	100.0	87.7	82,345
Gujranwala	7.1	0.2	0.6	1.8	0.1	23.5	61.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.6	100.0	95.2	95,478
Lahore	39.7	0.6	0.8	1.8	0.2	15.6	35.7	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	3.2	100.0	96.0	89,802
Multan	1.6	0.6	1.4	6.1	0.3	25.1	61.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.7	100.0	96.8	68,849
Rawalpindi	27.5	0.9	3.0	3.4	2.2	7.4	35.8	7.2	2.0	0.2	3.6	1.7	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.0	3.9	100.0	89.5	49,872
Sahiwal	2.4	0.6	0.7	2.5	1.2	31.5	58.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.1	100.0	97.1	48,019
Sargodha	8.7	1.3	1.3	2.5	0.4	59.6	22.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.7	0.8	0.0	0.7	100.0	96.3	43,331
District																				
Bahawalpur	5.0	3.1	1.5	1.5	0.4	41.8	42.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	3.5	100.0	95.8	19,377
B. Nagar	19.5	18.6	4.3	1.5	0.1	32.9	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.4	0.0	3.5	100.0	92.4	16,445
RY Khan	3.8	2.5	0.6	2.1	0.3	58.8	26.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	3.6	0.1	0.0	0.6	100.0	95.2	23,676
DG Khan	8.9	1.0	1.3	7.8	0.1	57.5	7.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	3.0	0.3	5.2	4.5	0.1	1.9	100.0	84.7	11,316
Layyah	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	77.2	22.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	12,109
M. Garh	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.0	86.7	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	98.1	28,227
Rajanpur	0.1	0.0	0.3	2.6	1.7	68.5	12.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	2.3	9.1	0.0	1.1	100.0	86.5	8,617
Faisalabad	7.2	3.0	0.9	6.1	0.0	25.6	36.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.5	0.2	0.0	1.6	100.0	79.6	44,235
Chiniot	0.4	0.0	0.3	2.4	0.3	55.0	39.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	98.2	8,362
Jhang	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.1	63.6	33.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	98.9	16,901
TT Singh	21.5	5.0	1.6	7.9	0.6	17.2	40.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.7	0.0	3.2	100.0	94.1	12,847
Gujranwala	5.8	0.2	0.3	1.9	0.0	11.4	75.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	100.0	95.6	29,955
Gujrat	15.1	0.2	2.0	2.0	0.0	13.9	64.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	97.9	16,540
Hafizabad	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.3	54.9	39.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	2.9	100.0	96.4	6,534
M. Bahaudin	1.0	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.2	58.6	34.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.0	3.5	100.0	95.1	11,601
Narowal	2.5	0.0	0.7	5.3	0.0	24.4	60.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	100.0	93.4	9,934
Sialkot	10.6	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.2	18.7	61.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	7.0	100.0	92.8	20,913
Punjab	12.4	1.5	1.2	3.0	0.5	33.6	40.7	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	2.2	0.4	0.0	2.6	100.0	94.1	597,462

Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, MICS Punjab, 2011.

| | Main source of drinking water | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Percentage using improved sources of drinking water [1] | Number of household members |
| | Improved sources | | | | | | | | | | Unimproved sources | | | | | | | Total | | |
	Piped into dwelling	Piped into compound, yard or plot	Piped to neighbour	Public tap / standpipe	Tube well	Hand pump (tap)	Motorized pump (donkey) / turbine	Protected well	Protected spring	Bottled water (mineral)	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	Tanker-truck	Cart with small tank / drum	Surface water (*Toba, river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal)	Bottled water (mineral)	Other / Missing			
Punjab	12.4	1.5	1.2	3.0	0.5	33.6	40.7	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	2.2	0.4	0.0	2.6	100.0	94.1	597,462
Lahore	66.4	0.4	0.5	1.6	0.2	3.4	21.2	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.6	100.0	96.3	48,565
Kasur	10.3	1.9	1.6	3.8	0.3	30.2	47.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	3.3	100.0	96.1	17,398
N. Sahib	1.9	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.3	40.0	48.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.3	0.0	3.1	100.0	91.6	8,417
Sheikhupura	9.4	0.2	1.1	0.6	0.2	24.2	61.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0	97.5	15,422
Multan	0.1	0.1	1.7	9.3	0.0	25.2	58.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.3	100.0	95.3	26,463
Khanewal	1.5	0.1	1.4	2.1	0.1	28.6	65.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	99.2	16,234
Lodhran	1.0	1.1	1.3	12.2	0.6	28.5	53.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	98.0	9,461
Vehari	4.4	1.6	0.8	1.4	0.7	19.5	67.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	2.8	100.0	96.0	16,691
Sahiwal	1.0	0.0	0.8	3.7	0.1	28.0	62.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.1	100.0	96.7	14,279
Pakpattan	2.9	1.1	0.4	3.4	2.3	19.3	67.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.5	100.0	97.3	10,789
Okara	3.0	0.7	0.7	1.4	1.3	39.4	50.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	97.2	22,952
Rawalpindi	32.3	1.0	4.3	4.8	4.0	2.2	25.3	9.2	3.3	0.2	3.7	2.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.4	100.0	86.7	25,167
Attock	24.3	0.3	1.9	2.1	0.4	15.7	37.2	8.1	1.1	0.0	6.4	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.2	100.0	91.2	9,213
Chakwal	21.1	1.7	1.7	2.1	0.2	12.2	50.8	1.2	0.0	0.1	2.3	0.9	2.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	91.0	7,911
Jhelum	22.0	0.3	1.5	1.7	0.5	9.3	53.1	5.8	0.7	0.3	1.6	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.6	100.0	95.1	7,581
Sargodha	3.9	0.9	1.0	2.4	0.0	70.7	16.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.0	0.1	0.0	1.2	100.0	95.6	19,549
Bhakkar	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	66.1	33.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.9	8,510
Khushab	21.1	4.0	2.1	4.0	1.4	45.9	14.2	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.3	1.3	3.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	94.2	7,289
Mianwali	18.1	1.3	2.1	3.9	1.0	38.1	30.8	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.6	1.3	0.0	0.5	100.0	95.9	7,983
Punjab	12.4	1.5	1.2	3.0	0.5	33.6	40.7	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	2.2	0.4	0.0	2.6	100.0	94.1	597,462

[1] MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8

* Households using bottled water as the main source of drinking water are classified into improved or unimproved drinking water users according to the water source used for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing.
* Toba is grouped with other types of surface water

Distribution of household population according to the method of treating drinking water, and percentage of household population using appropriate water treatment methods, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Water treatment method used in the household									Number of household members	Percentage of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources and using an appropriate water treatment method [1]	Number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources
	None	Boil	Add bleach/ chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar disinfection	Let it stand and settle	Other	DK/Missing			
Punjab	93.8	3.9	0.0	0.8	1.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	597,462	3.6	35,442
Area of residence												
Rural	97.7	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	422,150	1.8	15,002
All Urban	84.4	10.5	0.1	1.9	4.6	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	175,312	4.9	20,440
Major Cities	76.6	16.5	0.1	3.1	6.9	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.2	87,576	5.3	12,721
Other Urban	92.2	4.5	0.1	0.6	2.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	87,736	4.3	7,719
Education of household head												
None/Preschool	97.1	1.8	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	257,151	1.5	11,236
Primary	95.9	2.5	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	103,455	2.7	5,607
Middle	94.4	3.7	0.0	0.7	1.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	75,854	2.3	5,081
Secondary	90.2	6.5	0.1	1.0	2.7	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	102,597	4.7	7,434
Higher	80.9	11.4	0.2	1.7	8.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	57,123	8.2	6,003
Missing/DK	94.5	5.1	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,282	(*)	80
Wealth index quintiles												
Lowest	99.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	119,487	1.1	4,247
Second	98.9	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	119,498	0.9	3,893
Middle	98.1	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	119,489	1.0	4,444
Fourth	95.5	3.2	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	119,492	2.6	7,697
Highest	77.3	14.8	0.1	2.3	7.9	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	119,495	6.3	15,160
Division												
Bahawalpur	95.6	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.9	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	59,497	1.9	3,200
D.G.Khan	98.7	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	60,269	1.8	3,446
Faisalabad	97.0	1.9	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	82,345	3.1	10,114
Gujranwala	92.7	5.2	0.0	0.5	1.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	95,478	6.1	4,613
Lahore	82.2	13.0	0.0	2.7	4.8	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	89,802	7.8	3,594
Multan	96.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	68,849	3.3	2,223
Rawalpindi	91.3	5.8	0.1	1.0	2.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	49,872	2.6	5,236
Sahiwal	98.5	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	48,019	2.8	1,392
Sargodha	98.3	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	43,331	1.9	1,623
Punjab	93.8	3.9	0.0	0.8	1.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	597,462	3.6	35,442

Table WS.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, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Water treatment method used in the household									Number of household members	Percentage of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources and using an appropriate water treatment method [1]	Number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources
	None	Boil	Add bleach / chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar disinfection	Let it stand and settle	Other	DK/Missing			
Punjab	93.8	3.9	0.0	0.8	1.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	597,462	3.6	35,442
District												
Bahawalpur	93.7	1.5	0.0	0.6	1.7	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	19,377	0.1	818
B. Nagar	95.5	0.4	0.0	2.5	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.1	16,445	2.4	1,252
RY Khan	97.3	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	23,676	2.6	1,130
DG Khan	97.9	0.6	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	11,316	2.9	1,731
Layyah	99.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	12,109	(*)	9
M. Garh	99.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28,227	0.5	546
Rajanpur	96.7	0.3	0.0	1.4	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.2	8,617	0.7	1,161
Faisalabad	96.8	2.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	44,235	2.7	9,020
Chiniot	95.3	3.5	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	8,362	(14.3)	152
Jhang	99.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	16,901	(13.9)	190
TT Singh	96.3	1.8	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	12,847	2.2	752
Gujranwala	90.7	7.2	0.0	0.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	29,955	12.2	1,311
Gujrat	95.4	3.0	0.0	0.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16,540	8.3	349
Hafizabad	96.6	2.6	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	6,534	1.8	233
M. Bahaudin	95.6	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	11,601	1.9	566
Narowal	98.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	9,934	0.8	657
Sialkot	87.8	7.9	0.0	1.0	4.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	20,913	4.9	1,497
Lahore	70.1	21.8	0.1	4.8	8.4	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.2	48,565	12.7	1,820
Kasur	98.0	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	17,398	2.5	679
N. Sahib	97.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	8,417	2.7	711
Sheikhupura	94.1	4.6	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	15,422	2.8	384
Punjab	93.8	3.9	0.0	0.8	1.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	597,462	3.6	35,442

Table WS.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, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Water treatment method used in the household									Number of household members	Percentage of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources and using an appropriate water treatment method [1]	Number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources
	None	Boil	Add bleach / chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar disinfection	Let it stand and settle	Other	DK/Missing			
Punjab	93.8	3.9	0.0	0.8	1.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	597,462	3.6	35,442
Multan	93.7	2.5	0.0	0.1	3.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	26,463	3.7	1,238
Khanewal	97.5	1.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	16,234	(2.3)	124
Lodhran	98.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	9,461	(1.5)	187
Vehari	98.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	16,691	3.0	674
Sahiwal	98.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	14,279	2.4	464
Pakpattan	98.9	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	10,789	2.1	294
Okara	98.6	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	22,952	3.5	634
Rawalpindi	87.3	8.9	0.2	1.2	3.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	25,167	3.1	3,340
Attock	97.5	2.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9,213	0.7	815
Chakwal	96.2	2.1	0.1	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	7,911	3.4	709
Jhelum	92.0	3.7	0.1	1.2	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	7,581	1.0	373
Sargodha	98.3	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19,549	2.5	862
Bhakkar	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	8,510	(0.0)	12
Khushab	96.7	1.0	0.0	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	7,289	1.4	423
Mianwali	98.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	7,983	0.9	326
Punjab	93.8	3.9	0.0	0.8	1.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	597,462	3.6	35,442

[1] MICS indicator 4.2

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

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

Percent distribution of household population according to time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Time to source of drinking water									Number of household members
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources					
	Water on premises	< 30 min.	30 + min.	Missing/ DK	Water on premises	< 30 min.	30 + min.	Missing/ DK	Total	
Punjab	87.7	4.0	2.0	0.3	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.0	100.0	597,462
Area of residence										
Rural	89.6	4.4	2.2	0.3	0.5	1.4	1.4	0.2	100.0	422,150
All Urban	83.3	3.2	1.6	0.3	3.1	3.5	2.3	2.8	100.0	175,312
Major Cities	80.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	4.6	3.9	2.2	3.8	100.0	87,576
Other Urban	85.6	3.4	1.8	0.5	1.6	3.2	2.3	1.8	100.0	87,736
Education of household head										
None/Preschool	89.2	4.1	2.0	0.3	0.7	1.5	1.6	0.6	100.0	257,151
Primary	87.7	4.6	2.0	0.3	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.1	100.0	103,455
Middle	86.9	3.9	2.0	0.5	1.6	2.4	1.8	1.0	100.0	75,854
Secondary	86.8	3.8	1.9	0.3	1.8	2.7	1.6	1.2	100.0	102,597
Higher	83.9	3.2	2.0	0.4	2.6	3.4	2.3	2.3	100.0	57,123
Missing/DK	88.2	4.6	1.0	0.0	1.7	2.1	1.4	1.1	100.0	1,282
Wealth index quintiles										
Lowest	87.7	5.8	2.7	0.3	0.2	1.0	2.2	0.1	100.0	119,487
Second	90.1	4.1	2.3	0.2	0.4	1.5	1.3	0.1	100.0	119,498
Middle	90.2	3.7	2.1	0.3	0.7	1.4	1.3	0.4	100.0	119,489
Fourth	87.6	3.7	1.8	0.5	1.4	2.2	1.5	1.4	100.0	119,492
Highest	83.1	2.8	1.1	0.3	3.6	4.0	2.1	3.0	100.0	119,495
Division										
Bahawalpur	84.2	5.5	4.4	0.5	0.3	1.6	2.0	1.4	100.0	59,497
D.G.Khan	89.8	2.2	2.1	0.2	0.5	1.2	3.6	0.4	100.0	60,269
Faisalabad	77.2	6.3	4.1	0.2	5.7	1.3	1.1	4.2	100.0	82,345
Gujranwala	91.0	3.6	0.4	0.2	0.4	3.4	0.7	0.2	100.0	95,478
Lahore	94.6	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.3	2.2	1.2	0.3	100.0	89,802
Multan	94.4	1.6	0.6	0.1	0.3	1.0	1.9	0.1	100.0	68,849
Rawalpindi	77.5	7.9	3.1	1.0	2.4	4.5	3.1	0.5	100.0	49,872
Sahiwal	91.4	4.3	1.1	0.2	0.3	1.4	1.1	0.1	100.0	48,019
Sargodha	85.7	6.5	3.6	0.5	0.3	0.9	1.3	1.3	100.0	43,331
Punjab	87.7	4.0	2.0	0.3	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.0	100.0	597,462

Percent distribution of household population according to time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Time to source of drinking water									
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources					Number of household members
	Water on premises	< 30 min.	30 + min.	Missing/ DK	Water on premises	< 30 min.	30 + min.	Missing/ DK	Total	
Punjab	87.7	4.0	2.0	0.3	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.0	100.0	597,462
District										
Bahawalpur	85.7	7.0	2.9	0.2	0.1	1.8	2.1	0.1	100.0	19,377
B. Nagar	86.8	2.1	3.4	0.2	0.8	2.4	3.0	1.4	100.0	16,445
RY Khan	81.3	6.7	6.3	0.9	0.2	0.8	1.2	2.6	100.0	23,676
DG Khan	76.0	3.8	4.7	0.2	1.7	2.2	9.9	1.6	100.0	11,316
Layyah	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12,109
M. Garh	95.8	1.4	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.9	0.1	100.0	28,227
Rajanpur	74.0	6.1	5.8	0.7	1.2	2.5	9.3	0.4	100.0	8,617
Faisalabad	63.9	8.7	6.8	0.2	10.0	1.6	1.1	7.7	100.0	44,235
Chiniot	94.6	3.1	0.2	0.3	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	8,362
Jhang	96.2	2.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	16,901
TT Singh	86.5	5.2	2.5	0.0	0.6	2.0	2.9	0.4	100.0	12,847
Gujranwala	94.7	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.4	2.9	0.9	0.3	100.0	29,955
Gujrat	82.8	13.5	1.2	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.1	100.0	16,540
Hafizabad	94.4	1.3	0.7	0.0	0.3	2.7	0.6	0.0	100.0	6,534
M. Bahaudin	93.3	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.4	3.2	1.3	0.1	100.0	11,601
Narowal	90.0	2.8	0.0	0.5	0.3	5.6	0.5	0.2	100.0	9,934
Sialkot	90.1	2.4	0.1	0.2	0.7	5.4	0.7	0.3	100.0	20,913
Lahore	95.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.3	1.2	0.2	100.0	48,565
Kasur	93.8	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	1.8	1.7	0.2	100.0	17,398
N. Sahib	87.0	2.7	1.5	0.4	1.5	3.4	1.7	1.9	100.0	8,417
Sheikhupura	96.3	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.9	0.4	0.1	100.0	15,422
Multan	93.6	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.4	1.4	2.8	0.1	100.0	26,463
Khanewal	97.7	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	16,234
Lodhran	94.5	1.7	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.7	0.1	100.0	9,461
Vehari	92.5	3.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	1.4	2.0	0.1	100.0	16,691
Sahiwal	93.3	2.7	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.7	1.7	0.1	100.0	14,279
Pakpattan	88.8	7.3	1.0	0.2	0.1	2.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	10,789
Okara	91.4	4.0	1.5	0.4	0.2	1.5	1.0	0.1	100.0	22,952
Rawalpindi	73.8	8.9	3.4	0.7	3.2	6.2	3.2	0.6	100.0	25,167
Attock	81.1	7.2	2.6	0.4	2.2	3.8	2.8	0.0	100.0	9,213
Chakwal	82.4	6.1	2.1	0.4	1.1	3.2	4.1	0.6	100.0	7,911
Jhelum	80.3	7.3	3.8	3.6	1.2	1.0	2.1	0.6	100.0	7,581
Sargodha	80.0	9.6	5.6	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.8	2.6	100.0	19,549
Bhakkar	99.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	8,510
Khushab	79.1	9.6	4.0	1.5	0.7	1.7	3.2	0.1	100.0	7,289
Mianwali	91.1	2.7	2.0	0.1	0.5	1.1	2.1	0.4	100.0	7,983
Punjab	87.7	4.0	2.0	0.3	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.0	100.0	597,462

Percentage of households without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of households without drinking water on premises according to the person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Percentage of households without drinking water on premises	Number of households	Person usually collecting drinking water							Number of households without drinking water on premises
			Adult woman (age 15+ years)	Adult man (age 15+ years)	Female child (under 15)	Male child (under 15)	DK	Missing	Total	
Punjab	11.4	95,238	37.9	43.5	2.6	4.1	0.7	11.3	100.0	10,820
Area of residence										
Rural	10.5	67,284	51.8	34.7	3.2	4.1	0.5	5.7	100.0	7,052
All Urban	13.5	27,954	11.8	59.9	1.4	4.1	1.2	21.7	100.0	3,768
Major Cities	14.1	14,098	9.3	59.1	0.7	4.2	0.5	26.3	100.0	1,989
Other Urban	12.8	13,856	14.5	60.9	2.2	3.9	2.0	16.5	100.0	1,779
Education of household head										
None/Preschool	10.6	40,911	50.8	33.3	3.5	3.9	0.4	8.1	100.0	4,345
Primary	11.5	16,195	41.4	39.4	2.1	4.2	0.5	12.5	100.0	1,855
Middle	11.7	11,962	31.8	47.7	2.4	5.0	0.8	12.4	100.0	1,395
Secondary	11.7	16,375	25.3	56.0	2.0	4.0	0.6	12.1	100.0	1,910
Higher	13.5	9,586	14.7	60.3	1.1	3.8	1.9	18.2	100.0	1,294
Missing/DK	9.8	209	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21
Wealth index quintiles										
Lowest	13.2	20,247	67.4	21.9	4.1	3.2	0.4	2.9	100.0	2,673
Second	10.0	19,393	54.2	33.5	3.5	3.6	0.4	4.8	100.0	1,931
Middle	9.4	18,449	38.3	46.1	2.1	5.4	0.2	7.9	100.0	1,729
Fourth	10.9	18,433	19.3	54.9	2.0	5.8	1.0	17.0	100.0	2,013
Highest	13.2	18,716	8.0	63.5	0.9	3.1	1.4	23.1	100.0	2,474
Punjab	11.4	95,238	37.9	43.5	2.6	4.1	0.7	11.3	100.0	10,820

Table WS.4: Person collecting water

Percentage of households without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of households without drinking water on premises according to the person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Percentage of households without drinking water on premises	Number of households	Person usually collecting drinking water							Number of households without drinking water on premises
			Adult woman (age 15+ years)	Adult man (age 15+ years)	Female child (under 15)	Male child (under 15)	DK	Missing	Total	
Punjab	11.4	95,238	37.9	43.5	2.6	4.1	0.7	11.3	100.0	10,820
Division										
Bahawalpur	16.0	9,180	45.3	36.7	3.2	2.7	0.8	11.2	100.0	1,473
D.G.Khan	10.6	9,322	49.4	36.8	2.4	3.9	1.2	6.3	100.0	991
Faisalabad	17.5	12,816	20.6	46.8	1.8	4.1	0.4	26.4	100.0	2,249
Gujranwala	8.8	14,604	27.6	53.3	4.3	8.2	0.3	6.3	100.0	1,283
Lahore	5.0	14,098	22.1	56.9	4.5	4.6	0.9	11.0	100.0	708
Multan	5.2	11,313	33.1	54.8	2.7	3.9	0.1	5.3	100.0	589
Rawalpindi	20.9	8,467	53.8	34.8	1.3	2.0	0.7	7.4	100.0	1,769
Sahiwal	9.2	8,438	49.1	39.0	2.2	4.5	0.8	4.5	100.0	774
Sargodha	14.1	6,999	44.9	42.7	2.5	4.1	1.4	4.5	100.0	984
District										
Bahawalpur	14.7	3,160	52.1	37.7	4.0	3.0	0.9	2.4	100.0	466
B. Nagar	13.1	2,532	45.4	38.6	3.1	2.0	1.8	9.0	100.0	333
RY Khan	19.3	3,488	40.5	35.1	2.7	2.9	0.4	18.4	100.0	674
DG Khan	23.3	1,841	46.7	34.5	1.6	5.5	2.8	8.9	100.0	429
Layyah	0.3	1,764	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
M. Garh	4.5	4,300	48.0	39.4	4.2	6.4	0.0	2.0	100.0	194
Rajanpur	25.6	1,418	54.0	38.1	2.4	0.6	0.0	5.0	100.0	363
Faisalabad	26.4	6,805	13.7	48.0	2.0	4.4	0.3	31.5	100.0	1,794
Chiniot	4.7	1,307	63.9	22.1	0.0	3.6	3.1	7.3	100.0	62
Jhang	4.6	2,707	64.7	22.5	1.2	3.4	0.0	8.2	100.0	123
TT Singh	13.5	1,997	36.0	55.2	0.7	2.5	0.5	5.2	100.0	270
Gujranwala	4.8	4,453	14.2	63.4	0.9	7.8	0.5	13.2	100.0	216
Gujrat	16.7	2,643	36.3	51.3	3.8	6.7	0.0	2.0	100.0	442
Hafizabad	5.2	1,056	15.0	69.4	4.4	9.0	0.0	2.3	100.0	55
M. Bahaudin	6.4	1,810	26.3	63.2	1.5	4.7	1.0	3.3	100.0	116
Narowal	9.5	1,476	39.2	37.4	4.1	12.1	0.0	7.2	100.0	140
Sialkot	9.9	3,166	21.9	50.0	8.3	10.2	0.6	8.9	100.0	314
Punjab	11.4	95,238	37.9	43.5	2.6	4.1	0.7	11.3	100.0	10,820

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

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

Percentage of households without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of households without drinking water on premises according to the person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Percentage of households without drinking water on premises	Number of households	Person usually collecting drinking water							Number of households without drinking water on premises
			Adult woman (age 15+ years)	Adult man (age 15+ years)	Female child (under 15)	Male child (under 15)	DK	Missing	Total	
Punjab	11.4	95,238	37.9	43.5	2.6	4.1	0.7	11.3	100.0	10,820
Lahore	4.0	7,911	11.3	73.4	0.9	5.3	0.4	8.7	100.0	314
Kasur	6.1	2,555	41.1	41.6	5.2	2.7	3.0	6.3	100.0	155
N. Sahib	11.1	1,329	20.0	47.4	6.2	5.3	0.4	20.7	100.0	148
Sheikhupura	3.9	2,304	30.0	41.4	13.4	3.8	0.0	11.5	100.0	91
Multan	5.8	4,186	14.8	76.0	1.8	0.8	0.0	6.6	100.0	243
Khanewal	2.0	2,678	(36.3)	(43.5)	(0.8)	(16.2)	(0.0)	(3.2)	100.0	54
Lodhran	5.8	1,629	51.3	39.8	3.9	3.5	0.0	1.4	100.0	94
Vehari	7.0	2,820	46.2	39.1	3.7	4.6	0.2	6.3	100.0	198
Sahiwal	6.3	2,473	45.9	46.3	0.3	6.4	1.0	0.0	100.0	155
Pakpattan	12.8	1,890	61.8	28.2	1.7	2.4	0.0	5.9	100.0	242
Okara	9.3	4,076	42.2	42.8	3.4	5.0	1.2	5.4	100.0	377
Rawalpindi	23.3	4,189	47.0	42.0	1.7	2.4	0.7	6.1	100.0	975
Attock	18.3	1,554	67.6	26.9	1.4	1.0	0.3	2.8	100.0	285
Chakwal	17.9	1,470	67.9	25.0	0.2	2.2	0.9	3.9	100.0	263
Jhelum	19.7	1,255	49.7	26.2	0.7	1.2	0.7	21.5	100.0	247
Sargodha	19.9	3,142	31.9	55.7	2.6	5.5	1.7	2.7	100.0	627
Bhakkar	0.8	1,348	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Khushab	19.7	1,206	63.8	21.8	1.5	2.0	0.0	10.8	100.0	237
Mianwali	8.4	1,302	74.8	15.8	4.1	0.8	2.7	1.9	100.0	109
Punjab	11.4	95,238	37.9	43.5	2.6	4.1	0.7	11.3	100.0	10,820

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

Table WS.5: Types of sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population according to type of toilet facility used by the household, MICS Punjab, 2011

| | Type of toilet facility used by household | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Improved sanitation facility | | | | | | | Unimproved sanitation facility | | | | | | | |
	Flush to piped sewer system	Flush to septic tank	Flush to pit (latrine)	Flush to unknown place / Not sure / DK where	Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP)	Pit latrine with slab	Com-posting toilet	Flush to some-where else	Pit latrine without slab / Open pit	Bucket	Other	Missing	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
Punjab	20.0	42.3	8.3	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.1	3.9	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.2	22.8	100.0	597,462
Area of residence															
Rural	4.5	46.3	11.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.2	3.7	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	31.8	100.0	422,150
All Urban	57.3	32.5	1.8	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	4.5	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.3	1.1	100.0	175,312
Major Cities	81.2	12.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	100.0	87,576
Other Urban	33.5	52.1	3.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	5.2	0.1	0.0	2.8	0.2	2.0	100.0	87,736
Education of household head															
None/Preschool	12.6	36.5	8.3	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.2	3.6	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.1	36.1	100.0	257,151
Primary	17.6	43.5	9.5	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.1	4.8	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.2	22.0	100.0	103,455
Middle	20.9	48.9	9.1	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.2	4.3	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.2	14.0	100.0	75,854
Secondary	27.2	50.8	7.9	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.1	3.9	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	8.0	100.0	102,597
Higher	43.7	41.9	6.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	3.5	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.2	2.9	100.0	57,123
Missing/DK	29.8	46.5	6.8	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	100.0	1,282
Wealth index quintiles															
Lowest	0.3	7.2	6.7	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.1	1.5	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	82.0	100.0	119,487
Second	3.0	42.7	16.8	0.1	1.4	1.3	0.3	5.2	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.1	27.5	100.0	119,498
Middle	9.0	65.3	12.2	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.2	6.3	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.1	4.1	100.0	119,489
Fourth	25.9	62.2	4.7	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.3	100.0	119,492
Highest	62.0	34.1	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	119,495
Punjab	20.0	42.3	8.3	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.1	3.9	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.2	22.8	100.0	597,462

Percent distribution of household population according to type of toilet facility used by the household, MICS Punjab, 2011

| | Type of toilet facility used by household | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Number of household members |
| | Improved sanitation facility | | | | | | | Unimproved sanitation facility | | | | | | | |
	Flush to piped sewer system	Flush to septic tank	Flush to pit (latrine)	Flush to unknown place / Not sure / DK where	Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP)	Pit latrine with slab	Composting toilet	Flush to somewhere else	Pit latrine without slab / Open pit	Bucket	Other	Missing	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	
Punjab	20.0	42.3	8.3	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.1	3.9	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.2	22.8	100.0	597,462
Division															
Bahawalpur	19.4	19.2	21.1	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	5.5	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.1	32.7	100.0	59,497
D.G.Khan	4.0	29.6	9.7	0.0	1.2	0.9	0.7	2.1	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	50.1	100.0	60,269
Faisalabad	19.4	52.8	2.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.2	21.6	100.0	82,345
Gujranwala	10.1	77.6	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	10.7	100.0	95,478
Lahore	48.9	39.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.2	8.2	100.0	89,802
Multan	21.8	18.5	14.6	0.1	0.9	1.2	0.2	17.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	24.7	100.0	68,849
Rawalpindi	18.5	47.1	14.1	0.2	0.4	1.7	0.0	4.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	13.0	100.0	49,872
Sahiwal	16.6	37.1	4.8	0.1	0.2	2.1	0.0	3.9	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	34.5	100.0	48,019
Sargodha	9.3	37.6	21.0	0.0	4.1	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	25.7	100.0	43,331
District															
Bahawalpur	22.2	14.3	20.6	0.0	0.2	1.7	0.1	7.4	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	33.0	100.0	19,377
B. Nagar	9.8	43.6	9.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	2.6	0.0	33.2	100.0	16,445
RY Khan	23.7	6.3	29.8	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	7.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	32.0	100.0	23,676
DG Khan	7.0	24.5	2.6	0.0	5.3	1.4	0.9	3.8	3.4	0.0	0.7	0.1	50.3	100.0	11,316
Layyah	1.4	41.2	16.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	39.0	100.0	12,109
M. Garh	3.1	30.2	11.9	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.1	1.0	0.0	51.2	100.0	28,227
Rajanpur	6.7	17.7	2.8	0.0	0.7	4.0	1.5	4.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	61.8	100.0	8,617
Faisalabad	31.8	55.1	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.3	10.3	100.0	44,235
Chiniot	1.3	45.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	48.4	100.0	8,362
Jhang	4.9	41.9	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	8.0	0.0	44.2	100.0	16,901
TT Singh	7.2	64.2	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	13.5	100.0	12,847
Punjab	20.0	42.3	8.3	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.1	3.9	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.2	22.8	100.0	597,462

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Table WS.5: Types of sanitation facilities
Percent distribution of household population according to type of toilet facility used by the household, MICS Punjab, 2011

| | Type of toilet facility used by household | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Improved sanitation facility | | | | | | | Unimproved sanitation facility | | | | | | | |
	Flush to piped sewer system	Flush to septic tank	Flush to pit (latrine)	Flush to unknown place / Not sure / DK where	Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP)	Pit latrine with slab	Com-posting toilet	Flush to some-where else	Pit latrine without slab / Open pit	Bucket	Other	Missing	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
Punjab	20.0	42.3	8.3	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.1	3.9	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.2		100.0	597,462
Gujranwala	21.4	75.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.9	100.0	29,955
Gujrat	1.6	83.7	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	12.9	100.0	16,540
Hafizabad	6.9	65.6	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.9	0.5	0.0	24.4	100.0	6,534
M. Bahaudin	1.2	72.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	25.5	100.0	11,601
Narowal	3.4	78.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	16.8	100.0	9,934
Sialkot	9.8	82.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	6.3	100.0	20,913
Lahore	81.7	15.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.1	100.0	48,565
Kasur	6.4	64.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.9	0.2	0.0	2.4	0.2	22.7	100.0	17,398
N. Sahib	4.0	74.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	19.5	100.0	8,417
Sheikhupura	18.0	68.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	7.7	100.0	15,422
Multan	31.0	3.9	8.6	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.0	31.5	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	22.8	100.0	26,463
Khanewal	15.9	22.6	19.1	0.0	2.1	2.4	0.0	15.7	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	21.8	100.0	16,234
Lodhran	12.8	17.9	31.4	0.0	0.6	1.0	0.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	33.7	100.0	9,461
Vehari	17.9	37.8	10.2	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.5	6.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	25.3	100.0	16,691
Sahiwal	28.6	30.9	6.0	0.2	0.2	3.8	0.1	3.2	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	25.9	100.0	14,279
Pakpattan	12.0	38.1	6.0	0.0	0.7	3.4	0.0	3.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	36.2	100.0	10,789
Okara	11.3	40.6	3.4	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	4.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	39.1	100.0	22,952
Rawalpindi	33.9	36.4	12.1	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	8.7	100.0	25,167
Attock	4.7	46.4	20.8	0.1	0.1	6.0	0.1	4.9	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	15.7	100.0	9,213
Chakwal	0.7	65.6	13.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	19.4	100.0	7,911
Jhelum	2.9	64.5	13.4	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	17.1	100.0	7,581
Sargodha	11.4	61.0	1.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	25.1	100.0	19,549
Bhakkar	5.4	15.6	43.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	3.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	31.3	100.0	8,510
Khushab	4.0	22.5	37.2	0.0	5.3	1.9	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.0	27.7	100.0	7,289
Mianwali	13.6	17.5	30.4	0.0	17.1	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	19.5	100.0	7,983
Punjab	20.0	42.3	8.3	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.1	3.9	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.2	22.8	100.0	597,462

Table WS.6: Use and sharing of sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, MICS Punjab, 2011

| | Users of improved sanitation facilities | | | | | Users of unimproved sanitation facilities | | | | | Open defacation (no facility, bush field) | Total | Number of household members |
	Not shared [1]	Public facility	Shared by: 5 households or less	Shared by: More than 5 households	Missing / DK	Not shared	Public facility	Shared by: 5 households or less	Shared by: More than 5 households	Missing / DK			
Punjab	62.7	0.0	9.0	0.2	0.1	4.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	22.8	100.0	597,462
Area of residence													
Rural	53.9	0.0	9.3	0.3	0.2	3.5	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	31.8	100.0	422,150
All Urban	83.7	0.0	8.4	0.1	0.1	5.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	175,312
Major Cities	86.8	0.1	8.2	0.1	0.1	3.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	87,576
Other Urban	80.7	0.0	8.6	0.2	0.1	7.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	87,736
Education of household head													
None/Preschool	49.6	0.0	9.1	0.3	0.1	3.9	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	36.1	100.0	257,151
Primary	61.1	0.1	10.5	0.2	0.2	4.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	22.0	100.0	103,455
Middle	70.3	0.0	9.6	0.3	0.2	4.4	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	14.0	100.0	75,854
Secondary	78.4	0.0	8.5	0.2	0.2	3.9	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	8.0	100.0	102,597
Higher	85.8	0.1	6.4	0.2	0.1	3.9	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	2.9	100.0	57,123
Missing/DK	76.9	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.7	5.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	9.0	100.0	1,282
Wealth index quintiles													
Lowest	10.9	0.0	4.3	0.3	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	82.0	100.0	119,487
Second	51.0	0.0	14.0	0.4	0.2	5.0	0.0	1.7	0.1	0.0	27.5	100.0	119,498
Middle	75.5	0.0	12.3	0.3	0.2	6.1	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.0	4.1	100.0	119,489
Fourth	83.6	0.0	9.6	0.2	0.2	5.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	119,492
Highest	92.3	0.1	4.9	0.1	0.1	2.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	119,495
Division													
Bahawalpur	53.4	0.1	6.8	0.2	0.1	5.6	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	32.7	100.0	59,497
D.G.Khan	35.2	0.0	10.3	0.3	0.2	3.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	50.1	100.0	60,269
Faisalabad	63.2	0.0	11.6	0.2	0.1	2.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	21.6	100.0	82,345
Gujranwala	80.3	0.0	7.6	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	10.7	100.0	95,478
Lahore	77.8	0.1	10.5	0.6	0.1	2.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	8.2	100.0	89,802
Multan	50.1	0.0	6.8	0.2	0.1	14.5	0.0	3.5	0.2	0.0	24.7	100.0	68,849
Rawalpindi	77.5	0.0	4.3	0.1	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	13.0	100.0	49,872
Sahiwal	51.6	0.1	8.8	0.2	0.3	3.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	34.5	100.0	48,019
Sargodha	57.6	0.0	14.6	0.1	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	25.7	100.0	43,331
Punjab	62.7	0.0	9.0	0.2	0.1	4.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	22.8	100.0	597,462

Table WS.6: Use and sharing of sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, MICS Punjab, 2011

	Users of improved sanitation facilities					Users of unimproved sanitation facilities							
	Not shared [1]	Public facility	Shared by: 5 households or less	Shared by: More than 5 households	Missing / DK	Not shared	Public facility	Shared by: 5 households or less	Shared by: More than 5 households	Missing / DK	Open defacation (no facility, bush field)	Total	Number of household members
Punjab	62.7	0.0	9.0	0.2	0.1	4.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	22.8	100.0	597,462
District													
Bahawalpur	50.8	0.1	7.9	0.2	0.1	6.7	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	33.0	100.0	19,377
B. Nagar	55.9	0.0	6.7	0.1	0.3	3.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	33.2	100.0	16,445
RY Khan	53.9	0.0	5.9	0.4	0.0	6.5	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	32.0	100.0	23,676
DG Khan	25.6	0.0	14.8	0.7	0.5	5.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	50.3	100.0	11,316
Layyah	45.0	0.0	13.3	0.6	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	39.0	100.0	12,109
M. Garh	36.6	0.0	9.2	0.1	0.1	2.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	51.2	100.0	28,227
Rajanpur	29.4	0.0	3.7	0.1	0.2	4.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	61.8	100.0	8,617
Faisalabad	75.3	0.0	12.3	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	10.3	100.0	44,235
Chiniot	39.5	0.0	7.4	0.2	0.1	3.3	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	48.4	100.0	8,362
Jhang	34.9	0.0	12.2	0.2	0.3	6.4	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.1	44.2	100.0	16,901
TT Singh	74.2	0.0	11.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	13.5	100.0	12,847
Gujranwala	86.8	0.0	9.7	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0	29,955
Gujrat	75.6	0.0	10.4	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	12.9	100.0	16,540
Hafizabad	64.1	0.0	8.6	0.1	0.2	2.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	24.4	100.0	6,534
M. Bahaudin	67.4	0.0	6.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	25.5	100.0	11,601
Narowal	77.5	0.0	4.5	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	16.8	100.0	9,934
Sialkot	88.4	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	6.3	100.0	20,913
Lahore	88.1	0.1	8.8	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	48,565
Kasur	61.6	0.1	10.3	0.5	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	22.7	100.0	17,398
N. Sahib	64.1	0.0	14.5	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	19.5	100.0	8,417
Sheikhupura	70.9	0.2	14.0	1.5	0.2	4.5	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	7.7	100.0	15,422
Punjab	62.7	0.0	9.0	0.2	0.1	4.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	22.8	100.0	597,462

[1] MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, MICS Punjab, 2011

	Users of improved sanitation facilities					Users of unimproved sanitation facilities					Open defacation (no facility, bush field)	Total	Number of household members
	Not shared [1]	Public facility	Shared by: 5 households or less	Shared by: More than 5 households	Missing / DK	Not shared	Public facility	Shared by: 5 households or less	Shared by: More than 5 households	Missing / DK			
Punjab	62.7	0.0	9.0	0.2	0.1	4.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	22.8	100.0	597,462
Multan	37.4	0.0	7.0	0.3	0.1	24.5	0.1	7.5	0.3	0.0	22.8	100.0	26,463
Khanewal	57.3	0.0	4.4	0.1	0.3	14.6	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	21.8	100.0	16,234
Lodhran	57.1	0.0	6.7	0.2	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	33.7	100.0	9,461
Vehari	59.2	0.0	8.6	0.1	0.1	5.6	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	25.3	100.0	16,691
Sahiwal	63.7	0.1	5.6	0.2	0.1	3.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	25.9	100.0	14,279
Pakpattan	48.1	0.1	11.3	0.1	0.7	2.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	36.2	100.0	10,789
Okara	45.7	0.1	9.7	0.2	0.1	4.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	39.1	100.0	22,952
Rawalpindi	81.8	0.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	8.7	100.0	25,167
Attock	74.4	0.0	3.5	0.4	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	15.7	100.0	9,213
Chakwal	71.2	0.0	8.2	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	19.4	100.0	7,911
Jhelum	73.9	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	17.1	100.0	7,581
Sargodha	57.9	0.0	16.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	25.1	100.0	19,549
Bhakkar	50.6	0.0	13.3	0.2	0.2	2.9	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	31.3	100.0	8,510
Khushab	57.9	0.0	12.7	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	27.7	100.0	7,289
Mianwali	64.3	0.0	14.4	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	19.5	100.0	7,983
Punjab	62.7	0.0	9.0	0.2	0.1	4.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	22.8	100.0	597,462

[1] MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9

Table WS.7: Disposal of child's faeces

Percent distribution of children age 0-2 years according to place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percentage of children age 0-2 years whose stools were disposed of safely the last time the child passed stools, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Child used toilet / latrine	Put / Rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put / Rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage (solid waste)	Buried	Left in the open	Other	DK	Missing	Total	Percentage of children whose stools were disposed of safely	Number of children age 0-2 years
Punjab	7.3	58.9	7.2	19.2	0.9	4.7	0.6	0.0	1.2	100.0	66.1	39,241
Area of residence												
Rural	5.2	51.3	9.1	24.7	1.2	6.4	0.8	0.1	1.2	100.0	56.6	28,366
All Urban	12.6	78.5	2.4	4.8	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.2	100.0	91.1	10,875
Major Cities	14.3	77.9	1.8	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	92.2	5,498
Other Urban	10.9	79.2	3.0	4.7	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	1.4	100.0	90.1	5,377
Type of sanitation facility in dwelling												
Improved	9.4	74.3	4.6	8.8	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.0	1.3	100.0	83.7	27,463
Unimproved	9.2	70.6	6.3	10.2	0.4	2.0	0.3	0.1	0.9	100.0	79.8	2,060
Open defecation	0.9	12.7	14.7	50.6	2.5	15.6	1.8	0.1	1.0	100.0	13.6	9,718
Mother's education												
None/Preschool	4.4	44.1	9.9	29.8	1.5	8.1	0.9	0.0	1.1	100.0	48.5	19,548
Primary	7.9	67.7	6.2	13.2	0.6	2.6	0.4	0.1	1.4	100.0	75.6	7,208
Middle	9.5	77.5	4.3	6.2	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	1.2	100.0	87.0	3,732
Secondary	12.1	76.2	3.8	5.8	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.2	100.0	88.3	4,828
Higher	12.4	77.1	2.5	6.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	1.2	100.0	89.5	3,924
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2
Wealth index quintiles												
Lowest	1.2	16.2	12.7	49.4	2.6	15.2	1.7	0.1	0.9	100.0	17.4	8,677
Second	4.4	51.5	10.2	25.4	1.2	5.0	0.8	0.0	1.5	100.0	56.0	7,760
Middle	7.5	74.4	6.0	8.9	0.3	1.3	0.2	0.1	1.4	100.0	82.0	7,797
Fourth	10.2	80.2	4.1	3.7	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.2	100.0	90.4	7,783
Highest	14.2	78.2	2.2	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	100.0	92.4	7,225
Punjab	7.3	58.9	7.2	19.2	0.9	4.7	0.6	0.0	1.2	100.0	66.1	39,241

Percent distribution of children age 0-2 years according to place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percentage of children age 0-2 years whose stools were disposed of safely the last time the child passed stools, MICS Punjab, 2011.

		Place of disposal of child's faeces									Percentage of children whose stools were disposed of safely	Number of children age 0-2 years
	Child used toilet / latrine	Put / Rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put / Rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage (solid waste)	Buried	Left in the open	Other	DK	Missing	Total		
Punjab	7.3	58.9	7.2	19.2	0.9	4.7	0.6	0.0	1.2	100.0	66.1	39,241
Division												
Bahawalpur	7.6	47.9	4.2	28.0	5.1	5.6	0.3	0.1	1.2	100.0	55.5	4,096
D.G.Khan	3.2	26.8	4.1	44.5	1.2	16.9	1.9	0.1	1.3	100.0	30.0	4,537
Faisalabad	5.4	61.9	7.5	17.6	0.3	5.7	0.8	0.0	0.8	100.0	67.3	5,602
Gujranwala	12.1	73.4	4.8	7.4	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.1	1.2	100.0	85.6	6,108
Lahore	9.8	76.1	4.5	6.9	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.0	1.5	100.0	85.8	5,690
Multan	5.4	62.8	13.7	12.5	0.5	3.2	0.3	0.1	1.4	100.0	68.2	4,359
Rawalpindi	9.9	63.3	4.8	16.5	0.1	3.4	0.5	0.1	1.3	100.0	73.3	3,010
Sahiwal	4.8	51.4	20.4	18.9	0.6	2.2	0.8	0.1	0.8	100.0	56.2	3,100
Sargodha	4.2	51.4	4.6	33.4	0.3	4.3	0.5	0.0	1.4	100.0	55.5	2,739
District												
Bahawalpur	5.8	52.1	5.0	27.4	4.3	4.4	0.5	0.1	0.3	100.0	57.9	1,246
B. Nagar	7.2	48.2	5.8	33.7	0.2	4.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	100.0	55.5	1,172
RY Khan	9.3	44.5	2.5	24.6	9.1	7.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	100.0	53.8	1,677
DG Khan	4.6	28.7	4.0	21.5	0.2	39.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0	33.3	869
Layyah	3.9	33.7	3.9	41.6	1.8	9.9	5.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	37.6	908
M. Garh	2.9	24.8	4.1	57.4	1.8	5.7	1.5	0.1	1.6	100.0	27.8	2,061
Rajanpur	1.0	21.6	4.7	39.0	0.0	31.7	1.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	22.6	699
Faisalabad	7.4	68.1	9.7	10.3	0.6	2.7	0.3	0.0	0.9	100.0	75.6	2,887
Chiniot	2.3	47.0	0.7	36.3	0.0	8.0	5.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	49.4	558
Jhang	1.6	45.9	3.4	35.0	0.2	12.9	0.1	0.0	0.8	100.0	47.5	1,294
TT Singh	6.3	74.4	10.4	3.8	0.0	3.6	0.6	0.0	0.8	100.0	80.8	864
Gujranwala	14.7	78.7	2.6	2.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.4	100.0	93.3	1,983
Gujrat	6.5	74.3	8.3	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	100.0	80.8	1,141
Hafizabad	21.3	55.3	5.4	14.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	1.3	100.0	76.6	433
M. Bahaudin	7.5	62.9	1.5	22.2	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.2	1.4	100.0	70.4	630
Narowal	4.4	77.2	7.0	9.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	1.9	100.0	81.6	629
Sialkot	16.1	74.1	5.5	3.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.9	100.0	90.2	1,292
Punjab	7.3	58.9	7.2	19.2	0.9	4.7	0.6	0.0	1.2	100.0	66.1	39,241

Table WS.7: Disposal of child's faeces

Percent distribution of children age 0-2 years according to place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percentage of children age 0-2 years whose stools were disposed of safely the last time the child passed stools, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Place of disposal of child's faeces										Percentage of children whose stools were disposed of safely	Number of children age 0-2 years
	Child used toilet / latrine	Put / Rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put / Rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage (solid waste)	Buried	Left in the open	Other	DK	Missing	Total		
Punjab	7.3	58.9	7.2	19.2	0.9	4.7	0.6	0.0	1.2	100.0	66.1	39,241
Lahore	13.4	79.8	2.4	2.9	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.1	100.0	93.1	3,056
Kasur	3.1	68.7	8.4	14.0	0.2	2.3	1.3	0.0	2.1	100.0	71.8	1,156
N. Sahib	5.7	68.1	8.5	13.8	0.0	1.6	0.2	0.0	2.1	100.0	73.8	511
Sheikhupura	8.5	77.4	4.4	7.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.5	100.0	85.9	966
Multan	9.3	68.1	8.9	8.9	0.2	3.0	0.4	0.1	1.0	100.0	77.4	1,727
Khanewal	4.7	64.4	12.0	13.9	1.0	2.1	0.3	0.1	1.4	100.0	69.1	1,025
Lodhran	1.1	53.1	30.6	13.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	54.2	494
Vehari	2.1	57.3	15.3	16.6	0.8	5.7	0.2	0.0	2.1	100.0	59.4	1,113
Sahiwal	6.5	53.8	19.4	16.0	0.7	1.8	0.0	0.2	1.5	100.0	60.3	881
Pakpattan	2.2	49.6	29.5	15.9	0.0	0.7	1.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	51.8	741
Okara	5.0	51.0	16.4	22.1	0.8	3.2	0.9	0.0	0.5	100.0	56.0	1,479
Rawalpindi	11.1	68.6	5.1	12.6	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.0	1.5	100.0	79.7	1,529
Attock	10.8	53.9	5.1	28.8	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.9	100.0	64.7	558
Chakwal	9.4	50.9	4.8	11.7	0.0	19.5	1.8	0.3	1.6	100.0	60.3	444
Jhelum	5.6	69.1	3.7	19.1	0.0	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.9	100.0	74.7	478
Sargodha	3.6	64.7	2.7	20.8	0.0	6.7	0.5	0.1	1.0	100.0	68.3	1,350
Bhakkar	4.3	28.5	2.8	60.8	0.1	1.4	0.8	0.0	1.4	100.0	32.8	539
Khushab	5.6	45.8	6.9	36.0	0.1	3.4	0.4	0.0	1.7	100.0	51.4	431
Mianwali	4.3	43.4	10.5	36.0	1.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	2.5	100.0	47.7	419
Punjab	7.3	58.9	7.2	19.2	0.9	4.7	0.6	0.0	1.2	100.0	66.1	39,241

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

Table WS.8: Drinking water and sanitation ladders

Percentage of household population by drinking water and sanitation ladders, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Percentage using improved sources of drinking water [1]						Unimproved sanitation				
	Piped into dwelling, plot or yard	Other improved	Un-improved drinking water	Total	Improved sanitation [2]	Shared improved facilities	Unimproved facilities	Open defecation	Total	Improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation	Number of household members
Punjab	14.2	79.9	5.9	100	62.7	9.4	5.1	22.8	100	58.4	597,462
Area of residence											
Rural	6.6	89.8	3.6	100	53.9	9.7	4.5	31.8	100	52.1	422,150
All Urban	32.3	56.0	11.7	100	83.7	8.7	6.4	1.1	100	73.5	175,312
Major Cities	47.3	38.2	14.5	100	86.8	8.5	4.6	0.2	100	73.9	87,576
Other Urban	17.3	73.9	8.8	100	80.7	9.0	8.3	2.0	100	73.1	87,736
Education of household head											
None/Preschool	9.7	85.9	4.4	100	49.6	9.5	4.9	36.1	100	47.2	257,151
Primary	13.0	81.6	5.4	100	61.1	10.9	5.9	22.0	100	57.4	103,455
Middle	15.3	78.0	6.7	100	70.3	10.1	5.6	14.0	100	65.4	75,854
Secondary	18.9	73.8	7.2	100	78.4	8.9	4.7	8.0	100	72.2	102,597
Higher	26.2	63.3	10.5	100	85.8	6.8	4.5	2.9	100	76.2	57,123
Missing/DK	14.2	79.6	6.2	100	76.9	7.8	6.4	9.0	100	71.4	1,282
Wealth index quintiles											
Lowest	1.9	94.6	3.6	100	10.9	4.7	2.4	82.0	100	10.7	119,487
Second	6.0	90.7	3.3	100	51.0	14.6	6.9	27.5	100	49.7	119,498
Middle	10.2	86.1	3.7	100	75.5	12.8	7.6	4.1	100	72.8	119,489
Fourth	17.6	75.9	6.4	100	83.6	10.0	6.1	0.3	100	78.2	119,492
Highest	35.1	52.2	12.7	100	92.3	5.1	2.5	0.0	100	80.6	119,495
Division											
Bahawalpur	15.7	78.9	5.4	100	53.4	7.2	6.7	32.7	100	49.4	59,497
D.G.Khan	1.9	92.4	5.7	100	35.2	10.8	3.9	50.1	100	33.7	60,269
Faisalabad	10.0	77.7	12.3	100	63.2	11.9	3.3	21.6	100	52.6	82,345
Gujranwala	7.4	87.8	4.8	100	80.3	7.9	1.0	10.7	100	76.1	95,478
Lahore	41.6	54.4	4.0	100	77.8	11.2	2.8	8.2	100	74.5	89,802
Multan	2.2	94.6	3.2	100	50.1	7.0	18.2	24.7	100	48.1	68,849
Rawalpindi	28.4	61.1	10.5	100	77.5	4.5	5.0	13.0	100	70.8	49,872
Sahiwal	2.9	94.2	2.9	100	51.6	9.4	4.5	34.5	100	49.9	48,019
Sargodha	10.0	86.2	3.7	100	57.6	15.0	1.6	25.7	100	55.3	43,331
Punjab	14.2	79.9	5.9	100	62.7	9.4	5.1	22.8	100	58.4	597,462

[1] MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8

[2] MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9

Percentage of household population by drinking water and sanitation ladders, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Percentage of household population										
	Percentage using improved sources of drinking water [1]						Unimproved sanitation			Improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation	Number of household members
	Piped into dwelling, plot or yard	Other improved	Unimproved drinking water	Total	Improved sanitation [2]	Shared improved facilities	Unimproved facilities	Open defecation	Total		
Punjab	14.2	79.9	5.9	100	62.7	9.4	5.1	22.8	100	58.4	597,462
District											
Bahawalpur	8.1	87.6	4.2	100	50.8	8.3	7.9	33.0	100	47.4	19,377
B. Nagar	38.1	54.3	7.6	100	55.9	7.1	3.8	33.2	100	51.4	16,445
RY Khan	6.4	88.8	4.8	100	53.9	6.4	7.7	32.0	100	49.6	23,676
DG Khan	9.9	74.8	15.3	100	25.6	16.1	8.0	50.3	100	20.5	11,316
Layyah	0.0	99.9	0.1	100	45.0	13.9	2.1	39.0	100	44.9	12,109
M. Garh	0.0	98.1	1.9	100	36.6	9.4	2.7	51.2	100	35.9	28,227
Rajanpur	0.2	86.4	13.5	100	29.4	4.0	4.8	61.8	100	27.7	8,617
Faisalabad	10.3	69.3	20.4	100	75.3	12.6	1.9	10.3	100	57.5	44,235
Chiniot	0.4	97.7	1.8	100	39.5	7.6	4.4	48.4	100	38.1	8,362
Jhang	1.1	97.8	1.1	100	34.9	12.7	8.2	44.2	100	34.4	16,901
TT Singh	26.6	67.5	5.9	100	74.2	11.6	0.8	13.5	100	69.3	12,847
Gujranwala	6.1	89.5	4.4	100	86.8	9.8	1.5	1.9	100	83.0	29,955
Gujrat	15.3	82.6	2.1	100	75.6	11.2	0.2	12.9	100	73.7	16,540
Hafizabad	0.3	96.2	3.6	100	64.1	8.9	2.6	24.4	100	61.2	6,534
M. Bahaudin	1.1	94.0	4.9	100	67.4	6.5	0.6	25.5	100	63.3	11,601
Narowal	2.6	90.8	6.6	100	77.5	5.1	0.5	16.8	100	72.5	9,934
Sialkot	10.9	81.9	7.2	100	88.4	4.5	0.9	6.3	100	81.8	20,913
Lahore	69.0	27.2	3.7	100	88.1	9.3	1.5	1.1	100	84.6	48,565
Kasur	12.3	83.8	3.9	100	61.6	10.9	4.7	22.7	100	59.3	17,398
N. Sahib	1.9	89.7	8.4	100	64.1	14.7	1.7	19.5	100	57.1	8,417
Sheikhupura	9.9	87.6	2.5	100	70.9	15.8	5.6	7.7	100	68.9	15,422
Multan	0.2	95.2	4.7	100	37.4	7.4	32.4	22.8	100	34.6	26,463
Khanewal	1.6	97.6	0.8	100	57.3	4.8	16.1	21.8	100	57.0	16,234
Lodhran	2.1	95.9	2.0	100	57.1	6.9	2.4	33.7	100	55.9	9,461
Vehari	6.0	89.9	4.0	100	59.2	8.8	6.7	25.3	100	56.4	16,691
Sahiwal	1.0	95.8	3.3	100	63.7	6.0	4.4	25.9	100	61.7	14,279
Pakpattan	4.0	93.3	2.7	100	48.1	12.2	3.4	36.2	100	46.8	10,789
Okara	3.7	93.5	2.8	100	45.7	10.1	5.1	39.1	100	44.0	22,952
Rawalpindi	33.4	53.3	13.3	100	81.8	2.4	7.1	8.7	100	73.3	25,167
Attock	24.6	66.5	8.8	100	74.4	3.9	6.0	15.7	100	69.4	9,213
Chakwal	22.8	68.2	9.0	100	71.2	8.5	0.9	19.4	100	64.7	7,911
Jhelum	22.4	72.7	4.9	100	73.9	8.0	1.0	17.1	100	70.9	7,581
Sargodha	4.9	90.7	4.4	100	57.9	16.2	0.8	25.1	100	54.1	19,549
Bhakkar	0.3	99.6	0.1	100	50.6	13.8	4.3	31.3	100	50.6	8,510
Khushab	25.2	69.0	5.8	100	57.9	12.9	1.5	27.7	100	55.3	7,289
Mianwali	19.3	76.6	4.1	100	64.3	15.4	0.9	19.5	100	63.2	7,983
Punjab	14.2	79.9	5.9	100	62.7	9.4	5.1	22.8	100	58.4	597,462

[1] MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8

[2] MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9

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

Percentage of households where place for handwashing was observed and percent distribution of households by availability of water and soap at place for handwashing, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Percentage of households where place for hand-washing was observed	Percentage of households where place for handwashing was not observed						Percent distribution of households where place for handwashing was observed, where						Number of households where place for hand-washing was observe
		Not in dwelling /plot/yard	No per-mission to see	Other reasons	Missing	Total	Number of house-holds	Water and soap are available [1]	Water is available, soap is not available	Water is not available, soap is available	Water and soap are not available	Missing	Total	
Punjab	96.5	1.1	1.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	95,238	76.8	19.4	1.1	2.5	0.2	100.0	91,897
Area of residence														
Rural	96.6	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	67,284	70.5	24.9	1.1	3.2	0.1	100.0	64,990
All Urban	96.3	0.2	3.3	0.2	0.1	100.0	27,954	92.1	6.1	1.0	0.6	0.2	100.0	26,907
Major Cities	95.2	0.2	4.3	0.2	0.1	100.0	14,098	93.8	4.5	1.0	0.5	0.2	100.0	13,419
Other Urban	97.3	0.3	2.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	13,856	90.4	7.7	0.9	0.8	0.2	100.0	13,488
Education of household head														
None/Preschool	95.9	1.8	1.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	40,911	66.8	27.7	1.3	4.0	0.2	100.0	39,234
Primary	97.0	0.9	1.4	0.7	0.0	100.0	16,195	76.2	20.4	1.0	2.2	0.2	100.0	15,702
Middle	97.3	0.7	1.6	0.5	0.0	100.0	11,962	81.6	15.8	0.9	1.6	0.1	100.0	11,637
Secondary	97.0	0.5	2.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	16,375	88.4	9.6	0.9	1.0	0.1	100.0	15,890
Higher	96.3	0.2	3.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	9,586	94.6	4.0	0.8	0.3	0.2	100.0	9,231
Missing/DK	97.3	0.1	2.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	209	85.8	11.0	0.6	2.0	0.7	100.0	203
Wealth index quintiles														
Lowest	94.2	3.7	0.7	1.4	0.0	100.0	20,247	43.1	48.2	1.5	7.0	0.2	100.0	19,073
Second	96.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	19,393	67.8	27.2	1.3	3.4	0.1	100.0	18,780
Middle	97.9	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	18,449	85.0	12.8	0.8	1.2	0.1	100.0	18,067
Fourth	97.6	0.2	1.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	18,433	93.2	5.4	0.8	0.4	0.2	100.0	17,999
Highest	96.1	0.1	3.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	18,716	97.5	1.3	0.9	0.1	0.2	100.0	17,978
Punjab	96.5	1.1	1.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	95,238	76.8	19.4	1.1	2.5	0.2	100.0	91,897

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

Percentage of households where place for handwashing was observed and percent distribution of households by availability of water and soap at place for handwashing, MICS Punjab, 2011.

| | Percentage of households where place for hand-washing was observed | Percentage of households where place for handwashing was not observed | | | | | Number of house-holds | Percent distribution of households where place for handwashing was observed, where | | | | | | Number of households where place for handwashing was observed |
		Not in dwelling /plot /yard	No per-mission to see	Other reasons	Missing	Total		Water and soap are available [1]	Water is available, soap is not available	Water is not available, soap is available	Water and soap are not available	Missing	Total	
Punjab	96.5	1.1	1.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	95,238	76.8	19.4	1.1	2.5	0.2	100.0	91,897
Division														
Bahawalpur	95.8	2.6	0.7	0.8	0.0	100.0	9,180	61.6	29.5	2.5	6.1	0.2	100.0	8,799
D.G.Khan	95.9	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,322	55.8	40.8	0.6	2.7	0.1	100.0	8,943
Faisalabad	96.6	1.2	2.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	12,816	75.3	22.3	0.6	1.5	0.2	100.0	12,378
Gujranwala	98.7	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	14,604	92.1	6.3	1.1	0.4	0.2	100.0	14,420
Lahore	94.9	0.8	4.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	14,098	89.2	8.2	1.3	1.2	0.1	100.0	13,383
Multan	94.9	0.4	1.3	3.4	0.0	100.0	11,313	64.4	31.6	0.6	3.1	0.3	100.0	10,734
Rawalpindi	95.7	0.3	2.9	1.0	0.1	100.0	8,467	81.0	12.1	1.1	5.6	0.2	100.0	8,107
Sahiwal	98.3	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	8,438	85.2	10.6	1.5	2.6	0.1	100.0	8,299
Sargodha	97.7	1.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	6,999	74.8	23.1	0.5	1.4	0.1	100.0	6,835
District														
Bahawalpur	94.8	3.8	0.8	0.6	0.0	100.0	3,160	57.2	37.2	0.7	4.7	0.2	100.0	2,994
B. Nagar	97.7	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.0	100.0	2,532	77.1	5.8	6.6	10.3	0.1	100.0	2,474
RY Khan	95.5	3.0	0.7	0.8	0.0	100.0	3,488	54.2	40.0	1.1	4.3	0.4	100.0	3,331
DG Khan	95.6	4.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,841	36.3	58.3	0.9	4.2	0.3	100.0	1,760
Layyah	99.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,764	61.5	37.8	0.2	0.4	0.1	100.0	1,751
M. Garh	96.3	0.7	2.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	4,300	57.2	41.7	0.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	4,142
Rajanpur	90.9	5.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,418	70.2	18.3	1.5	9.9	0.0	100.0	1,289
Faisalabad	95.8	0.9	3.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	6,805	85.3	13.4	0.6	0.6	0.1	100.0	6,522
Chiniot	97.0	2.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,307	62.8	33.7	1.5	1.8	0.2	100.0	1,268
Jhang	97.6	1.8	0.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	2,707	55.1	41.9	0.2	2.7	0.1	100.0	2,643
TT Singh	97.4	0.8	1.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,997	77.7	18.3	0.7	3.0	0.4	100.0	1,945
Gujranwala	99.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,453	94.0	5.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	100.0	4,417
Gujrat	98.7	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,643	96.3	2.9	0.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	2,610
Hafizabad	99.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,056	94.3	2.6	2.1	0.9	0.1	100.0	1,048
M. Bahaudin	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,810	82.3	15.8	1.2	0.7	0.1	100.0	1,808
Narowal	96.4	3.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,476	90.3	7.9	1.1	0.5	0.2	100.0	1,423
Sialkot	98.4	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	3,166	91.6	6.0	1.8	0.3	0.2	100.0	3,114
Punjab	96.5	1.1	1.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	95,238	76.8	19.4	1.1	2.5	0.2	100.0	91,897

Percentage of households where place for handwashing was observed and percent distribution of households by availability of water and soap at place for handwashing, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Percentage of households where place for hand-washing was observed	Percentage of households where place for handwashing was not observed					Number of house-holds	Percent distribution of households where place for handwashing was observed, where						Number of households where place for hand-washing was observe
		Not in dwelling /plot /yard	No per-mission to see	Other reasons	Missing	Total		Water and soap are available [1]	Water is available, soap is not available	Water is not available, soap is available	Water and soap are not available	Missing	Total	
Punjab	96.5	1.1	1.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	95,238	76.8	19.4	1.1	2.5	0.2	100.0	91,897
Lahore	93.9	0.3	5.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	7,911	93.9	3.9	1.4	0.6	0.2	100.0	7,432
Kasur	96.1	1.3	2.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	2,555	82.6	14.4	1.2	1.7	0.1	100.0	2,455
N. Sahib	98.1	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.1	100.0	1,329	78.8	17.6	0.8	2.7	0.1	100.0	1,304
Sheikhupura	95.2	1.8	2.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	2,304	86.7	10.1	1.4	1.7	0.0	100.0	2,193
Multan	98.5	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,186	58.2	37.8	0.4	3.2	0.3	100.0	4,125
Khanewal	97.9	0.2	1.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,678	67.9	28.8	0.4	2.6	0.3	100.0	2,621
Lodhran	74.1	0.7	2.4	22.8	0.0	100.0	1,629	57.5	40.2	1.9	0.1	0.3	100.0	1,207
Vehari	98.6	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,820	73.3	21.4	0.5	4.6	0.2	100.0	2,781
Sahiwal	96.6	2.8	0.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	2,473	88.4	8.8	1.2	1.5	0.1	100.0	2,388
Pakpattan	98.6	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,890	80.2	10.1	3.3	6.4	0.0	100.0	1,864
Okara	99.3	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,076	85.7	11.8	0.9	1.4	0.1	100.0	4,047
Rawalpindi	95.1	0.3	3.8	0.8	0.1	100.0	4,189	92.1	4.2	1.1	2.3	0.3	100.0	3,982
Attock	97.9	0.1	1.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	1,554	63.9	20.0	1.2	14.9	0.0	100.0	1,521
Chakwal	93.6	1.0	2.8	2.7	0.0	100.0	1,470	64.0	25.0	1.5	9.4	0.2	100.0	1,376
Jhelum	97.9	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,255	84.8	13.7	0.6	0.8	0.1	100.0	1,228
Sargodha	98.2	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,142	82.4	16.7	0.1	0.6	0.1	100.0	3,086
Bhakkar	98.0	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,348	60.5	38.4	0.5	0.5	0.1	100.0	1,321
Khushab	99.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,206	68.3	26.0	1.6	3.8	0.3	100.0	1,199
Mianwali	94.4	3.9	1.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,302	77.6	19.8	0.6	2.0	0.0	100.0	1,229
Punjab	96.5	1.1	1.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	95,238	76.8	19.4	1.1	2.5	0.2	100.0	91,897

[1] MICS indicator 4.5

| | Place for handwashing observed | | | | | | Place for handwashing not observed | | | | | Percentage of households with soap anywhere in the dwelling [1] | Number of households |
| | Soap not observed at place for handwashing | | | | | | | | | | | | |
	Soap observed	Soap shown	No soap in household	Not able /Does not want to show soap	Missing	Total	Soap shown	No soap in household	Not able/Does not want to show soap	Missing	Total		
Punjab	77.9	17.4	4.2	0.1	0.3	100.0	74.9	20.1	3.8	1.3	100.0	94.6	95,238
Area of residence													
Rural	71.7	22.5	5.3	0.2	0.4	100.0	71.8	25.3	1.7	1.2	100.0	93.4	67,284
All Urban	93.0	5.2	1.5	0.1	0.3	100.0	81.6	8.5	8.5	1.4	100.0	97.6	27,954
Major Cities	94.8	4.2	0.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	82.3	5.9	10.1	1.6	100.0	98.1	14,098
Other Urban	91.3	6.1	2.2	0.1	0.3	100.0	80.3	13.2	5.4	1.1	100.0	97.0	13,856
Education of household head													
None/Preschool	68.1	24.2	7.0	0.2	0.4	100.0	70.7	27.4	1.2	0.7	100.0	91.4	40,911
Primary	77.1	19.0	3.4	0.1	0.4	100.0	78.3	17.9	3.7	0.1	100.0	95.6	16,195
Middle	82.5	14.8	2.4	0.1	0.2	100.0	78.3	12.8	4.5	4.4	100.0	96.8	11,962
Secondary	89.3	9.1	1.4	0.1	0.2	100.0	79.6	11.7	6.9	1.8	100.0	97.8	16,375
Higher	95.4	3.8	0.5	0.0	0.3	100.0	80.3	6.4	11.4	1.9	100.0	98.5	9,586
Missing/DK	86.4	10.1	2.7	0.0	0.8	100.0	83.2	16.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.1	209
Wealth index quintiles													
Lowest	44.6	41.3	13.2	0.4	0.5	100.0	65.8	33.7	0.2	0.3	100.0	84.7	20,247
Second	69.2	25.7	4.6	0.1	0.5	100.0	73.4	24.1	1.1	1.4	100.0	94.2	19,393
Middle	85.8	12.2	1.7	0.1	0.3	100.0	80.8	14.6	3.9	0.7	100.0	97.6	18,449
Fourth	94.0	5.0	0.7	0.1	0.3	100.0	87.1	8.0	4.7	0.2	100.0	98.7	18,433
Highest	98.5	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	80.3	4.9	11.2	3.6	100.0	98.9	18,716
Division													
Bahawalpur	64.2	31.0	4.1	0.3	0.5	100.0	69.3	28.4	2.0	0.3	100.0	94.1	9,180
D.G.Khan	56.4	28.1	15.2	0.1	0.3	100.0	72.7	26.8	0.2	0.4	100.0	84.0	9,322
Faisalabad	76.0	21.6	2.1	0.1	0.3	100.0	88.9	8.0	1.7	1.5	100.0	97.2	12,816
Gujranwala	93.1	5.6	0.8	0.0	0.4	100.0	78.2	17.0	4.0	0.8	100.0	98.5	14,604
Lahore	90.5	5.5	3.6	0.2	0.2	100.0	71.3	16.5	11.7	0.5	100.0	94.7	14,098
Multan	65.0	29.5	4.9	0.1	0.5	100.0	77.0	21.7	1.1	0.2	100.0	93.6	11,313
Rawalpindi	82.1	15.9	1.4	0.2	0.4	100.0	83.3	8.2	2.8	5.6	100.0	97.4	8,467
Sahiwal	86.8	8.8	4.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	50.9	45.9	1.2	2.0	100.0	94.9	8,438
Sargodha	75.4	19.9	4.3	0.1	0.4	100.0	61.8	34.4	1.5	2.3	100.0	94.5	6,999
Punjab	77.9	17.4	4.2	0.1	0.3	100.0	74.9	20.1	3.8	1.3	100.0	94.6	95,238

STATISTICAL TABLES

Table WS.10: Availability of soap

Percent distribution of households by availability of soap in the dwelling, MICS Punjab, 2011.

| | Place for handwashing observed | | | | | | Place for handwashing not observed | | | | | Percentage of households with soap anywhere in the dwelling [1] | Number of households |
| | | Soap not observed at place for handwashing | | | | | | | | | | | |
	Soap observed	Soap shown	No soap in household	Not able /Does not want to show soap	Missing	Total	Soap shown	No soap in household	Not able/Does not want to show soap	Missing	Total		
Punjab	77.9	17.4	4.2	0.1	0.3	100.0	74.9	20.1	3.8	1.3	100.0	94.6	95,238
District													
Bahawalpur	57.9	38.1	3.3	0.4	0.3	100.0	59.7	35.9	4.0	0.4	100.0	94.1	3,160
B. Nagar	83.7	13.8	2.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	89.0	10.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	97.3	2,532
RY Khan	55.3	37.4	6.2	0.4	0.8	100.0	72.2	27.2	0.6	0.0	100.0	91.7	3,488
DG Khan	37.2	17.6	44.6	0.2	0.3	100.0	54.6	44.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	54.8	1,841
Layyah	61.7	33.8	4.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.5	1,764
M. Garh	57.5	35.6	6.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	73.4	26.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.4	4,300
Rajanpur	71.7	10.6	16.4	0.2	1.0	100.0	80.6	18.2	0.2	1.0	100.0	82.2	1,418
Faisalabad	85.9	12.1	1.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	92.2	5.2	1.0	1.6	100.0	97.7	6,805
Chiniot	64.4	33.8	1.4	0.1	0.3	100.0	81.5	15.7	0.0	2.8	100.0	97.7	1,307
Jhang	55.3	40.1	4.1	0.2	0.4	100.0	85.9	14.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.2	2,707
TT Singh	78.4	20.2	1.0	0.1	0.4	100.0	80.4	9.5	8.7	1.4	100.0	98.1	1,997
Gujranwala	94.5	4.1	1.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	71.4	25.8	2.7	0.0	100.0	98.4	4,453
Gujrat	96.8	3.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	86.9	4.2	8.9	0.0	100.0	99.7	2,643
Hafizabad	96.4	2.3	1.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	57.2	42.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.4	1,056
M. Bahaudin	83.5	14.5	1.5	0.1	0.4	100.0	67.8	32.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.0	1,810
Narowal	91.4	8.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	100.0	91.6	7.8	0.3	0.3	100.0	99.1	1,476
Sialkot	93.5	4.5	0.9	0.1	1.0	100.0	67.4	23.9	6.1	2.6	100.0	97.5	3,166
Lahore	95.3	2.8	1.6	0.1	0.2	100.0	69.6	14.9	14.7	0.7	100.0	96.4	7,911
Kasur	83.8	6.3	9.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	66.2	33.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	89.2	2,555
N. Sahib	79.6	14.7	5.3	0.3	0.2	100.0	75.1	6.3	18.6	0.0	100.0	93.9	1,329
Sheikhupura	88.2	8.3	3.0	0.3	0.2	100.0	82.5	9.9	7.5	0.1	100.0	95.8	2,304
Multan	58.6	37.4	3.2	0.1	0.7	100.0	93.7	0.0	4.1	2.2	100.0	95.9	4,186
Khanewal	68.3	30.0	1.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	87.8	8.3	3.9	0.0	100.0	98.1	2,678
Lodhran	59.4	27.6	12.2	0.4	0.4	100.0	75.6	24.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	84.0	1,629
Vehari	73.8	18.2	7.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	50.0	46.5	3.5	0.0	100.0	91.5	2,820
Punjab	77.9	17.4	4.2	0.1	0.3	100.0	74.9	20.1	3.8	1.3	100.0	94.6	95,238

Percent distribution of households by availability of soap in the dwelling, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Place for handwashing observed						Place for handwashing not observed					Percentage of households with soap anywhere in the dwelling [1]	Number of households
	Soap observed	Soap not observed at place for handwashing					Soap shown	No soap in household	Not able/Does not want to show soap	Missing	Total		
		Soap shown	No soap in household	Not able /Does not want to show soap	Missing	Total							
Punjab	77.9	17.4	4.2	0.1	0.3	100.0	74.9	20.1	3.8	1.3	100.0	94.6	95,238
Sahiwal	89.6	6.8	3.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	54.6	40.2	2.0	3.2	100.0	94.9	2,473
Pakpattan	83.5	12.6	3.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	64.4	35.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.7	1,890
Okara	86.6	8.3	4.3	0.5	0.2	100.0	28.1	71.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.5	4,076
Rawalpindi	93.3	5.3	0.9	0.2	0.3	100.0	81.8	4.5	4.0	9.7	100.0	97.8	4,189
Attock	65.1	32.1	2.4	0.2	0.2	100.0	89.7	5.9	4.4	0.0	100.0	97.0	1,554
Chakwal	65.5	30.9	2.5	0.1	1.0	100.0	82.3	16.8	0.5	0.4	100.0	95.5	1,470
Jhelum	85.4	13.4	0.7	0.1	0.4	100.0	90.4	9.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.6	1,255
Sargodha	82.6	14.1	2.9	0.2	0.3	100.0	69.7	25.1	3.5	1.7	100.0	96.2	3,142
Bhakkar	61.0	29.5	8.9	0.1	0.5	100.0	64.2	35.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	89.9	1,348
Khushab	69.9	27.6	1.9	0.0	0.5	100.0	69.9	20.4	0.0	9.7	100.0	97.4	1,206
Mianwali	78.2	16.5	5.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	54.1	42.3	0.7	2.9	100.0	92.4	1,302
Punjab	77.9	17.4	4.2	0.1	0.3	100.0	74.9	20.1	3.8	1.3	100.0	94.6	95,238

[1] MICS indicator 4.6

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Table RH.1: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate

Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Adolescent birth rate [1] (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19)	Total Fertility Rate
Punjab	30	3.58
Area of residence		
Rural	35	3.82
All urban	20	3.06
Major Cities	19	3.02
Other Urban	21	3.10
Women's education		
None/Preschool	60	4.21
Primary	37	3.53
Middle	25	3.56
Secondary	16	3.17
Higher	5	2.63
Missing/DK	0	0.00
Wealth index quintiles		
Lowest	56	4.79
Second	33	3.71
Middle	30	3.54
Fourth	21	3.31
Highest	17	2.80
Division		
Bahawalpur	40	4.02
D.G.Khan	55	4.57
Faisalabad	33	3.45
Gujranwala	19	3.43
Lahore	23	3.48
Multan	32	3.44
Rawalpindi	23	2.98
Sahiwal	33	3.76
Sargodha	28	3.39
Punjab	30	3.58

[1] MICS indicator 5.1; MDG indicator 5.4

Table RH.1: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate

Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Adolescent birth rate [1] (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19)	Total Fertility Rate
Punjab	30	3.58
District		
Bahawalpur	37	3.53
B. Nagar	35	4.32
RY Khan	47	4.25
DG Khan	59	4.87
Layyah	51	3.97
M. Garh	58	4.65
Rajanpur	45	4.84
Faisalabad	20	3.19
Chiniot	60	3.81
Jhang	69	4.01
TT Singh	20	3.43
Gujranwala	20	3.49
Gujrat	16	3.25
Hafizabad	36	4.10
M. Bahaudin	16	3.20
Narowal	13	3.59
Sialkot	18	3.32
Lahore	15	3.21
Kasur	33	4.38
N. Sahib	33	3.43
Sheikhupura	29	3.45
Multan	39	3.55
Khanewal	27	3.01
Lodhran	34	3.26
Vehari	21	3.74
Sahiwal	15	3.35
Pakpattan	36	4.28
Okara	44	3.78
Rawalpindi	23	3.05
Attock	24	2.80
Chakwal	27	2.51
Jhelum	16	3.45
Sargodha	26	3.71
Bhakkar	23	3.56
Khushab	44	2.91
Mianwali	24	2.87
Punjab	30	3.58

[1] MICS indicator 5.1; MDG indicator 5.4

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with the first child; percentage of ever-married women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing before age 15, and the percentage of ever-married women age 20-24 who have had a live birth before age 18, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Number of ever-married women age 15-19 who				Number of ever-married women age 15-19	Percentage of ever-married women age 20-24 who have had a live birth before age 18 [1]	Number of ever-married women age 20-24
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have begun childbearing	Have had a live birth before age 15			
Punjab	37.3	22.2	59.5	3.6	2,781	13.8	11,400
Area of residence							
Rural	37.3	22.5	59.8	3.5	2,267	14.9	8,351
All Urban	37.3	20.9	58.1	3.9	515	10.7	3,050
Major Cities	39.3	21.5	60.8	5.2	216	10.2	1,572
Other Urban	35.8	20.4	56.2	3.0	299	11.3	1,478
Women's education							
None/Preschool	40.4	19.7	60.1	5.6	1,479	19.5	5,024
Primary	35.2	23.1	58.3	1.8	614	13.0	2,434
Middle	35.8	23.0	58.8	1.0	307	10.5	1,269
Secondary	32.4	29.8	62.3	0.5	304	7.1	1,575
Higher	18.5	30.8	49.3	0.0	77	2.8	1,097
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	1
Wealth index quintiles							
Lowest	42.3	16.3	58.6	5.1	841	21.4	2,403
Second	33.5	26.6	60.0	3.3	708	18.1	2,379
Middle	36.1	24.4	60.5	2.5	574	11.4	2,343
Fourth	37.2	23.2	60.4	3.7	403	8.8	2,265
Highest	34.1	23.2	57.4	1.3	255	8.2	2,010
Division							
Bahawalpur	36.2	23.3	59.5	2.9	366	16.1	1,165
D.G.Khan	40.4	18.9	59.3	6.0	513	20.1	1,432
Faisalabad	38.2	26.2	64.4	3.4	434	11.1	1,556
Gujranwala	39.5	23.1	62.6	3.4	232	10.3	1,533
Lahore	39.4	22.0	61.5	3.8	269	13.0	1,672
Multan	37.6	21.7	59.3	2.2	365	18.6	1,362
Rawalpindi	35.6	21.1	56.8	3.0	171	9.4	869
Sahiwal	33.8	17.3	51.1	3.6	243	12.9	1,026
Sargodha	28.5	27.5	56.0	1.4	190	10.3	786
Punjab	37.3	22.2	59.5	3.6	2,781	13.8	11,400

[1] MICS indicator 5.2
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with the first child; percentage of ever-married women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing before age 15, and the percentage of ever-married women age 20-24 who have had a live birth before age 18, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Number of ever-married women age 15-19 who				Number of ever-married women age 15-19	Percentage of ever-married women age 20-24 who have had a live birth before age 18 [1]	Number of ever-married women age 20-24
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have begun childbearing	Have had a live birth before age 15			
Punjab	37.3	22.2	59.5	3.6	2,781	13.8	11,400
District							
Bahawalpur	37.3	29.2	66.6	3.2	123	18.9	395
B. Nagar	34.9	24.5	59.3	4.4	80	8.7	294
RY Khan	35.9	18.2	54.1	1.9	163	18.3	476
DG Khan	36.2	15.1	51.3	5.8	147	25.3	288
Layyah	42.6	20.1	62.7	3.5	65	15.4	291
M. Garh	39.0	20.9	59.9	7.1	254	18.3	660
Rajanpur	57.9	18.7	76.6	3.5	47	25.4	193
Faisalabad	34.9	29.0	63.9	2.8	154	8.6	753
Chiniot	43.7	12.1	55.8	6.6	72	14.7	190
Jhang	44.2	27.1	71.3	3.4	149	13.5	411
TT Singh	25.1	34.0	59.1	1.0	59	12.4	203
Gujranwala	39.7	24.2	63.9	0.0	63	11.1	473
Gujrat	40.9	23.5	64.4	0.0	38	8.2	315
Hafizabad	39.0	13.9	52.9	11.6	30	22.1	105
M. Bahaudin	38.8	17.2	56.0	3.9	27	12.4	152
Narowal	36.7	28.0	64.7	6.2	29	9.1	152
Sialkot	40.5	27.7	68.2	3.7	45	7.3	336
Lahore	39.1	22.8	61.8	5.0	102	10.0	964
Kasur	34.9	16.9	51.8	5.1	86	16.0	315
N. Sahib	50.9	12.6	63.5	0.0	32	22.6	124
Sheikhupura	40.5	35.9	76.4	1.7	48	15.8	269
Multan	40.4	22.8	63.3	3.7	175	19.1	581
Khanewal	34.4	16.9	51.3	1.5	85	21.7	302
Lodhran	32.5	36.6	69.2	0.0	52	23.5	175
Vehari	38.4	10.5	48.9	0.8	52	11.7	303
Sahiwal	18.7	24.7	43.3	1.6	54	10.2	277
Pakpattan	37.5	20.2	57.7	6.3	67	13.2	243
Okara	38.5	12.5	50.9	3.1	122	14.3	505
Rawalpindi	48.8	12.4	61.2	6.6	73	10.5	407
Attock	28.2	34.7	62.9	1.0	39	11.2	185
Chakwal	19.6	22.6	42.1	0.0	35	6.5	143
Jhelum	31.5	23.3	54.8	0.0	23	6.8	134
Sargodha	23.5	25.5	49.0	1.5	88	8.2	357
Bhakkar	32.7	28.4	61.0	1.4	35	11.7	141
Khushab	36.5	23.9	60.4	2.2	42	10.5	167
Mianwali	26.8	38.9	65.7	0.0	25	14.8	120
Punjab	37.3	22.2	59.5	3.6	2,781	13.8	11,400

[1] MICS indicator 5.2
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table RH.3: Trends in early childbearing

Percentage of ever-married women who have had a live birth by age 15 and 18, by age groups, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of ever-married women with a live birth before age 15	Number of ever-married women	Percentage of ever-married women with a live birth before age 18	Number of ever-married women	Percentage of ever-married women with a live birth before age 15	Number of ever-married women	Percentage of ever-married women with a live birth before age 18	Number of ever-married women	Percentage of ever-married women with a live birth before age 15	Number of ever-married women	Percentage of ever-married women with a live birth before age 18	Number of ever-married women
Punjab	2.0	25,132	11.0	24,617	2.4	60,370	12.9	58,103	2.3	85,502	12.4	82,721
Age												
15-19	3.9	515	na	na	3.5	2,267	na	na	3.6	2,781	na	na
20-24	2.1	3,050	10.7	3,050	2.1	8,351	14.9	8,351	2.1	11,400	13.8	11,400
25-29	1.5	4,928	8.9	4,928	2.2	12,332	12.5	12,332	2.0	17,260	11.4	17,260
30-34	1.8	4,777	10.0	4,777	2.7	11,063	12.4	11,063	2.4	15,841	11.7	15,841
35-39	1.9	4,606	11.4	4,606	2.2	10,116	12.8	10,116	2.1	14,722	12.4	14,722
40-44	2.6	3,931	13.2	3,931	2.7	9,019	13.7	9,019	2.7	12,951	13.5	12,951
45-49	1.9	3,325	12.5	3,325	2.1	7,222	11.6	7,222	2.0	10,547	11.9	10,547
Punjab	2.0	25,132	11.0	24,617	2.4	60,370	12.9	58,103	2.3	85,502	12.4	82,721

Table RH.4: Use of contraception

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are using (or whose husband is using) a contraceptive method, MICS Punjab, 2011.

| | Percent of women currently married who are using | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
	Not using any method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Condom	Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	With drawal	Other	Missing / DK	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method [1]	Number of currently married women
Punjab	64.7	11.1	0.1	3.5	3.3	0.1	2.4	8.3	2.7	3.2	0.4	0.1	29.0	6.3	35.2	81,505
Area of residence																
Rural	67.9	10.8	0.1	3.2	3.6	0.1	2.3	6.5	2.6	2.4	0.4	0.1	26.7	5.3	32.0	57,568
All Urban	57.0	12.0	0.2	4.1	2.5	0.1	2.8	12.8	3.0	5.2	0.3	0.1	34.4	8.5	42.9	23,937
Major Cities	54.4	12.6	0.2	4.4	2.5	0.1	2.8	13.7	3.4	5.6	0.4	0.1	36.2	9.3	45.5	12,118
Other Urban	59.7	11.4	0.2	3.8	2.6	0.1	2.7	11.9	2.5	4.8	0.3	0.1	32.6	7.6	40.2	11,819
Age																
15-19	91.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.2	2.9	3.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	4.1	4.2	8.2	2,681
20-24	80.2	0.5	0.0	1.5	2.3	0.1	1.7	6.9	4.7	1.7	0.3	0.1	13.0	6.7	19.7	11,060
25-29	70.6	2.8	0.1	3.3	3.5	0.1	2.6	9.7	4.3	2.6	0.3	0.0	22.0	7.3	29.3	16,776
30-34	61.0	9.6	0.1	4.7	4.4	0.2	3.0	10.4	3.2	3.0	0.3	0.1	32.4	6.5	38.9	15,358
35-39	54.8	16.6	0.2	4.6	3.9	0.1	3.1	9.9	1.9	4.3	0.5	0.2	38.4	6.6	45.1	14,059
40-44	53.8	21.8	0.2	4.2	3.6	0.1	2.6	7.7	0.7	4.5	0.5	0.1	40.3	5.7	46.1	12,108
45-49	62.9	22.1	0.3	2.4	1.9	0.0	1.6	4.3	0.3	3.6	0.3	0.1	32.7	4.2	36.9	9,463
Number of living children																
0	99.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.7	10,440
1	81.0	0.6	0.0	0.7	1.6	0.0	1.3	7.7	4.9	1.8	0.2	0.1	12.1	6.9	19.0	10,868
2	68.6	3.3	0.1	3.3	3.6	0.1	2.7	10.7	4.1	3.2	0.3	0.1	23.8	7.5	31.3	12,166
3	57.2	10.4	0.1	4.8	4.1	0.1	3.0	12.3	3.2	4.3	0.4	0.1	34.8	7.9	42.7	13,350
4+	50.7	20.8	0.3	4.9	4.4	0.2	3.1	8.7	2.2	4.2	0.5	0.1	42.3	6.8	49.2	34,682
Women's education																
None/Preschool	65.9	13.2	0.2	3.4	3.6	0.1	2.5	5.3	2.7	2.8	0.3	0.1	28.2	5.8	34.0	43,787
Primary	64.2	10.8	0.1	3.4	3.3	0.1	2.2	9.0	2.6	3.8	0.5	0.1	28.8	6.9	35.7	14,396
Middle	63.5	9.0	0.1	3.9	2.6	0.1	2.4	11.4	3.0	3.5	0.5	0.1	29.5	7.0	36.5	7,191
Secondary	63.1	7.2	0.0	3.5	3.3	0.2	2.7	13.3	2.9	3.5	0.2	0.0	30.2	6.6	36.8	8,851
Higher	61.6	6.2	0.2	3.5	2.5	0.1	2.6	16.5	2.6	3.8	0.2	0.1	31.7	6.7	38.3	7,278
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Punjab	64.7	11.1	0.1	3.5	3.3	0.1	2.4	8.3	2.7	3.2	0.4	0.1	29.0	6.3	35.2	81,505

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

Table RH.4: Use of contraception

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are using (or whose husband is using) a contraceptive method, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Not using any method	Percent of women currently married who are using											Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method [1]	Number of currently married women
		Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Condom	Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	With drawal	Other	Missing / DK				
Punjab	64.7	11.1	0.1	3.5	3.3	0.1	2.4	8.3	2.7	3.2	0.4	0.1	29.0	6.3	35.2	81,505
Wealth index quintiles																
Lowest	72.0	10.0	0.1	3.3	3.5	0.1	2.4	3.4	3.0	1.6	0.3	0.1	23.0	4.9	27.9	15,924
Second	67.2	11.7	0.1	3.3	4.0	0.2	2.4	5.4	2.6	2.6	0.4	0.1	27.1	5.7	32.8	15,841
Middle	65.2	11.0	0.1	3.6	3.3	0.1	2.2	8.2	2.7	3.1	0.4	0.1	28.5	6.2	34.7	16,234
Fourth	62.5	10.9	0.1	3.3	3.2	0.1	2.5	10.4	2.5	3.9	0.4	0.1	30.5	6.8	37.4	16,655
Highest	57.1	12.0	0.2	3.9	2.6	0.1	2.7	13.8	2.7	4.6	0.3	0.1	35.3	7.6	42.9	16,852
Division																
Bahawalpur	70.0	10.1	0.1	3.2	3.7	0.1	2.6	5.3	2.3	2.2	0.3	0.2	25.1	4.8	29.8	7,905
D.G.Khan	74.2	8.5	0.3	4.0	3.9	0.2	2.3	3.5	0.8	1.8	0.3	0.1	22.7	2.9	25.6	8,606
Faisalabad	61.9	10.7	0.2	3.9	2.8	0.1	2.6	7.0	4.0	6.5	0.3	0.0	27.3	10.8	38.1	11,194
Gujranwala	64.0	10.4	0.2	3.0	2.5	0.1	2.0	9.7	3.6	4.3	0.1	0.1	27.9	8.0	35.9	12,716
Lahore	60.5	13.2	0.1	4.1	2.5	0.1	2.4	10.7	2.9	2.8	0.5	0.1	33.1	6.2	39.3	12,133
Multan	57.5	15.3	0.1	4.3	4.2	0.2	2.7	8.3	4.2	2.5	0.7	0.1	35.0	7.4	42.4	9,595
Rawalpindi	63.4	9.3	0.1	2.4	4.9	0.0	2.6	13.4	1.0	2.7	0.2	0.1	32.6	3.8	36.5	7,150
Sahiwal	66.3	12.9	0.0	2.2	2.6	0.1	2.5	9.6	2.9	0.7	0.1	0.1	29.9	3.7	33.6	6,259
Sargodha	70.4	7.9	0.1	3.6	4.1	0.1	2.5	6.7	0.7	3.2	0.8	0.0	24.9	4.7	29.6	5,947
District																
Bahawalpur	65.6	11.5	0.1	3.4	3.6	0.0	3.3	5.9	3.7	2.6	0.2	0.0	27.8	6.5	34.3	2,608
B. Nagar	73.9	9.8	0.3	3.6	3.4	0.3	1.0	5.4	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.1	23.7	2.2	25.9	2,109
RY Khan	71.0	9.2	0.1	2.7	3.9	0.2	3.0	4.7	2.0	2.7	0.3	0.3	23.7	5.0	28.7	3,188
DG Khan	77.8	6.4	0.1	3.3	4.7	0.1	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.7	0.2	0.1	18.5	3.5	22.1	1,694
Layyah	73.5	9.2	0.2	4.6	4.0	0.0	1.7	3.6	0.4	2.4	0.2	0.1	23.4	3.0	26.3	1,737
M. Garh	72.9	9.5	0.5	4.5	3.5	0.4	2.9	3.4	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.2	24.7	2.2	26.9	4,000
Rajanpur	74.8	7.3	0.2	2.1	3.6	0.0	1.9	6.1	0.2	4.0	0.0	0.0	21.1	4.1	25.2	1,175
Faisalabad	59.1	11.2	0.3	3.3	3.0	0.1	2.7	10.1	3.0	7.1	0.2	0.1	30.6	10.2	40.8	5,875
Chiniot	58.6	11.0	0.0	4.8	2.9	0.1	3.4	3.7	9.6	5.6	0.4	0.0	25.8	15.6	41.4	1,107
Jhang	66.7	9.4	0.1	5.2	2.5	0.1	2.9	3.0	6.2	3.4	0.5	0.0	23.1	10.2	33.3	2,425
TT Singh	66.4	10.6	0.0	3.7	2.5	0.1	1.6	4.8	0.7	8.9	0.7	0.0	23.2	10.3	33.6	1,787
Punjab	64.7	11.1	0.1	3.5	3.3	0.1	2.4	8.3	2.7	3.2	0.4	0.1	29.0	6.3	35.2	81,505

Table RH.4: Use of contraception

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are using (or whose husband is using) a contraceptive method, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Percent of women currently married who are using															
	Not using any method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Condom	Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	With drawal	Other	Missing / DK	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method [1]	Number of currently married women
Punjab	64.7	11.1	0.1	3.5	3.3	0.1	2.4	8.3	2.7	3.2	0.4	0.1	29.0	6.3	35.2	81,505
Gujranwala	52.6	14.8	0.2	4.1	2.0	0.1	2.5	12.4	5.1	6.1	0.1	0.0	36.1	11.3	47.3	3,944
Gujrat	74.0	6.5	0.0	2.8	4.1	0.1	1.7	7.5	0.1	3.2	0.0	0.0	22.7	3.3	26.0	2,278
Hafizabad	76.1	10.2	0.1	2.6	1.5	0.3	1.7	4.4	1.6	1.3	0.1	0.1	20.8	3.0	23.8	851
M. Bahaudin	65.5	8.3	0.2	2.5	1.9	0.1	1.1	9.5	1.2	9.6	0.1	0.0	23.5	10.9	34.5	1,581
Narowal	74.9	5.6	0.2	1.6	0.6	0.0	1.9	4.2	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	14.2	10.8	25.0	1,267
Sialkot	62.5	10.6	0.3	2.8	3.3	0.1	2.2	11.9	3.2	2.7	0.1	0.2	31.3	6.0	37.3	2,795
Lahore	58.7	12.5	0.1	4.6	2.5	0.1	2.9	11.9	3.0	3.5	0.1	0.1	34.6	6.7	41.2	6,776
Kasur	70.7	11.2	0.0	4.1	1.3	0.2	1.7	6.9	1.4	1.7	0.5	0.2	25.4	3.6	29.0	2,247
N. Sahib	61.2	13.4	0.1	3.6	3.8	0.2	1.6	9.7	3.2	2.2	0.8	0.2	32.4	6.2	38.6	1,074
Sheikhupura	55.0	17.5	0.1	2.6	3.2	0.2	1.9	11.6	3.9	1.9	1.8	0.3	37.1	7.7	44.7	2,036
Multan	57.1	14.5	0.0	3.4	4.0	0.2	2.8	7.8	5.1	3.6	1.4	0.1	32.7	10.1	42.7	3,718
Khanewal	59.5	17.7	0.2	3.8	3.4	0.0	1.8	10.3	0.9	2.0	0.4	0.1	37.1	3.3	40.4	2,272
Lodhran	53.9	11.6	0.2	10.0	8.0	0.7	4.6	10.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	45.3	0.6	45.9	1,281
Vehari	58.3	16.5	0.1	2.9	3.1	0.1	2.2	6.1	7.9	2.6	0.3	0.0	31.0	10.8	41.7	2,324
Sahiwal	63.1	15.8	0.0	1.4	2.6	0.0	1.5	10.7	3.4	1.4	0.0	0.1	32.0	4.8	36.8	1,879
Pakpattan	67.9	12.9	0.0	1.8	3.4	0.1	2.9	6.6	4.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	27.6	4.4	32.0	1,429
Okara	67.6	11.1	0.0	2.8	2.1	0.1	3.1	10.4	2.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	29.6	2.7	32.3	2,951
Rawalpindi	59.5	9.9	0.1	2.7	4.7	0.1	2.3	15.8	1.1	3.5	0.2	0.2	35.5	4.8	40.3	3,617
Attock	63.3	9.2	0.0	2.5	5.7	0.0	4.0	12.1	0.7	2.4	0.0	0.1	33.5	3.1	36.5	1,358
Chakwal	74.4	7.6	0.0	1.8	4.8	0.1	1.9	7.1	1.3	0.4	0.7	0.0	23.2	2.4	25.6	1,132
Jhelum	65.1	9.3	0.0	2.0	4.6	0.0	2.4	13.4	0.4	2.7	0.0	0.1	31.7	3.1	34.8	1,043
Sargodha	67.4	9.7	0.1	3.0	3.2	0.1	2.3	6.7	0.5	5.5	1.6	0.0	25.0	7.5	32.6	2,716
Bhakkar	78.2	5.4	0.0	4.0	3.0	0.0	1.3	6.8	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	20.5	1.3	21.8	1,135
Khushab	72.5	7.7	0.1	4.4	5.0	0.0	2.4	5.2	0.6	1.8	0.2	0.1	24.8	2.6	27.4	1,025
Mianwali	67.7	6.2	0.0	4.1	6.6	0.1	4.3	8.1	1.9	0.8	0.3	0.0	29.3	3.0	32.3	1,071
Punjab	64.7	11.1	0.1	3.5	3.3	0.1	2.4	8.3	2.7	3.2	0.4	0.1	29.0	6.3	35.2	81,505

[1] MICS indicator 5.3; MDG indicator 5.3
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table RH.4A: Women who ever used but are not currently using contraceptive method

Percentage of married women aged 15-49 years who ever used but are not currently using a contraceptive method by reasons for non use (Currently married women), MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Women who ever used but are not currently using contraceptive method		
	Percentage of Non-Pregnant women who are not using any contraceptive method	Number of Non-Pregnant women who are not using any contraceptive method	Total Number of ever married women who ever used contraceptives
Punjab	7.2	2,219	31,018
Area of residence			
Rural	6.9	1,374	19,881
All Urban	7.6	845	11,137
Major Cities	8.7	530	6,057
Other Urban	6.2	315	5,080
Age			
15-19	4.8	11	232
20-24	6.0	139	2,325
25-29	7.9	423	5,350
30-34	7.2	466	6,459
35-39	6.4	436	6,802
40-44	6.0	358	5,954
45-49	9.9	386	3,895
Women's education			
None/Preschool	6.2	983	15,931
Primary	8.8	497	5,655
Middle	7.2	205	2,831
Secondary	8.3	297	3,564
Higher	7.8	237	3,036
Missing/DK	(*)	0	1
Wealth index quintiles			
Lowest	5.3	250	4,706
Second	6.2	342	5,547
Middle	7.4	449	6,106
Fourth	8.4	573	6,819
Highest	7.7	605	7,839
Division			
Bahawalpur	11.7	313	2,684
D.G.Khan	4.2	98	2,316
Faisalabad	6.6	300	4,567
Gujranwala	7.7	384	4,960
Lahore	5.8	295	5,089
Multan	3.4	143	4,223
Rawalpindi	12.3	366	2,987
Sahiwal	2.9	63	2,173
Sargodha	12.7	256	2,019
Punjab	7.2	2,219	31,018

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

Table RH.4A: Women who ever used but are not currently using contraceptive method

Percentage of married women aged 15-49 years who ever used but are not currently using a contraceptive method by reasons for nonuse (Currently married women), MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Women who ever used but are not currently using contraceptive method		
	Percentage of Non-Pregnant women who are not using any contraceptive method	Number of Non-Pregnant women who are not using any contraceptive method	Total Number of ever married women who ever used contraceptives
Punjab	7.2	2,219	31,018
District			
Bahawalpur	11.4	116	1,012
B. Nagar	17.6	117	667
RY Khan	7.9	80	1,006
DG Khan	1.1	4	381
Layyah	8.0	40	500
M. Garh	2.7	30	1,115
Rajanpur	7.3	23	320
Faisalabad	6.9	177	2,578
Chiniot	4.1	20	479
Jhang	2.0	17	824
TT Singh	12.6	87	687
Gujranwala	4.5	87	1,956
Gujrat	16.8	120	712
Hafizabad	6.9	15	218
M. Bahaudin	3.6	21	566
Narowal	17.4	67	385
Sialkot	6.7	75	1,123
Lahore	7.3	221	3,023
Kasur	3.5	24	682
N. Sahib	4.0	17	434
Sheikhupura	3.4	33	950
Multan	4.2	70	1,664
Khanewal	4.4	43	967
Lodhran	1.7	10	601
Vehari	2.1	20	990
Sahiwal	3.0	21	714
Pakpattan	5.6	27	486
Okara	1.5	15	972
Rawalpindi	11.7	195	1,662
Attock	8.1	44	542
Chakwal	17.1	60	350
Jhelum	15.8	68	433
Sargodha	15.6	164	1,051
Bhakkar	13.8	40	287
Khushab	10.7	34	316
Mianwali	5.1	19	365
Punjab	7.2	2,219	31,018

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

Table RH.5: Unmet need for contraception

Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years with an unmet need for family planning and percentage of demand for contraception satisfied, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Met need for contraception			Unmet need for contraception			Number of currently married women	Percentage of demand for contraception satisfied	Number of currently married women with need for contraception
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total [1]			
Punjab	10.5	25.1	35.3	8.9	8.2	17.1	81,505	67.4	42,705
Area of residence									
Rural	9.6	22.8	32.1	9.0	8.6	17.6	57,568	64.6	28,628
All Urban	12.5	30.8	43.0	8.7	7.1	15.9	23,937	73.0	14,078
Major Cities	13.3	32.9	45.6	9.2	7.0	16.2	12,118	73.8	7,482
Other Urban	11.6	28.8	40.3	8.3	7.2	15.5	11,819	72.2	6,596
Age									
15-19	7.7	0.6	8.3	10.2	0.8	10.9	2,681	43.0	514
20-24	16.3	3.5	19.7	17.1	2.4	19.5	11,060	50.4	4,337
25-29	17.5	12.0	29.4	15.3	7.1	22.4	16,776	56.7	8,689
30-34	12.8	26.5	39.0	9.9	12.1	22.0	15,358	63.9	9,369
35-39	6.9	38.7	45.2	5.0	13.5	18.5	14,059	71.0	8,961
40-44	4.1	42.7	46.2	2.2	8.4	10.6	12,108	81.3	6,873
45-49	1.6	35.9	37.1	0.7	4.1	4.8	9,463	88.5	3,961
Women's education									
None/Preschool	8.1	26.3	34.1	7.3	8.9	16.2	43,787	67.9	22,014
Primary	10.9	25.1	35.8	9.3	8.3	17.6	14,396	67.0	7,693
Middle	12.0	24.7	36.5	11.3	6.6	17.9	7,191	67.0	3,915
Secondary	14.7	22.4	36.9	11.8	7.2	18.9	8,851	66.1	4,938
Higher	17.0	21.7	38.4	12.4	6.1	18.5	7,278	67.5	4,144
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	1
Wealth index quintiles									
Lowest	8.4	19.9	28.0	8.4	10.7	19.1	15,924	59.5	7,491
Second	8.9	24.3	32.8	8.3	9.1	17.4	15,841	65.4	7,955
Middle	10.0	25.0	34.8	8.7	8.0	16.7	16,234	67.5	8,364
Fourth	11.5	26.1	37.5	9.6	7.3	16.9	16,655	68.9	9,054
Highest	13.3	30.0	42.9	9.6	5.8	15.5	16,852	73.5	9,842
Division									
Bahawalpur	8.5	22.2	30.0	8.4	10.6	19.0	7,905	61.2	3,875
D.G.Khan	7.6	18.3	25.8	9.7	9.6	19.3	8,606	57.2	3,877
Faisalabad	11.1	27.3	38.1	7.8	6.7	14.5	11,194	72.5	5,888
Gujranwala	11.0	25.0	36.0	9.8	8.7	18.5	12,716	66.0	6,929
Lahore	10.9	28.9	39.5	11.0	7.7	18.7	12,133	67.9	7,055
Multan	13.9	29.4	42.5	6.7	6.4	13.1	9,595	76.4	5,334
Rawalpindi	11.5	25.1	36.6	9.0	7.3	16.2	7,150	69.3	3,775
Sahiwal	9.9	23.8	33.7	9.2	7.5	16.7	6,259	66.9	3,152
Sargodha	7.7	22.0	29.6	7.9	9.8	17.8	5,947	62.5	2,820
Punjab	10.5	25.1	35.3	8.9	8.2	17.1	81,505	67.4	42,705

[1] MICS indicator 5.4; MDG indicator 5.6
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table RH.5: Unmet need for contraception

Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years with an unmet need for family planning and percentage of demand for contraception satisfied, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Met need for contraception			Unmet need for contraception			Number of currently married women	Percentage of demand for contraception satisfied	Number of currently married women with need for contraception
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total [1]			
Punjab	10.5	25.1	35.3	8.9	8.2	17.1	81,505	67.4	42,705
District									
Bahawalpur	9.7	25.8	34.4	8.1	9.4	17.5	2,608	66.3	1,352
B. Nagar	5.6	20.9	26.1	9.3	12.8	22.1	2,109	54.1	1,015
RY Khan	9.5	20.1	29.0	8.1	10.2	18.3	3,188	61.4	1,508
DG Khan	7.2	15.4	22.2	10.1	11.9	22.0	1,694	50.2	748
Layyah	5.8	21.1	26.5	9.5	8.5	18.0	1,737	59.6	772
M. Garh	7.3	19.8	27.1	9.9	9.4	19.3	4,000	58.4	1,858
Rajanpur	12.2	13.2	25.2	8.6	8.7	17.2	1,175	59.4	499
Faisalabad	11.8	29.6	40.9	8.3	6.7	14.9	5,875	73.3	3,277
Chiniot	13.1	28.4	41.4	7.5	6.1	13.7	1,107	75.2	610
Jhang	10.4	22.9	33.3	6.5	7.5	14.0	2,425	70.5	1,146
TT Singh	8.7	24.9	33.6	8.2	6.0	14.2	1,787	70.3	854
Gujranwala	14.6	32.8	47.4	7.7	6.9	14.6	3,944	76.5	2,443
Gujrat	8.4	17.6	26.0	12.7	8.1	20.8	2,278	55.6	1,066
Hafizabad	4.7	19.2	23.9	10.4	17.4	27.8	851	46.2	440
M. Bahaudin	8.6	25.9	34.5	6.8	9.3	16.1	1,581	68.2	799
Narowal	13.7	11.4	25.1	11.7	9.8	21.5	1,267	53.9	590
Sialkot	10.0	27.5	37.5	10.9	8.5	19.4	2,795	65.9	1,590
Lahore	11.5	30.3	41.3	11.7	7.3	19.0	6,776	68.5	4,088
Kasur	7.8	21.7	29.3	12.4	10.3	22.7	2,247	56.3	1,168
N. Sahib	9.8	29.0	38.8	8.2	7.3	15.5	1,074	71.5	583
Sheikhupura	13.0	32.2	45.0	8.5	6.3	14.8	2,036	75.3	1,216
Multan	15.7	28.0	42.9	7.1	6.5	13.6	3,718	75.9	2,100
Khanewal	13.5	28.1	40.5	6.6	5.8	12.5	2,272	76.5	1,204
Lodhran	14.2	33.2	46.0	5.2	6.8	11.9	1,281	79.4	743
Vehari	11.1	30.6	41.7	6.9	6.8	13.7	2,324	75.3	1,287
Sahiwal	8.9	28.0	36.9	9.3	6.1	15.4	1,879	70.5	982
Pakpattan	8.0	24.2	32.1	9.6	9.6	19.2	1,429	62.6	734
Okara	11.5	21.0	32.4	8.9	7.4	16.3	2,951	66.5	1,436
Rawalpindi	13.7	26.9	40.5	9.6	6.9	16.5	3,617	71.1	2,060
Attock	9.2	27.5	36.7	7.3	6.9	14.2	1,358	72.1	690
Chakwal	8.4	17.1	25.6	10.3	8.2	18.5	1,132	58.0	499
Jhelum	10.5	24.4	34.9	7.6	7.9	15.5	1,043	69.2	526
Sargodha	6.6	26.0	32.6	8.0	10.3	18.3	2,716	64.0	1,384
Bhakkar	8.1	13.8	21.8	8.3	11.0	19.3	1,135	53.1	467
Khushab	7.9	19.7	27.5	8.4	8.3	16.7	1,025	62.1	453
Mianwali	9.8	22.5	32.3	7.0	8.9	15.9	1,071	67.1	516
Punjab	10.5	25.1	35.3	8.9	8.2	17.1	81,505	67.4	42,705

[1] MICS indicator 5.4; MDG indicator 5.6
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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Table RH.6: Antenatal care provider

Percent distribution of ever-married women aged 15-49 who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey by type of personnel providing antenatal care during the pregnancy for the last birth, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Antenatal care provider									At least once by skilled personnel [1]	Number of ever-married women who gave birth in the preceding two years
	Doctor	Nurse / Midwife	Lady Health Visitor	Lady Health Worker	Traditional birth attendant	Relative / Friend	Other / missing	No antenatal care received	Total		
Punjab	59.0	12.1	3.0	0.9	5.1	0.2	0.5	19.2	100	74.2	26,486
Area of residence											
Rural	52.7	13.7	3.3	0.9	5.7	0.2	0.4	23.1	100	69.6	19,296
All Urban	76.1	8.1	2.3	0.7	3.4	0.1	0.6	8.7	100	86.5	7,190
Major Cities	82.4	6.7	1.6	0.7	2.3	0.1	0.6	5.6	100	90.7	3,636
Other Urban	69.7	9.5	3.0	0.6	4.4	0.1	0.6	11.9	100	82.3	3,554
Mother's age at birth											
Less than 20	54.2	15.1	4.9	1.0	4.9	0.2	0.1	19.6	100	74.1	1,781
20-34	60.8	12.0	2.8	0.8	5.1	0.2	0.5	17.8	100	75.7	21,297
35-49	50.5	11.3	3.1	1.1	5.1	0.1	0.6	28.1	100	65.0	3,396
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	(*)	11
Women's education											
None/Preschool	43.7	13.2	3.5	1.0	7.4	0.3	0.4	30.5	100	60.4	13,086
Primary	62.3	14.9	3.8	1.0	4.8	0.2	0.4	12.7	100	81.0	4,874
Middle	71.1	13.6	2.3	0.8	2.6	0.1	0.6	8.7	100	87.0	2,571
Secondary	80.7	9.1	2.0	0.8	1.8	0.1	0.3	5.3	100	91.8	3,225
Higher	90.0	4.5	1.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.8	2.9	100	95.6	2,729
Wealth index quintiles											
Lowest	37.6	10.1	3.7	0.7	7.5	0.3	0.3	39.9	100	51.3	5,861
Second	47.0	15.2	3.8	1.1	7.5	0.3	0.5	24.6	100	66.0	5,310
Middle	57.4	17.4	3.6	1.2	4.5	0.2	0.4	15.3	100	78.4	5,190
Fourth	69.9	12.5	2.7	1.0	3.9	0.2	0.5	9.4	100	85.1	5,280
Highest	88.0	5.3	1.1	0.3	1.4	0.1	0.6	3.2	100	94.4	4,845
Division											
Bahawalpur	54.5	10.9	1.6	0.4	4.0	0.7	0.3	27.6	100	67.0	2,822
D.G.Khan	49.0	5.5	3.6	0.5	2.6	0.0	0.4	38.4	100	58.1	3,082
Faisalabad	60.0	13.5	2.7	0.6	4.0	0.2	0.5	18.5	100	76.2	3,631
Gujranwala	55.6	24.2	2.7	2.1	5.1	0.1	0.3	9.8	100	82.6	3,981
Lahore	64.8	11.2	1.4	1.0	5.7	0.3	0.5	15.1	100	77.4	3,899
Multan	58.3	9.3	6.0	0.8	7.5	0.2	0.4	17.5	100	73.6	3,026
Rawalpindi	83.0	2.6	1.2	0.5	2.0	0.1	0.8	9.6	100	86.8	2,081
Sahiwal	49.4	17.7	1.9	0.3	11.5	0.0	0.7	18.6	100	68.9	2,124
Sargodha	61.2	7.6	7.2	0.7	3.7	0.2	0.3	18.9	100	76.0	1,841
Punjab	59.0	12.1	3.0	0.9	5.1	0.2	0.5	19.2	100	74.2	26,486

[1] MICS indicator 5.5a; MDG indicator 5.5
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table RH.6: Antenatal care provider

Percent distribution of ever-married women aged 15-49 who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey by type of personnel providing antenatal care during the pregnancy for the last birth, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Antenatal care provider									At least once by skilled personnel [1]	Number of ever-married women who gave birth in the preceding two years
	Doctor	Nurse / Midwife	Lady Health Visitor	Lady Health Worker	Traditional birth attendant	Relative / Friend	Other/missing	No antenatal care received	Total		
Punjab	59.0	12.1	3.0	0.9	5.1	0.2	0.5	19.2	100	74.2	26,486
District											
Bahawalpur	63.8	4.3	1.2	1.1	7.1	1.5	0.0	21.0	100	69.3	855
B. Nagar	56.4	13.6	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.6	26.8	100	71.3	811
RY Khan	46.3	13.8	2.2	0.2	3.5	0.6	0.3	33.1	100	62.3	1,156
DG Khan	42.2	7.0	1.3	1.0	5.6	0.0	0.3	42.6	100	50.5	608
Layyah	47.7	7.2	4.6	0.5	1.2	0.1	0.0	38.7	100	59.5	624
M. Garh	56.4	5.5	2.2	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.7	34.4	100	64.1	1,406
Rajanpur	36.8	0.9	9.9	0.5	6.7	0.0	0.0	45.2	100	47.6	444
Faisalabad	63.6	15.6	2.5	0.7	6.1	0.3	0.5	10.7	100	81.7	1,834
Chiniot	58.9	6.5	2.6	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	30.2	100	67.9	384
Jhang	48.6	12.8	4.4	0.7	1.4	0.0	0.1	32.1	100	65.7	857
TT Singh	66.9	12.5	0.5	0.5	2.6	0.2	1.4	15.5	100	79.8	556
Gujranwala	57.4	24.5	3.8	2.1	5.7	0.2	0.5	5.8	100	85.7	1,284
Gujrat	78.3	9.1	3.5	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	100	90.9	725
Hafizabad	49.8	23.3	1.5	0.6	1.8	0.0	0.4	22.5	100	74.7	295
M. Bahaudin	45.8	23.2	5.0	1.1	5.2	0.0	0.0	19.8	100	74.0	409
Narowal	36.0	44.6	1.0	2.9	11.3	0.0	0.4	3.7	100	81.7	409
Sialkot	49.9	27.7	0.6	3.8	4.8	0.4	0.2	12.6	100	78.2	859
Lahore	79.4	5.8	0.9	0.5	3.8	0.1	0.4	9.1	100	86.1	2,103
Kasur	34.1	15.7	3.6	1.2	7.6	0.6	0.9	36.3	100	53.4	800
N. Sahib	49.4	25.2	1.1	2.5	11.1	0.0	0.1	10.6	100	75.7	338
Sheikhupura	63.1	15.8	0.6	2.0	7.0	0.7	0.2	10.6	100	79.6	658
Multan	63.1	9.5	8.4	0.7	3.3	0.2	0.4	14.4	100	81.0	1,206
Khanewal	53.5	3.8	6.0	0.6	15.5	0.0	0.7	19.9	100	63.3	711
Lodhran	56.3	15.5	2.1	1.0	8.1	0.0	0.5	16.4	100	73.9	349
Vehari	56.3	11.4	3.8	0.9	6.2	0.5	0.2	20.8	100	71.5	760
Sahiwal	64.9	10.1	3.2	0.0	10.2	0.0	0.1	11.5	100	78.2	576
Pakpattan	50.8	18.7	2.2	0.1	7.3	0.0	0.1	20.9	100	71.6	503
Okara	40.2	21.4	1.0	0.7	14.2	0.0	1.3	21.3	100	62.5	1,046
Rawalpindi	86.0	1.5	0.8	0.4	1.4	0.0	1.5	8.4	100	88.3	1,046
Attock	75.1	3.6	1.7	0.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	16.6	100	80.4	395
Chakwal	78.3	5.3	1.9	1.3	4.3	0.0	0.4	8.4	100	85.6	297
Jhelum	86.6	2.7	1.6	0.4	1.4	0.7	0.2	6.4	100	90.9	343
Sargodha	69.2	8.6	2.5	0.6	3.6	0.1	0.0	15.3	100	80.3	919
Bhakkar	44.3	6.1	12.0	0.3	3.7	0.0	0.6	33.0	100	62.4	360
Khushab	67.4	5.1	6.5	1.6	4.1	0.8	0.6	13.8	100	79.1	283
Mianwali	50.7	8.6	17.2	0.7	3.9	0.3	0.8	17.8	100	76.5	279
Punjab	59.0	12.1	3.0	0.9	5.1	0.2	0.5	19.2	100	74.2	26,486

[1] MICS indicator 5.5a; MDG indicator 5.5
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Percentage of ever-married women who had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey by number of antenatal care visits by any provider, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Percent of women who had							Number of ever-married women who gave birth in the preceding two years
	No antenatal care visits	One visit	Two visits	Three visits	4 or more visits [1]	Missing/ DK	Total	
Punjab	19.3	8.4	14.9	15.8	40.5	1.1	100	26,486
Area of residence								
Rural	23.3	10.1	16.8	16.5	32.2	1.2	100	19,296
All Urban	8.7	3.7	9.6	14.1	62.7	1.1	100	7,190
Major Cities	5.6	2.2	6.5	11.4	73.0	1.4	100	3,636
Other Urban	12.0	5.2	12.9	16.8	52.2	0.9	100	3,554
Mother's age at birth								
Less than 20	19.8	12.4	17.7	17.1	32.4	0.6	100	1,781
20-34	17.9	8.0	14.6	15.8	42.6	1.2	100	21,297
35-49	28.3	8.6	15.0	15.5	31.2	1.4	100	3,396
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	11
Women's education								
None/Preschool	30.7	11.3	18.0	15.4	23.5	1.2	100	13,086
Primary	12.9	9.0	15.7	18.4	42.9	1.0	100	4,874
Middle	8.8	5.8	12.8	18.3	53.3	1.0	100	2,571
Secondary	5.3	3.4	10.3	15.8	64.1	1.0	100	3,225
Higher	3.0	1.1	5.8	11.2	77.5	1.4	100	2,729
Wealth index quintiles								
Lowest	39.9	13.9	18.1	12.2	15.0	1.0	100	5,861
Second	24.9	11.8	19.0	17.6	25.6	1.1	100	5,310
Middle	15.6	8.8	17.5	20.1	36.7	1.3	100	5,190
Fourth	9.4	4.2	12.8	19.1	53.5	1.1	100	5,280
Highest	3.2	2.0	5.8	10.3	77.5	1.3	100	4,845
Division								
Bahawalpur	27.6	15.2	17.9	16.7	22.2	0.4	100	2,822
D.G.Khan	38.4	12.2	16.9	11.4	20.4	0.7	100	3,082
Faisalabad	18.6	6.9	15.9	14.2	43.6	0.8	100	3,631
Gujranwala	10.0	5.1	14.9	19.8	47.9	2.3	100	3,981
Lahore	15.5	4.3	9.7	12.8	55.8	2.0	100	3,899
Multan	17.7	9.1	16.1	18.7	37.7	0.8	100	3,026
Rawalpindi	9.6	3.9	9.0	13.4	63.4	0.6	100	2,081
Sahiwal	18.7	10.3	16.7	19.7	33.4	1.2	100	2,124
Sargodha	19.0	11.4	18.3	16.5	34.1	0.7	100	1,841
Punjab	19.3	8.4	14.9	15.8	40.5	1.1	100	26,486

[1] MICS indicator 5.5b; MDG indicator 5.5
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table RH.7: Number of antenatal care visits

Percentage of ever-married women who had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey by number of antenatal care visits by any provider, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Percent of women who had						Number of ever-married women who gave birth in the preceding two years
	No antenatal care visits	One visit	Two visits	Three visits	4 or more visits [1]	Missing/ DK	Total	
Punjab	19.3	8.4	14.9	15.8	40.5	1.1	100	26,486
District								
Bahawalpur	21.0	18.1	20.0	17.5	23.0	0.4	100	855
B. Nagar	26.8	13.0	17.8	15.4	27.0	0.1	100	811
RY Khan	33.1	14.6	16.4	17.2	18.2	0.5	100	1,156
DG Khan	42.6	8.7	14.6	14.0	19.9	0.3	100	608
Layyah	38.7	14.9	13.8	10.2	22.4	0.0	100	624
M. Garh	34.4	11.9	18.6	12.0	22.9	0.1	100	1,406
Rajanpur	45.2	13.9	19.0	8.0	9.9	4.1	100	444
Faisalabad	10.7	6.6	14.1	12.6	54.9	1.1	100	1,834
Chiniot	30.2	3.1	17.5	19.6	28.2	1.3	100	384
Jhang	32.1	9.0	19.8	15.6	23.4	0.1	100	857
TT Singh	15.5	7.5	14.7	13.8	48.1	0.4	100	556
Gujranwala	5.8	4.1	10.9	20.8	57.5	0.9	100	1,284
Gujrat	6.0	5.5	12.0	18.4	57.8	0.3	100	725
Hafizabad	22.5	9.2	20.7	16.5	31.0	0.2	100	295
M. Bahaudin	19.8	4.2	22.1	19.1	34.0	0.8	100	409
Narowal	3.7	11.2	26.9	19.7	28.7	9.8	100	409
Sialkot	13.6	2.4	12.1	21.1	46.8	4.1	100	859
Lahore	9.1	2.8	6.8	9.4	69.2	2.6	100	2,103
Kasur	36.4	6.6	11.0	16.7	27.1	2.3	100	800
N. Sahib	13.4	7.5	18.4	18.7	41.9	0.2	100	338
Sheikhupura	11.8	4.4	12.7	15.7	54.9	0.5	100	658
Multan	14.4	5.9	9.7	17.4	52.1	0.4	100	1,206
Khanewal	19.9	16.1	23.1	17.9	21.0	1.9	100	711
Lodhran	16.4	5.2	18.4	24.4	35.3	0.2	100	349
Vehari	21.3	9.3	18.5	19.0	31.5	0.4	100	760
Sahiwal	11.5	6.2	16.1	21.4	44.1	0.6	100	576
Pakpattan	20.9	16.2	19.2	16.4	27.1	0.1	100	503
Okara	21.6	9.8	15.8	20.3	30.6	2.0	100	1,046
Rawalpindi	8.4	2.1	7.3	10.1	71.3	0.8	100	1,046
Attock	16.6	5.9	12.6	16.8	48.1	0.0	100	395
Chakwal	8.4	7.0	8.3	15.8	59.6	0.9	100	297
Jhelum	6.4	4.7	10.5	17.5	60.5	0.4	100	343
Sargodha	15.3	11.2	14.3	15.3	43.6	0.3	100	919
Bhakkar	33.0	12.6	21.2	16.9	15.9	0.4	100	360
Khushab	14.0	11.8	23.0	14.7	35.3	1.1	100	283
Mianwali	17.8	9.9	23.1	21.7	25.1	2.4	100	279
Punjab	19.3	8.4	14.9	15.8	40.5	1.1	100	26,486

[1] MICS indicator 5.5b; MDG indicator 5.5
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 years who had their blood pressure measured, urine sample taken, blood sample taken and weight taken as part of antenatal care, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Percent of pregnant women who had				Blood pressure measured, urine specimen and blood test taken [1]	Blood pressure measured, urine specimen, blood test taken and Weight taken	Number of ever-married women who gave birth in the preceding two years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine specimen taken	Blood test taken	Weight taken			
Punjab	67.2	52.0	45.3	38.7	41.3	31.9	26,486
Area of residence							
Rural	61.4	44.3	37.8	30.5	33.5	23.9	19,296
All Urban	82.7	72.5	65.3	60.7	62.3	53.4	7,190
Major Cities	87.6	80.0	74.6	73.9	72.5	66.5	3,636
Other Urban	77.5	64.9	55.7	47.3	51.9	40.1	3,554
Mother's age at birth							
Less than 20	61.6	43.5	37.2	27.4	32.1	21.1	1,781
20-34	69.1	54.0	47.4	40.7	43.4	33.9	21,297
35-49	58.1	43.5	36.4	31.9	33.2	25.4	3,396
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Women's education							
None/Preschool	50.7	33.2	26.7	20.3	22.4	14.0	13,086
Primary	74.3	57.2	48.5	40.9	44.4	33.0	4,874
Middle	81.9	67.9	59.4	52.4	55.2	44.1	2,571
Secondary	88.6	77.2	71.5	64.6	67.8	57.6	3,225
Higher	94.6	87.9	84.5	79.6	82.1	74.1	2,729
Wealth index quintiles							
Lowest	40.4	21.3	17.6	11.5	12.7	6.4	5,861
Second	55.9	38.0	29.9	20.3	25.6	14.2	5,310
Middle	70.8	53.7	43.5	35.8	39.6	27.7	5,190
Fourth	81.1	66.8	60.3	53.2	55.9	45.2	5,280
Highest	93.0	86.3	81.1	79.0	79.2	72.5	4,845
Division							
Bahawalpur	55.1	33.5	29.9	19.3	24.1	14.0	2,822
D.G.Khan	45.7	24.1	21.1	15.6	14.8	8.9	3,082
Faisalabad	72.0	56.5	49.5	38.4	46.0	33.5	3,631
Gujranwala	79.1	67.7	53.6	52.1	50.3	42.9	3,981
Lahore	71.6	61.3	55.3	54.1	53.6	47.8	3,899
Multan	65.3	47.0	38.4	32.2	33.2	22.3	3,026
Rawalpindi	85.4	79.0	75.7	71.7	74.7	67.1	2,081
Sahiwal	58.7	42.4	37.7	29.6	32.4	21.3	2,124
Sargodha	69.5	53.1	47.4	30.0	43.6	26.2	1,841
Punjab	67.2	52.0	45.3	38.7	41.3	31.9	26,486

[1] MICS indicator 5.6
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 years who had their blood pressure measured, urine sample taken, blood sample taken and weight taken as part of antenatal care, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Percent of pregnant women who had				Blood pressure measured, urine specimen and blood test taken [1]	Blood pressure measured, urine specimen, blood test taken and Weight taken	Number of ever-married women who gave birth in the preceding two years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine specimen taken	Blood test taken	Weight taken			
Punjab	67.2	52.0	45.3	38.7	41.3	31.9	26,486
District							
Bahawalpur	52.2	32.8	29.4	23.3	24.4	18.3	855
B. Nagar	63.2	38.9	36.3	12.2	27.8	8.3	811
RY Khan	51.5	30.1	25.8	21.2	21.4	14.9	1,156
DG Khan	31.8	17.1	18.8	16.2	14.5	11.4	608
Layyah	49.0	29.3	25.9	18.6	20.6	12.0	624
M. Garh	52.3	28.9	20.6	13.7	14.8	7.6	1,406
Rajanpur	38.8	11.1	19.1	16.4	7.2	4.8	444
Faisalabad	76.4	64.2	55.3	53.0	52.5	46.0	1,834
Chiniot	63.5	51.2	48.1	22.4	44.6	20.6	384
Jhang	62.3	40.3	36.3	15.2	32.8	13.9	857
TT Singh	78.3	59.5	51.7	37.1	45.8	31.2	556
Gujranwala	84.7	72.9	57.6	61.6	55.1	49.0	1,284
Gujrat	88.0	75.0	71.7	61.3	68.5	54.8	725
Hafizabad	59.2	47.8	33.6	22.2	26.7	17.2	295
M. Bahaudin	68.8	48.0	40.7	47.0	34.6	30.4	409
Narowal	76.6	65.6	23.0	15.7	21.5	14.0	409
Sialkot	76.3	70.7	59.9	60.3	56.9	52.3	859
Lahore	83.2	75.7	72.3	71.0	70.9	64.8	2,103
Kasur	45.4	35.4	23.4	18.5	22.3	14.7	800
N. Sahib	64.9	41.9	34.9	35.6	31.1	27.0	338
Sheikhupura	70.2	56.6	50.0	53.0	48.0	44.4	658
Multan	71.5	52.5	43.2	44.0	39.9	32.3	1,206
Khanewal	54.9	34.6	27.8	28.4	19.5	14.1	711
Lodhran	67.1	54.6	41.4	21.3	34.7	14.2	349
Vehari	64.3	46.3	39.3	22.0	34.9	17.8	760
Sahiwal	68.5	54.6	53.5	36.8	43.5	31.5	576
Pakpattan	59.0	44.6	41.0	20.5	33.2	17.7	503
Okara	53.1	34.6	27.4	30.0	25.9	17.3	1,046
Rawalpindi	87.9	83.5	80.4	77.8	80.2	74.9	1,046
Attock	74.8	66.7	62.4	57.5	61.1	52.8	395
Chakwal	84.9	78.9	76.6	65.7	75.3	61.6	297
Jhelum	90.3	79.7	76.1	74.5	73.0	64.4	343
Sargodha	73.9	56.4	52.3	36.1	48.5	31.7	919
Bhakkar	55.5	40.8	34.8	12.6	29.2	10.1	360
Khushab	75.0	57.0	50.5	40.5	48.6	36.2	283
Mianwali	67.9	54.1	44.6	21.6	40.8	18.8	279
Punjab	67.2	52.0	45.3	38.7	41.3	31.9	26,486

[1] MICS indicator 5.6
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by person assisting at delivery and percentage of births delivered by C-section, MICS Punjab, 2011.

				Person assisting at delivery						Any skilled personnel [1]	Percent delivered by C-section [2]	Number of ever-married women who gave birth in the preceding two years
	Doctor	Nurse / Midwife	Lady Health Visitor	Lady Health Worker	Traditional birth attendant	Relative / Friend	Other/ missing	No attendant	Total			
Punjab	44.6	10.9	3.0	0.7	38.2	1.5	0.6	0.3	100.0	58.5	17.6	26,486
Area of residence												
Rural	37.0	12.1	3.2	0.7	44.1	1.9	0.6	0.4	100.0	52.3	14.9	19,296
All Urban	65.1	7.8	2.3	0.6	22.5	0.7	0.8	0.2	100.0	75.2	24.9	7,190
Major Cities	75.5	6.1	1.6	0.4	14.5	0.8	0.9	0.1	100.0	83.2	27.8	3,636
Other Urban	54.3	9.5	3.1	0.8	30.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	100.0	66.9	21.9	3,554
Mother's age at birth												
Less than 20	38.6	12.2	5.0	0.8	40.2	2.0	0.6	0.6	100.0	55.8	12.9	1,781
20-34	46.3	10.8	2.9	0.7	37.2	1.3	0.6	0.3	100.0	59.9	18.5	21,297
35-49	37.5	11.3	2.7	0.9	43.7	2.8	0.8	0.4	100.0	51.5	14.3	3,396
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	11
Place of delivery												
Public sector health facility	84.0	11.8	3.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.0	29.0	4,390
Private sector health facility	80.0	14.6	4.0	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	98.6	34.7	9,770
Home	2.5	7.8	2.1	1.1	82.6	3.2	0.1	0.6	100.0	12.3	0.0	12,137
Other	(36.3)	(18.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(34.0)	(11.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(54.9)	(0.0)	33
Missing/DK	5.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	93.7	0.0	100.0	6.1	1.7	155
Women's education												
None/Preschool	27.5	11.2	3.3	0.6	53.8	2.6	0.5	0.4	100.0	42.0	10.1	13,086
Primary	45.0	13.2	2.9	1.1	36.4	0.6	0.6	0.3	100.0	61.1	17.7	4,874
Middle	56.8	13.8	2.6	1.0	23.9	0.8	1.0	0.2	100.0	73.2	21.5	2,571
Secondary	70.0	8.8	3.0	0.8	16.2	0.4	0.7	0.3	100.0	81.7	29.2	3,225
Higher	84.6	5.1	2.0	0.4	6.6	0.2	1.0	0.0	100.0	91.7	36.0	2,729
Punjab	44.6	10.9	3.0	0.7	38.2	1.5	0.6	0.3	100.0	58.5	17.6	26,486

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

Table RH.9: Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by person assisting at delivery and percentage of births delivered by C-section, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Person assisting at delivery									Any skilled personnel [1]	Percent delivered by C-section [2]	Number of ever-married women who gave birth in the preceding two years
	Doctor	Nurse / Midwife	Lady Health Visitor	Lady Health Worker	Traditional birth attendant	Relative / Friend	Other/ missing	No attendant	Total			
Punjab	44.6	10.9	3.0	0.7	38.2	1.5	0.6	0.3	100.0	58.5	17.6	26,486
Wealth index quintiles												
Lowest	19.7	9.1	4.0	0.3	61.6	4.2	0.4	0.7	100.0	32.8	6.5	5,861
Second	30.6	12.5	3.2	0.8	50.8	1.3	0.5	0.3	100.0	46.2	11.0	5,310
Middle	41.2	14.4	3.1	1.1	38.3	0.9	0.7	0.3	100.0	58.7	16.7	5,190
Fourth	55.9	12.5	2.9	0.8	26.3	0.5	0.8	0.2	100.0	71.4	23.6	5,280
Highest	81.6	5.9	1.5	0.5	9.2	0.4	0.8	0.1	100.0	89.0	32.8	4,845
Division												
Bahawalpur	32.0	8.4	0.8	0.1	53.3	4.3	0.3	0.7	100.0	41.3	16.0	2,822
D.G.Khan	22.0	6.3	5.6	0.7	59.5	5.1	0.7	0.1	100.0	33.9	6.8	3,082
Faisalabad	47.3	11.4	3.7	0.6	36.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	100.0	62.5	19.1	3,631
Gujranwala	46.3	20.4	1.9	1.6	28.6	0.4	0.7	0.1	100.0	68.6	19.0	3,981
Lahore	59.3	10.1	1.6	1.2	26.0	0.4	0.8	0.5	100.0	71.1	22.4	3,899
Multan	43.1	7.1	4.5	0.0	43.3	0.7	1.1	0.3	100.0	54.7	19.7	3,026
Rawalpindi	68.0	5.9	1.3	0.6	20.6	1.8	1.2	0.5	100.0	75.2	20.5	2,081
Sahiwal	39.1	16.1	1.8	0.3	41.8	0.2	0.3	0.4	100.0	57.0	17.9	2,124
Sargodha	44.5	8.5	6.4	0.8	38.1	0.9	0.3	0.6	100.0	59.3	15.2	1,841
District												
Bahawalpur	34.2	2.5	0.6	0.5	61.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	100.0	37.3	16.4	855
B. Nagar	33.1	8.4	0.6	0.0	56.9	0.2	0.4	0.3	100.0	42.2	18.9	811
RY Khan	29.7	12.8	1.2	0.0	44.7	10.0	0.4	1.3	100.0	43.6	13.5	1,156
DG Khan	18.9	4.6	2.4	1.9	57.4	14.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	25.9	5.9	608
Layyah	25.5	9.6	13.5	0.1	48.4	1.6	1.0	0.4	100.0	48.6	7.5	624
M. Garh	24.5	7.3	4.4	0.4	61.3	1.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	36.2	7.8	1,406
Rajanpur	13.4	1.0	2.4	0.5	72.7	8.9	0.7	0.4	100.0	16.8	3.7	444
Faisalabad	54.2	12.7	2.8	0.5	28.8	0.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	69.7	22.6	1,834
Chiniot	42.6	11.5	3.8	0.3	41.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	57.9	15.6	384
Jhang	31.3	12.8	7.6	0.9	46.4	0.1	0.6	0.4	100.0	51.6	12.0	857
TT Singh	52.7	5.1	0.6	0.2	40.6	0.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	58.4	21.0	556
Punjab	44.6	10.9	3.0	0.7	38.2	1.5	0.6	0.3	100.0	58.5	17.6	26,486

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15–49 who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by person assisting at delivery and percentage of births delivered by C-section, MICS Punjab, 2011.

					Person assisting at delivery					Any skilled personnel [1]	Percent delivered by C-section [2]	Number of ever-married women who gave birth in the preceding two years
	Doctor	Nurse / Midwife	Lady Health Visitor	Lady Health Worker	Traditional birth attendant	Relative / Friend	Other/ missing	No attendant	Total			
Punjab	44.6	10.9	3.0	0.7	38.2	1.5	0.6	0.3	100.0	58.5	17.6	26,486
Gujranwala	50.9	19.2	3.2	2.2	23.5	0.3	0.8	0.0	100.0	73.2	20.2	1,284
Gujrat	61.6	9.9	1.6	0.6	24.8	0.7	0.6	0.2	100.0	73.1	26.3	725
Hafizabad	42.4	26.0	1.2	1.4	26.1	0.4	2.3	0.3	100.0	69.6	15.8	295
M. Bahaudin	26.8	21.6	3.1	0.7	47.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	51.5	12.1	409
Narowal	22.3	31.7	0.5	1.9	43.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	54.5	7.6	409
Sialkot	48.4	23.1	0.7	1.7	24.8	0.7	0.5	0.0	100.0	72.2	21.1	859
Lahore	73.6	6.9	1.2	0.3	16.9	0.0	0.9	0.2	100.0	81.7	27.2	2,103
Kasur	33.5	15.7	3.5	0.7	43.5	1.1	0.3	1.7	100.0	52.6	13.6	800
N. Sahib	42.3	16.4	1.2	4.4	33.2	1.1	0.6	0.9	100.0	59.9	17.8	338
Sheikhupura	53.7	10.5	0.9	3.0	29.9	0.6	1.2	0.2	100.0	65.1	20.4	658
Multan	50.2	7.7	6.6	0.0	32.8	0.9	1.7	0.1	100.0	64.5	23.8	1,206
Khanewal	40.8	3.2	4.7	0.1	49.9	0.5	0.8	0.0	100.0	48.7	13.9	711
Lodhran	31.4	10.2	1.6	0.0	53.6	1.3	0.7	1.1	100.0	43.2	8.4	349
Vehari	39.2	8.4	2.2	0.1	49.0	0.2	0.5	0.4	100.0	49.8	23.7	760
Sahiwal	55.6	10.5	2.3	0.1	30.8	0.0	0.5	0.3	100.0	68.3	25.9	576
Pakpattan	29.6	24.8	2.1	0.8	41.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	56.5	19.9	503
Okara	34.7	15.0	1.3	0.1	47.9	0.3	0.0	0.6	100.0	51.0	12.4	1,046
Rawalpindi	76.0	2.8	0.6	0.4	15.8	2.0	1.4	0.8	100.0	79.4	21.9	1,046
Attock	49.9	8.7	2.0	1.5	33.2	3.4	1.1	0.3	100.0	60.5	12.6	395
Chakwal	65.6	6.5	2.8	0.0	22.8	0.6	1.6	0.1	100.0	74.9	20.1	297
Jhelum	66.6	11.8	1.3	0.9	18.6	0.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	79.7	25.6	343
Sargodha	49.4	9.2	2.3	1.2	36.9	0.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	60.9	17.8	919
Bhakkar	27.9	10.3	11.6	0.4	47.9	0.7	0.8	0.4	100.0	49.8	6.1	360
Khushab	48.9	5.6	6.1	0.9	34.7	2.2	0.2	1.4	100.0	60.6	21.0	283
Mianwali	45.0	6.8	13.4	0.1	32.7	0.1	0.7	1.2	100.0	65.2	12.3	279
Punjab	44.6	10.9	3.0	0.7	38.2	1.5	0.6	0.3	100.0	58.5	17.6	26,486

[1] MICS indicator 5.7; MDG indicator 5.2
[2] MICS indicator 5.9
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

Table RH.10: Place of delivery

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 with a birth in two years preceding the survey by place of delivery, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Place of delivery						Delivered in health facility [1]	Number of ever-married women who gave birth in the preceding two years
	Public sector health facility	Private sector health facility	Home	Other	Missing	Total		
Punjab	16.6	36.9	45.8	0.1	0.6	100.0	53.5	26,486
Area of residence								
Rural	13.2	33.7	52.4	0.1	0.5	100.0	46.9	19,296
All Urban	25.8	45.4	28.0	0.1	0.7	100.0	71.2	7,190
Major Cities	32.9	47.8	18.3	0.1	0.8	100.0	80.7	3,636
Other Urban	18.4	42.9	38.0	0.1	0.6	100.0	61.3	3,554
Mother's age at birth								
Less than 20	17.4	33.8	48.0	0.4	0.5	100.0	51.2	1,781
20-34	16.9	37.8	44.7	0.1	0.6	100.0	54.7	21,297
35-49	14.3	32.8	51.9	0.1	0.8	100.0	47.2	3,396
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	11
Percent of women who had:								
None	6.4	13.6	77.1	0.1	2.8	100.0	20.0	5,088
1-3 visits	14.1	31.3	54.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	45.3	10,342
4+ visits	23.8	53.6	22.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	77.5	10,716
Missing/DK	16.8	28.5	54.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	45.3	340
Women's education								
None/Preschool	11.4	25.6	62.4	0.2	0.5	100.0	37.0	13,086
Primary	18.8	36.5	44.0	0.1	0.6	100.0	55.3	4,874
Middle	21.6	46.4	31.2	0.1	0.7	100.0	68.0	2,571
Secondary	23.8	52.8	22.6	0.1	0.6	100.0	76.6	3,225
Higher	24.2	63.9	10.8	0.0	1.1	100.0	88.1	2,729
Wealth index quintiles								
Lowest	7.9	20.6	70.8	0.2	0.4	100.0	28.6	5,861
Second	12.6	27.6	59.5	0.0	0.4	100.0	40.1	5,310
Middle	15.5	37.2	46.6	0.2	0.6	100.0	52.7	5,190
Fourth	21.4	44.2	33.6	0.1	0.8	100.0	65.6	5,280
Highest	27.3	58.5	13.3	0.1	0.9	100.0	85.8	4,845
Division								
Bahawalpur	12.8	25.6	61.1	0.1	0.3	100.0	38.5	2,822
D.G.Khan	10.3	19.8	69.0	0.2	0.6	100.0	30.1	3,082
Faisalabad	12.2	45.5	41.9	0.1	0.3	100.0	57.8	3,631
Gujranwala	15.0	45.5	38.7	0.1	0.7	100.0	60.5	3,981
Lahore	27.1	39.6	32.4	0.1	0.7	100.0	66.8	3,899
Multan	13.2	36.0	49.7	0.1	1.0	100.0	49.2	3,026
Rawalpindi	37.3	35.1	26.7	0.2	0.7	100.0	72.4	2,081
Sahiwal	9.1	39.9	50.6	0.2	0.3	100.0	48.9	2,124
Sargodha	13.2	41.4	45.0	0.1	0.3	100.0	54.6	1,841
Punjab	16.6	36.9	45.8	0.1	0.6	100.0	53.5	26,486

[1] MICS indicator 5.8
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table RH.10: Place of delivery

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 with a birth in two years preceding the survey by place of delivery, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Place of delivery						Delivered in health facility [1]	Number of ever-married women who gave birth in the preceding two years
	Public sector health facility	Private sector health facility	Home	Other	Missing	Total		
Punjab	16.6	36.9	45.8	0.1	0.6	100.0	53.5	26,486
District								
Bahawalpur	14.2	21.2	64.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	35.4	855
B. Nagar	8.2	32.6	58.7	0.3	0.3	100.0	40.8	811
RY Khan	15.1	24.0	60.5	0.1	0.3	100.0	39.1	1,156
DG Khan	6.8	17.7	75.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	24.5	608
Layyah	13.5	27.3	58.1	0.3	0.8	100.0	40.8	624
M. Garh	11.7	20.7	66.7	0.3	0.6	100.0	32.4	1,406
Rajanpur	6.3	9.3	83.8	0.0	0.7	100.0	15.5	444
Faisalabad	15.3	48.2	36.0	0.1	0.4	100.0	63.5	1,834
Chiniot	8.1	47.7	44.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	55.8	384
Jhang	7.1	40.6	51.8	0.0	0.6	100.0	47.7	857
TT Singh	13.0	42.7	44.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	55.7	556
Gujranwala	14.2	52.4	32.5	0.2	0.7	100.0	66.6	1,284
Gujrat	21.7	46.7	31.1	0.0	0.6	100.0	68.4	725
Hafizabad	8.5	54.5	35.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	63.0	295
M. Bahaudin	7.2	34.4	57.6	0.0	0.8	100.0	41.6	409
Narowal	7.7	35.7	56.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	43.4	409
Sialkot	20.2	40.9	38.0	0.2	0.7	100.0	61.1	859
Lahore	36.3	42.6	20.0	0.2	0.9	100.0	78.9	2,103
Kasur	13.3	31.3	55.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	44.6	800
N. Sahib	14.0	43.0	42.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	57.0	338
Sheikhupura	21.4	38.4	39.1	0.0	1.0	100.0	59.9	658
Multan	14.7	46.2	37.4	0.2	1.6	100.0	60.9	1,206
Khanewal	11.5	30.9	56.6	0.2	0.9	100.0	42.4	711
Lodhran	11.0	16.8	71.5	0.0	0.7	100.0	27.8	349
Vehari	13.4	33.3	52.8	0.0	0.5	100.0	46.7	760
Sahiwal	12.1	44.2	43.2	0.0	0.5	100.0	56.3	576
Pakpattan	9.7	35.9	53.5	0.3	0.6	100.0	45.6	503
Okara	7.1	39.3	53.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	46.5	1,046
Rawalpindi	44.1	35.1	19.8	0.0	0.9	100.0	79.3	1,046
Attock	27.9	27.0	43.6	0.7	0.8	100.0	54.9	395
Chakwal	33.1	38.3	27.4	0.0	1.2	100.0	71.4	297
Jhelum	30.9	41.6	27.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	72.5	343
Sargodha	13.7	45.5	40.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	59.2	919
Bhakkar	15.1	25.2	58.4	0.7	0.7	100.0	40.2	360
Khushab	9.6	44.0	46.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	53.5	283
Mianwali	12.9	46.3	40.2	0.0	0.7	100.0	59.1	279
Punjab	16.6	36.9	45.8	0.1	0.6	100.0	53.5	26,486

[1] MICS indicator 5.8

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

Table RH.10A: Postnatal care provider

Persons providing postnatal care to ever-married women aged 15–49 who gave birth in the preceding two years, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Postnatal care provider										Number of ever-married women who gave birth in the preceding two years
	Doctor	Nurse / Midwife	Lady Health Visitor	Lady Health Worker	Traditional birth attendant	Relative / Friend	Other/missing	No attendant	Total	Any skilled personnel	
Punjab	29.9	6.2	1.9	0.6	15.8	0.8	1.0	43.9	100.0	37.9	26,486
Area of residence											
Rural	23.9	6.6	1.9	0.6	17.3	0.8	0.8	48.1	100.0	32.4	19,296
All Urban	46.1	5.1	1.8	0.5	11.7	0.7	1.5	32.7	100.0	52.9	7,190
Major Cities	52.8	4.8	1.2	0.7	8.9	0.7	1.8	29.1	100.0	58.8	3,636
Other Urban	39.2	5.3	2.3	0.4	14.5	0.7	1.2	36.3	100.0	46.8	3,554
Mother's age at birth											
Less than 20	25.7	6.0	3.2	0.8	15.2	0.9	0.9	47.3	100.0	34.9	1,781
20-34	31.3	6.3	1.8	0.5	15.3	0.7	1.0	43.1	100.0	39.4	21,297
35-49	23.4	5.6	1.8	0.7	19.0	1.5	1.1	46.9	100.0	30.7	3,396
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	11
Women's education											
None/Preschool	17.0	5.9	1.9	0.5	22.5	1.0	0.9	50.3	100.0	24.8	13,086
Primary	29.3	7.5	2.0	0.7	14.2	0.8	1.0	44.5	100.0	38.8	4,874
Middle	36.8	8.0	1.6	0.9	9.0	0.7	0.9	42.1	100.0	46.4	2,571
Secondary	48.6	5.7	1.9	0.7	7.0	0.3	1.2	34.5	100.0	56.2	3,225
Higher	64.1	4.1	1.4	0.3	2.8	0.5	1.7	25.1	100.0	69.7	2,729
Wealth index quintiles											
Lowest	12.0	4.9	1.9	0.2	25.2	1.5	0.5	53.8	100.0	18.8	5,861
Second	19.4	6.3	1.9	0.6	20.1	0.8	0.6	50.3	100.0	27.6	5,310
Middle	26.6	7.8	2.2	0.7	14.6	0.6	1.0	46.5	100.0	36.6	5,190
Fourth	36.5	7.3	2.3	0.8	12.3	0.6	1.5	38.7	100.0	46.1	5,280
Highest	59.4	4.6	0.9	0.6	4.6	0.4	1.6	27.9	100.0	64.9	4,845
Division											
Bahawalpur	24.3	4.0	0.5	0.2	18.2	1.4	0.6	50.8	100.0	28.8	2,822
D.G.Khan	15.3	3.0	2.5	0.2	18.8	1.9	0.8	57.5	100.0	20.7	3,082
Faisalabad	29.5	4.9	2.0	0.6	11.4	0.1	0.8	50.8	100.0	36.4	3,631
Gujranwala	31.6	11.8	1.5	1.4	12.5	0.3	1.3	39.5	100.0	44.9	3,981
Lahore	36.6	4.2	1.0	0.9	8.8	0.7	1.1	46.7	100.0	41.8	3,899
Multan	30.4	5.2	3.1	0.1	22.0	0.5	1.4	37.2	100.0	38.8	3,026
Rawalpindi	42.9	2.5	1.2	0.4	5.6	0.5	1.9	44.9	100.0	46.7	2,081
Sahiwal	29.9	13.4	1.9	0.4	30.8	0.1	0.6	23.0	100.0	45.1	2,124
Sargodha	30.3	7.0	3.8	0.6	21.0	2.1	0.4	34.7	100.0	41.2	1,841
Punjab	29.9	6.2	1.9	0.6	15.8	0.8	1.0	43.9	100.0	37.9	26,486

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

Table RH.10A: Postnatal care provider

Table RH.10A: Postnatal care provider

Persons providing postnatal care to ever-married women aged 15–49 who gave birth in the preceding two years, MICS Punjab, 2011.

| | Postnatal care provider | | | | | | | | | Any skilled personnel | Number of ever-married women who gave birth in the preceding two years |
	Doctor	Nurse / Midwife	Lady Health Visitor	Lady Health Worker	Traditional birth attendant	Relative / Friend	Other/missing	No attendant	Total		
Punjab	29.9	6.2	1.9	0.6	15.8	0.8	1.0	43.9	100.0	37.9	26,486
District											
Bahawalpur	28.1	1.2	0.4	0.5	23.4	4.2	0.6	41.6	100.0	29.7	855
B. Nagar	17.1	1.4	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.4	79.8	100.0	18.6	811
RY Khan	26.6	7.8	0.9	0.0	26.3	0.3	0.7	37.4	100.0	35.3	1,156
DG Khan	17.2	1.0	2.2	0.3	16.0	3.5	0.8	59.0	100.0	20.4	608
Layyah	17.5	7.6	5.6	0.0	19.3	0.1	0.9	49.1	100.0	30.7	624
M. Garh	13.8	2.5	1.4	0.3	9.2	0.1	0.8	72.0	100.0	17.7	1,406
Rajanpur	14.3	0.8	1.7	0.1	52.6	8.3	0.7	21.6	100.0	16.7	444
Faisalabad	34.4	6.1	2.1	1.0	10.1	0.1	1.2	45.0	100.0	42.6	1,834
Chiniot	31.7	4.2	1.9	0.0	14.4	0.0	0.0	47.8	100.0	37.8	384
Jhang	18.6	4.9	2.9	0.2	18.0	0.2	0.7	54.4	100.0	26.4	857
TT Singh	28.8	1.3	0.1	0.0	3.3	0.1	0.1	66.2	100.0	30.3	556
Gujranwala	38.5	10.7	2.8	2.0	10.2	0.5	1.5	33.9	100.0	51.9	1,284
Gujrat	32.8	8.6	1.3	0.0	9.2	0.1	1.2	46.7	100.0	42.7	725
Hafizabad	25.6	12.4	0.7	1.1	18.0	0.0	2.5	39.7	100.0	38.8	295
M. Bahaudin	19.9	13.5	1.7	0.0	21.5	0.2	0.8	42.3	100.0	35.2	409
Narowal	17.5	19.0	1.2	2.7	18.2	0.0	0.6	40.8	100.0	37.7	409
Sialkot	34.8	11.5	0.2	1.9	9.8	0.7	1.4	39.7	100.0	46.5	859
Lahore	49.5	4.5	0.6	0.5	8.6	0.8	1.3	34.1	100.0	54.6	2,103
Kasur	14.2	3.4	2.4	0.2	12.5	0.1	0.6	66.6	100.0	20.0	800
N. Sahib	23.4	3.7	1.0	2.0	5.4	2.2	0.7	61.6	100.0	28.1	338
Sheikhupura	29.8	4.3	0.3	2.5	6.6	0.1	1.5	54.8	100.0	34.4	658
Multan	28.8	5.3	3.8	0.0	9.7	0.2	2.1	50.1	100.0	37.8	1,206
Khanewal	31.0	3.1	4.1	0.1	21.9	0.1	1.2	38.6	100.0	38.2	711
Lodhran	29.4	6.3	1.5	0.3	30.5	0.0	0.7	31.4	100.0	37.1	349
Vehari	32.9	6.6	2.0	0.1	37.9	1.6	0.8	18.1	100.0	41.5	760
Sahiwal	44.8	10.2	2.1	0.1	24.8	0.0	1.1	16.9	100.0	57.0	576
Pakpattan	29.1	18.2	1.9	1.1	35.1	0.0	0.8	13.9	100.0	49.1	503
Okara	22.0	12.9	1.7	0.3	32.0	0.2	0.3	30.7	100.0	36.6	1,046
Rawalpindi	48.5	1.8	0.7	0.7	6.2	0.8	2.1	39.3	100.0	51.0	1,046
Attock	28.9	4.1	1.2	0.2	8.2	0.8	2.5	54.1	100.0	34.2	395
Chakwal	45.8	2.2	2.2	0.1	3.6	0.0	1.9	44.3	100.0	50.2	297
Jhelum	39.6	3.2	2.1	0.2	2.7	0.0	0.5	51.8	100.0	44.8	343
Sargodha	35.5	8.8	1.3	0.8	24.7	1.0	0.2	27.8	100.0	45.6	919
Bhakkar	18.0	7.4	7.7	0.5	25.7	0.0	0.7	40.1	100.0	33.0	360
Khushab	32.2	3.9	2.5	0.6	16.0	10.4	0.2	34.2	100.0	38.6	283
Mianwali	27.6	3.8	8.5	0.1	7.8	0.0	1.0	51.3	100.0	39.8	279
Punjab	29.9	6.2	1.9	0.6	15.8	0.8	1.0	43.9	100.0	37.9	26,486

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

Table RH.12: Unwilling pregnancy

Percentage of pregnant women aged 15-49 years currently married by desire to get pregnant, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Percentage of willing and Unwilling pregnancy			Number of ever-married women having birth in last two years preceding the survey	Wanted child later or did not want more children			Total unwilling women
	Willing	Unwilling	Missing		Later	No more	Missing	
Punjab	91.4	7.9	0.8	26,486	38.6	52.5	8.9	2,085
Area of residence								
Rural	91.8	7.6	0.7	19,296	36.5	55.2	8.3	1,457
All Urban	90.3	8.7	1.0	7,190	43.3	46.4	10.3	628
Major Cities	89.4	9.4	1.1	3,636	43.4	45.8	10.8	342
Other Urban	91.1	8.0	0.9	3,554	43.2	47.1	9.7	286
Age								
15-19	97.9	1.5	0.6	917	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
20-24	95.5	3.9	0.7	6,143	75.2	10.4	14.4	239
25-29	93.4	6.0	0.6	8,830	59.9	31.1	8.9	533
30-34	90.2	8.9	0.9	6,091	35.1	55.4	9.5	539
35-39	82.9	16.1	1.0	3,085	15.1	79.2	5.7	496
40-44	80.2	18.8	1.0	1,134	8.6	86.4	5.0	213
45-49	79.5	17.9	2.6	286	2.8	84.3	12.9	51
Number of living children								
0	97.3	0.2	2.6	402	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
1-2	96.4	3.0	0.6	12,485	76.5	5.5	17.9	369
3-4	91.2	8.0	0.8	8,584	56.2	34.8	9.0	686
4+	78.6	20.5	0.9	5,015	10.7	85.2	4.1	1,029
Women's education								
None/Preschool	91.2	8.1	0.7	13,086	28.5	63.5	7.9	1,059
Primary	90.7	8.4	0.9	4,874	45.3	45.5	9.2	409
Middle	90.9	8.4	0.7	2,571	45.2	47.2	7.6	215
Secondary	92.1	7.1	0.9	3,225	50.4	38.7	10.9	227
Higher	92.7	6.4	0.9	2,729	58.6	28.8	12.7	174
Wealth index quintiles								
Lowest	92.2	7.2	0.6	5,861	23.3	68.8	7.9	419
Second	91.8	7.6	0.6	5,310	40.3	52.6	7.2	402
Middle	89.8	9.5	0.8	5,190	39.5	53.0	7.6	491
Fourth	91.0	8.1	0.9	5,280	42.4	47.3	10.2	428
Highest	91.9	7.1	1.0	4,845	48.7	39.2	12.0	345
Division								
Bahawalpur	88.0	11.7	0.4	2,822	32.7	64.3	3.0	329
D.G.Khan	94.4	4.7	0.9	3,082	34.7	50.0	15.4	145
Faisalabad	92.1	7.5	0.4	3,631	51.0	43.9	5.1	274
Gujranwala	92.0	7.0	0.9	3,981	29.9	58.4	11.7	280
Lahore	91.5	7.6	0.9	3,899	40.4	49.0	10.6	298
Multan	89.9	8.8	1.3	3,026	37.7	49.4	12.9	266
Rawalpindi	88.7	10.3	1.0	2,081	42.5	48.4	9.1	214
Sahiwal	95.0	4.6	0.4	2,124	45.9	45.9	8.2	97
Sargodha	89.5	10.0	0.6	1,841	37.9	56.7	5.4	183
Punjab	91.4	7.9	0.8	26,486	38.6	52.5	8.9	2,085

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

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

Table RH.12: Unwilling pregnancy

Percentage of pregnant women aged 15-49 years currently married by desire to get pregnant , MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Percentage of willing and Unwilling pregnancy			Number of ever-married women having birth in last two years preceding the survey	Wanted child later or did not want more children			Total unwilling women
	Willing	Unwilling	Missing		Later	No more	Missing	
Punjab	91.4	7.9	0.8	26,486	38.6	52.5	8.9	2,085
District								
Bahawalpur	90.4	9.3	0.3	855	30.1	66.9	3.1	79
B. Nagar	86.6	13.1	0.3	811	39.8	57.8	2.5	106
RY Khan	87.2	12.4	0.4	1,156	28.9	67.8	3.3	144
DG Khan	92.4	7.0	0.6	608	(33.6)	(59.0)	(7.4)	43
Layyah	96.6	2.5	0.9	624	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
M. Garh	94.8	4.3	1.0	1,406	31.2	50.6	18.2	60
Rajanpur	93.1	6.0	0.9	444	(43.2)	(44.0)	(12.7)	27
Faisalabad	90.3	9.1	0.5	1,834	55.5	38.9	5.6	168
Chiniot	91.9	7.9	0.3	384	(48.3)	(48.5)	(3.2)	30
Jhang	96.0	3.5	0.4	857	(23.1)	(65.8)	(11.0)	30
TT Singh	91.8	8.2	0.0	556	56.2	43.8	0.0	46
Gujranwala	95.0	4.0	1.0	1,284	25.7	54.7	19.6	51
Gujrat	90.0	9.4	0.6	725	(41.8)	(52.4)	(5.8)	68
Hafizabad	89.9	7.4	2.7	295	(36.5)	(36.4)	(27.1)	22
M. Bahaudin	82.0	17.2	0.8	409	(*)	(*)	(*)	70
Narowal	98.6	0.5	0.9	409	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Sialkot	91.6	7.8	0.6	859	37.8	54.7	7.5	67
Lahore	90.6	8.2	1.2	2,103	40.8	46.7	12.5	172
Kasur	89.1	10.7	0.3	800	37.7	59.9	2.3	85
N. Sahib	94.7	4.7	0.6	338	(35.2)	(52.8)	(12.0)	16
Sheikhupura	95.3	3.7	1.0	658	(48.5)	(30.8)	(20.7)	25
Multan	85.2	13.1	1.7	1,206	46.5	42.0	11.6	157
Khanewal	90.7	7.6	1.7	711	23.9	57.4	18.8	54
Lodhran	95.6	4.3	0.1	349	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Vehari	94.0	5.2	0.8	760	(23.8)	(63.2)	(13.0)	40
Sahiwal	94.3	5.1	0.6	576	(*)	(*)	(*)	29
Pakpattan	90.2	9.2	0.6	503	(47.5)	(46.1)	(6.4)	46
Okara	97.8	2.0	0.2	1,046	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Rawalpindi	88.0	10.8	1.2	1,046	44.1	46.0	9.9	113
Attock	92.2	7.2	0.6	395	(41.5)	(51.1)	(7.3)	29
Chakwal	82.6	15.2	2.2	297	(46.5)	(40.7)	(12.8)	45
Jhelum	92.1	7.9	0.0	343	(28.9)	(71.1)	(0.0)	27
Sargodha	89.3	10.4	0.3	919	35.4	62.0	2.7	95
Bhakkar	91.6	7.7	0.7	360	(33.9)	(58.0)	(8.0)	28
Khushab	90.0	10.0	0.0	283	(58.4)	(41.6)	(0.0)	28
Mianwali	86.6	11.5	2.0	279	(32.3)	(53.1)	(14.6)	32
Punjab	91.4	7.9	0.8	26,486	38.6	52.5	8.9	2,085

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

ED

EDUCATION

Table ED.1: Literacy among young women

Percentage of women age 15-24 years that are literate, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Percentage literate [1]	Percentage not known	Number of women age 15-24 years
Punjab	66.0	0.5	59,106
Area of residence			
Rural	58.0	0.5	40,630
All Urban	83.7	0.5	18,476
Major Cities	86.3	0.4	9,171
Other Urban	81.2	0.7	9,306
Women's education			
None/Preschool	0.9	0.3	16,063
Primary	62.2	2.3	10,997
Middle	100.0	0.0	8,400
Secondary	100.0	0.0	11,916
Higher	100.0	0.0	11,719
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	12
Age			
15-19	68.7	0.5	31,519
20-24	62.9	0.5	27,588
Wealth index quintiles			
Lowest	20.0	0.4	9,530
Second	47.4	0.6	11,601
Middle	71.5	0.6	12,382
Fourth	84.0	0.5	12,897
Highest	93.9	0.4	12,695
Division			
Bahawalpur	50.2	0.4	5,789
D.G.Khan	39.4	0.8	5,329
Faisalabad	70.0	0.3	8,108
Gujranwala	83.9	0.5	10,055
Lahore	73.9	0.4	9,059
Multan	58.6	0.6	6,631
Rawalpindi	82.9	0.5	5,075
Sahiwal	49.0	0.6	4,671
Sargodha	64.6	0.6	4,388
Punjab	66.0	0.5	59,106

[1] MICS indicator 7.1; MDG indicator 2.3

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

Percentage of women age 15-24 years that are literate, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Percentage literate [1]	Percentage not known	Number of women age 15-24 years
Punjab	66.0	0.5	59,106
District			
Bahawalpur	53.4	0.1	1,943
B. Nagar	52.3	0.4	1,583
RY Khan	46.0	0.8	2,263
DG Khan	36.5	1.3	994
Layyah	52.1	0.1	1,228
M. Garh	37.0	1.0	2,453
Rajanpur	29.1	0.3	655
Faisalabad	77.5	0.5	4,491
Chiniot	48.3	0.1	781
Jhang	52.2	0.1	1,564
TT Singh	78.5	0.0	1,273
Gujranwala	85.9	0.3	3,189
Gujrat	86.8	0.1	1,788
Hafizabad	65.2	0.5	652
M. Bahaudin	81.6	1.1	1,119
Narowal	81.3	0.5	1,054
Sialkot	86.3	1.1	2,254
Lahore	82.7	0.4	4,894
Kasur	56.3	0.4	1,748
N. Sahib	63.5	0.4	832
Sheikhupura	71.3	0.5	1,586
Multan	61.7	0.2	2,660
Khanewal	60.7	0.8	1,520
Lodhran	48.2	0.4	932
Vehari	57.3	1.2	1,519
Sahiwal	57.1	1.0	1,484
Pakpattan	42.7	0.4	1,093
Okara	46.7	0.5	2,094
Rawalpindi	87.4	0.6	2,547
Attock	70.6	0.6	900
Chakwal	81.0	0.1	836
Jhelum	84.3	0.6	792
Sargodha	73.2	0.2	1,987
Bhakkar	55.4	1.1	856
Khushab	60.5	0.7	772
Mianwali	56.6	1.1	773
Punjab	66.0	0.5	59,106

[1] MICS indicator 7.1; MDG indicator 2.3
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Percentage of children attending first grade of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool in previous year [1]	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Punjab	79.0	15,392
Area of residence		
Rural	76.9	11,310
All Urban	84.8	4,082
Major Cities	87.0	1,949
Other Urban	82.8	2,133
Sex		
Male	78.3	8,462
Female	79.8	6,930
Mother's education		
None/Preschool	74.5	8,788
Primary	84.7	2,894
Middle	84.9	1,282
Secondary	86.5	1,422
Higher	84.0	996
Missing/DK	(*)	4
Wealth index quintiles		
Lowest	70.1	3,120
Second	73.8	3,366
Middle	81.2	3,367
Fourth	85.1	3,066
Highest	86.7	2,472
Division		
Bahawalpur	86.3	1,385
D.G.Khan	44.2	1,811
Faisalabad	86.3	2,182
Gujranwala	85.8	2,504
Lahore	79.2	2,296
Multan	86.2	1,695
Rawalpindi	82.2	1,237
Sahiwal	81.4	1,218
Sargodha	79.2	1,064
Punjab	79.0	15,392

[1] MICS indicator 7.2

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

Table ED.2: School readiness

Percentage of children attending first grade of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool in previous year [1]	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Punjab	79.0	15,392
District		
Bahawalpur	84.0	458
B. Nagar	90.7	357
RY Khan	85.5	570
DG Khan	42.5	280
Layyah	75.5	305
M. Garh	27.2	972
Rajanpur	73.5	254
Faisalabad	82.4	1,138
Chiniot	94.2	186
Jhang	93.3	485
TT Singh	85.4	372
Gujranwala	90.2	698
Gujrat	92.0	444
Hafizabad	45.1	253
M. Bahaudin	90.9	321
Narowal	90.4	243
Sialkot	88.9	546
Lahore	86.1	1,092
Kasur	54.1	543
N. Sahib	93.3	245
Sheikhupura	85.6	417
Multan	86.1	725
Khanewal	90.2	365
Lodhran	66.8	207
Vehari	92.7	397
Sahiwal	80.8	308
Pakpattan	77.5	278
Okara	83.3	631
Rawalpindi	91.4	637
Attock	63.9	248
Chakwal	69.9	176
Jhelum	86.9	176
Sargodha	88.2	528
Bhakkar	70.6	198
Khushab	68.0	140
Mianwali	71.7	198
Punjab	79.0	15,392

[1] MICS indicator 7.2

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

Table ED.3: Age of primary school entry (adjusted net intake rate in primary education)

Percentage of children of primary school entry age 5-6 years entering grade 1 (adjusted net intake rate), MICS Punjab, 2011.

	5 years old currently in Grade 1 [1]	Number of 5-years old	6 years old currently in Grade 1	Number of 6-years old
Punjab	25.6	15,108	44.2	16,326
Area of residence				
Rural	24.2	11,233	40.7	12,174
All Urban	29.6	3,875	54.5	4,152
Major Cities	28.0	1,847	55.9	1,939
Other Urban	31.0	2,028	53.2	2,213
Sex				
Male	25.4	7,806	45.1	8,339
Female	25.8	7,302	43.2	7,987
Mother's education				
None/Preschool	19.3	8,852	34.5	10,223
Primary	31.6	2,445	54.9	2,575
Middle	35.5	1,211	59.5	1,114
Secondary	36.0	1,478	64.9	1,456
Higher	38.1	1,115	69.7	956
Missing/DK	(*)	6	(*)	2
Wealth index quintiles				
Lowest	12.7	3,626	24.0	4,363
Second	22.5	3,258	40.8	3,528
Middle	29.6	2,954	49.0	3,187
Fourth	33.9	2,822	56.2	2,805
Highest	34.5	2,448	64.9	2,443
Division				
Bahawalpur	18.2	1,501	31.9	1,919
D.G.Khan	19.0	1,734	31.4	2,035
Faisalabad	27.7	2,121	49.5	2,125
Gujranwala	34.4	2,284	57.6	2,396
Lahore	24.0	2,166	50.4	2,257
Multan	18.7	1,872	37.5	1,907
Rawalpindi	42.5	1,140	60.5	1,107
Sahiwal	22.3	1,223	34.4	1,449
Sargodha	24.8	1,066	44.9	1,131
Punjab	25.6	15,108	44.2	16,326

[1] MICS indicator 7.3

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

Table ED.3: Age of primary school entry (adjusted net intake rate in primary education)

Percentage of children of primary school entry age 5-6 years entering grade 1 (adjusted net intake rate), MICS Punjab, 2011.

	5 years old currently in Grade 1 [1]	Number of 5-years old	6 years old currently in Grade 1	Number of 6-years old
Punjab	25.6	15,108	44.2	16,326
District				
Bahawalpur	15.0	417	31.4	601
B. Nagar	19.4	449	37.1	463
RY Khan	19.5	634	29.5	855
DG Khan	13.6	363	22.4	398
Layyah	20.1	316	28.9	342
M. Garh	20.2	830	38.2	997
Rajanpur	22.0	226	23.7	298
Faisalabad	30.0	1,091	52.8	1,045
Chiniot	19.8	228	38.4	226
Jhang	19.7	447	44.7	553
TT Singh	35.8	355	55.5	300
Gujranwala	30.9	705	53.9	801
Gujrat	38.9	346	65.6	362
Hafizabad	37.6	172	56.5	173
M. Bahaudin	28.7	272	51.7	256
Narowal	35.8	260	55.9	284
Sialkot	37.4	529	61.9	521
Lahore	21.8	1,023	54.5	1,144
Kasur	26.5	489	45.8	494
N. Sahib	26.5	226	45.1	228
Sheikhupura	24.8	427	47.1	392
Multan	15.6	713	38.7	709
Khanewal	22.8	416	44.4	437
Lodhran	14.5	293	27.1	302
Vehari	22.8	449	35.8	459
Sahiwal	29.7	328	33.3	391
Pakpattan	20.9	313	31.8	299
Okara	18.9	582	36.0	760
Rawalpindi	39.7	583	59.1	586
Attock	42.5	210	61.2	206
Chakwal	45.2	189	58.4	160
Jhelum	49.4	158	66.9	154
Sargodha	27.3	475	52.1	505
Bhakkar	17.9	214	31.3	228
Khushab	29.5	167	41.9	184
Mianwali	22.5	211	44.7	214
Punjab	25.6	15,108	44.2	16,326

[1] MICS indicator 7.3

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

Table ED.4: Primary school attendance

Percentage of children of primary school age (5-9 Years) attending primary or secondary school (Net attendance ratio), MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Male		Female		Total	
	Net attendance ratio	Number of children	Net attendance ratio	Number of children	Net attendance ratio [1]	Number of children
Punjab	60.8	40,122	57.8	37,408	59.4	77,531
Area of residence						
Rural	58.1	29,869	53.5	27,732	55.9	57,602
All Urban	68.6	10,253	70.2	9,676	69.4	19,929
Major Cities	68.7	4,838	70.8	4,604	69.7	9,442
Other Urban	68.6	5,415	69.6	5,072	69.1	10,487
Age at beginning of school year						
5	26.8	7,806	27.1	7,302	27.0	15,108
6	50.4	8,339	49.3	7,987	49.9	16,326
7	68.4	8,741	65.0	7,907	66.8	16,648
8	77.0	7,763	71.0	7,592	74.0	15,355
9	82.2	7,474	78.2	6,620	80.3	14,094
Mother's education						
None/Preschool	53.1	25,064	47.7	23,439	50.5	48,503
Primary	71.1	6,533	71.6	5,998	71.3	12,531
Middle	73.8	2,809	73.8	2,656	73.8	5,465
Secondary	75.6	3,371	78.1	3,100	76.8	6,472
Higher	77.4	2,332	80.8	2,201	79.1	4,534
Missing/DK	(*)	12	(*)	14	(*)	27
Wealth index quintiles						
Lowest	41.4	10,305	30.3	9,390	36.1	19,695
Second	58.4	8,768	53.9	8,054	56.2	16,822
Middle	67.3	7,744	67.3	7,356	67.3	15,100
Fourth	71.5	7,117	72.9	6,831	72.2	13,948
Highest	76.1	6,189	78.1	5,776	77.1	11,965
Division						
Bahawalpur	48.6	4,413	44.5	4,135	46.6	8,548
D.G.Khan	47.3	4,922	41.1	4,667	44.3	9,589
Faisalabad	63.4	5,291	62.9	4,946	63.2	10,237
Gujranwala	72.9	6,043	74.2	5,729	73.5	11,771
Lahore	64.3	5,692	63.7	5,321	64.0	11,013
Multan	54.9	4,742	49.2	4,454	52.1	9,196
Rawalpindi	76.4	2,778	76.2	2,560	76.3	5,338
Sahiwal	57.8	3,495	48.7	2,952	53.6	6,448
Sargodha	63.9	2,747	58.3	2,643	61.1	5,390
Punjab	60.8	40,122	57.8	37,408	59.4	77,531

[1] MICS indicator 7.4; MDG indicator 2.1
Numerator: Children aged 5-9 years currently attending grade 1-5.
Denominator: Children aged 5-9 years
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table ED.4: Primary school attendance

Percentage of children of primary school age (5-9 Years) attending primary or secondary school (Net attendance ratio), MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Male		Female		Total	
	Net attendance ratio	Number of children	Net attendance ratio	Number of children	Net attendance ratio [1]	Number of children
Punjab	60.8	40,122	57.8	37,408	59.4	77,531
District						
Bahawalpur	46.8	1,420	41.9	1,267	44.5	2,687
B. Nagar	54.5	1,141	51.2	1,117	52.8	2,258
RY Khan	46.4	1,852	42.1	1,750	44.3	3,603
DG Khan	42.4	1,014	36.1	873	39.5	1,887
Layyah	52.6	792	48.9	822	50.7	1,614
M. Garh	49.3	2,377	42.5	2,274	46.0	4,651
Rajanpur	42.0	739	33.3	699	37.8	1,438
Faisalabad	66.2	2,716	67.2	2,487	66.7	5,203
Chiniot	57.2	570	44.2	510	51.1	1,079
Jhang	57.2	1,237	58.4	1,153	57.8	2,390
TT Singh	68.3	769	67.8	796	68.0	1,565
Gujranwala	70.9	1,858	72.2	1,827	71.6	3,685
Gujrat	73.7	909	80.2	886	76.9	1,795
Hafizabad	69.6	422	62.2	385	66.1	807
M. Bahaudin	76.4	814	69.0	631	73.2	1,446
Narowal	73.3	691	76.2	631	74.7	1,322
Sialkot	73.9	1,349	77.6	1,368	75.8	2,717
Lahore	66.5	2,824	66.2	2,710	66.3	5,534
Kasur	59.7	1,260	58.6	1,139	59.2	2,399
N. Sahib	66.6	596	61.3	532	64.1	1,128
Sheikhupura	62.7	1,013	64.2	939	63.4	1,952
Multan	54.3	1,794	49.9	1,713	52.1	3,508
Khanewal	61.0	1,089	53.9	1,000	57.6	2,088
Lodhran	49.6	741	34.5	693	42.3	1,433
Vehari	53.3	1,119	53.4	1,049	53.4	2,167
Sahiwal	58.9	933	53.2	844	56.2	1,777
Pakpattan	53.8	741	42.6	682	48.4	1,423
Okara	58.8	1,821	49.0	1,426	54.5	3,247
Rawalpindi	74.1	1,419	74.9	1,296	74.5	2,715
Attock	77.4	516	73.6	475	75.6	990
Chakwal	79.9	442	76.0	403	78.1	845
Jhelum	79.2	401	83.9	386	81.5	787
Sargodha	67.3	1,199	64.2	1,171	65.8	2,370
Bhakkar	53.4	566	46.2	554	49.8	1,120
Khushab	66.8	466	58.4	429	62.8	895
Mianwali	64.6	516	57.6	489	61.2	1,006
Punjab	60.8	40,122	57.8	37,408	59.4	77,531

[1] MICS indicator 7.4; MDG indicator 2.1
Numerator: Children aged 5-9 years currently attending grade 1-5.
Denominator: Children aged 5-9 years
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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

Percentage of children of all ages attending primary school or secondary school (GAR), MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Male		Female		Total	
	Gross attendance ratio	Number of children	Gross attendance ratio	Number of children	Gross attendance ratio	Number of children
Punjab	93.0	40,122	84.4	37,408	88.9	77,531
Area of residence						
Rural	90.7	29,869	79.8	27,732	85.5	57,602
All Urban	99.7	10,253	97.6	9,676	98.7	19,929
Major Cities	99.1	4,838	97.1	4,604	98.1	9,442
Other Urban	100.2	5,415	98.2	5,072	99.2	10,487
Mother's education						
None/Preschool	87.6	25,064	74.8	23,439	81.4	48,503
Primary	100.3	6,533	99.8	5,998	100.1	12,531
Middle	102.1	2,809	97.8	2,656	100.0	5,465
Secondary	95.9	3,371	96.2	3,100	96.0	6,472
Higher	114.0	2,332	110.3	2,201	112.2	4,534
Missing/DK	(*)	12	(*)	14	(*)	27
Wealth index quintiles						
Lowest	70.3	10,305	47.5	9,390	59.4	19,695
Second	94.2	8,768	85.6	8,054	90.1	16,822
Middle	103.8	7,744	99.8	7,356	101.9	15,100
Fourth	105.0	7,117	102.8	6,831	103.9	13,948
Highest	101.9	6,189	101.3	5,776	101.6	11,965
Division						
Bahawalpur	75.5	4,413	65.7	4,135	70.7	8,548
D.G.Khan	78.2	4,922	61.3	4,667	70.0	9,589
Faisalabad	95.7	5,291	89.2	4,946	92.6	10,237
Gujranwala	110.3	6,043	108.2	5,729	109.3	11,771
Lahore	96.9	5,692	93.6	5,321	95.3	11,013
Multan	86.7	4,742	73.3	4,454	80.2	9,196
Rawalpindi	106.1	2,778	103.3	2,560	104.8	5,338
Sahiwal	89.2	3,495	74.2	2,952	82.4	6,448
Sargodha	99.1	2,747	87.0	2,643	93.2	5,390
Punjab	93.0	40,122	84.4	37,408	88.9	77,531

Numerator: Children of all ages currently attending grade 1-5

Denominator: Children aged 5-9 years

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

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

Percentage of children of all ages attending primary school or secondary school (GAR), MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Male		Female		Total	
	Gross attendance ratio	Number of children	Gross attendance ratio	Number of children	Gross attendance ratio	Number of children
Punjab	93.0	40,122	84.4	37,408	88.9	77,531
District						
Bahawalpur	74.8	1,420	65.4	1,267	70.4	2,687
B. Nagar	83.3	1,141	76.0	1,117	79.7	2,258
RY Khan	71.2	1,852	59.2	1,750	65.4	3,603
DG Khan	66.8	1,014	50.1	873	59.1	1,887
Layyah	92.8	792	75.8	822	84.1	1,614
M. Garh	80.9	2,377	63.5	2,274	72.4	4,651
Rajanpur	69.4	739	51.0	699	60.5	1,438
Faisalabad	99.9	2,716	95.7	2,487	97.9	5,203
Chiniot	88.8	570	67.4	510	78.6	1,079
Jhang	86.8	1,237	82.2	1,153	84.6	2,390
TT Singh	100.6	769	93.1	796	96.8	1,565
Gujranwala	109.1	1,858	104.7	1,827	106.9	3,685
Gujrat	114.4	909	113.2	886	113.8	1,795
Hafizabad	110.5	422	98.1	385	104.6	807
M. Bahaudin	114.4	814	114.5	631	114.5	1,446
Narowal	108.4	691	112.9	631	110.6	1,322
Sialkot	107.7	1,349	107.2	1,368	107.4	2,717
Lahore	95.4	2,824	91.7	2,710	93.6	5,534
Kasur	97.3	1,260	93.6	1,139	95.6	2,399
N. Sahib	102.2	596	95.6	532	99.1	1,128
Sheikhupura	97.3	1,013	97.9	939	97.6	1,952
Multan	84.3	1,794	72.7	1,713	78.7	3,508
Khanewal	93.4	1,089	77.0	1,000	85.5	2,088
Lodhran	79.5	741	61.6	693	70.9	1,433
Vehari	88.7	1,119	78.6	1,049	83.8	2,167
Sahiwal	88.3	933	80.9	844	84.8	1,777
Pakpattan	91.7	741	65.8	682	79.3	1,423
Okara	88.7	1,821	74.3	1,426	82.3	3,247
Rawalpindi	101.8	1,419	101.7	1,296	101.8	2,715
Attock	112.5	516	101.9	475	107.4	990
Chakwal	108.2	442	98.6	403	103.6	845
Jhelum	110.7	401	115.3	386	112.9	787
Sargodha	103.5	1,199	95.8	1,171	99.7	2,370
Bhakkar	94.1	566	72.4	554	83.4	1,120
Khushab	96.3	466	81.7	429	89.3	895
Mianwali	97.0	516	87.4	489	92.3	1,006
Punjab	93.0	40,122	84.4	37,408	88.9	77,531

Numerator: Children of all ages currently attending grade 1-5

Denominator: Children aged 5-9 years

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

Table ED.5: Secondary school attendance

Children of middle/ secondary school age (10-14 years) attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), and percentage of children attending primary school, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Male			Female			Total		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) [1]	Percent attending primary school	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) [1]	Percent attending primary school	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) [1]	Percent attending primary school	Number of children
Punjab	41.4	34.0	36,234	38.9	27.9	33,685	40.2	31.1	69,919
Area of residence									
Rural	37.9	35.7	25,952	32.2	28.4	24,053	35.1	32.2	50,005
All Urban	50.4	29.6	10,281	55.7	26.7	9,633	53.0	28.2	19,914
Major Cities	53.3	28.0	5,052	57.7	25.5	4,608	55.4	26.8	9,660
Other Urban	47.7	31.2	5,229	53.7	27.9	5,024	50.6	29.6	10,253
Age at beginning of school year									
10	14.2	66.5	7,670	16.1	59.2	6,799	15.1	63.1	14,470
11	32.7	46.6	7,078	34.0	40.6	6,376	33.3	43.7	13,455
12	47.5	29.4	7,852	42.2	22.5	7,131	44.9	26.1	14,984
13	56.9	15.5	6,723	50.8	12.1	6,708	53.8	13.8	13,430
14	58.7	8.3	6,910	51.2	5.5	6,671	55.1	6.9	13,581
Mother's education									
None/Preschool	31.6	38.1	22,625	25.7	30.4	20,742	28.8	34.4	43,367
Primary	50.4	36.6	5,046	52.0	34.1	4,787	51.2	35.4	9,833
Middle	55.5	35.6	2,130	61.0	30.0	1,960	58.1	32.9	4,090
Secondary	63.9	27.9	2,365	71.8	22.8	2,314	67.8	25.4	4,679
Higher	64.3	10.7	4,055	62.3	8.9	3,868	63.3	9.9	7,922
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	14	(67.3)	(21.6)	27
Wealth index quintiles									
Lowest	19.9	34.7	8,103	7.8	21.9	6,957	14.3	28.8	15,060
Second	34.8	38.6	7,716	25.6	32.4	7,341	30.3	35.6	15,057
Middle	43.8	37.1	7,254	42.3	32.8	6,871	43.1	35.0	14,125
Fourth	50.2	32.6	6,957	55.0	29.5	6,627	52.6	31.1	13,584
Highest	65.2	25.1	6,204	70.0	21.7	5,889	67.6	23.5	12,093
Division									
Bahawalpur	29.3	31.7	3,690	27.2	25.0	3,368	28.3	28.5	7,058
D.G.Khan	27.7	36.0	4,128	19.9	25.1	3,685	24.0	30.8	7,813
Faisalabad	46.4	33.8	4,791	41.5	27.4	4,434	44.0	30.7	9,225
Gujranwala	46.1	36.9	5,917	52.1	33.1	5,561	49.0	35.1	11,479
Lahore	45.7	32.7	5,212	44.5	30.6	5,016	45.1	31.6	10,228
Multan	35.7	33.1	4,422	31.6	25.3	4,067	33.7	29.4	8,489
Rawalpindi	61.4	29.1	2,728	60.4	25.0	2,533	60.9	27.1	5,261
Sahiwal	35.2	36.2	2,730	29.0	26.1	2,585	32.2	31.2	5,315
Sargodha	47.3	34.8	2,614	37.4	29.1	2,436	42.6	32.0	5,050
Punjab	41.4	34.0	36,234	38.9	27.9	33,685	40.2	31.1	69,919

[1] MICS indicator 7.5
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

Table ED.5: Secondary school attendance

Children of middle/ secondary school age (10-14 years) attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), and percentage of children attending primary school, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Male			Female			Total		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) [1]	Percent attending primary school	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) [1]	Percent attending primary school	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) [1]	Percent attending primary school	Number of children
Punjab	41.4	34.0	36,234	38.9	27.9	33,685	40.2	31.1	69,919
District									
Bahawalpur	28.7	30.7	1,241	29.2	24.9	1,176	28.9	27.9	2,417
B. Nagar	31.5	33.1	999	29.0	28.9	901	30.4	31.1	1,900
RY Khan	28.4	31.6	1,450	24.2	22.3	1,292	26.4	27.2	2,741
DG Khan	26.3	34.8	794	20.0	22.0	688	23.4	28.8	1,482
Layyah	38.0	40.3	784	29.8	29.9	698	34.1	35.4	1,482
M. Garh	25.2	37.3	1,882	18.5	25.9	1,723	22.0	31.9	3,605
Rajanpur	24.4	28.8	669	12.1	20.3	575	18.8	24.9	1,245
Faisalabad	48.3	33.3	2,599	49.6	27.1	2,385	48.9	30.3	4,984
Chiniot	34.2	38.0	447	25.4	25.5	439	29.9	31.8	887
Jhang	45.2	34.8	1,020	24.8	28.6	933	35.5	31.8	1,953
TT Singh	48.5	31.4	724	46.4	28.1	677	47.5	29.8	1,402
Gujranwala	44.5	36.0	1,885	52.0	32.0	1,733	48.1	34.1	3,618
Gujrat	51.8	36.4	974	57.4	31.7	905	54.5	34.1	1,878
Hafizabad	38.2	40.1	404	35.0	34.4	360	36.7	37.4	764
M. Bahaudin	35.1	46.4	642	47.4	37.0	739	41.7	41.4	1,381
Narowal	51.2	35.0	672	52.2	35.1	611	51.7	35.0	1,283
Sialkot	49.4	33.9	1,342	56.0	32.1	1,213	52.6	33.1	2,554
Lahore	51.6	27.7	2,750	53.2	26.4	2,568	52.4	27.1	5,318
Kasur	34.5	39.0	1,048	30.6	36.7	1,020	32.5	37.9	2,068
N. Sahib	43.0	38.8	517	33.2	34.5	501	38.2	36.7	1,018
Sheikhupura	42.7	37.0	897	41.8	33.2	927	42.3	35.1	1,824
Multan	35.6	33.3	1,637	33.2	25.3	1,466	34.5	29.6	3,102
Khanewal	38.5	31.8	1,064	33.6	24.4	940	36.2	28.3	2,004
Lodhran	31.9	30.2	729	22.4	25.7	695	27.3	28.0	1,423
Vehari	35.5	36.3	993	33.7	25.8	967	34.6	31.1	1,960
Sahiwal	43.6	30.6	774	32.9	27.6	771	38.3	29.1	1,545
Pakpattan	32.9	39.1	651	28.4	26.1	546	30.8	33.2	1,197
Okara	31.3	38.0	1,304	26.9	25.1	1,268	29.1	31.7	2,573
Rawalpindi	62.4	28.0	1,395	61.2	25.2	1,296	61.8	26.7	2,691
Attock	55.5	32.6	499	54.7	26.2	446	55.1	29.6	945
Chakwal	66.6	27.1	426	62.5	21.2	391	64.7	24.3	818
Jhelum	59.9	30.6	408	62.1	26.6	399	61.0	28.6	807
Sargodha	46.5	34.4	1,154	43.8	31.1	1,083	45.2	32.8	2,238
Bhakkar	39.9	39.9	552	27.5	27.7	492	34.1	34.2	1,044
Khushab	48.0	32.8	408	38.6	25.6	369	43.6	29.4	777
Mianwali	57.0	31.6	500	32.5	28.4	491	44.9	30.0	991
Punjab	41.4	34.0	36,234	38.9	27.9	33,685	40.2	31.1	69,919

[1] MICS indicator 7.5

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

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

Percentage of children entering first grade of primary school who eventually reach the last grade of primary school (Survival rate to last grade of primary school), MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Percent attending grade 1 last year who are in grade 2 this year	Percent attending grade 2 last year who are attending grade 3 this year	Percent attending grade 3 last year who are attending grade 4 this year	Percent attending grade 4 last year who are attending grade 5 this year	Percent who reach grade 5 of those who enter grade 1 [1]
Punjab	99.6	99.2	99.0	98.8	96.5
Area of residence					
Rural	99.5	99.1	98.9	98.5	96.1
All Urban	99.7	99.3	99.0	99.4	97.5
Major Cities	99.6	99.2	98.8	99.3	97.0
Other Urban	99.8	99.4	99.2	99.5	97.9
Sex					
Male	99.6	99.3	99.0	98.9	96.8
Female	99.5	99.1	98.9	98.6	96.2
Mother's education					
None/Preschool	99.5	98.9	98.7	98.7	95.9
Primary	99.5	99.3	99.4	99.6	97.8
Middle	99.8	100.0	99.1	99.8	98.7
Secondary	100.0	99.9	99.5	99.7	99.0
Higher	99.7	99.5	98.8	96.7	94.7
Missing/DK	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wealth index quintiles					
Lowest	98.9	98.5	97.5	97.2	92.3
Second	99.7	99.0	98.9	97.7	95.3
Middle	99.7	99.3	99.1	99.1	97.2
Fourth	99.9	99.3	99.4	99.4	97.9
Highest	99.8	99.9	99.5	99.8	99.0
Division					
Bahawalpur	99.1	98.1	98.5	98.6	94.4
D.G.Khan	99.7	98.9	98.3	97.4	94.4
Faisalabad	99.6	99.1	99.5	98.9	97.1
Gujranwala	99.8	99.6	99.5	99.7	98.5
Lahore	99.4	99.8	98.8	99.3	97.3
Multan	99.5	99.0	97.8	98.4	94.8
Rawalpindi	99.5	99.5	99.8	98.6	97.4
Sahiwal	99.7	98.5	98.6	97.5	94.4
Sargodha	99.7	99.4	99.3	98.6	97.1
Punjab	99.6	99.2	99.0	98.8	96.5

[1] MICS indicator 7.6; MDG indicator 2.2

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

Percentage of children entering first grade of primary school who eventually reach the last grade of primary school (Survival rate to last grade of primary school), MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Percent attending grade 1 last year who are in grade 2 this year	Percent attending grade 2 last year who are attending grade 3 this year	Percent attending grade 3 last year who are attending grade 4 this year	Percent attending grade 4 last year who are attending grade 5 this year	Percent who reach grade 5 of those who enter grade 1 [1]
Punjab	99.6	99.2	99.0	98.8	96.5
District					
Bahawalpur	98.3	96.9	98.1	98.8	92.4
B. Nagar	99.1	97.9	98.1	97.7	93.0
RY Khan	99.7	99.3	99.1	99.3	97.4
DG Khan	99.7	96.1	99.2	92.7	88.1
Layyah	100.0	100.0	98.8	97.3	96.2
M. Garh	99.6	99.2	97.1	98.4	94.4
Rajanpur	99.9	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.3
Faisalabad	99.5	99.1	99.6	99.2	97.5
Chiniot	99.5	98.2	98.5	100.0	96.3
Jhang	99.5	99.4	99.8	99.3	98.1
TT Singh	100.0	99.1	99.1	96.7	94.9
Gujranwala	99.8	99.5	99.3	99.5	98.0
Gujrat	100.0	99.6	98.8	100.0	98.4
Hafizabad	99.6	100.0	98.6	98.5	96.8
M. Bahaudin	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.5	99.5
Narowal	99.7	99.4	99.6	100.0	98.7
Sialkot	99.6	99.4	100.0	99.8	98.8
Lahore	99.0	100.0	98.9	99.7	97.6
Kasur	99.9	99.7	98.9	99.5	98.1
N. Sahib	100.0	100.0	99.0	99.5	98.5
Sheikhupura	99.4	99.5	98.4	97.7	95.1
Multan	98.8	98.5	96.9	97.6	92.0
Khanewal	99.8	98.9	98.9	99.2	96.8
Lodhran	100.0	99.4	97.9	97.1	94.5
Vehari	100.0	99.9	98.0	99.1	97.1
Sahiwal	100.0	99.5	97.7	98.7	95.8
Pakpattan	99.4	95.6	98.4	94.1	87.9
Okara	99.7	99.3	99.3	98.4	96.7
Rawalpindi	99.5	99.3	99.9	97.9	96.6
Attock	100.0	100.0	99.1	98.9	98.0
Chakwal	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.2	99.1
Jhelum	98.4	99.4	100.0	99.7	97.5
Sargodha	99.8	99.7	99.4	98.8	97.7
Bhakkar	99.1	98.5	99.3	99.5	96.4
Khushab	100.0	100.0	98.9	96.2	95.1
Mianwali	100.0	99.2	99.3	99.5	98.1
Punjab	99.6	99.2	99.0	98.8	96.5

[1] MICS indicator 7.6; MDG indicator 2.2

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

Primary school completion rates and transition rate to secondary school, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Primary school completion rate [1]	Number of children of primary school completion age	Transition rate to secondary school [2]	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year
Punjab	78.2	14,094	93.5	9,649
Area of residence				
Rural	73.7	10,317	93.0	6,492
All Urban	90.7	3,776	94.5	3,157
Major Cities	90.8	1,726	94.9	1,563
Other Urban	90.6	2,050	94.2	1,595
Sex				
Male	79.4	7,474	93.7	5,254
Female	76.9	6,620	93.3	4,396
Mother's education				
None/Preschool	66.5	8,987	92.8	4,788
Primary	85.3	2,346	94.2	1,697
Middle	99.7	923	95.1	726
Secondary	88.8	1,106	96.2	917
Higher	149.2	731	93.0	1,441
Missing/DK	(*)	1	(*)	5
Wealth index quintiles				
Lowest	43.6	3,366	89.9	1,079
Second	74.2	3,014	90.6	1,860
Middle	91.9	2,819	94.3	2,229
Fourth	96.6	2,610	93.7	2,321
Highest	96.7	2,284	96.9	2,160
Division				
Bahawalpur	59.7	1,533	91.7	797
D.G.Khan	52.8	1,677	90.3	759
Faisalabad	79.2	1,869	92.5	1,450
Gujranwala	102.5	2,221	95.2	1,819
Lahore	87.2	1,961	95.5	1,432
Multan	68.8	1,633	91.8	999
Rawalpindi	99.9	1,009	95.5	1,018
Sahiwal	64.6	1,221	91.2	590
Sargodha	86.6	969	94.4	785
Punjab	78.2	14,094	93.5	9,649

[1] MICS indicator 7.7

[2] MICS indicator 7.8

The table is based on age 9 years taken as the primary school completion age.

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

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

Primary school completion rates and transition rate to secondary school, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Primary school completion rate [1]	Number of children of primary school completion age	Transition rate to secondary school [2]	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year
Punjab	78.2	14,094	93.5	9,649
District				
Bahawalpur	54.7	493	93.2	271
B. Nagar	71.1	406	89.0	234
RY Khan	56.3	633	92.6	291
DG Khan	45.7	300	87.4	147
Layyah	67.5	296	85.9	231
M. Garh	53.8	821	94.4	301
Rajanpur	40.9	261	93.0	80
Faisalabad	84.5	972	92.6	852
Chiniot	69.7	178	96.7	103
Jhang	69.5	453	94.0	226
TT Singh	82.6	266	89.3	268
Gujranwala	102.6	691	96.0	569
Gujrat	108.9	337	94.3	378
Hafizabad	98.9	126	90.3	99
M. Bahaudin	120.8	233	90.0	159
Narowal	98.4	266	98.3	211
Sialkot	93.6	568	96.6	403
Lahore	81.9	986	95.6	788
Kasur	91.9	419	94.9	244
N. Sahib	92.9	217	96.3	139
Sheikhupura	93.3	338	95.0	261
Multan	57.7	637	88.9	388
Khanewal	74.6	384	94.8	232
Lodhran	64.2	235	88.7	121
Vehari	84.5	377	94.9	257
Sahiwal	80.8	320	91.7	216
Pakpattan	64.2	252	86.5	143
Okara	56.8	649	93.6	232
Rawalpindi	100.5	486	97.5	500
Attock	98.4	185	95.4	183
Chakwal	92.3	183	95.0	168
Jhelum	108.5	156	90.0	167
Sargodha	96.0	402	94.2	359
Bhakkar	79.5	204	93.7	132
Khushab	76.5	175	90.3	121
Mianwali	83.8	187	98.0	173
Punjab	78.2	14,094	93.5	9,649

[1] MICS indicator 7.7

[2] MICS indicator 7.8

The table is based on age 9 years taken as the primary school completion age.

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

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

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary (age 5-9) and secondary (age 10-14) school, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Primary school NAR, girls	Primary school NAR, boys	Gender parity index for primary school [1]	Secondary school NAR, girls	Secondary school NAR, boys	Gender parity index for secondary school [2]
Punjab	57.8	60.8	0.95	38.9	41.4	0.94
Area of residence						
Rural	53.5	58.1	0.92	32.2	37.9	0.85
All Urban	70.2	68.7	1.02	55.7	50.4	1.10
Major Cities	70.8	68.7	1.03	57.7	53.3	1.08
Other Urban	69.6	68.6	1.01	53.7	47.7	1.13
Mother's education						
None/Preschool	47.7	53.1	0.90	25.7	31.6	0.81
Primary	71.6	71.1	1.01	52.0	50.4	1.03
Middle	73.8	73.8	1.00	61.0	55.5	1.10
Secondary	78.1	75.6	1.03	71.8	63.9	1.12
Higher	80.8	77.4	1.04	62.3	64.3	0.97
Missing/DK	31.3	60.5	0.52	59.9	75.7	0.79
Wealth index quintiles						
Lowest	30.3	41.4	0.73	7.8	19.9	0.39
Second	53.9	58.4	0.92	25.6	34.8	0.74
Middle	67.3	67.3	1.00	42.3	43.8	0.97
Fourth	72.9	71.5	1.02	55.0	50.2	1.09
Highest	78.2	76.1	1.03	70.0	65.2	1.07
Division						
Bahawalpur	44.5	48.6	0.92	27.2	29.3	0.93
D.G.Khan	41.1	47.3	0.87	19.9	27.7	0.72
Faisalabad	62.9	63.4	0.99	41.5	46.4	0.89
Gujranwala	74.2	72.9	1.02	52.1	46.1	1.13
Lahore	63.7	64.3	0.99	44.5	45.7	0.97
Multan	49.2	54.9	0.90	31.6	35.7	0.88
Rawalpindi	76.2	76.4	1.00	60.4	61.4	0.98
Sahiwal	48.7	57.8	0.84	29.0	35.2	0.82
Sargodha	58.3	63.9	0.91	37.4	47.3	0.79
Punjab	57.8	60.8	0.95	38.9	41.4	0.94

[1] MICS indicator 7.9; MDG indicator 3.1

[2] MICS indicator 7.10; MDG indicator 3.1

Primary NAR includes children 5-9 years of age attending grades 1-5

Secondary NAR includes children 10-14 years of age attending grades 6-10

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

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary (age 5-9) and secondary (age 10-14) school, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Primary school NAR, girls	Primary school NAR, boys	Gender parity index for primary school [1]	Secondary school NAR, girls	Secondary school NAR, boys	Gender parity index for secondary school [2]
Punjab	57.8	60.8	0.95	38.9	41.4	0.94
District						
Bahawalpur	41.9	46.8	0.90	29.2	28.7	1.02
B. Nagar	51.2	54.5	0.94	29.0	31.5	0.92
RY Khan	42.1	46.4	0.91	24.2	28.4	0.85
DG Khan	36.1	42.4	0.85	20.0	26.3	0.76
Layyah	48.9	52.6	0.93	29.8	38.0	0.79
M. Garh	42.5	49.3	0.86	18.5	25.2	0.73
Rajanpur	33.3	42.1	0.79	12.1	24.4	0.50
Faisalabad	67.2	66.2	1.01	49.6	48.3	1.03
Chiniot	44.2	57.2	0.77	25.4	34.2	0.74
Jhang	58.4	57.2	1.02	24.8	45.2	0.55
TT Singh	67.8	68.3	0.99	46.4	48.5	0.96
Gujranwala	72.3	70.9	1.02	52.0	44.5	1.17
Gujrat	80.2	73.7	1.09	57.4	51.8	1.11
Hafizabad	62.2	69.8	0.89	35.0	38.2	0.92
M. Bahaudin	69.0	76.4	0.90	47.4	35.1	1.35
Narowal	76.2	73.3	1.04	52.2	51.2	1.02
Sialkot	77.7	73.9	1.05	56.0	49.4	1.13
Lahore	66.2	66.5	1.00	53.2	51.6	1.03
Kasur	58.6	59.7	0.98	30.6	34.5	0.89
N. Sahib	61.3	66.6	0.92	33.2	43.0	0.77
Sheikhupura	64.2	62.7	1.02	41.8	42.7	0.98
Multan	49.9	54.3	0.92	33.2	35.6	0.93
Khanewal	53.9	61.0	0.88	33.6	38.5	0.87
Lodhran	34.5	49.6	0.70	22.4	31.9	0.70
Vehari	53.4	53.3	1.00	33.7	35.5	0.95
Sahiwal	53.2	58.9	0.90	32.9	43.6	0.75
Pakpattan	42.6	53.8	0.79	28.4	32.9	0.86
Okara	49.0	58.8	0.83	26.9	31.3	0.86
Rawalpindi	74.9	74.1	1.01	61.2	62.4	0.98
Attock	73.6	77.4	0.95	54.7	55.5	0.99
Chakwal	76.0	80.0	0.95	62.5	66.6	0.94
Jhelum	83.9	79.2	1.06	62.1	59.9	1.04
Sargodha	64.2	67.3	0.95	43.8	46.5	0.94
Bhakkar	46.2	53.4	0.87	27.5	39.9	0.69
Khushab	58.4	66.8	0.87	38.6	48.0	0.81
Mianwali	57.6	64.6	0.89	32.5	57.0	0.57
Punjab	57.8	60.8	0.95	38.9	41.4	0.94

[1] MICS indicator 7.9; MDG indicator 3.1
[2] MICS indicator 7.10; MDG indicator 3.1
Primary NAR includes children 5-9 years of age attending grades 1-5
Secondary NAR includes children 10-14 years of age attending grades 6-10

Table ED.9: Pre-school attendance

Percentage of children of aged 3-4 years attending pre-school, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Male		Female		Total	
	3–4 years old attending preschool	Number of 3–4 years old	3–4 years old attending preschool	Number of 3–4 years old	3–4 years old attending preschool	Number of 3–4 years old
Punjab	31.1	15,444	28.8	14,599	30.0	30,043
Area of residence						
Rural	26.5	11,297	23.7	10,670	25.2	21,967
All Urban	43.7	4,147	42.7	3,929	43.2	8,076
Major Cities	48.6	2,074	45.2	1,902	46.9	3,975
Other Urban	38.8	2,074	40.4	2,027	39.5	4,101
Age						
3	20.0	7,848	18.4	7,434	19.2	15,281
4	42.6	7,597	39.5	7,165	41.1	14,762
Mother's education						
None/Preschool	20.4	8,523	17.9	8,149	19.2	16,672
Primary	36.2	2,763	35.4	2,463	35.8	5,226
Middle	43.3	1,400	40.3	1,236	41.9	2,637
Secondary	50.0	1,568	49.0	1,513	49.5	3,081
Higher	57.4	1,183	51.4	1,238	54.3	2,421
Missing/DK	(*)	7	(*)	0	(*)	7
Wealth index quintiles						
Lowest	12.5	3,710	9.8	3,498	11.2	7,208
Second	23.8	3,264	21.2	2,998	22.6	6,261
Middle	33.8	2,953	31.8	2,882	32.8	5,836
Fourth	40.8	2,803	39.9	2,692	40.3	5,494
Highest	52.5	2,715	49.0	2,529	50.8	5,244
Division						
Bahawalpur	21.8	1,580	21.7	1,565	21.7	3,145
D.G.Khan	14.8	1,948	12.5	1,752	13.7	3,700
Faisalabad	33.3	2,054	30.9	2,017	32.1	4,071
Gujranwala	41.6	2,506	41.1	2,273	41.3	4,778
Lahore	39.3	2,280	35.2	1,987	37.4	4,266
Multan	24.0	1,765	21.7	1,739	22.9	3,504
Rawalpindi	49.3	1,039	41.7	1,060	45.5	2,099
Sahiwal	22.4	1,250	21.7	1,125	22.1	2,375
Sargodha	33.1	1,023	30.1	1,081	31.5	2,105
Punjab	31.1	15,444	28.8	14,599	30.0	30,043

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

Table ED.9: Pre-school attendance

Percentage of children of aged 3-4 years attending pre-school, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Male		Female		Total	
	3–4 years old attending preschool	Number of 3–4 years old	3–4 years old attending preschool	Number of 3–4 years old	3–4 years old attending preschool	Number of 3–4 years old
Punjab	31.1	15,444	28.8	14,599	30.0	30,043
District						
Bahawalpur	22.2	493	24.4	476	23.3	968
B. Nagar	28.3	428	28.7	438	28.5	866
RY Khan	17.4	659	14.9	652	16.2	1,311
DG Khan	12.5	406	12.1	367	12.3	774
Layyah	23.5	390	23.0	318	23.3	709
M. Garh	15.7	830	11.2	796	13.5	1,626
Rajanpur	4.6	321	4.1	271	4.4	592
Faisalabad	37.6	1,054	35.6	987	36.6	2,041
Chiniot	26.6	223	28.7	212	27.6	434
Jhang	26.8	438	24.5	501	25.6	939
TT Singh	33.0	340	28.3	317	30.7	658
Gujranwala	42.0	775	41.9	720	41.9	1,495
Gujrat	45.0	352	46.4	398	45.7	750
Hafizabad	30.6	171	23.7	153	27.3	325
M. Bahaudin	41.7	425	45.7	277	43.3	702
Narowal	37.0	268	35.6	252	36.3	520
Sialkot	44.5	515	41.3	471	43.0	986
Lahore	44.5	1,225	38.6	998	41.8	2,224
Kasur	28.2	483	26.6	412	27.5	895
N. Sahib	38.0	215	37.5	196	37.8	411
Sheikhupura	37.4	357	34.3	380	35.8	737
Multan	26.9	678	25.0	697	26.0	1,375
Khanewal	17.7	458	19.6	426	18.6	884
Lodhran	11.6	198	8.5	227	10.0	425
Vehari	31.6	430	25.9	390	28.9	820
Sahiwal	17.4	337	20.2	320	18.8	657
Pakpattan	24.0	305	18.8	272	21.6	577
Okara	24.3	607	24.1	533	24.2	1,141
Rawalpindi	49.0	538	44.4	550	46.7	1,087
Attock	46.4	198	40.0	198	43.2	397
Chakwal	43.0	146	33.9	151	38.4	298
Jhelum	60.0	157	41.9	161	50.9	318
Sargodha	39.7	507	37.2	504	38.4	1,011
Bhakkar	24.0	192	27.1	204	25.6	397
Khushab	35.4	149	28.0	199	31.2	348
Mianwali	21.8	175	15.4	174	18.6	349
Punjab	31.1	15,444	28.8	14,599	30.0	30,043

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

Table ED.10A: Literacy rate 10+ by sex and number of household members

Percentage of household members aged 10 years or more who are literate, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Male		Female		Total	
	Literacy rate	Number of 10+ years old	Literacy rate	Number of 10+ years old	Literacy rate	Number of 10+ years old
Punjab	68.2	220,143	50.7	216,884	59.5	437,027
Area of residence						
Rural	63.3	152,215	42.5	151,582	52.9	303,797
All Urban	79.1	67,928	69.8	65,302	74.6	133,231
Major Cities	80.4	34,610	73.8	32,496	77.2	67,107
Other Urban	77.7	33,318	65.9	32,806	71.9	66,124
Education of household head						
None/Preschool	40.6	94,437	33.0	92,395	36.8	186,832
Primary	79.0	37,798	50.8	36,962	65.1	74,760
Middle	90.0	28,032	59.7	27,517	75.0	55,549
Secondary	93.8	38,243	69.7	38,121	81.8	76,364
Higher	96.5	21,172	81.5	21,429	88.9	42,601
Missing/DK	91.5	461	64.5	460	78.0	922
Age groups (years)						
10 - 14	77.8	35,926	72.6	33,142	75.3	69,068
15 - 19	79.2	33,408	72.4	32,362	75.8	65,770
20 - 24	77.1	27,538	66.4	29,114	71.6	56,651
25 - 29	74.1	22,370	58.4	24,542	65.9	46,912
30 - 34	72.5	17,650	49.2	18,411	60.6	36,061
35 - 39	68.9	14,912	41.2	16,059	54.6	30,971
40 - 44	59.8	13,908	31.2	13,968	45.5	27,877
45 - 49	56.8	13,097	27.6	11,618	43.1	24,714
50 - 54	56.7	9,732	22.0	10,931	38.3	20,663
55 - 59	54.5	8,413	18.1	8,472	36.3	16,885
60 - 64	45.1	7,932	12.4	6,704	30.1	14,636
65 - 69	42.1	5,553	10.0	4,402	27.9	9,955
70 - 74	36.1	4,549	6.6	3,396	23.5	7,945
75 +	27.4	5,155	4.7	3,763	17.8	8,918
Wealth index quintiles						
Lowest	38.5	41,423	14.7	39,017	26.9	80,441
Second	59.6	43,039	34.5	42,425	47.1	85,464
Middle	72.0	44,218	52.4	43,970	62.3	88,188
Fourth	77.9	44,921	64.8	45,280	71.3	90,201
Highest	89.5	46,542	80.7	46,192	85.1	92,734
Division						
Bahawalpur	57.0	21,530	38.0	21,112	47.6	42,642
D.G.Khan	55.0	21,064	29.9	20,132	42.8	41,196
Faisalabad	70.6	30,636	51.9	30,612	61.3	61,248
Gujranwala	74.8	35,249	64.7	36,134	69.7	71,383
Lahore	70.1	34,773	59.7	32,482	65.1	67,255
Multan	63.3	25,853	43.1	24,484	53.5	50,338
Rawalpindi	82.8	18,687	64.5	19,725	73.4	38,412
Sahiwal	64.6	16,548	42.5	15,725	53.8	32,273
Sargodha	71.8	15,804	44.7	16,477	58.0	32,281
Punjab	68.2	220,143	50.7	216,884	59.5	437,027

Percentage of household members aged 10 years or more who are literate, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Male		Female		Total	
	Literacy rate	Number of 10+ years old	Literacy rate	Number of 10+ years old	Literacy rate	Number of 10+ years old
Punjab	68.2	220,143	50.7	216,884	59.5	437,027
District						
Bahawalpur	56.5	7,123	39.2	7,080	47.9	14,204
B. Nagar	59.4	6,042	40.8	5,848	50.2	11,890
RY Khan	55.7	8,365	35.1	8,184	45.5	16,549
DG Khan	54.9	3,764	27.8	3,654	41.6	7,418
Layyah	64.9	4,384	39.2	4,322	52.1	8,706
M. Garh	54.5	9,916	28.9	9,437	42.0	19,353
Rajanpur	42.5	3,000	21.5	2,719	32.5	5,719
Faisalabad	73.0	16,844	58.7	16,629	65.9	33,473
Chiniot	61.4	3,101	32.8	3,051	47.2	6,153
Jhang	66.3	6,066	37.8	6,003	52.1	12,070
TT Singh	73.9	4,624	57.6	4,929	65.5	9,552
Gujranwala	75.8	11,354	68.5	10,980	72.2	22,334
Gujrat	77.2	5,923	64.7	6,695	70.6	12,617
Hafizabad	65.9	2,499	47.6	2,334	57.1	4,833
M. Bahaudin	73.8	4,226	62.3	4,448	67.9	8,674
Narowal	78.0	3,619	61.8	3,697	69.8	7,317
Sialkot	73.2	7,628	67.3	7,980	70.2	15,608
Lahore	76.0	19,161	69.9	17,703	73.0	36,864
Kasur	57.6	6,535	39.8	6,094	49.0	12,630
N. Sahib	66.7	3,184	48.6	3,098	57.8	6,282
Sheikhupura	67.0	5,893	55.3	5,586	61.3	11,480
Multan	62.9	9,942	45.6	9,362	54.5	19,304
Khanewal	69.7	6,146	47.9	5,642	59.2	11,788
Lodhran	56.1	3,547	31.8	3,380	44.2	6,927
Vehari	61.8	6,218	40.8	6,100	51.4	12,318
Sahiwal	76.1	4,740	56.5	4,539	66.5	9,279
Pakpattan	55.1	3,985	34.3	3,824	44.9	7,809
Okara	62.4	7,822	38.2	7,363	50.7	15,185
Rawalpindi	85.5	9,610	70.4	9,626	77.9	19,236
Attock	76.3	3,457	52.4	3,650	64.0	7,107
Chakwal	81.5	2,815	60.5	3,359	70.1	6,174
Jhelum	83.0	2,804	64.6	3,091	73.3	5,895
Sargodha	72.8	7,044	50.8	7,510	61.5	14,554
Bhakkar	66.2	3,138	36.9	3,087	51.7	6,225
Khushab	72.9	2,616	41.7	2,877	56.6	5,492
Mianwali	74.3	3,006	40.2	3,004	57.2	6,010
Punjab	68.2	220,143	50.7	216,884	59.5	437,027

Table ED.10B: Literacy rate 15+ by sex and number of household members

Percentage of household members aged 15 years or more who are literate, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Male		Female		Total	
	Literacy rate	Number of 15+ years old	Literacy rate	Number of 15+ years old	Literacy rate	Number of 15+ years old
Punjab	66.3	184,217	46.8	183,742	56.6	367,959
Area of residence						
Rural	61.0	126,396	38.0	127,840	49.4	254,236
All Urban	78.0	57,820	66.9	55,903	72.6	113,723
Major Cities	79.5	29,674	71.6	28,012	75.7	57,685
Other Urban	76.4	28,146	62.2	27,891	69.4	56,037
Education of household head						
None/Preschool	35.3	78,060	28.3	77,535	31.8	155,595
Primary	78.6	31,520	46.3	31,151	62.5	62,671
Middle	90.4	23,625	55.2	23,382	72.9	47,007
Secondary	94.1	32,535	66.3	32,728	80.1	65,263
Higher	96.5	18,098	79.6	18,579	88.0	36,677
Missing/DK	91.7	379	58.2	367	75.2	746
Age groups (yrs)						
15 - 19	79.2	33,408	72.4	32,362	75.8	65,770
20 - 24	77.1	27,538	66.4	29,114	71.6	56,651
25 - 29	74.1	22,370	58.4	24,542	65.9	46,912
30 - 34	72.5	17,650	49.2	18,411	60.6	36,061
35 - 39	68.9	14,912	41.2	16,059	54.6	30,971
40 - 44	59.8	13,908	31.2	13,968	45.5	27,877
45 - 49	56.8	13,097	27.6	11,618	43.1	24,714
50 - 54	56.7	9,732	22.0	10,931	38.3	20,663
55 - 59	54.5	8,413	18.1	8,472	36.3	16,885
60 - 64	45.1	7,932	12.4	6,704	30.1	14,636
65 - 69	42.1	5,553	10.0	4,402	27.9	9,955
70 - 74	36.1	4,549	6.6	3,396	23.5	7,945
75 +	27.4	5,155	4.7	3,763	17.8	8,918
Wealth index quintiles						
Lowest	34.6	33,295	10.4	32,114	22.7	65,409
Second	56.1	35,407	27.9	35,287	42.0	70,695
Middle	69.7	37,006	46.9	37,193	58.3	74,198
Fourth	76.3	38,032	60.8	38,692	68.5	76,724
Highest	88.9	40,476	78.6	40,456	83.8	80,933
Division						
Bahawalpur	55.7	17,859	34.5	17,790	45.1	35,649
D.G.Khan	53.2	17,001	25.5	16,527	39.5	33,529
Faisalabad	68.1	25,799	47.5	26,063	57.8	51,862
Gujranwala	72.6	29,363	60.5	30,578	66.4	59,941
Lahore	68.5	29,504	56.4	27,526	62.6	57,030
Multan	61.5	21,535	39.0	20,591	50.5	42,125
Rawalpindi	81.4	16,051	60.7	17,249	70.7	33,300
Sahiwal	62.2	13,856	38.4	13,283	50.5	27,139
Sargodha	69.0	13,248	39.6	14,136	53.8	27,384
Punjab	66.3	184,217	46.8	183,742	56.6	367,959

Table ED.10B: Literacy rate 15+ by sex and number of household members

Percentage of household members aged 15 years or more who are literate, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Male		Female		Total	
	Literacy rate	Number of 15+ years old	Literacy rate	Number of 15+ years old	Literacy rate	Number of 15+ years old
Punjab	66.3	184,217	46.8	183,742	56.6	367,959
District						
Bahawalpur	55.5	5,870	35.8	5,915	45.6	11,786
B. Nagar	57.3	5,030	36.5	4,961	47.0	9,991
RY Khan	54.8	6,960	32.0	6,913	43.4	13,872
DG Khan	53.5	3,029	24.3	3,016	38.9	6,046
Layyah	62.5	3,602	34.3	3,616	48.4	7,218
M. Garh	53.0	8,041	23.8	7,766	38.7	15,807
Rajanpur	39.1	2,329	18.4	2,129	29.2	4,458
Faisalabad	71.0	14,229	55.0	14,206	63.0	28,435
Chiniot	59.0	2,641	28.1	2,610	43.6	5,251
Jhang	62.5	5,023	31.6	5,015	47.1	10,038
TT Singh	71.2	3,906	53.1	4,231	61.8	8,137
Gujranwala	73.8	9,484	64.8	9,251	69.4	18,735
Gujrat	75.9	4,940	60.8	5,793	67.8	10,733
Hafizabad	63.3	2,114	42.7	1,975	53.4	4,089
M. Bahaudin	70.4	3,579	56.7	3,747	63.4	7,326
Narowal	75.3	2,953	56.0	3,087	65.5	6,039
Sialkot	71.2	6,294	63.5	6,726	67.3	13,019
Lahore	75.0	16,426	67.6	15,165	71.5	31,590
Kasur	55.0	5,468	35.0	5,096	45.3	10,564
N. Sahib	63.6	2,635	43.5	2,596	53.6	5,231
Sheikhupura	64.3	4,975	50.4	4,670	57.6	9,644
Multan	61.9	8,348	42.8	7,974	52.5	16,323
Khanewal	67.8	5,097	43.2	4,747	56.0	9,844
Lodhran	52.8	2,873	26.5	2,742	40.0	5,614
Vehari	59.6	5,216	36.0	5,128	47.9	10,344
Sahiwal	74.0	4,019	52.4	3,844	63.5	7,863
Pakpattan	52.0	3,326	30.0	3,276	41.1	6,602
Okara	60.1	6,510	34.1	6,163	47.5	12,673
Rawalpindi	84.4	8,266	67.4	8,376	75.9	16,643
Attock	74.3	2,965	47.4	3,218	60.3	6,183
Chakwal	79.7	2,416	56.6	2,965	67.0	5,382
Jhelum	81.3	2,403	60.2	2,689	70.1	5,093
Sargodha	70.3	5,884	45.7	6,435	57.4	12,319
Bhakkar	62.9	2,628	32.2	2,649	47.5	5,277
Khushab	70.7	2,208	36.8	2,510	52.7	4,718
Mianwali	70.9	2,528	34.7	2,542	52.7	5,070
Punjab	66.3	184,217	46.8	183,742	56.6	367,959

Table ED.10C: Literacy rate 15-24

Percentage of household members aged 15-24 years who are literate, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Male		Female		Total	
	Literacy rate	Number of 15–24 years old	Literacy rate	Number of 15–24 years old	Literacy rate	Number of 15–24 years old
Punjab	78.2	60,946	69.6	61,476	73.9	122,421
Area of residence						
Rural	75.2	41,370	62.2	42,299	68.7	83,669
All Urban	84.6	19,576	85.7	19,176	85.2	38,752
Major Cities	85.5	9,862	87.7	9,448	86.6	19,311
Other Urban	83.8	9,714	83.8	9,728	83.8	19,442
Education of household head						
None/Preschool	63.6	26,897	52.9	26,473	58.3	53,370
Primary	81.4	10,767	70.6	10,871	76.0	21,638
Middle	90.2	7,755	80.1	8,009	85.1	15,764
Secondary	94.4	10,232	89.3	10,595	91.8	20,827
Higher	97.5	5,172	94.3	5,405	95.9	10,576
Missing/DK	93.8	123	91.7	123	92.8	246
Age groups (yrs)						
15 - 19	79.2	33,408	72.4	32,362	75.8	65,770
20 - 24	77.1	27,538	66.4	29,114	71.6	56,651
Wealth index quintiles						
Lowest	50.3	10,265	24.3	9,949	37.5	20,214
Second	72.5	11,873	53.0	11,960	62.7	23,833
Middle	81.9	12,702	75.8	12,952	78.9	25,655
Fourth	86.0	13,025	87.0	13,396	86.5	26,421
Highest	94.1	13,081	94.7	13,218	94.4	26,299
Division						
Bahawalpur	66.6	5,797	53.6	6,066	60.0	11,863
D.G.Khan	66.4	5,885	44.0	5,652	55.4	11,538
Faisalabad	80.8	8,092	71.3	8,416	76.0	16,508
Gujranwala	86.1	10,202	87.3	10,544	86.7	20,746
Lahore	78.8	9,866	76.7	9,367	77.8	19,233
Multan	73.3	7,139	61.5	6,970	67.5	14,109
Rawalpindi	90.7	5,118	86.1	5,265	88.4	10,383
Sahiwal	75.0	4,512	60.4	4,603	67.6	9,114
Sargodha	82.3	4,334	65.9	4,594	73.9	8,927
Punjab	78.2	60,946	69.6	61,476	73.9	122,421

Table ED.10C: Literacy rate 15-24

Percentage of household members aged 15-24 years who are literate, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Male		Female		Total	
	Literacy rate	Number of 15–24 years old	Literacy rate	Number of 15–24 years old	Literacy rate	Number of 15–24 years old
Punjab	78.2	60,946	69.6	61,476	73.9	122,421
District						
Bahawalpur	65.7	1,880	56.1	2,025	60.7	3,904
B. Nagar	68.4	1,612	57.7	1,648	63.0	3,260
RY Khan	66.1	2,306	48.7	2,393	57.3	4,698
DG Khan	65.4	1,137	40.1	1,056	53.2	2,193
Layyah	76.5	1,220	55.9	1,287	65.9	2,507
M. Garh	66.1	2,778	42.6	2,617	54.7	5,396
Rajanpur	52.3	750	33.0	692	43.1	1,442
Faisalabad	81.3	4,554	78.9	4,645	80.1	9,199
Chiniot	73.3	817	47.4	826	60.2	1,644
Jhang	80.0	1,535	55.5	1,616	67.5	3,152
TT Singh	85.3	1,185	78.8	1,328	81.9	2,513
Gujranwala	85.6	3,374	88.5	3,347	87.0	6,722
Gujrat	87.4	1,674	88.8	1,836	88.1	3,510
Hafizabad	79.8	714	69.0	676	74.5	1,390
M. Bahaudin	86.9	1,169	86.9	1,213	86.9	2,382
Narowal	90.6	1,059	87.3	1,115	88.9	2,174
Sialkot	85.3	2,212	89.9	2,357	87.7	4,569
Lahore	82.6	5,391	84.8	5,050	83.7	10,441
Kasur	69.8	1,894	58.5	1,824	64.3	3,718
N. Sahib	79.3	874	70.5	847	75.0	1,721
Sheikhupura	76.2	1,707	75.2	1,646	75.7	3,353
Multan	71.9	2,839	63.9	2,771	67.9	5,610
Khanewal	80.4	1,656	66.1	1,599	73.3	3,255
Lodhran	67.2	992	51.1	997	59.2	1,988
Vehari	72.5	1,652	59.4	1,604	66.0	3,256
Sahiwal	84.5	1,358	75.6	1,404	80.0	2,762
Pakpattan	67.4	1,088	49.1	1,133	58.1	2,221
Okara	72.7	2,065	56.3	2,066	64.5	4,131
Rawalpindi	91.3	2,623	89.1	2,627	90.2	5,250
Attock	88.0	931	76.9	930	82.5	1,860
Chakwal	93.0	769	85.7	884	89.1	1,653
Jhelum	89.5	796	87.6	824	88.5	1,619
Sargodha	83.1	1,893	72.4	2,085	77.5	3,978
Bhakkar	79.5	882	57.5	896	68.4	1,778
Khushab	81.1	684	63.7	801	71.7	1,485
Mianwali	84.4	874	60.6	811	72.9	1,685
Punjab	78.2	60,946	69.6	61,476	73.9	122,421

Table ED.14: Public and private primary school attendance rate

Percentage of children (5-9 years) attending primary schools by type of school, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Type of school attending						5–9 years old attending primary school
	Govt./ Public	Private	Madrassa/ NSC	Non Formal Education	DK/ Missing	Total	
Punjab	58.5	41.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	45,953
Area of residence							
Rural	68.0	31.6	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	32,143
All Urban	36.5	63.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	13,810
Major Cities	28.9	70.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	6,573
Other Urban	43.3	56.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	7,236
Mother's education							
None/Preschool	72.9	26.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	100.0	24,433
Primary	55.9	43.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	8,929
Middle	44.4	55.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,029
Secondary	31.4	68.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,968
Higher	20.6	79.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,582
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
Age at beginning of school year							
5	55.8	43.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	100.0	4,072
6	54.6	44.8	0.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	8,142
7	57.6	41.9	0.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	11,122
8	59.9	39.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	11,366
9	61.8	37.9	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	11,251
Wealth index quintiles							
Lowest	88.2	11.0	0.2	0.1	0.6	100.0	7,090
Second	78.2	21.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	100.0	9,445
Middle	63.1	36.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	10,149
Fourth	46.2	53.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	10,056
Highest	23.9	75.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	9,213
Division							
Bahawalpur	66.3	33.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	100.0	3,978
D.G.Khan	77.7	21.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	4,233
Faisalabad	55.3	44.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	6,454
Gujranwala	48.8	50.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	8,655
Lahore	45.1	54.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	7,045
Multan	64.7	34.8	0.0	0.1	0.4	100.0	4,772
Rawalpindi	52.9	46.8	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	4,072
Sahiwal	73.0	26.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	3,452
Sargodha	67.8	31.7	0.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	3,291
Punjab	58.5	41.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	45,953

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

Table ED.14: Public and private primary school attendance rate

Percentage of children (5-9 years) attending primary schools by type of school, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Type of school attending						5–9 years old attending primary school
	Govt./ Public	Private	Madrassa/ NSC	Non Formal Education	DK/ Missing	Total	
Punjab	58.5	41.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	45,953
District							
Bahawalpur	57.2	42.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	100.0	1,193
B. Nagar	72.2	26.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	100.0	1,188
RY Khan	68.8	30.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,597
DG Khan	68.7	30.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	740
Layyah	78.5	20.8	0.0	0.2	0.6	100.0	818
M. Garh	79.6	19.4	0.1	0.0	0.9	100.0	2,131
Rajanpur	81.4	18.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	544
Faisalabad	43.5	56.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,461
Chiniot	69.6	29.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	550
Jhang	70.9	28.7	0.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	1,379
TT Singh	66.0	33.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,064
Gujranwala	38.7	61.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,638
Gujrat	54.6	44.8	0.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,380
Hafizabad	63.2	36.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	533
M. Bahaudin	60.4	39.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,056
Narowal	59.3	40.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	987
Sialkot	43.0	56.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	2,060
Lahore	35.0	64.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,670
Kasur	59.1	40.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,419
N. Sahib	64.5	34.9	0.2	0.1	0.3	100.0	723
Sheikhupura	47.7	51.8	0.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,234
Multan	53.8	45.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	1,824
Khanewal	77.8	22.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,197
Lodhran	73.2	25.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	599
Vehari	64.0	35.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,152
Sahiwal	73.7	26.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	997
Pakpattan	71.6	27.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	100.0	689
Okara	73.1	26.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,766
Rawalpindi	48.0	51.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	2,023
Attock	53.3	46.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	749
Chakwal	59.0	40.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	659
Jhelum	61.6	38.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	642
Sargodha	60.0	39.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,555
Bhakkar	77.5	21.0	0.9	0.0	0.5	100.0	558
Khushab	63.7	35.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	562
Mianwali	82.3	17.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	616
Punjab	58.5	41.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	45,953

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

CHILD PROTECTION

Table CP.1: Birth registration

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered and percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caretakers know how to register birth, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Children under age 5 whose birth is registered with civil authorities					Children under age 5 whose birth is not registered	
	Has birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered [1]	Number of children	Percent of children whose mother/caretaker knows how to register birth	Number of children without birth registration
	Seen	Not seen					
Punjab	18.7	23.2	35.2	77.1	66,666	30.0	15,265
Area of residence							
Rural	12.7	20.2	41.1	74.0	48,352	25.8	12,549
All Urban	34.5	31.2	19.5	85.2	18,314	49.4	2,715
Major Cities	40.7	35.4	12.2	88.3	9,183	53.0	1,075
Other Urban	28.2	27.0	26.9	82.0	9,131	47.0	1,640
Sex							
Male	19.2	23.1	35.3	77.6	34,090	28.6	7,634
Female	18.1	23.4	35.1	76.6	32,576	31.3	7,630
Age							
< 12 months	17.4	19.7	33.9	71.0	13,769	43.7	3,998
12-23 months	20.3	23.7	34.5	78.5	12,598	30.7	2,713
24-35 months	19.1	23.7	36.2	79.1	12,943	27.3	2,708
36-47 months	17.9	25.2	35.8	78.8	14,052	22.3	2,972
48-59 months	18.7	23.9	35.8	78.4	13,305	20.6	2,873
Mother's education							
None/Preschool	10.9	18.9	37.5	67.3	34,800	23.0	11,386
Primary	20.3	23.6	39.9	83.8	12,001	42.2	1,944
Middle	28.3	27.5	33.0	88.8	6,074	51.5	683
Secondary	31.4	29.5	29.3	90.3	7,577	57.4	738
Higher	34.3	35.0	22.4	91.7	6,208	68.9	514
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	0
Wealth index quintiles							
Lowest	3.7	13.7	37.6	54.9	15,459	17.8	6,965
Second	10.6	18.7	44.3	73.6	13,421	28.7	3,541
Middle	16.7	22.9	43.6	83.2	13,018	41.5	2,182
Fourth	27.8	28.3	31.4	87.5	12,808	49.4	1,597
Highest	39.3	35.6	16.9	91.8	11,961	63.6	980
Division							
Bahawalpur	6.2	15.6	33.0	54.8	7,041	22.8	3,186
D.G.Khan	1.4	13.6	25.0	40.0	8,057	10.0	4,834
Faisalabad	20.5	15.6	51.4	87.5	9,386	57.8	1,175
Gujranwala	30.4	29.8	33.6	93.8	10,390	63.2	649
Lahore	28.8	41.3	17.7	87.8	9,656	40.8	1,180
Multan	15.1	13.2	40.9	69.2	7,454	35.2	2,293
Rawalpindi	38.3	30.4	21.4	90.0	4,891	68.5	487
Sahiwal	9.7	37.3	38.1	85.1	5,148	37.2	769
Sargodha	11.5	7.6	65.9	85.1	4,642	52.4	692
Punjab	18.7	23.2	35.2	77.1	66,666	30.0	15,265

[1] MICS indicator 8.1
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered and percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caretakers know how to register birth, MICS Punjab, 2011.

| | Children under age 5 whose birth is registered with civil authorities | | | | | Children under age 5 whose birth is not registered | |
| | Has birth certificate | | | | | | |
	Seen	Not seen	No birth certificate	Total registered [1]	Number of children	Percent of children whose mother/caretaker knows how to register birth	Number of children without birth registration
Punjab	18.7	23.2	35.2	77.1	66,666	30.0	15,265
District							
Bahawalpur	3.7	6.3	32.5	42.5	2,170	20.2	1,246
B. Nagar	5.1	12.5	59.2	76.8	1,944	55.7	452
RY Khan	8.6	24.5	16.0	49.2	2,928	15.1	1,488
DG Khan	1.3	7.3	4.4	13.0	1,598	3.0	1,390
Layyah	0.9	9.8	58.8	69.5	1,556	36.6	474
M. Garh	1.8	19.9	25.8	47.5	3,614	11.0	1,898
Rajanpur	0.7	8.7	7.6	17.0	1,290	5.6	1,071
Faisalabad	34.9	23.6	35.9	94.5	4,782	63.1	264
Chiniot	5.1	10.9	65.6	81.5	964	49.3	178
Jhang	5.5	6.3	58.0	69.8	2,172	57.0	657
TT Singh	5.8	6.1	82.9	94.8	1,469	66.1	76
Gujranwala	37.0	37.3	19.5	93.8	3,357	71.8	207
Gujrat	18.2	14.1	61.5	93.8	1,800	54.6	111
Hafizabad	15.9	35.1	37.0	88.0	707	48.7	85
M. Bahaudin	16.6	21.6	54.8	93.1	1,224	50.6	84
Narowal	13.2	30.5	49.6	93.4	1,094	83.8	72
Sialkot	50.9	33.7	11.3	95.9	2,208	63.3	90
Lahore	34.4	45.2	9.6	89.2	5,122	42.9	553
Kasur	22.1	24.7	35.1	82.0	2,011	37.8	362
N. Sahib	18.1	45.9	25.0	89.0	861	42.4	95
Sheikhupura	25.3	47.0	17.5	89.8	1,662	39.0	169
Multan	11.2	18.0	19.2	48.5	2,929	30.1	1,509
Khanewal	20.2	15.4	54.7	90.3	1,835	48.4	178
Lodhran	9.1	3.6	55.6	68.3	857	37.4	272
Vehari	18.8	8.0	55.0	81.8	1,832	49.5	333
Sahiwal	12.7	37.4	37.9	88.1	1,434	52.7	171
Pakpattan	6.5	12.8	55.6	74.9	1,270	25.9	319
Okara	9.6	49.9	29.1	88.6	2,444	40.6	279
Rawalpindi	41.5	23.7	22.1	87.3	2,508	66.7	319
Attock	39.3	32.9	18.4	90.6	908	76.6	85
Chakwal	26.2	55.9	12.1	94.2	717	71.9	41
Jhelum	38.0	25.4	31.2	94.6	758	61.3	41
Sargodha	9.8	2.7	73.7	86.3	2,246	47.0	308
Bhakkar	1.5	7.7	66.9	76.1	913	62.5	218
Khushab	21.8	16.3	52.9	91.0	750	62.8	68
Mianwali	18.7	13.5	54.4	86.6	734	40.1	98
Punjab	18.7	23.2	35.2	77.1	66,666	30.0	15,265

[1] MICS indicator 8.1
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CP.2: Child labour

Percentage of children by involvement in economic activity and household chores during the past week, according to age groups, and percentage of children age 5-14 involved in child labour, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Percentage of children age 5-11 involved in								Percentage of children age 12-14 involved in											
	Economic activity				Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more	Child labour	Number of children age 5-11	Economic activity					Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more	Child labour	Number of children age 12-14	Total child labour [1]	Number of children age 5-14 years
	Working outside household		Working for family business	Economic activity for at least one hour					Working outside household		Working for family business	Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more						
	Paid work	Unpaid work							Paid work	Unpaid work									
Punjab	0.6	2.3	7.4	9.8	47.2	0.7	10.4	105,899	3.8	2.9	15.7	12.2	8.4	69.2	4.4	12.4	42,850	11.0	148,748
Area of residence																			
Rural	0.6	2.4	9.2	11.6	46.6	0.8	12.3	78,131	3.6	3.1	20.0	14.7	9.7	68.6	5.5	14.8	30,745	13.0	108,876
All Urban	0.7	2.0	2.4	4.8	48.9	0.3	5.0	27,767	4.2	2.5	5.0	5.8	5.1	70.7	1.4	6.4	12,105	5.4	39,873
Major Cities	0.6	2.0	1.9	4.4	49.3	0.3	4.7	13,260	4.5	2.1	3.8	4.7	4.9	68.4	1.0	5.8	5,841	5.0	19,101
Other Urban	0.7	1.9	2.8	5.2	48.5	0.2	5.4	14,508	4.0	2.9	6.2	6.7	5.2	72.7	1.8	6.9	6,264	5.8	20,772
Sex																			
Male	0.7	2.7	8.9	11.7	44.5	0.4	12.0	55,099	5.0	3.9	20.1	14.8	11.7	63.5	1.9	13.4	21,978	12.4	77,077
Female	0.5	2.0	5.8	7.8	50.1	0.9	8.6	50,800	2.6	1.9	11.2	9.5	5.0	75.2	7.0	11.5	20,872	9.4	71,672
Age																			
5-11 years	0.6	2.3	7.4	9.8	47.2	0.7	10.4	105,899	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	10.4	105,899
12-14 years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	3.8	2.9	15.7	12.2	8.4	69.2	4.4	12.4	42,850	12.4	42,850
School participation																			
Yes	0.2	2.1	6.3	8.3	48.4	0.4	8.7	82,388	0.6	2.2	12.3	11.1	3.3	71.0	2.0	5.2	29,585	7.7	111,973
No	2.0	3.0	11.3	15.1	43.0	1.6	16.3	23,510	10.8	4.5	23.4	14.6	19.9	65.2	9.7	28.7	13,265	20.8	36,775
Mother's education																			
None/Preschool	0.8	2.6	9.3	12.0	48.6	0.9	12.7	66,434	5.0	3.3	19.2	14.0	11.0	69.4	5.7	16.3	28,989	13.8	95,423
Primary	0.2	2.1	5.7	7.7	46.5	0.3	7.9	17,006	1.7	2.8	11.0	10.4	4.1	71.3	2.3	6.2	6,399	7.5	23,405
Middle	0.2	1.5	4.4	5.9	45.8	0.2	6.1	7,484	1.1	2.3	8.6	8.9	2.7	71.0	1.4	4.1	2,612	5.6	10,096
Secondary	0.1	1.6	3.0	4.6	43.4	0.2	4.8	8,831	1.1	1.3	5.5	5.8	2.0	67.1	0.8	2.8	2,980	4.3	11,811
Higher	0.2	1.9	2.1	4.1	41.0	0.4	4.5	6,109	0.8	1.6	3.7	4.9	0.9	59.9	0.9	1.6	1,850	3.8	7,960
Missing/DK	(1.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.0)	(58.9)	(0.0)	(1.0)	34	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	0.7	54
Punjab	0.6	2.3	7.4	9.8	47.2	0.7	10.4	105,899	3.8	2.9	15.7	12.2	8.4	69.2	4.4	12.4	42,850	11.0	148,748

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

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

Table CP.2: Child labour

Percentage of children by involvement in economic activity and household chores during the past week, according to age groups, and percentage of children age 5-14 involved in child labour, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Percentage of children age 5-11 involved in								Percentage of children age 12-14 involved in										
	Economic activity			Economic activity for at least one hour	Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more	Child labour	Number of children age 5-11	Economic activity			Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more	Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more	Child labour	Number of children age 12-14	Total child labour [1]	Number of children age 5-14 years
	Working outside household		Working for family business						Working outside household		Working for family business								
	Paid work	Unpaid work							Paid work	Unpaid work									
Punjab	0.6	2.3	7.4	9.8	47.2	0.7	10.4	105,899	3.8	2.9	15.7	12.2	8.4	69.2	4.4	12.4	42,850	11.0	148,748
Wealth index quintiles																			
Lowest	1.2	3.1	13.8	17.1	50.1	1.4	18.1	26,141	6.7	4.2	30.6	19.3	17.9	68.0	10.2	27.1	9,164	20.5	35,304
Second	0.5	2.5	9.1	11.3	48.1	0.7	12.0	22,916	4.1	3.1	20.5	15.1	10.3	70.3	5.5	15.4	9,301	13.0	32,217
Middle	0.4	2.2	6.2	8.5	46.3	0.5	9.0	20,822	3.3	2.7	14.0	12.7	6.0	71.8	2.9	8.8	8,678	8.9	29,500
Fourth	0.4	1.8	3.3	5.3	46.1	0.1	5.4	19,258	3.0	2.9	7.1	7.7	4.4	69.9	1.4	5.8	8,384	5.5	27,642
Highest	0.2	1.6	1.4	3.1	43.8	0.2	3.4	16,763	1.2	1.6	2.9	4.0	1.5	65.5	0.8	2.3	7,323	3.0	24,085
Division																			
Bahawalpur	0.9	2.5	10.9	13.4	48.2	0.9	14.1	11,434	4.3	3.4	22.8	15.3	13.1	73.6	4.7	17.5	4,250	15.0	15,684
D.G.Khan	0.5	2.0	9.8	11.9	48.3	2.2	13.8	12,715	3.9	3.9	21.6	13.4	13.2	65.7	16.0	27.8	4,781	17.6	17,496
Faisalabad	0.4	2.9	6.1	9.0	61.1	0.6	9.4	14,004	4.3	3.5	16.8	12.9	9.7	79.0	4.3	13.7	5,721	10.6	19,725
Gujranwala	0.4	1.4	5.3	6.9	36.8	0.1	7.1	16,300	3.0	2.1	10.2	10.4	4.0	64.1	1.3	5.2	7,061	6.5	23,362
Lahore	0.5	2.0	3.2	5.5	42.7	0.5	6.0	15,010	3.2	2.1	6.3	6.2	4.4	59.3	2.2	6.5	6,410	6.1	21,421
Multan	1.0	1.7	11.4	13.6	56.4	0.4	13.9	12,711	6.9	2.4	22.4	14.9	14.2	78.5	3.3	17.3	5,134	14.9	17,845
Rawalpindi	0.4	1.4	3.0	4.6	28.5	0.1	4.7	7,448	1.1	2.2	7.0	7.8	1.9	54.5	1.0	2.8	3,186	4.1	10,634
Sahiwal	1.1	6.5	12.4	17.8	59.4	0.3	18.0	8,789	4.2	6.4	26.1	22.0	9.5	81.0	2.2	11.4	3,228	16.3	12,018
Sargodha	0.2	1.2	5.4	6.6	38.1	0.6	7.1	7,486	2.5	1.6	14.3	11.1	6.4	70.1	5.2	11.5	3,078	8.4	10,564
District																			
Bahawalpur	1.0	2.3	10.9	13.1	48.8	1.0	13.9	3,660	6.6	3.0	19.8	10.5	15.7	78.4	3.9	19.4	1,464	15.4	5,124
B. Nagar	0.6	1.1	13.9	15.3	53.7	1.0	16.2	3,092	2.6	2.4	27.4	19.5	12.0	68.7	7.9	19.4	1,116	17.1	4,207
RY Khan	0.9	3.5	9.0	12.4	44.0	0.8	12.9	4,682	3.5	4.5	22.3	16.7	11.7	72.7	3.1	14.4	1,671	13.3	6,353
Punjab	0.6	2.3	7.4	9.8	47.2	0.7	10.4	105,899	3.8	2.9	15.7	12.2	8.4	69.2	4.4	12.4	42,850	11.0	148,748

[1] MICS indicator 8.2

Table CP.2: Child labour

Percentage of children by involvement in economic activity and household chores during the past week, according to age groups, and percentage of children age 5-14 involved in child labour, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Percentage of children age 5-11 involved in								Percentage of children age 12-14 involved in										
	Economic activity			Economic activity for at least one hour	Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more	Child labour	Number of children age 5-11	Economic activity			Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more	Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more	Child labour	Number of children age 12-14	Total child labour [1]	Number of children age 5-14 years
	Working outside household		Working for family business						Working outside household		Working for family business								
	Paid work	Unpaid work							Paid work	Unpaid work									
Punjab	0.6	2.3	7.4	9.8	47.2	0.7	10.4	105,899	3.8	2.9	15.7	12.2	8.4	69.2	4.4	12.4	42,850	11.0	148,748
DG Khan	0.2	5.0	10.1	14.7	48.2	0.7	15.0	2,544	1.2	6.7	23.9	13.9	16.9	77.8	5.8	21.6	895	16.7	3,438
Layyah	0.2	1.7	4.1	5.4	50.7	2.5	7.7	2,189	1.5	3.8	14.9	5.7	13.1	63.3	21.2	33.2	924	15.3	3,112
M. Garh	0.6	1.2	7.6	9.1	46.1	3.4	12.1	6,058	3.9	3.3	17.2	11.0	11.6	59.7	22.5	32.1	2,201	17.4	8,259
Rajanpur	1.2	0.9	23.1	24.1	52.7	0.2	24.3	1,925	9.9	2.2	40.0	29.4	13.4	71.4	3.0	15.9	762	21.9	2,686
Faisalabad	0.5	4.5	5.3	9.5	65.9	0.1	9.6	7,212	4.3	5.1	14.5	14.5	7.0	82.7	1.4	8.3	3,083	9.2	10,294
Chiniot	0.5	1.3	6.9	8.4	55.6	3.0	10.9	1,463	5.6	2.2	19.6	9.6	15.5	66.5	14.5	28.9	537	15.7	2,000
Jhang	0.3	1.7	9.2	11.0	57.2	0.6	11.4	3,157	3.3	1.6	24.7	13.7	14.9	75.1	8.6	22.7	1,259	14.6	4,416
TT Singh	0.5	0.3	3.9	4.7	54.5	0.2	4.9	2,173	4.6	1.5	11.5	7.9	8.4	79.5	2.0	10.3	842	6.4	3,015
Gujranwala	0.7	0.8	2.6	3.9	40.6	0.2	4.1	5,102	4.2	1.6	5.8	6.0	4.9	68.9	1.0	5.8	2,194	4.6	7,296
Gujrat	0.1	1.0	4.0	4.8	38.5	0.0	4.8	2,593	1.1	1.6	9.9	8.9	3.3	55.0	1.4	4.6	1,137	4.8	3,730
Hafizabad	0.9	1.9	1.4	3.7	25.0	0.6	4.3	1,154	4.9	2.7	2.5	4.2	5.0	41.7	7.1	11.4	467	6.3	1,621
M. Bahaudin	0.1	1.4	11.8	13.2	27.7	0.1	13.2	1,943	1.1	2.0	10.6	10.6	2.3	68.3	0.3	2.6	897	9.9	2,840
Narowal	0.3	1.2	5.5	6.8	30.9	0.1	6.9	1,809	1.6	2.1	11.9	11.9	2.6	62.2	0.9	3.3	794	5.8	2,603
Sialkot	0.3	2.5	7.8	10.3	41.7	0.1	10.5	3,699	3.8	3.1	17.9	18.7	4.8	69.2	0.5	5.2	1,572	8.9	5,271
Lahore	0.4	2.4	1.1	3.8	38.6	0.2	4.0	7,589	3.1	2.0	2.2	3.2	3.5	52.1	1.2	4.5	3,346	4.2	10,934
Kasur	0.6	1.7	3.6	5.6	33.6	0.6	6.2	3,206	3.2	3.3	8.9	7.5	6.1	56.8	2.7	8.6	1,282	6.9	4,488
N. Sahib	0.4	1.0	7.1	8.2	53.6	0.9	9.0	1,539	1.6	0.9	13.6	12.4	3.6	70.0	5.2	8.8	644	8.9	2,183
Sheikhupura	0.6	1.9	6.5	8.4	58.6	1.2	9.5	2,677	4.3	1.4	11.3	9.9	5.8	77.2	3.3	8.9	1,139	9.3	3,816
Multan	1.3	1.6	5.3	7.7	53.8	0.6	8.1	4,834	8.7	3.0	12.9	8.3	14.9	79.3	4.0	18.4	1,877	11.0	6,710
Khanewal	0.7	1.8	13.9	15.8	42.8	0.4	16.1	2,882	4.7	1.2	26.8	18.4	11.8	60.7	3.8	15.6	1,218	16.0	4,101
Lodhran	0.7	2.4	7.0	9.5	59.6	0.1	9.5	1,972	4.1	2.5	20.6	11.0	12.5	87.4	2.0	14.5	860	11.0	2,832
Vehari	1.2	1.4	21.7	23.8	71.5	0.4	24.0	3,023	8.2	2.4	34.4	24.6	16.9	88.9	2.6	19.3	1,180	22.7	4,202
Punjab	0.6	2.3	7.4	9.8	47.2	0.7	10.4	105,899	3.8	2.9	15.7	12.2	8.4	69.2	4.4	12.4	42,850	11.0	148,748

[1] MICS indicator 8.2

STATISTICAL TABLES

Table CP.2: Child labour

Percentage of children by involvement in economic activity and household chores during the past week, according to age groups, and percentage of children age 5-14 involved in child labour, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Percentage of children age 5-11 involved in								Percentage of children age 12-14 involved in										
	Economic activity				Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more	Child labour	Number of children age 5-11	Economic activity					Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more	Child labour	Number of children age 12-14	Total child labour [1]	Number of children age 5-14 years
	Working outside household		Working for family business	Economic activity for at least one hour					Working outside household		Working for family business	Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more						
	Paid work	Unpaid work							Paid work	Unpaid work									
Punjab	0.6	2.3	7.4	9.8	47.2	0.7	10.4	105,899	3.8	2.9	15.7	12.2	8.4	69.2	4.4	12.4	42,850	11.0	148,748
Sahiwal	0.7	4.3	10.1	13.3	56.4	0.2	13.4	2,407	2.4	3.3	18.9	16.8	6.2	75.5	2.3	8.3	974	11.9	3,381
Pakpattan	1.6	3.2	8.4	12.1	60.9	1.0	12.9	1,912	6.2	4.8	23.5	19.6	11.6	81.5	3.3	14.9	737	13.5	2,649
Okara	1.0	9.1	15.3	22.7	60.5	0.1	22.7	4,470	4.4	9.2	31.9	26.6	10.5	84.3	1.5	11.8	1,518	20.0	5,988
Rawalpindi	0.4	0.7	3.6	4.6	27.9	0.0	4.6	3,774	1.0	1.5	6.8	7.3	1.4	51.4	0.5	1.8	1,655	3.7	5,428
Attock	0.9	3.0	2.8	6.4	31.4	0.2	6.5	1,411	2.8	4.9	6.2	9.6	3.2	62.9	1.8	4.9	540	6.1	1,951
Chakwal	0.1	2.5	2.3	4.7	21.9	0.1	4.8	1,165	0.5	3.0	8.4	9.4	1.5	41.9	1.7	3.1	500	4.3	1,666
Jhelum	0.0	0.6	2.0	2.5	34.0	0.1	2.6	1,099	0.5	0.6	7.5	5.7	2.3	68.6	1.1	3.3	491	2.8	1,589
Sargodha	0.2	0.4	6.3	6.7	45.7	0.2	6.9	3,353	2.5	0.7	14.7	11.6	5.7	77.8	2.4	8.1	1,315	7.2	4,669
Bhakkar	0.3	2.5	6.8	9.2	33.7	1.8	10.7	1,523	3.9	2.4	17.1	12.7	9.3	61.1	11.5	20.3	649	13.5	2,171
Khushab	0.1	1.3	3.9	5.3	38.7	0.5	5.7	1,220	2.1	1.9	10.3	8.8	5.4	72.1	3.1	8.5	466	6.5	1,686
Mianwali	0.1	1.5	3.0	4.5	24.3	0.2	4.8	1,390	1.4	2.6	13.2	10.0	5.8	61.9	6.2	11.8	649	7.0	2,038
Punjab	0.6	2.3	7.4	9.8	47.2	0.7	10.4	105,899	3.8	2.9	15.7	12.2	8.4	69.2	4.4	12.4	42,850	11.0	148,748

[1] MICS indicator 8.2

Table CP.3: Child labour and school attendance

Percentage of children age 5-14 years involved in child labour who are attending school, and percentage of children age 5-14 years attending school who are involved in child labour, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Percentage of children involved in child labour	Percentage of children attending school	Number of children age 5-14 years	Percentage of child labourers who are attending school [1]	Number of children age 5-14 years involved in child labour	Percentage of children attending school who are involved in child labour [2]	Number of children age 5-14 years attending school
Punjab	11.0	75.3	148,748	53.1	16,299	7.7	111,973
Area of residence							
Rural	13.0	71.5	108,876	52.8	14,130	9.6	77,807
All Urban	5.4	85.7	39,873	55.1	2,170	3.5	34,166
Major Cities	5.0	86.6	19,101	54.0	958	3.1	16,550
Other Urban	5.8	84.8	20,772	56.0	1,211	3.8	17,616
Sex							
Male	12.4	78.7	77,077	60.0	9,547	9.4	60,668
Female	9.4	71.6	71,672	43.5	6,752	5.7	51,306
Age							
5-11 years	10.4	77.8	105,899	65.0	10,965	8.7	82,388
12-14 years	12.4	69.0	42,850	28.7	5,334	5.2	29,585
Mother's education							
None/Preschool	13.8	66.0	95,423	46.4	13,178	9.7	63,025
Primary	7.5	89.0	23,405	78.1	1,746	6.5	20,839
Middle	5.6	92.2	10,096	86.1	561	5.2	9,310
Secondary	4.3	94.6	11,811	88.3	510	4.0	11,176
Higher	3.8	95.2	7,960	83.6	304	3.4	7,579
Missing/DK	0.7	81.8	54	(*)	0	(0.0)	44
Wealth index quintiles							
Lowest	20.5	48.8	35,304	38.1	7,222	16.0	17,212
Second	13.0	72.2	32,217	58.2	4,179	10.5	23,258
Middle	8.9	83.6	29,500	69.8	2,636	7.5	24,649
Fourth	5.5	88.1	27,642	69.4	1,532	4.4	24,349
Highest	3.0	93.4	24,085	77.9	730	2.5	22,505
Division							
Bahawalpur	15.0	61.7	15,684	44.1	2,353	10.7	9,673
D.G.Khan	17.6	58.1	17,496	41.8	3,078	12.7	10,160
Faisalabad	10.6	79.9	19,725	60.1	2,100	8.0	15,762
Gujranwala	6.5	89.0	23,362	71.2	1,516	5.2	20,781
Lahore	6.1	81.1	21,421	59.5	1,313	4.5	17,379
Multan	14.9	66.7	17,845	50.0	2,660	11.2	11,910
Rawalpindi	4.1	90.8	10,634	77.4	439	3.5	9,654
Sahiwal	16.3	69.1	12,018	53.9	1,956	12.7	8,305
Sargodha	8.4	79.0	10,564	55.2	884	5.8	8,349
Punjab	11.0	75.3	148,748	53.1	16,299	7.7	111,973

[1] MICS indicator 8.3
[2] MICS indicator 8.4

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

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

Table CP.3: Child labour and school attendance

Percentage of children age 5-14 years involved in child labour who are attending school, and percentage of children age 5-14 years attending school who are involved in child labour, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Percentage of children involved in child labour	Percentage of children attending school	Number of children age 5-14 years	Percentage of child labourers who are attending school [1]	Number of children age 5-14 years involved in child labour	Percentage of children attending school who are involved in child labour [2]	Number of children age 5-14 years attending school
Punjab	11.0	75.3	148,748	53.1	16,299	7.7	111,973
District							
Bahawalpur	15.4	60.2	5,124	35.2	791	9.0	3,084
B. Nagar	17.1	69.4	4,207	54.4	717	13.4	2,921
RY Khan	13.3	57.7	6,353	43.7	845	10.1	3,668
DG Khan	16.7	51.6	3,438	37.2	575	12.1	1,773
Layyah	15.3	75.7	3,112	58.0	475	11.7	2,355
M. Garh	17.4	58.1	8,259	42.7	1,440	12.8	4,801
Rajanpur	21.9	45.8	2,686	31.2	588	14.9	1,231
Faisalabad	9.2	83.4	10,294	64.1	947	7.1	8,589
Chiniot	15.7	69.0	2,000	42.8	314	9.7	1,380
Jhang	14.6	75.2	4,416	64.6	646	12.6	3,321
TT Singh	6.4	82.0	3,015	53.5	193	4.2	2,472
Gujranwala	4.6	87.8	7,296	53.9	336	2.8	6,407
Gujrat	4.8	92.1	3,730	71.5	177	3.7	3,435
Hafizabad	6.3	77.5	1,621	33.8	102	2.8	1,257
M. Bahaudin	9.9	88.7	2,840	88.1	281	9.8	2,520
Narowal	5.8	90.3	2,603	73.8	152	4.8	2,351
Sialkot	8.9	91.3	5,271	80.7	468	7.9	4,813
Lahore	4.2	83.6	10,934	58.9	456	2.9	9,137
Kasur	6.9	74.3	4,488	51.2	308	4.7	3,334
N. Sahib	8.9	80.4	2,183	57.9	195	6.4	1,756
Sheikhupura	9.3	82.6	3,816	68.5	355	7.7	3,153
Multan	11.0	68.9	6,710	37.4	738	6.0	4,626
Khanewal	16.0	69.5	4,101	57.2	655	13.1	2,849
Lodhran	11.0	54.1	2,832	40.1	313	8.2	1,533
Vehari	22.7	69.1	4,202	58.1	954	19.1	2,902
Sahiwal	11.9	71.6	3,381	50.7	403	8.4	2,422
Pakpattan	13.5	69.1	2,649	46.8	357	9.1	1,831
Okara	20.0	67.7	5,988	57.1	1,196	16.8	4,053
Rawalpindi	3.7	90.6	5,428	85.4	204	3.5	4,917
Attock	6.1	89.0	1,951	69.4	119	4.8	1,737
Chakwal	4.3	90.9	1,666	71.9	72	3.4	1,514
Jhelum	2.8	93.5	1,589	70.9	45	2.1	1,486
Sargodha	7.2	84.5	4,669	58.3	338	5.0	3,944
Bhakkar	13.5	72.6	2,171	53.0	294	9.9	1,577
Khushab	6.5	77.8	1,686	53.2	109	4.4	1,311
Mianwali	7.0	74.5	2,038	53.8	143	5.1	1,518
Punjab	11.0	75.3	148,748	53.1	16,299	7.7	111,973

[1] MICS indicator 8.3
[2] MICS indicator 8.4

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 years who first married before their 15th and 18th birthdays, and the percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Percentage married before age 15 [1]	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18 [2]	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women 15-19 years currently married [3]	Number of women age 15-19 years
Punjab	5.7	137,938	6.9	22.6	106,419	8.5	31,519
Area of residence							
Rural	6.5	95,172	7.8	24.7	73,249	9.9	21,923
All Urban	3.9	42,766	4.8	17.9	33,171	5.2	9,595
Major Cities	3.6	21,435	4.4	16.8	16,826	4.6	4,608
Other Urban	4.2	21,332	5.3	19.0	16,344	5.8	4,987
Age							
15-19	1.6	31,519	na	na	na	8.5	31,519
20-24	3.7	27,588	3.7	14.0	27,588	na	na
25-29	6.0	22,627	6.0	20.4	22,627	na	na
30-34	8.0	17,173	8.0	24.7	17,173	na	na
35-39	9.1	15,132	9.1	28.1	15,132	na	na
40-44	9.3	13,213	9.3	29.3	13,213	na	na
45-49	9.1	10,687	9.1	30.1	10,687	na	na
Women's education							
None/Preschool	10.3	58,082	11.2	33.0	50,426	18.6	7,656
Primary	4.5	24,178	5.5	21.7	18,292	9.9	5,886
Middle	2.8	15,031	4.0	17.2	9,739	5.7	5,292
Secondary	1.3	20,310	1.9	10.2	12,878	4.0	7,431
Higher	0.4	20,323	0.5	3.2	15,080	1.4	5,243
Missing/DK	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	10
Wealth index quintiles							
Lowest	10.5	23,924	12.2	33.9	18,604	14.9	5,320
Second	7.2	26,504	8.9	27.3	19,965	10.5	6,539
Middle	5.0	27,985	6.2	22.1	21,240	8.2	6,744
Fourth	3.9	29,344	4.8	18.5	22,618	5.9	6,725
Highest	3.0	30,181	3.7	14.2	23,991	4.1	6,190
Division							
Bahawalpur	7.3	13,246	8.9	28.0	10,001	10.6	3,245
D.G.Khan	14.1	12,595	17.1	41.4	9,673	17.2	2,922
Faisalabad	4.3	19,239	5.1	18.2	14,971	9.8	4,269
Gujranwala	3.4	22,676	4.2	18.1	17,358	4.3	5,317
Lahore	4.5	20,862	5.6	20.1	15,945	5.4	4,917
Multan	6.8	15,688	8.3	26.2	12,091	10.0	3,597
Rawalpindi	3.5	12,542	4.3	17.2	9,993	6.5	2,550
Sahiwal	5.9	10,654	6.7	20.7	8,296	9.5	2,357
Sargodha	4.3	10,436	5.2	19.6	8,091	7.6	2,344
Punjab	5.7	137,938	6.9	22.6	106,419	8.5	31,519

[1] MICS indicator 8.6

[2] MICS indicator 8.7

[3] MICS indicator 8.8

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 years who first married before their 15th and 18th birthdays, and the percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Percentage married before age 15 [1]	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18 [2]	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women 15-19 years currently married [3]	Number of women age 15-19 years
Punjab	5.7	137,938	6.9	22.6	106,419	8.5	31,519
District							
Bahawalpur	7.3	4,374	8.8	29.8	3,284	10.7	1,090
B. Nagar	6.1	3,710	7.4	23.2	2,860	8.2	850
RY Khan	8.1	5,162	10.0	30.0	3,858	12.2	1,304
DG Khan	13.9	2,345	16.5	40.3	1,794	26.3	551
Layyah	5.0	2,779	5.9	29.8	2,113	9.6	666
M. Garh	19.9	5,811	24.3	49.4	4,465	18.6	1,346
Rajanpur	9.5	1,661	11.4	34.2	1,301	12.6	359
Faisalabad	3.3	10,560	4.0	15.1	8,234	6.4	2,326
Chiniot	7.9	1,850	8.9	25.5	1,447	16.2	403
Jhang	6.0	3,742	6.8	25.9	2,895	17.4	846
TT Singh	3.4	3,088	4.2	15.2	2,395	8.2	693
Gujranwala	3.3	7,022	4.2	17.7	5,315	3.7	1,707
Gujrat	2.5	4,146	3.2	15.7	3,241	4.0	905
Hafizabad	6.7	1,481	8.2	25.2	1,123	8.0	359
M. Bahaudin	3.6	2,735	4.3	19.4	2,180	4.6	555
Narowal	3.3	2,262	4.2	18.6	1,639	4.6	622
Sialkot	3.2	5,030	3.9	17.5	3,860	3.9	1,170
Lahore	4.5	11,529	5.6	19.2	9,028	4.1	2,501
Kasur	4.8	3,836	6.0	22.1	2,832	8.3	1,004
N. Sahib	4.4	1,921	5.6	20.6	1,425	6.3	496
Sheikhupura	3.9	3,576	5.0	20.7	2,660	5.2	916
Multan	7.2	6,090	8.8	27.2	4,707	12.3	1,383
Khanewal	6.6	3,703	7.7	24.6	2,867	10.1	836
Lodhran	6.2	2,079	7.8	32.2	1,523	9.3	556
Vehari	6.5	3,815	8.1	23.0	2,994	6.4	822
Sahiwal	5.1	3,353	6.2	18.4	2,607	6.2	747
Pakpattan	7.8	2,432	9.2	24.4	1,872	11.1	559
Okara	5.5	4,869	5.8	20.5	3,818	10.9	1,051
Rawalpindi	3.3	6,266	4.0	15.6	4,988	5.7	1,278
Attock	4.2	2,326	5.2	20.7	1,870	8.6	456
Chakwal	4.0	2,061	4.8	17.9	1,658	7.5	403
Jhelum	3.0	1,889	3.6	17.6	1,477	5.5	413
Sargodha	3.9	4,747	4.7	19.8	3,679	7.3	1,068
Bhakkar	4.8	1,986	6.2	20.1	1,505	7.3	481
Khushab	4.1	1,801	4.6	18.4	1,423	11.0	378
Mianwali	5.0	1,902	6.0	19.6	1,485	5.4	417
Punjab	5.7	137,938	6.9	22.6	106,419	8.5	31,519

[1] MICS indicator 8.6

[2] MICS indicator 8.7

[3] MICS indicator 8.8

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

Table CP.6: Trends in early marriage

Percentage of women who were first married before age 15 and 18, by residence and age groups, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49
Punjab	3.9	42,766	17.9	33,171	6.5	95,172	24.7	73,249	5.7	137,938	22.6	106,419
Age												
15-19	0.7	9,595	na	na	2.0	21,923	na	na	1.6	31,519	na	na
20-24	2.2	8,881	8.8	8,881	4.4	18,707	16.4	18,707	3.7	27,588	14.0	27,588
25-29	3.5	6,955	13.8	6,955	7.1	15,672	23.3	15,672	6.0	22,627	20.4	22,627
30-34	5.4	5,217	19.7	5,217	9.2	11,956	26.8	11,956	8.0	17,173	24.7	17,173
35-39	6.4	4,750	23.7	4,750	10.3	10,382	30.2	10,382	9.1	15,132	28.1	15,132
40-44	8.3	3,998	27.7	3,998	9.8	9,215	30.0	9,215	9.3	13,213	29.3	13,213
45-49	7.5	3,370	27.7	3,370	9.8	7,317	31.2	7,317	9.1	10,687	30.1	10,687
Punjab	3.9	42,766	17.9	33,171	6.5	95,172	24.7	73,249	5.7	137,938	22.6	106,419

HIV / AIDS

Table HA.1: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission

Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years who know the two ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, MICS Punjab, 2011.

| | Percentage who have heard of AIDS | Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by | | Percentage of women who know both ways | Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus | Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by | | | Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus | Percentage with comprehensive knowledge [1] | Number of ever married women |
		Having sex with uninfected husband who has no other wife	Using a condom every time			Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with AIDS			
Punjab	26.8	17.5	13.6	11.1	18.1	16.9	20.7	14.7	7.8	4.3	85,502
Area of residence											
Rural	18.2	11.4	8.9	7.1	12.2	10.6	13.4	9.4	4.9	2.6	60,370
All Urban	47.3	32.2	24.7	20.8	32.1	32.1	38.3	27.7	14.8	8.4	25,132
Major Cities	53.6	36.7	27.4	23.4	35.4	36.7	43.7	31.7	16.2	9.1	12,689
Other Urban	40.9	27.6	22.0	18.1	28.7	27.5	32.8	23.6	13.4	7.7	12,443
Age											
15-24	25.4	16.6	12.3	10.2	17.0	16.0	19.8	13.7	7.2	3.9	14,182
25-29	32.4	21.6	17.2	14.1	22.3	21.3	25.6	18.6	10.3	5.6	17,260
30-39	29.3	19.3	14.9	12.3	20.0	18.8	22.8	16.4	8.8	4.8	30,562
40-49	20.1	12.6	9.9	8.0	13.0	11.9	15.0	10.5	5.2	3.0	23,498
Women's education											
None/Preschool	6.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	3.5	2.3	3.4	2.3	0.7	0.3	46,344
Primary	25.2	13.4	9.9	7.3	15.4	12.0	16.3	11.1	4.5	1.9	15,058
Middle	46.2	29.2	22.1	17.7	30.0	26.5	34.9	23.4	10.9	5.8	7,468
Secondary	67.5	46.5	36.3	30.3	47.3	47.7	55.6	39.1	21.9	12.0	9,152
Higher	89.2	68.2	56.5	49.0	66.1	70.3	80.2	60.6	38.4	23.3	7,477
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintiles											
Lowest	2.8	1.5	1.0	0.8	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.2	0.4	0.2	16,761
Second	9.9	5.4	4.1	3.0	6.2	4.8	6.6	4.5	2.0	0.9	16,715
Middle	22.0	13.2	10.1	7.8	14.8	11.9	15.7	10.7	5.3	2.7	17,060
Fourth	36.4	22.9	17.8	14.3	24.6	22.1	27.2	19.2	10.0	5.2	17,465
Highest	60.8	43.1	33.8	28.9	41.9	43.4	50.8	37.1	20.9	12.2	17,500
Punjab	26.8	17.5	13.6	11.1	18.1	16.9	20.7	14.7	7.8	4.3	85,502

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

Table HA.1: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission

Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years who know the two ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, MICS Punjab, 2011.

| | Percentage who have heard of AIDS | Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by | | Percentage of women who know both ways | Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus | Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by | | | Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus | Percentage with compre-hensive knowledge [1] | Number of ever married women |
		Having sex with uninfected husband who has no other wife	Using a condom every time			Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with AIDS			
Punjab	26.8	17.5	13.6	11.1	18.1	16.9	20.7	14.7	7.8	4.3	85,502
Division											
Bahawalpur	17.1	10.8	7.0	5.8	10.7	10.2	12.9	8.6	4.4	2.3	8,296
D.G.Khan	11.4	7.3	5.7	4.4	8.4	7.4	9.6	7.3	4.1	1.9	8,840
Faisalabad	23.6	16.0	12.8	10.4	17.0	15.3	17.8	12.2	6.9	4.3	11,923
Gujranwala	40.1	26.0	23.0	19.4	27.4	23.9	30.2	21.1	11.6	7.2	13,278
Lahore	35.2	23.7	17.2	14.5	22.7	24.7	29.1	21.3	10.7	5.5	12,655
Multan	22.3	15.4	11.2	9.7	14.4	13.1	16.4	10.7	5.3	3.4	10,049
Rawalpindi	38.3	23.3	17.5	13.2	22.9	23.3	28.2	22.3	10.6	5.1	7,507
Sahiwal	13.6	10.7	7.9	6.5	10.6	10.2	11.7	7.7	5.1	2.7	6,628
Sargodha	29.1	16.3	12.6	9.2	22.3	17.7	22.7	16.5	9.4	4.1	6,326
District											
Bahawalpur	22.2	15.3	8.5	7.9	15.2	14.4	17.8	11.8	7.1	4.1	2,743
B. Nagar	19.4	10.4	7.0	5.0	11.5	10.1	12.5	7.9	3.2	1.3	2,262
RY Khan	11.4	7.4	5.8	4.5	6.4	6.7	9.2	6.4	2.9	1.5	3,292
DG Khan	10.7	8.0	5.5	4.7	7.7	8.1	9.6	7.0	4.4	2.5	1,729
Layyah	12.1	8.2	5.2	4.4	9.0	7.6	9.5	7.7	4.1	1.9	1,792
M. Garh	12.1	7.7	6.6	5.1	9.2	7.2	10.1	7.5	4.1	1.9	4,124
Rajanpur	9.0	3.9	3.4	2.0	6.1	6.5	7.9	6.5	3.5	1.1	1,195
Faisalabad	31.7	21.1	17.0	13.6	23.4	20.1	23.4	15.4	8.3	5.0	6,272
Chiniot	17.1	11.6	9.6	8.0	12.2	11.9	14.8	11.0	6.6	5.0	1,220
Jhang	12.2	8.1	6.5	5.0	6.7	8.3	9.4	6.2	3.0	1.3	2,547
TT Singh	15.8	12.6	9.5	8.8	12.7	11.3	12.4	10.3	7.9	5.5	1,885
Gujranwala	39.1	32.3	28.6	26.4	29.5	25.0	32.5	20.0	11.7	9.0	4,104
Gujrat	43.5	21.6	20.3	16.0	27.0	25.6	29.6	24.3	14.1	7.7	2,450
Hafizabad	33.7	21.4	16.2	14.9	15.4	16.1	21.9	14.4	5.5	3.8	879
M. Bahaudin	31.3	18.3	16.3	12.9	19.9	16.6	20.9	13.5	7.8	5.0	1,637
Narowal	36.8	18.2	20.8	14.3	29.4	17.7	25.2	15.8	8.8	5.8	1,312
Sialkot	47.2	30.0	24.3	19.8	31.9	30.2	37.4	28.8	14.5	7.0	2,896
Punjab	26.8	17.5	13.6	11.1	18.1	16.9	20.7	14.7	7.8	4.3	85,502

Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years who know the two ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, MICS Punjab, 2011.

| | Percentage who have heard of AIDS | Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by | | | Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus | Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by | | | Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus | Percentage with comprehensive knowledge [1] | Number of ever married women |
		Having sex with uninfected husband who has no other wife	Using a condom every time	Percent age of women who know both ways		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with AIDS			
Punjab	26.8	17.5	13.6	11.1	18.1	16.9	20.7	14.7	7.8	4.3	85,502
Lahore	46.6	31.9	22.5	19.1	29.7	33.9	39.3	29.3	15.0	8.2	7,069
Kasur	13.9	8.9	6.6	5.2	10.1	7.3	10.0	9.0	4.0	1.6	2,335
N. Sahib	21.0	14.6	11.4	10.2	12.7	15.0	18.3	10.8	4.7	1.7	1,130
Sheikhupura	28.5	17.6	14.2	11.6	18.7	18.5	21.9	13.5	7.1	2.9	2,121
Multan	28.6	17.8	10.7	9.4	17.7	15.0	20.2	12.8	5.6	3.2	3,911
Khanewal	18.5	14.1	11.3	9.4	10.4	12.8	14.6	10.1	4.9	3.3	2,393
Lodhran	15.3	10.9	10.3	9.1	11.8	9.7	14.1	11.0	6.1	4.7	1,322
Vehari	19.8	15.5	12.4	10.8	14.5	12.2	13.3	7.4	4.7	3.2	2,425
Sahiwal	17.3	13.3	12.1	9.4	14.1	13.2	15.1	9.1	6.1	3.6	1,978
Pakpattan	11.4	7.2	4.2	3.2	6.8	7.3	9.2	6.2	3.1	0.9	1,532
Okara	12.3	10.9	7.0	6.3	10.1	9.8	10.8	7.6	5.4	3.1	3,117
Rawalpindi	49.4	30.0	22.6	16.6	28.1	29.9	35.5	29.5	12.8	5.6	3,726
Attock	20.0	10.8	8.9	6.0	13.0	12.6	14.9	11.8	6.4	2.7	1,440
Chakwal	24.9	16.1	11.6	10.8	13.8	17.0	20.4	15.2	8.1	5.5	1,219
Jhelum	39.3	25.0	17.9	13.8	28.1	22.2	29.3	19.8	11.0	6.0	1,122
Sargodha	31.9	18.8	13.8	10.6	23.8	20.6	25.9	18.8	10.9	4.2	2,920
Bhakkar	24.9	10.6	8.0	4.6	18.7	14.0	18.7	12.7	6.3	1.9	1,178
Khushab	29.1	16.3	10.9	7.8	22.5	13.9	21.5	16.7	7.7	3.8	1,104
Mianwali	25.9	15.8	16.0	11.7	22.0	17.9	19.6	14.3	10.2	6.6	1,125
Punjab	26.8	17.5	13.6	11.1	18.1	16.9	20.7	14.7	7.8	4.3	85,502

[1] MICS indicator 9.1
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table HA.2: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission among young people

Percentage of young ever married women age 15-24 years who know the two ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, MICS Punjab, 2011.

| | Percentage who have heard of AIDS | Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by | | Percentage of women who know both ways | Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus | Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by | | | Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus | Percentage with comprehensive knowledge [1] | Number of ever married women age 15-24 |
		Having sex with uninfected husband who has no other wife	Using a condom every time			Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with AIDS			
Punjab	25.4	16.6	12.3	10.2	17.0	16.0	19.8	13.7	7.2	3.9	14,182
Area of residence											
Rural	19.3	12.2	9.2	7.4	12.8	11.4	14.6	10.0	5.2	2.8	10,617
All Urban	43.4	29.6	21.8	18.5	29.6	29.9	35.6	24.7	13.2	7.2	3,564
Major Cities	48.8	34.5	25.4	22.1	32.2	34.5	41.3	28.4	13.8	7.4	1,788
Other Urban	38.0	24.8	18.2	14.9	27.0	25.3	29.8	21.0	12.6	7.1	1,777
Age											
15-19	14.5	9.1	6.7	5.5	9.7	8.0	11.3	7.6	3.8	2.0	2,781
20-24	28.0	18.4	13.7	11.3	18.8	18.0	21.9	15.2	8.0	4.4	11,400
Women's education											
None/Preschool	4.1	2.2	1.3	1.0	2.1	1.7	2.4	1.8	0.6	0.3	6,504
Primary	19.8	10.6	7.5	5.3	11.7	8.1	12.2	8.6	3.0	1.2	3,049
Middle	39.2	23.9	17.4	14.8	26.3	21.7	30.5	18.7	8.8	4.9	1,575
Secondary	58.7	39.0	29.3	24.8	41.5	41.8	48.6	32.9	17.6	9.4	1,880
Higher	85.8	66.0	52.2	44.0	61.6	66.8	75.9	55.4	35.8	21.3	1,173
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintiles											
Lowest	3.6	2.1	1.3	1.1	2.2	1.7	2.2	1.8	0.8	0.4	3,244
Second	11.8	6.7	4.9	3.5	7.2	6.2	8.6	5.7	2.6	1.1	3,087
Middle	26.3	16.5	11.6	9.2	17.8	14.0	19.3	13.8	6.9	3.7	2,917
Fourth	38.7	24.8	19.2	16.2	25.6	24.4	29.7	19.6	9.9	5.7	2,668
Highest	58.0	41.2	31.1	26.4	40.4	42.6	49.5	34.5	19.8	11.0	2,265
Punjab	25.4	16.6	12.3	10.2	17.0	16.0	19.8	13.7	7.2	3.9	14,182

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

Table HA.2: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission among young people

Percentage of young ever married women age 15-24 years who know the two ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, MICS Punjab, 2011.

| | Percentage who have heard of AIDS | Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by | | Percentage of women who know both ways | Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus | Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by | | | Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus | Percentage with comprehensive knowledge [1] | Number of ever married women age 15-24 |
		Having sex with uninfected husband who has no other wife	Using a condom every time			Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with AIDS			
Punjab	25.4	16.6	12.3	10.2	17.0	16.0	19.8	13.7	7.2	3.9	14,182
Division											
Bahawalpur	16.5	10.2	6.3	5.1	9.5	9.9	12.1	8.1	3.4	1.8	1,531
D.G.Khan	11.2	7.5	5.1	4.2	8.3	7.5	9.8	7.2	4.2	1.6	1,945
Faisalabad	22.0	14.4	10.8	8.5	14.9	14.2	16.7	10.2	5.7	3.4	1,990
Gujranwala	47.3	30.6	27.0	23.6	34.0	28.4	36.3	23.8	14.0	9.3	1,764
Lahore	30.3	20.3	15.2	12.4	18.4	22.2	25.6	19.6	9.4	4.6	1,941
Multan	23.0	15.7	11.0	9.6	15.2	13.1	17.1	10.3	5.7	3.8	1,726
Rawalpindi	38.3	23.6	17.4	13.2	23.0	23.3	30.0	21.9	9.1	4.2	1,041
Sahiwal	14.3	11.6	7.1	5.8	9.7	9.1	11.1	8.4	4.2	2.3	1,268
Sargodha	29.7	16.5	11.0	8.0	23.1	18.1	22.6	16.6	9.9	3.9	976
District											
Bahawalpur	20.0	12.7	6.5	5.9	13.4	13.0	15.5	9.6	5.3	3.0	518
B. Nagar	18.0	8.7	5.5	3.5	10.6	8.9	12.0	7.6	2.3	0.4	374
RY Khan	12.8	9.2	6.7	5.4	5.6	7.9	9.4	7.1	2.5	1.7	638
DG Khan	10.4	6.8	4.0	3.6	6.1	7.6	9.5	5.8	2.7	1.2	435
Layyah	12.4	9.5	4.0	3.7	10.5	7.8	10.8	7.9	4.8	2.2	356
M. Garh	11.5	8.1	6.4	5.4	9.0	7.0	9.7	7.3	4.3	1.8	914
Rajanpur	10.1	3.7	3.5	1.4	6.8	8.6	9.6	8.4	5.5	1.0	240
Faisalabad	33.7	21.9	15.9	12.6	23.8	20.9	25.0	14.9	8.0	4.8	907
Chiniot	16.7	11.2	11.1	8.6	13.1	13.4	14.6	9.4	7.2	5.4	262
Jhang	9.8	6.3	4.9	3.3	4.3	6.5	7.4	4.5	1.6	0.5	560
TT Singh	12.5	9.3	5.9	5.2	8.4	7.9	10.0	7.1	4.7	2.5	262
Gujranwala	45.7	37.3	33.0	31.4	35.0	30.0	37.6	18.3	11.3	9.0	536
Gujrat	49.6	25.9	25.0	21.0	32.3	27.4	37.5	27.8	14.7	9.7	353
Hafizabad	34.6	21.5	14.7	13.0	16.9	15.0	23.9	12.3	4.9	3.4	135
M. Bahaudin	36.2	22.9	22.7	19.3	24.9	23.0	27.6	21.8	14.6	12.1	179
Narowal	52.9	27.5	29.1	22.3	45.7	27.2	36.5	23.7	16.6	11.5	180
Sialkot	54.6	33.9	25.8	21.6	38.8	34.8	41.5	33.1	18.5	9.2	381
Punjab	25.4	16.6	12.3	10.2	17.0	16.0	19.8	13.7	7.2	3.9	14,182

Percentage of young ever married women age 15-24 years who know the two ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by			Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge [1]	Number of ever married women age 15-24
		Having sex with uninfected husband who has no other wife	Using a condom every time	Percentage of women who know both ways		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with AIDS			
Punjab	25.4	16.6	12.3	10.2	17.0	16.0	19.8	13.7	7.2	3.9	14,182
Lahore	37.7	26.5	19.9	16.5	23.0	28.9	33.2	25.3	12.1	6.3	1,066
Kasur	13.9	8.8	6.3	5.0	9.6	6.8	10.0	10.3	4.3	2.5	401
N. Sahib	25.7	15.9	10.5	9.0	15.9	20.6	21.3	14.4	8.3	1.9	157
Sheikhupura	28.2	16.2	12.9	9.4	15.5	19.9	21.6	14.9	7.6	2.9	317
Multan	27.7	17.9	10.2	9.4	17.8	13.9	20.1	10.7	5.3	3.4	756
Khanewal	15.5	12.4	7.5	6.0	9.2	10.7	12.2	9.4	4.9	3.1	388
Lodhran	21.7	15.2	15.4	13.6	16.3	14.4	19.9	16.7	8.8	6.8	227
Vehari	22.0	14.9	13.8	11.5	15.7	13.3	14.4	6.3	5.2	3.5	355
Sahiwal	19.3	16.1	12.1	10.1	15.8	14.4	16.2	10.4	7.3	4.1	331
Pakpattan	11.3	7.3	4.1	2.7	6.6	7.2	8.5	4.3	3.0	0.3	310
Okara	13.2	11.4	5.8	5.1	7.9	7.2	9.6	9.5	3.2	2.4	627
Rawalpindi	50.7	32.0	23.9	17.4	28.4	31.8	40.1	30.3	10.5	3.8	480
Attock	17.3	7.1	6.5	4.1	11.0	8.9	14.6	9.4	4.6	2.1	224
Chakwal	31.5	23.5	16.6	15.7	19.8	21.9	27.0	20.4	11.4	8.5	178
Jhelum	37.9	21.7	13.8	10.7	27.5	19.1	24.8	15.9	8.9	3.5	158
Sargodha	28.8	17.6	8.9	6.7	22.2	18.2	22.1	16.2	9.7	2.3	445
Bhakkar	31.1	10.9	9.0	5.5	21.5	16.8	21.9	16.0	7.2	2.4	176
Khushab	29.5	18.6	12.1	9.3	24.9	15.2	22.4	16.7	10.0	5.7	209
Mianwali	30.7	17.2	18.0	13.2	25.1	23.3	25.4	18.5	13.8	7.7	145
Punjab	25.4	16.6	12.3	10.2	17.0	16.0	19.8	13.7	7.2	3.9	14,182

[1] MICS indicator 9.2; MDG indicator 6.3
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Percentage who know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child	Percentage who know HIV can be transmitted					Number of ever married women
		During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	All three means [1]	Does not know any of the specific means	
Punjab	21.7	20.4	17.0	17.0	14.2	5.0	85,502
Area of residence							
Rural	14.5	13.5	11.4	11.9	9.9	3.7	60,370
All Urban	39.0	37.0	30.3	29.2	24.7	8.3	25,132
Major Cities	43.3	41.3	33.7	32.1	27.6	10.3	12,689
Other Urban	34.6	32.6	26.8	26.1	21.7	6.3	12,443
Age group							
15-24	20.5	19.1	15.7	16.3	13.3	4.9	14,182
15-19	11.3	10.2	7.8	9.0	6.4	3.2	2,781
20-24	22.7	21.3	17.6	18.1	15.0	5.3	11,400
25-29	26.4	24.7	20.4	20.8	17.2	6.1	17,260
30-39	24.0	22.6	19.0	18.7	15.9	5.3	30,562
40-49	16.1	15.1	12.6	12.4	10.4	4.1	23,498
Women's education							
None/Preschool	4.5	4.2	3.5	3.7	3.0	1.5	46,344
Primary	19.8	18.5	15.6	16.1	13.4	5.4	15,058
Middle	36.8	34.3	28.9	29.7	25.0	9.5	7,468
Secondary	56.1	52.7	43.5	43.1	36.0	11.4	9,152
Higher	74.9	71.0	59.0	56.4	47.9	14.3	7,477
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintiles							
Lowest	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.9	1.5	0.6	16,761
Second	7.9	7.3	6.1	6.7	5.3	2.0	16,715
Middle	17.9	16.6	13.7	14.6	11.9	4.1	17,060
Fourth	29.2	27.3	22.9	23.3	19.5	7.2	17,465
Highest	49.9	47.3	39.4	37.3	31.9	10.9	17,500
Division							
Bahawalpur	14.3	13.2	11.6	12.2	9.9	2.9	8,296
D.G.Khan	10.1	9.2	7.7	8.1	6.5	1.3	8,840
Faisalabad	20.1	18.9	16.1	15.3	13.1	3.5	11,923
Gujranwala	32.3	30.8	26.5	26.1	22.8	7.8	13,278
Lahore	28.0	26.2	20.0	20.2	16.5	7.3	12,655
Multan	17.6	16.4	13.4	13.8	11.0	4.7	10,049
Rawalpindi	29.6	28.0	23.2	22.5	18.7	8.7	7,507
Sahiwal	12.2	11.6	10.2	9.4	8.2	1.4	6,628
Sargodha	23.3	21.4	18.2	20.1	16.2	5.8	6,326
Punjab	21.7	20.4	17.0	17.0	14.2	5.0	85,502

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

Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Percentage who know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child	Percentage who know HIV can be transmitted					
		During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	All three means [1]	Does not know any of the specific means	Number of ever married women
Punjab	21.7	20.4	17.0	17.0	14.2	5.0	85,502
District							
Bahawalpur	18.5	17.5	16.1	17.0	14.8	3.6	2,743
B. Nagar	16.2	14.7	12.3	12.7	9.5	3.2	2,262
RY Khan	9.3	8.6	7.4	7.8	6.2	2.1	3,292
DG Khan	9.1	8.1	6.8	7.1	5.7	1.6	1,729
Layyah	10.7	9.5	7.6	8.9	6.8	1.5	1,792
M. Garh	10.7	9.8	8.2	8.3	6.7	1.3	4,124
Rajanpur	8.3	8.3	7.5	7.5	6.9	0.7	1,195
Faisalabad	27.5	26.2	23.2	21.2	18.9	4.3	6,272
Chiniot	14.5	14.4	9.5	11.4	8.7	2.6	1,220
Jhang	10.1	9.2	8.8	8.6	7.6	2.2	2,547
TT Singh	12.4	10.8	6.8	6.9	4.5	3.4	1,885
Gujranwala	33.5	32.3	27.5	28.3	24.7	5.6	4,104
Gujrat	30.8	29.2	26.3	23.6	20.7	12.6	2,450
Hafizabad	27.9	27.0	19.0	20.9	16.2	5.8	879
M. Bahaudin	21.9	20.7	18.3	18.6	16.7	9.5	1,637
Narowal	32.0	30.7	26.0	22.9	19.9	4.7	1,312
Sialkot	39.2	36.8	32.6	32.2	28.7	8.1	2,896
Lahore	36.4	33.9	24.9	25.1	20.2	10.2	7,069
Kasur	11.0	9.9	8.0	9.3	7.0	2.9	2,335
N. Sahib	17.3	16.9	13.5	12.5	10.2	3.7	1,130
Sheikhupura	24.4	23.4	20.2	20.1	17.7	4.1	2,121
Multan	19.4	17.8	15.5	16.6	13.6	9.3	3,911
Khanewal	16.7	15.6	12.7	13.9	10.8	1.8	2,393
Lodhran	13.4	12.9	11.8	8.2	7.2	1.8	1,322
Vehari	18.1	17.0	11.5	12.3	9.1	1.7	2,425
Sahiwal	16.0	15.6	14.2	13.1	12.2	1.3	1,978
Pakpattan	9.1	8.6	6.7	6.8	5.4	2.3	1,532
Okara	11.2	10.6	9.4	8.3	7.1	1.1	3,117
Rawalpindi	38.2	36.3	31.1	29.8	25.6	11.3	3,726
Attock	16.6	15.7	12.5	12.2	9.8	3.4	1,440
Chakwal	16.8	15.4	11.6	11.9	8.4	8.1	1,219
Jhelum	31.9	29.8	23.2	22.9	18.5	7.4	1,122
Sargodha	26.7	24.5	19.9	22.4	17.6	5.3	2,920
Bhakkar	22.3	20.9	18.7	20.8	17.5	2.6	1,178
Khushab	23.7	21.4	18.8	20.4	16.6	5.5	1,104
Mianwali	15.3	14.0	12.4	13.2	10.9	10.6	1,125
Punjab	21.7	20.4	17.0	17.0	14.2	5.0	85,502

 [1] MICS indicator 9.3

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

Table HA.4: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS

Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who express an accepting attitude towards people living with HIV/AIDS, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Percentage of women who						
	Are willing to care for a family member with the AIDS virus in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has the AIDS virus	Believe that a female teacher with the AIDS virus and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with the AIDS virus	Agree with at least one accepting attitude	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators [1]	Number of ever married women who have heard of AIDS
Punjab	90.9	57.4	63.3	74.0	96.9	38.8	22,886
Area of residence							
Rural	92.8	58.9	64.3	75.1	96.9	40.8	10,987
All Urban	89.2	55.9	62.3	73.0	96.9	36.9	11,899
Major Cities	86.5	53.7	59.1	72.8	96.2	35.7	6,807
Other Urban	92.7	58.8	66.5	73.3	97.8	38.6	5,092
Age group							
15-24	91.5	58.7	64.3	73.2	96.8	38.9	3,597
15-19	92.6	59.3	67.1	71.6	97.2	38.6	404
20-24	91.4	58.7	64.0	73.4	96.8	39.0	3,193
25-29	91.0	58.9	66.2	73.7	97.1	39.6	5,597
30-39	91.0	57.5	62.7	74.2	97.2	38.8	8,963
40-49	90.2	54.3	60.1	74.8	96.1	37.7	4,729
Women's education							
None/Preschool	88.3	43.8	47.7	69.6	92.9	27.8	2,796
Primary	91.2	48.8	54.2	73.2	96.4	31.8	3,790
Middle	90.0	52.6	59.5	72.5	95.6	35.4	3,451
Secondary	91.8	60.0	66.2	76.7	98.1	41.0	6,175
Higher	91.5	67.9	74.1	74.8	98.3	47.1	6,672
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Wealth index quintiles							
Lowest	92.4	46.3	52.2	69.6	95.8	25.7	467
Second	92.0	50.6	55.5	70.7	96.1	31.2	1,657
Middle	92.3	55.9	60.3	75.3	97.0	37.8	3,754
Fourth	92.1	56.2	62.9	74.5	96.7	38.4	6,365
Highest	89.5	60.1	66.2	74.1	97.1	41.1	10,642
Division							
Bahawalpur	95.5	55.6	60.7	78.3	98.1	37.8	1,422
D.G.Khan	97.3	61.4	63.7	71.2	99.0	37.3	1,008
Faisalabad	91.6	55.3	58.8	64.9	97.0	31.9	2,810
Gujranwala	91.2	58.8	65.9	80.2	97.0	42.9	5,328
Lahore	87.8	58.0	62.5	79.3	98.1	40.7	4,461
Multan	89.3	55.5	64.8	70.2	92.4	38.9	2,244
Rawalpindi	89.9	55.9	64.7	65.8	95.0	36.4	2,874
Sahiwal	91.9	62.1	68.4	70.8	99.0	41.9	900
Sargodha	92.3	55.8	59.3	74.9	98.7	36.4	1,839
Punjab	90.9	57.4	63.3	74.0	96.9	38.8	22,886

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

Table HA.4: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS

Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who express an accepting attitude towards people living with HIV/ AIDS, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Percentage of women who						
	Are willing to care for a family member with the AIDS virus in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has the AIDS virus	Believe that a female teacher with the AIDS virus and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with the AIDS virus	Agree with at least one accepting attitude	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators [1]	Number of ever married women who have heard of AIDS
Punjab	90.9	57.4	63.3	74.0	96.9	38.8	22,886
District							
Bahawalpur	98.3	55.2	57.7	83.3	99.5	38.6	608
B. Nagar	93.8	49.3	57.8	82.0	96.9	35.6	439
RY Khan	93.0	63.6	68.9	65.8	97.2	38.9	376
DG Khan	93.0	65.1	66.0	59.4	97.2	36.0	185
Layyah	97.5	59.9	63.5	71.0	99.1	34.7	218
M. Garh	98.8	63.1	65.0	76.8	99.8	40.8	497
Rajanpur	97.1	50.1	53.9	66.0	98.0	28.8	108
Faisalabad	90.1	52.0	53.7	64.8	96.9	29.1	1,991
Chiniot	95.3	66.8	69.8	50.5	98.9	23.7	209
Jhang	97.2	54.0	66.3	64.1	98.6	29.2	312
TT Singh	92.9	71.1	77.4	76.7	94.7	59.0	299
Gujranwala	89.7	61.2	72.7	77.8	97.3	45.7	1,605
Gujrat	92.9	67.2	68.9	84.6	96.8	53.6	1,065
Hafizabad	94.6	52.5	49.6	68.2	98.0	23.6	296
M. Bahaudin	85.5	51.2	57.6	64.5	92.3	27.7	513
Narowal	92.9	53.7	56.5	84.9	95.9	37.4	482
Sialkot	92.6	55.6	65.7	86.4	98.7	43.0	1,368
Lahore	86.2	59.4	63.0	79.3	98.2	40.9	3,292
Kasur	88.4	67.5	77.9	74.2	98.9	43.4	325
N. Sahib	93.1	46.7	51.6	81.2	97.7	36.9	238
Sheikhupura	94.0	49.7	55.6	80.7	97.8	39.4	605
Multan	84.0	48.1	55.0	62.6	86.2	31.8	1,119
Khanewal	91.5	58.3	72.7	74.7	97.2	40.8	443
Lodhran	96.6	72.1	75.5	88.1	99.9	58.1	202
Vehari	96.8	63.4	75.6	76.5	99.3	45.7	480
Sahiwal	92.9	60.4	71.0	59.3	98.9	34.9	342
Pakpattan	88.2	66.7	69.7	73.1	97.1	42.8	174
Okara	92.6	61.6	65.5	80.0	99.8	47.6	384
Rawalpindi	86.4	54.5	63.1	62.0	93.0	35.7	1,842
Attock	95.3	65.7	71.9	75.4	97.8	47.8	288
Chakwal	95.5	63.5	67.9	74.2	98.3	42.7	304
Jhelum	97.3	50.3	64.6	69.5	99.2	27.5	440
Sargodha	93.2	57.6	61.4	75.5	98.9	37.5	932
Bhakkar	98.4	46.1	50.2	78.2	99.3	30.5	294
Khushab	80.9	54.1	54.6	59.6	98.4	26.6	322
Mianwali	95.8	61.7	67.1	86.5	97.8	49.7	292
Punjab	90.9	57.4	63.3	74.0	96.9	38.8	22,886

[1] MICS indicator 9.4
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of population having cough more than three weeks, , diagnosed Tuberculosis during last one year or diagnosed Hepatitis during last one year, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Had cough for more than last three weeks [1]	Diagnosed with Tuberculosis during last one year [2]	Diagnosed with Hepatitis during last one year [3]	Total number of household members
Punjab	2.2	0.4	1.2	597,462
Area of residence				
Rural	2.5	0.4	1.2	422,150
All Urban	1.5	0.4	1.0	175,312
Major Cities	1.3	0.3	0.9	87,576
Other Urban	1.7	0.4	1.1	87,736
Sex				
Male	2.3	0.4	1.2	302,222
Female	2.1	0.4	1.1	295,240
Education of household head				
None/Preschool	2.5	0.5	1.1	257,151
Primary	2.5	0.5	1.2	103,455
Middle	2.0	0.4	1.2	75,854
Secondary	1.7	0.3	1.2	102,597
Higher	1.3	0.2	1.0	57,123
Missing/DK	1.8	0.7	1.5	1,282
Wealth index quintiles				
Lowest	3.1	0.5	1.2	119,487
Second	3.0	0.6	1.1	119,498
Middle	2.1	0.4	1.2	119,489
Fourth	1.7	0.4	1.2	119,492
Highest	1.1	0.2	1.1	119,495
Division				
Bahawalpur	3.7	0.4	1.0	59,497
D.G.Khan	4.7	0.6	1.2	60,269
Faisalabad	0.7	0.3	1.4	82,345
Gujranwala	2.3	0.4	1.3	95,478
Lahore	2.2	0.3	1.0	89,802
Multan	1.4	0.6	1.3	68,849
Rawalpindi	2.0	0.4	1.1	49,872
Sahiwal	1.2	0.3	1.2	48,019
Sargodha	1.9	0.3	0.6	43,331
Punjab	2.2	0.4	1.2	597,462

[1] MICS indicator 10.2
[2] MICS indicator 10.3
[3] MICS indicator 10.4

Table HC.1: Prevalence of Cough, TB and Hepatitis

Percentage of population having cough more than three weeks, , diagnosed Tuberculosis during last one year or diagnosed Hepatitis during last one year, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Had cough for more than last three weeks [1]	Diagnosed with Tuberculosis during last one year [2]	Diagnosed with Hepatitis during last one year [3]	Total number of household members
Punjab	2.2	0.4	1.2	597,462
District				
Bahawalpur	1.7	0.4	0.8	19,377
B. Nagar	7.9	0.7	1.4	16,445
RY Khan	2.3	0.3	0.9	23,676
DG Khan	4.5	0.5	1.5	11,316
Layyah	4.1	0.2	0.7	12,109
M. Garh	4.6	0.5	0.8	28,227
Rajanpur	6.5	1.6	2.9	8,617
Faisalabad	0.6	0.3	1.5	44,235
Chiniot	1.5	0.6	1.5	8,362
Jhang	0.7	0.2	0.9	16,901
TT Singh	0.4	0.2	1.7	12,847
Gujranwala	1.4	0.5	1.3	29,955
Gujrat	2.1	0.4	1.4	16,540
Hafizabad	9.6	0.6	3.0	6,534
M. Bahaudin	2.0	0.5	0.8	11,601
Narowal	1.6	0.2	0.6	9,934
Sialkot	1.9	0.3	1.0	20,913
Lahore	1.5	0.3	0.9	48,565
Kasur	2.9	0.3	0.8	17,398
N. Sahib	3.2	0.5	1.8	8,417
Sheikhupura	3.1	0.5	1.2	15,422
Multan	1.8	0.9	1.6	26,463
Khanewal	0.8	0.3	0.9	16,234
Lodhran	2.7	0.5	1.4	9,461
Vehari	0.5	0.4	1.2	16,691
Sahiwal	1.8	0.3	1.6	14,279
Pakpattan	0.9	0.4	1.3	10,789
Okara	1.0	0.3	0.9	22,952
Rawalpindi	1.6	0.4	1.3	25,167
Attock	1.8	0.8	1.0	9,213
Chakwal	3.8	0.3	0.9	7,911
Jhelum	1.8	0.3	0.9	7,581
Sargodha	0.5	0.3	0.7	19,549
Bhakkar	2.9	0.4	0.4	8,510
Khushab	0.7	0.2	0.7	7,289
Mianwali	5.5	0.6	0.6	7,983
Punjab	2.2	0.4	1.2	597,462

[1] MICS indicator 10.2
[2] MICS indicator 10.3
[3] MICS indicator 10.4

Table HC.2: Care provided by Lady health worker (LHW)

Percentage of women reporting that a LHW visited the house during the past month, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	LHW visit last month					Number of women who gave birth in the preceding two years	* Purpose of Visit					Number of women visited by LHW
	Yes [1]	No	DK	Missing	Total		ORT, vitamins, medicines	Weighted Child	Education / advice	Other	DK	
Punjab	48.1	50.2	0.9	0.7	100.0	26,486	42.4	5.9	35.6	40.4	1.1	12,701
Area of residence												
Rural	52.4	46.1	0.8	0.7	100.0	19,296	42.2	5.6	34.7	40.4	1.0	10,087
All Urban	36.6	61.4	1.1	0.9	100.0	7,190	42.9	7.1	39.2	40.8	1.6	2,614
Major Cities	26.3	71.4	1.3	1.1	100.0	3,636	43.6	6.3	31.1	43.3	1.0	946
Other Urban	47.1	51.2	1.0	0.6	100.0	3,554	42.6	7.6	43.7	39.3	2.0	1,667
Women's education												
None/Preschool	46.9	51.5	0.9	0.6	100.0	13,086	41.8	4.0	29.3	45.0	1.0	6,122
Primary	51.4	47.2	0.7	0.7	100.0	4,874	40.1	6.9	40.8	37.9	1.2	2,502
Middle	50.2	48.4	0.7	0.7	100.0	2,571	45.2	7.8	42.8	34.8	1.0	1,287
Secondary	50.4	48.3	0.5	0.8	100.0	3,225	44.7	8.8	42.8	34.5	1.4	1,622
Higher	43.1	53.5	2.0	1.4	100.0	2,729	44.2	7.6	39.7	36.3	1.1	1,168
Wealth index quintiles												
Lowest	47.0	51.7	0.7	0.6	100.0	5,861	39.3	1.6	20.3	53.6	0.9	2,754
Second	51.6	47.1	0.7	0.5	100.0	5,310	44.0	4.3	32.4	40.2	1.0	2,733
Middle	53.2	45.0	1.0	0.7	100.0	5,190	43.0	6.8	40.1	37.3	1.4	2,749
Fourth	50.4	48.1	0.7	0.8	100.0	5,280	43.7	9.2	44.9	33.0	1.0	2,655
Highest	37.6	59.9	1.4	1.1	100.0	4,845	41.7	8.6	43.2	36.7	1.3	1,810
Division												
Bahawalpur	57.1	41.5	1.0	0.3	100.0	2,822	49.4	1.9	29.7	38.2	0.9	1,612
D.G.Khan	66.1	32.8	0.1	0.9	100.0	3,082	30.8	1.0	12.1	70.0	0.5	2,038
Faisalabad	32.4	66.2	0.9	0.4	100.0	3,631	53.5	5.3	37.2	24.3	0.9	1,171
Gujranwala	64.5	33.8	0.9	0.8	100.0	3,981	40.6	10.7	56.4	27.7	1.4	2,559
Lahore	32.0	65.1	2.0	1.0	100.0	3,899	46.4	7.2	39.5	35.6	1.3	1,229
Multan	53.6	44.7	0.5	1.2	100.0	3,026	30.1	5.6	35.2	52.4	2.3	1,620
Rawalpindi	37.9	60.5	0.8	0.8	100.0	2,081	53.7	9.6	32.7	33.0	0.2	786
Sahiwal	42.2	57.1	0.2	0.5	100.0	2,124	53.0	7.4	34.0	32.1	0.4	895
Sargodha	43.0	55.0	1.6	0.4	100.0	1,841	42.9	4.9	38.2	33.7	1.1	791
Punjab	48.1	50.2	0.9	0.7	100.0	26,486	42.4	5.9	35.6	40.4	1.1	12,701

* Results will not add up to 100 because of multiple responses

Percentage of women reporting that a LHW visited the house during the past month, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	LHW visit last month					Number of women who gave birth in the preceding two years	* Purpose of Visit					Number of women visited by LHW
	Yes [1]	No	DK	Missing	Total		ORT, vitamins, medicines	Weighted Child	Education / advice	Other	DK	
Punjab	48.1	50.2	0.9	0.7	100.0	26,486	42.4	5.9	35.6	40.4	1.1	12,701
District												
Bahawalpur	38.5	60.3	0.9	0.3	100.0	855	28.0	4.9	37.9	47.8		329
B. Nagar	61.7	35.5	2.6	0.3	100.0	811	46.7	0.6	12.5	42.9	2.1	501
RY Khan	67.7	31.8	0.1	0.3	100.0	1,156	60.1	1.6	37.3	31.2	0.6	782
DG Khan	53.1	46.5	0.0	0.4	100.0	608	15.8	1.8	26.4	73.2		323
Layyah	75.7	22.8	0.0	1.4	100.0	624	26.3	0.8	6.1	89.1	0.2	473
M. Garh	79.8	19.2	0.0	1.0	100.0	1,406	35.0	0.7	6.4	64.7	0.8	1,121
Rajanpur	27.5	71.3	0.6	0.7	100.0	444	49.4	3.0	50.0	36.6	0.3	122
Faisalabad	24.0	74.8	0.5	0.7	100.0	1,834	50.2	13.0	43.7	14.1	1.2	440
Chiniot	29	69.8	1.5	0.0	100.0	384	31		16.3	63.4	1.7	110
Jhang	34.9	64.4	0.3	0.4	100.0	857	36.5	0.7	32.8	45.0	0.6	296
TT Singh	58.7	38.4	2.9	0.0	100.0	556	80.9	0.9	39.5	5.9	0.4	325
Gujranwala	67.7	30.9	0.7	0.6	100.0	1,284	56.5	19.2	61.0	28.6	1.6	868
Gujrat	62.4	35.9	1.2	0.6	100.0	725	5.8	5.4	75.2	18.7	1.3	452
Hafizabad	51.4	46.3	0.3	2.0	100.0	295	27.9	2.2	33.1	60.5	3.6	151
M. Bahaudin	79.6	18.0	1.6	0.8	100.0	409	50.0	20.5	48.5	30.4	1.4	322
Narowal	50.3	48.0	1.4	0.2	100.0	409	44.0	1.4	62.0	4.3	0.1	204
Sialkot	65.6	32.8	0.4	1.2	100.0	859	40.8	2.1	42.8	31.6	0.9	563
Lahore	23.7	73.2	1.8	1.2	100.0	2,103	45.0	9.2	36.9	37.3	0.9	485
Kasur	30.2	67.8	1.5	0.5	100.0	800	31.3	13.5	50.8	39.2	1.1	240
N. Sahib	65.5	33.2	0.7	0.5	100.0	338	60.2	2.4	31.8	33.2	0.5	220
Sheikhupura	43.4	51.9	3.6	1.1	100.0	658	50.9	2.1	40.3	31.3	2.9	285
Multan	42.8	54.4	0.8	2.0	100.0	1,206	7.4	2.0	14.1	79.1	2.0	516
Khanewal	66.5	32.4	0.2	0.9	100.0	711	12.0	5.3	39.3	70.1	4.4	473
Lodhran	80.6	18.7	0.0	0.7	100.0	349	45.7	5.8	70.0	8.1	0.6	280
Vehari	46.1	52.8	0.5	0.6	100.0	760	75.7	11.3	32.9	24.7	1.2	350
Sahiwal	49.3	49.3	0.3	1.0	100.0	576	41.3	13.0	28.1	47.4	0.7	283
Pakpattan	46.0	53.0	0.4	0.6	100.0	503	47.3	5.0	24.7	39.7		231
Okara	36.4	63.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,046	65.2	4.7	44.0	16.2	0.4	381
Rawalpindi	27.9	70.8	0.4	0.8	100.0	1,046	65.7	12.6	32.8	19.5	0.3	290
Attock	26.9	71.6	0.6	0.9	100.0	395	56.1	19.7	48.9	14.0		106
Chakwal	72.0	24.9	1.9	1.2	100.0	297	57.0	4.9	17.2	52.7		214
Jhelum	51.3	46.9	1.3	0.5	100.0	343	28.3	4.0	41.6	42.9	0.5	176
Sargodha	37.9	61.4	0.6	0.1	100.0	919	44.8	3.6	35.6	34.7	0.6	348
Bhakkar	37.7	58.2	3.4	0.8	100.0	360	20.1	1.4	47.9	39.2	2.0	136
Khushab	42.5	54.7	2.5	0.3	100.0	283	41.6	9.4	58.5	26.0	2.1	120
Mianwali	67.2	30.1	2.0	0.7	100.0	279	56.7	7.0	23.1	32.9	0.6	187
Punjab	48.1	50.2	0.9	0.7	100.0	26,486	42.4	5.9	35.6	40.4	1.1	12,701

[1] MICS indicator 10.1

* Results will not add up to 100 because of multiple responses

Percent of population that are currently Employed or Unemployed and seeking for job MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Employment rate	Un-employment rate [1]	Total number of households 15+ years or (employed and seeking for job) in active labour force
Punjab	97.1	2.9	166,836
Area of residence			
Rural	97.1	2.9	116,387
All Urban	96.9	3.1	50,449
Major Cities	97.3	2.7	26,068
Other Urban	96.6	3.4	24,381
Education of household head			
None/Preschool	97.0	3.0	75,427
Primary	96.9	3.1	28,363
Middle	96.5	3.5	20,402
Secondary	97.4	2.6	27,080
Higher	97.8	2.2	15,243
Missing/DK	95.9	4.1	322
Age			
15-19	87.6	12.4	17,131
20-24	96.4	3.6	23,469
25-29	98.5	1.5	23,223
30-34	99.1	0.9	19,612
35-39	99.5	0.5	17,303
40-44	99.4	0.6	16,162
45-49	99.0	1.0	14,826
50-54	97.8	2.2	10,805
55-59	96.7	3.3	8,603
60-64	96.9	3.1	6,955
65-69	95.8	4.2	4,142
70+	96.3	3.7	4,605
Wealth index quintiles			
Lowest	97.7	2.3	34,563
Second	96.8	3.2	34,081
Middle	96.7	3.3	32,495
Fourth	96.9	3.1	32,521
Highest	97.2	2.8	33,176
Division			
Bahawalpur	94.7	5.3	16,745
D.G.Khan	97.8	2.2	14,656
Faisalabad	97.5	2.5	24,845
Gujranwala	98.3	1.7	24,335
Lahore	97.2	2.8	25,225
Multan	96.0	4.0	22,006
Rawalpindi	98.1	1.9	12,531
Sahiwal	96.7	3.3	14,978
Sargodha	97.0	3.0	11,515
Punjab	97.1	2.9	166,836

Table HC.5: Un-employment rate 15 years and above

Percent of population that are currently Employed or Unemployed and seeking for job MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Employment rate	Un-employment rate [1]	Total number of households 15+ years or (employed and seeking for job) in active labour force
Punjab	97.1	2.9	166,836
District			
Bahawalpur	95.0	5.0	6,110
B. Nagar	95.3	4.7	4,202
RY Khan	94.1	5.9	6,433
DG Khan	96.9	3.1	2,569
Layyah	99.0	1.0	2,943
M. Garh	97.5	2.5	6,910
Rajanpur	98.4	1.6	2,235
Faisalabad	97.3	2.7	13,598
Chiniot	97.8	2.2	2,357
Jhang	97.9	2.1	5,037
TT Singh	97.3	2.7	3,852
Gujranwala	98.4	1.6	7,874
Gujrat	96.7	3.3	4,043
Hafizabad	98.4	1.6	1,722
M. Bahaudin	98.8	1.2	2,876
Narowal	99.1	0.9	2,317
Sialkot	98.6	1.4	5,503
Lahore	97.3	2.7	13,961
Kasur	96.4	3.6	4,705
N. Sahib	97.5	2.5	2,249
Sheikhupura	97.7	2.3	4,310
Multan	97.0	3.0	8,616
Khanewal	96.3	3.7	4,915
Lodhran	93.7	6.3	2,873
Vehari	95.4	4.6	5,603
Sahiwal	95.8	4.2	4,429
Pakpattan	96.9	3.1	3,517
Okara	97.3	2.7	7,032
Rawalpindi	98.4	1.6	6,453
Attock	98.3	1.7	2,332
Chakwal	95.8	4.2	1,960
Jhelum	99.1	0.9	1,786
Sargodha	96.8	3.2	5,239
Bhakkar	98.4	1.6	2,253
Khushab	95.3	4.7	1,958
Mianwali	97.7	2.3	2,065
Punjab	97.1	2.9	166,836

[1] MICS indicator 11.2

Table HC.6: Percentage of family members working outside Village / Town/ Province/ Overseas, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Members working outside village/ town/ overseas [1]	Number of household members	Place of work					Number of household members working outside village/ town
			Other village/ town	District	Province	Overseas	DK/ missing	
Punjab	14.9	597,462	24.0	25.2	12.1	38.0	0.8	89,285
Area of residence								
Rural	17.1	422,150	25.4	26.9	13.1	33.9	0.7	72,218
All Urban	9.7	175,312	17.9	17.9	7.8	55.3	1.1	17,067
Major Cities	7.3	87,576	16.6	9.3	5.8	67.4	0.8	6,378
Other Urban	12.2	87,736	18.6	23.1	9.0	48.1	1.2	10,689
Education of household head								
None/Preschool	14.9	257,151	26.2	28.4	13.6	31.2	0.6	38,328
Primary	15.3	103,455	22.6	26.2	14.7	35.8	0.6	15,871
Middle	14.5	75,854	23.4	22.0	11.2	42.8	0.7	11,005
Secondary	15.4	102,597	23.1	20.9	8.7	46.4	0.9	15,826
Higher	14.2	57,123	18.6	20.7	8.0	51.2	1.4	8,115
Missing/DK	10.9	1,282	9.1	25.1	19.5	44.9	1.4	140
Wealth index quintiles								
Lowest	8.9	119,487	27.6	36.6	24.1	10.8	0.9	10,588
Second	14.6	119,498	32.4	35.2	16.0	15.8	0.7	17,435
Middle	17.6	119,489	28.8	29.2	12.8	28.3	0.8	21,011
Fourth	18.2	119,492	20.6	20.8	8.8	49.4	0.4	21,775
Highest	15.5	119,495	12.3	9.8	4.7	72.0	1.1	18,476
Division								
Bahawalpur	12.4	59,497	25.4	26.5	25.0	22.1	0.9	7,368
D.G.Khan	11.1	60,269	12.0	35.1	21.7	30.4	0.7	6,693
Faisalabad	18.1	82,345	27.7	34.0	11.5	26.2	0.6	14,938
Gujranwala	22.2	95,478	15.5	11.0	5.1	67.7	0.7	21,161
Lahore	7.3	89,802	39.2	9.5	2.9	46.5	1.9	6,580
Multan	10.3	68,849	33.1	22.2	14.7	29.5	0.5	7,103
Rawalpindi	22.7	49,872	23.2	25.4	10.7	40.2	0.4	11,334
Sahiwal	8.6	48,019	39.4	29.5	13.2	17.0	0.8	4,126
Sargodha	23.0	43,331	21.1	45.0	17.2	16.0	0.6	9,981
Punjab	14.9	597,462	24.0	25.2	12.1	38.0	0.8	89,285

[1] MICS indicator 11.3

Table HC.6: Percentage of family members working outside Village / Town/ Province/ Overseas, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Members working outside village/ town/ overseas [1]	Number of household members	Place of work					Number of household members working outside village/ town
			Other village/ town	District	Province	Overseas	DK/ missing	
Punjab	14.9	597,462	24.0	25.2	12.1	38.0	0.8	89,285
District								
Bahawalpur	13.0	19,377	21.9	33.7	22.3	22.0	0.1	2,527
B. Nagar	12.6	16,445	32.4	31.7	15.0	19.0	1.9	2,068
RY Khan	11.7	23,676	23.4	16.2	35.0	24.5	1.0	2,773
DG Khan	14.4	11,316	5.1	4.8	19.3	70.1	0.7	1,634
Layyah	14.2	12,109	18.5	57.5	14.5	9.5		1,724
M. Garh	11.0	28,227	11.9	40.1	26.8	19.9	1.2	3,094
Rajanpur	2.8	8,617	15.5	16.2	24.8	43.5		241
Faisalabad	16.9	44,235	34.7	24.7	7.7	32.3	0.6	7,493
Chiniot	10.2	8,362	44.1	34.5	6.0	14.4	0.9	852
Jhang	18.7	16,901	25.9	43.5	22.5	7.9	0.2	3,165
TT Singh	26.7	12,847	10.0	45.4	10.9	32.9	0.8	3,428
Gujranwala	12.6	29,955	17.1	6.7	2.3	72.1	1.8	3,789
Gujrat	38.0	16,540	7.5	11.8	6.6	73.9	0.2	6,289
Hafizabad	12.7	6,534	35.4	28.8	7.7	27.4	0.8	831
M. Bahaudin	25.9	11,601	15.0	5.2	3.6	75.8	0.4	3,001
Narowal	25.2	9,934	37.7	21.6	6.6	33.4	0.7	2,507
Sialkot	22.7	20,913	9.8	8.2	5.3	75.9	0.9	4,744
Lahore	5.2	48,565	16.6	3.4	1.8	76.7	1.6	2,507
Kasur	5.5	17,398	51.9	18.0	8.1	18.0	4.0	955
N. Sahib	12.1	8,417	46.1	18.2	4.0	30.7	1.0	1,015
Sheikhupura	13.6	15,422	57.2	8.7	1.3	31.0	1.8	2,103
Multan	10.0	26,463	37.0	6.5	20.8	35.3	0.5	2,652
Khanewal	9.5	16,234	43.9	19.4	9.5	26.8	0.3	1,536
Lodhran	5.6	9,461	13.7	33.0	18.0	33.6	1.7	531
Vehari	14.3	16,691	26.1	38.9	10.6	23.8	0.5	2,383
Sahiwal	12.4	14,279	35.8	26.3	18.8	19.0	0.1	1,764
Pakpattan	12.0	10,789	37.5	36.2	11.6	13.4	1.3	1,295
Okara	4.6	22,952	47.8	26.7	6.1	17.9	1.5	1,066
Rawalpindi	13.6	25,167	27.8	11.0	7.0	53.8	0.5	3,411
Attock	24.1	9,213	31.7	29.5	7.6	30.6	0.5	2,222
Chakwal	36.4	7,911	23.8	38.6	14.9	22.3	0.5	2,879
Jhelum	37.2	7,581	10.5	26.4	13.4	49.5	0.3	2,822
Sargodha	25.9	19,549	17.9	43.9	16.4	21.3	0.5	5,070
Bhakkar	14.5	8,510	26.1	53.6	12.2	7.2	0.9	1,233
Khushab	27.8	7,289	20.2	48.8	19.1	11.6	0.5	2,024
Mianwali	20.7	7,983	28.5	37.7	21.3	11.9	0.6	1,655
Punjab	14.9	597,462	24.0	25.2	12.1	38.0	0.8	89,285

[1] MICS indicator 11.3

Table HC.7A: Main material of the floor, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Katcha floor	Pacca floor [1]	Others/ Missing	Number of households
Punjab	41.8	58.0	0.2	95,238
Area of residence				
Rural	55.9	43.9	0.2	67,284
All Urban	7.8	92.0	0.2	27,954
Major Cities	2.4	97.4	0.2	14,098
Other Urban	13.2	86.6	0.2	13,856
Education of household head				
None/Preschool	59.2	40.6	0.2	40,911
Primary	43.8	56.0	0.2	16,195
Middle	32.4	67.5	0.1	11,962
Secondary	22.2	77.6	0.2	16,375
Higher	9.5	90.3	0.2	9,586
Missing/DK	26.8	73.1	0.0	209
Wealth index quintiles				
Lowest	95.3	4.4	0.3	20,247
Second	73.1	26.7	0.2	19,393
Middle	30.1	69.7	0.2	18,449
Fourth	4.1	95.8	0.1	18,433
Highest	0.1	99.8	0.1	18,716
Division				
Bahawalpur	58.3	41.5	0.2	9,180
D.G.Khan	75.1	24.3	0.5	9,322
Faisalabad	41.3	58.6	0.1	12,816
Gujranwala	22.0	77.9	0.1	14,604
Lahore	20.1	79.6	0.3	14,098
Multan	48.7	51.2	0.1	11,313
Rawalpindi	19.7	80.1	0.1	8,467
Sahiwal	65.1	34.9	0.1	8,438
Sargodha	48.9	50.8	0.2	6,999
Punjab	41.8	58.0	0.2	95,238

[1] MICS indicator 11.12

Table HC.7A: Main material of the floor, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Katcha floor	Pacca floor [1]	Others/ Missing	Number of households
Punjab	41.8	58.0	0.2	95,238
District				
Bahawalpur	49.0	50.7	0.2	3,160
B. Nagar	62.7	37.3	0.1	2,532
RY Khan	63.6	36.2	0.2	3,488
DG Khan	70.9	27.3	1.8	1,841
Layyah	80.6	19.4	0.0	1,764
M. Garh	73.2	26.6	0.2	4,300
Rajanpur	79.8	19.9	0.3	1,418
Faisalabad	25.9	74.0	0.1	6,805
Chiniot	63.6	36.3	0.1	1,307
Jhang	66.8	33.0	0.2	2,707
TT Singh	44.8	55.2	0.0	1,997
Gujranwala	15.8	84.0	0.2	4,453
Gujrat	10.5	89.4	0.1	2,643
Hafizabad	48.1	51.9	0.0	1,056
M. Bahaudin	26.4	73.6	0.0	1,810
Narowal	43.7	56.3	0.0	1,476
Sialkot	19.0	80.8	0.2	3,166
Lahore	4.6	95.2	0.2	7,911
Kasur	46.1	53.3	0.6	2,555
N. Sahib	45.9	54.1	0.0	1,329
Sheikhupura	29.6	70.2	0.3	2,304
Multan	37.0	62.9	0.1	4,186
Khanewal	56.7	43.2	0.1	2,678
Lodhran	55.8	44.1	0.1	1,629
Vehari	54.4	45.6	0.1	2,820
Sahiwal	55.9	44.1	0.0	2,473
Pakpattan	67.6	32.3	0.2	1,890
Okara	69.4	30.4	0.1	4,076
Rawalpindi	9.3	90.5	0.2	4,189
Attock	34.2	65.6	0.2	1,554
Chakwal	42.2	57.8	0.0	1,470
Jhelum	10.3	89.6	0.1	1,255
Sargodha	38.8	61.1	0.1	3,142
Bhakkar	58.0	41.5	0.5	1,348
Khushab	52.0	47.9	0.1	1,206
Mianwali	61.2	38.5	0.4	1,302
Punjab	41.8	58.0	0.2	95,238

[1] MICS indicator 11.12

Table HC.7B: Main material of the roof, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	No roof	Natural roofing	Katcha roofing	Pacca roofing [1]	Others/ Missing	Number of households
Punjab	0.0	0.8	21.7	76.4	1.1	95,238
Area of residence						
Rural	0.1	1.0	27.1	70.7	1.1	67,284
All Urban	0.0	0.1	8.9	90.1	0.9	27,954
Major Cities	0.0	0.0	5.1	94.5	0.3	14,098
Other Urban	0.0	0.2	12.7	85.5	1.5	13,856
Education of household head						
None/Preschool	0.1	1.5	31.3	65.8	1.3	40,911
Primary	0.0	0.5	22.4	76.0	1.2	16,195
Middle	0.0	0.3	15.7	83.1	0.9	11,962
Secondary	0.0	0.1	11.5	87.6	0.7	16,375
Higher	0.0	0.0	4.9	94.4	0.7	9,586
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	17.4	82.6	0.0	209
Wealth index quintiles						
Lowest	0.2	3.3	49.1	45.5	1.9	20,247
Second	0.0	0.2	28.8	69.8	1.2	19,393
Middle	0.0	0.0	16.8	82.1	1.1	18,449
Fourth	0.0	0.0	9.9	89.2	0.9	18,433
Highest	0.0	0.0	1.4	98.3	0.3	18,716
Division						
Bahawalpur	0.1	1.3	21.7	73.9	3.0	9,180
D.G.Khan	0.1	3.7	32.5	60.3	3.4	9,322
Faisalabad	0.0	0.2	22.3	77.2	0.3	12,816
Gujranwala	0.0	0.1	25.4	73.8	0.7	14,604
Lahore	0.1	0.2	16.6	82.8	0.4	14,098
Multan	0.1	0.7	20.7	78.2	0.4	11,313
Rawalpindi	0.0	0.3	6.8	91.5	1.3	8,467
Sahiwal	0.1	0.2	29.9	69.5	0.3	8,438
Sargodha	0.0	1.1	19.1	79.1	0.6	6,999
Punjab	0.0	0.8	21.7	76.4	1.1	95,238

[1] MICS indicator 11.12

Table HC.7B: Main material of the roof, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	No roof	Natural roofing	Katcha roofing	Pacca roofing [1]	Others/ Missing	Number of households
Punjab	0.0	0.8	21.7	76.4	1.1	95,238
District						
Bahawalpur	0.1	0.7	16.7	80.6	2.0	3,160
B. Nagar	0.0	0.4	32.2	62.3	5.0	2,532
RY Khan	0.2	2.3	18.7	76.3	2.4	3,488
DG Khan	0.1	3.3	23.9	67.7	5.0	1,841
Layyah	0.0	0.7	27.4	67.8	4.1	1,764
M. Garh	0.0	1.3	37.8	58.7	2.3	4,300
Rajanpur	0.3	15.2	34.3	46.4	3.8	1,418
Faisalabad	0.0	0.1	17.2	82.5	0.1	6,805
Chiniot	0.1	0.0	31.2	68.5	0.2	1,307
Jhang	0.0	0.2	30.3	69.3	0.2	2,707
TT Singh	0.0	0.5	22.8	75.3	1.4	1,997
Gujranwala	0.0	0.0	31.8	67.9	0.3	4,453
Gujrat	0.0	0.2	6.9	92.7	0.2	2,643
Hafizabad	0.0	0.0	49.8	50.0	0.2	1,056
M. Bahaudin	0.0	0.1	28.9	70.1	0.8	1,810
Narowal	0.0	0.0	32.3	67.4	0.2	1,476
Sialkot	0.0	0.0	18.7	79.3	2.1	3,166
Lahore	0.1	0.2	4.9	94.5	0.3	7,911
Kasur	0.0	0.5	26.4	72.2	0.9	2,555
N. Sahib	0.0	0.0	41.5	58.2	0.2	1,329
Sheikhupura	0.0	0.2	31.1	68.3	0.4	2,304
Multan	0.1	0.4	22.9	76.0	0.6	4,186
Khanewal	0.0	0.2	24.4	74.9	0.5	2,678
Lodhran	0.1	1.1	15.0	83.7	0.1	1,629
Vehari	0.0	1.2	17.2	81.4	0.1	2,820
Sahiwal	0.1	0.4	20.1	79.1	0.3	2,473
Pakpattan	0.0	0.3	25.4	73.6	0.8	1,890
Okara	0.1	0.1	37.9	61.8	0.1	4,076
Rawalpindi	0.0	0.2	3.1	95.6	1.0	4,189
Attock	0.0	0.3	17.1	78.3	4.3	1,554
Chakwal	0.0	1.0	7.6	91.4	0.0	1,470
Jhelum	0.0	0.0	5.4	94.5	0.1	1,255
Sargodha	0.0	1.4	14.6	83.8	0.3	3,142
Bhakkar	0.1	0.5	28.2	69.9	1.3	1,348
Khushab	0.0	0.1	17.8	81.9	0.1	1,206
Mianwali	0.0	2.0	21.9	74.8	1.3	1,302
Punjab	0.0	0.8	21.7	76.4	1.1	95,238

[1] MICS indicator 11.12

Table HC.7C: Main material of the walls, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	No walls	Natural walls	Katcha walls	Pacca walls [1]	Others/ Missing	Number of households
Punjab	5.3	13.0	7.1	74.0	0.5	95,238
Area of residence						
Rural	7.0	18.2	9.7	64.7	0.3	67,284
All Urban	1.1	0.7	0.9	96.3	1.0	27,954
Major Cities	1.5	0.2	0.4	96.7	1.1	14,098
Other Urban	0.7	1.2	1.5	95.9	0.8	13,856
Education of household head						
None/Preschool	8.0	20.1	10.5	61.0	0.4	40,911
Primary	5.3	13.8	7.4	73.2	0.4	16,195
Middle	3.5	8.0	5.4	82.7	0.4	11,962
Secondary	2.3	4.6	3.2	89.1	0.7	16,375
Higher	1.3	2.4	1.4	94.1	0.8	9,586
Missing/DK	2.3	4.5	6.3	86.9	0.0	209
Wealth index quintiles						
Lowest	18.5	42.8	17.5	20.7	0.4	20,247
Second	4.2	16.6	12.8	66.0	0.3	19,393
Middle	1.2	2.7	3.7	92.0	0.3	18,449
Fourth	0.9	0.1	0.5	98.2	0.3	18,433
Highest	0.4	0.0	0.0	98.4	1.1	18,716
Division						
Bahawalpur	5.0	21.5	20.1	52.9	0.5	9,180
D.G.Khan	16.6	36.6	11.8	34.6	0.5	9,322
Faisalabad	4.2	9.9	3.7	81.8	0.4	12,816
Gujranwala	0.5	1.5	1.4	96.2	0.3	14,604
Lahore	2.1	3.2	3.6	90.1	1.0	14,098
Multan	2.6	24.1	8.2	64.9	0.2	11,313
Rawalpindi	7.9	1.5	4.5	85.6	0.6	8,467
Sahiwal	4.9	19.9	11.6	63.3	0.3	8,438
Sargodha	10.9	7.8	5.6	75.1	0.6	6,999
Punjab	5.3	13.0	7.1	74.0	0.5	95,238

[1] MICS indicator 11.12

Table HC.7C: Main material of the walls, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	No walls	Natural walls	Katcha walls	Pacca walls [1]	Others/ Missing	Number of households
Punjab	5.3	13.0	7.1	74.0	0.5	95,238
District						
Bahawalpur	4.7	19.1	24.1	52.0	0.2	3,160
B. Nagar	3.1	4.1	29.3	62.2	1.3	2,532
RY Khan	6.7	36.3	9.9	47.0	0.2	3,488
DG Khan	10.2	46.7	4.7	36.4	2.0	1,841
Layyah	22.1	23.6	7.7	46.7	0.0	1,764
M. Garh	16.4	33.4	18.6	31.4	0.2	4,300
Rajanpur	18.5	49.2	5.5	26.7	0.0	1,418
Faisalabad	1.0	2.9	1.9	93.5	0.7	6,805
Chiniot	4.9	25.2	3.4	66.2	0.2	1,307
Jhang	12.5	23.8	6.8	56.9	0.0	2,707
TT Singh	3.4	4.9	5.8	85.6	0.3	1,997
Gujranwala	0.1	0.5	1.8	96.9	0.7	4,453
Gujrat	0.4	0.2	0.7	98.6	0.1	2,643
Hafizabad	1.7	7.8	2.4	87.7	0.3	1,056
M. Bahaudin	1.2	0.3	0.5	97.7	0.3	1,810
Narowal	0.6	5.2	2.2	92.0	0.1	1,476
Sialkot	0.2	0.9	1.3	97.4	0.2	3,166
Lahore	2.8	0.4	1.1	94.3	1.4	7,911
Kasur	2.0	6.6	12.0	79.1	0.3	2,555
N. Sahib	1.2	12.6	3.5	82.4	0.3	1,329
Sheikhupura	0.3	3.9	2.9	92.0	0.9	2,304
Multan	1.5	24.1	7.2	67.2	0.0	4,186
Khanewal	3.1	14.9	11.4	70.2	0.3	2,678
Lodhran	1.6	52.6	3.9	41.8	0.2	1,629
Vehari	4.5	16.6	9.1	69.6	0.2	2,820
Sahiwal	3.9	11.2	8.2	76.4	0.3	2,473
Pakpattan	5.9	20.7	15.5	57.7	0.2	1,890
Okara	5.1	24.8	11.9	57.9	0.2	4,076
Rawalpindi	9.8	0.6	1.4	87.8	0.4	4,189
Attock	5.4	2.7	12.3	78.1	1.4	1,554
Chakwal	8.6	3.4	6.7	81.0	0.3	1,470
Jhelum	3.5	0.6	2.3	92.9	0.7	1,255
Sargodha	4.3	5.6	2.2	87.5	0.5	3,142
Bhakkar	21.4	16.8	11.3	50.4	0.0	1,348
Khushab	18.9	4.0	2.8	72.3	2.0	1,206
Mianwali	8.6	7.5	10.4	73.3	0.3	1,302
Punjab	5.3	13.0	7.1	74.0	0.5	95,238

[1] MICS indicator 11.12

Proportion of household having possessions, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Possessions															None/ any two/ any three possessions			
	Electricity	Radio	TV	Telephone	Fridge/ Freezer	Gas	Computer	Air conditioner	Washing machine/ dryer	Air cooler/ fan	Cooking range/ microwave	Stitching Machine	Iron	Water Filter	Donkey pump or turbine	No possession	More than two possessions	More than three possessions [1]	Total number of household members
Punjab	94.4	6.4	63.6	6.7	46.9	31.1	10.5	6.1	50.4	92.8	6.3	67.6	80.8	2.0	59.8	3.6	94.8	88.6	597,462
Area of residence																			
Rural	92.3	7.0	54.3	3.2	37.6	11.5	5.4	2.2	37.3	90.5	2.4	60.7	75.1	0.7	54.7	4.9	92.8	84.4	422,150
All Urban	99.5	4.9	85.8	15.0	69.5	78.4	22.7	15.4	81.8	98.3	15.5	84.1	94.6	5.2	72.2	0.3	99.6	98.8	175,312
Major Cities	99.7	5.3	91.3	19.0	77.5	93.6	27.9	20.7	88.3	98.7	20.9	87.8	96.7	7.9	68.1	0.2	99.8	99.5	87,576
Other Urban	99.4	4.5	80.3	11.1	61.6	63.2	17.6	10.2	75.4	97.9	10.2	80.3	92.6	2.6	76.2	0.4	99.4	98.0	87,736
Education of household head																			
None/Preschool	90.1	4.9	50.8	1.9	29.5	20.1	2.9	1.6	32.6	88.0	1.5	54.9	68.0	0.5	48.9	6.7	90.4	80.0	257,151
Primary	95.7	6.1	62.1	3.8	42.5	28.9	6.3	3.0	48.2	94.0	3.4	67.7	82.7	1.1	59.8	2.3	96.2	90.6	103,455
Middle	97.8	6.4	70.9	5.3	53.9	34.2	9.8	4.3	58.9	96.6	5.0	75.0	90.5	1.6	65.6	1.1	98.2	95.4	75,854
Secondary	98.6	7.9	78.9	11.1	68.2	42.5	17.2	9.3	71.0	97.4	9.9	82.6	94.3	3.1	72.4	0.6	99.0	97.2	102,597
Higher	99.5	11.0	86.3	27.2	86.2	60.2	41.3	28.4	85.9	98.6	28.1	87.6	97.8	9.4	78.5	0.3	99.6	99.0	57,123
Missing/DK	98.5	3.1	68.3	6.2	49.5	35.7	10.8	6.0	60.3	95.2	4.7	75.6	89.6	1.5	69.2	1.3	97.4	94.4	1,282
Wealth index quintiles																			
Lowest	72.7	4.2	15.1	0.1	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	69.3	0.0	24.6	31.9	0.1	9.4	17.6	74.1	46.1	119,487
Second	99.7	5.4	47.2	0.4	18.1	2.0	0.7	0.0	16.3	97.6	0.1	55.6	79.1	0.1	49.8	0.0	99.9	97.1	119,498
Middle	99.8	6.6	71.9	1.1	48.3	12.9	2.5	0.2	52.0	98.7	0.3	76.5	94.8	0.2	76.3	0.1	99.9	99.9	119,489
Fourth	100.0	7.5	87.0	4.7	69.6	50.4	8.8	1.8	83.5	99.0	2.2	86.7	98.3	0.7	82.5	0.0	100.0	99.9	119,492
Highest	100.0	8.2	96.6	27.0	96.2	90.2	40.5	28.4	98.6	99.3	28.8	94.5	99.8	9.2	80.9	0.0	100.0	100.0	119,495
Punjab	94.4	6.4	63.6	6.7	46.9	31.1	10.5	6.1	50.4	92.8	6.3	67.6	80.8	2.0	59.8	3.6	94.8	88.6	597,462

[1] MICS indicator 11.13

Table HC.8A: Household possessions
Proportion of household having possessions, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Possessions															None/ any two/ any three possessions			Total number of household members
	Electricity	Radio	TV	Telephone	Fridge/Freezer	Gas	Computer	Air conditioner	Washing machine/ dryer	Air cooler/fan	Cooking range/ microwave	Stitching Machine	Iron	Water Filter	Donkey pump or turbine	No possession	More than two possessions	More than three possessions [1]	
Punjab	94.4	6.4	63.6	6.7	46.9	31.1	10.5	6.1	50.4	92.8	6.3	67.6	80.8	2.0	59.8	3.6	94.8	88.6	597,462
Division																			
Bahawalpur	90.9	6.2	49.8	4.1	36.6	15.8	7.4	3.4	34.7	89.6	2.7	53.3	63.1	1.1	51.7	6.5	91.1	78.1	59,497
D.G.Khan	77.5	9.0	34.0	1.5	23.3	7.6	3.3	2.2	24.0	75.0	1.1	47.9	59.4	0.5	25.3	12.5	80.2	64.9	60,269
Faisalabad	97.1	4.4	65.4	6.9	48.6	34.1	10.6	5.9	49.6	96.0	6.1	73.5	85.1	1.0	73.5	1.6	97.4	92.3	82,345
Gujranwala	99.7	6.3	77.3	9.4	58.5	38.4	11.9	6.8	74.9	98.2	8.2	83.8	95.9	2.0	78.6	0.2	99.6	98.5	95,478
Lahore	98.6	3.8	77.6	10.4	61.4	57.7	15.9	13.0	66.4	97.2	12.1	77.1	90.7	5.4	60.2	0.9	98.6	96.5	89,802
Multan	94.2	7.0	55.0	3.6	37.7	25.7	7.8	4.9	39.2	92.8	4.6	63.6	73.8	2.2	70.2	4.2	94.1	86.7	68,849
Rawalpindi	98.8	12.6	80.5	13.5	70.0	46.4	20.6	6.7	66.2	96.4	10.2	72.4	94.8	2.9	46.4	0.6	99.0	97.3	49,872
Sahiwal	91.8	3.4	57.1	2.5	31.3	14.8	5.4	3.6	30.7	89.3	3.3	53.7	69.5	0.9	63.4	6.8	91.4	83.4	48,019
Sargodha	95.8	7.5	62.2	4.7	41.1	17.3	8.7	3.5	43.9	94.5	3.7	64.1	80.8	0.4	45.2	2.2	96.2	89.4	43,331
District																			
Bahawalpur	87.1	5.9	46.6	4.2	35.4	20.0	9.2	4.1	34.6	85.8	3.3	49.4	59.9	2.1	53.8	8.8	87.3	74.6	19,377
B. Nagar	93.3	4.3	48.4	2.7	36.2	1.6	5.4	1.9	33.6	92.0	2.4	56.2	71.4	0.6	52.4	4.3	93.9	81.8	16,445
RY Khan	92.4	7.7	53.4	5.1	37.8	22.2	7.5	3.8	35.6	91.0	2.6	54.5	59.9	0.7	49.5	6.2	92.3	78.5	23,676
DG Khan	81.2	11.0	29.7	1.8	28.1	13.6	5.6	3.6	31.3	79.1	2.0	39.3	69.0	0.9	24.7	11.1	82.8	69.5	11,316
Layyah	74.2	10.0	42.5	1.9	28.8	6.6	3.6	1.8	25.3	72.7	1.0	63.9	78.3	0.5	41.3	6.8	83.3	70.6	12,109
M. Garh	81.6	6.6	33.3	1.1	21.9	7.6	2.6	2.0	21.7	79.1	1.0	48.0	55.1	0.5	21.6	11.0	83.2	65.7	28,227
Rajanpur	63.5	12.4	29.9	1.8	13.4	1.1	2.1	1.5	20.0	59.3	0.4	36.1	34.0	0.3	15.9	27.2	63.1	48.5	8,617
Faisalabad	99.5	3.4	77.7	9.0	56.2	48.6	13.2	8.1	63.2	98.6	7.6	81.6	90.6	0.9	85.5	0.3	99.5	96.9	44,235
Chiniot	92.8	3.5	52.5	3.0	34.6	23.6	8.7	4.6	30.9	91.1	3.5	58.2	72.9	0.4	52.7	3.8	93.4	82.6	8,362
Jhang	91.7	4.0	36.7	2.4	32.4	9.7	4.3	2.4	22.9	90.1	2.6	57.7	73.9	0.5	46.4	4.7	93.2	82.4	16,901
TT Singh	98.7	8.9	69.0	7.7	52.7	23.4	11.4	3.8	50.3	97.7	7.1	76.4	88.8	2.6	81.2	0.9	98.5	96.1	12,847
Gujranwala	99.7	4.7	81.6	8.7	59.2	63.7	14.3	9.3	84.0	98.7	9.3	88.4	96.6	2.2	86.4	0.3	99.7	99.2	29,955
Gujrat	99.7	10.0	81.0	14.1	72.1	34.9	14.5	7.1	77.0	97.5	11.5	81.6	96.2	1.9	87.2	0.2	99.8	99.2	16,540
Hafizabad	98.7	3.4	56.3	4.8	40.3	37.6	8.2	4.9	48.1	97.8	5.0	74.1	87.3	0.8	52.5	0.8	98.4	93.4	6,534
M. Bahaudin	99.5	9.5	63.9	5.6	54.9	9.2	6.7	3.7	71.7	97.6	5.8	84.2	95.1	0.9	60.8	0.1	99.3	97.4	11,601
Narowal	100.0	5.9	74.7	2.9	45.6	0.3	4.9	1.8	60.3	96.9	3.4	82.7	96.7	0.6	74.6	0.0	99.7	98.3	9,934
Sialkot	99.9	5.1	83.3	13.4	60.6	39.5	14.1	7.7	77.5	98.8	8.5	82.4	97.2	3.4	80.6	0.0	99.9	99.1	20,913
Punjab	94.4	6.4	63.6	6.7	46.9	31.1	10.5	6.1	50.4	92.8	6.3	67.6	80.8	2.0	59.8	3.6	94.8	88.6	597,462

Table HC.8A: Household possessions

Proportion of household having possessions, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Possessions															None/ any two/ any three possessions			Total number of household members
	Electricity	Radio	TV	Telephone	Fridge/Freezer	Gas	Computer	Air conditioner	Washing machine/dryer	Air cooler/fan	Cooking range/microwave	Stitching Machine	Iron	Water Filter	Donkey pump or turbine	No possession	More than two possessions	More than three possessions [1]	
Punjab	94.4	6.4	63.6	6.7	46.9	31.1	10.5	6.1	50.4	92.8	6.3	67.6	80.8	2.0	59.8	3.6	94.8	88.6	597,462
Lahore	99.5	4.3	89.4	16.7	77.0	85.3	23.6	20.8	82.5	98.4	19.6	83.2	94.8	9.3	54.8	0.3	99.5	99.1	48,565
Kasur	95.2	2.4	49.8	1.8	34.3	13.6	4.9	2.2	33.6	93.3	1.8	61.9	80.2	0.3	64.5	3.2	95.4	89.9	17,398
N. Sahib	98.8	2.6	65.9	2.7	43.3	21.5	5.4	3.3	46.4	98.2	2.9	72.1	87.7	0.8	64.1	1.0	98.4	94.2	8,417
Sheikhupura	99.5	4.6	78.0	4.1	52.5	40.0	9.5	6.1	63.7	97.6	5.3	77.8	91.4	1.6	70.5	0.3	99.4	97.0	15,422
Multan	95.7	11.3	64.6	5.8	44.6	46.6	11.6	9.0	48.3	95.2	8.0	68.8	76.2	3.5	71.6	3.1	95.7	89.4	26,463
Khanewal	94.1	4.5	49.4	2.3	34.9	25.0	5.9	2.5	35.9	92.1	1.6	63.1	75.2	1.4	68.0	4.8	93.8	85.3	16,234
Lodhran	90.3	5.3	40.5	1.1	24.7	6.9	3.7	1.3	23.5	88.6	0.8	53.4	61.1	1.6	59.1	6.8	90.1	80.0	9,461
Vehari	94.1	3.9	53.6	3.0	36.7	4.0	6.0	3.0	36.7	92.2	4.3	61.6	75.6	1.3	76.5	4.1	94.3	87.7	16,691
Sahiwal	92.9	5.7	66.8	4.2	35.4	17.9	9.1	5.1	38.2	91.3	4.8	61.5	74.1	1.3	58.1	5.1	92.9	87.0	14,279
Pakpattan	91.8	3.9	56.5	2.3	28.3	4.3	5.0	2.2	28.1	90.2	2.4	50.8	67.8	0.5	72.4	5.9	91.8	85.3	10,789
Okara	91.1	1.8	51.4	1.5	30.1	17.9	3.2	3.4	27.4	87.6	2.7	50.2	67.4	0.8	62.5	8.3	90.3	80.4	22,952
Rawalpindi	99.4	12.9	84.7	15.6	74.3	64.4	27.0	8.9	75.0	96.8	13.4	75.9	96.5	4.0	42.5	0.4	99.3	98.3	25,167
Attock	99.0	13.2	74.2	7.0	63.1	44.5	10.7	3.4	63.6	97.8	4.9	68.9	94.4	0.5	36.2	0.6	99.2	96.9	9,213
Chakwal	96.4	9.2	74.6	11.0	60.1	19.3	13.5	2.3	47.3	92.9	4.7	69.0	90.9	0.6	51.9	1.6	97.3	94.6	7,911
Jhelum	99.2	14.8	80.2	17.3	74.5	17.2	18.5	8.0	60.0	97.4	11.6	68.4	93.9	4.4	65.9	0.1	99.6	97.5	7,581
Sargodha	98.6	6.8	66.0	5.9	46.9	28.0	10.7	5.2	50.8	98.5	5.2	72.5	85.8	0.5	49.5	0.9	98.7	92.9	19,549
Bhakkar	90.4	7.3	46.7	2.0	29.4	1.4	5.7	1.4	30.9	86.1	1.7	52.4	69.2	0.1	53.8	4.9	91.0	81.1	8,510
Khushab	94.5	7.9	62.5	4.5	43.3	10.3	8.1	2.9	39.1	93.7	2.2	63.1	79.6	0.8	32.5	3.3	94.9	88.1	7,289
Mianwali	95.7	8.7	68.8	5.0	37.4	14.4	7.4	1.9	45.2	94.4	3.3	56.6	82.2	0.5	37.4	1.9	96.7	91.2	7,983
Punjab	94.4	6.4	63.6	6.7	46.9	31.1	10.5	6.1	50.4	92.8	6.3	67.6	80.8	2.0	59.8	3.6	94.8	88.6	597,462

[1] MICS indicator 11.13

Table HC.8B: Household utilities
Proportion of household having household utilities, MICS Punjab, 2011.

				Utilities						None/at least one utility		Total number of household members
	Watch	Mobile	Bicycle	Motorcycle /scooter	Animal drawn-cart	motor ship	Bus/ Truck	Car/ van	Tractor/ trolley	No utilities	At least one utility [1]	
Punjab	52.2	87.0	41.2	38.0	13.8	0.1	0.3	4.7	5.4	5.7	94.3	597,462
Area of residence												
Rural	46.4	84.0	42.9	34.6	18.5	0.1	0.3	3.1	7.3	7.0	93.0	422,150
All Urban	66.1	94.1	37.3	46.2	2.5	0.0	0.2	8.6	0.9	2.6	97.4	175,312
Major Cities	72.7	95.3	35.3	53.2	1.0	0.0	0.2	11.6	0.5	1.9	98.1	87,576
Other Urban	59.5	92.9	39.4	39.2	3.9	0.0	0.3	5.6	1.3	3.2	96.8	87,736
Education of household head												
None/Preschool	42.5	78.9	42.2	26.4	17.3	0.1	0.2	1.6	5.1	9.8	90.2	257,151
Primary	51.1	88.5	43.0	35.0	13.2	0.1	0.3	2.8	5.0	4.7	95.3	103,455
Middle	56.5	92.0	41.7	41.3	11.7	0.0	0.3	3.8	5.9	3.0	97.0	75,854
Secondary	62.7	95.4	40.8	51.3	11.0	0.0	0.3	6.5	5.8	1.7	98.3	102,597
Higher	73.2	98.7	33.8	66.9	7.3	0.1	0.2	20.7	6.5	0.4	99.6	57,123
Missing/DK	55.7	92.2	37.9	42.4	7.9	0.0	0.4	2.7	3.6	1.4	98.6	1,282
Wealth index quintiles												
Lowest	23.6	63.5	39.8	15.3	21.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	4.0	17.4	82.6	119,487
Second	40.4	83.6	45.8	24.6	20.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	5.7	7.0	93.0	119,498
Middle	53.7	92.3	45.0	37.5	17.4	0.0	0.2	1.6	8.4	2.9	97.1	119,489
Fourth	63.5	96.2	43.0	44.3	8.2	0.1	0.4	4.2	6.0	1.2	98.8	119,492
Highest	79.6	99.3	32.7	68.2	1.9	0.1	0.5	17.4	3.0	0.1	99.9	119,495
Division												
Bahawalpur	43.8	80.1	42.0	40.9	17.7	0.0	0.3	3.5	8.0	8.5	91.5	59,497
D.G.Khan	40.1	80.2	38.3	31.9	12.3	0.0	0.1	2.5	6.7	10.1	89.9	60,269
Faisalabad	57.0	86.8	54.4	38.5	20.0	0.1	0.5	3.8	5.9	5.0	95.0	82,345
Gujranwala	56.9	92.0	38.0	41.6	9.5	0.1	0.2	4.8	4.4	3.4	96.6	95,478
Lahore	65.6	89.1	29.9	43.0	9.3	0.0	0.3	7.2	3.3	4.6	95.4	89,802
Multan	49.1	86.4	51.2	39.5	11.7	0.1	0.3	3.9	5.2	5.5	94.5	68,849
Rawalpindi	59.6	93.3	23.7	29.6	2.4	0.0	0.2	9.9	2.5	3.6	96.4	49,872
Sahiwal	30.9	83.3	46.4	34.7	26.9	0.0	0.2	3.2	8.2	8.6	91.4	48,019
Sargodha	53.2	88.4	48.4	33.9	19.8	0.2	0.3	3.6	6.4	4.2	95.8	43,331
Punjab	52.2	87.0	41.2	38.0	13.8	0.1	0.3	4.7	5.4	5.7	94.3	597,462

[1] MICS indicator 11.14

Table HC.8B: Household utilities

Proportion of household having household utilities, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Utilities									None/ at least one utility		Total number of household members
	Watch	Mobile	Bicycle	Motorcycle /scooter	Animal drawn-cart	motor ship	Bus/ Truck	Car/ van	Tractor/ trolley	No utilities	At least one utility [1]	
Punjab	52.2	87.0	41.2	38.0	13.8	0.1	0.3	4.7	5.4	5.7	94.3	597,462
District												
Bahawalpur	43.6	80.1	42.6	40.3	8.8	0.0	0.2	3.7	7.1	9.9	90.1	19,377
B. Nagar	30.9	80.9	41.8	37.4	30.1	0.0	0.3	2.2	8.7	7.2	92.8	16,445
RY Khan	52.9	79.6	41.7	43.8	16.3	0.0	0.3	4.1	8.4	8.3	91.7	23,676
DG Khan	46.1	79.3	32.9	31.7	6.8	0.0	0.2	3.2	3.7	11.6	88.4	11,316
Layyah	42.4	90.6	41.9	37.0	22.2	0.0	0.1	5.1	13.8	4.6	95.4	12,109
M. Garh	32.3	76.6	42.7	30.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	6.2	11.8	88.2	28,227
Rajanpur	54.3	78.8	26.1	31.5	6.8	0.0	0.1	1.0	2.6	10.0	90.0	8,617
Faisalabad	71.4	89.1	54.3	40.7	17.9	0.1	0.5	4.5	4.1	3.2	96.8	44,235
Chiniot	32.1	80.3	42.9	36.2	15.9	0.0	1.2	3.6	10.6	9.2	90.8	8,362
Jhang	35.5	82.2	51.7	31.7	17.5	0.1	0.2	2.2	5.9	9.2	90.8	16,901
TT Singh	51.9	89.4	65.6	41.4	32.8	0.1	0.1	3.5	9.0	2.9	97.1	12,847
Gujranwala	55.7	92.5	35.6	41.7	7.4	0.0	0.3	5.3	4.1	3.5	96.5	29,955
Gujrat	77.5	92.8	38.7	39.6	5.6	0.0	0.2	6.5	2.4	2.0	98.0	16,540
Hafizabad	31.3	83.4	43.1	33.0	20.3	0.0	0.1	3.1	7.8	7.1	92.9	6,534
M. Bahaudin	45.8	93.6	43.5	45.4	14.2	0.1	0.0	4.5	8.0	3.3	96.7	11,601
Narowal	65.5	92.5	35.6	39.4	14.1	0.0	0.2	1.6	5.1	3.5	96.5	9,934
Sialkot	52.3	92.2	37.4	44.5	7.3	0.2	0.2	5.0	3.1	3.4	96.6	20,913
Lahore	69.0	93.1	27.4	53.2	3.2	0.0	0.3	10.9	1.5	3.1	96.9	48,565
Kasur	42.0	78.4	32.1	30.0	17.6	0.1	0.4	1.5	4.8	9.2	90.8	17,398
N. Sahib	68.3	85.5	37.2	27.6	19.3	0.0	0.3	2.1	6.2	6.3	93.7	8,417
Sheikhupura	80.1	90.7	31.4	33.9	13.9	0.0	0.6	4.3	5.6	3.2	96.8	15,422
Multan	51.4	87.1	48.3	43.4	6.7	0.1	0.5	5.4	3.3	5.4	94.6	26,463
Khanewal	51.5	89.0	51.2	34.0	9.9	0.0	0.2	2.6	4.6	5.1	94.9	16,234
Lodhran	40.4	81.8	52.3	37.8	9.1	0.1	0.1	2.4	6.5	6.5	93.5	9,461
Vehari	48.1	85.3	55.2	39.8	22.9	0.1	0.3	3.5	8.3	5.6	94.4	16,691
Punjab	52.2	87.0	41.2	38.0	13.8	0.1	0.3	4.7	5.4	5.7	94.3	597,462

[1] MICS indicator 11.14

Table HC.8B: Household utilities

Proportion of household having household utilities, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Utilities									None/at least one utility		Total number of household members
	Watch	Mobile	Bicycle	Motorcycle /scooter	Animal drawn-cart	motor ship	Bus/ Truck	Car/ van	Tractor/ trolley	No utilities	At least one utility [1]	
Punjab	52.2	87.0	41.2	38.0	13.8	0.1	0.3	4.7	5.4	5.7	94.3	597,462
Sahiwal	41.9	87.3	56.4	37.4	21.6	0.0	0.3	3.9	8.7	5.4	94.6	14,279
Pakpattan	25.4	79.5	45.4	33.4	28.9	0.0	0.0	2.6	6.8	9.3	90.7	10,789
Okara	26.6	82.5	40.6	33.7	29.2	0.1	0.2	3.0	8.5	10.3	89.7	22,952
Rawalpindi	65.5	95.3	18.9	30.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	13.7	1.1	2.5	97.5	25,167
Attock	58.1	91.8	29.2	24.1	1.8	0.0	0.1	6.4	4.4	4.3	95.7	9,213
Chakwal	61.8	89.5	19.2	26.4	9.7	0.0	0.4	5.3	4.9	5.3	94.7	7,911
Jhelum	39.7	92.8	37.4	36.8	2.0	0.1	0.5	6.1	2.2	4.6	95.4	7,581
Sargodha	44.2	88.2	55.0	37.1	17.7	0.0	0.2	4.0	5.0	4.3	95.7	19,549
Bhakkar	40.6	85.3	41.6	30.6	26.5	0.0	0.3	3.6	10.0	6.0	94.0	8,510
Khushab	64.6	89.1	37.8	30.1	17.1	0.1	0.6	3.8	7.7	3.8	96.2	7,289
Mianwali	78.4	91.4	49.2	33.3	20.2	0.8	0.3	2.7	4.7	2.4	97.6	7,983
Punjab	52.2	87.0	41.2	38.0	13.8	0.1	0.3	4.7	5.4	5.7	94.3	597,462

[1] MICS indicator 11.14

Percent distribution of household population by ownership of house, agriculture land and livestock, MICS Punjab, 2011.

| | House Ownership | | | | Own agriculture land | Own livestock | Ownership of assets (House, land or livestock) [1] | Number of household members |
	Own	Rent	Other/ Missing	Total				
Punjab	86.4	5.9	7.7	100.0	33.6	48.0	91.0	95,238
Area of residence								
Rural	89.7	2.1	8.2	100.0	43.9	63.4	95.2	67,284
All Urban	78.5	15.2	6.3	100.0	8.9	10.7	81.1	27,954
Major Cities	74.5	18.2	7.3	100.0	5.2	5.3	76.7	14,098
Other Urban	82.5	12.1	5.4	100.0	12.7	16.3	85.7	13,856
Education of household head								
None/Preschool	86.1	4.3	9.6	100.0	33.1	58.3	92.3	40,911
Primary	87.1	5.6	7.3	100.0	31.3	48.1	91.3	16,195
Middle	87.3	6.4	6.2	100.0	34.7	44.3	90.4	11,962
Secondary	87.4	6.9	5.7	100.0	36.4	38.4	90.5	16,375
Higher	83.6	11.3	5.2	100.0	34.0	24.8	86.8	9,586
Missing/DK	85.6	8.7	5.7	100.0	26.4	32.9	89.8	209
Wealth index quintiles								
Lowest	84.7	0.6	14.7	100.0	43.1	79.9	95.6	20,247
Second	90.1	1.7	8.2	100.0	38.3	65.9	95.0	19,393
Middle	90.6	4.2	5.2	100.0	39.6	52.5	93.2	18,449
Fourth	85.5	9.9	4.5	100.0	29.3	28.9	87.4	18,433
Highest	81.1	13.9	5.0	100.0	17.0	9.2	83.5	18,716
Division								
Bahawalpur	83.2	3.8	13.0	100.0	40.4	61.5	92.7	9,180
D.G.Khan	92.6	1.9	5.5	100.0	52.2	70.1	97.1	9,322
Faisalabad	84.1	5.4	10.5	100.0	34.8	48.5	90.0	12,816
Gujranwala	92.1	4.5	3.5	100.0	31.4	37.5	93.6	14,604
Lahore	80.7	11.7	7.6	100.0	16.9	25.1	83.6	14,098
Multan	90.2	4.3	5.6	100.0	33.1	52.1	93.9	11,313
Rawalpindi	81.5	13.4	5.1	100.0	32.5	36.0	84.9	8,467
Sahiwal	83.1	2.9	14.0	100.0	36.4	60.7	91.4	8,438
Sargodha	89.8	3.9	6.3	100.0	35.1	60.2	94.9	6,999
Punjab	86.4	5.9	7.7	100.0	33.6	48.0	91.0	95,238

[1] MICS indicator 11.1

Percent distribution of household population by ownership of house, agriculture land and livestock, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	House Ownership				Own agriculture land	Own livestock	Ownership of assets (House, land or livestock) [1]	Number of household members
	Own	Rent	Other/ Missing	Total				
Punjab	86.4	5.9	7.7	100.0	33.6	48.0	91.0	95,238
District								
Bahawalpur	82.4	5.3	12.3	100.0	39.0	57.1	91.1	3,160
B. Nagar	81.3	3.1	15.6	100.0	38.2	65.0	92.9	2,532
RY Khan	85.3	3.0	11.7	100.0	43.3	62.9	94.0	3,488
DG Khan	92.8	2.5	4.7	100.0	51.3	68.5	96.1	1,841
Layyah	92.5	1.4	6.0	100.0	55.3	75.9	97.2	1,764
M. Garh	94.2	1.8	4.0	100.0	52.8	69.5	97.6	4,300
Rajanpur	87.7	1.9	10.4	100.0	47.4	66.5	96.6	1,418
Faisalabad	80.0	8.2	11.8	100.0	29.3	36.4	85.9	6,805
Chiniot	83.4	3.4	13.2	100.0	37.1	56.7	91.8	1,307
Jhang	88.4	1.8	9.9	100.0	41.4	66.7	95.5	2,707
TT Singh	92.7	2.4	4.9	100.0	43.0	59.3	95.3	1,997
Gujranwala	90.1	6.8	3.0	100.0	17.8	22.0	91.1	4,453
Gujrat	90.4	4.3	5.3	100.0	37.5	43.6	92.8	2,643
Hafizabad	88.1	3.7	8.2	100.0	31.1	49.0	93.1	1,056
M. Bahaudin	93.9	1.8	4.3	100.0	45.7	56.3	95.5	1,810
Narowal	97.3	1.8	0.9	100.0	46.5	54.4	97.7	1,476
Sialkot	94.0	4.3	1.6	100.0	30.2	31.8	94.8	3,166
Lahore	74.8	17.4	7.8	100.0	5.9	9.0	76.4	7,911
Kasur	88.6	3.4	8.1	100.0	29.2	45.7	93.3	2,555
N. Sahib	88.9	2.8	8.3	100.0	39.8	55.3	94.0	1,329
Sheikhupura	87.9	6.4	5.7	100.0	28.1	40.2	91.7	2,304
Multan	87.6	7.2	5.2	100.0	25.6	41.5	90.8	4,186
Khanewal	90.4	3.6	6.0	100.0	32.8	53.8	94.7	2,678
Lodhran	95.2	2.1	2.8	100.0	45.2	61.7	97.2	1,629
Vehari	90.8	1.8	7.4	100.0	37.7	60.4	95.8	2,820
Sahiwal	88.4	4.2	7.4	100.0	37.2	56.1	92.5	2,473
Pakpattan	85.4	2.5	12.1	100.0	35.2	62.8	92.5	1,890
Okara	78.8	2.4	18.8	100.0	36.4	62.6	90.3	4,076
Rawalpindi	72.6	21.1	6.3	100.0	26.3	25.7	76.6	4,189
Attock	89.1	7.1	3.7	100.0	32.8	41.9	91.9	1,554
Chakwal	93.2	2.6	4.1	100.0	45.4	53.4	95.6	1,470
Jhelum	88.2	8.0	3.8	100.0	37.9	42.6	91.1	1,255
Sargodha	87.1	4.8	8.0	100.0	27.0	53.5	93.1	3,142
Bhakkar	93.8	1.2	5.0	100.0	52.2	74.3	97.7	1,348
Khushab	93.0	2.9	4.1	100.0	41.5	61.5	96.2	1,206
Mianwali	88.8	5.6	5.6	100.0	31.2	60.8	94.9	1,302
Punjab	86.4	5.9	7.7	100.0	33.6	48.0	91.0	95,238

[1] MICS indicator 11.1

Table HC.10: Household size and mean household size, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Number of household members							Mean household size [1]	Mean number of persons per room [2]	Number of households
	1	2-3	4-5	6-7	8-9	10+	Total			
Punjab	1.2	13.4	27.7	30.5	16.2	10.9	100.0	6.3	3.7	95,238
Area of residence										
Rural	1.3	14.2	26.7	30.1	16.5	11.2	100.0	6.3	3.8	67,284
All Urban	1.0	11.5	30.2	31.5	15.5	10.3	100.0	6.3	3.6	27,954
Major Cities	0.9	11.3	31.6	32.0	14.9	9.4	100.0	6.2	3.6	14,098
Other Urban	1.2	11.7	28.7	31.1	16.1	11.2	100.0	6.3	3.6	13,856
Sex of household head										
Male	0.8	12.5	27.1	31.2	16.9	11.4	100.0	6.4	3.8	87,326
Female	5.8	23.1	34.8	23.3	7.9	5.0	100.0	5.0	3.1	7,912
Wealth index quintiles										
Lowest	2.2	18.1	26.5	28.4	15.6	9.2	100.0	5.9	4.4	20,247
Second	1.5	14.8	27.0	29.7	17.2	9.8	100.0	6.2	4.0	19,393
Middle	1.0	12.0	26.5	30.9	17.2	12.4	100.0	6.5	3.7	18,449
Fourth	0.8	11.3	27.5	31.9	16.4	12.1	100.0	6.5	3.5	18,433
Highest	0.4	10.4	31.4	31.9	14.6	11.2	100.0	6.4	3.0	18,716
Division										
Bahawalpur	0.8	13.1	26.1	29.9	17.7	12.4	100.0	6.5	4.1	9,180
D.G.Khan	0.9	15.6	24.7	27.8	17.1	13.8	100.0	6.5	4.2	9,322
Faisalabad	1.2	12.7	27.1	30.9	15.6	12.5	100.0	6.4	3.8	12,816
Gujranwala	0.9	10.2	26.7	32.1	17.8	12.3	100.0	6.5	3.4	14,604
Lahore	1.1	11.6	28.3	31.7	16.2	11.2	100.0	6.4	3.9	14,098
Multan	1.0	14.5	28.8	30.7	16.3	8.8	100.0	6.1	3.7	11,313
Rawalpindi	1.9	14.8	31.2	30.7	13.5	8.0	100.0	5.9	3.1	8,467
Sahiwal	2.6	17.8	29.0	29.3	14.3	7.0	100.0	5.7	3.9	8,438
Sargodha	1.2	13.9	28.9	29.6	16.1	10.4	100.0	6.2	3.5	6,999
Punjab	1.2	13.4	27.7	30.5	16.2	10.9	100.0	6.3	3.7	95,238

[1] MICS indicator 11.10
[2] MICS indicator 11.11

Table HC.10: Household size and mean household size, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Number of household members							Mean household size [1]	Mean number of persons per room [2]	Number of households
	1	2-3	4-5	6-7	8-9	10+	Total			
Punjab	1.2	13.4	27.7	30.5	16.2	10.9	100.0	6.3	3.7	95,238
District										
Bahawalpur	0.8	16.0	27.3	28.9	17.7	9.3	100.0	6.1	3.9	3,160
B. Nagar	0.7	11.1	26.8	32.1	17.3	11.9	100.0	6.5	4.1	2,532
RY Khan	0.7	12.0	24.4	29.3	18.0	15.6	100.0	6.8	4.2	3,488
DG Khan	0.7	19.4	25.8	25.5	17.0	11.6	100.0	6.1	4.2	1,841
Layyah	0.7	10.8	25.0	30.2	17.3	16.0	100.0	6.9	3.9	1,764
M. Garh	1.1	15.2	23.5	28.2	17.0	15.0	100.0	6.6	4.2	4,300
Rajanpur	0.8	18.2	26.6	26.6	17.5	10.3	100.0	6.1	4.2	1,418
Faisalabad	1.2	11.3	27.7	31.6	15.8	12.5	100.0	6.5	3.8	6,805
Chiniot	1.6	13.1	25.1	30.4	17.7	12.1	100.0	6.4	3.9	1,307
Jhang	1.3	16.2	25.9	29.6	15.2	11.9	100.0	6.2	3.9	2,707
TT Singh	1.0	12.7	27.9	30.6	14.3	13.5	100.0	6.4	3.7	1,997
Gujranwala	0.4	9.2	24.5	33.6	19.2	13.0	100.0	6.7	3.4	4,453
Gujrat	2.0	13.2	27.8	30.1	15.8	11.2	100.0	6.3	2.9	2,643
Hafizabad	0.7	11.6	30.0	31.8	16.3	9.6	100.0	6.2	3.7	1,056
M. Bahaudin	1.2	9.1	31.3	30.1	14.9	13.3	100.0	6.4	3.3	1,810
Narowal	0.6	9.9	24.5	30.5	21.8	12.8	100.0	6.7	3.6	1,476
Sialkot	0.6	9.5	26.1	33.7	17.7	12.4	100.0	6.6	3.6	3,166
Lahore	1.0	11.9	31.7	32.1	14.1	9.1	100.0	6.1	3.8	7,911
Kasur	0.5	11.9	22.3	30.2	20.0	15.1	100.0	6.8	4.5	2,555
N. Sahib	1.2	11.7	27.0	31.6	18.5	10.0	100.0	6.3	3.9	1,329
Sheikhupura	1.9	10.0	23.7	31.7	18.1	14.6	100.0	6.7	3.9	2,304
Multan	0.5	13.3	28.0	31.1	16.9	10.2	100.0	6.3	3.9	4,186
Khanewal	0.8	14.6	29.5	29.3	17.3	8.7	100.0	6.1	3.5	2,678
Lodhran	1.4	15.8	29.9	30.9	15.1	6.9	100.0	5.8	3.5	1,629
Vehari	1.6	15.5	28.6	31.5	15.1	7.8	100.0	5.9	3.6	2,820
Sahiwal	2.4	16.6	28.9	30.2	14.9	7.0	100.0	5.8	3.5	2,473
Pakpattan	3.1	17.9	29.2	28.0	13.6	8.1	100.0	5.7	4.0	1,890
Okara	2.4	18.5	29.0	29.4	14.2	6.5	100.0	5.6	4.0	4,076
Rawalpindi	1.1	13.5	31.2	31.4	14.6	8.2	100.0	6.0	3.1	4,189
Attock	2.3	14.9	31.2	29.4	13.8	8.4	100.0	5.9	3.3	1,554
Chakwal	3.1	18.6	34.2	29.3	9.2	5.6	100.0	5.4	3.1	1,470
Jhelum	2.5	14.7	27.3	31.5	14.5	9.6	100.0	6.0	2.9	1,255
Sargodha	1.1	13.6	28.8	29.8	16.2	10.4	100.0	6.2	3.5	3,142
Bhakkar	0.8	14.3	26.7	29.1	17.3	11.8	100.0	6.3	3.8	1,348
Khushab	1.8	14.0	31.1	29.4	13.8	9.9	100.0	6.0	3.3	1,206
Mianwali	1.1	13.8	29.3	29.8	16.4	9.5	100.0	6.1	3.4	1,302
Punjab	1.2	13.4	27.7	30.5	16.2	10.9	100.0	6.3	3.7	95,238

[1] MICS indicator 11.10

[2] MICS indicator 11.11

Table HC.11A: Receiving remittance from Pakistan

Percent of households that received any remittance from Pakistan during the last year and median value of remittance received, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Households receiving remittances from Pakistan [1]	Total number of households	Amount of remittance received from Pakistan						Median value of remittances from Pakistan (Rs.)	Total number of households receiving remittances from Pakistan
			less than 3,000	3,000 to less than 5,000	5,000 to less than 10,000	10,000 to less than 20,000	20,000 or more	Not specified		
Punjab	7.4	95,238	21.0	18.2	35.7	19.8	5.0	0.3	60,000	7,025
Area of residence										
Rural	9.1	67,284	21.2	18.7	36.5	18.9	4.5	0.2	60,000	6,137
All Urban	3.2	27,954	19.9	15.1	29.9	25.8	8.8	0.5	72,000	888
Major Cities	1.6	14,098	16.5	13.7	20.2	31.2	17.3	1.0	99,897	227
Other Urban	4.8	13,856	21.0	15.6	33.3	24.0	5.8	0.3	70,000	661
Education of household head										
None/Preschool	8.6	40,911	25.1	20.6	35.0	15.8	3.3	0.2	60,000	3,538
Primary	8.1	16,195	19.3	18.8	38.1	19.2	4.3	0.2	60,000	1,315
Middle	6.3	11,962	18.2	15.0	37.7	23.0	5.5	0.5	72,000	750
Secondary	6.0	16,375	15.4	14.3	36.6	25.5	7.9	0.3	72,000	983
Higher	4.5	9,586	11.0	10.7	28.3	35.5	14.1	0.5	108,000	430
Missing/DK	4.5	209	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	60,000	9
Wealth index quintiles										
Lowest	6.1	20,247	36.7	28.4	26.8	6.9	1.2	0.0	40,000	1,229
Second	10.2	19,393	24.2	21.6	40.2	11.9	2.0	0.1	60,000	1,978
Middle	10.4	18,449	15.2	15.8	41.0	23.4	4.2	0.4	72,000	1,910
Fourth	7.3	18,433	14.3	10.8	34.5	31.4	8.6	0.5	90,000	1,345
Highest	3.0	18,716	11.4	10.0	24.0	35.4	18.4	0.8	120,000	563
Division										
Bahawalpur	7.0	9,180	39.3	21.5	24.5	11.3	2.9	0.5	40,000	646
D.G.Khan	5.8	9,322	27.9	24.3	36.2	9.0	2.0	0.6	50,000	542
Faisalabad	11.4	12,816	17.1	19.6	38.7	20.2	4.2	0.2	60,000	1,456
Gujranwala	6.2	14,604	14.7	13.4	36.4	27.8	7.1	0.5	84,000	901
Lahore	2.1	14,098	27.2	10.9	29.1	22.5	10.2	0.0	72,000	294
Multan	4.9	11,313	31.1	26.2	27.1	11.9	3.7	0.0	48,000	558
Rawalpindi	11.9	8,467	13.3	14.3	40.0	24.6	7.4	0.4	72,000	1,007
Sahiwal	5.5	8,438	27.6	23.8	34.3	12.3	2.0	0.0	50,000	464
Sargodha	16.5	6,999	15.1	14.6	39.9	24.8	5.6	0.0	72,000	1,156
Punjab	7.4	95,238	21.0	18.2	35.7	19.8	5.0	0.3	60,000	7,025

[1] MICS indicator 11.4
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

Table HC.11A: Receiving remittance from Pakistan

Percent of households that received any remittance from Pakistan during the last year and median value of remittance received, MICS Punjab, 2011.

| | Households receiving remittances from Pakistan [1] | Total number of households | Amount of remittance received from Pakistan | | | | | | Median value of remittances from Pakistan (Rs.) | Total number of households receiving remittances from Pakistan |
			less than 3,000	3,000 to less than 5,000	5,000 to less than 10,000	10,000 to less than 20,000	20,000 or more	Not specified		
Punjab	7.4	95,238	21.0	18.2	35.7	19.8	5.0	0.3	60,000	7,025
District										
Bahawalpur	7.8	3,160	37.3	26.5	20.9	11.8	2.0	1.4	40,000	248
B. Nagar	7.4	2,532	37.8	16.6	30.1	11.5	4.0	0.0	48,000	188
RY Khan	6.0	3,488	42.8	20.0	23.7	10.4	3.0	0.0	40,000	211
DG Khan	3.0	1,841	(20.8)	(19.6)	(38.6)	(14.7)	(6.3)	(0.0)	60,000	55
Layyah	10.1	1,764	18.7	21.0	43.7	12.5	3.4	0.7	60,000	178
M. Garh	6.7	4,300	35.0	26.9	31.2	5.7	0.5	0.8	48,000	288
Rajanpur	1.5	1,418	(27.7)	(29.0)	(34.4)	(8.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	48,000	21
Faisalabad	9.6	6,805	15.0	18.5	38.4	23.8	4.1	0.2	60,000	654
Chiniot	8.5	1,307	22.0	19.3	38.2	16.3	4.3	0.0	60,000	111
Jhang	13.8	2,707	19.1	21.6	40.5	15.9	2.8	0.0	60,000	373
TT Singh	15.9	1,997	17.6	19.4	37.5	18.9	5.8	0.8	68,393	318
Gujranwala	2.8	4,453	25.1	10.1	31.1	27.8	4.7	1.2	70,000	127
Gujrat	9.1	2,643	9.5	14.2	39.0	26.4	10.7	0.2	90,000	240
Hafizabad	5.5	1,056	32.5	15.6	27.7	18.3	5.9	0.0	60,000	58
M. Bahaudin	5.6	1,810	14.2	15.3	31.9	28.5	9.2	0.9	82,917	101
Narowal	15.2	1,476	10.3	12.6	48.7	25.3	3.1	0.0	90,000	224
Sialkot	4.8	3,166	14.5	14.1	25.0	37.0	8.2	1.2	96,000	152
Lahore	0.7	7,911	(15.5)	(7.9)	(13.5)	(25.8)	(37.3)	(0.0)	180,000	53
Kasur	2.8	2,555	38.2	19.2	27.1	10.6	4.8	0.0	48,000	72
N. Sahib	5.2	1,329	29.7	10.9	38.4	16.4	4.7	0.0	60,000	69
Sheikhupura	4.3	2,304	23.8	6.5	32.5	33.7	3.5	0.0	89,362	99
Multan	4.2	4,186	35.8	21.7	24.2	13.3	5.0	0.0	48,000	175
Khanewal	4.1	2,678	33.6	25.1	26.6	10.0	4.7	0.0	48,000	109
Lodhran	2.7	1,629	(34.8)	(29.0)	(17.6)	(8.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	36,000	44
Vehari	8.2	2,820	25.7	27.6	31.3	12.3	3.0	0.0	50,000	230
Sahiwal	8.3	2,473	23.2	26.1	31.9	18.0	0.9	0.0	60,000	205
Pakpattan	8.1	1,890	26.0	25.2	39.7	7.3	1.8	0.0	49,618	154
Okara	2.6	4,076	38.4	17.4	31.0	8.5	4.6	0.0	48,000	106
Rawalpindi	5.5	4,189	9.2	13.8	33.8	30.0	12.7	0.5	96,000	230
Attock	15.3	1,554	19.8	17.2	36.7	22.6	3.7	0.0	60,000	237
Chakwal	24.0	1,470	15.1	14.4	44.9	21.2	4.0	0.4	72,000	354
Jhelum	14.9	1,255	6.8	11.1	42.8	26.8	11.7	0.8	84,000	187
Sargodha	17.8	3,142	13.2	14.3	43.7	24.8	4.0	0.0	72,000	560
Bhakkar	11.1	1,348	28.1	20.5	30.3	19.4	1.7	0.0	60,000	150
Khushab	20.8	1,206	13.0	13.3	35.1	28.9	9.8	0.0	84,000	251
Mianwali	15.0	1,302	13.0	12.9	42.7	23.6	7.9	0.0	72,000	195
Punjab	7.4	95,238	21.0	18.2	35.7	19.8	5.0	0.3	60,000	7,025

[1] MICS indicator 11.4

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

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

Table HC.11B: Receiving remittance from Abroad

Percent of households that received any remittance from Abroad during the last year and median value of remittance MICS Punjab, 2011.

| | Households receiving remittances from Abroad [1] | Total number of households | Amount of remittance received from Abroad | | | | | | Median value of remittances from Abroad (Rs.) | Total number of households receiving remittances from Abroad |
			less than 3,000	3,000 to less than 5,000	5,000 to less than 10,000	10,000 to less than 20,000	20,000 or more	Not specified		
Punjab	4.7	95,238	8.3	6.6	18.0	32.3	34.6	0.3	150,000	4,429
Area of residence										
Rural	4.7	67,284	8.2	7.1	18.6	33.5	32.4	0.2	144,000	3,178
All Urban	4.5	27,954	8.6	5.2	16.3	29.2	40.2	0.4	180,000	1,252
Major Cities	4.2	14,098	7.8	4.5	18.9	29.2	39.6	0.0	180,000	585
Other Urban	4.8	13,856	9.3	5.8	14.1	29.2	40.7	0.8	180,000	666
Education of household head										
None/Preschool	3.8	40,911	10.4	6.1	21.6	33.7	27.9	0.3	120,000	1,575
Primary	4.8	16,195	7.5	8.6	14.9	34.7	33.9	0.3	150,000	784
Middle	5.0	11,962	8.2	6.2	18.7	32.3	34.4	0.2	150,000	603
Secondary	5.4	16,375	7.8	5.5	15.8	31.2	39.6	0.3	180,000	886
Higher	6.0	9,586	4.5	7.3	14.7	26.3	46.9	0.2	200,000	571
Missing/DK	5.0	209	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	143,000	10
Wealth index quintiles										
Lowest	0.8	20,247	13.9	23.7	37.5	21.9	3.0	0.0	60,000	164
Second	1.7	19,393	12.5	13.1	32.2	27.4	14.4	0.5	100,000	322
Middle	4.2	18,449	8.0	8.0	24.4	35.6	23.4	0.6	120,000	778
Fourth	7.6	18,433	9.1	5.1	17.1	37.2	31.4	0.1	144,000	1,397
Highest	9.4	18,716	6.6	4.3	11.5	28.8	48.7	0.2	225,000	1,767
Division										
Bahawalpur	2.1	9,180	11.9	6.1	37.2	30.0	14.5	0.4	100,000	197
D.G.Khan	3.2	9,322	9.8	12.4	38.1	28.6	10.9	0.3	87,157	294
Faisalabad	3.9	12,816	8.5	5.5	17.2	37.9	30.7	0.3	120,000	505
Gujranwala	12.6	14,604	8.3	6.4	13.2	32.9	39.1	0.1	180,000	1,833
Lahore	2.5	14,098	11.6	7.5	19.2	25.8	36.0	0.0	144,000	357
Multan	2.5	11,313	7.7	5.5	21.5	38.6	26.8	0.0	120,000	277
Rawalpindi	7.5	8,467	7.3	5.2	15.0	30.0	42.1	0.5	180,000	636
Sahiwal	1.2	8,438	5.2	12.0	23.7	26.5	31.5	1.1	120,000	101
Sargodha	3.3	6,999	3.4	5.2	15.6	32.6	42.5	0.7	191,579	229
Punjab	4.7	95,238	8.3	6.6	18.0	32.3	34.6	0.3	150,000	4,429

[1] MICS indicator 11.5

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

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

Percent of households that received any remittance from Abroad during the last year and median value of remittance MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Households receiving remittances from Abroad [1]	Total number of households	Amount of remittance received from Abroad						Median value of remittances from Abroad (Rs.)	Total number of households receiving remittances from Abroad
			less than 3,000	3,000 to less than 5,000	5,000 to less than 10,000	10,000 to less than 20,000	20,000 or more	Not specified		
Punjab	4.7	95,238	8.3	6.6	18.0	32.3	34.6	0.3	150,000	4,429
District										
Bahawalpur	2.1	3,160	18.3	1.6	37.4	22.1	19.6	1.1	100,000	66
B. Nagar	1.9	2,532	14.9	4.7	31.5	37.0	11.8	0.0	100,000	47
RY Khan	2.4	3,488	5.2	10.4	40.2	32.4	11.8	0.0	100,000	83
DG Khan	9.6	1,841	8.9	6.2	52.9	25.4	6.5	0.0	80,000	177
Layyah	1.1	1,764	(0.0)	(7.5)	(22.6)	(40.0)	(29.8)	(0.0)	200,000	19
M. Garh	1.9	4,300	13.2	27.6	12.6	33.0	12.7	1.0	100,000	81
Rajanpur	1.2	1,418	(13.0)	(10.3)	(22.6)	(27.8)	(26.3)	(0.0)	120,000	17
Faisalabad	4.3	6,805	7.2	4.2	19.7	38.9	30.0	0.0	140,000	293
Chiniot	1.1	1,307	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	178,584	15
Jhang	1.1	2,707	(11.1)	(15.9)	(19.9)	(23.7)	(26.2)	(3.2)	109,350	31
TT Singh	8.3	1,997	9.8	6.2	12.3	38.7	32.7	0.3	120,000	166
Gujranwala	7.6	4,453	13.5	7.1	15.9	29.4	33.8	0.3	147,655	340
Gujrat	23.8	2,643	7.2	3.6	10.2	31.5	47.4	0.1	200,000	628
Hafizabad	2.7	1,056	(14.9)	(2.7)	(13.1)	(39.1)	(30.2)	(0.0)	148,244	28
M. Bahaudin	12.8	1,810	4.1	16.6	14.9	34.6	29.4	0.4	180,000	231
Narowal	6.8	1,476	3.8	5.3	23.3	43.8	23.8	0.0	150,000	101
Sialkot	15.9	3,166	8.5	5.2	12.1	33.8	40.4	0.0	180,000	504
Lahore	3.0	7,911	8.5	6.5	19.5	25.2	40.4	0.0	180,000	240
Kasur	0.7	2,555	(8.3)	(18.4)	(16.2)	(32.9)	(24.2)	(0.0)	120,000	18
N. Sahib	2.8	1,329	14.9	7.5	16.8	36.1	24.7	0.0	120,000	38
Sheikhupura	2.6	2,304	22.5	8.3	20.4	19.5	29.2	0.0	98,546	61
Multan	2.8	4,186	3.7	4.5	32.6	34.5	24.7	0.0	120,000	116
Khanewal	2.1	2,678	13.9	5.0	16.5	37.5	27.1	0.0	120,000	57
Lodhran	1.5	1,629	(12.0)	(12.7)	(21.6)	(33.5)	(20.3)	(0.0)	120,000	25
Vehari	2.8	2,820	7.7	5.0	8.9	47.0	31.5	0.0	151,390	80
Sahiwal	1.9	2,473	(4.3)	(7.0)	(19.9)	(25.1)	(43.8)	(0.0)	150,000	48
Pakpattan	1.0	1,890	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	194,111	19
Okara	0.8	4,076	(5.2)	(24.2)	(35.6)	(17.4)	(15.7)	(2.0)	90,407	35
Rawalpindi	6.0	4,189	7.8	5.0	14.0	31.0	41.8	0.4	180,000	249
Attock	6.1	1,554	7.8	5.4	16.5	39.3	31.0	0.0	150,000	95
Chakwal	7.3	1,470	10.2	5.8	23.1	23.2	36.5	1.2	120,000	107
Jhelum	14.7	1,255	4.5	4.9	10.8	27.8	51.7	0.3	240,000	184
Sargodha	4.7	3,142	1.7	5.7	18.1	33.6	40.8	0.0	180,000	149
Bhakkar	0.9	1,348	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	108,901	12
Khushab	3.4	1,206	6.1	1.8	7.4	36.1	44.8	3.8	200,000	41
Mianwali	2.1	1,302	(6.2)	(0.0)	(11.8)	(28.6)	(53.4)	(0.0)	240,000	27
Punjab	4.7	95,238	8.3	6.6	18.0	32.3	34.6	0.3	150,000	4,429

[1] MICS indicator 11.5
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

Table HC.12: Received zakat/donations
Percent of households that received any zakat/donation during the last year and their median value, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Households receiving cash donations [1]	Total number of households	Amount of Zakat/donation received						Median value of zakat/donations	Total number of households receiving zakat/donations
			less than 3,000	3,000 to less than 5,000	5,000 to less than 10,000	10,000 to less than 20,000	20,000 or more	Not specified		
Punjab	1.5	95,238	79.8	6.2	5.4	3.0	5.6	0.0	10,000	1,462
Area of residence										
Rural	1.6	67,284	85.4	4.4	3.9	0.9	5.4	0.0	10,000	1,046
All Urban	1.5	27,954	65.8	10.7	9.4	8.2	5.9	0.0	15,000	416
Major Cities	1.6	14,098	61.7	12.5	9.8	11.1	4.9	0.0	20,000	232
Other Urban	1.3	13,856	70.9	8.4	9.0	4.6	7.2	0.0	10,000	185
Education of household head										
None/Preschool	2.0	40,911	85.1	5.6	4.1	1.1	4.2	0.0	10,000	823
Primary	1.5	16,195	86.4	5.2	4.6	0.9	2.9	0.0	10,000	249
Middle	1.5	11,962	73.1	8.4	6.6	7.2	4.8	0.0	20,000	182
Secondary	0.9	16,375	65.0	7.8	7.3	7.3	12.7	0.0	15,000	145
Higher	0.6	9,586	39.1	7.6	18.9	13.5	20.9	0.0	60,000	62
Missing/DK	0.3	209	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	.	1
Wealth index quintiles										
Lowest	2.1	20,247	94.0	2.4	1.3	0.0	2.4	0.0	8,000	435
Second	1.7	19,393	86.0	5.7	2.8	0.1	5.5	0.0	9,500	329
Middle	1.7	18,449	81.6	6.1	6.0	0.9	5.5	0.0	12,000	313
Fourth	1.3	18,433	65.9	10.4	7.8	6.3	9.5	0.0	12,943	247
Highest	0.7	18,716	41.7	11.9	19.5	18.0	8.8	0.0	50,000	138
Division										
Bahawalpur	0.7	9,180	81.7	4.8	8.7	1.5	3.4	0.0	6,000	66
D.G.Khan	1.2	9,322	89.6	0.4	2.4	0.3	7.4	0.0	8,000	116
Faisalabad	1.3	12,816	75.0	11.8	4.9	4.2	4.0	0.0	12,000	163
Gujranwala	2.0	14,604	75.7	6.0	7.5	3.1	7.7	0.0	12,000	288
Lahore	1.4	14,098	67.3	11.3	10.1	5.9	5.4	0.0	12,000	202
Multan	1.7	11,313	84.6	2.4	0.5	4.3	8.2	0.0	12,000	187
Rawalpindi	1.9	8,467	84.4	4.7	4.1	2.5	4.3	0.0	6,000	161
Sahiwal	0.9	8,438	87.8	3.6	2.6	0.0	6.0	0.0	10,000	79
Sargodha	2.9	6,999	84.7	6.1	5.8	1.3	2.1	0.0	10,000	201
Punjab	1.5	95,238	79.8	6.2	5.4	3.0	5.6	0.0	10,000	1,462

[1] MICS indicator 11.6
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

Table HC.12: Received zakat/donations

Percent of households that received any zakat/donation during the last year and their median value, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Households receiving cash donations [1]	Total number of households	Amount of Zakat/donation received						Median value of zakat/donations	Total number of households receiving zakat/donations
			less than 3,000	3,000 to less than 5,000	5,000 to less than 10,000	10,000 to less than 20,000	20,000 or more	Not specified		
Punjab	1.5	95,238	79.8	6.2	5.4	3.0	5.6	0.0	10,000	1,462
District										
Bahawalpur	0.8	3,160	(64.6)	(12.1)	(21.9)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(0.0)	8,036	26
B. Nagar	0.5	2,532	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1,361	13
RY Khan	0.8	3,488	(92.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.7)	(3.6)	(0.0)	6,000	27
DG Khan	0.8	1,841	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	31,907	15
Layyah	2.5	1,764	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	12,000	45
M. Garh	0.8	4,300	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2,000	35
Rajanpur	1.5	1,418	(90.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.3)	(0.0)	4,000	21
Faisalabad	1.2	6,805	75.5	11.7	3.3	6.8	2.7	0.0	12,000	85
Chiniot	1.8	1,307	(81.7)	(5.9)	(7.3)	(5.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	7,623	23
Jhang	1.1	2,707	(76.2)	(7.9)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(8.8)	(0.0)	12,000	30
TT Singh	1.2	1,997	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4,503	25
Gujranwala	1.4	4,453	58.5	10.9	7.8	6.5	16.3	0.0	24,249	65
Gujrat	2.6	2,643	79.5	3.2	8.7	2.0	6.6	0.0	9,000	68
Hafizabad	2.0	1,056	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4,000	21
M. Bahaudin	3.4	1,810	(91.7)	(0.0)	(6.1)	(0.7)	(1.6)	(0.0)	20,000	62
Narowal	1.5	1,476	(77.9)	(0.0)	(8.9)	(1.6)	(11.5)	(0.0)	3,380	22
Sialkot	1.6	3,166	67.6	15.6	7.3	3.8	5.7	0.0	10,522	51
Lahore	1.4	7,911	58.5	14.0	13.4	7.9	6.2	0.0	20,000	111
Kasur	0.8	2,555	(76.7)	(12.4)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(9.0)	(0.0)	5,263	19
N. Sahib	2.3	1,329	(78.1)	(11.0)	(6.2)	(4.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	11,694	31
Sheikhupura	1.8	2,304	78.6	3.9	8.1	4.0	5.4	0.0	10,000	41
Multan	2.9	4,186	85.2	1.5	0.0	6.3	7.0	0.0	12,000	122
Khanewal	1.0	2,678	(77.5)	(8.9)	(0.0)	(1.2)	(12.4)	(0.0)	12,000	26
Lodhran	0.4	1,629	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3,736,474	7
Vehari	1.1	2,820	(95.7)	(1.4)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	8,192	32
Punjab	1.5	95,238	79.8	6.2	5.4	3.0	5.6	0.0	10,000	1,462

[1] MICS indicator 11.6
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

Table HC.12: Received zakat/donations

Percent of households that received any zakat/donation during the last year and their median value, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Households receiving cash donations [1]	Total number of households	Amount of Zakat/donation received						Median value of zakat/donations	Total number of households receiving zakat/donations
			less than 3,000	3,000 to less than 5,000	5,000 to less than 10,000	10,000 to less than 20,000	20,000 or more	Not specified		
Punjab	1.5	95,238	79.8	6.2	5.4	3.0	5.6	0.0	10,000	1,462
Sahiwal	0.7	2,473	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10,000	17
Pakpattan	0.9	1,890	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3,000	17
Okara	1.1	4,076	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15,000	45
Rawalpindi	1.1	4,189	80.4	9.5	2.3	4.0	3.8	0.0	10,000	47
Attock	3.0	1,554	89.3	4.1	4.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	4,498	47
Chakwal	2.2	1,470	(83.9)	(0.0)	(7.7)	(2.9)	(5.4)	(0.0)	7,830	32
Jhelum	2.8	1,255	83.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	6.1	0.0	5,000	35
Sargodha	4.4	3,142	82.4	6.9	7.7	1.9	1.1	0.0	10,000	138
Bhakkar	0.5	1,348	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2,000	7
Khushab	3.1	1,206	(93.2)	(4.2)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	6,000	37
Mianwali	1.5	1,302	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10,000	19
Punjab	1.5	95,238	79.8	6.2	5.4	3.0	5.6	0.0	10,000	1,462

[1] MICS indicator 11.6

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

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

Percentage of households receiving pension by source, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Receiving pension [1]	Total number of households	Source of Pension				Number of households receiving pension
			Govt.	EOBI	Other	DK/ Missing	
Punjab	7.3	95,238	93.0	2.7	2.3	2.0	6,971
Area of residence							
Rural	6.7	67,284	94.2	2.5	1.8	1.6	4,477
All Urban	8.9	27,954	90.9	3.0	3.3	2.8	2,493
Major Cities	9.3	14,098	89.8	3.7	3.2	3.3	1,308
Other Urban	8.6	13,856	92.1	2.3	3.4	2.2	1,185
Education of household head							
None/Preschool	2.9	40,911	91.8	2.3	3.8	2.1	1,192
Primary	5.5	16,195	90.9	5.0	2.9	1.2	885
Middle	8.6	11,962	93.5	2.7	2.1	1.7	1,029
Secondary	14.3	16,375	94.2	2.1	1.7	2.1	2,344
Higher	15.7	9,586	92.9	2.7	2.0	2.4	1,505
Missing/DK	7.2	209	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Wealth index quintiles							
Lowest	1.2	20,247	89.9	3.3	4.6	2.2	243
Second	4.5	19,393	94.3	2.1	1.7	2.0	874
Middle	8.9	18,449	96.0	1.9	1.3	0.8	1,636
Fourth	9.7	18,433	92.8	2.7	2.5	2.0	1,787
Highest	13.0	18,716	90.9	3.4	3.0	2.8	2,430
Division							
Bahawalpur	4.2	9,180	93.4	2.4	2.4	1.8	386
D.G.Khan	2.5	9,322	95.3	0.9	3.3	0.5	235
Faisalabad	6.1	12,816	90.0	6.0	1.7	2.3	776
Gujranwala	8.0	14,604	95.6	0.7	2.0	1.6	1,166
Lahore	6.8	14,098	88.7	4.9	3.9	2.6	959
Multan	3.4	11,313	87.2	3.1	4.2	5.5	387
Rawalpindi	23.4	8,467	95.0	1.8	1.5	1.7	1,979
Sahiwal	2.6	8,438	93.5	1.7	0.8	4.0	216
Sargodha	12.4	6,999	93.9	2.7	2.8	0.7	868
Punjab	7.3	95,238	93.0	2.7	2.3	2.0	6,971

[1] MICS indicator 11.9

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

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

Percentage of households receiving pension by source, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Receiving pension [1]	Total number of households	Source of Pension				Number of households receiving pension
			Govt.	EOBI	Other	DK/ Missing	
Punjab	7.3	95,238	93.0	2.7	2.3	2.0	6,971
District							
Bahawalpur	4.3	3,160	98.0	0.0	1.8	0.2	136
B. Nagar	4.8	2,532	91.0	6.2	0.4	2.4	121
RY Khan	3.7	3,488	90.9	1.4	4.9	2.8	129
DG Khan	3.4	1,841	96.7	2.2	0.0	1.1	63
Layyah	3.6	1,764	95.2	1.2	3.6	0.0	63
M. Garh	2.2	4,300	94.2	0.0	5.8	0.0	93
Rajanpur	1.1	1,418	(97.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.0)	15
Faisalabad	6.7	6,805	86.6	9.1	2.1	2.2	454
Chiniot	4.5	1,307	92.1	2.6	5.3	0.0	58
Jhang	5.5	2,707	96.1	0.9	0.0	3.0	150
TT Singh	5.7	1,997	94.3	2.1	0.9	2.6	115
Gujranwala	3.7	4,453	95.7	0.8	2.6	0.9	165
Gujrat	16.9	2,643	95.9	0.6	3.1	0.4	447
Hafizabad	3.2	1,056	(92.6)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(4.5)	34
M. Bahaudin	5.4	1,810	99.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	98
Narowal	14.5	1,476	96.8	0.7	0.2	2.3	215
Sialkot	6.5	3,166	92.5	1.3	1.7	4.5	207
Lahore	9.0	7,911	89.0	4.6	3.6	2.8	709
Kasur	2.5	2,555	87.5	3.8	7.5	1.2	63
N. Sahib	4.9	1,329	93.0	4.9	0.9	1.1	65
Sheikhupura	5.3	2,304	84.8	7.3	5.2	2.7	121
Multan	3.6	4,186	81.6	0.9	8.8	8.7	151
Khanewal	3.8	2,678	87.6	3.8	2.8	5.8	103
Lodhran	2.2	1,629	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36
Vehari	3.5	2,820	90.7	6.9	0.0	2.4	97
Sahiwal	3.7	2,473	95.3	0.3	0.0	4.3	92
Pakpattan	2.8	1,890	95.3	0.0	3.3	1.4	53
Okara	1.8	4,076	89.9	4.8	0.0	5.4	71
Rawalpindi	21.3	4,189	94.5	1.2	1.7	2.7	892
Attock	17.8	1,554	96.6	1.2	0.9	1.3	276
Chakwal	31.6	1,470	95.3	2.1	1.5	1.1	465
Jhelum	27.6	1,255	94.8	3.4	1.6	0.2	346
Sargodha	11.5	3,142	96.1	0.6	2.6	0.7	360
Bhakkar	5.1	1,348	91.0	0.0	6.2	2.9	69
Khushab	18.1	1,206	95.7	0.4	3.6	0.3	218
Mianwali	17.0	1,302	89.3	9.3	1.2	0.2	221
Punjab	7.3	95,238	93.0	2.7	2.3	2.0	6,971

[1] MICS indicator 11.9

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

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

Table HC.14A: Safety nets

Percentage of households benefiting from government social protection schemes, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Received benefits from govt schemes of social protection [1]	Total number of households	Benefits							Number of households getting benefits
			Zakat	Baitulmall	Subsidised food	BISP	Wattan Card	Other	DK / Missing	
Punjab	6.5	95,238	1.5	0.4	1.6	52.4	39.5	3.2	1.4	6,224
Area of residence										
Rural	7.5	67,284	1.1	0.2	1.6	49.3	43.3	3.2	1.3	5,070
All Urban	4.1	27,954	3.2	1.0	1.5	66.3	22.8	3.5	1.7	1,154
Major Cities	3.0	14,098	6.6	0.9	0.7	85.9	0.0	2.8	3.2	420
Other Urban	5.3	13,856	1.3	1.1	2.0	55.1	35.9	3.9	0.9	734
Education of household head										
None/Preschool	8.5	40,911	1.2	0.4	1.9	53.0	38.9	3.3	1.4	3,459
Primary	7.6	16,195	2.1	0.4	0.9	55.4	37.3	3.3	0.7	1,233
Middle	5.6	11,962	1.8	0.3	1.3	54.1	39.0	2.4	1.0	670
Secondary	3.7	16,375	1.2	0.1	1.4	49.9	42.2	3.9	1.3	614
Higher	2.5	9,586	3.6	1.0	2.7	29.4	54.6	3.5	5.2	236
Missing/DK	5.8	209	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Wealth index quintiles										
Lowest	12.1	20,247	1.0	0.2	2.4	38.3	54.2	3.4	0.5	2,454
Second	9.2	19,393	1.3	0.3	1.2	56.9	35.5	2.9	1.8	1,781
Middle	5.7	18,449	1.3	0.6	1.0	63.3	29.6	3.0	1.2	1,043
Fourth	3.6	18,433	2.5	0.6	0.6	68.9	22.2	3.3	1.8	662
Highest	1.5	18,716	5.4	1.0	1.5	67.1	14.1	4.9	6.0	283
Division										
Bahawalpur	5.5	9,180	6.8	0.4	3.3	62.0	22.8	4.2	0.5	501
D.G.Khan	26.7	9,322	0.5	0.1	2.1	11.7	80.9	4.6	0.2	2,485
Faisalabad	4.1	12,816	2.0	0.7	0.0	85.4	4.5	2.0	5.3	521
Gujranwala	2.6	14,604	2.2	0.7	1.5	90.0	0.7	2.3	2.6	381
Lahore	2.7	14,098	1.1	0.7	0.6	92.7	0.1	2.2	2.5	375
Multan	5.3	11,313	1.2	0.5	0.3	93.3	2.3	0.5	2.0	596
Rawalpindi	4.0	8,467	2.2	0.2	0.0	90.1	1.2	1.4	5.0	340
Sahiwal	4.0	8,438	1.8	0.6	0.2	95.9	0.1	1.4	0.0	340
Sargodha	9.8	6,999	0.7	0.9	3.0	49.3	42.3	3.7	0.0	685
Punjab	6.5	95,238	1.5	0.4	1.6	52.4	39.5	3.2	1.4	6,224

[1] MICS indicator 11.7

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

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

Percentage of households benefiting from government social protection schemes, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Received benefits from govt schemes of social protection [1]	Total number of households	Benefits							Number of households getting benefits
			Zakat	Baitulmall	Subsidised food	BISP	Wattan Card	Other	DK / Missing	
Punjab	6.5	95,238	1.5	0.4	1.6	52.4	39.5	3.2	1.4	6,224
District										
Bahawalpur	4.5	3,160	17.8	0.0	0.0	74.6	0.0	7.3	0.3	144
B. Nagar	4.8	2,532	4.7	1.6	0.8	91.6	0.0	0.9	0.4	122
RY Khan	6.7	3,488	1.2	0.0	6.6	39.0	48.6	4.1	0.5	235
DG Khan	7.5	1,841	0.0	0.9	6.3	26.1	64.7	2.1	0.0	139
Layyah	22.5	1,764	1.1	0.0	0.0	46.1	49.5	3.3	0.0	397
M. Garh	32.5	4,300	0.4	0.0	0.5	3.6	94.2	0.9	0.4	1,397
Rajanpur	38.9	1,418	0.2	0.0	6.4	3.6	74.0	15.7	0.1	552
Faisalabad	4.2	6,805	1.1	1.0	0.0	95.7	0.1	0.3	1.9	285
Chiniot	3.1	1,307	11.8	1.8	0.0	84.8	0.0	1.6	0.0	41
Jhang	5.1	2,707	0.9	0.2	0.0	60.7	16.9	6.1	15.2	138
TT Singh	2.9	1,997	2.3	0.0	0.0	94.4	0.0	0.9	2.4	57
Gujranwala	2.6	4,453	2.6	0.0	3.9	88.5	0.0	1.0	3.9	118
Gujrat	4.2	2,643	3.0	0.0	0.0	95.3	0.0	0.3	1.3	110
Hafizabad	2.5	1,056	(2.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(92.9)	(4.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	27
M. Bahaudin	2.8	1,810	(2.0)	(2.3)	(0.4)	(85.4)	(0.0)	(4.8)	(5.1)	51
Narowal	0.8	1,476	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Sialkot	2.0	3,166	0.0	2.6	1.3	84.2	2.4	7.6	1.9	64
Lahore	2.0	7,911	1.6	0.0	1.0	92.6	0.0	3.5	1.2	155
Kasur	5.4	2,555	0.4	0.0	0.0	97.9	0.3	0.3	1.1	138
N. Sahib	2.6	1,329	3.1	0.9	0.0	96.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35
Sheikhupura	2.0	2,304	0.0	5.0	1.6	74.9	0.0	5.3	13.2	46
Multan	10.9	4,186	0.5	0.0	0.4	94.5	2.6	0.1	1.8	458
Khanewal	1.3	2,678	(10.3)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(78.5)	(0.9)	(1.5)	(5.7)	35
Lodhran	0.4	1,629	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Vehari	3.4	2,820	0.5	2.0	0.0	93.9	0.0	1.7	2.0	96
Sahiwal	2.4	2,473	0.0	1.9	0.0	98.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	60
Pakpattan	7.8	1,890	3.4	0.0	0.0	94.2	0.2	2.3	0.0	148
Okara	3.2	4,076	0.8	0.6	0.5	97.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	132
Rawalpindi	3.3	4,189	0.2	0.3	0.0	88.4	0.8	0.5	9.9	138
Attock	4.2	1,554	1.8	0.3	0.0	90.6	4.6	2.8	0.0	65
Chakwal	5.5	1,470	3.7	0.0	0.0	92.7	0.0	0.0	3.7	81
Jhelum	4.5	1,255	5.3	0.0	0.0	90.3	0.0	3.8	0.6	57
Sargodha	7.2	3,142	1.0	0.4	2.1	70.7	24.1	1.6	0.1	225
Bhakkar	8.7	1,348	0.0	1.9	3.4	45.6	35.1	14.1	0.0	117
Khushab	4.3	1,206	5.2	6.0	4.7	65.3	15.0	3.8	0.0	52
Mianwali	22.3	1,302	0.0	0.0	3.3	31.2	64.3	1.1	0.0	290
Punjab	6.5	95,238	1.5	0.4	1.6	52.4	39.5	3.2	1.4	6,224

[1] MICS indicator 11.7
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

Percent distribution of households who are purchasing goods from government utility stores, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Households purchasing goods from utility stores [1]	Total number of households	If yes, what was the routine			Do you feel that government initiative are benefiting the low income groups				Number of households purchasing goods from utility stores
			Regular	Casual	Missing	Yes	No	DK	Missing	
Punjab	14.0	95,238	20.7	78.4	0.9	24.4	60.3	15.1	0.2	13,302
Area of residence										
Rural	10.1	67,284	19.5	79.3	1.2	25.0	59.8	14.9	0.2	6,813
All Urban	23.2	27,954	22.0	77.4	0.6	22.8	61.4	15.5	0.3	6,489
Major Cities	24.2	14,098	22.6	76.8	0.6	21.4	62.5	15.7	0.3	3,410
Other Urban	22.2	13,856	21.2	78.1	0.7	24.2	60.2	15.3	0.3	3,079
Education of household head										
None/Preschool	7.3	40,911	17.3	81.2	1.6	21.3	62.3	16.1	0.2	2,986
Primary	13.0	16,195	17.6	81.6	0.8	24.9	60.2	14.7	0.2	2,097
Middle	16.6	11,962	19.3	79.9	0.8	25.5	59.7	14.7	0.2	1,990
Secondary	21.2	16,375	20.3	79.1	0.6	27.1	57.9	14.8	0.2	3,468
Higher	28.4	9,586	27.9	71.3	0.9	30.5	56.6	12.5	0.4	2,724
Missing/DK	17.5	209	52.7	46.0	1.3	28.3	53.3	17.9	0.4	36
Wealth index quintiles										
Lowest	2.9	20,247	10.6	86.8	2.6	23.3	62.2	14.2	0.3	590
Second	8.2	19,393	15.0	83.6	1.4	24.6	60.4	14.7	0.2	1,599
Middle	13.2	18,449	18.3	81.0	0.7	25.5	58.5	15.8	0.2	2,426
Fourth	18.6	18,433	20.5	78.6	0.9	24.5	59.0	16.3	0.2	3,425
Highest	28.1	18,716	24.7	74.5	0.8	24.1	60.9	14.6	0.3	5,261
Division										
Bahawalpur	11.2	9,180	14.7	84.6	0.7	23.1	64.8	12.0	0.1	1,030
D.G.Khan	7.3	9,322	16.6	82.6	0.8	30.7	63.5	5.6	0.2	679
Faisalabad	12.7	12,816	14.4	84.0	1.5	29.5	53.8	16.5	0.2	1,629
Gujranwala	11.0	14,604	21.5	77.3	1.2	19.5	57.7	22.5	0.3	1,606
Lahore	13.2	14,098	20.1	78.3	1.6	14.2	69.5	15.9	0.4	1,861
Multan	13.2	11,313	17.5	81.2	1.3	27.1	56.7	15.8	0.3	1,488
Rawalpindi	32.2	8,467	28.9	70.7	0.4	22.9	63.1	13.7	0.3	2,725
Sahiwal	7.9	8,438	17.1	82.1	0.8	29.7	59.3	10.7	0.3	663
Sargodha	23.2	6,999	22.9	77.0	0.1	29.9	52.1	18.0	0.1	1,620
Punjab	14.0	95,238	20.7	78.4	0.9	24.4	60.3	15.1	0.2	13,302

[1] MICS indicator 11.8

Table HC.14B: Safety nets

Percent distribution of households who are purchasing goods from government utility stores, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Households purchasing goods from utility stores [1]	Total number of households	If yes, what was the routine			Do you feel that government initiative are benefiting the low income groups				Number of households purchasing goods from utility stores
			Regular	Casual	Missing	Yes	No	DK	Missing	
Punjab	14.0	95,238	20.7	78.4	0.9	24.4	60.3	15.1	0.2	13,302
District										
Bahawalpur	8.9	3,160	12.6	87.1	0.3	21.5	63.2	15.4	0.0	281
B. Nagar	15.8	2,532	17.3	82.1	0.6	39.3	46.9	13.7	0.1	401
RY Khan	10.0	3,488	13.5	85.5	1.0	12.8	79.2	7.8	0.2	349
DG Khan	6.2	1,841	11.1	88.9	0.0	9.8	82.5	7.7	0.0	115
Layyah	17.8	1,764	19.6	79.8	0.7	44.9	48.9	5.7	0.4	315
M. Garh	4.7	4,300	16.0	84.0	0.0	29.7	66.1	4.3	0.0	203
Rajanpur	3.3	1,418	11.9	81.1	7.0	43.3	49.2	7.0	0.5	46
Faisalabad	13.6	6,805	14.7	84.5	0.8	30.9	52.9	16.1	0.2	925
Chiniot	10.2	1,307	12.5	85.9	1.6	24.5	64.7	10.6	0.1	133
Jhang	8.8	2,707	16.0	78.8	5.2	31.9	55.8	12.1	0.2	237
TT Singh	16.7	1,997	13.4	85.7	1.0	24.8	47.1	27.8	0.2	333
Gujranwala	8.2	4,453	15.4	82.0	2.5	23.6	49.6	26.3	0.4	364
Gujrat	21.4	2,643	21.0	78.9	0.1	17.2	66.1	16.5	0.3	565
Hafizabad	5.9	1,056	23.2	75.8	1.1	26.1	56.2	17.6	0.1	63
M. Bahaudin	15.6	1,810	31.2	68.5	0.3	19.8	61.8	18.2	0.2	282
Narowal	3.6	1,476	12.0	83.6	4.4	17.3	53.5	28.9	0.3	52
Sialkot	8.9	3,166	21.8	75.8	2.3	14.3	62.3	23.2	0.2	280
Lahore	19.2	7,911	20.2	78.5	1.3	14.1	71.9	13.7	0.3	1,515
Kasur	2.6	2,555	20.9	76.9	2.2	12.7	76.4	10.5	0.5	67
N. Sahib	6.3	1,329	18.9	77.3	3.8	14.0	60.1	25.4	0.5	83
Sheikhupura	8.5	2,304	19.6	77.9	2.6	16.5	59.3	23.9	0.3	196
Multan	13.5	4,186	15.1	84.2	0.7	26.0	59.4	14.4	0.2	567
Khanewal	17.3	2,678	18.6	79.5	1.9	31.7	42.1	25.8	0.4	464
Lodhran	4.8	1,629	18.6	74.5	6.9	25.8	68.3	5.1	0.8	78
Vehari	13.4	2,820	19.4	80.2	0.4	25.3	60.0	14.6	0.1	379
Sahiwal	10.8	2,473	22.3	76.4	1.3	22.7	65.3	12.0	0.0	267
Pakpattan	5.9	1,890	12.8	86.9	0.3	37.1	52.8	10.0	0.1	112
Okara	7.0	4,076	13.8	85.6	0.6	30.5	58.8	10.1	0.6	284
Rawalpindi	34.5	4,189	29.9	69.5	0.6	23.8	64.9	10.8	0.4	1,446
Attock	19.9	1,554	23.0	76.4	0.6	19.1	65.4	15.2	0.3	310
Chakwal	38.2	1,470	26.8	72.9	0.3	23.8	57.9	18.2	0.0	562
Jhelum	32.5	1,255	32.8	67.2	0.0	23.2	60.0	16.3	0.5	408
Sargodha	22.3	3,142	18.6	81.2	0.2	34.0	45.2	20.8	0.0	700
Bhakkar	13.7	1,348	18.7	81.3	0.0	15.0	75.0	9.9	0.2	185
Khushab	29.4	1,206	26.8	73.2	0.0	31.3	53.6	15.0	0.2	354
Mianwali	29.3	1,302	29.2	70.8	0.0	34.0	43.5	22.5	0.0	381
Punjab	14.0	95,238	20.7	78.4	0.9	24.4	60.3	15.1	0.2	13,302

[1] MICS indicator 11.8

Table HC.15: Possession of Bank Account

Percent distribution of households who are possessing bank accounts, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Possession of Bank account	Number of households possessing bank account	Total number of households
Punjab	25.2	23,993	95,238
Area of residence			
Rural	19.9	13,392	67,284
All Urban	37.9	10,601	27,954
Major Cities	41.4	5,830	14,098
Other Urban	34.4	4,771	13,856
Education of household head			
None/Preschool	10.9	4,462	40,911
Primary	18.4	2,977	16,195
Middle	25.8	3,089	11,962
Secondary	41.6	6,818	16,375
Higher	68.6	6,579	9,586
Missing/DK	32.8	69	209
Wealth index quintiles			
Lowest	3.4	687	20,247
Second	10.0	1,939	19,393
Middle	22.8	4,199	18,449
Fourth	32.7	6,037	18,433
Highest	59.5	11,132	18,716
Division			
Bahawalpur	19.8	1,821	9,180
D.G.Khan	13.5	1,256	9,322
Faisalabad	25.8	3,305	12,816
Gujranwala	28.9	4,223	14,604
Lahore	28.3	3,988	14,098
Multan	22.7	2,563	11,313
Rawalpindi	39.9	3,377	8,467
Sahiwal	17.1	1,446	8,438
Sargodha	28.8	2,014	6,999
Punjab	25.2	23,993	95,238

Percent distribution of households who are possessing bank accounts, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Possession of Bank account	Number of households possessing bank account	Total number of households
Punjab	25.2	23,993	95,238
District			
Bahawalpur	20.6	652	3,160
B. Nagar	18.7	473	2,532
RY Khan	19.9	696	3,488
DG Khan	14.9	273	1,841
Layyah	18.6	328	1,764
M. Garh	12.2	526	4,300
Rajanpur	9.0	128	1,418
Faisalabad	28.6	1,944	6,805
Chiniot	20.6	269	1,307
Jhang	19.8	536	2,707
TT Singh	27.8	556	1,997
Gujranwala	28.5	1,269	4,453
Gujrat	32.5	859	2,643
Hafizabad	19.2	203	1,056
M. Bahaudin	24.1	437	1,810
Narowal	35.4	522	1,476
Sialkot	29.5	934	3,166
Lahore	37.3	2,954	7,911
Kasur	13.1	334	2,555
N. Sahib	16.7	222	1,329
Sheikhupura	20.8	478	2,304
Multan	25.3	1,061	4,186
Khanewal	22.1	592	2,678
Lodhran	15.5	252	1,629
Vehari	23.3	658	2,820
Sahiwal	23.4	580	2,473
Pakpattan	15.6	296	1,890
Okara	14.0	571	4,076
Rawalpindi	44.3	1,855	4,189
Attock	28.0	435	1,554
Chakwal	38.3	563	1,470
Jhelum	41.7	523	1,255
Sargodha	30.5	959	3,142
Bhakkar	20.8	281	1,348
Khushab	27.7	334	1,206
Mianwali	33.8	441	1,302
Punjab	25.2	23,993	95,238

Table HC.16: Type of house

Percent distribution of household population by type of house population live in, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Type of house							Number of household members
	Independent House/ Compound	Apartment/ Flat	Part of a large (sublet) unit	Part of a house or compound	Other (specify)	Missing	Total	
Punjab	76.2	0.4	21.7	0.9	0.3	0.6	100.0	597,462
Area of residence								
Rural	76.6	0.2	21.3	1.1	0.3	0.6	100.0	422,150
All Urban	75.2	0.8	22.7	0.3	0.3	0.6	100.0	175,312
Major Cities	70.3	1.1	27.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	100.0	87,576
Other Urban	80.1	0.5	18.1	0.4	0.2	0.7	100.0	87,736
Education of household head								
None/Preschool	75.0	0.2	22.5	1.1	0.4	0.7	100.0	257,151
Primary	74.8	0.2	23.3	0.9	0.2	0.6	100.0	103,455
Middle	76.4	0.3	21.8	0.8	0.2	0.4	100.0	75,854
Secondary	78.7	0.6	19.7	0.5	0.1	0.4	100.0	102,597
Higher	78.7	0.9	18.9	0.7	0.2	0.7	100.0	57,123
Missing/DK	77.3	1.1	20.1	0.4	0.0	1.1	100.0	1,282
Wealth index quintiles								
Lowest	69.5	0.0	26.9	2.1	0.8	0.7	100.0	119,487
Second	73.5	0.1	24.6	1.1	0.3	0.4	100.0	119,498
Middle	79.1	0.2	19.5	0.6	0.1	0.7	100.0	119,489
Fourth	79.7	0.4	18.8	0.3	0.2	0.6	100.0	119,492
Highest	78.9	1.1	18.8	0.3	0.2	0.6	100.0	119,495
Division								
Bahawalpur	78.7	0.1	17.9	2.6	0.3	0.5	100.0	59,497
D.G.Khan	67.5	0.0	27.1	3.8	0.7	0.8	100.0	60,269
Faisalabad	75.7	0.3	23.3	0.0	0.1	0.5	100.0	82,345
Gujranwala	83.0	0.5	15.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	100.0	95,478
Lahore	71.0	0.7	27.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	100.0	89,802
Multan	76.4	0.0	21.9	0.9	0.3	0.5	100.0	68,849
Rawalpindi	83.0	1.0	14.5	0.3	0.2	1.0	100.0	49,872
Sahiwal	76.1	0.1	22.9	0.1	0.3	0.5	100.0	48,019
Sargodha	73.0	0.2	25.9	0.0	0.3	0.6	100.0	43,331
Punjab	76.2	0.4	21.7	0.9	0.3	0.6	100.0	597,462

Table HC.16: Type of house

Percent distribution of household population by type of house population live in, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Type of house							Number of household members
	Independent House/ Compound	Apartment/ Flat	Part of a large (sublet) unit	Part of a house or compound	Other (specify)	Missing	Total	
Punjab	76.2	0.4	21.7	0.9	0.3	0.6	100.0	597,462
District								
Bahawalpur	73.8	0.0	19.9	6.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	19,377
B. Nagar	84.2	0.0	15.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	16,445
RY Khan	78.8	0.1	17.9	1.6	0.5	1.0	100.0	23,676
DG Khan	57.5	0.1	40.6	0.9	0.4	0.5	100.0	11,316
Layyah	67.9	0.0	31.2	0.2	0.1	0.7	100.0	12,109
M. Garh	73.2	0.0	18.1	7.2	0.7	0.8	100.0	28,227
Rajanpur	61.3	0.0	33.3	1.8	2.0	1.6	100.0	8,617
Faisalabad	76.2	0.4	22.8	0.0	0.1	0.5	100.0	44,235
Chiniot	76.1	0.4	22.6	0.0	0.2	0.7	100.0	8,362
Jhang	69.8	0.1	29.2	0.0	0.3	0.6	100.0	16,901
TT Singh	81.7	0.0	18.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	12,847
Gujranwala	80.8	0.7	17.4	0.1	0.1	1.0	100.0	29,955
Gujrat	79.0	0.2	20.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	100.0	16,540
Hafizabad	77.9	0.5	19.4	0.0	2.0	0.2	100.0	6,534
M. Bahaudin	81.9	0.1	17.4	0.0	0.1	0.4	100.0	11,601
Narowal	93.4	0.1	4.6	1.5	0.1	0.4	100.0	9,934
Sialkot	86.4	1.0	11.5	0.1	0.2	0.8	100.0	20,913
Lahore	65.2	1.2	32.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	100.0	48,565
Kasur	81.2	0.1	18.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	17,398
N. Sahib	74.3	0.1	25.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	8,417
Sheikhupura	76.2	0.3	22.4	0.1	0.3	0.7	100.0	15,422
Multan	69.3	0.0	27.8	2.1	0.3	0.5	100.0	26,463
Khanewal	87.6	0.0	11.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	100.0	16,234
Lodhran	75.0	0.0	24.7	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	9,461
Vehari	77.6	0.0	21.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	100.0	16,691
Sahiwal	79.9	0.3	19.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	100.0	14,279
Pakpattan	78.2	0.2	20.7	0.2	0.2	0.5	100.0	10,789
Okara	72.8	0.0	26.3	0.2	0.1	0.6	100.0	22,952
Rawalpindi	82.6	1.4	14.1	0.1	0.4	1.4	100.0	25,167
Attock	86.6	0.5	11.8	0.2	0.1	0.9	100.0	9,213
Chakwal	80.6	0.0	18.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	7,911
Jhelum	82.1	1.4	14.6	1.5	0.0	0.3	100.0	7,581
Sargodha	69.7	0.2	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	19,549
Bhakkar	71.2	0.0	28.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	8,510
Khushab	78.9	0.1	20.0	0.1	0.1	0.9	100.0	7,289
Mianwali	77.6	0.5	18.8	0.0	1.5	1.5	100.0	7,983
Punjab	76.2	0.4	21.7	0.9	0.3	0.6	100.0	597,462

STATISTICAL TABLES

Table HC.17: Marital status of household members

Percent distribution of household members by Marital status, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Marital Status							Total number of household members
	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Not married	DK	Missing	
Punjab	50.3	4.6	0.4	0.4	43.3	0.0	0.9	444,472
Area of residence								
Rural	51.1	4.6	0.5	0.5	42.3	0.0	0.9	309,785
All Urban	48.5	4.6	0.4	0.3	45.4	0.0	0.9	134,687
Major Cities	49.4	4.4	0.3	0.2	44.8	0.0	0.9	67,726
Other Urban	47.6	4.8	0.4	0.4	46.0	0.0	0.8	66,961
Education of household head								
None/Preschool	49.6	4.8	0.5	0.6	43.5	0.0	1.0	191,285
Primary	50.8	4.3	0.5	0.4	43.1	0.0	0.9	75,853
Middle	50.5	4.4	0.4	0.4	43.5	0.0	0.8	56,179
Secondary	50.5	4.6	0.3	0.3	43.5	0.0	0.8	77,233
Higher	51.9	4.9	0.3	0.3	41.7	0.0	1.0	42,982
Missing/DK	49.9	2.9	0.4	0.6	44.0	0.0	2.1	941
Wealth index quintiles								
Lowest	53.1	4.5	0.6	0.7	40.0	0.0	1.1	82,588
Second	50.1	4.6	0.5	0.6	43.4	0.0	0.8	87,507
Middle	49.6	4.7	0.5	0.4	44.0	0.0	0.9	89,562
Fourth	48.8	4.9	0.4	0.3	44.7	0.0	0.9	91,222
Highest	50.3	4.4	0.3	0.2	44.0	0.0	0.9	93,594
Division								
Bahawalpur	51.2	4.2	0.4	0.5	42.5	0.0	1.2	43,021
D.G.Khan	54.1	3.1	0.2	0.2	41.3	0.0	1.1	41,730
Faisalabad	50.5	5.2	0.6	0.7	42.7	0.0	0.3	61,513
Gujranwala	48.1	4.8	0.4	0.3	45.5	0.0	0.8	72,026
Lahore	50.0	4.4	0.3	0.3	44.1	0.0	0.8	67,817
Multan	50.8	4.2	0.4	0.4	42.6	0.0	1.6	51,158
Rawalpindi	49.5	5.6	0.5	0.3	42.8	0.0	1.1	38,954
Sahiwal	50.6	4.8	0.7	0.6	42.6	0.0	0.8	35,618
Sargodha	49.4	5.0	0.5	0.8	43.7	0.0	0.6	32,635
Punjab	50.3	4.6	0.4	0.4	43.3	0.0	0.9	444,472

Table HC.17: Marital status of household members

Percent distribution of household members by Marital status, MICS Punjab, 2011.

	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Not married	DK	Missing	Total number of household members
Punjab	50.3	4.6	0.4	0.4	43.3	0.0	0.9	444,472
District								
Bahawalpur	50.8	4.5	0.5	0.4	43.3	0.0	0.5	14,248
B. Nagar	50.2	4.5	0.7	0.7	43.0	0.0	0.9	11,971
RY Khan	52.2	3.9	0.3	0.3	41.5	0.0	1.9	16,802
DG Khan	54.7	2.5	0.1	0.1	40.0	0.0	2.5	7,621
Layyah	52.4	3.7	0.2	0.3	43.1	0.0	0.3	8,740
M. Garh	54.9	3.4	0.3	0.2	40.3	0.0	0.9	19,579
Rajanpur	53.1	2.1	0.1	0.2	43.5	0.0	1.1	5,790
Faisalabad	48.8	5.4	0.5	0.5	44.4	0.0	0.4	33,616
Chiniot	51.4	6.1	1.3	1.6	39.4	0.0	0.2	6,179
Jhang	53.9	4.5	0.4	0.7	40.2	0.0	0.2	12,122
TT Singh	51.5	5.2	0.7	0.5	41.9	0.0	0.3	9,596
Gujranwala	47.9	4.3	0.2	0.2	46.5	0.0	0.9	22,529
Gujrat	47.3	6.8	1.1	0.7	43.9	0.0	0.2	12,669
Hafizabad	49.4	3.9	0.3	0.3	44.2	0.0	2.0	4,886
M. Bahaudin	50.0	5.0	0.4	0.2	43.7	0.0	0.8	8,752
Narowal	48.0	4.2	0.3	0.1	46.5	0.0	0.9	7,395
Sialkot	47.8	4.6	0.4	0.2	46.1	0.0	0.9	15,796
Lahore	50.8	4.5	0.2	0.2	43.5	0.0	0.8	37,159
Kasur	49.3	4.2	0.3	0.5	44.6	0.0	1.0	12,762
N. Sahib	48.8	5.1	0.4	0.4	44.8	0.0	0.5	6,317
Sheikhupura	49.1	4.1	0.4	0.3	45.3	0.0	0.7	11,579
Multan	51.3	4.0	0.4	0.4	41.8	0.0	2.2	19,561
Khanewal	49.7	4.1	0.4	0.4	43.6	0.0	1.7	12,105
Lodhran	49.1	3.7	0.3	0.6	43.7	0.0	2.6	7,073
Vehari	51.9	4.6	0.4	0.4	42.4	0.0	0.3	12,419
Sahiwal	49.1	5.0	0.6	0.5	43.9	0.0	0.9	10,838
Pakpattan	51.1	4.9	1.0	1.0	41.7	0.0	0.4	7,919
Okara	51.3	4.7	0.7	0.4	42.1	0.0	0.8	16,861
Rawalpindi	50.2	4.5	0.3	0.2	43.3	0.0	1.5	19,602
Attock	49.7	6.3	0.8	0.2	42.1	0.0	0.9	7,173
Chakwal	48.2	7.4	1.0	0.7	42.1	0.0	0.6	6,239
Jhelum	48.3	6.7	0.6	0.7	43.0	0.0	0.7	5,940
Sargodha	49.4	5.7	0.6	0.9	43.2	0.0	0.3	14,598
Bhakkar	49.7	4.1	0.3	0.4	44.8	0.0	0.8	6,351
Khushab	50.8	5.5	0.6	1.4	40.9	0.0	0.8	5,549
Mianwali	48.1	4.0	0.4	0.5	46.1	0.0	1.0	6,136
Punjab	50.3	4.6	0.4	0.4	43.3	0.0	0.9	444,472

Technical details of sample design

I.   SAMPLE DESIGN FOR THE MICS PUNJAB, 2011

The major features of the sample design are described in this appendix. The primary objective of the sample design for MICS Punjab, 2011 was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at tehsil level, for urban and rural areas. Sample design features included target sample size, sample allocation, sampling frame and listing, choice of domains, sampling stages, stratification, and the calculation of sample weights.

Universe

The universe of this Survey consists of all urban and rural areas of Punjab defined as such by 1998 population census and changes made thereafter by the Provincial Governments. The military restricted areas and cantonment have been excluded from the scope of the survey.

Sampling Frame

A.   Urban Areas

PBS has developed its own sampling frame through Quick Count Record Survey. This frame is an area frame wherein each city/town has been divided into a number of small compact areas called enumeration blocks (EBs).

Each EB consists of an average of 200-250 households, with well-defined boundaries in the prescribed forms and maps thereof with physical features. Each Enumeration block has been divided into low, middle and high-income group, keeping in view the majority of households located in the enumeration block belonging to a particular income class. Similarly each enumeration block has been classified as residential, commercial and industrial in accordance with the predominance of an activity therein. This sampling frame now comprises all urban areas of the Punjab except Military restricted areas. The frame is regularly up-dated after every 5 to 7 years due to rapid growth in cities/towns/urban areas. It was updated last in 1998 and there are 14683 enumeration blocks in all urban areas of Punjab.

B.   Rural Areas

The sampling frame for rural domain consists of list of villages/mouzas/dehs prepared by Population Census. A village/mouza/deh is the smallest revenue estate identified by its name, had-bast number, cadastral map, name of Tehsil, District & Province in which it is located. The rural sampling frame comprising 25846 villages/Mouzas/Dehs has been used for drawing the sample for Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey.

STRATIFICATION PLAN

A.   Urban Domain

There are eight major cities in the Punjab province as shown below:-

City	Approximate Population
1. Lahore	5,000,000
2. Faisalabad	2,000,000
3. Rawalpindi	1,500,000
4. Gujranwala	1,210,000
5. Multan	1,180,000
6. Sargodha	455,000
7. Sialkot	417,000
8. Bahawalpur	404,000

All the major cities were further subdivided into towns except Sargodha, Sialkot and Bahawalpur. Each of these towns/tehsils constitutes a separate stratum. The smallest domain of estimation is tehsil/town.

B.   Rural Domain

In the rural domain, each administrative tehsil and some towns in big cities in Punjab Province constituted separate and an independent stratum. The sample selection has been undertaken separately within each rural part of corresponding tehsils/towns.

Sample size and its Allocation:

Keeping in view of the variability for the characteristics for which estimates are to be prepared, requirements of provincial government in terms of logistic cost, population distribution and main objectives of the survey, a sample of 102048 households has been considered appropriate to provide reliable estimates of population parameters within acceptable reliability limits. This sample size is capable to yield estimates of literacy related variable at 95% of confidence level at 5% margin of error. Meanwhile, for other variables like child mortality, net primary school attendance, contraceptive prevalence and use of improved water and sanitation etc. Coefficient of variation (CV) will be expected about 8%. The entire sample of households, i.e., Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs) is drawn from 7249 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) out of which 3488 are urban and 3761 are rural. The sample households have been allocated to 150 domains i.e., tehsils/towns in proportion to their population according to the 1998 population census with adjustment. The distribution of sample (PSUs & SSUs) in 150 tehsil/towns is given in the table below:

NUMBER OF SAMPLE EBs AND VILLAGES FOR MICS PUNJAB, 2011

SR. NO.	DIVISION/ DISTRICT/ Tehsil	NO. OF SAMPLE AREAS (PSU)				NO. OF HOUSE HOLDS (SSU)			
		MAJOR CITY	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	MAJOR CITY	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
	TOTAL	837	2651	3762	7250	10044	31812	60192	102048
	1-Bahawalpur	**24**	**323**	**442**	**789**	**288**	**3876**	**7072**	**11236**
D	**Bahawalnagar**	-	**98**	**117**	**215**	-	**1176**	**1872**	**3048**
1	Bahawalnagar	-	24	27	51	-	288	432	720
2	Haroonabad	-	18	20	38	-	216	320	536
3	Minchinabad	-	18	21	39	-	216	336	552
4	Chishtian	-	23	26	49	-	276	416	692
5	Fort Abbas	-	15	23	38	-	180	368	548
D	**Bahawalpur**	**24**	**101**	**168**	**293**	**288**	**1212**	**2688**	**4188**
6	Bahawalpur City	24	-	21	45	288	-	336	624
7	Bahawalpur Sadar	-	17	20	37	-	204	320	524
8	Hasil Pur	-	18	21	39	-	216	336	552
9	Khair Pur Tamewali	-	17	20	37	-	204	320	524
10	Yazman	-	19	53	72	-	228	848	1076
11	Ahmed Pue East	-	30	33	63	-	360	528	888
D	**Rahim Yar Khan**	-	**124**	**157**	**281**	-	**1488**	**2512**	**4000**
12	Rahim Yar Khan	-	37	39	76	-	444	624	1068
13	Khan Pur	-	32	34	66	-	384	544	928
14	Sadiqabad	-	35	38	73	-	420	608	1028
15	Liaqat Pur	-	20	46	66	-	240	736	976
	2-D.G Khan	-	**248**	**368**	**616**	-	-	**5888**	**8864**
D	**D.G.Khan**	-	**54**	**72**	**126**	-	**648**	**1152**	**1800**
16	Dera Ghazi Khan	-	34	51	85	-	408	816	1224
17	Tounsa	-	20	21	41	-	240	336	576
D	**Layyah**	-	**44**	**94**	**138**	-	**528**	**1504**	**2032**
18	Layyah	-	26	32	58	-	312	512	824
19	Karore Lal Esan	-	18	27	45	-	216	432	648
20	Choubara	-	0	35	35	-	-	560	560
D	**Muzaffargarh**	-	**102**	**121**	**223**	-	**1224**	**1936**	**3160**
21	Muzaffargarh	-	36	40	76	-	432	640	1072
22	Kot Adu	-	30	35	65	-	360	560	920
23	Ali Pur	-	15	24	39	-	180	384	564
24	Jatoi	-	21	22	43	-	252	352	604
D	**Rajanpur**	-	**48**	**81**	**129**	-	**576**	**1296**	**1872**
25	Rajanpur	-	20	28	48	-	240	448	688
26	Jampur	-	23	27	50	-	276	432	708
27	Rojhan	-	5	26	31	-	60	416	476
	3-Faisalabad	**145**	**317**	**470**	**932**	**1740**	**3804**	**7520**	**13064**
D	**Faisalabad**	**145**	**118**	**199**	**462**	**1740**	**1416**	**3184**	**6340**
28	Chak Jhumra Town	-	23	20	43	-	276	320	596
29	Jaranwala Town	-	39	35	74	-	468	560	1028

SR. NO.	DIVISION/ DISTRICT/ Tehsil	NO. OF SAMPLE AREAS (PSU)				NO. OF HOUSE HOLDS (SSU)			
		MAJOR CITY	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	MAJOR CITY	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
	TOTAL	837	2651	3762	7250	10044	31812	60192	102048
30	Jinnah Town	34	-	18	52	408	-	288	696
31	Lyallpur Town	34	-	24	58	408	-	384	792
32	Madina Town	37	-	18	55	444	-	288	732
33	Iqbal Town	40	-	25	65	480	-	400	880
34	Sumundari Town	-	30	29	59	-	360	464	824
35	Tandlianwala Town	-	26	30	56	-	312	480	792
D	**Jhang**	-	**73**	**128**	**201**	-	**876**	**2048**	**2924**
36	Jhang	-	33	47	80	-	396	752	1148
37	18 Hazari	-	-	39	39	-	-	624	624
38	Ahmed Pur Sial	-	18	20	38	-	216	320	536
39	Shorekot	-	22	22	44	-	264	352	616
D	**Chinot**	-	**52**	**65**	**117**	-	**624**	**1040**	**1664**
40	Chinot	-	23	23	46	-	276	368	644
41	Bhawana	-	11	21	32	-	132	336	468
42	Lalian	-	18	21	39	-	216	336	552
D	**Toba Tek Singh**	-	**74**	**78**	**152**	-	**888**	**1248**	**2136**
43	Toba Tek Singh	-	26	28	54	-	312	448	760
44	Gojra	-	24	24	48	-	288	384	672
45	Kamalia	-	24	26	50	-	288	416	704
	4-Gujranwala	**104**	**432**	**613**	**1149**	**1248**	**5184**	**9808**	**16240**
D	**Gujranwala**	**71**	**108**	**166**	**345**	**852**	**1296**	**2656**	**4804**
46	Aroop Town	24	-	22	46	288	-	352	640
47	Kamoki Town	-	20	21	41	-	240	336	576
48	Khiali Shah Pur Town	27	-	25	52	324	-	400	724
49	Nandipur Town	20	-	20	40	240	-	320	560
50	Nowshehra Virkan Town	-	20	23	43	-	240	368	608
51	Qila Dedar Singh Town	-	38	23	61	-	456	368	824
52	Wazirabad Town	-	30	32	62	-	360	512	872
D	**Gujrat**	-	**81**	**99**	**180**	-	**972**	**1584**	**2556**
53	Gujrat	-	34	42	76	-	408	672	1080
54	Kharian	-	30	37	67	-	360	592	952
55	Sarai Alamgir	-	17	20	37	-	204	320	524
D	**Hafizabad**	-	**44**	**46**	**90**	-	**528**	**736**	**1264**
56	Hafizabad	-	26	26	52	-	312	416	728
57	Pindi Bhattian	-	18	20	38	-	216	320	536
D	**Mandi Bahauddin**	-	**57**	**67**	**124**	-	**684**	**1072**	**1756**
58	Mandi Bahauddin	-	22	24	46	-	264	384	648
59	Phalia	-	19	22	41	-	228	352	580

SR. NO.	DIVISION/ DISTRICT/ Tehsil	NO. OF SAMPLE AREAS (PSU)				NO. OF HOUSE HOLDS (SSU)			
		MAJOR CITY	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	MAJOR CITY	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
	TOTAL	837	2651	3762	7250	10044	31812	60192	102048
60	Malikwal	-	16	21	37	-	192	336	528
D	**Narowal**	-	68	100	168	-	816	1600	2416
61	Narowal	-	27	31	58	-	324	496	820
62	Zafarwal	-	14	21	35	-	168	336	504
63	Shakar Garh	-	27	48	75	-	324	768	1092
D	**Sialkot**	33	74	135	242	396	888	2160	3444
64	Sialkot	33	-	43	76	396	-	688	1084
65	Sambrial	-	17	21	38	-	204	336	540
66	Daska	-	31	31	62	-	372	496	868
67	Pasroor	-	26	40	66	-	312	640	952
Lahore		345	295	405	1045	4140	3540	6480	14160
D	**Kasur**	-	105	115	220	-	1260	1840	3100
68	Kasur	-	36	36	72	-	432	576	1008
69	Kot Radha Kishan	-	17	21	38	-	204	336	540
70	Pattoki	-	27	30	57	-	324	480	804
71	Chunian	-	25	28	53	-	300	448	748
D	**Lahore**	345	-	84	429	4140	-	1344	5484
72	Aziz Bhatti Town	28	-	16	44	336	-	256	592
73	Data Gunj Buksh Town	44	-	-	44	528	-	-	528
74	Gulberg Town	36	-	-	36	432	-	-	432
75	Iqbal Town	38	-	22	60	456	-	352	808
76	Nishtar Town	34	-	26	60	408	-	416	824
77	Ravi Town	33	-	-	33	396	-	-	396
78	Samman Abad Town	35	-	-	35	420	-	-	420
79	Shalimar Town	39	-	-	39	468	-	-	468
80	Wagha Town	20	-	20	40	240	-	320	560
81	Cantonment	38	-	-	38	456	-	-	456
D	**Sheikhupura**	-	109	114	223	-	1308	1824	3132
82	Sheikhupura	-	33	31	64	-	396	496	892
83	Ferozwala	-	36	30	66	-	432	480	912
84	Muridke	-	19	32	51	-	228	512	740
85	Sharqpur Sharif	-	21	21	42	-	252	336	588
D	**Nankana Sahib**	-	81	92	173	-	972	1472	2444
86	Nankana Sahib	-	29	38	67	-	348	608	956
87	Safdarabad	-	16	18	34	-	192	288	480
88	Sangla Hill	-	18	17	35	-	216	272	488
89	Shahkot	-	18	19	37	-	216	304	520
Sahiwal		-	-	237	442	-	-	3792	6252
D	**Okara**	-	85	100	185	-	1020	1600	2620
90	Okara	-	34	35	69	-	408	560	968
91	Depalpur	-	34	45	79	-	408	720	1128

SR. NO.	DIVISION/ DISTRICT/ Tehsil	NO. OF SAMPLE AREAS (PSU)				NO. OF HOUSE HOLDS (SSU)			
		MAJOR CITY	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	MAJOR CITY	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
	TOTAL	837	2651	3762	7250	10044	31812	60192	102048
92	Renala Khurd	-	17	20	37	-	204	320	524
D	**Pakpattan**	-	58	66	124	-	696	1056	1752
93	Pakpattan	-	30	36	66	-	360	576	936
94	Arif Wala	-	28	30	58	-	336	480	816
D	**Sahiwal**	-	62	71	133	-	744	1136	1880
95	Sahiwal	-	33	37	70	-	396	592	988
96	Chichawatni	-	29	34	63	-	348	544	892
Multan		130	286	388	804	1560	3432	6208	11200
D	**Khanewal**	-	99	108	207	-	1188	1728	2916
97	Khanewal	-	26	27	53	-	312	432	744
98	Mian Channu	-	28	31	59	-	336	496	832
99	Kabirwala	-	30	32	62	-	360	512	872
100	Jahanian	-	15	18	33	-	180	288	468
D	**Lodhran**	-	59	64	123	-	708	1024	1732
101	Lodhran	-	23	24	47	-	276	384	660
102	Dunya Pur	-	15	20	35	-	180	320	500
103	Karore Pacca	-	21	20	41	-	252	320	572
D	**Multan**	130	42	121	293	1560	504	1936	4000
104	Bosan Town	24	-	24	48	288	-	384	672
105	Mumtazabad Town	37	-	23	60	444	-	368	812
106	Shahrukan-E-Alam Town	36	-	18	54	432	-	288	720
107	Sher Shah Town	33	-	19	52	396	-	304	700
108	Shuja Abad Town	-	21	18	39	-	252	288	540
109	Jalalpur Pirwala Town	-	21	19	40	-	252	304	556
D	**Vehari**	-	86	95	181	-	1032	1520	2552
110	Vehari	-	28	30	58	-	336	480	816
111	Mailsi	-	28	35	63	-	336	560	896
112	Burewala	-	30	30	60	-	360	480	840
Rawalpindi		49	311	481	841	588	3732	7696	12016
D	**Attock**	-	107	99	206	-	1284	1584	2868
113	Attock	-	18	16	34	-	216	256	472
114	Fateh Jang	-	20	20	40	-	240	320	560
115	Jand	-	15	17	32	-	180	272	452
116	Pindi Gheb	-	18	18	36	-	216	288	504
117	Hasalabdal	-	18	13	31	-	216	208	424
118	Hazro	-	18	15	33	-	216	240	456
D	**Chakwal**	-	51	100	151	-	612	1600	2212
119	Chakwal	-	22	30	52	-	264	480	744
120	Talang Gang	-	16	20	36	-	192	320	512
121	Chowa Saidan Shah	-	13	19	32	-	156	304	460

SR. NO.	DIVISION/ DISTRICT/ Tehsil	NO. OF SAMPLE AREAS (PSU)				NO. OF HOUSE HOLDS (SSU)			
		MAJOR CITY	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	MAJOR CITY	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
	TOTAL	837	2651	3762	7250	10044	31812	60192	102048
122	Kallar Kahar	-	-	31	31	-	-	496	496
D	**Jhelum**	-	62	91	153	-	744	1456	2200
123	Jhelum	-	25	23	48	-	300	368	668
124	Pind Dadan Khan	-	14	22	36	-	168	352	520
125	Sohawa	-	9	24	33	-	108	384	492
126	Dina	-	14	22	36	-	168	352	520
D	**Rawalpindi**	49	91	191	331	588	1092	3056	4736
127	Gujar Khan Town	-	26	37	63	-	312	592	904
128	Khauta Town	-	17	19	36	-	204	304	508
129	Murree Town	-	15	17	32	-	180	272	452
130	Rawal Town	49	-	-	49	588	-	-	588
131	Potohar Town	-	-	34	34	-	-	544	544
132	Kotli Satain Town	-	-	33	33	-	-	528	528
133	Kallar Sayaddan Town	-	-	34	34	-	-	544	544
134	Taixla Town	-	33	17	50	-	396	272	668
Sargodha		40	234	358	632	480	2808	5728	9016
D	**Bhakkar**	-	55	91	146	-	660	1456	2116
135	Bhakkar	-	18	27	45	-	216	432	648
136	Mankera	-	7	24	31	-	84	384	468
137	Kalurkot	-	15	20	35	-	180	320	500
138	Darya Khan	-	15	20	35	-	180	320	500
D	**Khushab**	-	46	70	116	-	552	1120	1672
139	Khushab	-	28	28	56	-	336	448	784
140	Noor Pur	-	9	21	30	-	108	336	444
141	Quaid Abad	-	9	21	30	-	108	336	444
D	**Mianwali**	-	47	60	107	-	564	960	1524
142	Mianwali	-	18	25	43	-	216	400	616
143	Essa Khel	-	14	17	31	-	168	272	440
144	Piplan	-	15	18	33	-	180	288	468
D	**Sargodha**	40	86	137	263	480	1032	2192	3704
145	Sargodha	40	0	34	74	480	-	544	1024
146	Silanwali	-	14	18	32	-	168	288	456
147	Bhalwal	-	25	26	51	-	300	416	716
148	Shahpur	-	15	18	33	-	180	288	468
149	Sahiwal	-	15	21	36	-	180	336	516
150	Kot Moman	-	17	20	37	-	204	320	524
	Total	837	2651	3762	7250	10044	31812	60192	102048

Sample Design

A two-stage stratified sample design has been adopted for this survey.

Selection of Primary Sampling Units

Enumeration blocks demarcated as part of urban sampling frame in urban domain, mouzas/dehs/villages whose lists were prepared by Population Census Organization at the time of 1998 Population Census have been taken as PSUs. Sample PSUs from each stratum/sub-stratum have been selected with probability proportionate to size. The numbers of households and population have been considered as measure of size pertaining to urban and rural domain respectively.

Selection of Secondary Sampling Units

Based on actual listing undertaking in respect of each sample PSU by the Field Staff 16 and 12 households have been selected from rural and urban sample areas respectively adopting systematic sampling technique with a random start. Households have been considered as secondary sampling units for urban while population has been taken as measure of size in respect to rural areas.

Procedure to Select Housing Units

Whatever the distribution of sample Enumeration Blocks (EBs) in the different substrata might be, the selection of Housing Units (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 MICS Punjab, 2007-08) 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:

$$[A_{hi} + (j-1) * I_{hi}] + 1$$

$$\text{for } j = 1,..., m_{hi}$$

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

I_{hi} = 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.

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

A_{hi} = a random number between 0 and I_{hi}, including 0 but excluding I_{hi}

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

II   ESTIMATION PROCEDURE ADOPTED FOR MICS PUNJAB, 2011

Probabilities of Selection and Sampling Weights

In order to expand the data from the MICS Punjab, 2011 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 the 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:

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

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:

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

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:

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

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 stratum.

(i): ESTIMATION FORMULAE FOR TOTALS AND THEIR VARIANCES

NOTATIONS

N_h : Total number of PSUs in the hth stratum of a province.

n_h : Total number of sample PSUs in the hth stratum of a province.

M_{hi} : Total number of SSUs in the ith sample PSU of hth stratum of a province.

m_{hi} : Number of sample SSUs in the ith sample PSU of hth stratum of a province.

P_{hi} : Assigned probability of selection of ith PSU of the hth stratum of a province.

y_{hij} : Value of any characteristic y of jth SSU within ith PSU of hth stratum of a province.

x_{hij} : Value of any characteristic x of jth SSU within ithPSU of hth stratum of a province with whose respect proportion is required.

$$N = \sum_{h=1}^{L} N_h$$

$$n = \sum_{h=1}^{L} n_h$$

$$\hat{Y}_h = \frac{1}{n_h} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\hat{Y}_{hi}}{p_{hi}}$$

$$\hat{Y}_h = \frac{1}{n_h} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{1}{p_{hi}} \frac{M_{hi}}{m_{hi}} \sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} y_{hij}$$

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_{h=1}^{L} \hat{Y}_h = \sum_{h=1}^{L} \frac{1}{n_h} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\hat{Y}_{hi}}{p_{hi}}$$

$$\hat{X}_h = \frac{1}{n_h} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\hat{X}_{hi}}{P_{hi}} = \frac{1}{n_h} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{1}{P_{hi}} \frac{M_{hi}}{m_{hi}} \sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} x_{hij}$$

$$\hat{X} = \sum_{h=1}^{L} \hat{X}_h = \sum_{h=1}^{L} \frac{1}{n_h} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\hat{X}_{hi}}{p_{hi}}$$

$$\hat{R} = \frac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{X}}$$

OR

$$v(\hat{y}_h) = \frac{1}{n_h} s^2{}_{ht} = \frac{1}{n_h(n_h-1)} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\hat{Y}^2{}_{hi}}{P^2{}_{hi}} - \frac{(\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\hat{y}_{hi}}{P_{hi}})^2}{n_h} \right)$$

For X, another variable of interest, we have

$$v(\hat{Y}) = \sum_{h=1}^{L} \frac{1}{n_h} s^2{}_{ht} = \sum_{h=1}^{L} \frac{1}{n_h(n_h-1)} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\hat{Y}^2{}_{hi}}{P^2{}_{hi}} - \frac{(\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\hat{y}_{hi}}{P_{hi}})^2}{n_h} \right)$$

(ii): FORMULA FOR RATIO ESTIMATES

$$r = \frac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{X}}$$

where Y^ and X^ can be estimated by equations under item (i) given above.

$$Rel\ V(r) = \frac{1}{\hat{X}^2} \sum_{h=1}^{L} \frac{1}{n_h} s^2{}_{hb} + \frac{1}{\hat{x}^2} \sum_{h=1}^{L} \frac{1}{n_h} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{M^2{}_{hi}}{p^2{}_{hi} m_{hi}} \frac{(M_{hi} - m_{hi})}{M_{hi}} s^2{}_{hw}$$

The sample of respondents selected in the Punjab Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey is only one of the samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between the estimates from all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly, but can be estimated statistically from the survey data.

The following sampling error measures are presented in this appendix for each of the selected indicators:

Standard error (*se*): 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 of the estimate. The Taylor linearization 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, and is a measure of the relative sampling error.

Design effect (*deff*) is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling. The square root of the design effect (*deft*) is used to show the efficiency of the sample design in relation to the precision. A *deft* value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a *deft* value above 1.0 indicates an increase in the standard error due to the use of a more complex sample design.

Confidence limits are calculated to show the interval within which the true value for the population can be reasonably assumed to fall, with a specified level of confidence. For any given statistic calculated from the survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error ($r + 2.se$ or $r - 2.se$) of the statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

For the calculation of sampling errors from MICS data, SPSS Version 18 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 provincial level. Only one of the selected indicators is based on households, 4 are based on household members, 14 are based on women and 14 are based on children under 5. 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.3 shows the calculated sampling errors for Punjab overall.

List of indicators selected for sampling error calculations, and base populations (denominators) for each indicator

MICS4 Indicator		Base Population
HOUSEHOLD		
2.16	Iodized salt consumption	All households
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS		
4.1	Use of improved drinking water sources	All household members
4.3	Use of improved sanitation facilities	All household members
7.5	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Children of secondary school age
8.2	Child labour	Children age 5–14 years
WOMEN		
-	Pregnant women	Women age 15–49 years
5.2	Early childbearing	Women age 20–24 years
5.3	Contraceptive prevalence	Women age 15–49 years who are currently married
5.4	Unmet need	Women age 15–49 years who are currently married
5.5a	Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	Women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.5b	Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	Women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.7	Skilled attendant at delivery	Women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.8	Institutional deliveries	Women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.9	Caesarean section	Women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
7.1	Literacy rate among young women	Women age 15–24 years
8.7	Marriage before age 18	Women age 20–49 years
9.2	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (ever married)	Women age 15–24 years
9.3	Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV (ever married)	Women age 15–49 years
9.4	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV (ever married)	Women age 15–49 years who have heard of HIV
UNDER-5s		
2.1a	Underweight prevalence	Children under age 5
2.2a	Stunting prevalence	Children under age 5
2.3a	Wasting prevalence	Children under age 5
2.6	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	Total number of infants under 6 months of age
2.14	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	Children age 0–23 months
-	Tuberculosis immunization coverage	Children age 0–23 months
-	Received polio immunization	Children age 0–23 months
-	Received DPT immunization	Children age 0–23 months
-	Received measles immunization	Children age 0–23 months
-	Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	Children under age 5
-	Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	Children under age 5
3.8	Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	Children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks
3.10	Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	Children under age 5 with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks
8.1	Birth registration	Children under age 5

Table 5E.3: Sampling errors: Rural

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, MICS Punjab, 2011

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits r - 2se	Confidence limits r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	2.16	0.3072	0.0030	0.010	2.447	1.564	66861	56507	0.301	0.313
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.9645	0.0019	0.002	5.876	2.424	422150	56863	0.961	0.968
Use of improved sanitation facilities	4.3	0.6368	0.0054	0.009	7.279	2.698	422150	56863	0.626	0.648
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.3513	0.0041	0.012	3.203	1.790	50005	42390	0.343	0.360
Child labour	8.2	0.1298	0.0028	0.022	6.349	2.520	108876	91414	0.124	0.135
WOMEN										
Pregnant women	-	0.0764	0.0013	0.017	1.939	1.393	95172	80159	0.074	0.079
Early childbearing	5.2	0.1491	0.0051	0.034	1.405	1.185	8351	6757	0.139	0.159
Contraceptive prevalence	5.3	0.3202	0.0035	0.011	2.736	1.654	57568	47702	0.313	0.327
Unmet need	5.4	0.1742	0.0024	0.014	1.963	1.401	57568	47702	0.169	0.179
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0.6960	0.0054	0.008	2.173	1.474	19296	15871	0.685	0.707
Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0.3216	0.0048	0.015	1.688	1.299	19296	15871	0.312	0.331
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.5231	0.0057	0.011	2.083	1.443	19296	15871	0.512	0.535
Institutional deliveries	5.8	0.4687	0.0058	0.012	2.160	1.470	19296	15871	0.457	0.480
Caesarean section	5.9	0.1490	0.0040	0.027	2.019	1.421	19296	15871	0.141	0.157
Literacy rate among young women	7.1	0.5796	0.0058	0.010	4.688	2.165	40630	34517	0.568	0.591
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.2474	0.0026	0.010	2.195	1.481	73249	61348	0.242	0.253
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (ever married)	9.2	0.0282	0.0018	0.065	1.039	1.019	10617	8511	0.025	0.032
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV (ever married)	9.3	0.0988	0.0022	0.022	2.672	1.635	60370	50057	0.094	0.103
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV (ever married)	9.4	0.4077	0.0056	0.014	1.290	1.136	10987	9879	0.396	0.419
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0.3497	0.0037	0.011	2.365	1.538	45142	39056	0.342	0.357
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0.3876	0.0034	0.009	1.851	1.361	44543	38572	0.381	0.394
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0.1604	0.0029	0.018	2.474	1.573	45777	39404	0.155	0.166
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	0.2235	0.0069	0.031	1.144	1.069	4831	4140	0.210	0.237
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.3518	0.0046	0.013	1.536	1.239	19050	16381	0.343	0.361
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	-	0.7310	0.0060	0.008	1.446	1.202	9012	7842	0.719	0.743
Received polio immunization	-	0.7092	0.0065	0.009	1.599	1.264	8900	7757	0.696	0.722
Received DPT immunization	-	0.5212	0.0064	0.012	1.282	1.132	8855	7699	0.508	0.534
Received measles immunization	-	0.6277	0.0062	0.010	1.272	1.128	8937	7782	0.615	0.640
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.1697	0.0029	0.017	2.415	1.554	48352	41517	0.164	0.175
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0327	0.0012	0.038	2.040	1.428	48352	41517	0.030	0.035
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	0.2892	0.0080	0.028	2.128	1.459	8207	6910	0.273	0.305
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	0.8245	0.0091	0.011	0.799	0.894	1582	1391	0.806	0.843
Birth registration	8.1	0.7405	0.0048	0.007	5.078	2.253	48352	41517	0.731	0.750

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: All Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, MICS Punjab, 2011

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits r − 2se	Confidence limits r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	2.16	0.4079	0.0039	0.009	2.355	1.534	27614	38023	0.400	0.416
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.8834	0.0032	0.004	3.847	1.961	175312	38375	0.877	0.890
Use of improved sanitation facilities	4.3	0.9244	0.0025	0.003	3.503	1.872	175312	38375	0.919	0.929
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.5295	0.0047	0.009	2.471	1.572	19914	27939	0.520	0.539
Child labour	8.2	0.0544	0.0019	0.034	3.835	1.958	39873	56124	0.051	0.058
WOMEN										
Pregnant women	-	0.0564	0.0014	0.025	2.144	1.464	42766	57779	0.054	0.059
Early childbearing	5.2	0.1074	0.0057	0.053	1.368	1.170	3050	3997	0.096	0.119
Contraceptive prevalence	5.3	0.4289	0.0039	0.009	1.950	1.396	23937	31976	0.421	0.437
Unmet need	5.4	0.1565	0.0029	0.019	2.051	1.432	23937	31976	0.151	0.162
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0.8652	0.0043	0.005	1.486	1.219	7190	9535	0.857	0.874
Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0.6273	0.0070	0.011	1.973	1.405	7190	9535	0.613	0.641
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.7519	0.0061	0.008	1.894	1.376	7190	9535	0.740	0.764
Institutional deliveries	5.8	0.7115	0.0062	0.009	1.760	1.327	7190	9535	0.699	0.724
Caesarean section	5.9	0.2490	0.0064	0.026	2.087	1.445	7190	9535	0.236	0.262
Literacy rate among young women	7.1	0.8373	0.0041	0.005	3.159	1.777	18476	25153	0.829	0.846
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.1790	0.0024	0.013	1.708	1.307	33171	44470	0.174	0.184
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (ever married)	9.2	0.0722	0.0040	0.056	1.152	1.074	3564	4749	0.064	0.080
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV (ever married)	9.3	0.2468	0.0035	0.014	2.246	1.499	25132	33682	0.240	0.254
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV (ever married)	9.4	0.3694	0.0059	0.016	2.220	1.490	11899	14729	0.358	0.381
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0.2640	0.0041	0.016	2.086	1.444	17542	24027	0.256	0.272
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0.2887	0.0043	0.015	2.133	1.461	17372	23827	0.280	0.297
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0.1483	0.0034	0.023	2.219	1.490	17473	23972	0.141	0.155
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	0.2197	0.0070	0.032	0.672	0.820	1729	2336	0.206	0.234
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.3479	0.0062	0.018	1.700	1.304	7316	9898	0.335	0.360
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	-	0.7590	0.0070	0.009	1.308	1.144	3552	4862	0.745	0.773
Received polio immunization	-	0.6840	0.0083	0.012	1.531	1.238	3518	4820	0.667	0.701
Received DPT immunization	-	0.6294	0.0081	0.013	1.335	1.155	3499	4759	0.613	0.646
Received measles immunization	-	0.6870	0.0074	0.011	1.229	1.109	3538	4841	0.672	0.702
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.1386	0.0035	0.025	2.622	1.619	18314	25149	0.132	0.146
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0235	0.0014	0.058	2.066	1.438	18314	25149	0.021	0.026
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	0.3426	0.0089	0.026	1.217	1.103	2538	3444	0.325	0.360
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	0.8285	0.0116	0.014	0.602	0.776	431	641	0.805	0.852
Birth registration	8.1	0.8517	0.0040	0.005	3.134	1.770	18314	25149	0.844	0.860

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Major Cities

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, MICS Punjab, 2011

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits r - 2se	Confidence limits r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	2.16	0.4268	0.0067	0.016	1.656	1.287	13880	8925	0.413	0.440
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.8547	0.0059	0.007	2.491	1.578	87576	9032	0.843	0.866
Use of improved sanitation facilities	4.3	0.9521	0.0040	0.004	3.120	1.766	87576	9032	0.944	0.960
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.5541	0.0082	0.015	1.701	1.304	9660	6203	0.538	0.571
Child labour	8.2	0.0502	0.0033	0.066	2.815	1.678	19101	12191	0.044	0.057
WOMEN										
Pregnant women	-	0.0564	0.0025	0.044	1.516	1.231	21435	13406	0.051	0.061
Early childbearing	5.2	0.1020	0.0098	0.096	1.017	1.009	1572	980	0.083	0.122
Contraceptive prevalence	5.3	0.4552	0.0066	0.015	1.321	1.149	12118	7496	0.442	0.468
Unmet need	5.4	0.1597	0.0051	0.032	1.436	1.198	12118	7496	0.150	0.170
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0.9068	0.0066	0.007	1.153	1.074	3636	2256	0.894	0.920
Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0.7298	0.0116	0.016	1.540	1.241	3636	2256	0.707	0.753
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.8324	0.0097	0.012	1.511	1.229	3636	2256	0.813	0.852
Institutional deliveries	5.8	0.8074	0.0096	0.012	1.323	1.150	3636	2256	0.788	0.826
Caesarean section	5.9	0.2784	0.0112	0.040	1.416	1.190	3636	2256	0.256	0.301
Literacy rate among young women	7.1	0.8633	0.0069	0.008	2.309	1.520	9171	5798	0.850	0.877
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.1683	0.0039	0.023	1.112	1.054	16826	10476	0.161	0.176
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (ever married)	9.2	0.0738	0.0071	0.096	0.812	0.901	1788	1116	0.060	0.088
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (ever married)	9.3	0.2761	0.0060	0.022	1.415	1.189	12689	7867	0.264	0.288
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV (ever married)	9.4	0.3567	0.0093	0.026	1.556	1.248	6807	4171	0.338	0.375
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0.2478	0.0068	0.027	1.386	1.177	8841	5631	0.234	0.261
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0.2743	0.0072	0.026	1.445	1.202	8738	5580	0.260	0.289
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0.1428	0.0058	0.041	1.544	1.243	8774	5588	0.131	0.154
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	0.2138	0.0116	0.054	0.461	0.679	895	572	0.190	0.237
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.3371	0.0104	0.031	1.147	1.071	3740	2382	0.316	0.358
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	-	0.7603	0.0122	0.016	0.938	0.969	1807	1159	0.736	0.785
Received polio immunization	-	0.6710	0.0145	0.022	1.097	1.048	1789	1149	0.642	0.700
Received DPT immunization	-	0.6590	0.0136	0.021	0.950	0.975	1791	1149	0.632	0.686
Received measles immunization	-	0.6860	0.0127	0.018	0.862	0.928	1800	1154	0.661	0.711
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.1406	0.0063	0.045	1.903	1.380	9183	5832	0.128	0.153
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0216	0.0023	0.105	1.418	1.191	9183	5832	0.017	0.026
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	0.3590	0.0151	0.042	0.808	0.899	1291	812	0.329	0.389
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	0.8069	0.0227	0.028	0.452	0.673	198	138	0.762	0.852
Birth registration	8.1	0.8829	0.0066	0.008	2.480	1.575	9183	5832	0.870	0.896

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Other Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, MICS Punjab, 2011

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits r - 2se	Confidence limits r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	2.16	0.3888	0.0037	0.010	1.698	1.303	13734	29098	0.381	0.396
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.9120	0.0025	0.003	2.351	1.533	87736	29343	0.907	0.917
Use of improved sanitation facilities	4.3	0.8968	0.0031	0.003	3.030	1.741	87736	29343	0.891	0.903
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.5064	0.0047	0.009	1.954	1.398	10253	21736	0.497	0.516
Child labour	8.2	0.0583	0.0019	0.033	2.901	1.703	20772	43933	0.055	0.062
WOMEN										
Pregnant women	-	0.0564	0.0014	0.024	1.540	1.241	21332	44373	0.054	0.059
Early childbearing	5.2	0.1132	0.0055	0.049	0.910	0.954	1478	3017	0.102	0.124
Contraceptive prevalence	5.3	0.4019	0.0040	0.010	1.592	1.262	11819	24480	0.394	0.410
Unmet need	5.4	0.1532	0.0027	0.018	1.424	1.193	11819	24480	0.148	0.159
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0.8226	0.0052	0.006	1.334	1.155	3554	7279	0.812	0.833
Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0.5224	0.0070	0.013	1.439	1.200	3554	7279	0.508	0.536
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.6695	0.0070	0.010	1.596	1.263	3554	7279	0.656	0.683
Institutional deliveries	5.8	0.6135	0.0071	0.012	1.535	1.239	3554	7279	0.599	0.628
Caesarean section	5.9	0.2189	0.0060	0.027	1.529	1.237	3554	7279	0.207	0.231
Literacy rate among young women	7.1	0.8117	0.0047	0.006	2.767	1.663	9306	19355	0.802	0.821
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.1900	0.0027	0.014	1.591	1.262	16344	33994	0.185	0.195
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (ever married)	9.2	0.0706	0.0039	0.055	0.835	0.914	1777	3633	0.063	0.078
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV (ever married)	9.3	0.2168	0.0036	0.017	1.975	1.405	12443	25815	0.210	0.224
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV (ever married)	9.4	0.3862	0.0062	0.016	1.712	1.308	5092	10558	0.374	0.399
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0.2804	0.0046	0.016	1.929	1.389	8701	18396	0.271	0.290
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0.3032	0.0046	0.015	1.857	1.363	8633	18247	0.294	0.312
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0.1539	0.0036	0.023	1.812	1.346	8700	18384	0.147	0.161
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	0.2260	0.0073	0.032	0.542	0.736	834	1764	0.211	0.241
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.3591	0.0067	0.019	1.458	1.208	3576	7516	0.346	0.373
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	-	0.7576	0.0067	0.009	0.902	0.949	1745	3703	0.744	0.771
Received polio immunization	-	0.6974	0.0075	0.011	0.976	0.988	1730	3671	0.682	0.712
Received DPT immunization	-	0.5983	0.0084	0.014	1.047	1.023	1708	3610	0.582	0.615
Received measles immunization	-	0.6880	0.0073	0.011	0.905	0.951	1738	3687	0.673	0.703
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.1365	0.0032	0.023	1.633	1.278	9131	19317	0.130	0.143
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0255	0.0015	0.060	1.848	1.360	9131	19317	0.022	0.029
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	0.3257	0.0095	0.029	1.076	1.037	1247	2632	0.307	0.345
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	0.8468	0.0101	0.012	0.397	0.630	233	503	0.827	0.867
Birth registration	8.1	0.8204	0.0043	0.005	2.403	1.550	9131	19317	0.812	0.829

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Bahawalpur

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, MICS Punjab, 2011

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits r - 2se	Confidence limits r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	2.16	0.2468	0.0066	0.027	2.463	1.569	9137	10360	0.233	0.260
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.9462	0.0037	0.004	2.735	1.654	59497	10410	0.939	0.954
Use of improved sanitation facilities	4.3	0.6065	0.0108	0.018	5.131	2.265	59497	10410	0.585	0.628
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.2833	0.0080	0.028	2.545	1.595	7058	8123	0.267	0.299
Child labour	8.2	0.1500	0.0053	0.036	3.931	1.983	15684	17616	0.139	0.161
WOMEN										
Pregnant women	-	0.0810	0.0029	0.036	1.703	1.305	13246	14969	0.075	0.087
Early childbearing	5.2	0.1611	0.0114	0.071	1.181	1.087	1165	1238	0.138	0.184
Contraceptive prevalence	5.3	0.2983	0.0056	0.019	1.320	1.149	7905	8746	0.287	0.310
Unmet need	5.4	0.1888	0.0052	0.027	1.537	1.240	7905	8746	0.178	0.199
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0.6703	0.0113	0.017	1.747	1.322	2822	3023	0.648	0.693
Antenatal care coverage - at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0.2218	0.0090	0.041	1.417	1.190	2822	3023	0.204	0.240
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.4128	0.0124	0.030	1.925	1.387	2822	3023	0.388	0.438
Institutional deliveries	5.8	0.3846	0.0123	0.032	1.925	1.387	2822	3023	0.360	0.409
Caesarean section	5.9	0.1595	0.0086	0.054	1.656	1.287	2822	3023	0.142	0.177
Literacy rate among young women	7.1	0.5021	0.0119	0.024	3.745	1.935	5789	6604	0.478	0.526
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.2798	0.0055	0.020	1.689	1.300	10001	11283	0.269	0.291
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (ever married)	9.2	0.0181	0.0041	0.224	1.501	1.225	1531	1617	0.010	0.026
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV (ever married)	9.3	0.0993	0.0042	0.042	1.771	1.331	8296	9190	0.091	0.108
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV (ever married)	9.4	0.3776	0.0149	0.039	1.725	1.313	1422	1833	0.348	0.407
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0.3838	0.0076	0.020	1.836	1.355	6699	7481	0.369	0.399
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0.4245	0.0075	0.018	1.707	1.307	6656	7440	0.409	0.439
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0.1705	0.0054	0.032	1.575	1.255	6738	7530	0.160	0.181
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	0.1947	0.0122	0.063	0.749	0.865	708	790	0.170	0.219
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.3818	0.0102	0.027	1.371	1.171	2775	3122	0.361	0.402
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	-	0.7191	0.0137	0.019	1.415	1.190	1337	1532	0.692	0.746
Received polio immunization	-	0.7428	0.0127	0.017	1.279	1.131	1321	1508	0.717	0.768
Received DPT immunization	-	0.5185	0.0156	0.030	1.450	1.204	1283	1482	0.487	0.550
Received measles immunization	-	0.5741	0.0167	0.029	1.721	1.312	1318	1514	0.541	0.607
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.2279	0.0060	0.026	1.611	1.269	7041	7857	0.216	0.240
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0456	0.0031	0.068	1.711	1.308	7041	7857	0.039	0.052
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	0.2410	0.0122	0.051	1.445	1.202	1605	1762	0.217	0.266
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	0.8234	0.0231	0.028	1.164	1.079	321	317	0.777	0.870
Birth registration	8.1	0.5475	0.0115	0.021	4.189	2.047	7041	7857	0.525	0.571

APPENDIX-B

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: D.G Khan
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, MICS Punjab, 2011

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits r - 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	2.16	0.3099	0.0089	0.029	3.124	1.767	9280	8366	0.292	0.328
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.9428	0.0074	0.008	8.458	2.908	60269	8398	0.928	0.958
Use of improved sanitation facilities	4.3	0.4601	0.0167	0.036	9.379	3.062	60269	8398	0.427	0.493
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.2403	0.0121	0.050	5.563	2.359	7813	6981	0.216	0.264
Child labour	8.2	0.1759	0.0092	0.052	8.787	2.964	17496	15170	0.158	0.194
WOMEN										
Pregnant women	-	0.1156	0.0046	0.040	2.413	1.553	12595	11721	0.106	0.125
Early childbearing	5.2	0.2006	0.0153	0.076	1.770	1.330	1432	1216	0.170	0.231
Contraceptive prevalence	5.3	0.2562	0.0090	0.035	3.200	1.789	8606	7586	0.238	0.274
Unmet need	5.4	0.1914	0.0068	0.035	2.250	1.500	8606	7586	0.178	0.205
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0.5811	0.0158	0.027	2.689	1.640	3082	2629	0.550	0.613
Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0.2036	0.0139	0.068	3.123	1.767	3082	2629	0.176	0.231
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.3387	0.0161	0.048	3.056	1.748	3082	2629	0.306	0.371
Institutional deliveries	5.8	0.3011	0.0156	0.052	3.025	1.739	3082	2629	0.270	0.332
Caesarean section	5.9	0.0678	0.0065	0.095	1.742	1.320	3082	2629	0.055	0.081
Literacy rate among young women	7.1	0.3940	0.0169	0.043	6.052	2.460	5329	5051	0.360	0.428
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.4138	0.0094	0.023	3.277	1.810	9673	8929	0.395	0.433
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (ever married)	9.2	0.0165	0.0033	0.199	1.046	1.023	1945	1581	0.010	0.023
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV (ever married)	9.3	0.0655	0.0041	0.062	2.125	1.458	8840	7816	0.057	0.074
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV (ever married)	9.4	0.3731	0.0166	0.044	1.760	1.327	1008	1501	0.340	0.406
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0.4252	0.0147	0.034	5.818	2.412	7187	6611	0.396	0.454
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0.4867	0.0086	0.018	1.950	1.396	7071	6513	0.469	0.504
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0.1614	0.0084	0.052	3.537	1.881	7590	6835	0.145	0.178
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	0.2018	0.0265	0.131	2.917	1.708	762	669	0.149	0.255
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.3354	0.0103	0.031	1.280	1.132	3009	2706	0.315	0.356
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	-	0.6438	0.0178	0.028	1.788	1.337	1428	1296	0.608	0.679
Received polio immunization	-	0.7657	0.0155	0.020	1.724	1.313	1398	1287	0.735	0.797
Received DPT immunization	-	0.3254	0.0180	0.055	1.902	1.379	1416	1283	0.289	0.362
Received measles immunization	-	0.4712	0.0203	0.043	2.124	1.458	1419	1291	0.431	0.512
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.2376	0.0073	0.031	2.127	1.458	8057	7180	0.223	0.252
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0586	0.0046	0.078	2.725	1.651	8057	7180	0.049	0.068
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	0.3166	0.0173	0.055	2.335	1.528	1915	1680	0.282	0.351
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	0.8608	0.0184	0.021	1.222	1.106	472	433	0.824	0.898
Birth registration	8.1	0.4001	0.0127	0.032	4.825	2.197	8057	7180	0.375	0.426

Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Faisalabad

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, MICS Punjab, 2011

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits r - 2se	Confidence limits r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	2.16	0.3145	0.0061	0.019	2.093	1.447	12706	12328	0.302	0.327
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.8772	0.0068	0.008	5.295	2.301	82345	12418	0.864	0.891
Use of improved sanitation facilities	4.3	0.7511	0.0115	0.015	8.812	2.968	82345	12418	0.728	0.774
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.4403	0.0089	0.020	2.817	1.678	9225	8857	0.423	0.458
Child labour	8.2	0.1064	0.0050	0.047	5.056	2.249	19725	18974	0.096	0.117
WOMEN										
Pregnant women	-	0.0662	0.0024	0.036	1.667	1.291	19239	17989	0.061	0.071
Early childbearing	5.2	0.1114	0.0113	0.101	1.808	1.345	1556	1409	0.089	0.134
Contraceptive prevalence	5.3	0.3808	0.0110	0.029	5.260	2.294	11194	10344	0.359	0.403
Unmet need	5.4	0.1435	0.0062	0.043	3.240	1.800	11194	10344	0.131	0.156
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0.7616	0.0079	0.010	1.150	1.072	3631	3358	0.746	0.777
Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0.4361	0.0114	0.026	1.777	1.333	3631	3358	0.413	0.459
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.6245	0.0098	0.016	1.381	1.175	3631	3358	0.605	0.644
Institutional deliveries	5.8	0.5776	0.0100	0.017	1.370	1.170	3631	3358	0.558	0.598
Caesarean section	5.9	0.1911	0.0104	0.054	2.353	1.534	3631	3358	0.170	0.212
Literacy rate among young women	7.1	0.6998	0.0108	0.015	4.247	2.061	8108	7634	0.678	0.721
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.1821	0.0043	0.023	1.706	1.306	14971	13955	0.174	0.191
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (ever married)	9.2	0.0335	0.0044	0.133	1.082	1.040	1990	1775	0.025	0.042
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV (ever married)	9.3	0.1314	0.0057	0.043	3.124	1.768	11923	11015	0.120	0.143
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV (ever married)	9.4	0.3188	0.0093	0.029	1.238	1.113	2810	3123	0.300	0.337
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0.3238	0.0068	0.021	1.740	1.319	9062	8317	0.310	0.337
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0.3582	0.0067	0.019	1.610	1.269	8981	8251	0.345	0.372
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0.1429	0.0061	0.042	2.480	1.575	9018	8278	0.131	0.155
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	0.1991	0.0176	0.089	1.563	1.250	897	803	0.164	0.234
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.3633	0.0113	0.031	1.882	1.372	3723	3430	0.341	0.386
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	-	0.7501	0.0140	0.019	1.740	1.319	1769	1668	0.722	0.778
Received polio immunization	-	0.7689	0.0137	0.018	1.751	1.323	1756	1656	0.742	0.796
Received DPT immunization	-	0.5319	0.0144	0.027	1.372	1.171	1748	1644	0.503	0.561
Received measles immunization	-	0.6420	0.0113	0.018	0.925	0.962	1756	1654	0.619	0.665
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.1463	0.0082	0.056	4.639	2.154	9386	8623	0.130	0.163
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0303	0.0025	0.082	1.828	1.352	9386	8623	0.025	0.035
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	0.2548	0.0247	0.097	4.006	2.001	1373	1244	0.205	0.304
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	0.8717	0.0122	0.014	0.406	0.637	284	304	0.847	0.896
Birth registration	8.1	0.8748	0.0063	0.007	3.110	1.763	9386	8623	0.862	0.887

Table SE.10: Sampling errors: Gujranwala

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, MICS Punjab, 2011

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits r - 2se	Confidence limits r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	2.16	0.4320	0.0077	0.018	3.692	1.921	14486	15415	0.417	0.447
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.9517	0.0039	0.004	5.058	2.249	95478	15549	0.944	0.959
Use of improved sanitation facilities	4.3	0.8828	0.0075	0.009	8.465	2.910	95478	15549	0.868	0.898
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.4901	0.0069	0.014	2.348	1.532	11479	12178	0.476	0.504
Child labour	8.2	0.0649	0.0052	0.080	11.022	3.320	23362	24791	0.055	0.075
WOMEN										
Pregnant women	-	0.0587	0.0018	0.031	1.444	1.202	22676	23922	0.055	0.062
Early childbearing	5.2	0.1035	0.0075	0.072	0.976	0.988	1533	1611	0.088	0.118
Contraceptive prevalence	5.3	0.3590	0.0053	0.015	1.609	1.268	12716	13300	0.348	0.370
Unmet need	5.4	0.1827	0.0043	0.023	1.629	1.276	12716	13300	0.174	0.191
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0.8257	0.0080	0.010	1.862	1.365	3981	4241	0.810	0.842
Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0.4789	0.0114	0.024	2.223	1.491	3981	4241	0.456	0.502
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.6858	0.0089	0.013	1.563	1.250	3981	4241	0.668	0.704
Institutional deliveries	5.8	0.6049	0.0092	0.015	1.499	1.224	3981	4241	0.587	0.623
Caesarean section	5.9	0.1903	0.0073	0.038	1.459	1.208	3981	4241	0.176	0.205
Literacy rate among young women	7.1	0.8386	0.0061	0.007	2.931	1.712	10055	10713	0.826	0.851
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.1806	0.0034	0.019	1.423	1.193	17358	18146	0.174	0.187
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (ever married)	9.2	0.0934	0.0065	0.070	0.933	0.966	1764	1865	0.080	0.106
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV (ever married)	9.3	0.2280	0.0045	0.020	1.604	1.266	13278	13894	0.219	0.237
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV (ever married)	9.4	0.4286	0.0082	0.019	1.597	1.264	5328	5766	0.412	0.445
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0.2339	0.0051	0.022	1.566	1.252	10039	10895	0.224	0.244
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0.3010	0.0065	0.022	2.187	1.479	9925	10777	0.288	0.314
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0.1148	0.0050	0.044	2.718	1.649	10014	10860	0.105	0.125
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	0.2582	0.0122	0.047	0.822	0.907	988	1060	0.234	0.283
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.3097	0.0077	0.025	1.232	1.110	4027	4428	0.294	0.325
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	-	0.8169	0.0086	0.011	1.059	1.029	1892	2128	0.800	0.834
Received polio immunization	-	0.7095	0.0099	0.014	0.992	0.996	1869	2107	0.690	0.729
Received DPT immunization	-	0.7312	0.0099	0.013	1.025	1.013	1847	2070	0.711	0.751
Received measles immunization	-	0.7791	0.0090	0.012	0.995	0.998	1886	2122	0.761	0.797
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.1090	0.0047	0.043	2.548	1.596	10390	11270	0.100	0.118
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0209	0.0018	0.084	1.691	1.301	10390	11270	0.017	0.024
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	0.3576	0.0145	0.041	1.177	1.085	1133	1280	0.329	0.387
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	0.7731	0.0214	0.028	0.689	0.830	218	265	0.730	0.816
Birth registration	8.1	0.9375	0.0035	0.004	2.305	1.518	10390	11270	0.931	0.944

Table SE.11: Sampling errors: Lahore

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, MICS Punjab, 2011

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits r - 2se	Confidence limits r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	2.16	0.3950	0.0068	0.017	2.402	1.550	13894	12245	0.381	0.409
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.9600	0.0036	0.004	4.264	2.065	89802	12483	0.953	0.967
Use of improved sanitation facilities	4.3	0.8900	0.0059	0.007	4.478	2.116	89802	12483	0.878	0.902
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.4515	0.0083	0.018	2.589	1.609	10228	9400	0.435	0.468
Child labour	8.2	0.0613	0.0031	0.050	3.199	1.789	21421	19627	0.055	0.067
WOMEN										
Pregnant women	-	0.0620	0.0027	0.043	2.195	1.482	20862	17913	0.057	0.067
Early childbearing	5.2	0.1299	0.0094	0.072	1.067	1.033	1672	1369	0.111	0.149
Contraceptive prevalence	5.3	0.3933	0.0061	0.016	1.595	1.263	12133	10177	0.381	0.406
Unmet need	5.4	0.1848	0.0049	0.027	1.628	1.276	12133	10177	0.175	0.195
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0.7740	0.0109	0.014	2.250	1.500	3899	3297	0.752	0.796
Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0.5579	0.0117	0.021	1.819	1.349	3899	3297	0.535	0.581
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.7107	0.0127	0.018	2.571	1.603	3899	3297	0.685	0.736
Institutional deliveries	5.8	0.6675	0.0129	0.019	2.463	1.570	3899	3297	0.642	0.693
Caesarean section	5.9	0.2243	0.0117	0.052	2.581	1.607	3899	3297	0.201	0.248
Literacy rate among young women	7.1	0.7387	0.0084	0.011	2.906	1.705	9059	7972	0.722	0.755
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.2010	0.0054	0.027	2.496	1.580	15945	13521	0.190	0.212
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (ever married)	9.2	0.0459	0.0052	0.113	0.998	0.999	1941	1627	0.036	0.056
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV (ever married)	9.3	0.1646	0.0051	0.031	2.011	1.418	12655	10639	0.154	0.175
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV (ever married)	9.4	0.4069	0.0121	0.030	2.066	1.437	4461	3383	0.383	0.431
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0.2920	0.0074	0.025	2.126	1.458	8869	7989	0.277	0.307
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0.3137	0.0074	0.023	1.986	1.409	8761	7898	0.299	0.328
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0.1543	0.0054	0.035	1.836	1.355	9131	8164	0.143	0.165
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	0.2470	0.0110	0.045	0.556	0.746	959	855	0.225	0.269
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.3322	0.0094	0.028	1.372	1.171	3912	3469	0.313	0.351
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	-	0.7405	0.0147	0.020	1.884	1.373	1871	1675	0.711	0.770
Received polio immunization	-	0.6413	0.0182	0.028	2.400	1.549	1864	1664	0.605	0.678
Received DPT immunization	-	0.5569	0.0156	0.028	1.623	1.274	1847	1654	0.526	0.588
Received measles immunization	-	0.6409	0.0153	0.024	1.684	1.298	1850	1663	0.610	0.671
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.1302	0.0066	0.051	3.369	1.836	9656	8670	0.117	0.143
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0182	0.0019	0.102	1.665	1.290	9656	8670	0.014	0.022
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	0.2970	0.0178	0.060	1.536	1.239	1257	1017	0.262	0.333
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	0.7744	0.0178	0.023	0.296	0.544	176	165	0.739	0.810
Birth registration	8.1	0.8778	0.0083	0.009	5.588	2.364	9656	8670	0.861	0.894

Table SE.12: Sampling errors: Multan
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, MICS Punjab, 2011

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits r - 2se	Confidence limits r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	2.16	0.2854	0.0057	0.020	1.698	1.303	11271	10677	0.274	0.297
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.9677	0.0032	0.003	3.424	1.851	68849	10719	0.961	0.974
Use of improved sanitation facilities	4.3	0.5713	0.0102	0.018	4.593	2.143	68849	10719	0.551	0.592
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.3371	0.0082	0.024	2.433	1.560	8489	8011	0.321	0.354
Child labour	8.2	0.1491	0.0048	0.033	3.093	1.759	17845	16696	0.139	0.159
WOMEN										
Pregnant women	-	0.0718	0.0025	0.034	1.392	1.180	15688	15445	0.067	0.077
Early childbearing	5.2	0.1860	0.0126	0.068	1.302	1.141	1362	1245	0.161	0.211
Contraceptive prevalence	5.3	0.4237	0.0068	0.016	1.721	1.312	9595	9204	0.410	0.437
Unmet need	5.4	0.1294	0.0044	0.034	1.563	1.250	9595	9204	0.121	0.138
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0.7363	0.0102	0.014	1.480	1.217	3026	2786	0.716	0.757
Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0.3767	0.0117	0.031	1.634	1.278	3026	2786	0.353	0.400
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.5465	0.0117	0.021	1.533	1.238	3026	2786	0.523	0.570
Institutional deliveries	5.8	0.4917	0.0127	0.026	1.796	1.340	3026	2786	0.466	0.517
Caesarean section	5.9	0.1965	0.0112	0.057	2.209	1.486	3026	2786	0.174	0.219
Literacy rate among young women	7.1	0.5858	0.0115	0.020	3.583	1.893	6631	6588	0.563	0.609
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.2617	0.0056	0.021	1.926	1.388	12091	11857	0.250	0.273
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (ever married)	9.2	0.0378	0.0050	0.132	1.066	1.033	1726	1563	0.028	0.048
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV (ever married)	9.3	0.1102	0.0036	0.033	1.285	1.134	10049	9676	0.103	0.117
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV (ever married)	9.4	0.3892	0.0109	0.028	1.316	1.147	2244	2612	0.367	0.411
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0.3803	0.0080	0.021	1.911	1.382	7073	7023	0.364	0.396
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0.3953	0.0080	0.020	1.878	1.371	6989	6940	0.379	0.411
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0.2088	0.0065	0.031	1.788	1.337	7034	6971	0.196	0.222
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	0.1619	0.0111	0.069	0.657	0.811	738	722	0.140	0.184
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.3343	0.0105	0.031	1.404	1.185	2968	2858	0.313	0.355
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	-	0.7917	0.0113	0.014	1.082	1.040	1434	1391	0.769	0.814
Received polio immunization	-	0.7475	0.0127	0.017	1.180	1.087	1425	1383	0.722	0.773
Received DPT immunization	-	0.5775	0.0148	0.026	1.218	1.104	1416	1356	0.548	0.607
Received measles immunization	-	0.6812	0.0133	0.019	1.121	1.059	1426	1381	0.655	0.708
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.1689	0.0060	0.036	1.904	1.380	7454	7352	0.157	0.181
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0202	0.0021	0.103	1.602	1.266	7454	7352	0.016	0.024
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	0.3102	0.0165	0.053	1.404	1.185	1259	1101	0.277	0.343
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	0.8415	0.0111	0.013	0.126	0.356	151	137	0.819	0.864
Birth registration	8.1	0.6924	0.0095	0.014	3.087	1.757	7454	7352	0.673	0.711

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, MICS Punjab, 2011

Indicator	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits r - 2se	Confidence limits r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	2.16	0.3634	0.0078	0.022	2.811	1.677	8348	10621	0.348	0.379
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.8950	0.0055	0.006	3.404	1.845	49872	10752	0.884	0.906
Use of improved sanitation facilities	4.3	0.8204	0.0079	0.010	4.520	2.126	49872	10752	0.805	0.836
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.6092	0.0088	0.014	2.176	1.475	5261	6672	0.592	0.627
Child labour	8.2	0.0413	0.0032	0.076	3.357	1.832	10634	13368	0.035	0.048
WOMEN										
Pregnant women	-	0.0543	0.0030	0.054	2.621	1.619	12542	15419	0.048	0.060
Early childbearing	5.2	0.0943	0.0111	0.118	1.496	1.223	869	1031	0.072	0.117
Contraceptive prevalence	5.3	0.3647	0.0079	0.022	2.330	1.527	7150	8659	0.349	0.381
Unmet need	5.4	0.1599	0.0060	0.037	2.307	1.519	7150	8659	0.148	0.172
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0.8684	0.0097	0.011	1.973	1.405	2081	2404	0.849	0.888
Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0.6341	0.0137	0.022	1.954	1.398	2081	2404	0.607	0.662
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.7524	0.0126	0.017	2.043	1.429	2081	2404	0.727	0.778
Institutional deliveries	5.8	0.7241	0.0127	0.018	1.942	1.394	2081	2404	0.699	0.750
Caesarean section	5.9	0.2049	0.0107	0.052	1.679	1.296	2081	2404	0.184	0.226
Literacy rate among young women	7.1	0.8286	0.0075	0.009	2.486	1.577	5075	6248	0.814	0.844
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.1724	0.0049	0.029	2.079	1.442	9993	12224	0.163	0.182
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (ever married)	9.2	0.0418	0.0059	0.142	1.073	1.036	1041	1221	0.030	0.054
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV (ever married)	9.3	0.1871	0.0067	0.036	2.677	1.636	7507	9138	0.174	0.200
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV (ever married)	9.4	0.3642	0.0116	0.032	1.790	1.338	2874	3098	0.341	0.387
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0.2335	0.0082	0.035	2.158	1.469	4520	5704	0.217	0.250
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0.2581	0.0082	0.032	1.960	1.400	4450	5644	0.242	0.274
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0.1234	0.0073	0.059	2.809	1.676	4540	5718	0.109	0.138
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	0.3542	0.0153	0.043	0.663	0.814	545	650	0.324	0.385
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.3873	0.0118	0.031	1.463	1.210	2051	2482	0.364	0.411
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	-	0.7234	0.0167	0.023	1.686	1.298	981	1205	0.690	0.757
Received polio immunization	-	0.5861	0.0169	0.029	1.400	1.183	965	1187	0.552	0.620
Received DPT immunization	-	0.6255	0.0172	0.028	1.499	1.224	963	1186	0.591	0.660
Received measles immunization	-	0.6820	0.0159	0.023	1.393	1.180	977	1197	0.650	0.714
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.1286	0.0061	0.048	2.058	1.435	4891	6108	0.116	0.141
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0149	0.0021	0.140	1.806	1.344	4891	6108	0.011	0.019
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	0.4030	0.0232	0.058	1.461	1.209	629	654	0.357	0.449
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	0.7576	0.0088	0.012	0.041	0.203	73	99	0.740	0.775
Birth registration	8.1	0.9005	0.0070	0.008	3.361	1.833	4891	6108	0.886	0.914

Table SE.14: Sampling errors: Sahiwal
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, MICS Punjab, 2011

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits r – 2se	Confidence limits r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	2.16	0.3015	0.0101	0.033	2.900	1.703	8412	6040	0.281	0.322
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.9710	0.0045	0.005	4.351	2.086	48019	6063	0.962	0.980
Use of improved sanitation facilities	4.3	0.6095	0.0254	0.042	16.496	4.062	48019	6063	0.559	0.660
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.3218	0.0153	0.048	4.257	2.063	5315	3974	0.291	0.352
Child labour	8.2	0.1627	0.0125	0.077	9.763	3.125	12018	8578	0.138	0.188
WOMEN										
Pregnant women	-	0.0757	0.0054	0.072	3.403	1.845	10654	8070	0.065	0.087
Early childbearing	5.2	0.1293	0.0173	0.134	1.837	1.355	1026	693	0.095	0.164
Contraceptive prevalence	5.3	0.3360	0.0086	0.026	1.517	1.232	6259	4604	0.319	0.353
Unmet need	5.4	0.1650	0.0078	0.047	2.022	1.422	6259	4604	0.149	0.181
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0.6892	0.0245	0.036	4.261	2.064	2124	1516	0.640	0.738
Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0.3342	0.0146	0.044	1.447	1.203	2124	1516	0.305	0.363
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.5702	0.0200	0.035	2.474	1.573	2124	1516	0.530	0.610
Institutional deliveries	5.8	0.4893	0.0208	0.043	2.627	1.621	2124	1516	0.448	0.531
Caesarean section	5.9	0.1786	0.0162	0.091	2.698	1.643	2124	1516	0.146	0.211
Literacy rate among young women	7.1	0.4905	0.0217	0.044	6.653	2.579	4671	3534	0.447	0.534
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.2073	0.0067	0.032	1.692	1.301	8296	6268	0.194	0.221
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (ever married)	9.2	0.0233	0.0052	0.222	0.990	0.995	1268	842	0.013	0.034
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV (ever married)	9.3	0.0823	0.0062	0.075	2.488	1.577	6628	4886	0.070	0.095
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV (ever married)	9.4	0.4186	0.0143	0.034	0.830	0.911	900	984	0.390	0.447
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0.3691	0.0133	0.036	2.784	1.668	4811	3676	0.343	0.396
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0.3624	0.0129	0.035	2.576	1.605	4714	3604	0.337	0.388
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0.2048	0.0101	0.049	2.289	1.513	4805	3672	0.185	0.225
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	0.2026	0.0169	0.083	0.670	0.819	503	380	0.169	0.236
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.3364	0.0219	0.065	3.363	1.834	2066	1567	0.293	0.380
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	-	0.7678	0.0163	0.021	1.112	1.055	970	747	0.735	0.800
Received polio immunization	-	0.6399	0.0191	0.030	1.149	1.072	948	730	0.602	0.678
Received DPT immunization	-	0.6199	0.0207	0.033	1.336	1.156	963	737	0.579	0.661
Received measles immunization	-	0.7160	0.0162	0.023	0.956	0.978	965	744	0.684	0.748
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.1404	0.0075	0.054	1.861	1.364	5148	3953	0.125	0.156
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0304	0.0035	0.115	1.647	1.283	5148	3953	0.023	0.037
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	0.2992	0.0247	0.082	1.656	1.287	723	571	0.250	0.349
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	0.7963	0.0347	0.044	0.890	0.943	157	121	0.727	0.866
Birth registration	8.1	0.8506	0.0118	0.014	4.358	2.088	5148	3953	0.827	0.874

Table SE.15: Sampling errors: Sargodha

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, MICS Punjab, 2011

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits r - 2se	Confidence limits r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	2.16	0.3089	0.0081	0.026	2.564	1.601	6942	8378	0.293	0.325
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.9625	0.0049	0.005	5.526	2.351	43331	8446	0.953	0.972
Use of improved sanitation facilities	4.3	0.7268	0.0099	0.014	4.201	2.050	43331	8446	0.707	0.747
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.4256	0.0095	0.022	2.247	1.499	5050	6133	0.407	0.445
Child labour	8.2	0.0837	0.0037	0.044	2.294	1.515	10564	12718	0.076	0.091
WOMEN										
Pregnant women	-	0.0620	0.0026	0.041	1.405	1.185	10436	12490	0.057	0.067
Early childbearing	5.2	0.1033	0.0098	0.095	0.969	0.984	786	942	0.084	0.123
Contraceptive prevalence	5.3	0.2959	0.0062	0.021	1.293	1.137	5947	7058	0.284	0.308
Unmet need	5.4	0.1755	0.0046	0.026	1.047	1.023	5947	7058	0.166	0.185
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0.7605	0.0120	0.016	1.694	1.301	1841	2152	0.737	0.784
Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0.3411	0.0117	0.034	1.299	1.140	1841	2152	0.318	0.364
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.5935	0.0131	0.022	1.533	1.238	1841	2152	0.567	0.620
Institutional deliveries	5.8	0.5462	0.0132	0.024	1.518	1.232	1841	2152	0.520	0.573
Caesarean section	5.9	0.1517	0.0090	0.060	1.365	1.168	1841	2152	0.134	0.170
Literacy rate among young women	7.1	0.6457	0.0102	0.016	2.435	1.561	4388	5326	0.625	0.666
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.1959	0.0048	0.025	1.430	1.196	8091	9635	0.186	0.206
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people (ever married)	9.2	0.0386	0.0053	0.138	0.899	0.948	976	1169	0.028	0.049
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV (ever married)	9.3	0.1622	0.0054	0.033	1.594	1.263	6326	7485	0.151	0.173
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV (ever married)	9.4	0.3640	0.0121	0.033	1.463	1.210	1839	2308	0.340	0.388
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0.3163	0.0080	0.025	1.586	1.259	4422	5387	0.300	0.332
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0.3297	0.0082	0.025	1.619	1.272	4367	5332	0.313	0.346
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0.1600	0.0058	0.036	1.332	1.154	4380	5348	0.148	0.172
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	0.1795	0.0157	0.087	0.913	0.955	459	547	0.148	0.211
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.4342	0.0128	0.029	1.467	1.211	1836	2217	0.409	0.460
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	-	0.6293	0.0152	0.024	1.058	1.028	882	1062	0.599	0.660
Received polio immunization	-	0.6394	0.0152	0.024	1.052	1.026	873	1055	0.609	0.670
Received DPT immunization	-	0.4200	0.0180	0.043	1.383	1.176	871	1046	0.384	0.456
Received measles immunization	-	0.5743	0.0162	0.028	1.140	1.068	877	1057	0.542	0.607
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.1835	0.0058	0.032	1.280	1.131	4642	5653	0.172	0.195
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0351	0.0031	0.088	1.573	1.254	4642	5653	0.029	0.041
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	0.3071	0.0143	0.047	1.010	1.005	852	1045	0.278	0.336
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	0.8141	0.0180	0.022	0.406	0.637	163	191	0.778	0.850
Birth registration	8.1	0.8508	0.0074	0.009	2.426	1.557	4642	5653	0.836	0.866

Table DQ.1: Age distribution of household population

Single-year age distribution of household population by sex, MICS Punjab, 2011

	Males		Females			Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	7,932	2.6	7,868	2.7	45	4,717	1.6	4,138	1.4
1	7,356	2.4	6,883	2.3	46	2,549	0.8	2,629	0.9
2	7,589	2.5	7,056	2.4	47	2,028	0.7	1,702	0.6
3	7,961	2.6	7,832	2.7	48	2,378	0.8	1,998	0.7
4	7,703	2.5	7,171	2.4	49	1,595	0.5	1,334	0.5
5	8,018	2.7	7,351	2.5	50	3,508	1.2	3,176	1.1
6	8,071	2.7	7,611	2.6	51	1,833	0.6	2,714	0.9
7	8,407	2.8	8,201	2.8	52	1,665	0.6	2,160	0.7
8	8,718	2.9	8,146	2.8	53	1,581	0.5	1,783	0.6
9	6,878	2.3	6,239	2.1	54	1,315	0.4	1,366	0.5
10	8,711	2.9	7,635	2.6	55	3,022	1.0	3,440	1.2
11	6,296	2.1	5,617	1.9	56	1,681	0.6	1,738	0.6
12	8,334	2.8	7,516	2.5	57	1,300	0.4	1,165	0.4
13	6,635	2.2	6,639	2.2	58	1,377	0.5	1,320	0.4
14	7,009	2.3	6,717	2.3	59	1,142	0.4	1,004	0.3
15	6,822	2.3	6,594	2.2	60	3,515	1.2	3,004	1.0
16	7,163	2.4	6,826	2.3	61	1,322	0.4	1,300	0.4
17	6,017	2.0	5,594	1.9	62	1,108	0.4	984	0.3
18	8,316	2.8	8,424	2.9	63	1,034	0.3	875	0.3
19	5,417	1.8	5,217	1.8	64	1,092	0.4	741	0.3
20	7,008	2.3	7,732	2.6	65	2,605	0.9	2,223	0.8
21	4,817	1.6	4,909	1.7	66	966	0.3	790	0.3
22	6,229	2.1	6,603	2.2	67	803	0.3	540	0.2
23	5,029	1.7	5,307	1.8	68	722	0.2	609	0.2
24	4,747	1.6	4,946	1.7	69	592	0.2	384	0.1
25	6,117	2.0	7,374	2.5	70	2,414	0.8	1,902	0.6
26	4,446	1.5	5,047	1.7	71	826	0.3	653	0.2
27	3,863	1.3	3,952	1.3	72	613	0.2	458	0.2
28	4,675	1.5	5,057	1.7	73	473	0.2	283	0.1
29	3,511	1.2	3,417	1.2	74	367	0.1	221	0.1
30	5,982	2.0	6,420	2.2	75	1,153	0.4	803	0.3
31	3,274	1.1	3,628	1.2	76	409	0.1	304	0.1
32	3,538	1.2	3,628	1.2	77	325	0.1	164	0.1
33	2,839	0.9	2,830	1.0	78	270	0.1	194	0.1
34	2,210	0.7	2,183	0.7	79	197	0.1	118	0.0
35	5,399	1.8	5,542	1.9	80	1,051	0.3	923	0.3
36	2,783	0.9	3,360	1.1	81	216	0.1	182	0.1
37	2,132	0.7	2,182	0.7	82	167	0.1	121	0.0
38	2,731	0.9	2,999	1.0	83	112	0.0	60	0.0
39	2,018	0.7	2,214	0.7	84	95	0.0	70	0.0
40	4,843	1.6	4,766	1.6	85+	1,294	0.4	992	0.3
41	2,387	0.8	2,919	1.0	DK/Missing	7	0.0	2	0.0
42	2,688	0.9	2,650	0.9					
43	2,307	0.8	2,244	0.8					
44	1,853	0.6	1,632	0.6	**Punjab**	302,222	100.0	295,240	100.0

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, by five-year age groups, MICS Punjab, 2011

	Household population of women age 10-54 years	Interviewed women age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
10-14	34,124	na	na	na
15-19	32,655	30,897	22.9	94.6
20-24	29,495	27,030	20.0	91.6
25-29	24,847	22,159	16.4	89.2
30-34	18,687	16,828	12.4	90.1
35-39	16,296	14,831	11.0	91.0
40-44	14,211	12,952	9.6	91.1
45-49	11,801	10,472	7.7	88.7
50-54	11,199	na	na	na
Punjab (15-49)	147,993	135,169	100.0	91.3
Ratio of 50-54 to 45-49				0.95

Table DQ.3: Age distribution of under-5s in household and under-5 questionnaires

Household population of children age 0-7, children age 0-4 whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, by single ages, MICS Punjab, 2011

	Household population of children 0-7 years	Interviewed under-5 children		Percentage of eligible under-5s interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
0	15,800	13,934	20.5	88.2
1	14,239	12,819	18.9	90.0
2	14,645	13,195	19.4	90.1
3	15,792	14,324	21.1	90.7
4	14,874	13,628	20.1	91.6
5	15,368	na	na	na
6	15,682	na	na	na
7	16,608	na	na	na
Punjab (0-4)	75,350	67,899	100.0	90.1
Ratio of 5 to 4				1.03

Table DQ.4: Women's completion rates by socio-economic characteristics of households

Household population of women age 15-49, interviewed women age 15-49, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, by selected social and economic characteristics of the household, MICS Punjab, 2011

	Household population of women age 15-49 years		Interviewed women age 15-49 years		Percent of eligible women interviewed (Completion rates)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Punjab	147,993	100.0	135,169	100.0	91.3
Area of residence					
Rural	102,096	69.0	93,515	69.2	91.6
All Urban	45,897	31.0	41,654	30.8	90.8
Major Cities	22,997	50.1	20,658	49.6	89.8
Other Urban	22,900	49.9	20,996	50.4	91.7
Household size					
1-3	58,299	39.4	8,692	6.4	91.0
4-6	50,608	34.2	50,198	37.1	92.2
7+	39,086	26.4	76,279	56.4	90.8
Education of household head					
None	60,883	41.1	55,713	41.2	91.5
Preschool	437	0.3	401	0.3	91.8
Primary	25,609	17.3	23,409	17.3	91.4
Middle	19,236	13.0	17,668	13.1	91.9
Secondary	26,610	18.0	24,331	18.0	91.4
Higher	14,901	10.1	13,349	9.9	89.6
Missing/DK	318	0.2	298	0.2	93.8
Wealth index quintiles					
Lowest	25,586	17.3	23,629	17.5	92.4
Second	28,391	19.2	26,101	19.3	91.9
Middle	30,000	20.3	27,520	20.4	91.7
Fourth	31,378	21.2	28,667	21.2	91.4
Highest	32,639	22.1	29,251	21.6	89.6
Division					
Bahawalpur	14,229	9.6	12,894	9.5	90.6
D.G.Khan	13,501	9.1	12,583	9.3	93.2
Faisalabad	20,606	13.9	18,552	13.7	90.0
Gujranwala	24,339	16.4	22,470	16.6	92.3
Lahore	22,381	15.1	19,708	14.6	88.1
Multan	16,820	11.4	15,776	11.7	93.8
Rawalpindi	13,502	9.1	12,099	9.0	89.6
Sahiwal	11,423	7.7	10,819	8.0	94.7
Sargodha	11,190	7.6	10,268	7.6	91.8
Punjab	147,993	100.0	135,169	100.0	91.3

Table DQ.4: Women's completion rates by socio-economic characteristics of households

Household population of women age 15-49, interviewed women age 15-49, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, by selected social and economic characteristics of the household, MICS Punjab, 2011

	Household population of women age 15-49 years		Interviewed women age 15-49 years		Percent of eligible women interviewed (Completion rates)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Punjab	147,993	100.0	135,169	100.0	91.3
District					
Bahawalpur	4,689	3.2	4,301	3.2	91.7
B. Nagar	3,987	2.7	3,521	2.6	88.3
RY Khan	5,553	3.8	5,072	3.8	91.3
DG Khan	2,510	1.7	2,343	1.7	93.3
Layyah	2,974	2.0	2,804	2.1	94.3
M. Garh	6,251	4.2	5,824	4.3	93.2
Rajanpur	1,766	1.2	1,612	1.2	91.3
Faisalabad	11,329	7.7	10,307	7.6	91.0
Chiniot	1,992	1.3	1,716	1.3	86.1
Jhang	3,967	2.7	3,645	2.7	91.9
TT Singh	3,319	2.2	2,885	2.1	86.9
Gujranwala	7,530	5.1	6,977	5.2	92.7
Gujrat	4,453	3.0	3,946	2.9	88.6
Hafizabad	1,591	1.1	1,443	1.1	90.7
M. Bahaudin	2,944	2.0	2,739	2.0	93.1
Narowal	2,428	1.6	2,316	1.7	95.4
Sialkot	5,393	3.6	5,047	3.7	93.6
Lahore	12,392	8.4	10,840	8.0	87.5
Kasur	4,095	2.8	3,582	2.7	87.5
N. Sahib	2,060	1.4	1,828	1.4	88.7
Sheikhupura	3,834	2.6	3,459	2.6	90.2
Multan	6,528	4.4	6,031	4.5	92.4
Khanewal	3,969	2.7	3,828	2.8	96.4
Lodhran	2,235	1.5	2,155	1.6	96.5
Vehari	4,089	2.8	3,762	2.8	92.0
Sahiwal	3,591	2.4	3,477	2.6	96.8
Pakpattan	2,605	1.8	2,374	1.8	91.1
Okara	5,227	3.5	4,968	3.7	95.0
Rawalpindi	6,746	4.6	5,991	4.4	88.8
Attock	2,497	1.7	2,214	1.6	88.6
Chakwal	2,223	1.5	2,011	1.5	90.5
Jhelum	2,036	1.4	1,884	1.4	92.5
Sargodha	5,089	3.4	4,625	3.4	90.9
Bhakkar	2,132	1.4	1,995	1.5	93.6
Khushab	1,934	1.3	1,748	1.3	90.4
Mianwali	2,035	1.4	1,900	1.4	93.4
Punjab	147,993	100.0	135,169	100.0	91.3

Table DQ.5: Completion rates for under-5 questionnaires by socio-economic characteristics of households

Household population of under-5 children, under-5 questionnaires completed, and percentage of under-5 children for whom interviews were completed, by selected socio-economic characteristics of the household, MICS Punjab, 2011

	Household population of under-5 children		Interviewed under-5 children		Percent of eligible under-5s with completed under-5 questionnaires (Completion rates)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Punjab	75350	100	67899	100	90.1
Area of residence					
Rural	54,659	72.5	49,520	72.9	90.6
All Urban	20,692	27.5	18,379	27.1	88.8
Major Cities	10,358	50.1	9,107	49.6	87.9
Other Urban	10,334	49.9	9,272	50.4	89.7
Household size					
1-3	4,494	6.0	2,658	3.9	92.0
4-6	37,257	49.4	26,105	38.4	92.0
7+	33,599	44.6	39,136	57.6	88.8
Education of household head					
None	31,118	41.3	28,150	41.5	90.5
Preschool	268	0.4	235	0.3	87.4
Primary	13,759	18.3	12,409	18.3	90.2
Middle	9,981	13.2	9,071	13.4	90.9
Secondary	12,833	17.0	11,532	17.0	89.9
Higher	7,246	9.6	6,365	9.4	87.9
Missing/DK	145	0.2	137	0.2	94.5
Wealth index quintiles					
Lowest	17,257	22.9	15,921	23.4	92.3
Second	15,063	20.0	13,753	20.3	91.3
Middle	14,776	19.6	13,289	19.6	89.9
Fourth	14,401	19.1	12,937	19.1	89.8
Highest	13,853	18.4	11,999	17.7	86.6
Division					
Bahawalpur	7,968	10.6	7,146	10.5	89.7
D.G.Khan	9,077	12.0	8,431	12.4	92.9
Faisalabad	10,560	14.0	9,129	13.4	86.5
Gujranwala	11,743	15.6	10,649	15.7	90.7
Lahore	10,934	14.5	9,574	14.1	87.6
Multan	8,422	11.2	7,817	11.5	92.8
Rawalpindi	5,547	7.4	4,986	7.3	89.9
Sahiwal	5,868	7.8	5,445	8.0	92.8
Sargodha	5,233	6.9	4,724	7.0	90.3
Punjab	75,350	100.0	67,899	100.0	90.1

Table DQ.5: Completion rates for under-5 questionnaires by socio-economic characteristics of households

Household population of under-5 children, under-5 questionnaires completed, and percentage of under-5 children for whom interviews were completed, by selected socio-economic characteristics of the household, MICS Punjab, 2011

	Household population of under-5 children		Interviewed under-5 children		Percent of eligible under-5s with completed under-5 questionnaires (Completion rates)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Punjab	75350	100	67899	100	90.1
District					
Bahawalpur	2,439	3.2	2,193	3.2	89.9
B. Nagar	2,201	2.9	1,935	2.8	87.9
RY Khan	3,328	4.4	3,019	4.4	90.7
DG Khan	1,807	2.4	1,673	2.5	92.6
Layyah	1,756	2.3	1,611	2.4	91.7
M. Garh	4,085	5.4	3,837	5.7	93.9
Rajanpur	1,429	1.9	1,310	1.9	91.6
Faisalabad	5,395	7.2	4,679	6.9	86.7
Chiniot	1,090	1.4	901	1.3	82.6
Jhang	2,408	3.2	2,136	3.1	88.7
TT Singh	1,667	2.2	1,413	2.1	84.7
Gujranwala	3,792	5.0	3,460	5.1	91.2
Gujrat	2,037	2.7	1,794	2.6	88.1
Hafizabad	798	1.1	714	1.1	89.5
M. Bahaudin	1,384	1.8	1,267	1.9	91.6
Narowal	1,235	1.6	1,157	1.7	93.7
Sialkot	2,497	3.3	2,257	3.3	90.4
Lahore	5,817	7.7	5,042	7.4	86.7
Kasur	2,259	3.0	2,000	2.9	88.5
N. Sahib	977	1.3	847	1.2	86.7
Sheikhupura	1,881	2.5	1,684	2.5	89.6
Multan	3,307	4.4	3,011	4.4	91.1
Khanewal	2,075	2.8	2,009	3.0	96.8
Lodhran	973	1.3	915	1.3	94.0
Vehari	2,067	2.7	1,882	2.8	91.0
Sahiwal	1,622	2.2	1,563	2.3	96.3
Pakpattan	1,438	1.9	1,282	1.9	89.2
Okara	2,808	3.7	2,600	3.8	92.6
Rawalpindi	2,838	3.8	2,557	3.8	90.1
Attock	1,028	1.4	916	1.3	89.1
Chakwal	821	1.1	722	1.1	87.9
Jhelum	860	1.1	791	1.2	91.9
Sargodha	2,533	3.4	2,244	3.3	88.6
Bhakkar	1,031	1.4	950	1.4	92.2
Khushab	847	1.1	760	1.1	89.7
Mianwali	822	1.1	769	1.1	93.6
Punjab	75,350	100.0	67,899	100.0	90.1

Table DQ.6: Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations that are missing information for selected questions and indicators, MICS Punjab, 2011

Questionnaire and type of missing information	Reference group	Percent with missing/incomplete information*	Number of cases
Household			
Age	All household members	0.0	599,617
Salt test result	All households interviewed that have salt	0.5	95,238
Starting time of interview	All households interviewed	0.2	95,238
Ending time of interview	All households interviewed	0.7	95,238
Women			
Woman's date of birth	All women age 15-49		
Only month		21.4	137,938
Both month and year		3.6	137,938
Date of first birth	All women age 15-49 with at least one live birth		
Only month		7.8	74,886
Both month and year		3.5	74,886
Completed years since first birth	All women age 15-49 with at least one live birth with year of first birth unknown	0.0	2,952
Date of last birth	All women age 15-49 with a live birth in last 2 years		
Only month		3.2	74,886
Both month and year		0.8	74,886
Date of first marriage/union	All ever married women age 15-49		
Only month		17.3	85,502
Both month and year		8.9	85,502
Age at first marriage	All ever married women age 15-49 with year of first marriage not known	0.2	85,502
Starting time of interview	All women interviewed	0.3	137,938
Ending time of interview	All women interviewed	1.0	137,938
Under-5			
Date of birth	All under-5 children		
Only month		1.8	66,666
Both month and year		0.4	66,666
Anthropometric measurements	All under-5 children	3.5	66,666
Weight		3.9	66,666
Height		3.5	66,666
Both weight and height			
Starting time of interview	All under-5 children	1.0	66,666
Ending time of interview	All under-5 children	1.1	66,666

Table DQ.7: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators

Distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information for anthropometric indicators, MICS Punjab, 2011

		Reason for exclusion from analysis						
	Valid weight and date of birth	Weight not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)	Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
Weight by age								
<6 months	94.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	5.3	100.0	5.7	6,476
6-11 months	96.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	2.8	100.0	3.2	7,061
12-23 months	96.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.6	100.0	3.5	12,742
24-35 months	95.1	0.0	1.7	0.0	3.2	100.0	4.9	13,055
36-47 months	93.4	0.1	2.6	0.0	3.9	100.0	6.6	13,952
48-59 months	92.6	0.0	2.6	0.0	4.8	100.0	7.4	13,380
Punjab	94.6	0.0	1.6	0.0	3.7	100.0	5.4	66,666

		Reason for exclusion from analysis						
	Valid height and date of birth	Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)	Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
Height by age								
<6 months	91.8	1.0	0.4	0.0	6.8	100.0	8.2	6,476
6-11 months	95.9	0.1	0.2	0.0	3.7	100.0	4.1	7,061
12-23 months	95.1	0.3	0.8	0.0	3.7	100.0	4.9	12,742
24-35 months	94.0	0.5	1.7	0.0	3.9	100.0	6.0	13,055
36-47 months	**92.9**	0.3	2.6	0.0	4.3	100.0	7.1	13,952
48-59 months	92.2	0.2	2.6	0.0	5.0	100.0	7.8	13,380
Punjab	93.6	0.4	1.6	0.0	4.4	100.0	6.4	66,666

		Reason for exclusion from analysis						
	Valid weight and height	Weight not measured	Height not measured	Weight not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)	Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
Weight by height								
<6 months	89.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	9.1	100.0	10.5	6,476
6-11 months	96.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.5	100.0	4.0	7,061
12-23 months	95.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	3.2	100.0	4.4	12,742
24-35 months	94.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	3.6	100.0	5.8	13,055
36-47 months	92.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	4.3	100.0	7.2	13,952
48-59 months	92.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	5.1	100.0	7.9	13,380
Punjab	93.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	4.5	100.0	6.5	66,666

Table DQ.8: Heaping in anthropometric measurements

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by digits reported for decimals, MICS Punjab, 2011

Digits	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	6599	10.2	9696	15.0
1	6658	10.3	6212	9.6
2	7213	11.2	8556	13.3
3	6507	10.1	7258	11.2
4	6236	9.7	5684	8.8
5	6732	10.4	8100	12.6
6	6098	9.5	5651	8.8
7	5958	9.2	4955	7.7
8	6206	9.6	3803	5.9
9	6285	9.7	4607	7.1
0 or 5	13331	20.7	17796	27.6
Punjab	64492	100.0	64522	100.0

Table DQ.9: Observation of place of hand washing

Percentage of places for handwashing observed by the interviewer in all interviewed households, MICS Punjab, 2011

-		Place for handwashing					
-			Not observed				
	Observed	Not in the dwelling, plot or yard	No permission to see	Other	Missing	Total	Number of households interviewed
Punjab	96.7	1.0	1.7	0.6	0.0	100.0	95,238
Area of residence							
Rural	96.9	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	56,863
All Urban	96.5	0.4	2.9	0.2	0.1	100.0	38,375
Major Cities	95.6	0.2	4.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	9,032
Other Urban	96.8	0.5	2.5	0.2	0.1	100.0	29,343
Wealth index quintiles							
Lowest	94.4	3.5	0.7	1.4	0.0	100.0	16,033
Second	97.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.0	100.0	18,240
Middle	97.9	0.5	1.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	19,795
Fourth	97.4	0.2	2.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	21,571
Highest	96.4	0.1	3.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	19,599
Division							
Bahawalpur	96.4	2.0	0.8	0.7	0.0	100.0	10,410
D.G.Khan	97.1	1.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	8,398
Faisalabad	96.2	1.3	2.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	12,418
Gujranwala	98.2	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	15,549
Lahore	95.9	0.6	3.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	12,483
Multan	95.1	0.4	2.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	10,719
Rawalpindi	95.5	0.3	3.4	0.8	0.1	100.0	10,752
Sahiwal	98.6	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	6,063
Sargodha	98.0	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	100.0	8,446
Punjab	96.7	1.0	1.7	0.6	0.0	100.0	95,238

Table DQ.9: Observation of place of hand washing

Percentage of places for handwashing observed by the interviewer in all interviewed households, MICS Punjab, 2011

-		Place for handwashing					Number of households interviewed
-		Not observed					
	Observed	Not in the dwelling, plot or yard	No permission to see	Other	Missing	Total	
Punjab	96.7	1.0	1.7	0.6	0.0	100.0	95,238
District							
Bahawalpur	95.6	2.9	0.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	3,957
B. Nagar	97.9	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.0	100.0	2,772
RY Khan	96.1	2.3	0.9	0.7	0.0	100.0	3,681
DG Khan	97.3	2.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,724
Layyah	99.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,964
M. Garh	97.5	0.7	1.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	2,959
Rajanpur	93.4	2.7	3.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,751
Faisalabad	95.5	1.2	3.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	6,046
Chiniot	97.2	2.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,618
Jhang	98.0	1.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	2,764
TT Singh	95.5	0.7	3.6	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,990
Gujranwala	99.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,676
Gujrat	98.6	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,488
Hafizabad	99.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,216
M. Bahaudin	99.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,639
Narowal	94.7	4.8	0.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,244
Sialkot	98.0	0.1	1.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	3,286
Lahore	94.7	0.2	4.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,632
Kasur	95.8	0.9	2.9	0.3	0.1	100.0	2,845
N. Sahib	98.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	2,199
Sheikhupura	95.9	1.1	2.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	2,807
Multan	97.6	0.1	2.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,722
Khanewal	97.0	0.1	2.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	2,863
Lodhran	80.8	0.8	2.5	15.8	0.0	100.0	1,672
Vehari	98.9	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,462
Sahiwal	97.4	2.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,847
Pakpattan	99.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,696
Okara	99.2	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,520
Rawalpindi	96.0	0.3	2.9	0.7	0.1	100.0	4,230
Attock	96.9	0.1	2.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	2,464
Chakwal	91.1	0.6	6.0	2.3	0.0	100.0	2,065
Jhelum	97.1	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,993
Sargodha	98.5	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,479
Bhakkar	98.2	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	2,017
Khushab	99.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,547
Mianwali	95.0	3.3	1.4	0.3	0.1	100.0	1,403
Punjab	96.7	1.0	1.7	0.6	0.0	100.0	95,238

Table DQ.10: Observation of women's health cards

Percent distribution of women with a live birth in the last 2 years by presence of a health card, and the percentage of health cards seen by the interviewers, MICS Punjab, 2011

-	Woman does not have health card	Woman has health card		DK /Missing	Total	Percent of health cards seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
		Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)				
Punjab	64.4	9.5	24.8	1.3	100.0	27.7	25,406
Area of residence							
Rural	68.4	8.2	22.3	1.2	100.0	26.8	15,871
All Urban	57.7	11.8	29.1	1.4	100.0	28.8	9,535
Major Cities	52.5	13.6	32.3	1.6	100.0	29.7	2,256
Other Urban	59.3	11.2	28.1	1.3	100.0	28.6	7,279
Wealth index quintiles							
Lowest	80.5	4.8	13.6	1.0	100.0	26.1	4,543
Second	72.2	6.6	20.1	1.1	100.0	24.6	4,824
Middle	64.2	9.2	25.2	1.5	100.0	26.7	5,339
Fourth	57.6	11.4	29.5	1.5	100.0	27.8	5,823
Highest	49.8	15.0	33.9	1.3	100.0	30.7	4,877
Division							
Bahawalpur	71.5	7.4	20.3	0.8	100.0	26.8	3,023
D.G.Khan	67.3	7.2	24.6	0.8	100.0	22.6	2,629
Faisalabad	74.3	6.2	18.8	0.7	100.0	24.8	3,358
Gujranwala	54.1	14.0	29.3	2.6	100.0	32.3	4,241
Lahore	47.4	12.3	38.9	1.5	100.0	24.0	3,297
Multan	75.9	8.8	13.4	1.9	100.0	39.7	2,786
Rawalpindi	53.5	10.6	35.1	0.8	100.0	23.3	2,404
Sahiwal	62.2	8.6	28.1	1.1	100.0	23.5	1,516
Sargodha	80.3	7.8	11.5	0.5	100.0	40.5	2,152
Punjab	64.4	9.5	24.8	1.3	100.0	27.7	25,406

Table DQ.10: Observation of women's health cards

Percent distribution of women with a live birth in the last 2 years by presence of a health card, and the percentage of health cards seen by the interviewers, MICS Punjab, 2011

-	Woman does not have health card	Woman has health card		DK /Missing	Total	Percent of health cards seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
		Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)				
Punjab	64.4	9.5	24.8	1.3	100.0	27.7	25,406
District							
Bahawalpur	83.0	6.0	10.7	0.3	100.0	35.8	1,034
B. Nagar	65.0	6.0	28.3	0.7	100.0	17.4	823
RY Khan	65.9	9.8	23.2	1.2	100.0	29.7	1,166
DG Khan	62.5	4.2	33.0	0.4	100.0	11.2	528
Layyah	59.3	15.6	24.7	0.4	100.0	38.7	681
M. Garh	66.7	5.0	27.1	1.2	100.0	15.5	922
Rajanpur	84.5	3.0	11.2	1.2	100.0	21.1	498
Faisalabad	61.5	8.9	28.9	0.8	100.0	23.5	1,601
Chiniot	87.5	3.0	9.3	0.2	100.0	24.1	439
Jhang	87.0	4.7	7.1	1.2	100.0	39.6	814
TT Singh	82.9	3.0	13.9	0.2	100.0	17.6	504
Gujranwala	53.6	13.8	30.8	1.8	100.0	30.9	1,363
Gujrat	71.5	7.3	19.7	1.5	100.0	27.1	656
Hafizabad	46.9	8.2	43.1	1.8	100.0	16.0	341
M. Bahaudin	66.1	11.7	21.5	0.8	100.0	35.2	386
Narowal	55.3	3.7	32.0	9.0	100.0	10.4	622
Sialkot	38.4	29.9	30.5	1.3	100.0	49.5	873
Lahore	43.2	13.9	40.5	2.4	100.0	25.5	1,179
Kasur	67.4	7.7	24.2	0.8	100.0	24.2	778
N. Sahib	33.9	18.2	47.5	0.4	100.0	27.7	528
Sheikhupura	43.3	10.3	44.8	1.5	100.0	18.8	812
Multan	71.2	7.8	18.5	2.4	100.0	29.7	1,036
Khanewal	77.6	7.4	12.7	2.3	100.0	36.7	733
Lodhran	85.5	6.9	6.4	1.3	100.0	51.9	393
Vehari	75.5	13.5	10.3	0.8	100.0	56.8	624
Sahiwal	51.2	8.4	39.0	1.4	100.0	17.7	428
Pakpattan	80.4	8.2	10.0	1.4	100.0	45.0	439
Okara	57.2	9.1	33.1	0.6	100.0	21.5	649
Rawalpindi	56.0	10.2	33.0	0.8	100.0	23.6	932
Attock	54.8	8.5	35.7	1.0	100.0	19.2	588
Chakwal	34.2	13.3	50.7	1.9	100.0	20.7	377
Jhelum	61.5	12.0	26.4	0.0	100.0	31.3	507
Sargodha	92.3	4.6	3.0	0.1	100.0	60.3	962
Bhakkar	71.9	6.6	21.0	0.6	100.0	23.8	534
Khushab	69.2	17.5	12.8	0.6	100.0	57.8	360
Mianwali	69.6	8.8	20.3	1.4	100.0	30.2	296
Punjab	64.4	9.5	24.8	1.3	100.0	27.7	25,406

Table DQ.11: Observation of under-5s birth certificates

Percent distribution of children under 5 by presence of birth certificates, and percentage of birth calendar seen, MICS Punjab, 2011

| | Child does not have birth certificate | Child has birth certificate | | DK /Missing | Total | Percent of birth certificates seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100 | Number of children under age 5 |
		Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)				
Punjab	55.6	20.0	23.7	0.8	100.0	45.7	66,666
Area of residence							
Rural	64.8	13.8	20.6	0.9	100.0	40.2	41,517
All Urban	40.4	30.1	28.8	0.7	100.0	51.1	25,149
Major Cities	26.6	39.2	33.9	0.3	100.0	53.7	5,832
Other Urban	44.6	27.4	27.3	0.8	100.0	50.1	19,317
Child's age							
0	61.2	18.1	19.9	0.8	100.0	47.7	13,464
1	54.0	21.4	23.8	0.8	100.0	47.3	12,749
2	54.1	20.7	24.6	0.6	100.0	45.8	13,042
3	54.1	19.7	25.3	0.9	100.0	43.8	13,971
4	54.4	20.0	24.8	0.8	100.0	44.7	13,440
Division							
Bahawalpur	74.9	6.8	17.1	1.1	100.0	28.6	7,857
D.G.Khan	83.8	1.9	13.0	1.3	100.0	13.0	7,180
Faisalabad	60.4	20.7	18.3	0.5	100.0	53.1	8,623
Gujranwala	36.4	30.9	31.5	1.2	100.0	49.5	11,270
Lahore	31.1	28.4	40.1	0.3	100.0	41.5	8,670
Multan	64.8	19.0	15.5	0.7	100.0	55.1	7,352
Rawalpindi	31.6	38.3	29.6	0.5	100.0	56.4	6,108
Sahiwal	50.7	12.2	36.7	0.4	100.0	24.9	3,953
Sargodha	78.6	12.0	8.8	0.7	100.0	57.8	5,653
Punjab	55.6	20.0	23.7	0.8	100.0	45.7	66,666

Table DQ.11: Observation of under-5s birth certificates

Percent distribution of children under 5 by presence of birth certificates, and percentage of birth calendar seen, MICS Punjab, 2011

	Child does not have birth certificate	Child has birth certificate		DK /Missing	Total	Percent of birth certificates seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children under age 5
		Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)				
Punjab	55.6	20.0	23.7	0.8	100.0	45.7	66,666
District							
Bahawalpur	88.6	4.0	7.1	0.4	100.0	36.1	2,665
B. Nagar	71.2	7.5	20.9	0.4	100.0	26.3	2,078
RY Khan	65.7	8.9	23.2	2.2	100.0	27.7	3,114
DG Khan	85.9	1.8	10.2	2.0	100.0	15.3	1,464
Layyah	84.0	1.7	12.9	1.5	100.0	11.5	1,734
M. Garh	77.3	2.6	19.0	1.1	100.0	12.1	2,528
Rajanpur	92.7	1.2	5.4	0.8	100.0	17.9	1,454
Faisalabad	36.7	35.4	27.5	0.3	100.0	56.2	4,124
Chiniot	80.3	7.7	12.0	0.1	100.0	39.0	1,110
Jhang	85.2	6.4	7.1	1.2	100.0	47.3	2,057
TT Singh	78.9	8.3	12.5	0.3	100.0	40.1	1,332
Gujranwala	26.5	35.8	37.4	0.3	100.0	48.9	3,654
Gujrat	62.3	23.1	14.4	0.3	100.0	61.6	1,677
Hafizabad	45.0	18.7	35.7	0.6	100.0	34.4	855
M. Bahaudin	49.1	26.2	24.4	0.3	100.0	51.8	1,025
Narowal	46.7	14.3	33.3	5.7	100.0	30.0	1,749
Sialkot	16.7	48.0	34.8	0.6	100.0	58.0	2,310
Lahore	22.0	35.5	42.2	0.2	100.0	45.7	3,051
Kasur	47.8	25.0	26.9	0.3	100.0	48.2	2,099
N. Sahib	31.9	21.1	46.7	0.2	100.0	31.2	1,395
Sheikhupura	27.2	26.4	45.9	0.4	100.0	36.6	2,125
Multan	63.9	14.1	21.0	0.9	100.0	40.2	2,650
Khanewal	57.4	23.3	18.7	0.6	100.0	55.5	2,097
Lodhran	80.0	13.1	6.3	0.6	100.0	67.5	998
Vehari	66.6	25.1	7.8	0.4	100.0	76.2	1,607
Sahiwal	45.6	14.5	39.9	0.1	100.0	26.6	1,121
Pakpattan	75.1	9.4	14.7	0.9	100.0	39.0	1,153
Okara	37.5	12.6	49.8	0.2	100.0	20.2	1,679
Rawalpindi	37.5	39.0	22.8	0.6	100.0	63.1	2,461
Attock	28.2	41.0	30.2	0.6	100.0	57.6	1,427
Chakwal	16.3	30.5	53.0	0.2	100.0	36.5	997
Jhelum	36.0	39.8	23.5	0.7	100.0	62.8	1,223
Sargodha	85.0	10.9	3.7	0.5	100.0	74.7	2,441
Bhakkar	86.5	2.0	10.1	1.4	100.0	16.7	1,391
Khushab	62.6	20.2	16.8	0.4	100.0	54.7	984
Mianwali	65.5	22.1	12.1	0.4	100.0	64.7	837
Punjab	55.6	20.0	23.7	0.8	100.0	45.7	66,666

Table DQ.12: Observation of vaccination cards

Percent distribution of children under 5 by presence of a vaccination card, and the percentage of vaccination cards seen by the interviewers, MICS Punjab, 2011

	Child does not have vaccination card		Child has vaccination card				Percent of vaccination cards seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children under age 5
	Had vaccination card previously	Never had vaccination card	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)	DK /Missing	Total		
Punjab	13.6	11.9	20.7	12.2	0.5	100.0	62.8	66,666
Area of residence								
Rural	13.3	14.2	19.5	11.3	0.6	100.0	63.4	41,517
All Urban	14.0	8.1	22.5	13.8	0.5	100.0	62.0	25,149
Major Cities	**13.8**	**6.7**	24.8	14.0	0.4	100.0	63.9	5,832
Other Urban	14.1	8.6	21.9	13.7	0.5	100.0	61.4	19,317
Child's age								
0	12.3	26.9	45.8	14.5	0.6	100.0	75.9	13,464
1	24.9	16.5	36.2	22.0	0.4	100.0	62.2	12,749
2	32.5	17.0	22.9	25.9	1.7	100.0	46.9	13,042
Division								
Bahawalpur	13.6	15.4	19.3	10.1	0.3	100.0	65.6	7,857
D.G.Khan	14.1	20.3	12.2	9.7	0.6	100.0	55.8	7,180
Faisalabad	11.3	14.8	20.4	12.5	0.5	100.0	62.0	8,623
Gujranwala	13.6	5.0	27.2	12.7	0.6	100.0	68.1	11,270
Lahore	9.8	8.7	20.9	18.8	0.6	100.0	52.6	8,670
Multan	18.3	16.4	15.1	7.6	0.5	100.0	66.5	7,352
Rawalpindi	9.9	5.0	28.3	17.5	0.5	100.0	61.8	6,108
Sahiwal	19.6	13.5	14.4	12.0	0.6	100.0	54.5	3,953
Sargodha	15.8	11.3	23.7	7.3	0.7	100.0	76.4	5,653
Punjab	13.6	11.9	20.7	12.2	0.5	100.0	62.8	66,666

Table DQ.12: Observation of vaccination cards

Percent distribution of children under 5 by presence of a vaccination card, and the percentage of vaccination cards seen by the interviewers, MICS Punjab, 2011

	Child does not have vaccination card		Child has vaccination card				Percent of vaccination cards seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children under age 5
	Had vaccination card previously	Never had vaccination card	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)	DK /Missing	Total		
Punjab	13.6	11.9	20.7	12.2	0.5	100.0	62.8	66,666
District								
Bahawalpur	18.3	14.6	20.0	5.6	0.1	100.0	78.2	2,665
B. Nagar	9.0	14.7	21.9	14.1	0.5	100.0	60.9	2,078
RY Khan	12.7	16.5	16.8	11.2	0.4	100.0	59.9	3,114
DG Khan	6.2	29.6	8.7	9.6	0.5	100.0	47.8	1,464
Layyah	18.0	9.3	25.3	5.6	0.3	100.0	81.9	1,734
M. Garh	15.2	16.1	9.3	15.9	0.8	100.0	36.9	2,528
Rajanpur	15.5	31.2	5.2	3.9	0.6	100.0	56.8	1,454
Faisalabad	9.7	8.1	25.3	16.7	0.6	100.0	60.2	4,124
Chiniot	18.5	18.6	14.8	5.9	0.5	100.0	71.6	1,110
Jhang	11.9	30.6	10.3	6.2	0.6	100.0	62.5	2,057
TT Singh	9.5	8.2	25.7	15.0	0.5	100.0	63.1	1,332
Gujranwala	12.5	6.3	24.9	14.6	0.7	100.0	63.0	3,654
Gujrat	7.8	2.1	42.4	10.5	0.1	100.0	80.2	1,677
Hafizabad	9.6	7.3	24.9	17.9	0.6	100.0	58.2	855
M. Bahaudin	11.2	5.5	25.4	14.8	0.6	100.0	63.1	1,025
Narowal	17.5	5.5	19.0	14.1	0.7	100.0	57.4	1,749
Sialkot	19.4	3.3	27.6	7.4	0.6	100.0	78.8	2,310
Lahore	14.1	7.6	19.1	17.8	0.6	100.0	51.7	3,051
Kasur	12.3	15.3	16.1	13.0	0.7	100.0	55.3	2,099
N. Sahib	4.0	4.2	28.6	22.4	0.7	100.0	56.1	1,395
Sheikhupura	5.0	6.7	23.2	23.5	0.5	100.0	49.6	2,125
Multan	15.5	10.2	21.9	10.9	0.5	100.0	66.7	2,650
Khanewal	19.2	18.1	7.9	8.8	0.8	100.0	47.1	2,097
Lodhran	15.3	29.6	9.0	3.8	0.4	100.0	70.3	998
Vehari	23.6	16.1	17.1	2.9	0.3	100.0	85.4	1,607
Sahiwal	13.8	12.9	15.0	18.3	0.7	100.0	45.0	1,121
Pakpattan	24.9	14.1	12.3	6.9	0.3	100.0	64.0	1,153
Okara	19.7	13.5	15.5	11.4	0.7	100.0	57.7	1,679
Rawalpindi	13.8	5.2	25.1	16.0	0.7	100.0	61.1	2,461
Attock	7.6	5.3	34.4	14.0	0.1	100.0	71.1	1,427
Chakwal	2.7	5.2	20.7	31.3	0.4	100.0	39.8	997
Jhelum	10.4	4.4	33.6	13.4	0.3	100.0	71.5	1,223
Sargodha	19.7	11.8	25.4	2.4	0.5	100.0	91.3	2,441
Bhakkar	15.0	15.1	18.3	10.5	0.4	100.0	63.5	1,391
Khushab	13.4	5.5	26.8	9.9	1.2	100.0	73.1	984
Mianwali	8.4	10.5	23.9	13.1	1.2	100.0	64.5	837
Punjab	13.6	11.9	20.7	12.2	0.5	100.0	62.8	66,666

Table DQ.15: School attendance by single age

Distribution of household population age 5-24 by educational level and grade attended in the current (or most recent) school year, MICS Punjab, 2011

Age at beginning of school year	Not attending school	Currently attending																				DK	Total	Number of household members
		Primary									Middle					Matric							
		Pre-school	1	2	3	4	5	Inconsistent	DK	Missing	6	7	8	Inconsistent	Missing	9	10	Inconsistent	Missing	Above Matric			
3	78.3	19.8	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	15,281
4	48.9	41.5	7.8	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	14,762
5	31.3	41.3	19.9	5.7	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	15,108
6	24.2	25.7	26.7	17.5	4.4	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	16,326
7	18.6	14.3	20.1	26.5	14.6	4.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	16,648
8	17.8	8.0	11.1	22.2	22.8	12.6	4.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	15,355
9	16.9	3.1	5.7	14.6	19.6	21.8	13.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.7	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	14,094
10	19.7	1.8	3.1	8.8	13.1	18.5	19.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	10.9	3.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	14,470
11	22.1	0.7	1.4	4.8	8.3	12.0	17.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.1	10.2	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	13,455
12	28.2	0.6	0.7	2.6	4.5	7.2	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	13.9	16.1	10.9	0.0	0.1	3.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	14,984
13	32.1	0.1	0.3	1.0	1.8	3.7	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	8.5	13.1	17.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	13,430
14	38.6	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.9	2.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	7.9	13.4	0.0	0.0	15.8	9.7	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.2	100.0	13,581
15	47.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.5	4.1	8.5	0.0	0.0	13.3	13.5	0.0	0.0	7.4	0.1	100.0	13,598
16	54.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.2	2.1	4.8	0.0	0.0	9.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	15.1	0.1	100.0	13,339
17	64.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	5.1	7.8	0.0	0.1	18.7	0.1	100.0	13,165
18	71.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	5.2	0.0	0.0	19.0	0.1	100.0	14,355
19	76.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	3.1	0.0	0.0	18.0	0.0	100.0	11,975
20	83.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	13.4	0.0	100.0	12,907
21	86.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	100.0	10,832
22	91.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.1	100.0	11,973
23	93.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	100.0	10,053
24	95.6	0.1	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	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	100.0	10,730

Table DQ.16: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living

Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) among children ever born (at birth), children living, and deceased children, by age of women, MICS Punjab, 2011

	Children Ever Born			Children Living			Children Deceased			
	Number of sons ever born	Number of daughters ever born	Sex ratio at birth	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	610	597	1.08	548	539	1.08	62	58	1.14	32,120
20-24	7,084	6,514	1.09	6,398	5,983	1.07	686	531	1.50	27,550
25-29	19,888	18,442	1.08	18,013	16,908	1.07	1,875	1,534	1.25	22,080
30-34	28,393	26,660	1.06	25,429	24,282	1.04	2,964	2,378	1.29	17,207
35-39	33,333	31,011	1.07	29,780	28,050	1.06	3,553	2,961	1.21	14,952
40-44	34,221	31,934	1.07	30,206	28,447	1.06	4,015	3,487	1.16	13,138
45-49	30,880	28,469	1.09	27,001	25,172	1.08	3,879	3,297	1.21	10,891
District										
Bahawalpur	6,613	6,284	1.08	5,702	5,488	1.06	911	796	1.33	5,546
B. Nagar	4,542	4,347	1.00	3,990	3,851	0.99	552	496	1.04	3,937
RY Khan	6,801	6,310	1.09	5,901	5,573	1.07	900	737	1.32	5,486
DG Khan	3,230	3,030	1.03	2,835	2,696	1.02	395	334	1.08	2,294
Layyah	3,895	3,585	1.10	3,414	3,176	1.09	481	409	1.20	3,150
M. Garh	6,170	5,695	1.09	5,250	4,929	1.09	920	766	1.08	4,190
Rajanpur	3,269	2,923	1.16	2,854	2,599	1.14	415	324	1.40	2,087
Faisalabad	9,556	8,825	1.04	8,528	7,981	1.04	1,028	844	1.08	9,224
Chiniot	2,447	2,242	1.06	2,124	1,987	1.05	323	255	1.20	2,169
Jhang	4,494	4,265	1.06	3,890	3,765	1.03	604	500	1.29	3,738
TT Singh	2,975	2,867	1.13	2,675	2,601	1.09	300	266	1.45	2,858
Gujranwala	8,151	7,498	1.10	7,401	6,842	1.08	750	656	1.24	7,283
Gujrat	3,641	3,468	1.01	3,340	3,167	1.03	301	301	1.15	3,760
Hafizabad	1,953	1,839	0.96	1,695	1,617	0.95	258	222	1.16	1,715
M. Bahaudin	2,438	2,210	1.04	2,178	2,020	1.02	260	190	1.51	2,389
Narowal	3,821	3,601	1.02	3,530	3,345	0.99	291	256	1.41	3,545
Sialkot	5,688	5,273	1.05	5,110	4,794	1.01	578	479	1.35	5,230
Lahore	6,851	6,284	1.04	6,282	5,834	1.04	569	450	1.09	6,471
Kasur	4,828	4,406	1.10	4,295	3,952	1.09	533	454	1.08	4,044
N. Sahib	3,416	3,219	1.03	2,982	2,856	1.02	434	363	1.17	3,145
Sheikhupura	4,953	4,568	1.12	4,372	4,128	1.10	581	440	1.32	4,253
Multan	6,445	5,912	1.07	5,778	5,290	1.07	667	622	1.24	5,444
Khanewal	4,889	4,392	1.11	4,391	4,032	1.10	498	360	1.31	4,243
Lodhran	2,919	2,871	1.08	2,587	2,607	1.04	332	264	1.34	2,368
Vehari	3,917	3,528	1.14	3,463	3,169	1.09	454	359	1.52	3,390
Sahiwal	2,575	2,357	1.34	2,279	2,123	1.23	296	234	1.74	2,606
Pakpattan	2,473	2,360	1.05	2,172	2,087	1.05	301	273	1.23	2,155
Okara	3,907	3,535	1.12	3,407	3,111	1.18	500	424	1.15	3,309
Rawalpindi	5,724	5,393	1.04	5,304	5,050	1.03	420	343	1.30	6,054
Attock	3,509	3,161	1.04	3,200	2,884	1.03	309	277	1.34	3,504
Chakwal	2,430	2,354	0.94	2,268	2,222	0.94	162	132	1.08	2,887
Jhelum	2,784	2,657	1.14	2,529	2,471	1.16	255	186	1.36	2,974
Sargodha	5,537	5,222	1.21	4,874	4,656	1.19	663	566	1.17	5,116
Bhakkar	3,239	3,077	1.11	2,850	2,768	1.12	389	309	1.20	3,024
Khushab	2,202	2,040	1.06	1,965	1,855	1.10	237	185	1.04	2,275
Mianwali	2,127	2,029	1.05	1,960	1,855	1.04	167	174	1.36	2,075
Punjab	**154,409**	**143,627**	**1.08**	**137,375**	**129,381**	**1.07**	**17,034**	**14,246**	**1.26**	**137,938**

Table DQ.1: Age distribution of household population

Single-year age distribution of household population by sex, MICS Punjab, 2011

	Males		Females			Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	7,932	2.6	7,868	2.7	45	4,717	1.6	4,138	1.4
1	7,356	2.4	6,883	2.3	46	2,549	0.8	2,629	0.9
2	7,589	2.5	7,056	2.4	47	2,028	0.7	1,702	0.6
3	7,961	2.6	7,832	2.7	48	2,378	0.8	1,998	0.7
4	7,703	2.5	7,171	2.4	49	1,595	0.5	1,334	0.5
5	8,018	2.7	7,351	2.5	50	3,508	1.2	3,176	1.1
6	8,071	2.7	7,611	2.6	51	1,833	0.6	2,714	0.9
7	8,407	2.8	8,201	2.8	52	1,665	0.6	2,160	0.7
8	8,718	2.9	8,146	2.8	53	1,581	0.5	1,783	0.6
9	6,878	2.3	6,239	2.1	54	1,315	0.4	1,366	0.5
10	8,711	2.9	7,635	2.6	55	3,022	1.0	3,440	1.2
11	6,296	2.1	5,617	1.9	56	1,681	0.6	1,738	0.6
12	8,334	2.8	7,516	2.5	57	1,300	0.4	1,165	0.4
13	6,635	2.2	6,639	2.2	58	1,377	0.5	1,320	0.4
14	7,009	2.3	6,717	2.3	59	1,142	0.4	1,004	0.3
15	6,822	2.3	6,594	2.2	60	3,515	1.2	3,004	1.0
16	7,163	2.4	6,826	2.3	61	1,322	0.4	1,300	0.4
17	6,017	2.0	5,594	1.9	62	1,108	0.4	984	0.3
18	8,316	2.8	8,424	2.9	63	1,034	0.3	875	0.3
19	5,417	1.8	5,217	1.8	64	1,092	0.4	741	0.3
20	7,008	2.3	7,732	2.6	65	2,605	0.9	2,223	0.8
21	4,817	1.6	4,909	1.7	66	966	0.3	790	0.3
22	6,229	2.1	6,603	2.2	67	803	0.3	540	0.2
23	5,029	1.7	5,307	1.8	68	722	0.2	609	0.2
24	4,747	1.6	4,946	1.7	69	592	0.2	384	0.1
25	6,117	2.0	7,374	2.5	70	2,414	0.8	1,902	0.6
26	4,446	1.5	5,047	1.7	71	826	0.3	653	0.2
27	3,863	1.3	3,952	1.3	72	613	0.2	458	0.2
28	4,675	1.5	5,057	1.7	73	473	0.2	283	0.1
29	3,511	1.2	3,417	1.2	74	367	0.1	221	0.1
30	5,982	2.0	6,420	2.2	75	1,153	0.4	803	0.3
31	3,274	1.1	3,628	1.2	76	409	0.1	304	0.1
32	3,538	1.2	3,628	1.2	77	325	0.1	164	0.1
33	2,839	0.9	2,830	1.0	78	270	0.1	194	0.1
34	2,210	0.7	2,183	0.7	79	197	0.1	118	0.0
35	5,399	1.8	5,542	1.9	80	1,051	0.3	923	0.3
36	2,783	0.9	3,360	1.1	81	216	0.1	182	0.1
37	2,132	0.7	2,182	0.7	82	167	0.1	121	0.0
38	2,731	0.9	2,999	1.0	83	112	0.0	60	0.0
39	2,018	0.7	2,214	0.7	84	95	0.0	70	0.0
40	4,843	1.6	4,766	1.6	85+	1,294	0.4	992	0.3
41	2,387	0.8	2,919	1.0	DK/Missing	7	0.0	2	0.0
42	2,688	0.9	2,650	0.9					
43	2,307	0.8	2,244	0.8					
44	1,853	0.6	1,632	0.6	**Punjab**	302,222	100.0	295,240	100.0

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, by five-year age groups, MICS Punjab, 2011

	Household population of women age 10-54 years	Interviewed women age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
10-14	34,124	na	na	na
15-19	32,655	30,897	22.9	94.6
20-24	29,495	27,030	20.0	91.6
25-29	24,847	22,159	16.4	89.2
30-34	18,687	16,828	12.4	90.1
35-39	16,296	14,831	11.0	91.0
40-44	14,211	12,952	9.6	91.1
45-49	11,801	10,472	7.7	88.7
50-54	11,199	na	na	na
Punjab (15-49)	147,993	135,169	100.0	91.3
Ratio of 50-54 to 45-49				0.95

Table DQ.3: Age distribution of under-5s in household and under-5 questionnaires

Household population of children age 0-7, children age 0-4 whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, by single ages, MICS Punjab, 2011

	Household population of children 0-7 years	Interviewed under-5 children		Percentage of eligible under-5s interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
0	15,800	13,934	20.5	88.2
1	14,239	12,819	18.9	90.0
2	14,645	13,195	19.4	90.1
3	15,792	14,324	21.1	90.7
4	14,874	13,628	20.1	91.6
5	15,368	na	na	na
6	15,682	na	na	na
7	16,608	na	na	na
Punjab (0-4)	75,350	67,899	100.0	90.1
Ratio of 5 to 4				1.03

Table DQ.4: Women's completion rates by socio-economic characteristics of households

Household population of women age 15-49, interviewed women age 15-49, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, by selected social and economic characteristics of the household, MICS Punjab, 2011

	Household population of women age 15-49 years		Interviewed women age 15-49 years		Percent of eligible women interviewed (Completion rates)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Punjab	147,993	100.0	135,169	100.0	91.3
Area of residence					
Rural	102,096	69.0	93,515	69.2	91.6
All Urban	45,897	31.0	41,654	30.8	90.8
Major Cities	22,997	50.1	20,658	49.6	89.8
Other Urban	22,900	49.9	20,996	50.4	91.7
Household size					
1-3	58,299	39.4	8,692	6.4	91.0
4-6	50,608	34.2	50,198	37.1	92.2
7+	39,086	26.4	76,279	56.4	90.8
Education of household head					
None	60,883	41.1	55,713	41.2	91.5
Preschool	437	0.3	401	0.3	91.8
Primary	25,609	17.3	23,409	17.3	91.4
Middle	19,236	13.0	17,668	13.1	91.9
Secondary	26,610	18.0	24,331	18.0	91.4
Higher	14,901	10.1	13,349	9.9	89.6
Missing/DK	318	0.2	298	0.2	93.8
Wealth index quintiles					
Lowest	25,586	17.3	23,629	17.5	92.4
Second	28,391	19.2	26,101	19.3	91.9
Middle	30,000	20.3	27,520	20.4	91.7
Fourth	31,378	21.2	28,667	21.2	91.4
Highest	32,639	22.1	29,251	21.6	89.6
Division					
Bahawalpur	14,229	9.6	12,894	9.5	90.6
D.G.Khan	13,501	9.1	12,583	9.3	93.2
Faisalabad	20,606	13.9	18,552	13.7	90.0
Gujranwala	24,339	16.4	22,470	16.6	92.3
Lahore	22,381	15.1	19,708	14.6	88.1
Multan	16,820	11.4	15,776	11.7	93.8
Rawalpindi	13,502	9.1	12,099	9.0	89.6
Sahiwal	11,423	7.7	10,819	8.0	94.7
Sargodha	11,190	7.6	10,268	7.6	91.8
Punjab	147,993	100.0	135,169	100.0	91.3

Table DQ.4: Women's completion rates by socio-economic characteristics of households

Household population of women age 15-49, interviewed women age 15-49, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, by selected social and economic characteristics of the household, MICS Punjab, 2011

	Household population of women age 15-49 years		Interviewed women age 15-49 years		Percent of eligible women interviewed (Completion rates)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Punjab	147,993	100.0	135,169	100.0	91.3
District					
Bahawalpur	4,689	3.2	4,301	3.2	91.7
B. Nagar	3,987	2.7	3,521	2.6	88.3
RY Khan	5,553	3.8	5,072	3.8	91.3
DG Khan	2,510	1.7	2,343	1.7	93.3
Layyah	2,974	2.0	2,804	2.1	94.3
M. Garh	6,251	4.2	5,824	4.3	93.2
Rajanpur	1,766	1.2	1,612	1.2	91.3
Faisalabad	11,329	7.7	10,307	7.6	91.0
Chiniot	1,992	1.3	1,716	1.3	86.1
Jhang	3,967	2.7	3,645	2.7	91.9
TT Singh	3,319	2.2	2,885	2.1	86.9
Gujranwala	7,530	5.1	6,977	5.2	92.7
Gujrat	4,453	3.0	3,946	2.9	88.6
Hafizabad	1,591	1.1	1,443	1.1	90.7
M. Bahaudin	2,944	2.0	2,739	2.0	93.1
Narowal	2,428	1.6	2,316	1.7	95.4
Sialkot	5,393	3.6	5,047	3.7	93.6
Lahore	12,392	8.4	10,840	8.0	87.5
Kasur	4,095	2.8	3,582	2.7	87.5
N. Sahib	2,060	1.4	1,828	1.4	88.7
Sheikhupura	3,834	2.6	3,459	2.6	90.2
Multan	6,528	4.4	6,031	4.5	92.4
Khanewal	3,969	2.7	3,828	2.8	96.4
Lodhran	2,235	1.5	2,155	1.6	96.5
Vehari	4,089	2.8	3,762	2.8	92.0
Sahiwal	3,591	2.4	3,477	2.6	96.8
Pakpattan	2,605	1.8	2,374	1.8	91.1
Okara	5,227	3.5	4,968	3.7	95.0
Rawalpindi	6,746	4.6	5,991	4.4	88.8
Attock	2,497	1.7	2,214	1.6	88.6
Chakwal	2,223	1.5	2,011	1.5	90.5
Jhelum	2,036	1.4	1,884	1.4	92.5
Sargodha	5,089	3.4	4,625	3.4	90.9
Bhakkar	2,132	1.4	1,995	1.5	93.6
Khushab	1,934	1.3	1,748	1.3	90.4
Mianwali	2,035	1.4	1,900	1.4	93.4
Punjab	147,993	100.0	135,169	100.0	91.3

Table DQ.5: Completion rates for under-5 questionnaires by socio-economic characteristics of households

Household population of under-5 children, under-5 questionnaires completed, and percentage of under-5 children for whom interviews were completed, by selected socio-economic characteristics of the household, MICS Punjab, 2011

	Household population of under-5 children		Interviewed under-5 children		Percent of eligible under-5s with completed under-5 questionnaires (Completion rates)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Punjab	75350	100	67899	100	90.1
Area of residence					
Rural	54,659	72.5	49,520	72.9	90.6
All Urban	20,692	27.5	18,379	27.1	88.8
Major Cities	10,358	50.1	9,107	49.6	87.9
Other Urban	10,334	49.9	9,272	50.4	89.7
Household size					
1-3	4,494	6.0	2,658	3.9	92.0
4-6	37,257	49.4	26,105	38.4	92.0
7+	33,599	44.6	39,136	57.6	88.8
Education of household head					
None	31,118	41.3	28,150	41.5	90.5
Preschool	268	0.4	235	0.3	87.4
Primary	13,759	18.3	12,409	18.3	90.2
Middle	9,981	13.2	9,071	13.4	90.9
Secondary	12,833	17.0	11,532	17.0	89.9
Higher	7,246	9.6	6,365	9.4	87.9
Missing/DK	145	0.2	137	0.2	94.5
Wealth index quintiles					
Lowest	17,257	22.9	15,921	23.4	92.3
Second	15,063	20.0	13,753	20.3	91.3
Middle	14,776	19.6	13,289	19.6	89.9
Fourth	14,401	19.1	12,937	19.1	89.8
Highest	13,853	18.4	11,999	17.7	86.6
Division					
Bahawalpur	7,968	10.6	7,146	10.5	89.7
D.G.Khan	9,077	12.0	8,431	12.4	92.9
Faisalabad	10,560	14.0	9,129	13.4	86.5
Gujranwala	11,743	15.6	10,649	15.7	90.7
Lahore	10,934	14.5	9,574	14.1	87.6
Multan	8,422	11.2	7,817	11.5	92.8
Rawalpindi	5,547	7.4	4,986	7.3	89.9
Sahiwal	5,868	7.8	5,445	8.0	92.8
Sargodha	5,233	6.9	4,724	7.0	90.3
Punjab	75,350	100.0	67,899	100.0	90.1

Table DQ.5: Completion rates for under-5 questionnaires by socio-economic characteristics of households

Household population of under-5 children, under-5 questionnaires completed, and percentage of under-5 children for whom interviews were completed, by selected socio-economic characteristics of the household, MICS Punjab, 2011

	Household population of under-5 children		Interviewed under-5 children		Percent of eligible under-5s with completed under-5 questionnaires (Completion rates)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Punjab	75350	100	67899	100	90.1
District					
Bahawalpur	2,439	3.2	2,193	3.2	89.9
B. Nagar	2,201	2.9	1,935	2.8	87.9
RY Khan	3,328	4.4	3,019	4.4	90.7
DG Khan	1,807	2.4	1,673	2.5	92.6
Layyah	1,756	2.3	1,611	2.4	91.7
M. Garh	4,085	5.4	3,837	5.7	93.9
Rajanpur	1,429	1.9	1,310	1.9	91.6
Faisalabad	5,395	7.2	4,679	6.9	86.7
Chiniot	1,090	1.4	901	1.3	82.6
Jhang	2,408	3.2	2,136	3.1	88.7
TT Singh	1,667	2.2	1,413	2.1	84.7
Gujranwala	3,792	5.0	3,460	5.1	91.2
Gujrat	2,037	2.7	1,794	2.6	88.1
Hafizabad	798	1.1	714	1.1	89.5
M. Bahaudin	1,384	1.8	1,267	1.9	91.6
Narowal	1,235	1.6	1,157	1.7	93.7
Sialkot	2,497	3.3	2,257	3.3	90.4
Lahore	5,817	7.7	5,042	7.4	86.7
Kasur	2,259	3.0	2,000	2.9	88.5
N. Sahib	977	1.3	847	1.2	86.7
Sheikhupura	1,881	2.5	1,684	2.5	89.6
Multan	3,307	4.4	3,011	4.4	91.1
Khanewal	2,075	2.8	2,009	3.0	96.8
Lodhran	973	1.3	915	1.3	94.0
Vehari	2,067	2.7	1,882	2.8	91.0
Sahiwal	1,622	2.2	1,563	2.3	96.3
Pakpattan	1,438	1.9	1,282	1.9	89.2
Okara	2,808	3.7	2,600	3.8	92.6
Rawalpindi	2,838	3.8	2,557	3.8	90.1
Attock	1,028	1.4	916	1.3	89.1
Chakwal	821	1.1	722	1.1	87.9
Jhelum	860	1.1	791	1.2	91.9
Sargodha	2,533	3.4	2,244	3.3	88.6
Bhakkar	1,031	1.4	950	1.4	92.2
Khushab	847	1.1	760	1.1	89.7
Mianwali	822	1.1	769	1.1	93.6
Punjab	75,350	100.0	67,899	100.0	90.1

Table DQ.6: Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations that are missing information for selected questions and indicators, MICS Punjab, 2011

Questionnaire and type of missing information	Reference group	Percent with missing/incomplete information*	Number of cases
Household			
Age	All household members	0.0	599,617
Salt test result	All households interviewed that have salt	0.5	95,238
Starting time of interview	All households interviewed	0.2	95,238
Ending time of interview	All households interviewed	0.7	95,238
Women			
Woman's date of birth	All women age 15-49		
Only month		21.4	137,938
Both month and year		3.6	137,938
Date of first birth	All women age 15-49 with at least one live birth		
Only month		7.8	74,886
Both month and year		3.5	74,886
Completed years since first birth	All women age 15-49 with at least one live birth with year of first birth unknown	0.0	2,952
Date of last birth	All women age 15-49 with a live birth in last 2 years		
Only month		3.2	74,886
Both month and year		0.8	74,886
Date of first marriage/union	All ever married women age 15-49		
Only month		17.3	85,502
Both month and year		8.9	85,502
Age at first marriage	All ever married women age 15-49 with year of first marriage not known	0.2	85,502
Starting time of interview	All women interviewed	0.3	137,938
Ending time of interview	All women interviewed	1.0	137,938
Under-5			
Date of birth	All under-5 children		
Only month		1.8	66,666
Both month and year		0.4	66,666
Anthropometric measurements	All under-5 children	3.5	66,666
Weight		3.9	66,666
Height		3.5	66,666
Both weight and height			
Starting time of interview	All under-5 children	1.0	66,666
Ending time of interview	All under-5 children	1.1	66,666

Table DQ.7: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators

Distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information for anthropometric indicators, MICS Punjab, 2011

			Reason for exclusion from analysis					
	Valid weight and date of birth	Weight not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)	Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
Weight by age								
<6 months	94.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	5.3	100.0	5.7	6,476
6-11 months	96.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	2.8	100.0	3.2	7,061
12-23 months	96.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.6	100.0	3.5	12,742
24-35 months	95.1	0.0	1.7	0.0	3.2	100.0	4.9	13,055
36-47 months	93.4	0.1	2.6	0.0	3.9	100.0	6.6	13,952
48-59 months	92.6	0.0	2.6	0.0	4.8	100.0	7.4	13,380
Punjab	94.6	0.0	1.6	0.0	3.7	100.0	5.4	66,666

			Reason for exclusion from analysis					
	Valid height and date of birth	Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)	Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
Height by age								
<6 months	91.8	1.0	0.4	0.0	6.8	100.0	8.2	6,476
6-11 months	95.9	0.1	0.2	0.0	3.7	100.0	4.1	7,061
12-23 months	95.1	0.3	0.8	0.0	3.7	100.0	4.9	12,742
24-35 months	94.0	0.5	1.7	0.0	3.9	100.0	6.0	13,055
36-47 months	**92.9**	0.3	2.6	0.0	4.3	100.0	7.1	13,952
48-59 months	92.2	0.2	2.6	0.0	5.0	100.0	7.8	13,380
Punjab	93.6	0.4	1.6	0.0	4.4	100.0	6.4	66,666

			Reason for exclusion from analysis					
	Valid weight and height	Weight not measured	Height not measured	Weight not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)	Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
Weight by height								
<6 months	89.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	9.1	100.0	10.5	6,476
6-11 months	96.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.5	100.0	4.0	7,061
12-23 months	95.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	3.2	100.0	4.4	12,742
24-35 months	94.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	3.6	100.0	5.8	13,055
36-47 months	92.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	4.3	100.0	7.2	13,952
48-59 months	92.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	5.1	100.0	7.9	13,380
Punjab	93.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	4.5	100.0	6.5	66,666

Table DQ.8: Heaping in anthropometric measurements

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by digits reported for decimals, MICS Punjab, 2011

Digits	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	6599	10.2	9696	15.0
1	6658	10.3	6212	9.6
2	7213	11.2	8556	13.3
3	6507	10.1	7258	11.2
4	6236	9.7	5684	8.8
5	6732	10.4	8100	12.6
6	6098	9.5	5651	8.8
7	5958	9.2	4955	7.7
8	6206	9.6	3803	5.9
9	6285	9.7	4607	7.1
0 or 5	13331	20.7	17796	27.6
Punjab	64492	100.0	64522	100.0

Table DQ.9: Observation of place of hand washing

Percentage of places for handwashing observed by the interviewer in all interviewed households, MICS Punjab, 2011

-		Place for handwashing					
-			Not observed				
	Observed	Not in the dwelling, plot or yard	No permission to see	Other	Missing	Total	Number of households interviewed
Punjab	96.7	1.0	1.7	0.6	0.0	100.0	95,238
Area of residence							
Rural	96.9	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	56,863
All Urban	96.5	0.4	2.9	0.2	0.1	100.0	38,375
Major Cities	95.6	0.2	4.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	9,032
Other Urban	96.8	0.5	2.5	0.2	0.1	100.0	29,343
Wealth index quintiles							
Lowest	94.4	3.5	0.7	1.4	0.0	100.0	16,033
Second	97.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.0	100.0	18,240
Middle	97.9	0.5	1.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	19,795
Fourth	97.4	0.2	2.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	21,571
Highest	96.4	0.1	3.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	19,599
Division							
Bahawalpur	96.4	2.0	0.8	0.7	0.0	100.0	10,410
D.G.Khan	97.1	1.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	8,398
Faisalabad	96.2	1.3	2.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	12,418
Gujranwala	98.2	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	15,549
Lahore	95.9	0.6	3.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	12,483
Multan	95.1	0.4	2.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	10,719
Rawalpindi	95.5	0.3	3.4	0.8	0.1	100.0	10,752
Sahiwal	98.6	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	6,063
Sargodha	98.0	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	100.0	8,446
Punjab	96.7	1.0	1.7	0.6	0.0	100.0	95,238

Table DQ.9: Observation of place of hand washing

Percentage of places for handwashing observed by the interviewer in all interviewed households, MICS Punjab, 2011

-	Place for handwashing						Number of households interviewed
-		Not observed					
	Observed	Not in the dwelling, plot or yard	No permission to see	Other	Missing	Total	
Punjab	96.7	1.0	1.7	0.6	0.0	100.0	95,238
District							
Bahawalpur	95.6	2.9	0.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	3,957
B. Nagar	97.9	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.0	100.0	2,772
RY Khan	96.1	2.3	0.9	0.7	0.0	100.0	3,681
DG Khan	97.3	2.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,724
Layyah	99.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,964
M. Garh	97.5	0.7	1.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	2,959
Rajanpur	93.4	2.7	3.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,751
Faisalabad	95.5	1.2	3.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	6,046
Chiniot	97.2	2.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,618
Jhang	98.0	1.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	2,764
TT Singh	95.5	0.7	3.6	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,990
Gujranwala	99.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,676
Gujrat	98.6	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,488
Hafizabad	99.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,216
M. Bahaudin	99.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,639
Narowal	94.7	4.8	0.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,244
Sialkot	98.0	0.1	1.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	3,286
Lahore	94.7	0.2	4.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,632
Kasur	95.8	0.9	2.9	0.3	0.1	100.0	2,845
N. Sahib	98.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	2,199
Sheikhupura	95.9	1.1	2.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	2,807
Multan	97.6	0.1	2.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,722
Khanewal	97.0	0.1	2.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	2,863
Lodhran	80.8	0.8	2.5	15.8	0.0	100.0	1,672
Vehari	98.9	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,462
Sahiwal	97.4	2.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,847
Pakpattan	99.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,696
Okara	99.2	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,520
Rawalpindi	96.0	0.3	2.9	0.7	0.1	100.0	4,230
Attock	96.9	0.1	2.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	2,464
Chakwal	91.1	0.6	6.0	2.3	0.0	100.0	2,065
Jhelum	97.1	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,993
Sargodha	98.5	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,479
Bhakkar	98.2	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	2,017
Khushab	99.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,547
Mianwali	95.0	3.3	1.4	0.3	0.1	100.0	1,403
Punjab	96.7	1.0	1.7	0.6	0.0	100.0	95,238

Table DQ.10: Observation of women's health cards

Percent distribution of women with a live birth in the last 2 years by presence of a health card, and the percentage of health cards seen by the interviewers, MICS Punjab, 2011

-	Woman does not have health card	Woman has health card		DK /Missing	Total	Percent of health cards seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
		Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)				
Punjab	64.4	9.5	24.8	1.3	100.0	27.7	25,406
Area of residence							
Rural	68.4	8.2	22.3	1.2	100.0	26.8	15,871
All Urban	57.7	11.8	29.1	1.4	100.0	28.8	9,535
Major Cities	52.5	13.6	32.3	1.6	100.0	29.7	2,256
Other Urban	59.3	11.2	28.1	1.3	100.0	28.6	7,279
Wealth index quintiles							
Lowest	80.5	4.8	13.6	1.0	100.0	26.1	4,543
Second	72.2	6.6	20.1	1.1	100.0	24.6	4,824
Middle	64.2	9.2	25.2	1.5	100.0	26.7	5,339
Fourth	57.6	11.4	29.5	1.5	100.0	27.8	5,823
Highest	49.8	15.0	33.9	1.3	100.0	30.7	4,877
Division							
Bahawalpur	71.5	7.4	20.3	0.8	100.0	26.8	3,023
D.G.Khan	67.3	7.2	24.6	0.8	100.0	22.6	2,629
Faisalabad	74.3	6.2	18.8	0.7	100.0	24.8	3,358
Gujranwala	54.1	14.0	29.3	2.6	100.0	32.3	4,241
Lahore	47.4	12.3	38.9	1.5	100.0	24.0	3,297
Multan	75.9	8.8	13.4	1.9	100.0	39.7	2,786
Rawalpindi	53.5	10.6	35.1	0.8	100.0	23.3	2,404
Sahiwal	62.2	8.6	28.1	1.1	100.0	23.5	1,516
Sargodha	80.3	7.8	11.5	0.5	100.0	40.5	2,152
Punjab	64.4	9.5	24.8	1.3	100.0	27.7	25,406

Table DQ.10: Observation of women's health cards

Percent distribution of women with a live birth in the last 2 years by presence of a health card, and the percentage of health cards seen by the interviewers, MICS Punjab, 2011

-	Woman does not have health card	Woman has health card		DK /Missing	Total	Percent of health cards seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
		Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)				
Punjab	64.4	9.5	24.8	1.3	100.0	27.7	25,406
District							
Bahawalpur	83.0	6.0	10.7	0.3	100.0	35.8	1,034
B. Nagar	65.0	6.0	28.3	0.7	100.0	17.4	823
RY Khan	65.9	9.8	23.2	1.2	100.0	29.7	1,166
DG Khan	62.5	4.2	33.0	0.4	100.0	11.2	528
Layyah	59.3	15.6	24.7	0.4	100.0	38.7	681
M. Garh	66.7	5.0	27.1	1.2	100.0	15.5	922
Rajanpur	84.5	3.0	11.2	1.2	100.0	21.1	498
Faisalabad	61.5	8.9	28.9	0.8	100.0	23.5	1,601
Chiniot	87.5	3.0	9.3	0.2	100.0	24.1	439
Jhang	87.0	4.7	7.1	1.2	100.0	39.6	814
TT Singh	82.9	3.0	13.9	0.2	100.0	17.6	504
Gujranwala	53.6	13.8	30.8	1.8	100.0	30.9	1,363
Gujrat	71.5	7.3	19.7	1.5	100.0	27.1	656
Hafizabad	46.9	8.2	43.1	1.8	100.0	16.0	341
M. Bahaudin	66.1	11.7	21.5	0.8	100.0	35.2	386
Narowal	55.3	3.7	32.0	9.0	100.0	10.4	622
Sialkot	38.4	29.9	30.5	1.3	100.0	49.5	873
Lahore	43.2	13.9	40.5	2.4	100.0	25.5	1,179
Kasur	67.4	7.7	24.2	0.8	100.0	24.2	778
N. Sahib	33.9	18.2	47.5	0.4	100.0	27.7	528
Sheikhupura	43.3	10.3	44.8	1.5	100.0	18.8	812
Multan	71.2	7.8	18.5	2.4	100.0	29.7	1,036
Khanewal	77.6	7.4	12.7	2.3	100.0	36.7	733
Lodhran	85.5	6.9	6.4	1.3	100.0	51.9	393
Vehari	75.5	13.5	10.3	0.8	100.0	56.8	624
Sahiwal	51.2	8.4	39.0	1.4	100.0	17.7	428
Pakpattan	80.4	8.2	10.0	1.4	100.0	45.0	439
Okara	57.2	9.1	33.1	0.6	100.0	21.5	649
Rawalpindi	56.0	10.2	33.0	0.8	100.0	23.6	932
Attock	54.8	8.5	35.7	1.0	100.0	19.2	588
Chakwal	34.2	13.3	50.7	1.9	100.0	20.7	377
Jhelum	61.5	12.0	26.4	0.0	100.0	31.3	507
Sargodha	92.3	4.6	3.0	0.1	100.0	60.3	962
Bhakkar	71.9	6.6	21.0	0.6	100.0	23.8	534
Khushab	69.2	17.5	12.8	0.6	100.0	57.8	360
Mianwali	69.6	8.8	20.3	1.4	100.0	30.2	296
Punjab	64.4	9.5	24.8	1.3	100.0	27.7	25,406

Table DQ.11: Observation of under-5s birth certificates

Percent distribution of children under 5 by presence of birth certificates,and percentage of birth calendar seen, MICS Punjab, 2011

		Child has birth certificate				Percent of birth certificates seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children under age 5
	Child does not have birth certificate	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)	DK /Missing	Total		
Punjab	55.6	20.0	23.7	0.8	100.0	45.7	66,666
Area of residence							
Rural	64.8	13.8	20.6	0.9	100.0	40.2	41,517
All Urban	40.4	30.1	28.8	0.7	100.0	51.1	25,149
Major Cities	26.6	39.2	33.9	0.3	100.0	53.7	5,832
Other Urban	44.6	27.4	27.3	0.8	100.0	50.1	19,317
Child's age							
0	61.2	18.1	19.9	0.8	100.0	47.7	13,464
1	54.0	21.4	23.8	0.8	100.0	47.3	12,749
2	54.1	20.7	24.6	0.6	100.0	45.8	13,042
3	54.1	19.7	25.3	0.9	100.0	43.8	13,971
4	54.4	20.0	24.8	0.8	100.0	44.7	13,440
Division							
Bahawalpur	74.9	6.8	17.1	1.1	100.0	28.6	7,857
D.G.Khan	83.8	1.9	13.0	1.3	100.0	13.0	7,180
Faisalabad	60.4	20.7	18.3	0.5	100.0	53.1	8,623
Gujranwala	36.4	30.9	31.5	1.2	100.0	49.5	11,270
Lahore	31.1	28.4	40.1	0.3	100.0	41.5	8,670
Multan	64.8	19.0	15.5	0.7	100.0	55.1	7,352
Rawalpindi	31.6	38.3	29.6	0.5	100.0	56.4	6,108
Sahiwal	50.7	12.2	36.7	0.4	100.0	24.9	3,953
Sargodha	78.6	12.0	8.8	0.7	100.0	57.8	5,653
Punjab	55.6	20.0	23.7	0.8	100.0	45.7	66,666

Table DQ.11: Observation of under-5s birth certificates

Percent distribution of children under 5 by presence of birth certificates,and percentage of birth calendar seen, MICS Punjab, 2011

	Child does not have birth certificate	Child has birth certificate		DK/Missing	Total	Percent of birth certificates seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children under age 5
		Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)				
Punjab	55.6	20.0	23.7	0.8	100.0	45.7	66,666
District							
Bahawalpur	88.6	4.0	7.1	0.4	100.0	36.1	2,665
B. Nagar	71.2	7.5	20.9	0.4	100.0	26.3	2,078
RY Khan	65.7	8.9	23.2	2.2	100.0	27.7	3,114
DG Khan	85.9	1.8	10.2	2.0	100.0	15.3	1,464
Layyah	84.0	1.7	12.9	1.5	100.0	11.5	1,734
M. Garh	77.3	2.6	19.0	1.1	100.0	12.1	2,528
Rajanpur	92.7	1.2	5.4	0.8	100.0	17.9	1,454
Faisalabad	36.7	35.4	27.5	0.3	100.0	56.2	4,124
Chiniot	80.3	7.7	12.0	0.1	100.0	39.0	1,110
Jhang	85.2	6.4	7.1	1.2	100.0	47.3	2,057
TT Singh	78.9	8.3	12.5	0.3	100.0	40.1	1,332
Gujranwala	26.5	35.8	37.4	0.3	100.0	48.9	3,654
Gujrat	62.3	23.1	14.4	0.3	100.0	61.6	1,677
Hafizabad	45.0	18.7	35.7	0.6	100.0	34.4	855
M. Bahaudin	49.1	26.2	24.4	0.3	100.0	51.8	1,025
Narowal	46.7	14.3	33.3	5.7	100.0	30.0	1,749
Sialkot	16.7	48.0	34.8	0.6	100.0	58.0	2,310
Lahore	22.0	35.5	42.2	0.2	100.0	45.7	3,051
Kasur	47.8	25.0	26.9	0.3	100.0	48.2	2,099
N. Sahib	31.9	21.1	46.7	0.2	100.0	31.2	1,395
Sheikhupura	27.2	26.4	45.9	0.4	100.0	36.6	2,125
Multan	63.9	14.1	21.0	0.9	100.0	40.2	2,650
Khanewal	57.4	23.3	18.7	0.6	100.0	55.5	2,097
Lodhran	80.0	13.1	6.3	0.6	100.0	67.5	998
Vehari	66.6	25.1	7.8	0.4	100.0	76.2	1,607
Sahiwal	45.6	14.5	39.9	0.1	100.0	26.6	1,121
Pakpattan	75.1	9.4	14.7	0.9	100.0	39.0	1,153
Okara	37.5	12.6	49.8	0.2	100.0	20.2	1,679
Rawalpindi	37.5	39.0	22.8	0.6	100.0	63.1	2,461
Attock	28.2	41.0	30.2	0.6	100.0	57.6	1,427
Chakwal	16.3	30.5	53.0	0.2	100.0	36.5	997
Jhelum	36.0	39.8	23.5	0.7	100.0	62.8	1,223
Sargodha	85.0	10.9	3.7	0.5	100.0	74.7	2,441
Bhakkar	86.5	2.0	10.1	1.4	100.0	16.7	1,391
Khushab	62.6	20.2	16.8	0.4	100.0	54.7	984
Mianwali	65.5	22.1	12.1	0.4	100.0	64.7	837
Punjab	55.6	20.0	23.7	0.8	100.0	45.7	66,666

Table DQ.12: Observation of vaccination cards

Percent distribution of children under 5 by presence of a vaccination card, and the percentage of vaccination cards seen by the interviewers, MICS Punjab, 2011

	Child does not have vaccination card		Child has vaccination card				Percent of vaccination cards seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children under age 5
	Had vaccination card previously	Never had vaccination card	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)	DK /Missing	Total		
Punjab	13.6	11.9	20.7	12.2	0.5	100.0	62.8	66,666
Area of residence								
Rural	13.3	14.2	19.5	11.3	0.6	100.0	63.4	41,517
All Urban	14.0	8.1	22.5	13.8	0.5	100.0	62.0	25,149
Major Cities	**13.8**	**6.7**	24.8	14.0	0.4	100.0	63.9	5,832
Other Urban	14.1	8.6	21.9	13.7	0.5	100.0	61.4	19,317
Child's age								
0	12.3	26.9	45.8	14.5	0.6	100.0	75.9	13,464
1	24.9	16.5	36.2	22.0	0.4	100.0	62.2	12,749
2	32.5	17.0	22.9	25.9	1.7	100.0	46.9	13,042
Division								
Bahawalpur	13.6	15.4	19.3	10.1	0.3	100.0	65.6	7,857
D.G.Khan	14.1	20.3	12.2	9.7	0.6	100.0	55.8	7,180
Faisalabad	11.3	14.8	20.4	12.5	0.5	100.0	62.0	8,623
Gujranwala	13.6	5.0	27.2	12.7	0.6	100.0	68.1	11,270
Lahore	9.8	8.7	20.9	18.8	0.6	100.0	52.6	8,670
Multan	18.3	16.4	15.1	7.6	0.5	100.0	66.5	7,352
Rawalpindi	9.9	5.0	28.3	17.5	0.5	100.0	61.8	6,108
Sahiwal	19.6	13.5	14.4	12.0	0.6	100.0	54.5	3,953
Sargodha	15.8	11.3	23.7	7.3	0.7	100.0	76.4	5,653
Punjab	13.6	11.9	20.7	12.2	0.5	100.0	62.8	66,666

Table DQ.12: Observation of vaccination cards

Percent distribution of children under 5 by presence of a vaccination card, and the percentage of vaccination cards seen by the interviewers, MICS Punjab, 2011

	Child does not have vaccination card		Child has vaccination card				Percent of vaccination cards seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children under age 5
	Had vaccination card previously	Never had vaccination card	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)	DK /Missing	Total		
Punjab	13.6	11.9	20.7	12.2	0.5	100.0	62.8	66,666
District								
Bahawalpur	18.3	14.6	20.0	5.6	0.1	100.0	78.2	2,665
B. Nagar	9.0	14.7	21.9	14.1	0.5	100.0	60.9	2,078
RY Khan	12.7	16.5	16.8	11.2	0.4	100.0	59.9	3,114
DG Khan	6.2	29.6	8.7	9.6	0.5	100.0	47.8	1,464
Layyah	18.0	9.3	25.3	5.6	0.3	100.0	81.9	1,734
M. Garh	15.2	16.1	9.3	15.9	0.8	100.0	36.9	2,528
Rajanpur	15.5	31.2	5.2	3.9	0.6	100.0	56.8	1,454
Faisalabad	9.7	8.1	25.3	16.7	0.6	100.0	60.2	4,124
Chiniot	18.5	18.6	14.8	5.9	0.5	100.0	71.6	1,110
Jhang	11.9	30.6	10.3	6.2	0.6	100.0	62.5	2,057
TT Singh	9.5	8.2	25.7	15.0	0.5	100.0	63.1	1,332
Gujranwala	12.5	6.3	24.9	14.6	0.7	100.0	63.0	3,654
Gujrat	7.8	2.1	42.4	10.5	0.1	100.0	80.2	1,677
Hafizabad	9.6	7.3	24.9	17.9	0.6	100.0	58.2	855
M. Bahaudin	11.2	5.5	25.4	14.8	0.6	100.0	63.1	1,025
Narowal	17.5	5.5	19.0	14.1	0.7	100.0	57.4	1,749
Sialkot	19.4	3.3	27.6	7.4	0.6	100.0	78.8	2,310
Lahore	14.1	7.6	19.1	17.8	0.6	100.0	51.7	3,051
Kasur	12.3	15.3	16.1	13.0	0.7	100.0	55.3	2,099
N. Sahib	4.0	4.2	28.6	22.4	0.7	100.0	56.1	1,395
Sheikhupura	5.0	6.7	23.2	23.5	0.5	100.0	49.6	2,125
Multan	15.5	10.2	21.9	10.9	0.5	100.0	66.7	2,650
Khanewal	19.2	18.1	7.9	8.8	0.8	100.0	47.1	2,097
Lodhran	15.3	29.6	9.0	3.8	0.4	100.0	70.3	998
Vehari	23.6	16.1	17.1	2.9	0.3	100.0	85.4	1,607
Sahiwal	13.8	12.9	15.0	18.3	0.7	100.0	45.0	1,121
Pakpattan	24.9	14.1	12.3	6.9	0.3	100.0	64.0	1,153
Okara	19.7	13.5	15.5	11.4	0.7	100.0	57.7	1,679
Rawalpindi	13.8	5.2	25.1	16.0	0.7	100.0	61.1	2,461
Attock	7.6	5.3	34.4	14.0	0.1	100.0	71.1	1,427
Chakwal	2.7	5.2	20.7	31.3	0.4	100.0	39.8	997
Jhelum	10.4	4.4	33.6	13.4	0.3	100.0	71.5	1,223
Sargodha	19.7	11.8	25.4	2.4	0.5	100.0	91.3	2,441
Bhakkar	15.0	15.1	18.3	10.5	0.4	100.0	63.5	1,391
Khushab	13.4	5.5	26.8	9.9	1.2	100.0	73.1	984
Mianwali	8.4	10.5	23.9	13.1	1.2	100.0	64.5	837
Punjab	13.6	11.9	20.7	12.2	0.5	100.0	62.8	66,666

Distribution of household population age 5-24 by educational level and grade attended in the current (or most recent) school year, MICS Punjab, 2011

Age at beginning of school year	Not attending school	Currently attending																					Total	Number of household members
		Pre-school	Primary								Middle					Matric								
			1	2	3	4	5	Inconsistent	DK	Missing	6	7	8	Inconsistent	Missing	9	10	Inconsistent	Missing	Above Matric	DK		
3	78.3	19.8	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	15,281
4	48.9	41.5	7.8	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	14,762
5	31.3	41.3	19.9	5.7	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	15,108
6	24.2	25.7	26.7	17.5	4.4	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	16,326
7	18.6	14.3	20.1	26.5	14.6	4.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	16,648
8	17.8	8.0	11.1	22.2	22.8	12.6	4.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	15,355
9	16.9	3.1	5.7	14.6	19.6	21.8	13.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.7	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	14,094
10	19.7	1.8	3.1	8.8	13.1	18.5	19.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	10.9	3.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	14,470
11	22.1	0.7	1.4	4.8	8.3	12.0	17.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.1	10.2	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	13,455
12	28.2	0.6	0.7	2.6	4.5	7.2	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	13.9	16.1	10.9	0.0	0.1	3.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	14,984
13	32.1	0.1	0.3	1.0	1.8	3.7	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	8.5	13.1	17.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	3.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	100.0	13,430
14	38.6	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.9	2.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	7.9	13.4	0.0	0.0	15.8	9.7	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.2	100.0	13,581
15	47.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.5	4.1	8.5	0.0	0.0	13.3	13.5	0.0	0.0	7.4	0.1	100.0	13,598
16	54.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.2	2.1	4.8	0.0	0.0	9.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	15.1	0.1	100.0	13,339
17	64.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	5.1	7.8	0.0	0.1	18.7	0.1	100.0	13,165
18	71.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	5.2	0.0	0.0	19.0	0.1	100.0	14,355
19	76.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	3.1	0.0	0.0	18.0	0.0	100.0	11,975
20	83.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	13.4	0.0	100.0	12,907
21	86.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	100.0	10,832
22	91.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.1	100.0	11,973
23	93.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	100.0	10,053
24	95.6	0.1	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	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	100.0	10,730

Table DQ.16: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living

Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) among children ever born (at birth), children living, and deceased children, by age of women, MICS Punjab, 2011

	Children Ever Born			Children Living			Children Deceased			
	Number of sons ever born	Number of daughters ever born	Sex ratio at birth	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	610	597	1.08	548	539	1.08	62	58	1.14	32,120
20-24	7,084	6,514	1.09	6,398	5,983	1.07	686	531	1.50	27,550
25-29	19,888	18,442	1.08	18,013	16,908	1.07	1,875	1,534	1.25	22,080
30-34	28,393	26,660	1.06	25,429	24,282	1.04	2,964	2,378	1.29	17,207
35-39	33,333	31,011	1.07	29,780	28,050	1.06	3,553	2,961	1.21	14,952
40-44	34,221	31,934	1.07	30,206	28,447	1.06	4,015	3,487	1.16	13,138
45-49	30,880	28,469	1.09	27,001	25,172	1.08	3,879	3,297	1.21	10,891
District										
Bahawalpur	6,613	6,284	1.08	5,702	5,488	1.06	911	796	1.33	5,546
B. Nagar	4,542	4,347	1.00	3,990	3,851	0.99	552	496	1.04	3,937
RY Khan	6,801	6,310	1.09	5,901	5,573	1.07	900	737	1.32	5,486
DG Khan	3,230	3,030	1.03	2,835	2,696	1.02	395	334	1.08	2,294
Layyah	3,895	3,585	1.10	3,414	3,176	1.09	481	409	1.20	3,150
M. Garh	6,170	5,695	1.09	5,250	4,929	1.09	920	766	1.08	4,190
Rajanpur	3,269	2,923	1.16	2,854	2,599	1.14	415	324	1.40	2,087
Faisalabad	9,556	8,825	1.04	8,528	7,981	1.04	1,028	844	1.08	9,224
Chiniot	2,447	2,242	1.06	2,124	1,987	1.05	323	255	1.20	2,169
Jhang	4,494	4,265	1.06	3,890	3,765	1.03	604	500	1.29	3,738
TT Singh	2,975	2,867	1.13	2,675	2,601	1.09	300	266	1.45	2,858
Gujranwala	8,151	7,498	1.10	7,401	6,842	1.08	750	656	1.24	7,283
Gujrat	3,641	3,468	1.01	3,340	3,167	1.03	301	301	1.15	3,760
Hafizabad	1,953	1,839	0.96	1,695	1,617	0.95	258	222	1.16	1,715
M. Bahaudin	2,438	2,210	1.04	2,178	2,020	1.02	260	190	1.51	2,389
Narowal	3,821	3,601	1.02	3,530	3,345	0.99	291	256	1.41	3,545
Sialkot	5,688	5,273	1.05	5,110	4,794	1.01	578	479	1.35	5,230
Lahore	6,851	6,284	1.04	6,282	5,834	1.04	569	450	1.09	6,471
Kasur	4,828	4,406	1.10	4,295	3,952	1.09	533	454	1.08	4,044
N. Sahib	3,416	3,219	1.03	2,982	2,856	1.02	434	363	1.17	3,145
Sheikhupura	4,953	4,568	1.12	4,372	4,128	1.10	581	440	1.32	4,253
Multan	6,445	5,912	1.07	5,778	5,290	1.07	667	622	1.24	5,444
Khanewal	4,889	4,392	1.11	4,391	4,032	1.10	498	360	1.31	4,243
Lodhran	2,919	2,871	1.08	2,587	2,607	1.04	332	264	1.34	2,368
Vehari	3,917	3,528	1.14	3,463	3,169	1.09	454	359	1.52	3,390
Sahiwal	2,575	2,357	1.34	2,279	2,123	1.23	296	234	1.74	2,606
Pakpattan	2,473	2,360	1.05	2,172	2,087	1.05	301	273	1.23	2,155
Okara	3,907	3,535	1.12	3,407	3,111	1.18	500	424	1.15	3,309
Rawalpindi	5,724	5,393	1.04	5,304	5,050	1.03	420	343	1.30	6,054
Attock	3,509	3,161	1.04	3,200	2,884	1.03	309	277	1.34	3,504
Chakwal	2,430	2,354	0.94	2,268	2,222	0.94	162	132	1.08	2,887
Jhelum	2,784	2,657	1.14	2,529	2,471	1.16	255	186	1.36	2,974
Sargodha	5,537	5,222	1.21	4,874	4,656	1.19	663	566	1.17	5,116
Bhakkar	3,239	3,077	1.11	2,850	2,768	1.12	389	309	1.20	3,024
Khushab	2,202	2,040	1.06	1,965	1,855	1.10	237	185	1.04	2,275
Mianwali	2,127	2,029	1.05	1,960	1,855	1.04	167	174	1.36	2,075
Punjab	**154,409**	**143,627**	**1.08**	**137,375**	**129,381**	**1.07**	**17,034**	**14,246**	**1.26**	**137,938**