Punjab

Survey Findings Report

Monitoring the situation of children and women

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2017-18

Provincial Report (Vol - I)

Bureau of Statistics
Planning & Development Board
Government of the Punjab

unicef | for every child

MICS | MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY

Title page picture is taken by Mr. Muhammad Farooq with the permission from Ms. Bashiran Bibi with her 6 months daughter amna, in her house at Tehsil Kot Radha Kishan   in Kasur District, Punjab.

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November, 2018*

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The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), Punjab was carried out in 2017-18 by Bureau of Statistics, Punjab in collaboration with United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), as part of the Global MICS Programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), with government funding and financial support of UNICEF.

The Global MICS Programme was developed by UNICEF in the 1990s as an international multi-purpose household survey programme to support countries in collecting internationally comparable data on a wide range of indicators on the situation of children and women. MICS surveys measure key indicators that allow countries to generate data for use in policies, programmes, and national development plans, and to monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other internationally agreed upon commitments. Punjab MICS, 2017-18 is the fifth MICS in Punjab since 2004. Information on the global MICS may be obtained from mics.unicef.org and information about Bureau of Statistics, Punjab from bos.gop.pk and pndpunjab.gov.pk.

The objective of this report is to facilitate the timely dissemination and use of results from the Punjab MICS, 2017-18. The report contains detailed information on the survey methodology, and all MICS tables. The report is accompanied by a series of Statistical Snapshots of the main findings of the survey.

For more information on the Global MICS Programme, please go to mics.unicef.org.

SUMMARY TABLE OF SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION AND THE SURVEY POPULATION

Survey sample and implementation

Sample frame	Population Census 2017	**Questionnaires**	Household Women (age 15-49) Men (age 15-49) Children under five Children age 5-17 Water Quality Testing
Interviewer training	Nov-Dec, 2017 Jan, 2018	**Fieldwork**	December 03, 2017 to March 14, 2018

Survey sample

Households
- Sampled — 53,840
- Occupied — 52,765
- Interviewed — 51,660
- Response rate (Percent) — 97.9

Children under five
- Eligible — 42,408
- Mothers/caretakers interviewed — 39,799
- Response rate (Percent) — 93.8

Women (age 15-49)
- Eligible for interviews — 79,510
- Interviewed — 74,010
- Response rate (Percent) — 93.1

Children age 5-17
- Eligible — 37,052
- Mothers/caretakers interviewed — 35,482
- Response rate (Percent) — 95.8

Men (age 15-49)
- Eligible for interviews — 39,445
- Interviewed — 27,094
- Response rate (Percent) — 68.7

Water Quality Testing
- Eligible — 8,076
- Interviewed — 7,708
- Response rate (Percent) — 95.4

Survey population

Average household size	6.3

Percentage of population under:
- Age 5 — 12.8
- Age 18 — 42.9

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	21.2
Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	31.7

Percentage of population living in
- Urban areas — 36.4
- Rural areas — 63.6

ABOUT VOLUMES

VOLUME I:

This volume contains the following contents at provincial level:
- Summary Table of survey implementation and the survey population
- Introduction
- Survey methodology
- Indicators and definitions
- Sample coverage and characteristics of respondents
- Survive – Child mortality
- Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health
- Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development
- Learn – Early childhood development and education
- Protected from violence and exploitation
- Live in safe and clean environment
- Equitable chance in life

VOLUME II:

This volume contains the following contents at division and district level:
- Indicators and definitions
- Sample coverage and characteristics of respondents
- Survive – Child mortality
- Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health
- Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development
- Learn – Early childhood development and education
- Protected from violence and exploitation
- Live in safe and clean environment
- Equitable chance in life

VOLUME III:

This volume contains the following appendices related to volume I and II:
- Sample Design
- List of personnel involved in the survey
- Estimates of sampling error
- Data quality tables
- Questionnaires
- List of assets for wealth quintiles

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACT	Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	Antenatal Care
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rates
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (Tuberculosis)
BoS	Bureau of Statistics
C-section	Caesarean section
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CONFEMEN	Conference of the Ministers of Education of French speaking countries
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DTP	Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertussis
E. coli	Escherichia coli
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ECDI	Early Child Development Index
ECE	Early Childhood Education
FCT	Field Check Table
g	Grams
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GPI	Gender Parity Index
Hib	Haemophilus influenzae type B
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICLS	International Conference of Labour Statisticians
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorders
IPT	Intermittent Preventive Treatment
IPTp	Intermittent Preventive Treatment for malaria in pregnancy
IPTp-SP	Intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy with Sulphadoxine-Pyrimethamine)
IPV	Inactivated Polio Vaccine
IQ	Intelligence quotient
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
JMP	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
LBW	Low birth weight
LHW	Lady Health Worker
LHV	Lady Health Visitor
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MICS6	Sixth global round of Multiple Indicator Clusters Surveys programme
MMR	Measles, Mumps, and Rubella
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index

ORS	Oral Rehydration Salt Solution
OPHI	Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative
OPV	Oral Polio Vaccine
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
PASEC	Programme for the Analysis of Education Systems
PBS	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
PNC	Post-natal Care
ppm	Parts Per Million
SACMEQ	The Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SP	Sulphadoxine-Pyrimethamine
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WG	Washington Group on Disability Statistics
WHO	World Health Organization
WHO-MCEE	WHO Maternal Child Epidemiology Estimation

FOREWORD

Social sector development is a priority area for the Government of Punjab. Over the last few years, resource allocation and the development outlay of social sectors in the province has grown manifold. The Government of Punjab has a strong commitment in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and human development is key to the agenda. This would not only require provision of adequate resources but also a robust system for ascertaining the area specific needs, efficient use of resources and regular monitoring of the results and impacts.

The first district based Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was conducted in 2003-04. It provided a benchmark for a number of indicators at distric t level and created a culture for using data for planning interventions. The second and third round of MICS Punjab took place in 2007-08 and 2011. These surveys proved to be the most imperative tools in determining government budgetary outlays, particularly for the social sector. The data of these surveys shared with academia, local and international research organizations and development partners has proved to be beneficial for carrying out evidence-based research. Subsequently, the fourth round of MICS was started in 2014, which successfully enabled the government to measure progress made on key social indicators, providing a baseline for a number of new social indicators which were not covered in earlier rounds.

The MICS Punjab, 2017-18 is a district based survey covering over 210 indicators, and is by far the largest on this account. The survey has been completed within the stipulated time frame and its results will enable the government to measure progress made on key social indicators and set benchmarks for SDG's.

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

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

CHAIRMAN
Planning & Development Board, Punjab

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) Punjab, 2017-18 is the result of dedicated efforts of different government departments and organizations consolidating the efforts towards evidence based planning and development. The survey has been completed by Government of Punjab with technical assistance from UNICEF on the design and conduct of the survey. Pakistan Bureau of Statistics has also extended its full support for the completion of this survey, through provision of sampling designs. The technical support provided by the Global MICS team and UNICEF Country Office Islamabad was instrumental to the successful completion of this complex project.

All district governments and administrative departments deserve special thanks for their valuable support and facilitation during field work. This task could not have been accomplished without support of Local Communities, local leaders and members of the selected households who devoted their precious time to be included in the survey. They need to be applauded for their confidence in sharing personal information and enriching this survey with data that will be crucial for development planning in Punjab in the years to come.

SECRETARY
Planning & Development Board,
Punjab

1. INTRODUCTION

This report is based on the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), Punjab conducted in 2017-18 by Bureau of Statistics, Planning and Development Board, Government of the Punjab. The survey provides statistically sound and internationally comparable data essential for developing evidence-based policies and programmes, and for monitoring progress toward national goals and global commitments.

A Commitment to Action: National and International Reporting Responsibilities

More than two decades ago, the **Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s** called for:

> *"Each country should establish appropriate mechanisms for the regular and timely collection, analysis and publication of data required to monitor relevant social indicators relating to the well-being of children …. Indicators of human development should be periodically reviewed by national leaders and decision makers, as is currently done with indicators of economic development…"*

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys programme was developed soon after, in the mid-1990s, to support countries in this endeavour.

Governments that signed the **World Fit for Children Declaration and Plan of Action** also committed themselves to monitoring progress towards the goals and objectives:

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

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

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

The General Assembly Resolution, adopted on 25 September 2015, "**Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**" stipulates that for the success of the universal Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agenda,

> *"quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data will be needed to help with the measurement of progress and to ensure that no one is left behind" (paragraph 48);* recognizes that *"…baseline data for several of the targets remains unavailable..."* and calls for *"…strengthening data collection and capacity building in Member States..."*

MICS Punjab, 2017-18 is expected to contribute to the evidence base of several other important initiatives, including Committing to Child Survival: A Promise Renewed, a global movement to end child deaths from preventable causes, and the accountability framework proposed by the Commission on Information and Accountability for the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health.

MICS Punjab, 2017-18 results are critically important for the purposes of SDG monitoring, as the survey produces information on 32 global SDG indicators.

The MICS Punjab, 2017-18 has as its primary objectives:

- To provide high quality data for assessing the situation of children, adolescents, women and households in Punjab;
- To furnish data needed for monitoring progress toward national goals, as a basis for future action;
- To collect disaggregated data for the identification of disparities, to inform policies aimed at social inclusion of the most vulnerable;
- To validate data from other sources and the results of focused interventions;
- To generate data on national and global SDG indicators;
- To generate internationally comparable data for the assessment of the progress made in various areas, and to put additional efforts in those areas that require more attention;
- To generate behavioural and attitudinal data not available in other data sources.

This report presents the results of the MICS Punjab, 2017-18. Following Chapter 2 on survey methodology, including sample design and implementation, all indicators covered by the survey, with their definitions, are presented in "Indicators and definitions". Prior to presenting the survey results, organized into thematic chapters, the coverage of the sample and the main characteristics of respondents is covered in Chapter 4, "Sample coverage and characteristics of respondents". From Chapter 5, all survey results are presented in seven thematic chapters. In each chapter, a brief introduction of the topic and the description of all tables, are followed by the tabulations.

Chapter 5, "Survive", includes findings on under-5 mortality.

This is followed by Chapter 6, "Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health", which presents findings on fertility, early childbearing, contraception, unmet need, antenatal care, neonatal tetanus, delivery care, birthweight, and post-natal care, adult and maternal mortality, and Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), and ends with male circumcision.

The following chapter, "Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development" presents findings on immunisation, disease episodes, diarrhoea, household energy use, symptoms of acute respiratory infection, malaria, infant and young child feeding, malnutrition, salt iodisation, and early childhood development.

Learning is the topic of the next chapter, where survey findings on early childhood education, educational attendance, paternal involvement in children's education, and foundational learning skills are covered.

The next chapter, "Protected from violence and exploitation", includes survey results on birth registration, child discipline, child labour, child marriage, victimisation, feelings of safety, and attitudes toward domestic violence.

Chapter 10, "Live in a safe and clean environment", covers the topics of drinking water, handwashing, sanitation, and menstrual hygiene.

The final thematic chapter is on equity – titled "Equitable chance in life", the chapter presents findings on a range of equity related topics, including child functioning, social transfers, discrimination and harassment, and subjective well-being.

The report ends with appendices, with detailed information on sample design, personnel involved in the survey, estimates of sampling errors, data quality, and the questionnaires used.

2. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample for the MICS Punjab, 2017-18 was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women at the Punjab level, for urban and rural areas, and for all 36 districts of Punjab. The urban and rural areas within each district were identified as the main sampling strata, and the sample of households was selected in two stages. Within each stratum, a specified number of census enumeration areas were selected systematically with probability proportional to size. Using the listing of households from the Census 2017 for each sample enumeration area, provided by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, a systematic sample of 20 households was drawn in each sample enumeration area[1]. The total sample size was 53,840 households in 2,692 sample clusters. All the selected enumeration areas were visited during the fieldwork period. As the sample is not self-weighting, sample weights are used for reporting survey results. A more detailed description of the sample design can be found in Appendix A: Sample Design.

QUESTIONNAIRES

Six questionnaires were used in the survey: 1) a household questionnaire to collect basic demographic information on all *de jure* household members (usual residents), the household, and the dwelling; 2) a water quality testing questionnaire administered in three households in each cluster of the sample; 3) a questionnaire for individual women administered in each household to all women age 15-49 years; 4) a questionnaire for individual men administered in every second household to all men age 15-49 years; 5) an under-5 questionnaire, administered to mothers (or caretakers) of all children under 5 living in the household; and 6) a questionnaire for children age 5-17 years, administered to the mother (or caretaker) of one randomly selected child age 5-17 years living in the household.[2] The questionnaires included the following modules:

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[1] In the initial phase of the fieldwork, the selection of 20 households from each cluster was done with a slight bias due to rounding of the sampling interval. This may have increased the chance of non-sampling of the last 1-2 households in the cluster household listing. The resulting bias is miniscule, especially when compared to the potential sources of non-sampling errors which were minimized through quality control procedures during the field work. Once detected, very early on in the fieldwork, the household selection procedure was adjusted to include the "decimal part" of the sampling interval in the selection of further households.

[2] Children age 15-17 years living without their mother and with no identified caretaker in the household were considered emancipated and the questionnaire for children age 5-17 years was administered directly to them. This slightly reworded questionnaire that only includes the Child's Background, Child Labour and Child Functioning modules is not reproduced in Appendix E.

Household Questionnaire	**Questionnaire for Individual Women / Men**	**Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 Years**
List of Household Members	Woman's Background[M]	Child's Background
Education	Mass Media and ICT [M]	Child Labour
Disability	Marriage[M]	Child Discipline
Household Characteristics	Fertility[M]/Birth History	Child Functioning
Social Transfers	Desire for Last Birth	Parental Involvement
Remittances and Cash Donations	Maternal and Newborn Health	Foundational Learning Skills
Household Energy Use	Post-natal Health Checks	
Water and Sanitation	Contraception	
Handwashing	Unmet Need	**Questionnaire for Children Under 5**
Salt Iodisation	Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence[M]	Under-Five's Background
	Victimisation[M]	Birth Registration
Water Quality Testing Questionnaire	HIV/AIDS[M]	Early Childhood Development
	Maternal Mortality	Child Discipline
	Tobacco Use[M]	Child Functioning
	Life Satisfaction[M]	Breastfeeding and Dietary Intake
	[M] The individual Questionnaire for Men only included those modules indicated.	Immunisation
		Vitamin A Supplementation
		Care of Illness
		Anthropometry

In addition to the administration of questionnaires, fieldwork teams tested the salt used for cooking in the households for iodine content, observed the place for handwashing, measured the weights and heights of children age under 5 years, and tested household and source water for *E. coli* levels. Details and findings of these observations and measurements are provided in the respective sections of the report. Further, the questionnaire for children age 5-17 years included a reading and mathematics assessment administered to children age 7-14 years.

The questionnaires were based on the MICS6 standard questionnaires.[3] From the MICS6 model English version, the questionnaires were customised and translated into Urdu and were pre-tested in Chakwal and Chiniot districts during October 2017. Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording and translation of the questionnaires. A copy of the MICS Punjab, 2017-18 questionnaires is provided in Appendix E.

ETHICAL PROTOCOL

The survey protocol was approved by Steering Committee in October, 2017. The protocol included a Protection Protocol which outlines the potential risks during the life cycle of the survey and management strategies to mitigate these.

Verbal consent was obtained for each respondent participating and, for children age 15-17 years individually interviewed, adult consent was obtained in advance of the child's assent. All respondents were informed of the voluntary nature of participation and the confidentiality and anonymity of information. Additionally, respondents were informed of their right to refuse answering all or particular questions, as well as to stop the interview at any time.

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[3] The standard MICS6 questionnaires can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design.

DATA COLLECTION METHOD

MICS surveys utilise Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The data collection application was based on the CSPro (Census and Survey Processing System) software, Version 6.3, including a MICS dedicated data management platform. Procedures and standard programs[4] developed under the global MICS programme were adapted to the MICS Punjab, 2017-18 final questionnaires and used throughout. The CAPI application was tested in Lahore district during December 2017. Based on the results of the CAPI-test, modifications were made to the questionnaires and application.

TRAINING

Training for the fieldwork was conducted for 22 days in November-December, 2017 and for 15 days in January 2018. Training included lectures on interviewing techniques and the contents of the questionnaires, and mock interviews between trainees to gain practice in asking questions. Participants first completed full training on paper questionnaires, followed by training on the CAPI application. The trainings were conducted in two phases. The trainees spent two days in field practice and one day on a full pilot survey in Multan & Faisalabad in first phase and Lahore & Rawalpindi in second phase. The training agenda was based on the template MICS6 training agenda.[5]

Measurers received dedicated training on anthropometric measurements and water quality testing for a total of 12 days, including two days in field practice and pilot survey.
Field Supervisors attended additional training on the duties of team supervision and responsibilities.

FIELDWORK

The data were collected by 45 teams; each was comprised of eight interviewers, one driver, two measurers, an observer and a supervisor. Fieldwork began in December 2017 and concluded in March 2018.
Data was collected using tablet computers running the Windows 10 operating system, utilising a Bluetooth application for field operations, enabling transfer of assignments and completed questionnaires between supervisor and interviewer tablets.

FIELDWORK QUALITY CONTROL MEASURES

Team supervisors were responsible for the daily monitoring of fieldwork. Mandatory re-interviewing was implemented on three households per cluster. Daily observations of interviewer skills and performance was conducted.

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[4] The standard MICS6 data collection application can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-processing.
[5] The template training agenda can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design.

During the fieldwork period, each team was visited multiple times by survey management team members and field visits were arranged for UNICEF MICS Team members.

Throughout the fieldwork, field check tables (FCTs) were produced weekly for analysis and action with field teams. The FCTs were customised versions of the standard tables produced by the MICS Programme.[6]

DATA MANAGEMENT, EDITING AND ANALYSIS

Data were received at the Bureau of Statistics, Punjab via Internet File Streaming System (IFSS) integrated into the management application on the supervisors' tablets. Whenever logistically possible, synchronisation was daily. The central office communicated application updates to field teams through this system.

During data collection and following the completion of fieldwork, data were edited according to editing process described in detail in the Guidelines for Secondary Editing, a customised version of the standard MICS6 documentation.[7]

Data were analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software, Version 24 Model syntax and tabulation plan developed by UNICEF were customised and used for this purpose.[8]

DATA SHARING

Unique identifiers such as location and names collected during interviews were removed from datasets to ensure privacy. These anonymised data files are made available on www.bos.gop.pk and on the MICS website[9] and can be freely downloaded for legitimate research purposes. Users are required to submit final research to entities listed in the included readme file, strictly for information purposes.

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[6] The standard field check tables can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-collection.

[7] The standard guidelines can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-processing.

[8] The standard tabulation plan and syntax files can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#analysis

[9] The survey datasets can be found at: "Surveys." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 24, 2018. http://mics.unicef.org/surveys.

3. INDICATORS AND DEFINITIONS

	MICS INDICATOR	SDG[10]	Module[11]	Definition[12]	Value
SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS					
SR.1	Access to electricity	7.1.1	HC	Percentage of household members with access to electricity	96.6
SR.2	Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)		WB	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education Women Men	 71.7 77.7
SR.3	Exposure to mass media		MT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television Women Men	 0.8 1.9
SR.4	Households with a radio		HC	Percentage of households that have a radio	2.8
SR.5	Households with a television		HC	Percentage of households that have a television	71.3
SR.6	Households with a telephone		HC – MT	Percentage of households that have a telephone (fixed line or mobile phone)	95.6

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[10] Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicators, http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/. The Inter-agency Working Group on SDG Indicators is continuously updating the metadata of many SDG indicators and changes are being made to the list of SDG indicators. MICS covers many SDG indicators with an exact match of their definitions, while some indicators are only partially covered by MICS. The latter cases are included here as long as the current international methodology allows for only the way that the MICS indicator is defined, and/or a significant part of the SDG indicator can be generated by the MICS indicator. For more information on the metadata of the SDG indicators, see http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/

[11] Some indicators are constructed by using questions in several modules in the MICS questionnaires. In such cases, only the module(s) which contains most of the necessary information is indicated.

[12] All MICS indicators are or can be disaggregated, where relevant, by wealth quintiles, sex, age, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location (as per the reporting domains), or other characteristics, as recommended by the Inter-agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators: http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Official%20List%20of%20Proposed%20SDG%20Indicators.pdf

	MICS INDICATOR	SDG[10]	Module[11]	Definition[12]	Value
SR.7	Households with a computer		HC	Percentage of households that have a computer	16.5
SR.8	Households with internet		HC	Percentage of households that have access to the internet by any device from home	26.3

SR.9	Use of computer		MT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who used a computer during the last 3 months
				    Women
				    Men
					
					7.5
					16.4

SR.10	Ownership of mobile phone	5.b.1	MT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who own a mobile phone
				    Women
				    Men
					
					39.1
					86.6

SR.11	Use of mobile phone		MT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who used a mobile telephone during the last 3 months
				    Women
				    Men
					
					87.0
					95.9

SR.12a
SR.12b
	Use of internet	17.8.1	MT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who used the internet
				    Women
				       (a) during the last 3 months
				       (b) at least once a week during the last 3 months
				    Men
				       (a) during the last 3 months
				       (b) at least once a week during the last 3 months
					
					12.2
					10.1
					
					30.2
					25.5

SR.13a SR.13b	ICT skills	4.4.1	MT	Percentage of women and men who have carried out at least one of nine specific computer related activities during the last 3 months	

	MICS INDICATOR	SDG[10]	Module[11]	Definition[12]	Value
				Women	
				(a) age 15-24	8.4
				(b) age 15-49	5.1
				Men	
				(a) age 15-24	20.0
				(b) age 15-49	14.4
SR.14a	Use of tobacco	3.a.1	TA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who smoked cigarettes or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products at any time during the last one month	
				Women	3.3
				Men	24.0
SR.14b	Non-smokers	3.8.1	TA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who did not smoke cigarettes or any other smoked tobacco product during the last one month	
				Women	97.4
				Men	80.6
SR.15	Smoking before age 15		TA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15	
				Women	0.2
				Men	3.0
SR.18	Children's living arrangements		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	1.7
SR.19	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead	4.9
SR.20	Children with at least one parent living abroad		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	3.9

	MICS INDICATOR	SDG[10]	Module[11]	Definition[12]	Value
SR.S1	Ownership of assets: House, land, livestock		HC	Percentage of household members living in a household that own a house, land or livestock	86.6
SR.S2	Mean household size		HC	Mean number of members in a household	6.3
SR.S3	Mean number of persons per room		HC	Mean number of members sleeping in one room	3.8
SR.S4a SR.S4b SR.S4c	Household characteristics		HC	Main material of floor, roof and wall (a) finished floor (pacca) (b) finished roof (pacca) (c) finished wall (pacca)	68.5 93.2 86.6
SR.S5	Population working abroad		RM	Percentage of past household members working abroad	9.8
SR.S6	Households receiving remittances		RM	Percentage of household members who received remittances from abroad during the year preceding the survey	8.4
SR.S7	Household members with disability		DA	Percentage of household members age 18 and over reported with disability in at least one domain	1.5
SR.S8	Social protection/ transfers received due to disability		DA	Percentage of household members age 18 and over that received any type of social protection/ transfers due to disability.	2.2
SURVIVE [13]					
CS.1	Neonatal mortality rate	3.2.2	BH	Probability of dying within the first month of life	41
CS.2	Post-neonatal mortality rate		BH	Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates	19
CS.3	Infant mortality rate		CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday	60
CS.4	Child mortality rate		BH	Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays	9
CS.5	Under-five mortality rate	3.2.1	CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday	69

[13] Mortality indicators are calculated for the last 5-year period.

	MICS INDICATOR	SDG[10]	Module[11]	Definition[12]	Value
CS.S1	Pre-mature births		BH/CM	Percentage of pre-mature (A birth before 37 weeks of pregnancy) births in the last 2 years	7.6
THRIVE - REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH					
TM.1	Adolescent birth rate	3.7.2	CM / BH	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years	40
TM.2	Early childbearing		CM / BH	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18	12.4
TM.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate		CP	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married who are using a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	34.4
TM. S1	Contraceptive prevalence rate (Modern methods)			Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married who are using a modern contraceptive method	29.9
TM.4	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception[14]	3.7.1 & 3.8.1	UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern contraceptive methods	57.2
TM.5a TM.5b TM.5c	Antenatal care coverage	3.8.1	MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth were attended (a) at least once by skilled health personnel (b) at least four times by any provider (c) at least eight times by any provider	87.3 52.9 15.7
TM.6	Content of antenatal care		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, at least once, had blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples as part of antenatal care	52.6
TM. S2	Content of antenatal care (All five)			Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in last two years who had their blood pressure measured, weight measured and gave	11.4

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[14] See the MICS tabulation plan for a detailed description

	MICS INDICATOR	SDG[10]	Module[11]	Definition[12]	Value
				urine, blood samples and counselling on family planning methods & its importance during the last pregnancy that led to a live birth.	
TM.7	Neonatal tetanus protection		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth were given at least two doses of tetanus toxoid containing vaccine or had received the appropriate number of doses with appropriate interval[15] prior to the most recent birth	75.9
TM.8	Institutional deliveries		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	73.3
TM.9	Skilled attendant at delivery	3.1.2	MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was attended by skilled health personnel	76.4
TM.10	Caesarean section		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered by caesarean section	28.9
TM.11	Children weighed at birth		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth	18.6
TM.12	Post-partum stay in health facility		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility who stayed in the health facility for 12 hours or more after the delivery	52.5
TM.13	Post-natal health check for the newborn		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery	69.6
TM.14	Newborns dried		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth	92.7

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[15] See Table TM.5.1 for a detailed description

	MICS INDICATOR	SDG[10]	Module[11]	Definition[12]	Value
TM.15	Skin-to-skin care		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was placed on the mother's bare chest after birth	1.9
TM.16	Delayed bathing		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was first bathed more than 24 hours after birth	59.7
TM.17	Cord cut with clean instrument		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live-born child outside a facility whose umbilical cord was cut with a new blade or boiled instrument	64.7
TM.18	Nothing harmful applied to cord		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live-born child outside a facility who had nothing harmful applied to the cord	34.5
TM.19	Post-natal signal care functions[16]		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom the most recent live-born child received a least 2 post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth	43.8
TM.20	Post-natal health check for the mother		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live birth	70.7
TM.21	Maternal mortality ratio	3.1.1	MM	Deaths during pregnancy, childbirth, or within 42 days of termination excluding accidents and acts of violence, per 100,000 live births	180
TM.S3	Care provided by Lady Health Worker (LHW)		MN	Percentage of ever married women aged 15–49 years who have given birth in the previous 2 years and were visited by a Lady Health Worker (LHW) in the last month	54.5

[16] Signal functions are 1) Checking the cord, 2) Counseling on danger signs, 3) Assessing temperature,4) Observing/counseling on breastfeeding, and 5) Weighing the baby (where applicable).

	MICS INDICATOR	SDG[10]	Module[11]	Definition[12]	Value
TM.S4	Counselling on family planning methods		PN	Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who had counselled, told and guided for family planning methods before leaving health facility.	16.0
TM.S5	Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people		HA	Percentage of ever-married women and men age 15-24 years who correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV[17], and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission Women Men	 2.4 5.3
TM.S6	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV		HA	Percentage of ever-married women and men age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means[18] of mother-to-child transmission of HIV Women Men	 15.2 23.5
TM.S7	Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV		HA	Percentage of ever-married women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV reporting discriminatory attitudes[19] toward people living with HIV Women Men	 59.7 63.3
TM.S8	People who know where to be tested for HIV		HA	Percentage of ever-married women and men age 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV Women Men	 6.2 17.4

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[17] Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner

[18] Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding

[19] Women who answered no to either of the following two questions: 1) Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV? 2) Do you think children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative?

	MICS INDICATOR	SDG[10]	Module[11]	Definition[12]	Value
TM.S9	People who have been tested for HIV and know the results		HA	Percentage of ever-married women and men age 15-49 years who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results Women Men	0.8 1.8
TM.S10a TM.S10b	HIV counselling during antenatal care		HA	Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care at least once by skilled health personnel during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth and during an ANC visit received (a) counselling on HIV (b) information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results	1.8 1.1
TM.S11	HIV testing during antenatal care		HA	Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care at least once by skilled health personnel during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth and during an ANC visit were offered and accepted an HIV test and received test results	1.8
THRIVE - CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT					
TC.1	Tuberculosis immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received BCG containing vaccine at any time before the survey	94.8
TC.2	Polio immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received at least one dose of Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) and the third/fourth dose of either IPV or Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) vaccines at any time before the survey	85.7
TC.3 TC.4 TC.5	Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP), Hepatitis B and Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) (PENTA) immunization coverage	3.b.1 & 3.8.1	IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of PENTA vaccine (diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, hepatitis B and haemophilus influenza B) at any time before the survey	87.3

	MICS INDICATOR	SDG[10]	Module[11]	Definition[12]	Value
TC.6	Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage[20]	3.b.1	IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Pneumococcal (Conjugate) vaccine (PCV3) at any time before the survey	86.2
TC.10	Measles immunization coverage	3.b.1	IM	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received the second measles containing vaccine at any time before the survey	82.5
TC.11a TC.11b	Full immunization coverage[20]		IM	Percentage of children who at age a) 12-23 months had received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey b) 24-35 months had received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule	76.5 64.1
TC.12	Care-seeking for diarrhoea		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	65.7
TC.13a TC.13b	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received a) ORS b) ORS and zinc	30.4 12.8
TC.14	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet, pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	29.0
TC.15	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (living in households that reported cooking)	45.7

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[20] In countries where the last dose of the vaccination is administered at or after 12 months of age according to the vaccination schedule, the indicator is calculated as the proportion of children age 24-35 months who received the vaccine by 24 months of age.

	MICS INDICATOR	SDG[10]	Module[11]	Definition[12]	Value
TC.16	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (living in households that reported the use of space heating)	62.6
TC.17	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting (living in households that reported the use of lighting)	98.7
TC.18	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	7.1.2	EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting[21]	44.9
TC.19	Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	3.8.1	CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	74.7
TC.20	Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks who received antibiotics	42.6
TC.25	Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria during pregnancy		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth took three or more doses of SP/ Fansidar to prevent malaria	0.6
TC.26	Care-seeking for fever		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	81.0
TC.27	Malaria diagnostics usage		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who had a finger or heel stick for malaria testing	3.4
TC.28	Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who received any antimalarial treatment	1.3

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[21] Household members living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator

	MICS INDICATOR	SDG[10]	Module[11]	Definition[12]	Value
TC.29	Treatment with Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) among children who received anti-malarial treatment		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who received anti-malarial drugs and received ACT (or other first-line treatment according to national policy)	8.2
TC.30	Children ever breastfed		MN	Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed	92.1
TC.31	Early initiation of breastfeeding		MN	Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	9.5
TC.32	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed[22]	42.1
TC.33	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment[23] during the previous day	50.1
TC.34	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year		BD	Percentage of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	60.9
TC.35	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years		BD	Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	34.9
TC.36	Duration of breastfeeding		BD	The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day	17.4
TC.37	Age-appropriate breastfeeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed[24] during the previous day	46.3

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

[23] Infants who receive breast milk and certain fluids (water and water-based drinks, fruit juice, ritual fluids, oral rehydration solution, drops, vitamins, minerals, and medicines), but do not receive anything else (in particular, non-human milk and food-based fluids)

[24] Infants age 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed, and children age 6-23 months who are breastfed and ate solid, semi-solid or soft foods

	MICS INDICATOR	SDG[10]	Module[11]	Definition[12]	Value
TC.38	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods		BD	Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	61.8
TC.39a TC.39b	Minimum acceptable diet		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day (a) breastfed children (b) non-breastfed children	14.0 9.3
TC.40	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children		BD	Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	80.7
TC.41	Minimum dietary diversity		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 5 or more food groups[25] during the previous day	13.8
TC.42	Minimum meal frequency		BD	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times[26] or more during the previous day	65.7
TC.43	Bottle feeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	56.6
TC.44a TC.44b	Underweight prevalence		AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	21.2 6.4
TC.45a TC.45b	Stunting prevalence	2.2.1	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	31.5

[25] The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least 5 out of the 8 following food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables

[26] Breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, two times for infants age 6-8 months, and three times for children 9-23 months; Non-breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, or milk feeds, four times for children age 6-23 months

	MICS INDICATOR	SDG[10]	Module[11]	Definition[12]	Value
				(b) below minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	11.5
TC.46a TC.46b	Wasting prevalence	2.2.2	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	7.5 1.9
TC.47a TC.47b	Overweight prevalence	2.2.2	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who are above (a) two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	2.0 0.7
TC.48	Iodized salt consumption		SA	Percentage of households with salt testing positive for any iodide/iodate among households in which salt was tested or where there was no salt	93.5
TC.49a TC.49b TC.49c	Early stimulation and responsive care		EC	Percentage of children age 24-59 months engaged in four or more activities to provide early stimulation and responsive care in the last 3 days with (a) Any adult household member (b) Father (c) Mother	27.9 3.0 11.4
TC.50	Availability of children's books		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	2.5
TC.51	Availability of playthings		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	51.6
TC.52	Inadequate supervision		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week	10.8

	MICS INDICATOR	SDG[10]	Module[11]	Definition[12]	Value
TC.53	Early child development index	4.2.1	EC	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning	59.4
TC.S1	Vitamin A supplementation		VS	Percentage of children age 6-59 months who received at least one high-dose vitamin A supplement in the 6 months preceding the survey	64.1
LEARN					
LN.1	Attendance to early childhood education		UB	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	34.4
LN.2	Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	4.2.2	ED	Percentage of children in the relevant age group (one year before the official primary school entry age) who are attending an early childhood education programme or primary school	73.5
LN.3	School readiness		ED	Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended early childhood education programme during the previous school year	90.6
LN.4	Net intake rate in primary education		ED	Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	30.4
LN.5a LN.5b LN.5c	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)		ED	Percentage of children of (a) primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school (b) lower secondary school age currently attending lower secondary school or higher (c) upper secondary school age currently attending upper secondary school or higher	65.4 36.7 28.9
LN.6a LN.6b LN.6c	Out-of-school rate		ED	Percentage of children of (a) primary school age who are not attending Preschool/Katchi /ECE, primary or lower secondary school (b) lower secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher	12.9 20.0

	MICS INDICATOR	SDG[10]	Module[11]	Definition[12]	Value
				(c) upper secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher	33.9
LN.7a LN.7b	Gross intake rate to the last grade		ED	Percentage of children of completion age (age appropriate to final grade) attending the last grade (excluding repeaters) (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school	80.2 61.1
LN.8a LN.8b LN.8c	Completion rate		ED	Percentage of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade who have completed that grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school (c) Upper secondary school	66.3 56.1 38.6
LN.9	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school		ED	Percentage of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are not repeating the last grade of primary school and in the first grade of lower secondary school during the current school year	90.8
LN.10a LN.10b	Over-age for grade		ED	Percentage of students attending in each grade who are 2 or more years older than the official school age for grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school	15.7 19.6

	MICS INDICATOR	SDG[10]	Module[11]	Definition[12]	Value
LN.11a LN.11b LN.11c	Education Parity Indices (a) Gender (b) Wealth (c) Area	4.5.1	ED	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys (a) primary school (b) lower secondary school (c) upper secondary school	0.99 1.05 1.08
				Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the poorest quintile divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the richest quintile (a) primary school (b) lower secondary school (c) upper secondary school	0.56 0.23 0.14
				Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for rural residents divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for urban residents (a) primary school (b) lower secondary school (c) upper secondary school	0.87 0.71 0.64
LN.12	Availability of information on children's school performance		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending schools who provided student report cards to parents	59.3
LN.13	Opportunity to participate in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending schools whose school governing body is open to parental participation, as reported by respondents	18.8
LN.14	Participation in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member participated in school governing body meetings	14.2
LN.15	Effective participation in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member attended a school governing body meeting in which key education/financial issues were discussed	9.4
LN.16	Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member discussed child's progress with teachers	57.9

	MICS INDICATOR	SDG[10]	Module[11]	Definition[12]	Value
LN.17	Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who could not attend class due to teacher strike or absence and for whom an adult household member contacted school representatives when child could not attend class	26.9
LN.18	Availability of books at home		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years who have three or more books to read at home	3.5
LN.19	Reading habit at home		FL	Percentage of children age 7-14 years who read books or are read to at home	59.6
LN.20	School and home languages		FL	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school whose home language is used at school	7.7
LN.21	Support with homework		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who have homework and received help with homework	47.7
LN.22a LN.22b LN.22c LN.22d LN.22e LN.22f	Children with foundational reading and number skills	4.1.1	FL	Percentage of children who successfully completed three foundational reading tasks (a) Age 7-14 (b) Age for grade 2/3 (c) Attending grade 2/3 Percentage of children who successfully completed four foundational number tasks (d) Age 7-14 (e) Age for grade 2/3 (f) Attending grade 2/3	32.8 20.5 23.4 4.5 2.9 2.8
LN.S1a LN.S1b	Participation Rate (primary, secondary)		ED	Percentage of children of (a) Primary school age (5-9), who are attending any school, any class/grade during the current school year (b) Secondary school age (10-16), who are attending any school, any class/grade during the current school year	94.8 79.0

	MICS INDICATOR	SDG[10]	Module[11]	Definition[12]	Value
PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION					
PR.1	Birth registration	16.9.1	BR	Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered with a civil authority	75.3
PR.2	Violent discipline	16.2.1	UCD – FCD	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past one month	80.8
PR.3	Child labour	8.7.1	CL	Percentage of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour[27]	13.4
PR.4a PR.4b PR.S4c	Child marriage	5.3.1	MA	Percentage of women and men age 20-24 years who were first married Women (a) before age 15 (b) before age 18 (c) before age 16 Men (a) before age 15 (b) before age 18 (c) before age 16	3.3 14.6 5.7 0.7 3.9 1.2
PR.5	Young people age 15-19 years currently married		MA	Percentage of women and men age 15-19 years who are married Women Men	10.5 2.9
PR.6	Polygyny		MA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who are in a polygynous marriage Women Men	3.2 3.6

[27] Children involved in child labour are defined as children involved in economic activities above the age-specific thresholds, children involved in household chores above the age-specific thresholds, and children involved in hazardous work. See the MICS tabulation plan for more detailed information on thresholds and classifications

	MICS INDICATOR	SDG[10]	Module[11]	Definition[12]	Value
PR.7a PR.7b	Spousal age difference		MA	Percentage of women who are married and whose spouse is 10 or more years older, (a) among women age 15-19 years, (b) among women age 20-24 years	20.4 17.1
PR.12	Experience of robbery and assault		VT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault within the last 12 months Women Men	1.3 1.5
PR.13	Crime reporting	16.3.1	VT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years experiencing physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last 12 months and reporting the last incidences of robbery and/or assault experienced to the police Women Men	12.1 22.6
PR.14	Safety	16.1.4	VT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark Women Men	55.9 93.8
PR.15	Attitudes towards domestic violence		DV	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food Women Men	25.4 23.6
LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT					
WS.1	Use of improved drinking water sources		WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	98.3

	MICS INDICATOR	SDG[10]	Module[11]	Definition[12]	Value
WS.2	Use of basic drinking water services	1.4.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water either in their dwelling/yard/plot or within 30 minutes round trip collection time	95.9
WS.3	Availability of drinking water		WS	Percentage of household members with a water source that is available when needed	91.0
WS.4	Faecal contamination of source water		WQ	Percentage of household members whose source water was tested and with *E. coli* contamination in source water	36.2
WS.5	Faecal contamination of household drinking water		WQ	Percentage of household members whose household drinking water was tested and with *E. coli* contamination in household drinking water	59.6
WS.6	Use of safely managed drinking water services	6.1.1	WS – WQ	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source on premises, whose source water was tested and free of *E. coli* and available when needed	43.7
WS.7	Handwashing facility with water and soap	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	HW	Percentage of household members with a handwashing facility where water and soap or detergent are present	92.1
WS.8	Use of improved sanitation facilities	3.8.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities	80.1
WS.9	Use of basic sanitation services	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	70.4
WS.10	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members with an improved sanitation facility that does not flush to a sewer and ever emptied	73.2
WS.11	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members with an improved sanitation facility that does not flush to a sewer and with waste disposed in-situ or removed	9.3
WS.12	Menstrual hygiene management		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months and using menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home	83.4

	MICS INDICATOR	SDG[10]	Module[11]	Definition[12]	Value
WS.13	Exclusion from activities during menstruation		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation	16.6
WS.S1	Open defecation		WS	Percentage of household members defecating in open/having no facility	13.0
EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE					
EQ.1	Children with functional difficulty		UCF – FCF	Percentage of children age 2-17 years reported with functional difficulty in at least one domain	13.3
EQ.2a EQ.2b EQ.2c	Health insurance coverage		WB CB UB	Percentage of women, men and children covered by health insurance a) women age 15-49 b) men age 15-49 c) children age 5-17 d) children under age 5	3.2 3.9 3.2 2.3
EQ.3	Population covered by social transfers	1.3.1	ST-ED	Percentage of household members living in households that received any type of social transfers and benefits in the last 3 months	42.8
EQ.4	External economic support to the poorest households		ST	Percentage of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months	37.3
EQ.5	Children in the households that received any type of social transfers		ST	Percentage of children under age 18 living in the households that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months	48.4
EQ.6	School-related support		ED	Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years currently attending school that received any type of school-related support in the current/most recent academic year	67.4
EQ.7	Discrimination	10.3.1 & 16.b.1	VT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	9.7

	MICS INDICATOR	SDG[10]	Module[11]	Definition[12]	Value
				Women	8.5
				Men	
EQ.8	Multidimensional poverty	1.2.2		Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions, by selected measures of multidimensional poverty	0.1

EQ.9a EQ.9b	Overall life satisfaction index		LS	Average life satisfaction score for women and men
				   Women
				   (a) age 15-24
				   (b) age 15-49
				
				   Men
				   (a) age 15-24
				   (b) age 15-49
					7.3
					7.0
					
					6.8
					6.7

EQ.10a EQ.10b	Happiness		LS	Percentage of women and men who are very or somewhat happy
				   Women
				   (a) age 15-24
				   (b) age 15-49
				
				   Men
				   (a) age 15-24
				   (b) age 15-49
					87.0
					81.5
					
					85.4
					82.3

EQ.11a EQ.11b	Perception of a better life		LS	Percentage of women and men whose life improved during the last one year and who expect that their life will be better after one year
				   Women
				   (a) age 15-24
				   (b) age 15-49
				
				   Men
				   (a) age 15-24
					68.9
					63.9
					
					69.9

	MICS INDICATOR	SDG[10]	Module[11]	Definition[12]	Value
				(b) age 15-49	65.5
EQ.S1	Receiving pensions		ST	Percentage of household who received pension during the year preceding the survey	6.6
EQ.S2	Receiving cash donation		RM	Percentage of household members living in a household that received cash donation such as zakat or other means during the year preceding the survey	3.1

4. SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

SR.1 RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS

Table SR.1.1 presents results of the sample implementation, including response rates. Of the 53,840 households selected for the sample, 52,765 were found occupied. Of these, 51,660 were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 97.9 percent.

The Water Quality Testing Questionnaire was administered to 3 randomly selected households in each cluster. Of these, 7,708 were successfully tested for household drinking water yielding a response rate of 95.4 percent. Also, 6,860 were successfully tested for source drinking water quality yielding a response rate of 84.9 percent.

In the interviewed households, 79,510 women (age 15-49 years) were identified. Of these, 74,010 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 93.1 percent within the interviewed households.

The survey also sampled men (age 15-49), but required only a subsample. All men (age 15-49) were identified by random start with first two households and use equal walk method for the remaining. 39,445 men (age 15-49 years) were listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 27,094 eligible men, which corresponds to a response rate of 68.7 percent within eligible interviewed households.

There were 42,408 children under age five listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 39,799 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 93.8 percent within interviewed households.

A sub-sample of children age 5-17 years was used to administer the questionnaire for children age 5-17. Only one child has been selected randomly in each household interviewed, and there were 99,151 children age 5-17 years listed in the household questionnaires. Of these, 37,052 children were selected, and questionnaires were completed for 35,482 which correspond to a response rate of 95.8 percent within the interviewed households.

Overall response rates of 91.1, 67.2, 91.9, and 93.8 are calculated for the individual interviews of women, men, under-5s, and children age 5-17 years, respectively.

Table SR.1.1: Results of household, women's, men's, under-5's and children age 5-17's interviews

Number of households, women, men, children under 5, and children age 5-17 by interview results, Punjab, 2017-18

			Area		
	Total	Rural	All Urban	Major Cities	Other Urban
Households					
Sampled	53,840	37,860	15,980	7,940	8,040
Occupied	52,765	37,158	15,607	7,760	7,847
Interviewed	51,660	36,521	15,139	7,525	7,614
Household completion rate	96.0	96.5	94.7	94.8	94.7
Household response rate	97.9	98.3	97.0	97.0	97.0
Water quality testing					
Eligible	8,076	5,679	2,397	1,191	1,206
Household water quality test					
Completed	7,708	5,434	2,274	1,121	1,153
Response rate	95.4	95.7	94.9	94.1	95.6
Source water quality test					
Completed	6,860	4,917	1,943	942	1,001
Response rate	84.9	86.6	81.1	79.1	83.0
Women age 15-49 years					
Eligible	79,510	55,829	23,681	11,602	12,079
Interviewed	74,010	52,109	21,901	10,825	11,076
Women's response rate	93.1	93.3	92.5	93.3	91.7
Women's overall response rate	91.1	91.7	89.7	90.5	89.0
Men age 15-49 years					
Number of men in interviewed households	79,332	55,715	23,617	11,822	11,795
Eligible	39,445	27,662	11,783	5,913	5,870
Interviewed	27,094	18,996	8,098	4,204	3,894
Men's response rate	68.7	68.7	68.7	71.1	66.3
Men's overall response rate	67.2	67.5	66.7	68.9	64.4
Children under 5 years					
Eligible	42,408	31,113	11,295	5,279	6,016
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	39,799	29,323	10,476	4,891	5,585
Under-5's response rate	93.8	94.2	92.7	92.7	92.8
Under-5's overall response rate	91.9	92.6	90.0	89.8	90.1
Children age 5-17 years					
Number of children in interviewed households	99,151	72,340	26,811	12,756	14,055
Eligible	37,052	26,435	10,617	5,170	5,447
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	35,482	25,386	10,096	4,931	5,165
Children age 5-17's response rate	95.8	96.0	95.1	95.4	94.8
Children age 5-17's overall response rate	93.8	94.4	92.2	92.5	92.0

SR.2 HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Tables SR.2.1, SR.2.2 and SR.2.3 provide further details on household level characteristics obtained in the Household Questionnaire. Most of the information collected on these housing characteristics have been used in the construction of the wealth index.

Table SR.2.1 presents characteristics of housing, disaggregated by area and region, distributed by whether the dwelling has electricity, energy used for cooking, internet access, main materials of the flooring, roof, and exterior walls, as well as the number of rooms used for sleeping.

In Table SR.2.2 households are distributed according to ownership of assets by households and by individual household members. This also includes ownership of dwelling.

Table SR.2.3 shows how the household populations in areas and regions are distributed according to household wealth quintiles.

Table SR.2.1: Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, according to area of residence and regions, Punjab, 2017-18

	Total	Area			
		Rural	All Urban	Major Cities	Other Urban
Punjab	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Electricity					
Yes, interconnected grid	94.8	92.4	99.0	99.3	98.5
Yes, off-grid	1.5	2.2	0.5	0.4	0.5
No	3.6	5.4	0.5	0.2	0.9
Energy use for cooking[A]					
Clean fuels and technologies	47.1	23.9	85.7	93.0	76.5
Other fuels	52.3	75.6	13.7	6.2	23.1
No cooking done in the household	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.3
Internet access at home					
Yes	26.3	18.9	38.6	41.6	34.9
No	73.5	80.9	61.2	58.3	65.0
Missing/DK	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Main material of flooring[B]					
Natural floor	35.3	52.0	7.8	3.7	13.0
Finished floor	64.6	47.9	92.1	96.2	86.8
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Main material of roof[B]					
Natural roofing	1.4	1.9	0.6	0.4	0.7
Rudimentary roofing	5.2	6.2	3.5	1.9	5.3
Finished roofing	93.2	91.6	95.7	97.4	93.5
Other	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4
Main material of exterior walls[B]					
Natural walls	11.8	18.0	1.6	0.7	2.7
Rudimentary walls	1.1	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Finished walls	86.6	80.2	97.4	98.1	96.6
Other	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.3
Rooms used for sleeping					
1	40.7	43.8	35.6	33.6	38.0
2	38.5	37.4	40.3	41.1	39.4
3 or more	20.8	18.8	24.1	25.3	22.6
Number of households	**51,660**	**32,234**	**19,426**	**10,807**	**8,619**
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	**3.8**	**4.0**	**3.5**	**3.4**	**3.7**
Percentage of household members with access to electricity in the household[1]	**96.6**	**94.9**	**99.5**	**99.8**	**99.1**
Number of household members	**327,980**	**208,708**	**119,272**	**64,987**	**54,285**

[1] **MICS indicator SR.1 - Access to electricity; SDG Indicator 7.1.1**

[A] Calculated for households. For percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, please refer to Table TC.4.1

[B] Please refer Household Questionnaire in Appendix E, questions HC4, HC5 and HC6 for definitions of natural, rudimentary, finished and other

Table SR.2.2: Household and personal assets

Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, according to area of residence and regions, Punjab, 2017-18

			Area		
	Total	Rural	All Urban	Major Cities	Other Urban
Punjab	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Percentage of households that own a					
Fixed telephone Line	4.0	1.7	7.8	9.4	5.9
Radio	2.8	3.1	2.2	2.2	2.3
Gas heater	13.9	5.6	27.7	28.7	26.4
Cooking Range	6.1	2.3	12.2	14.4	9.5
Sewing machine	63.2	59.4	69.3	66.5	72.9
Iron	4.9	4.7	5.3	4.3	6.6
Bed	66.1	56.2	82.5	86.4	77.7
Sofa	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.4
Cupboard	57.4	45.7	76.8	83.8	67.9
Wall clock	65.7	54.1	84.9	89.4	79.3
Percentage of households that own					
Agricultural land	28.9	39.7	11.0	8.3	14.5
Farm animals/Livestock	42.8	60.3	14.0	9.1	20.1
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a					
Wristwatch	46.3	40.3	56.1	59.9	51.4
Bicycle	22.7	23.8	21.0	18.4	24.3
Motorcycle or scooter	63.0	60.4	67.3	71.8	61.6
Animal-drawn cart	10.9	15.8	2.7	1.9	3.7
Car, truck, bus or van	7.8	5.1	12.4	15.6	8.4
Boat with a motor	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Tractor/ trolley	5.0	7.1	1.5	1.3	1.8
Auto rikshaw / chingchi	3.3	2.9	4.0	4.3	3.7
Computer or tablet	16.5	10.0	27.3	31.6	21.9
Mobile telephone	94.2	92.7	96.8	97.5	95.9
Account in a bank, post office or national saving center	37.5	30.9	48.4	50.5	45.7
Ownership of dwelling					
Owned by a household member	81.0	85.8	73.2	70.3	76.8
Not owned	18.9	14.2	26.8	29.6	23.2
Rented	9.5	3.4	19.5	24.2	13.6
Other	9.5	10.8	7.3	5.5	9.6
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Number of households	51,660	32,234	19,426	10,807	8,619

Table SR.2.3: Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the household population by wealth index quintile, according to area of residence and regions, Punjab, 2017-18

	Wealth index quintile						Number of household members
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest	Total	
Punjab	**20.0**	**20.0**	**20.0**	**20.0**	**20.0**	**100.0**	**327,980**
Area of Residence							
Rural	29.1	27.1	23.5	14.2	6.2	100.0	208,708
All Urban	4.2	7.5	13.9	30.2	44.2	100.0	119,272
Major Cities	1.6	4.1	10.2	29.9	54.2	100.0	64,987
Other Urban	7.2	11.6	18.3	30.6	32.3	100.0	54,285

Table SR.2.4: House, agricultural land, and livestock ownership

Percentage of household population living in Households that own their property, agricultural land or livestock, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percent of household by house ownership			Percent of households who own agriculture land	Percent of households who own livestock	Percent of households own certain assets (house, land or livestock)[1]	Number of households
	Own	Rent	Other/ Missing				
Punjab	**81.0**	**9.5**	**9.5**	**5.5**	**42.8**	**86.6**	**51,660**
Area of residence							
Rural	85.8	3.4	10.8	7.9	60.3	92.9	32,234
All Urban	73.2	19.5	7.3	1.5	14.0	76.1	19,426
Major Cities	70.3	24.2	5.5	1.2	9.1	72.6	10,807
Other Urban	76.8	13.6	9.6	1.9	20.1	80.6	8,619
Education of household head							
None/pre-school	82.0	7.6	10.5	5.9	53.2	89.0	19,775
Primary	79.9	9.2	11.0	5.5	44.0	86.2	9,044
Lower Secondary	81.0	9.2	9.7	5.7	39.7	86.2	6,826
Upper Secondary	81.8	10.5	7.7	5.6	35.8	85.7	9,523
Higher	78.7	14.4	6.9	4.2	23.3	81.6	6,492
Wealth index quintile							
Lowest	80.7	2.5	16.8	8.7	74.4	92.9	10,860
Second	83.4	5.7	10.9	7.6	62.3	90.8	10,226
Middle	82.5	9.6	7.9	5.8	45.2	86.9	9,913
Fourth	78.5	14.7	6.8	3.5	22.9	80.7	10,154
Highest	80.2	15.1	4.7	2.0	8.4	81.3	10,507

[1] **Non-MICS indicator SR.S1 - Ownership of assets: House, land, livestock**

Table SR.2.5: Household size and mean household size

Average household size and mean number of persons per room, MICS Punjab, 2017-18

	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**	**11.9**	**29.3**	**30.9**	**15.2**	**11.5**	**100.0**	**6.3**	**3.8**	**51,660**
Area of residence										
Rural	1.2	11.8	27.7	30.4	16.2	12.6	100.0	6.5	4.0	32,234
All Urban	1.1	12.0	32.0	31.7	13.5	9.7	100.0	6.1	3.5	19,426
Major Cities	1.2	12.1	33.7	32.0	12.6	8.5	100.0	6.0	3.4	10,807
Other Urban	1.0	12.0	29.9	31.4	14.5	11.2	100.0	6.3	3.7	8,619
Sex of the head of the household										
Male	0.8	10.8	28.9	31.7	15.8	12.0	100.0	6.5	3.8	46,276
Female	4.0	21.6	33.1	23.8	9.9	7.5	100.0	5.4	3.3	5,374
Transgender	32.9	11.0	16.2	16.1	15.6	8.2	100.0	4.6	2.3	10
Education of household head										
None/pre-school	0.6	5.0	10.1	11.1	6.3	5.1	38.3	6.5	4.1	19,775
Primary	0.2	1.9	5.1	5.5	2.8	2.0	17.5	6.4	4.0	9,044
Lower Secondary	0.1	1.3	3.9	4.4	2.0	1.5	13.2	6.4	3.8	6,826
Upper Secondary	0.1	2.0	5.6	6.1	2.6	1.9	18.4	6.3	3.5	9,523
Higher	0.1	1.7	4.5	3.8	1.4	1.0	12.6	5.9	3.0	6,492
Wealth index quintile										
Lowest	2.3	15.4	27.1	29.5	16.4	9.4	100.0	6.0	4.6	10,860
Second	1.3	11.7	28.0	30.9	16.4	11.8	100.0	6.4	4.1	10,226
Middle	1.1	10.4	27.6	31.2	16.0	13.8	100.0	6.6	3.8	9,913
Fourth	0.7	10.6	29.8	32.3	14.6	12.0	100.0	6.5	3.6	10,154
Highest	0.5	11.3	34.1	30.7	12.6	10.9	100.0	6.2	2.8	10,507

[1] Non-MICS indicator SR.S2 - Mean household size

[2] Non-MICS indicator SR.S3 - Mean number of persons per room

Table SR.2.6a: Main material of household flooring

Percentage of households with flooring type, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of households with the following flooring:			Number of households
	Katcha floor	Pacca floor[1]	Others/Missing	
Punjab	**31.4**	**68.5**	**0.1**	**51,660**
Area of residence				
Rural	46.2	53.8	0.1	32,234
All Urban	6.9	92.9	0.1	19,426
Major Cities	3.4	96.5	0.1	10,807
Other Urban	11.3	88.5	0.2	8,619
Education of household head				
None/pre-school	47.5	52.3	0.1	19,775
Primary	33.7	66.2	0.1	9,044
Lower Secondary	25.1	74.9	0.1	6,826
Upper Secondary	16.5	83.5	0.1	9,523
Higher	7.7	92.2	0.1	6,492
Wealth index quintile				
Lowest	86.9	13.0	0.1	10,860
Second	50.0	49.9	0.1	10,226
Middle	15.2	84.7	0.1	9,913
Fourth	1.6	98.4	0.1	10,154
Highest	0.1	99.8	0.1	10,507

[1] **Non-MICS indicator SR.S4a - Household characteristics**

Table SR.2.6b: Main material of household roofing

Percentage of households with roofing type, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of households with the following roofing:					Number of households
	No roof	Natural roofing	Katcha roofing	Pacca roofing[1]	Others/ Missing	
Punjab	**0.0**	**1.3**	**5.2**	**93.2**	**0.3**	**51,660**
Area of residence						
Rural	0.0	1.8	6.2	91.6	0.3	32,234
All Urban	0.0	0.5	3.5	95.7	0.3	19,426
Major Cities	0.1	0.4	1.9	97.4	0.2	10,807
Other Urban	0.0	0.7	5.3	93.5	0.4	8,619
Education of household head						
None/pre-school	0.1	2.4	7.5	89.6	0.4	19,775
Primary	0.0	1.2	5.2	93.3	0.3	9,044
Lower Secondary	0.0	0.8	4.4	94.5	0.2	6,826
Upper Secondary	0.0	0.4	3.2	96.2	0.2	9,523
Higher	0.0	0.2	1.7	97.8	0.3	6,492
Wealth index quintile						
Lowest	0.1	4.7	9.3	85.3	0.5	10,860
Second	0.0	1.3	6.7	91.6	0.3	10,226
Middle	0.0	0.3	5.5	94.0	0.2	9,913
Fourth	0.0	0.1	3.6	96.0	0.3	10,154
Highest	0.0	0.0	0.6	99.3	0.2	10,507

[1] **Non-MICS indicator SR.S4b - Household characteristics**

Table SR.2.6c: Main material of household walls

Percentage of households with walls type, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of household with the following wall materials:					
	No walls	Natural walls	Katcha walls	Pacca walls[1]	Others/ Missing	Number of households
Punjab	**4.7**	**7.1**	**1.1**	**86.6**	**0.4**	**51,660**
Area of residence						
Rural	7.0	11.0	1.5	80.2	0.3	32,234
All Urban	0.9	0.7	0.5	97.4	0.6	19,426
Major Cities	0.5	0.2	0.5	98.1	0.7	10,807
Other Urban	1.4	1.3	0.4	96.6	0.4	8,619
Education of household head						
None/pre-school	7.6	11.7	1.6	78.7	0.4	19,775
Primary	4.1	7.8	1.2	86.5	0.3	9,044
Lower Secondary	3.4	4.4	1.0	90.8	0.4	6,826
Upper Secondary	2.4	2.9	0.7	93.6	0.3	9,523
Higher	1.1	1.4	0.3	96.4	0.8	6,492
Wealth index quintile						
Lowest	17.7	26.7	2.6	52.5	0.5	10,860
Second	3.4	6.9	1.8	87.6	0.2	10,226
Middle	0.9	0.8	0.7	97.5	0.1	9,913
Fourth	0.4	0.1	0.3	99.0	0.2	10,154
Highest	0.1	0.0	0.1	98.9	0.9	10,507

[1] **Non-MICS indicator SR.S4c - Household characteristics**

Table SR.2.7: Working outside Pakistan

Percentage of past household members working outside country, and percentage of household members who received remittances from abroad during the year preceding the survey Punjab, 2017-18

	Members working abroad[1]	Total Number of household members	Households receiving remittances from abroad[2]	Total Number of households
Punjab	**9.8**	**327,980**	**8.4**	**51,660**
Area of residence				
Rural	10.0	208,708	8.4	32,234
All Urban	9.4	119,272	8.4	19,426
Major Cities	7.9	64,987	7.1	10,807
Other Urban	11.1	54,285	10.0	8,619
Education of household head				
None/pre-school	8.9	127,754	7.1	19,775
Primary	9.7	58,040	8.6	9,044
Lower Secondary	10.3	43,763	8.9	6,826
Upper Secondary	11.1	60,304	9.8	9,523
Higher	10.2	38,119	9.2	6,492
Wealth index quintile				
Lowest	2.9	65,595	2.3	10,860
Second	5.4	65,599	4.7	10,226
Middle	10.1	65,591	8.5	9,913
Fourth	13.9	65,599	11.7	10,154
Highest	16.6	65,596	14.8	10,507

[1] Non-MICS indicator SR.S5 - Population working abroad (past households members)
[2] Non-MICS indicator SR.S6 - Household receiving remittances

Tables SR.3.1 provides the distribution of households by selected background characteristics, including the sex of the household head, region, area, number of household members and education of household head. Both unweighted and weighted numbers are presented. Such information is essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the report and provide background information on the representativeness of the survey sample. The remaining tables in this report are presented only with weighted numbers.[28]

The presented background characteristics are used in subsequent tables in this report; the figures in the table are also intended to show the numbers of observations by major categories of analysis in the report.

The weighted and unweighted total number of households are equal, since sample weights were normalized.[28] The table also shows the weighted mean household size estimated by the survey.

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[28] See Appendix A: Sample design, for more details on sample weights.

Table SR.3.1: Household composition

Percent and frequency distribution of households by selected characteristics, Punjab, 2017-18

		Number of households	
	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted
Punjab	**100.0**	**51,660**	**51,660**
Area of Residence			
Rural	62.4	32,234	36,521
All Urban	37.6	19,426	15,139
Major Cities	55.6	10,807	7,525
Other Urban	44.4	8,619	7,614
Sex of household head			
Male	89.6	46,276	46,241
Female	10.4	5,374	5,410
Transgender	0.0	10	9
Age of household head			
<18	0.0	9	8
18-34	15.9	8,205	8,061
35-64	70.2	36,240	36,149
65-84	13.4	6,908	7,125
85+	0.6	290	309
Missing/DK	0.0	8	8
Number of household members			
1	1.2	608	626
2	4.3	2,244	2,255
3	7.6	3,907	3,898
4	12.4	6,420	6,338
5	16.9	8,721	8,606
6	17.5	9,038	8,926
7	13.4	6,923	6,920
8	9.3	4,823	4,879
9	5.9	3,026	3,060
10+	11.5	5,952	6,152
Households with [A]			
At least one child under age 5 years	47.9	24,735	24,858
At least one child age 5-17 years	71.6	36,975	37,052
At least one child age <18 years	84.2	43,512	43,519
At least one woman age 15-49 years	92.3	47,703	47,669
At least one man age 15-49 years	89.3	46,142	45,940
No member age <50	2.2	1,146	1,196
No adult (18+) member	0.0	4	4
Education of household head			
None/Preschool	38.3	19,775	20,006
Primary	17.5	9,044	9,197
Lower Secondary	13.2	6,826	6,976
Upper Secondary	18.4	9,523	9,550
Higher	12.6	6,492	5,931
Mean household size	**6.3**	**51,660**	**51,660**

[A] Each proportion is a separate characteristic based on the total number of households.

The weighted age and sex distribution of the survey population is provided in Table SR.4.1. In the households successfully interviewed in the survey, a weighted total of 327,980 household members were listed. Of these, 166,054 were males, and 161,886 were females.[29]

Table SR.4.1: Age distribution of household population by sex

Percent and frequency distribution of the household population by five-year age groups, dependency age groups, and by child (age 0-17 years) and adult populations (age 18 or more), by sex, Punjab, 2017-18

	Males		Females		Transgender		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Punjab	**166,054**	**100.0**	**161,886**	**100.0**	**40**	**100.0**	**327,980**	**100.0**
Age								
0-4	21,620	13.0	20,470	12.6	-	-	42,090	12.8
5-9	21,555	13.0	20,861	12.9	2	4.6	42,418	12.9
10-14	19,030	11.5	18,080	11.2	2	4.8	37,112	11.3
15-19	16,870	10.2	15,647	9.7	3	7.7	32,520	9.9
15-17	10,032	6.0	9,062	5.6	2	4.3	19,096	5.8
18-19	6,838	4.1	6,585	4.1	1	3.3	13,425	4.1
20-24	14,502	8.7	14,789	9.1	6	16.1	29,297	8.9
25-29	12,872	7.8	13,722	8.5	3	7.0	26,596	8.1
30-34	10,810	6.5	11,144	6.9	1	2.0	21,955	6.7
35-39	10,046	6.0	10,216	6.3	3	6.2	20,264	6.2
40-44	7,553	4.5	7,480	4.6	1	1.8	15,033	4.6
45-49	6,791	4.1	6,133	3.8	-	-	12,923	3.9
50-54	6,911	4.2	7,614	4.7	6	15.3	14,532	4.4
55-59	4,963	3.0	4,574	2.8	4	9.7	9,541	2.9
60-64	4,505	2.7	4,064	2.5	5	12.9	8,575	2.6
65-69	3,030	1.8	2,744	1.7	1	1.8	5,775	1.8
70-74	2,363	1.4	2,114	1.3	2	5.7	4,479	1.4
75-79	1,289	0.8	1,006	0.6	-	-	2,295	0.7
80-84	776	0.5	665	0.4	1	3.2	1,442	0.4
85+	532	0.3	512	0.3	1	1.3	1,044	0.3
Missing/DK	38	0.0	51	0.0	-	-	89	0.0
0-14	62,204	37.5	59,411	36.7	4	9.4	121,619	37.1
15-64	95,822	57.7	95,383	58.9	31	78.5	191,236	58.3
65+	7,990	4.8	7,041	4.3	5	12.1	15,035	4.6
Missing/DK	38	0.0	51	0.0	-	-	89	0.0
Children age 0-17 years	72,236	43.5	68,473	42.3	6	13.8	140,715	42.9
Adults age 18+ years	93,780	56.5	93,362	57.7	35	86.2	187,176	57.1
Missing/DK	38	0.0	51	0.0	-	-	89	0.0

' - ' denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell

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[2]The single year age distribution is provided in Table DQ.1.1 in Appendix D: Data quality

SR.5 RESPONDENTS' BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Tables SR.5.1W, SR.5.1M, SR.5.2, and SR.5.3 provide information on the background characteristics of female and male respondents 15-49 years of age, children under age 5 and children age 5-17 years. In all these tables, the total numbers of weighted and unweighted observations are equal, since sample weights have been normalized (standardized).[1] In addition to providing useful information on the background characteristics of women, men, children age 5-17, and children under age five, the tables are also intended to show the numbers of observations in each background category. These categories are used in the subsequent tabulations of this report.

Tables SR.5.1W and SR.5.1M provide background characteristics of female and male respondents, age 15-49 years. The tables include information on the distribution of women and men according to area, region, age, education[30], marital status, motherhood/fatherhood status, health insurance, functional difficulties (for age 18-49), and wealth index quintiles.[31, 32] The functional difficulties (age 18-49 years) has been calculated from Punjab –specific "Disability" Module in the household questionnaire which is used widely as a background characteristic in many tables of the report.

Background characteristics of children age 5-17 and under 5 are presented in Tables SR.5.2 and SR.5.3. These include the distribution of children by several attributes: sex, area, region, age in months, mother's (or caretaker's) education, respondent type, health insurance, functional difficulties (for children under age 5 only for age 2-4 years) and wealth index quintiles.

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

[31] The wealth index is a composite indicator of wealth. To construct the wealth index, principal components analysis is performed by using information on the ownership of consumer goods, dwelling characteristics, water and sanitation, and other characteristics that are related to the household's wealth, to generate weights (factor scores) for each of the items used. First, initial factor scores are calculated for the total sample. Then, separate factor scores are calculated for households in urban and rural areas. Finally, the urban and rural factor scores are regressed on the initial factor scores to obtain the combined, final factor scores for the total sample. This is carried out to minimize the urban bias in the wealth index values. Each household in the total sample is then assigned a wealth score based on the assets owned by that household and on the final factor scores obtained as described above. The survey household population is then ranked according to the wealth score of the household they are living in, and is finally divided into 5 equal parts (quintiles) from lowest (poorest) to highest (richest). In MICS Punjab, 2017-18 the following assets were used in these calculations: List assets used in calculations **(Annex-I)**. 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 L. Pritchett. "Estimating Wealth Effects without Expenditure Data — or Tears: An Application to Educational Enrollments in States of India*." *Demography* 38, no. 1 (2001): 115-32. doi:10.1353/dem.2001.0003.;

Rutstein, S., and K. Johnson. *The DHS Wealth Index*. DHS Comparative Reports No. 6. Calverton: ORC Macro, 2004. https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/CR6/CR6.pdf.;

Rutstein, S. *The DHS Wealth Index: Approaches for Rural and Urban Areas.* Calverton: Macro International, 2008. https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/WP60/WP60.pdf.

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

Table SR.5.1W: Women's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Punjab, 2017-18

	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Punjab	**100.0**	**74,010**	**74,010**
Area of Residence			
Rural	61.7	45,668	52,109
All Urban	38.3	28,342	21,901
Major Cities	54.9	15,563	10,825
Other Urban	45.1	12,778	11,076
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)[A]			
Has functional difficulty	3.5	2,270	2,254
Has no functional difficulty	96.5	63,366	63,370
Age			
15-19	19.6	14,541	14,504
15-17	11.3	8,380	8,393
18-19	8.3	6,161	6,111
20-24	18.4	13,633	13,568
25-29	17.1	12,625	12,642
30-34	14.2	10,544	10,588
35-39	13.1	9,726	9,737
40-44	9.6	7,125	7,153
45-49	7.9	5,815	5,818
Marital status			
Currently married	63.5	47,030	47,087
Widowed	1.6	1,158	1,147
Divorced	1.0	727	747
Separated	0.6	473	485
Never married	33.3	24,621	24,543
Missing	0.0	1	1
Motherhood and recent births			
Never gave birth	41.5	30,725	30,785
Ever gave birth	58.5	43,285	43,225
Gave birth in last two years	21.2	15,656	15,731
No birth in last two years	37.1	27,447	27,301
Health insurance			
With insurance	3.2	2,348	2,447
Without insurance	96.7	71,564	71,466
Missing	0.1	98	97
Women's education			
None/Preschool	33.9	25,122	26,054
Primary	18.4	13,584	14,154
Lower Secondary	10.9	8,086	8,044
Upper Secondary	16.9	12,510	12,177
Higher	19.9	14,705	13,579
Missing/DK	0.0	3	2
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	17.1	12,641	13,532
Second	19.4	14,335	15,474
Middle	20.4	15,105	16,267
Fourth	21.3	15,739	15,269
Richest	21.9	16,191	13,468

[A] The background characteristic 'Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)' has been calculated from Disability Module in the household questionnaire

Table SR.5.1M: Men's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of men age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Punjab, 2017-18

		Number of men	
	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted
Punjab	**100.0**	**27,094**	**27,094**
Area of Residence			
Rural	61.8	16,748	18,996
All Urban	38.2	10,346	8,098
Major Cities	55.9	5,779	4,204
Other Urban	44.1	4,567	3,894
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)			
Has functional difficulty	2.3	538	554
Has no functional difficulty	97.7	22,774	22,742
Age			
15-19	22.7	6,146	6,156
15-17	13.8	3,733	3,750
18-19	8.9	2,413	2,406
20-24	17.9	4,841	4,855
25-29	15.9	4,300	4,269
30-34	13.2	3,581	3,573
35-39	12.8	3,478	3,485
40-44	9.1	2,479	2,470
45-49	8.4	2,269	2,286
Marital status			
Currently married	52.1	14,111	14,131
Widowed	0.4	96	102
Divorced	0.5	127	132
Separated	0.2	64	63
Never married	46.8	12,684	12,656
Missing	0.0	12	10
Fatherhood status			
Has at least one living child	45.2	12,249	12,244
Has no living children	54.8	14,838	14,843
Missing/DK	0.0	7	7
Health insurance			
With insurance	3.9	1,066	1,024
Without insurance	95.9	25,983	26,028
Missing	0.2	46	42
Men's education			
None/Preschool	17.2	4,665	4,681
Primary	18.2	4,923	4,985
Lower Secondary	17.7	4,803	4,926
Upper Secondary	25.8	7,000	7,089
Higher	21.0	5,701	5,412
Missing/DK	0.0	2	1
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	17.8	4,827	5,053
Second	19.9	5,398	5,848
Middle	20.1	5,447	5,923
Fourth	20.5	5,561	5,389
Richest	21.6	5,861	4,881

A The background characteristic 'Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)' has been calculated from Disability Module in the household questionnaire

Table SR.5.2: Children under 5's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years of age by selected characteristics, Punjab, 2017-18

		Number of under-5 children	
	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted
Punjab	**100.0**	**39,799**	**39,799**
Area of Residence			
Rural	65.8	26,190	29,323
All Urban	34.2	13,609	10,476
Major Cities	52.3	7,118	4,891
Other Urban	47.7	6,491	5,585
Sex			
Male	51.4	20,468	20,523
Female	48.6	19,331	19,276
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)[B,C]			
Has functional difficulty	6.4	1,525	1,530
Has no functional difficulty	93.6	22,276	22,278
Mother's functional difficulties[D]			
Has functional difficulty	2.2	856	841
Has no functional difficulty	96.6	38,464	38,473
No information	1.2	479	485
Age in months			
0-5	11.5	4,570	4,588
6-11	8.9	3,523	3,522
12-23	19.8	7,867	7,842
24-35	19.8	7,862	7,827
36-47	20.8	8,277	8,322
48-59	19.3	7,676	7,674
No information	0.1	24	24
Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire			
Mother	98.7	39,289	39,279
Other primary caretaker	1.3	510	520
Health insurance			
With insurance	2.3	908	952
Without insurance	97.6	38,854	38,812
Missing	0.1	37	35
Mother's education[A]			
None/Preschool	42.5	16,922	17,402
Primary	19.6	7,797	8,039
Lower Secondary	10.4	4,141	4,089
Upper Secondary	13.8	5,488	5,269
Higher	13.7	5,451	5,000
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	22.6	9,001	9,483
Second	19.9	7,935	8,474
Middle	19.7	7,853	8,310
Fourth	19.6	7,814	7,499
Richest	18.1	7,195	6,033

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

[B] The results of the Child Functioning module are presented in Chapter 11.1.

[c] Children age 0-1 years are excluded, as the child functioning is only collected for age 2-4 years.

[D] In this table and throughout the report, mother's functional difficulties refers to functional difficulty of mothers as well as caretakers of children under 5 as mentioned in note A. The category of "No information" applies to mothers or caretakers to whom the Disability module was not administered, e.g. the mother is below age 18.

Table SR.5.3: Children age 5-17's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children age 5-17 by selected characteristics, Punjab, 2017-18

	Weighted percent	Number of children age 5-17	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Punjab	**100.0**	**35,482**	**35,482**
Area of Residence			
Rural	63.2	22,442	25,386
All Urban	36.8	13,040	10,096
Major Cities	54.5	7,104	4,931
Other Urban	45.5	5,936	5,165
Sex			
Male	51.8	18,376	18,397
Female	48.2	17,106	17,085
Child's functional difficulties[C]			
Has functional difficulty	17.9	6,346	6,411
Has no functional difficulty	82.1	29,136	29,071
Mother's functional difficulties[D]			
Has functional difficulty	4.3	1,510	1,479
Has no functional difficulty	77.8	27,622	27,544
No information	17.9	6,349	6,459
Age			
5-9	44.8	15,884	15,865
10-14	33.8	11,980	12,005
15-17	21.5	7,618	7,612
Respondent to the children age 5-17 questionnaire			
Mother	93.8	33,288	33,248
Other primary caretaker	6.2	2,191	2,232
Emancipated[B]	0.0	2	2
Health insurance			
With insurance	3.2	1,140	1,163
Without insurance	96.7	34,316	34,293
Missing	0.1	25	26
Mother's education[A]			
None/Preschool	53.2	18,868	19,488
Primary	18.1	6,408	6,582
Lower Secondary	8.5	3,031	2,912
Upper Secondary	10.9	3,874	3,612
Higher	9.3	3,300	2,886
No information	0.0	2	2
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	21.7	7,697	8,192
Second	20.5	7,278	7,835
Middle	19.4	6,883	7,317
Fourth	19.7	7,005	6,678
Richest	18.7	6,619	5,460

[A] In this table and throughout the report where applicable, mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers as well as caretakers of children age 5-17, who are the respondents to the children age 5-17 questionnaire if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere. For emancipated children this is the education status of the selected child.

[B] Children age 15-17 years were considered emancipated and individually interviewed if not living with his/her mother and the respondent to the Household Questionnaire indicated that the child does not have a primary caretaker.

[C] The results of the Child Functioning module is presented in Chapter 11.1.

[D] In this table and throughout the report, mother's functional difficulties refers to functional difficulty of mothers as well as caretakers of children age 5-17 as mentioned in note A. The category of "No information" applies to mothers or caretakers to whom the Adult Functioning module was not administered, e.g. the mother is below age 18 or above age 49. Emancipated children are also included here.

The literacy rate reflects the outcomes of primary education over the previous 30-40 years. As a measure of the effectiveness of the primary education system, it is often seen as a proxy measure of social progress and economic achievement. In MICS, literacy is assessed on the ability of the respondent to read a short simple statement or based on school attendance.

Tables SR.6.1W and SR.6.1M show the survey findings for the total number of interviewed women and men, respectively. The Youth Literacy Rate, MICS Indicator SR.2, is calculated for women and men age 15-24 years and presented in the Age disaggregate in the two tables.

Note that those who have ever attended lower secondary or higher education are immediately classified as literate, due to their education level and are therefore not asked to read the statement. All others who successfully read the statement are also classified as literate. The tables are designed as full distributions of the survey respondents, by level of education ever attended. The total percentage literate presented in the final column is the sum of literate individuals among those with 1) pre-primary or no education, 2) primary education and 3) those with at least some secondary education.

The percent missing includes those for whom no sentence in the required language was available or for whom no response was reported.

Table SR.6.1W: Literacy (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy, and the total percentage literate age 15-49 years and young women (age 15-24 years), Punjab, 2017-18

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy									Total percentage literate age 15-49 years	Number of women age 15-49 years	Total percentage literate age 15-24 years[1,B]	Number of women age 15-24 years
	Pre-School/Kachi/ECE		Primary										
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Lower Secondary[A]	Upper Secondary[A]	Higher[A]	Missing	Total				
Punjab	**0.9**	**33.1**	**9.3**	**9.1**	**10.9**	**16.9**	**19.9**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**57.9**	**74,010**	**71.7**	**28,175**
Area of Residence													
Rural	0.9	42.0	10.4	10.1	10.4	13.7	12.6	0.0	100.0	47.9	45,668	64.0	17,346
All Urban	0.9	18.6	7.6	7.4	11.8	22.1	31.6	0.0	100.0	74.0	28,342	84.0	10,829
Major Cities	0.8	16.1	6.5	6.7	12.3	23.1	34.5	0.0	100.0	77.2	15,563	86.1	5,941
Other Urban	0.9	21.7	8.8	8.2	11.3	20.8	28.2	0.0	100.0	70.0	12,778	81.5	4,888
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)													
Has functional difficulty	1.3	52.5	10.1	10.8	8.4	10.3	6.6	0.0	100.0	36.7	2,270	54.6	215
Has no functional difficulty	0.9	34.9	9.2	9.0	10.2	15.0	20.8	0.0	100.0	56.2	63,366	69.8	19,586
Age													
15-24	0.5	18.9	9.3	9.3	13.5	22.5	26.0	0.0	100.0	71.7	28,175	71.7	28,175
15-19	0.4	16.1	9.5	9.5	15.2	27.1	22.2	0.0	100.0	74.5	14,541	74.5	14,541
15-17	0.4	14.0	9.7	9.4	17.0	33.1	16.4	0.0	100.0	76.6	8,380	76.6	8,380
18-19	0.5	18.8	9.4	9.6	12.7	18.9	30.2	0.0	100.0	71.6	6,161	71.6	6,161
20-24	0.5	22.0	9.0	9.2	11.7	17.5	30.0	0.0	100.0	68.8	13,633	68.8	13,633
25-34	1.0	33.5	9.9	8.6	10.4	15.6	21.0	0.0	100.0	57.9	23,169	na	na
35-49	1.2	50.2	8.7	9.1	8.3	11.3	11.1	0.0	100.0	40.6	22,666	na	na
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	0.8	76.7	6.8	8.9	3.5	2.2	1.0	0.0	100.0	14.4	12,641	27.6	4,388
Second	1.2	48.4	12.6	12.7	10.2	9.5	5.3	0.0	100.0	38.9	14,335	58.5	5,722
Middle	1.1	28.1	12.9	11.6	14.4	18.8	13.0	0.0	100.0	60.3	15,105	77.5	6,106
Fourth	0.9	16.6	10.1	8.7	15.1	24.9	23.7	0.0	100.0	74.7	15,739	87.6	6,077
Richest	0.4	6.0	4.1	4.0	10.0	25.3	50.1	0.0	100.0	90.0	16,191	95.1	5,882

[1] MICS indicator SR.2 - Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)

[A] Respondents who have attended secondary school or higher are considered literate and are not tested.

[B] The column added is a country - specific

na: not applicable

Table SR.6.1M: Literacy (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy, and the total percentage literate age 15-49 years and young men (age 15-24 years), Punjab, 2017-18

| | Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy | | | | | | | | | Total percentage literate age 15-49 years | Number of men age 15-49 years | Total percentage literate age 15-24 years[1] | Number of men age 15-24 years |
| | Pre-School/Kachi/ECE | | Primary | | | | | | | | | | |
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Lower Secondary[A]	Upper Secondary[A]	Higher[A]	Missing	Total				
Punjab	**0.3**	**16.9**	**6.0**	**12.2**	**17.7**	**25.8**	**21.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**70.9**	**27,094**	**77.7**	**10,987**
Area of Residence													
Rural	0.3	20.0	6.4	13.5	18.5	25.1	16.2	0.0	100.0	66.5	16,748	74.4	6,805
All Urban	0.4	11.8	5.3	10.1	16.5	27.0	28.8	0.0	100.0	78.1	10,346	83.2	4,182
Major Cities	0.6	12.1	4.6	9.0	16.3	27.7	29.7	0.0	100.0	78.8	5,779	83.7	2,331
Other Urban	0.2	11.4	6.3	11.5	16.7	26.1	27.8	0.0	100.0	77.1	4,567	82.5	1,851
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)													
Has functional difficulty	1.1	32.0	8.2	15.1	15.0	19.8	8.7	0.0	100.0	52.9	538	56.2	79
Has no functional difficulty	0.4	17.9	6.0	12.3	17.0	24.1	22.4	0.0	100.0	69.9	22,774	76.9	7,127
Age													
15-24	0.2	10.6	5.1	11.7	18.8	29.1	24.5	0.0	100.0	77.7	10,987	77.7	10,987
15-19	0.1	9.4	5.2	11.8	19.9	33.7	20.0	0.0	100.0	78.8	6,146	78.8	6,146
15-17	0.1	8.7	5.3	11.2	22.8	37.6	14.3	0.0	100.0	80.1	3,733	80.1	3,733
18-19	0.2	10.4	5.0	12.7	15.3	27.5	28.8	0.0	100.0	76.8	2,413	76.8	2,413
20-24	0.2	12.1	5.0	11.5	17.6	23.3	30.2	0.0	100.0	76.4	4,841	76.4	4,841
25-34	0.4	17.1	6.5	12.8	17.8	23.6	21.7	0.0	100.0	70.1	7,881	na	na
35-49	0.5	25.0	6.6	12.4	16.2	23.6	15.8	0.0	100.0	62.6	8,226	na	na
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	0.5	42.1	8.4	18.8	14.3	11.1	4.8	0.0	100.0	39.2	4,827	49.6	1,866
Second	0.3	21.1	8.1	15.7	21.0	23.3	10.6	0.0	100.0	63.2	5,398	73.1	2,350
Middle	0.3	12.2	6.3	13.0	21.4	29.4	17.3	0.0	100.0	74.7	5,447	80.6	2,296
Fourth	0.3	9.2	5.0	10.3	19.4	32.2	23.4	0.0	100.0	80.5	5,561	85.8	2,221
Richest	0.3	3.9	2.6	4.6	12.5	30.9	45.3	0.0	100.0	91.6	5,861	95.0	2,255

[1] **MICS indicator SR.2 - Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)**

[A] Respondents who have attended secondary school or higher are considered literate and are not tested.

SR.7 MIGRATORY STATUS

The Background module of the MICS Punjab, 2017-18 asked respondents to the Individual Questionnaire for Women and Men how long they have been continuously living in the current residence and, if they were not living there since birth, whether they lived in a city, town or rural area and the name of the region they lived in before moving to their current place of residence. Tables SR.7.1W and 7.1.M present the percentage of women and men who have changed residence according to the time since last move and also compares the place of residence of each individual at the time of the survey with that of the last place of residence and the type of residence.

Table SR.7.1W: Migratory status of women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by migratory status and years since last move, and percent distribution of women who migrated, by type and place of last residence, Punjab, 2017-18

| | Continuously living in the same residence | Percentage of women, by time of last move | | | | | Number of women | Percentage of women whose last migration was from: | | | | | Punjab | Sindh | Baluchistan | GB/AJK | KPK/FATA | ICT | Outside country | Missing | Total | Number of women who changed residence |
		Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	Total		City	Town	Rural area	Missing	Total										
Punjab	**57.3**	**2.7**	**9.8**	**9.8**	**20.3**	**100.0**	**74,010**	**36.4**	**8.0**	**55.4**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**94.3**	**2.4**	**0.2**	**0.7**	**1.8**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**31,639**
Area of Residence																						
Rural	59.6	2.5	8.7	9.3	19.8	100.0	45,668	21.4	8.6	69.8	0.1	100.0	95.5	2.2	0.2	0.6	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	18,433
All Urban	53.4	3.2	11.6	10.6	21.2	100.0	28,342	57.3	7.2	35.3	0.1	100.0	92.6	2.7	0.3	0.8	2.7	0.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	13,206
Major Cities	53.0	3.4	12.3	10.5	20.9	100.0	15,563	63.8	5.9	30.3	0.1	100.0	92.8	2.2	0.2	1.0	2.7	0.4	0.7	0.0	100.0	7,318
Other Urban	53.9	2.9	10.8	10.7	21.7	100.0	12,778	49.3	8.9	41.6	0.2	100.0	92.4	3.4	0.5	0.6	2.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	5,888
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																						
Has functional difficulty	45.8	1.3	7.4	8.4	37.1	100.0	2,270	32.0	9.1	58.7	0.2	100.0	92.4	2.4	0.3	1.3	3.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,229
Has no functional difficulty	54.3	2.9	10.6	10.6	21.6	100.0	63,366	36.4	8.0	55.5	0.1	100.0	94.5	2.4	0.2	0.6	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	28,940
Age																						
15-19	80.1	3.2	6.5	3.8	6.3	100.0	14,541	39.5	8.9	51.2	0.5	100.0	92.2	2.9	0.3	0.7	2.6	0.4	0.8	0.1	100.0	2,887
15-17	82.5	2.2	4.8	3.9	6.6	100.0	8,380	40.4	8.2	50.9	0.5	100.0	92.3	2.5	0.2	0.8	2.6	0.6	0.9	0.2	100.0	1,469
18-19	77.0	4.7	8.8	3.7	5.9	100.0	6,161	38.5	9.6	51.5	0.5	100.0	92.1	3.4	0.3	0.6	2.7	0.2	0.7	0.0	100.0	1,418
20-24	66.4	4.6	15.8	7.6	5.6	100.0	13,633	38.2	7.7	53.9	0.2	100.0	94.1	2.4	0.2	0.7	2.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	4,585
25-29	52.9	3.4	15.5	18.7	9.5	100.0	12,625	36.8	8.4	54.7	0.2	100.0	94.0	2.5	0.3	0.6	1.9	0.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	5,944
30-34	45.9	1.9	9.7	17.1	25.3	100.0	10,544	37.2	8.0	54.8	0.0	100.0	94.5	2.3	0.3	0.7	1.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	5,700
35-39	45.6	1.5	6.0	9.0	37.8	100.0	9,726	36.3	8.2	55.5	0.1	100.0	94.6	2.4	0.1	0.8	1.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	5,295
40-44	43.7	1.5	5.0	5.3	44.4	100.0	7,125	33.4	7.4	59.1	0.1	100.0	94.8	2.4	0.1	0.7	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	4,010
45-49	44.7	0.9	4.3	4.3	45.9	100.0	5,815	33.0	7.7	59.3	0.0	100.0	95.2	2.1	0.1	0.5	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	3,218
Marital status																						
Ever married	43.6	3.6	13.0	13.0	26.8	100.0	49,389	35.1	8.0	56.8	0.1	100.0	94.6	2.3	0.2	0.7	1.8	0.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	27,840
Never married	84.6	1.1	3.6	3.4	7.4	100.0	24,621	46.0	8.1	45.4	0.6	100.0	92.0	3.3	0.3	0.7	2.3	0.4	1.0	0.1	100.0	3,799
Education[A]	0.0	0.0																				
None/Preschool	54.5	2.1	8.3	9.2	25.9	100.0	25,122	20.3	7.7	71.9	0.1	100.0	94.2	2.2	0.3	0.5	2.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	11,437
Primary	54.5	2.7	10.2	10.3	22.2	100.0	13,584	29.2	8.4	62.4	0.1	100.0	95.3	2.1	0.1	0.6	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,181
Lower Secondary	56.4	3.1	10.5	11.2	18.7	100.0	8,086	40.6	9.0	50.3	0.1	100.0	95.3	2.1	0.2	0.7	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	3,524
Upper Secondary	60.1	3.3	10.3	10.0	16.3	100.0	12,510	51.1	8.2	40.5	0.2	100.0	93.8	3.0	0.3	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	100.0	4,994
Higher	62.6	3.2	11.3	9.6	13.4	100.0	14,705	62.0	7.5	30.3	0.2	100.0	93.1	2.9	0.2	0.8	1.5	0.7	0.9	0.0	100.0	5,502
Wealth index quintile																						
Poorest	67.0	1.7	6.5	7.6	17.2	100.0	12,641	10.9	7.0	82.0	0.1	100.0	96.1	2.3	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,173
Second	60.6	2.1	8.1	8.8	20.4	100.0	14,335	19.4	8.3	72.3	0.1	100.0	95.3	2.3	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	5,645
Middle	56.0	3.0	9.9	9.9	21.2	100.0	15,105	27.5	8.7	63.7	0.1	100.0	94.9	2.5	0.2	0.5	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	6,650
Fourth	51.5	3.6	11.7	11.2	22.0	100.0	15,739	42.6	9.4	47.8	0.2	100.0	93.6	2.3	0.1	0.8	2.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	7,636
Richest	53.5	3.1	12.0	11.1	20.4	100.0	16,191	64.8	6.4	28.6	0.2	100.0	92.7	2.6	0.2	1.1	2.2	0.6	0.8	0.0	100.0	7,535

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table SR.7.1M: Migratory status of men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by migratory status and years since last move, and percent distribution of men who migrated, by type and place of last residence, Punjab, 2017-18

| | Continuously living in the same residence | Percentage of men, by time of last move | | | | | Number of men | Percentage of men whose last migration was from: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Number of men who changed residence |
		Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	Total		City	Town	Rural area	Missing	Total	Punjab	Sindh	Baluchistan	GB/AJK	KPK/FATA	ICT	Outside country	Missing	Total	
Punjab	84.7	1.2	3.2	3.2	7.7	100.0	27,094	40.6	9.1	50.1	0.2	100.0	92.1	2.7	0.3	0.9	3.0	0.3	0.6	0.1	100.0	4,140
Area of Residence																						
Rural	88.8	0.7	2.0	2.3	6.3	100.0	16,748	19.7	10.9	69.0	0.4	100.0	91.5	3.5	0.1	1.2	2.8	0.3	0.4	0.2	100.0	1,884
All Urban	78.2	2.1	5.0	4.7	10.0	100.0	10,346	58.0	7.5	34.3	0.1	100.0	92.6	2.1	0.4	0.6	3.2	0.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	2,256
Major Cities	76.7	2.7	5.4	5.0	10.2	100.0	5,779	64.5	6.5	28.8	0.1	100.0	92.8	1.5	0.3	0.9	3.0	0.4	1.0	0.1	100.0	1,348
Other Urban	80.1	1.5	4.4	4.3	9.7	100.0	4,567	48.3	9.1	42.5	0.1	100.0	92.3	3.1	0.7	0.1	3.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	908
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																						
Has functional difficulty	79.7	0.3	2.7	4.3	13.0	100.0	538	32.9	10.5	56.6	0.0	100.0	94.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	109
Has no functional difficulty	84.4	1.2	3.2	3.1	8.1	100.0	22,774	41.0	9.4	49.4	0.3	100.0	91.9	2.8	0.2	0.9	3.2	0.3	0.6	0.1	100.0	3,557
Age																						
15-19	87.2	1.4	3.4	3.3	4.7	100.0	6,146	42.1	7.1	50.5	0.3	100.0	92.9	1.9	0.8	0.9	2.7	0.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	784
15-17	87.6	1.4	3.3	3.2	4.5	100.0	3,733	40.3	6.9	52.9	0.0	100.0	93.1	2.1	0.9	1.1	2.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	463
18-19	86.7	1.5	3.4	3.4	5.0	100.0	2,413	44.7	7.5	47.0	0.8	100.0	92.6	1.7	0.6	0.6	3.5	0.3	0.8	0.0	100.0	321
20-24	86.6	1.1	3.0	3.0	6.2	100.0	4,841	46.0	6.8	46.8	0.4	100.0	91.8	2.4	0.0	0.8	3.3	0.7	0.7	0.3	100.0	647
25-29	86.6	1.2	2.9	3.0	6.4	100.0	4,300	40.3	11.8	47.9	0.0	100.0	92.1	3.1	0.0	1.1	3.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	100.0	578
30-34	84.5	1.7	3.3	3.1	7.4	100.0	3,581	45.7	6.0	47.8	0.5	100.0	89.9	5.1	0.3	0.6	3.1	0.2	0.7	0.2	100.0	555
35-39	81.8	0.9	3.8	3.7	9.8	100.0	3,478	37.5	9.9	52.5	0.2	100.0	91.1	2.5	0.4	0.3	4.6	0.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	631
40-44	80.4	1.0	3.2	3.2	12.3	100.0	2,479	35.7	10.7	53.7	0.0	100.0	92.6	3.1	0.0	1.4	1.8	0.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	487
45-49	79.8	1.2	2.3	3.1	13.6	100.0	2,269	33.8	13.3	52.7	0.2	100.0	94.7	1.2	0.4	1.3	1.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	459
Marital status[A]																						
Ever married	82.6	1.1	3.5	3.4	9.5	100.0	14,398	35.9	10.6	53.2	0.2	100.0	92.3	2.6	0.2	0.9	3.0	0.3	0.6	0.1	100.0	2,509
Never married	87.2	1.4	2.8	3.0	5.6	100.0	12,684	47.7	6.7	45.3	0.3	100.0	91.8	3.0	0.4	0.9	3.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	100.0	1,629
Education[B]																						
None/Preschool	81.0	1.5	3.5	4.0	10.1	100.0	4,665	24.8	11.5	63.5	0.2	100.0	93.6	1.8	0.1	0.9	2.7	0.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	886
Primary	84.1	1.1	3.2	3.2	8.3	100.0	4,923	32.3	9.5	58.0	0.2	100.0	91.1	4.0	0.5	0.1	3.3	0.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	781
Lower Secondary	86.9	1.0	2.7	2.4	7.0	100.0	4,803	40.1	10.8	48.9	0.2	100.0	91.8	3.7	0.3	0.6	3.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	100.0	628
Upper Secondary	86.8	1.3	2.7	2.6	6.6	100.0	7,000	44.0	9.4	46.5	0.1	100.0	90.7	2.7	0.6	1.1	4.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	100.0	922
Higher	83.8	1.3	3.8	3.9	7.1	100.0	5,701	59.5	5.0	35.0	0.5	100.0	93.1	2.0	0.0	1.5	1.8	0.2	1.2	0.2	100.0	924
Wealth index quintile																						
Poorest	86.6	0.8	2.6	2.5	7.4	100.0	4,827	10.9	9.3	79.6	0.2	100.0	93.9	3.0	0.0	0.1	2.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	645
Second	87.8	1.0	2.6	3.0	5.6	100.0	5,398	19.8	11.6	68.3	0.3	100.0	92.4	3.4	0.9	0.7	2.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	659
Middle	87.4	0.8	2.2	2.8	6.8	100.0	5,447	36.6	9.4	54.0	0.0	100.0	91.7	2.7	0.0	0.7	4.1	0.2	0.6	0.0	100.0	686
Fourth	82.2	1.5	3.8	3.0	9.5	100.0	5,561	46.9	8.5	44.3	0.3	100.0	91.1	2.7	0.6	1.5	3.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	100.0	989
Richest	80.2	2.1	4.4	4.5	8.8	100.0	5,861	65.7	7.9	26.0	0.4	100.0	92.0	2.3	0.0	1.0	3.1	0.2	1.2	0.2	100.0	1,161

[A] The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Marital status" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.
[B] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

SR.8 ADULT FUNCTIONING AND DISABILITY

The Adult Functioning is calculated from Punjab survey specific "Disability" module included in the household questionnaire which is based on the "short set" of questions developed by the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG) – a UN City Group established under the United Nations Statistical Commission. These questions reflect six domains for measuring disability: seeing, hearing, walking, self-care, communication and cognition.

Even though the Adult Functioning modules are part of Individual questionnaires in the Standard MICS, in Punjab MICS we obtained information using a "roster" approach of recommended short-set of questions in the household questionnaire. A single proxy respondent answered this module (and rest of the household questionnaire) on behalf of all adult household members age 18 years and above.

Tables SR.8.2 presents the percentage of household members age 18 years and above who have functional difficulties, by domain (Seeing, hearing, walking, self-care, communication, and remembering).

Table SR.8.3 presents the percentage of household members age 18 years and above who have disability (cannot do at all) by domain (Seeing, hearing, walking, self-care, communication, and remembering).

Table SR.8.4 presents the percentage of disabled household members age 18 and above who received any type of social protection/transfers due to disability in any domain with social protection.

Table SR.8.2: Adult functioning (household members age 18 years and above)

Percentage of household members age 18 years and above who have functional difficulty, by domain, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of household members age 18 years and above with functional difficulty[A] in the domain of:						Percentage of household members age 18 years and above with functional difficulty in at least one domain[A]	Number of household members age 18 years and above
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking/ Climbing	Self-care	Communication	Memory		
Punjab	**2.5**	**1.1**	**4.7**	**1.1**	**0.7**	**1.3**	**7.7**	**187,265**
Area of Residence								
Rural	3.0	1.3	5.0	1.2	0.7	1.5	8.4	116,643
All Urban	1.9	0.8	4.2	1.0	0.6	1.1	6.5	70,621
Major Cities	1.5	0.6	3.7	0.9	0.6	0.9	5.6	39,208
Other Urban	2.3	1.0	4.9	1.1	0.7	1.3	7.7	31,413
Sex								
Male	2.1	1.1	3.9	1.0	0.7	1.1	6.6	93,817
Female	3.0	1.1	5.5	1.2	0.7	1.6	8.7	93,413
Transgender	(3.7)	(0.0)	(8.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(12.0)	35
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	4.0	1.8	5.6	1.5	0.9	1.8	10.0	32,628
Second	3.2	1.3	5.5	1.2	0.8	1.6	9.0	36,161
Middle	2.7	1.2	4.7	1.1	0.8	1.4	7.9	38,168
Fourth	2.1	0.8	4.4	1.1	0.6	1.2	6.9	38,689
Richest	1.2	0.6	3.6	0.8	0.5	0.8	5.3	41,618

[A] Functional difficulty for household members age 18 years and above are defined as having responded "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains

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

Table SR.8.3: Disability (household members age 18 years and above)

Percentage of household members age 18 years and above who have disability, by domain, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of household members age 18 years and above with disability[A] in the domain of:						Percentage of household members age 18 years and above with disability in at least one domain[1]	Number of household members age 18 years and above
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking/ Climbing	Self-care	Communication	Memory		
Punjab	**0.1**	**0.2**	**1.0**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**1.5**	**187,265**
Area of Residence								
Rural	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.7	116,643
All Urban	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.3	70,621
Major Cities	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.1	39,208
Other Urban	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.5	31,413
Sex								
Male	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	1.4	93,817
Female	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.7	93,413
Transgender	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.5)	35
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	0.2	0.3	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.3	2.1	32,628
Second	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.9	36,161
Middle	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.6	38,168
Fourth	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.3	38,689
Richest	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.0	41,618

[1] **Non-MICS indicator SR.S7 - Household members with disability**

[A] Disability for household members age 18 years and above are defined as having responded "Cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains.

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

Table SR.8.4: Social protection/transfers for disabled persons

Percentage of disabled household members age 18 and above who received any type of social protection/transfers due to disability, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of household members age 18 years and above with disability in any domain with social protection:									Number of household members age 18 and above with disability
	Zakat and Bait ul maal	BISP	Khidmat Card	Pension/ Retirement	Watan/ Health Card	Other	No benefits	DK/Missing	Any Protection[1]	
Punjab	**0.3**	**0.6**	**0.3**	**0.7**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**97.3**	**0.5**	**2.2**	**2,889**
Area of Residence										
Rural	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	97.2	0.4	2.4	1,990
All Urban	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.4	97.6	0.6	1.8	900
Major Cities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	98.8	0.5	0.7	436
Other Urban	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.9	96.6	0.6	2.8	463
Sex[A]										
Male	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.2	97.0	0.6	2.4	1,342
Female	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	97.7	0.3	2.0	1,546
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	96.8	0.4	2.8	692
Second	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.4	97.1	0.5	2.4	672
Middle	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.3	97.7	0.3	2.1	603
Fourth	0.0	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.0	97.6	0.8	1.6	519
Richest	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.1	98.0	0.4	1.7	402

[1] **Non-MICS indicator SR.S8 - Social Protection/ Transfers due to disability**

[A] The category of "Transgender" in the background characteristic of "Sex" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

The MICS Punjab, 2017-18 collected information on exposure to mass media and the use of computers and the internet. Information was collected on exposure to newspapers/magazines, radio and television among women and men age 15-49 years.

In Table SR.9.2 presents information on the household ownership of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) equipment (radio, television, fixed telephone line or mobile telephone[33] and computer) and access to internet.

Tables SR.9.3W and SR.9.3M present the use of ICT by women and men age 15-49 based on the information about whether they have ever used computers, mobile phones or internet and during the last three months while tables SR.9.4W and SR.9.4M present the ICT skills of women and men age 15-49 based on the information about whether they carried out computer related activities in the last three months.

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[33] In addition to the specific question in the Household Questionnaire about whether any member of this household has a mobile phone, households are considered as owning mobile phone if any individual woman (or man) age 15-49 responded yes to the question about ownership of mobile telephones in the individual questionnaires for women and men age 15-49.

Table SR.9.1W: Exposure to mass media (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of women who:			All three media at least once a week[1]	Any media at least once a week	Number of women
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week			
Punjab	**7.4**	**2.6**	**67.8**	**0.8**	**69.4**	**74,010**
Area of Residence						
Rural	5.2	2.3	59.1	0.6	60.7	45,668
All Urban	11.0	3.2	81.8	1.2	83.3	28,342
Major Cities	12.1	3.7	84.8	1.4	86.2	15,563
Other Urban	9.6	2.5	78.1	0.9	79.8	12,778
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	4.1	2.0	58.1	0.4	59.1	2,270
Has no functional difficulty	7.4	2.5	67.6	0.8	69.2	63,366
Age						
15-19	8.7	3.9	71.6	1.2	73.8	14,541
15-17	8.1	3.6	71.9	1.0	73.9	8,380
18-19	9.5	4.3	71.3	1.4	73.6	6,161
20-24	9.3	3.6	70.9	1.0	73.2	13,633
25-29	8.0	2.5	69.3	0.8	70.9	12,625
30-34	6.5	1.9	67.4	0.6	68.7	10,544
35-39	5.3	1.7	63.9	0.6	64.8	9,726
40-44	5.7	1.5	63.3	0.4	64.4	7,125
45-49	5.6	1.5	60.4	0.5	61.4	5,815
Education[A]						
None/Preschool	0.5	1.0	49.0	0.2	49.5	25,122
Primary	3.4	2.1	67.6	0.3	69.0	13,584
Lower Secondary	7.0	2.9	77.0	0.8	78.8	8,086
Upper Secondary	9.9	3.5	80.1	1.1	82.4	12,510
Higher	21.0	4.9	84.5	2.0	87.6	14,705
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	1.3	1.2	30.4	0.2	31.5	12,641
Second	3.2	2.0	59.0	0.3	60.5	14,335
Middle	5.7	2.4	72.5	0.7	74.2	15,105
Fourth	8.2	3.1	80.2	0.9	82.0	15,739
Richest	16.7	4.0	88.4	1.7	90.1	16,191

[1] MICS indicator SR.3 - Exposure to mass media

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table SR.9.1M: Exposure to mass media (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of men who:			All three media at least once a week[1]	Any media at least once a week	Number of men
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week			
Punjab	**20.4**	**5.1**	**74.8**	**1.9**	**77.9**	**27,094**
Area of Residence						
Rural	17.4	5.1	68.8	1.6	72.3	16,748
All Urban	25.3	5.2	84.5	2.3	87.0	10,346
Major Cities	25.5	6.0	86.6	2.8	88.4	5,779
Other Urban	25.0	4.2	81.9	1.6	85.2	4,567
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	11.3	4.4	62.2	0.1	67.7	538
Has no functional difficulty	21.8	5.2	74.8	2.1	78.0	22,774
Age						
15-19	14.8	5.3	76.0	1.6	78.7	6,146
15-17	12.7	4.7	76.2	1.1	78.8	3,733
18-19	18.1	6.3	75.7	2.3	78.5	2,413
20-24	21.5	6.3	76.5	2.5	79.9	4,841
25-29	23.3	5.4	75.9	2.0	79.3	4,300
30-34	22.3	4.0	75.5	1.6	79.0	3,581
35-39	21.1	4.4	73.6	1.9	76.2	3,478
40-44	22.5	5.0	71.0	2.1	74.1	2,479
45-49	21.1	4.3	70.4	1.5	73.8	2,269
Education[A]						
None/Preschool	1.3	3.5	55.8	0.3	57.4	4,665
Primary	7.6	4.7	69.4	0.9	71.6	4,923
Lower Secondary	16.0	4.9	76.6	1.7	79.8	4,803
Upper Secondary	24.5	5.0	81.2	1.9	84.4	7,000
Higher	45.6	7.2	85.6	4.1	90.5	5,701
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	7.1	4.7	48.5	0.6	52.7	4,827
Second	14.2	5.5	69.1	1.7	72.4	5,398
Middle	20.1	4.7	78.3	2.0	81.3	5,447
Fourth	24.0	4.7	84.1	1.7	87.1	5,561
Richest	33.8	6.0	89.6	3.2	91.8	5,861

[1] **MICS indicator SR.3 - Exposure to mass media**

[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table SR.9.2: Household ownership of ICT equipment and access to internet

Percentage of households with a radio, a television, a telephone and a computer, and have access to the internet at home, Punjab, 2017-18

	Radio[1]	Television[2]	Telephone			Computer[4]	Percentage of household that have access to the internet at home[5]	Number of households
			Fixed line	Mobile phone	Any[3]			
Punjab	**2.8**	**71.3**	**4.0**	**95.6**	**95.6**	**16.5**	**26.3**	**51,660**
Area of Residence								
Rural	3.1	61.6	1.7	94.2	94.3	10.0	18.9	32,234
All Urban	2.2	87.4	7.8	97.9	97.9	27.3	38.6	19,426
Major Cities	2.2	90.5	9.4	98.5	98.5	31.6	41.6	10,807
Other Urban	2.3	83.5	5.9	97.2	97.3	21.9	34.9	8,619
Head of Household's education								
None/Preschool	2.4	59.4	1.0	91.5	91.5	6.2	14.1	19,775
Primary	2.7	69.8	1.9	96.8	96.8	10.8	21.7	9,044
Lower Secondary	2.8	76.4	2.7	98.0	98.0	15.5	27.0	6,826
Upper Secondary	2.8	81.9	5.1	98.8	98.8	23.3	34.9	9,523
Higher	3.9	88.8	15.7	99.4	99.4	47.4	56.8	6,492
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	2.8	27.7	0.2	86.2	86.2	0.8	3.6	10,860
Second	2.4	63.4	0.4	95.6	95.6	3.8	10.7	10,226
Middle	2.7	80.4	0.7	98.0	98.0	9.3	20.5	9,913
Fourth	2.3	90.2	2.0	99.1	99.1	18.1	33.2	10,154
Richest	3.5	97.3	16.4	99.9	99.9	50.5	63.8	10,507

[1] **MICS indicator SR.4 - Households with a radio**

[2] **MICS indicator SR.5 - Households with a television**

[3] **MICS indicator SR.6 - Households with a telephone**

[4] **MICS indicator SR.7 - Households with a computer**

[5] **MICS indicator SR.8 - Households with internet**

Table SR.9.3W: Use of ICT (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last three months, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of women who:									
	Used a computer				Used a mobile phone			Used internet		
	Ever	During the last 3 months[1]	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Own a mobile phone[2]	During the last 3 months[3]	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever	During the last 3 months[4]	At least once a week during the last 3 months[5]	Number of women
Punjab	**13.0**	**7.5**	**5.4**	**39.1**	**87.0**	**68.2**	**13.7**	**12.2**	**10.1**	**74,010**
Area of Residence										
Rural	7.4	3.9	2.8	30.7	84.1	62.9	7.2	6.2	5.0	45,668
All Urban	22.1	13.2	9.5	52.7	91.7	76.6	24.0	21.8	18.3	28,342
Major Cities	26.3	16.2	11.8	56.8	92.3	79.0	29.1	26.6	22.6	15,563
Other Urban	16.8	9.5	6.7	47.7	90.8	73.8	17.9	15.9	13.1	12,778
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	5.0	2.5	1.9	40.4	84.4	63.9	5.2	4.5	3.6	2,270
Has no functional difficulty	12.7	7.2	5.2	43.2	88.9	71.1	14.0	12.5	10.5	63,366
Age										
15-19	18.4	11.9	8.6	12.6	77.0	52.1	15.0	13.2	10.3	14,541
15-17	17.1	11.1	7.9	7.9	73.4	47.0	13.6	11.7	8.9	8,380
18-19	20.3	12.9	9.7	18.9	82.0	58.9	17.0	15.3	12.3	6,161
20-24	19.4	11.9	8.8	33.6	87.5	67.7	19.4	17.3	14.4	13,633
25-29	14.6	7.7	5.5	46.0	89.9	73.7	16.5	14.8	12.6	12,625
30-34	10.6	5.1	3.5	52.2	90.6	75.2	13.7	12.4	10.4	10,544
35-39	6.8	3.2	2.2	52.0	90.1	73.1	9.2	8.2	7.0	9,726
40-44	5.6	3.0	1.9	50.7	90.3	72.8	7.4	6.7	5.7	7,125
45-49	4.4	2.5	1.7	44.2	88.3	70.8	5.4	5.0	4.3	5,815
Education[A]										
None/Preschool	0.6	0.2	0.1	24.3	79.3	54.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	25,122
Primary	2.7	1.2	0.8	34.7	87.6	67.9	3.1	2.7	2.1	13,584
Lower Secondary	6.9	3.3	2.1	39.7	88.8	70.8	8.0	6.8	5.4	8,086
Upper Secondary	15.9	7.8	5.1	44.9	90.6	74.6	16.9	14.7	11.6	12,510
Higher	44.5	27.7	20.6	63.3	95.4	84.6	46.0	41.8	35.5	14,705
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.8	0.1	0.1	13.3	71.2	42.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	12,641
Second	2.8	1.1	0.7	24.4	84.5	60.7	1.8	1.2	0.9	14,335
Middle	7.0	3.2	2.2	35.2	89.3	70.7	5.7	4.5	3.3	15,105
Fourth	14.4	7.5	5.1	46.6	90.7	75.3	14.8	12.9	9.9	15,739
Richest	35.7	22.7	16.9	68.7	95.8	85.9	41.0	37.8	32.7	16,191

[1] MICS indicator SR.9 - Use of computer
[2] MICS indicator SR.10 - Ownership of mobile phone; SDG indicator 5.b.1
[3] MICS indicator SR.11 - Use of mobile phone
[4] MICS indicator SR.12a - Use of internet during the last 3 months; SDG indicator 17.8.1
[5] MICS indicator SR.12b - Use of internet at least once a week during the last 3 months
[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table SR.9.3M: Use of ICT (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last three months, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of men who:									
	Used a computer				Used a mobile phone			Used internet		
	Ever	During the last 3 months[1]	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Own a mobile phone[2]	During the last 3 months[3]	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever	During the last 3 months[4]	At least once a week during the last 3 months[5]	Number of men
Punjab	**23.5**	**16.4**	**13.1**	**86.6**	**95.9**	**90.6**	**32.0**	**30.2**	**25.5**	**27,094**
Area of Residence										
Rural	16.6	10.8	8.5	85.4	95.6	89.7	24.4	22.7	18.5	16,748
All Urban	34.7	25.3	20.7	88.7	96.3	92.1	44.3	42.3	36.9	10,346
Major Cities	38.6	28.5	23.4	89.2	96.4	91.9	48.1	45.8	40.1	5,779
Other Urban	29.8	21.2	17.4	88.0	96.3	92.3	39.6	37.9	32.9	4,567
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	8.2	4.9	4.1	82.5	91.9	84.8	14.0	12.9	9.9	538
Has no functional difficulty	23.2	16.1	13.1	92.6	97.7	94.2	32.8	31.0	26.5	22,774
Age										
15-19	29.7	21.4	16.7	62.6	89.4	76.4	34.2	31.8	25.3	6,146
15-17	27.9	19.4	14.9	51.0	85.7	69.8	29.8	27.9	21.7	3,733
18-19	32.6	24.6	19.6	80.6	95.3	86.8	40.8	37.7	31.0	2,413
20-24	33.0	24.0	19.8	91.4	97.4	94.0	43.2	41.1	35.8	4,841
25-29	27.7	19.3	15.7	95.4	98.2	96.0	38.8	37.2	32.3	4,300
30-34	19.7	13.1	10.6	95.2	98.3	95.8	31.7	29.9	25.8	3,581
35-39	14.9	9.7	7.8	94.6	97.9	95.2	24.1	22.8	19.0	3,478
40-44	12.4	7.1	5.6	93.8	97.9	94.9	21.2	19.4	15.8	2,479
45-49	10.1	6.1	4.7	91.4	96.7	92.1	13.9	12.9	11.2	2,269
Education[A]										
None/Preschool	1.7	0.9	0.7	81.6	92.7	85.4	4.0	3.5	2.6	4,665
Primary	5.1	3.2	2.1	85.7	95.6	89.3	12.8	11.6	8.7	4,923
Lower Secondary	11.9	6.8	5.0	84.1	95.3	89.2	22.4	20.4	15.8	4,803
Upper Secondary	26.4	15.8	12.3	85.4	96.2	91.2	39.2	36.7	30.2	7,000
Higher	63.6	49.0	40.9	95.2	98.7	96.5	70.9	68.3	61.2	5,701
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	4.9	2.6	1.7	79.8	93.4	85.2	7.1	6.4	4.5	4,827
Second	11.3	7.0	5.5	84.2	95.2	89.0	17.9	16.1	12.0	5,398
Middle	18.7	12.3	8.9	86.7	95.9	90.8	27.8	25.8	20.3	5,447
Fourth	27.6	18.7	14.9	88.9	96.5	92.6	38.9	36.5	31.0	5,561
Richest	50.8	38.0	31.9	92.4	97.9	94.6	63.0	60.9	54.9	5,861

[1] **MICS indicator SR.9 - Use of computer**
[2] **MICS indicator SR.10 - Ownership of mobile phone; SDG indicator 5.b.1**
[3] **MICS indicator SR.11 - Use of mobile phone**
[4] **MICS indicator SR.12a - Use of internet Use of internet during the last 3 months; SDG indicator 17.8.1**
[5] **MICS indicator SR.12b - Use of internet Use of internet at least once a week during the last 3 months**
[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table SR.9.4W: ICT skills (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of women who in the last 3 months:										
	Copied or moved a file or folder	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities[1,2]	Number of women
Punjab	**3.6**	**3.5**	**2.7**	**1.6**	**1.9**	**2.9**	**2.0**	**2.7**	**0.7**	**5.1**	**74,010**
Area of Residence											
Rural	1.5	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.3	0.8	1.1	0.4	2.4	45,668
All Urban	7.0	6.9	5.4	3.1	3.7	5.4	3.8	5.2	1.3	9.6	28,342
Major Cities	9.3	9.0	7.5	4.0	4.8	7.0	5.0	6.8	1.4	12.2	15,563
Other Urban	4.2	4.3	3.0	2.0	2.4	3.6	2.4	3.2	1.1	6.5	12,778
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.1	1.2	2,270
Has no functional difficulty	3.5	3.5	2.8	1.7	2.0	2.9	2.1	2.7	0.7	5.0	63,366
Age											
15-24[1]	6.1	5.9	4.1	2.8	3.3	4.7	3.5	4.5	1.3	8.4	28,175[1]
15-19	5.8	5.5	3.1	2.2	2.7	4.1	2.6	3.9	1.1	8.0	14,541
15-17	4.9	4.5	2.4	1.6	2.2	3.4	1.8	3.0	0.8	7.1	8,380
18-19	7.1	6.8	4.2	3.1	3.2	5.0	3.8	5.0	1.5	9.3	6,161
20-24	6.5	6.5	5.1	3.4	3.9	5.3	4.3	5.2	1.5	8.8	13,633
25-29	3.8	3.8	3.2	1.7	2.3	3.3	2.1	3.1	0.8	5.5	12,625
30-34	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.0	1.1	2.0	1.1	1.6	0.3	3.4	10,544
35-39	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.2	1.9	9,726
40-44	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.1	1.7	7,125
45-49	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.1	1.5	5,815
Education[A]											
None/Preschool	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	25,122
Primary	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	13,584
Lower Secondary	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.0	1.2	8,086
Upper Secondary	2.2	2.0	1.3	0.7	1.0	1.8	0.7	1.4	0.3	3.9	12,510
Higher	15.8	15.4	12.2	7.4	8.7	12.4	9.1	11.9	3.3	21.3	14,705
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	12,641
Second	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	14,335
Middle	1.1	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.2	1.6	15,105
Fourth	3.0	2.9	1.6	1.2	1.5	2.4	1.4	2.1	0.6	4.7	15,739
Richest	12.2	11.9	10.2	5.7	6.9	10.0	7.2	9.4	2.5	17.0	16,191

[1] MICS indicator SR.13a - ICT skills (age 15-24 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1
[2] MICS indicator SR.13b - ICT skills (age 15-49 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1
[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table SR.9.4M: ICT skills (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of men who in the last 3 months:										
	Copied or moved a file or folder	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities[1,2]	Number of men
Punjab	**12.3**	**11.6**	**8.1**	**5.2**	**6.7**	**8.5**	**4.8**	**10.1**	**1.9**	**14.4**	**27,094**
Area of Residence											
Rural	7.7	7.2	4.4	2.7	3.9	5.2	2.7	6.3	1.1	9.3	16,748
All Urban	19.8	18.9	14.3	9.2	11.4	13.9	8.2	16.3	3.1	22.7	10,346
Major Cities	22.8	21.7	17.3	11.5	13.0	15.8	10.3	18.3	3.4	25.6	5,779
Other Urban	16.1	15.2	10.4	6.3	9.2	11.5	5.6	13.8	2.8	19.0	4,567
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	4.2	4.1	2.1	2.0	1.3	1.8	1.1	2.8	0.6	4.6	538
Has no functional difficulty	12.3	11.6	8.8	5.5	7.0	8.7	5.3	10.2	2.1	14.3	22,774
Age											
15-24[1]	17.0	15.8	9.4	6.2	8.9	11.6	5.8	13.8	2.4	20.0	10,987
15-19	15.6	14.6	6.9	4.7	7.1	9.9	3.9	12.3	1.6	18.7	6,146
15-17	13.9	12.9	5.2	3.4	5.7	8.1	2.4	10.6	1.0	16.8	3,733
18-19	18.2	17.2	9.5	6.8	9.2	12.7	6.3	14.9	2.6	21.6	2,413
20-24	18.8	17.4	12.7	8.0	11.1	13.8	8.2	15.8	3.3	21.6	4,841
25-29	15.0	14.2	11.2	6.6	7.9	10.1	6.5	12.5	2.7	17.2	4,300
30-34	10.1	9.8	8.6	5.4	6.3	7.4	4.9	8.3	2.0	11.7	3,581
35-39	7.1	6.7	6.2	4.1	5.0	5.6	3.3	5.9	1.1	8.5	3,478
40-44	5.1	5.0	3.5	2.5	2.6	3.3	2.1	4.1	0.8	6.0	2,479
45-49	4.2	4.3	3.6	1.9	2.1	2.5	1.5	3.5	0.5	5.0	2,269
Education[A]											
None/Preschool	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	4,665
Primary	1.4	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.3	1.3	0.1	2.1	4,923
Lower Secondary	3.8	3.4	1.7	0.7	1.6	2.4	0.5	2.9	0.1	5.1	4,803
Upper Secondary	10.9	9.8	5.1	2.1	4.7	6.3	1.8	8.2	0.8	13.4	7,000
Higher	40.6	39.2	30.6	21.2	24.3	29.8	19.8	34.2	7.9	45.7	5,701
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	1.8	1.5	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.5	1.3	0.2	2.2	4,827
Second	4.9	4.6	2.2	1.5	2.0	2.7	1.4	4.1	0.7	6.0	5,398
Middle	8.5	7.8	4.5	2.8	4.3	5.2	2.9	7.1	1.2	10.4	5,447
Fourth	13.1	12.2	7.6	4.4	6.9	9.0	4.0	10.8	1.8	15.9	5,561
Richest	30.6	29.5	23.7	15.4	18.1	22.5	14.0	25.1	5.2	34.7	5,861

[1] MICS indicator SR.13a - ICT skills (age 15-24 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1
[2] MICS indicator SR.13b - ICT skills (age 15-49 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1
[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

SR.10 TOBACCO USE

Tobacco products are products made entirely or partly of leaf tobacco as raw material, which are intended to be smoked, sucked, chewed, or snuffed. All contain the highly addictive psychoactive ingredient, nicotine. Tobacco use is one of the main risk factors for a number of chronic diseases, including cancer, lung diseases, and cardiovascular diseases.[34] If mentioned, e-cigarettes are included in the other response category of smokeless tobacco product use.

The MICS Punjab, 2017-18 collected information on ever and current use of tobacco among women and men age 15-49 years. This section presents the main results.

Table SR.10.1W presents the current and ever use of tobacco products by women age 15-49 years, and Table SR.10.1M presents the corresponding information for men of the same age group. Tables SR.10.2W and SR.10.2M present results on age at first use of cigarettes, as well as frequency of use, for women and men respectively.

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[34] "Tobacco Key Facts." World Health Organization. March 9, 2018. Accessed August 24, 2018. http://www.who.int/en/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/tobacco.

Table SR.10.1W: Current and ever use of tobacco (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Punjab, 2017-18

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Percentage of women who did not use any smoked tobacco product in the last month[2]	Number of women
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product[1]		
Punjab	**94.6**	**1.0**	**0.5**	**3.6**	**5.1**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**2.5**	**3.3**	**97.4**	**74,010**
Area of Residence											
Rural	93.4	1.1	0.7	4.5	6.3	0.6	0.4	3.6	4.6	96.5	45,668
All Urban	96.6	0.8	0.3	2.0	3.0	0.3	0.1	0.8	1.2	99.0	28,342
Major Cities	97.3	0.8	0.2	1.5	2.5	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.7	99.4	15,563
Other Urban	95.7	0.8	0.3	2.6	3.7	0.3	0.1	1.3	1.7	98.5	12,778
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	88.2	2.8	1.8	6.7	11.3	1.8	0.8	5.6	8.2	93.2	2,270
Has no functional difficulty	94.3	1.0	0.6	3.8	5.3	0.5	0.3	2.7	3.5	97.3	63,366
Age											
15-19	98.1	0.3	0.1	1.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	99.5	14,541
15-17	98.3	0.2	0.1	1.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	99.5	8,380
18-19	97.8	0.4	0.1	1.3	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.7	99.4	6,161
20-24	97.5	0.5	0.2	1.6	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.9	99.2	13,633
25-29	95.9	0.8	0.2	2.8	3.8	0.3	0.1	1.7	2.0	98.3	12,625
30-34	94.2	1.1	0.5	4.0	5.5	0.5	0.2	3.0	3.7	97.1	10,544
35-39	92.0	1.5	1.0	5.1	7.7	1.0	0.5	4.0	5.5	95.7	9,726
40-44	90.2	1.7	1.2	6.6	9.4	1.0	0.6	5.2	6.8	95.0	7,125
45-49	86.8	2.3	1.8	8.8	12.9	1.7	0.9	7.1	9.7	92.8	5,815
Under-5s in the same household											
At least one	94.5	1.0	0.5	3.7	5.2	0.5	0.2	2.7	3.4	97.3	37,511
None	94.7	1.0	0.6	3.4	5.0	0.6	0.3	2.3	3.2	97.6	36,499
Education[A]											
None/Preschool	89.7	1.7	1.2	7.0	9.9	1.2	0.7	5.9	7.9	94.1	25,122
Primary	95.5	0.9	0.4	2.9	4.2	0.3	0.1	1.9	2.3	98.2	13,584
Lower Secondary	97.2	0.6	0.2	1.7	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.8	99.2	8,086
Upper Secondary	97.7	0.3	0.2	1.4	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.4	99.4	12,510
Higher	98.0	0.5	0.1	1.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	99.7	14,705
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	87.5	1.9	1.5	8.9	12.2	1.4	0.8	8.1	10.4	92.4	12,641
Second	94.1	1.0	0.6	3.9	5.6	0.7	0.4	3.1	4.1	96.8	14,335
Middle	95.9	0.8	0.3	2.7	3.8	0.3	0.1	1.5	2.0	98.4	15,105
Fourth	96.9	0.7	0.3	1.8	2.8	0.2	0.1	0.7	1.0	99.1	15,739
Richest	97.2	0.6	0.2	1.6	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.5	99.4	16,191

[1] MICS indicator SR.14a - Tobacco use; SDG indicator 3.a.1
[2] MICS indicator SR.14b - Non-smokers; SDG indicator 3.8.1
[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table SR.10.1M: Current and ever use of tobacco (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Punjab, 2017-18

| | Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products | Ever users | | | | Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month | | | | Percentage of men who did not use any smoked tobacco product in the last month[2] | Number of men |
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product[1]		
Punjab	**69.8**	**17.6**	**5.9**	**6.3**	**29.9**	**13.9**	**3.7**	**6.4**	**24.0**	**80.6**	**27,094**
Area of Residence											
Rural	69.0	17.5	6.9	6.2	30.7	14.2	4.4	6.8	25.4	79.1	16,748
All Urban	71.1	17.8	4.3	6.5	28.6	13.4	2.4	5.8	21.6	83.1	10,346
Major Cities	70.8	18.5	4.2	6.3	28.9	13.9	2.4	5.3	21.6	82.8	5,779
Other Urban	71.5	17.0	4.5	6.7	28.2	12.9	2.4	6.4	21.7	83.6	4,567
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	51.3	24.3	13.9	9.9	48.1	20.4	9.0	11.7	41.1	67.2	538
Has no functional difficulty	66.3	20.0	6.6	6.8	33.4	15.8	4.1	7.0	26.9	78.1	22,774
Age											
15-19	91.0	3.7	1.1	4.0	8.7	1.8	0.5	2.9	5.2	96.6	6,146
15-17	93.6	2.2	0.8	3.1	6.1	1.2	0.3	2.2	3.7	97.6	3,733
18-19	86.9	5.9	1.6	5.3	12.8	2.8	0.9	4.0	7.7	95.1	2,413
20-24	80.9	10.1	2.8	5.7	18.7	6.6	1.6	5.2	13.3	90.6	4,841
25-29	70.7	17.6	4.7	6.7	29.0	13.1	2.9	6.3	22.3	82.7	4,300
30-34	60.8	23.9	7.6	7.4	38.9	19.7	4.5	8.4	32.5	74.3	3,581
35-39	53.5	27.1	11.2	8.0	46.2	22.6	7.1	8.8	38.5	67.7	3,478
40-44	51.8	30.8	9.6	7.4	47.8	26.2	6.2	8.8	41.2	64.5	2,479
45-49	45.8	32.9	13.1	7.9	53.9	28.0	8.8	9.3	46.1	59.3	2,269
Under-5s in the same household											
At least one	66.0	19.7	7.0	7.0	33.7	15.7	4.3	7.6	27.6	78.1	13,273
None	73.5	15.6	4.9	5.6	26.2	12.2	3.1	5.3	20.5	83.1	13,821
Education[A]											
None/Preschool	53.1	25.9	10.9	9.7	46.5	23.0	7.7	10.7	41.4	65.9	4,665
Primary	63.4	20.4	8.2	7.9	36.4	16.6	4.8	8.8	30.3	76.7	4,923
Lower Secondary	69.5	18.2	5.6	6.5	30.4	14.3	3.2	6.8	24.3	81.0	4,803
Upper Secondary	76.1	14.2	4.1	5.3	23.6	10.8	2.4	4.9	18.1	85.3	7,000
Higher	81.6	12.3	2.4	3.3	18.0	7.6	1.3	2.3	11.2	90.0	5,701
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	61.2	19.8	10.2	8.5	38.5	17.6	7.3	9.7	34.6	71.9	4,827
Second	68.6	17.5	6.8	6.7	31.1	14.6	4.3	7.3	26.3	79.0	5,398
Middle	71.0	17.2	5.7	5.8	28.7	13.2	3.3	6.4	22.9	81.7	5,447
Fourth	72.0	17.3	4.3	6.2	27.7	13.2	2.3	5.5	21.0	83.4	5,561
Richest	74.8	16.7	3.4	4.8	24.9	11.5	1.7	3.7	16.9	85.7	5,861

[1] **MICS indicator SR.14a - Tobacco use; SDG indicator 3.a.1**
[2] **MICS indicator SR.14b - Non-smokers; SDG indicator 3.8.1**
[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table SR.10.2W: Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of women who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15[1]	Number of women	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours					Number of women who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+	Total	
Punjab	**0.2**	**74,010**	**63.0**	**14.4**	**10.1**	**12.5**	**100.0**	**561**
Area of Residence								
Rural	0.3	45,668	64.4	14.6	9.4	11.6	100.0	465
All Urban	0.2	28,342	56.3	13.4	13.7	16.6	100.0	96
Major Cities	0.2	15,563	(59.2)	(14.1)	(15.5)	(11.2)	100.0	43
Other Urban	0.2	12,778	(53.9)	(12.8)	(12.3)	(21.0)	100.0	53
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	0.6	2,270	65.9	19.5	5.6	8.9	100.0	59
Has no functional difficulty	0.2	63,366	62.6	13.7	10.7	13.0	100.0	498
Age								
15-19	0.2	14,541	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
15-17	0.2	8,380	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
18-19	0.3	6,161	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
20-24	0.2	13,633	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
25-29	0.2	12,625	(56.2)	(13.5)	(16.8)	(13.5)	100.0	43
30-34	0.2	10,544	67.7	15.8	4.5	12.0	100.0	80
35-39	0.4	9,726	63.6	14.2	7.5	14.7	100.0	150
40-44	0.3	7,125	69.5	10.7	12.8	7.0	100.0	114
45-49	0.4	5,815	55.8	15.9	12.0	16.3	100.0	151
Under-5s in the same household								
At least one	0.2	37,511	63.3	14.4	9.9	12.5	100.0	250
None	0.3	36,499	62.8	14.4	10.3	12.5	100.0	312
Education[A]								
None/Preschool	0.4	25,122	61.2	14.8	10.7	13.3	100.0	480
Primary	0.2	13,584	69.1	15.4	8.3	7.3	100.0	55
Lower Secondary	0.1	8,086	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
Upper Secondary	0.1	12,510	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10
Higher	0.2	14,705	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	0.5	12,641	61.5	13.3	10.2	15.0	100.0	285
Second	0.2	14,335	65.5	15.9	9.8	8.8	100.0	154
Middle	0.2	15,105	64.5	14.7	11.3	9.5	100.0	67
Fourth	0.2	15,739	(59.9)	(16.1)	(9.5)	(14.5)	100.0	42
Richest	0.2	16,191	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15

[1] **MICS indicator SR.15 - Smoking before age 15**
[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SR.10.2M: Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of men who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15[1]	Number of men	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours					Number of men who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+	Total	
Punjab	**3.0**	**27,094**	**22.4**	**18.6**	**27.7**	**31.3**	**100.0**	**4,760**
Area of Residence								
Rural	3.5	16,748	20.5	17.9	28.2	33.4	100.0	3,119
All Urban	2.2	10,346	26.0	20.0	26.7	27.2	100.0	1,641
Major Cities	1.7	5,779	23.4	19.9	26.9	29.8	100.0	943
Other Urban	2.7	4,567	29.6	20.3	26.4	23.8	100.0	698
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	6.1	538	24.5	15.8	31.4	28.2	100.0	158
Has no functional difficulty	3.2	22,774	22.0	18.8	27.5	31.7	100.0	4,544
Age								
15-19	1.6	6,146	37.9	21.5	25.2	15.4	100.0	143
15-17	1.5	3,733	45.3	16.2	27.2	11.4	100.0	55
18-19	1.7	2,413	33.4	24.8	23.9	17.9	100.0	89
20-24	2.0	4,841	36.1	22.4	25.0	16.5	100.0	394
25-29	2.7	4,300	27.7	19.8	28.3	24.2	100.0	687
30-34	3.4	3,581	21.6	19.1	29.1	30.3	100.0	865
35-39	4.2	3,478	20.0	17.4	27.9	34.7	100.0	1,032
40-44	4.1	2,479	18.8	18.1	28.5	34.7	100.0	803
45-49	6.0	2,269	16.3	17.0	26.3	40.5	100.0	835
Under-5s in the same household								
At least one	3.3	13,273	22.9	18.5	28.7	30.0	100.0	2,654
None	2.8	13,821	21.8	18.8	26.4	32.9	100.0	2,106
Education[A]								
None/Preschool	6.1	4,665	16.4	17.2	30.4	36.0	100.0	1,433
Primary	4.4	4,923	20.1	18.1	26.2	35.6	100.0	1,057
Lower Secondary	2.7	4,803	24.0	18.4	28.4	29.2	100.0	841
Upper Secondary	1.7	7,000	25.7	20.4	27.3	26.6	100.0	922
Higher	1.1	5,701	35.5	20.9	22.7	21.0	100.0	507
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	5.7	4,827	14.6	16.6	30.5	38.3	100.0	1,201
Second	3.2	5,398	21.0	17.9	29.0	32.1	100.0	1,024
Middle	2.6	5,447	22.5	20.5	27.5	29.5	100.0	899
Fourth	2.7	5,561	26.8	20.8	24.0	28.4	100.0	863
Richest	1.2	5,861	31.4	18.2	25.8	24.6	100.0	773

[1] MICS indicator SR.15 - Smoking before age 15
[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

SR.11 CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) recognizes that "the child, for the full and harmonious development of his or her personality, should grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding". Millions of children around the world grow up without the care of their parents for several reasons, including due to the premature death of the parents or their migration for work. In most cases, these children are cared for by members of their extended families, while in others, children may be living in households other than their own, as live-in domestic workers for instance. Understanding the children's living arrangements, including the composition of the households in which they live and the relationships with their primary caregivers, is key to design targeted interventions aimed at promoting child's care and wellbeing.

Table SR.11.1 presents information on the living arrangements and orphanhood status of children under age 18.

The MICS Punjab, 2017-18 included a simple measure of one particular aspect of migration related to what is termed "children left behind", i.e. for whom one or both parents have moved abroad. While the amount of literature is growing, the long-term effects of the benefits of remittances versus the potential adverse psycho-social effects are not yet conclusive, as there is somewhat conflicting evidence available as to the effects on children. Table SR.11.2 presents information on the living arrangements and co-residence with parents of children under age 18.

Table SR.11.3 presents information on children under age 18 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to the head of household and those living in households headed by a family member.

Table SR.11.1: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, Punjab, 2017-18

| | Living with both parents | Living with neither biological parent | | | | Living with mother only | | Living with father only | | Missing information on father/ mother | Total | Not living with biological mother | Living with neither biological parent[1] | One or both parents dead[2] | Number of children age 0-17 years |
		Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead						
Punjab	**87.5**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**1.1**	**0.2**	**6.0**	**2.9**	**0.4**	**1.3**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**3.6**	**1.7**	**4.9**	**140,715**
Area of Residence															
Rural	87.1	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.2	6.2	3.0	0.4	1.5	0.1	100.0	3.7	1.8	5.0	92,064
All Urban	88.2	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.2	5.6	2.9	0.4	1.1	0.1	100.0	3.2	1.6	4.5	48,651
Major Cities	89.8	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.2	4.3	2.7	0.4	1.0	0.1	100.0	3.0	1.5	4.3	25,779
Other Urban	86.4	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.2	7.0	3.0	0.4	1.2	0.1	100.0	3.5	1.8	4.8	22,872
Sex[A]															
Male	87.7	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.2	5.9	3.0	0.5	1.4	0.1	100.0	3.3	1.4	4.9	72,236
Female	87.2	0.3	0.2	1.4	0.2	6.1	2.8	0.4	1.3	0.1	100.0	3.8	2.0	4.8	68,473
Age															
0-4	91.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	6.7	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.1	100.0	1.3	0.7	1.2	42,090
5-9	88.3	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.1	6.2	2.3	0.5	1.1	0.1	100.0	3.1	1.5	3.9	42,418
10-14	85.5	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.2	5.4	4.3	0.6	2.1	0.1	100.0	4.7	2.0	7.2	37,112
15-17	81.2	0.3	0.4	2.6	0.5	5.0	6.6	0.5	2.8	0.2	100.0	7.2	3.8	10.6	19,096
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	89.2	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.2	3.5	3.3	0.5	1.6	0.1	100.0	3.9	1.7	5.6	32,966
Second	88.2	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.1	4.7	3.2	0.5	1.5	0.1	100.0	3.9	1.8	5.3	29,438
Middle	87.1	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.2	6.0	3.0	0.4	1.4	0.2	100.0	3.8	1.9	5.1	27,423
Fourth	85.8	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.2	8.0	2.8	0.3	1.3	0.1	100.0	3.4	1.7	4.8	26,910
Richest	86.5	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.1	8.7	2.1	0.3	0.8	0.1	100.0	2.7	1.5	3.3	23,978

[1] MICS indicator SR.18 - Children's living arrangements

[2] MICS indicator SR.19 - Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead

[A] The category of "Transgender" in the background characteristic of "Sex" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table SR.11.2: Children's living arrangements and co-residence with parents

Percentage of children age 0-17 years by co-residence of parents, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with:								Number of children age 0-17 years
	Only mother is living elsewhere[A]	Only father is living elsewhere[A]	Both mother and father are living elsewhere[A]	At least one parent living elsewhere[A]	Only mother living abroad	Only father living abroad	Both mother and father living abroad	At least one parent living abroad[1]	
Punjab	**0.4**	**5.9**	**1.1**	**7.5**	**0.0**	**3.9**	**0.0**	**3.9**	**140,715**
Area of Residence									
Rural	0.4	6.1	1.1	7.7	0.0	3.9	0.0	4.0	92,064
All Urban	0.4	5.6	1.1	7.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	3.8	48,651
Major Cities	0.4	4.2	0.9	5.5	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	25,779
Other Urban	0.4	7.0	1.2	8.7	0.0	4.7	0.0	4.8	22,872
Sex[B]									
Male	0.5	5.8	0.8	7.2	0.0	3.8	0.0	3.9	72,236
Female	0.3	6.1	1.4	7.8	0.0	4.0	0.0	4.0	68,473
Age									
0-4	0.2	6.7	0.5	7.4	0.0	4.5	0.0	4.5	42,090
5-9	0.5	6.2	1.0	7.6	0.0	4.0	0.0	4.0	42,418
10-14	0.6	5.4	1.2	7.1	0.0	3.5	0.0	3.6	37,112
15-17	0.5	4.9	2.6	7.9	0.0	3.1	0.0	3.1	19,096
Orphanhood status									
Both parents alive	0.4	6.3	1.2	7.8	0.0	4.1	0.0	4.1	133,725
Only mother alive	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,359
Only father alive	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,232
Both parents deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	247
Unknown	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	152
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	0.5	3.4	1.1	5.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.2	32,966
Second	0.5	4.7	1.2	6.4	0.0	2.3	0.0	2.3	29,438
Middle	0.4	6.0	1.2	7.6	0.0	3.8	0.0	3.8	27,423
Fourth	0.3	7.9	1.0	9.3	0.0	6.0	0.0	6.0	26,910
Richest	0.3	8.7	1.0	10.0	0.0	7.3	0.0	7.4	23,978

[1] **MICS indicator SR.20 - Children with at least one parent living abroad**

[A] Includes parents living abroad as well as those living elsewhere in the country

[B] The category of "Transgender" in the background characteristic of "Sex" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table SR.11.3: Children not in parental care

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to head of household and percentage living in households headed by a family member, Punjab, 2017-18

| | Percentage of children living with neither biological parent | Number of children age 0-17 years | Child's relationship to head of household | | | | | | | | | Total | Percentage of children living in households headed by a family member[A] | Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent |
			Child is head of household	Spouse/ Partner	Grand-child	Brother/ Sister	Other relative	Adopted/ Foster/ Stepchild	Servant (Live-in)	Other not related	Inconsistent/ Don't know/ Missing			
Punjab	**1.7**	**140,715**	**0.2**	**1.9**	**36.2**	**6.1**	**38.0**	**9.4**	**3.5**	**1.0**	**3.7**	**100.0**	**91.7**	**2,406**
Area of Residence														
Rural	1.8	92,064	0.2	2.0	38.4	5.8	38.7	8.9	1.9	0.6	3.5	100.0	93.7	1,618
All Urban	1.6	48,651	0.0	1.6	31.9	6.9	36.7	10.6	6.7	1.7	4.0	100.0	87.6	789
Major Cities	1.5	25,779	0.0	1.3	35.2	8.8	32.5	8.8	7.7	1.8	3.7	100.0	86.8	376
Other Urban	1.8	22,872	0.0	1.9	28.8	5.1	40.5	12.1	5.7	1.6	4.3	100.0	88.4	413
Sex[B]														
Male	1.4	72,236	0.3	0.0	41.8	7.4	32.3	9.9	2.5	1.5	4.2	100.0	91.5	1,008
Female	2.0	68,473	0.1	3.3	32.2	5.2	42.1	9.1	4.2	0.6	3.3	100.0	91.9	1,398
Age														
0-4	0.7	42,090	0.0	0.0	51.4	0.3	19.1	20.4	0.0	1.2	7.6	100.0	91.2	304
5-9	1.5	42,418	0.0	0.0	49.9	1.8	30.2	12.4	1.5	0.2	3.9	100.0	94.3	636
10-14	2.0	37,112	0.0	0.2	37.8	7.5	35.6	8.4	5.8	1.1	3.4	100.0	89.6	741
15-17	3.8	19,096	0.5	6.1	16.3	10.9	55.2	3.2	4.3	1.4	2.1	100.0	91.7	725
Orphanhood status														
Both parents alive	1.2	133,725	0.2	2.7	34.6	2.2	39.6	12.0	4.2	0.9	3.7	100.0	91.0	1,578
Only mother alive	5.6	4,359	0.0	0.7	41.3	7.2	37.9	4.9	4.7	1.9	1.5	100.0	91.9	243
Only father alive	15.1	2,232	0.0	0.3	48.9	3.8	35.0	5.5	1.7	0.9	3.9	100.0	93.5	338
Both parents deceased	100.0	247	0.4	0.4	24.2	33.3	32.3	3.2	0.3	1.0	5.0	100.0	93.4	247
Unknown	0.0	152	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	1.7	32,966	0.1	3.3	36.2	7.3	35.2	12.2	0.5	0.6	4.4	100.0	94.3	550
Second	1.8	29,438	0.6	2.6	38.5	5.0	38.7	8.7	0.0	1.1	4.9	100.0	93.4	532
Middle	1.9	27,423	0.0	1.0	38.9	6.1	42.3	7.7	0.4	0.9	2.8	100.0	95.9	525
Fourth	1.7	26,910	0.0	1.2	34.8	7.2	40.4	9.3	2.7	1.1	3.2	100.0	93.0	446
Richest	1.5	23,978	0.0	0.9	30.6	4.5	32.3	9.0	19.1	1.3	2.5	100.0	77.2	354

[A] Excludes households headed by the child, servants and other not related
[B] The category of "Transgender" in the background characteristic of "Sex" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.
' - ' denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell

5. SURVIVE

With the SDG target (3.2) for child mortality, on ending preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, the international community has retained the overarching goal of reducing child mortality. While the global target calls for reducing neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 deaths per 1,000 live births and under-five mortality to at least as low as 25 deaths per 1,000 live births, reduction of child mortality continues to be one of the most important objectives in national plans and programmes in each and every country.

Mortality rates presented in this chapter are calculated from information collected in the birth histories of the Women's Questionnaires. All interviewed women were asked whether they had ever given birth, and those who had were asked to report the number of sons and daughters who live with them, the number who live elsewhere, and the number who have died. In addition, women were asked to provide detailed information on their live births, starting with the firstborn, in chronological order. This information included whether births were single or multiple, and for each live birth, sex, date of birth (month and year), and survival status. Further, for children alive at the time of survey, women were asked the current age of the child; for deceased children, the age at death was obtained. Childhood mortality rates are expressed by conventional age categories and are defined as follows:

- Neonatal mortality (NN): probability of dying within the first month of life
- Post-neonatal mortality (PNN): difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates
- Infant mortality ($_1q_0$): probability of dying between birth and the first birthday
- Child mortality ($_4q_1$): probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays
- Under-five mortality ($_5q_0$): the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday

Neonatal, infant and under-five mortality rates are expressed as deaths per 1,000 live births. Child mortality is expressed as deaths per 1,000 children surviving to age one. Post-neonatal mortality is calculated as the difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates.

Table CS.1 presents neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the three most recent five-year periods before the survey. For each mortality rate in the table, it is possible to assess changes over time, during the last 15 years preceding the survey.

Tables CS.2 and CS.3 provide estimates of child mortality by socioeconomic and demographic characteristics. Using the rates calculated for the 5-year period immediately preceding the survey, differentials in mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics, such as region, mother's education and wealth, and by demographic characteristics such as sex and mother's age at birth are presented.

Table CS.4 presents the percent distribution of pre-mature births (a birth before 37 weeks of pregnancy) in last 2 years preceding the survey.

Table CS.1: Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for five year periods preceding the survey, Punjab, 2017-18

	Neonatal mortality rate[1]	Post-neonatal mortality rate[2,A]	Infant mortality rate[3]	Child mortality rate[4]	Under-five mortality rate[5]
Years preceding the survey					
0-4	41	19	60	9	69
5-9	43	21	63	8	71
10-14	45	20	65	9	74

[1] **MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2**
[2] **MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate**
[3] **MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate**
[4] **MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate**
[5] **MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1**
[A] Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table CS.2: Early childhood mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey, by socioeconomic characteristics, Punjab, 2017-18

	Neonatal mortality rate[1]	Post-neonatal mortality rate[2,A]	Infant mortality rate[3]	Child mortality rate[4]	Under-five mortality rate[5]
Punjab	**41**	**19**	**60**	**9**	**69**
Area of Residence					
Rural	45	21	66	11	76
All Urban	33	16	49	6	55
Major Cities	28	14	42	6	48
Other Urban	37	18	56	7	62
Mother's functional difficulties					
Has functional difficulty	49	22	71	15	85
Has no functional difficulty	41	19	60	9	68
Mother's education					
None/Preschool	49	26	75	12	87
Primary	47	19	65	7	72
Middle	35	15	50	8	58
Secondary	32	13	45	7	52
Higher	20	6	26	3	30
DK/Missing	24	8	32	0	32
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	53	30	83	14	95
Second	50	24	74	11	84
Middle	43	17	60	9	68
Fourth	35	14	49	7	55
Richest	19	8	27	3	30

[1] **MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2**
[2] **MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate**
[3] **MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate**
[4] **MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate**
[5] **MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1**
[A] Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table CS.3: Early childhood mortality rates by demographic characteristics

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the five year period preceding the survey, by demographic characteristics, Punjab, 2017-18

	Neonatal mortality rate[1]	Post-neonatal mortality rate[2,A]	Infant mortality rate[3]	Child mortality rate[4]	Under-five mortality rate[5]
Punjab	**41**	**19**	**60**	**9**	**69**
Sex					
Male	44	17	61	9	69
Female	37	22	59	10	68
Mother's age at birth					
Less than 20	62	23	85	13	97
20-34	39	19	58	9	66
35-49	41	20	61	8	68
Birth order					
1	42	15	58	9	66
2-3	35	17	52	8	60
4-6	44	23	67	9	75
7+	62	33	95	20	112
Previous birth interval[B]					
First birth	44	16	60	9	68
< 2 years	58	31	89	14	102
2 years	30	15	45	7	52
3 years	27	13	40	5	45
4+ years	27	12	39	6	45

[1] **MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2**

[2] **MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate**

[3] **MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate**

[4] **MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate**

[5] **MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1**

[A] Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

[B] Excludes first order births

Figure CS.1 compares the findings of this survey on Infant mortality rates and under-5 mortality rates, with those from other data sources. Further qualification and analysis of the consistency and discrepancies of the findings of MICS Punjab, 2017-18 with other data sources needs to be taken up in a more detailed and separate analysis.

Figure CS.1: Trends in Mortality Rates

MICS

	2007-08	2011	2014	2018
UMR	111	104	93	69
IMR	77	82	75	60

PDHS

	1990-91	2006-07	2012-13	2017-18
UMR	112	94	86	72
IMR	86	78	74	62
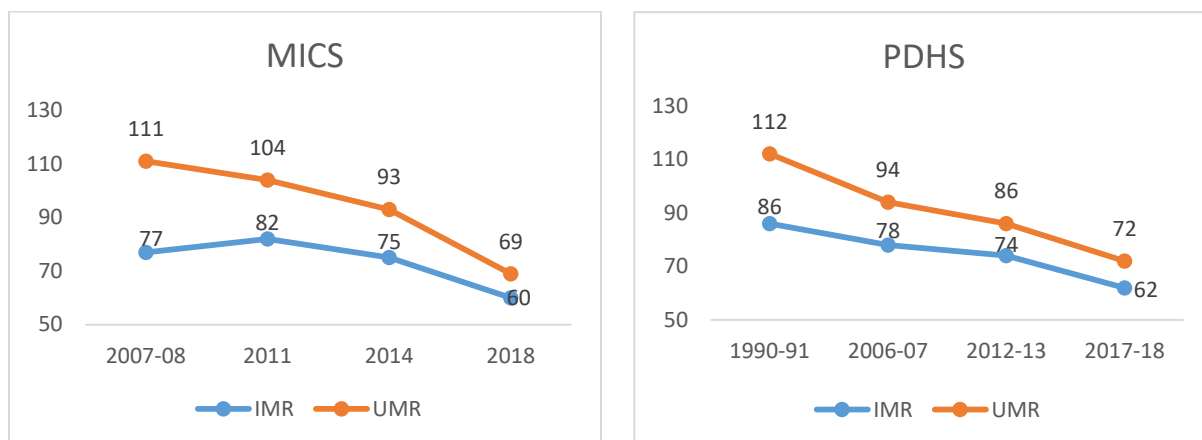
Table CS.4: Pre-mature births

Percent distribution of pre-mature births (a birth before 37 weeks of pregnancy) in last 2 years, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of Pre-mature birth[1]	Total number of live births during last two years
Punjab	**7.6**	**157,825**
Area of Residence		
Rural	7.6	102,732
All Urban	7.5	55,093
Major Cities	6.2	29,393
Other Urban	9.0	25,700
Sex of newborn		
Male	7.7	81,159
Female	7.4	76,666
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	7.9	8,495
Has no functional difficulty	7.6	149,244
Mother's education		
None/Preschool	7.3	83,788
Primary	7.8	29,470
Middle	7.9	13,798
Secondary	7.9	16,860
Higher	8.5	13,904
DK/Missing	0.0	5
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	5.9	36,418
Second	7.8	33,414
Middle	8.6	30,943
Fourth	7.9	30,311
Richest	8.0	26,739
[1] **Non-MICS indicator CS.S1 - Pre-mature births**		

6. THRIVE – REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH

TM.1 FERTILITY

Measures of current fertility are presented in Table TM.1.1 for the three-year period preceding the survey. A three-year period was chosen for calculating these rates to provide the most current information, while also allowing the rates to be calculated for a sufficient number of cases so as not to compromise the statistical precision of the estimates. The current fertility measures, presented in the table by urban and rural residence, are as follows:

- Age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs), expressed as the number of births per 1,000 women in a specified age group, show the age pattern of fertility. Numerators for ASFRs are calculated by identifying live births that occurred in the three-year period preceding the survey, classified according to the age of the mother (in five-year age groups) at the time of the child's birth. Denominators of the rates represent the number of woman-years lived by all interviewed women (or in simplified terms, the average number of women) in each of the five-year age groups during the specified period.
- The total fertility rate (TFR) is a synthetic measure that denotes the number of live births a woman would have if she were subject to the current age-specific fertility rates throughout her reproductive years (15-49 years).
- The general fertility rate (GFR) is the number of live births occurring during the specified period per 1,000 women age 15-49.
- The crude birth rate (CBR) is the number of live births per 1,000 household population during the specified period.

Table TM.1.1: Fertility rates

Adolescent birth rate, age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the three-year period preceding the survey, by area, Punjab, 2017-18

	Rural	All urban	Major cities	Other cities	Total
Age[A]					
15-19[1]	44	32	29	36	40
20-24	178	148	143	154	166
25-29	237	210	203	217	227
30-34	193	158	144	174	179
35-39	100	76	69	84	91
40-44	37	20	16	25	31
45-49	12	4	2	7	9
TFR (15-49 years)[B]	4.0	3.2	3.0	3.5	3.7
GFR[C]	129.9	107.1	100.4	115.2	121.2
CBR[D]	29.8	26.7	25.2	28.4	28.7

[1] **MICS indicator TM.1 - Adolescent birth rate (age 15-19 years); SDG indicator 3.7.2**

[A] The age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) are the number of live births in the last 3 years, divided by the average number of women in that age group during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women. The age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years is also termed as the adolescent birth rate

[B] TFR: The Total Fertility Rate is the sum of age-specific fertility rates of women age 15-49 years. The TFR denotes the average number of children to which a woman will have given birth by the end of her reproductive years (by age 50) if current fertility rates prevailed. The rate is expressed per woman age 15-49 years

[C] GFR: The General Fertility Rate is the number of births in the last 3 years divided by the average number of women age 15-49 years during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women age 15-49 years

[D] CBR: The Crude Birth Rate is the number of births in the last 3 years, divided by the total population during the same period, expressed per 1,000 population

Table TM.2.1 presents the survey findings on adolescent birth rates and further disaggregates of the total fertility rate.

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

The adolescent birth rate is a Global SDG indicator (3.7.2) for ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services (Target 3.7).

Tables TM.2.2W and TM.2.2M present a selection of early childbearing and fatherhood indicators for young women and men age 15-19 and 20-24 years. In Table TM.2.2W, percentages among women age 15-19 who have had a live birth and those who are pregnant with their first child are presented. For the same age group, the table also presents the percentage of women who have had a live birth before age 15. These estimates are all derived from the detailed birth histories of women.

To estimate the proportion of women who have had a live birth before age 18 – when they were still children themselves – data based on women age 20-24 years at the time of survey are used to avoid truncation.[35]

Table TM.2.2M presents findings on early fatherhood. Percentages among men age 15-19 and age 20-24 years who became fathers before ages 15 and 18, respectively, show the extent to which men are becoming fathers when they are still children.

Tables TM.2.3W and TM.2.3M are designed to look at trends in early childbearing for women and early fatherhood for men, by presenting percentages of women and men who became mother and fathers before ages 15 and 18, for successive age cohorts. The table is designed to capture trends in urban and rural areas separately.

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[35] Using women age 15-19 to estimate the percentage who had given birth before age 18 would introduce truncation to the estimates, since the majority of women in this age group will not have completed age 18, and therefore will not have completed exposure to childbearing before age 18. The age group 20-24 is used to estimate the percentage of women giving birth before age 18, since all women in this age group have completed exposure to childbearing at very early ages.

Table TM.2.1: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate

Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates for the three-year period preceding the survey, Punjab, 2017-18

	Adolescent birth rate[1] (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years)[A]	Total fertility rate (women age 15-49 years)[A]
Punjab	**40**	**3.7**
Area of Residence		
Rural	44	4.0
All Urban	32	3.2
Major Cities	29	3.0
Other Urban	36	3.5
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	34	3.0
Has no functional difficulty	53	3.8
Education		
None/Pre-school	86	4.6
Primary	64	3.9
Lower Secondary	39	3.6
Upper Secondary	21	3.4
Higher	6	2.8
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	59	5.0
Second	50	4.0
Middle	40	3.6
Fourth	32	3.3
Richest	20	2.9

[1] **MICS indicator TM.1 - Adolescent birth rate (age 15-19 years);SDG indicator 3.7.2**

[A] Please see Table TM.1.1 for definitions.

Table TM.2.2W: Early childbearing (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-19 years who have had a live birth, are pregnant with the first child, have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child, and who have had a live birth before age 15, and percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of women age 15-19 years who:					Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18[1]	Number of women age 20-24 years
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-19 years		
Punjab	38.0	16.9	54.9	3.6	1,582	12.4	6,133
Area of Residence							
Rural	36.7	18.1	54.8	3.3	1,173	13.1	4,062
All Urban	41.5	13.4	54.9	4.3	409	10.8	2,072
Major Cities	41.7	12.8	54.6	5.8	202	10.4	1,120
Other Urban	41.4	13.9	55.3	2.8	207	11.3	952
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(26.1)	44
Has no functional difficulty	41.0	17.3	58.3	3.4	1,283	12.3	6,090
Education							
None/Pre-school	40.2	16.1	56.4	4.6	608	18.8	2,125
Primary	39.6	14.5	54.1	3.6	473	13.5	1,380
Lower Secondary	35.8	18.6	54.4	3.6	203	10.4	787
Upper Secondary	37.9	20.0	57.8	1.1	201	7.4	987
Higher	20.5	23.5	44.0	2.0	97	2.0	854
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	39.0	13.0	52.0	4.1	419	20.3	1,135
Second	35.8	21.1	56.9	2.3	405	14.6	1,320
Middle	37.8	19.1	57.0	4.6	361	11.9	1,368
Fourth	38.3	15.2	53.4	4.0	239	8.5	1,252
Richest	40.5	14.0	54.5	2.5	158	6.2	1,059

[1] **MICS indicator TM.2 - Early childbearing**

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

Table TM.2.2M: Early fatherhood (young men)

Percentage of men age 15-19 years who have fathered a live birth and who have fathered a live birth before age 15, and percentage of men age 20-24 years who have fathered a live birth before age 18, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of men age 15-19 years who have:		Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage of men age 20-24 years who have fathered a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-24 years
	Fathered a live birth	Fathered a live birth before age 15			
Punjab	**34.4**	**2.2**	**179**	**5.2**	**1,020**
Area of Residence					
Rural	32.9	1.0	136	5.1	726
All Urban	(39.0)	(5.8)	42	5.5	295
Major Cities	(*)	(*)	25	3.1	142
Other Urban	(*)	(*)	17	7.7	152
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)					
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	8
Has no functional difficulty	36.1	1.7	134	5.2	1,011
Education					
None/Pre-school	(22.3)	(0.0)	43	7.3	220
Primary	42.5	4.7	53	6.5	239
Lower Secondary	(38.8)	(2.6)	30	2.1	182
Upper Secondary	(39.3)	(1.6)	38	5.4	232
Higher	(*)	(*)	15	3.2	148
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	33.1	0.9	66	6.4	231
Second	32.9	1.6	52	8.1	279
Middle	(35.3)	(0.0)	23	4.3	231
Fourth	(48.1)	(8.7)	28	2.9	168
Richest	(*)	(*)	10	0.8	111

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

Table TM.2.3W: Trends in early childbearing (women)

Percentage of women who have had a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area and age group, Punjab, 2017-18

	All				Rural				All Urban				Major Cities				Other Urban			
	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Punjab	**1.6**	**74,010**	**7.8**	**59,469**	**1.6**	**45,668**	**8.4**	**36,671**	**1.5**	**28,342**	**7.0**	**22,798**	**1.6**	**15,563**	**6.9**	**12,565**	**1.5**	**12,778**	**7.0**	**10,233**
Age																				
15-19	0.4	14,541	na	na	0.4	8,998	na	na	0.3	5,544	na	na	0.4	2,998	na	na	0.2	2,546	na	na
15-17	0.2	8,380	na	na	0.2	5,160	na	na	0.2	3,221	na	na	0.2	1,748	na	na	0.1	1,472	na	na
18-19	0.7	6,161	na	na	0.8	3,838	na	na	0.5	2,323	na	na	0.6	1,250	na	na	0.4	1,073	na	na
20-24	0.8	13,633	5.6	13,633	0.8	8,348	6.4	8,348	0.8	5,285	4.2	5,285	0.8	2,943	4.0	2,943	0.7	2,343	4.6	2,343
25-29	1.4	12,625	6.5	12,625	1.5	7,793	7.1	7,793	1.3	4,833	5.6	4,833	1.3	2,630	5.4	2,630	1.4	2,202	5.8	2,202
30-34	1.9	10,544	7.1	10,544	1.8	6,481	7.0	6,481	2.1	4,063	7.3	4,063	2.3	2,190	7.9	2,190	1.9	1,872	6.5	1,872
35-39	2.2	9,726	9.0	9,726	2.2	6,064	9.3	6,064	2.3	3,663	8.4	3,663	2.5	2,014	8.0	2,014	2.1	1,649	9.0	1,649
40-44	2.9	7,125	11.1	7,125	3.1	4,391	11.7	4,391	2.7	2,734	10.2	2,734	3.0	1,534	11.8	1,534	2.4	1,200	8.1	1,200
45-49	3.2	5,815	11.4	5,815	3.5	3,594	12.6	3,594	2.8	2,221	9.4	2,221	2.2	1,254	7.7	1,254	3.7	967	11.5	967

na: not applicable

Table TM.2.3M: Trends in early fatherhood (men)

Percentage of men who have fathered a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area and age group, Punjab, 2017-18

	All				Rural				All Urban				Major Cities				Other Urban			
	Percentage of men with a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men with a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men with a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men with a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men with a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men with a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men with a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men with a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men with a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men with a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years
Punjab	**0.1**	**27,094**	**1.3**	**20,948**	**0.1**	**16,748**	**1.6**	**12,904**	**0.1**	**10,346**	**1.0**	**8,044**	**0.2**	**5,779**	**1.1**	**4,510**	**0.1**	**4,567**	**0.9**	**3,534**
Age																				
15-19	0.1	6,146	na	na	0.0	3,844	na	na	0.1	2,303	na	na	0.1	1,270	na	na	0.1	1,033	na	na
15-17	0.0	3,733	na	na	0.0	2,329	na	na	0.0	1,404	na	na	0.0	749	na	na	0.0	654	na	na
18-19	0.1	2,413	na	na	0.0	1,514	na	na	0.3	899	na	na	0.3	521	na	na	0.2	378	na	na
20-24	0.1	4,841	1.1	4,841	0.1	2,962	1.2	2,962	0.1	1,879	0.9	1,879	0.0	1,061	0.4	1,061	0.2	818	1.4	818
25-29	0.1	4,300	1.1	4,300	0.2	2,607	1.6	2,607	0.0	1,693	0.4	1,693	0.0	947	0.4	947	0.0	746	0.3	746
30-34	0.4	3,581	1.3	3,581	0.3	2,134	1.5	2,134	0.4	1,447	1.1	1,447	0.6	816	1.5	816	0.2	631	0.6	631
35-39	0.2	3,478	1.6	3,478	0.1	2,217	1.8	2,217	0.3	1,261	1.3	1,261	0.5	681	1.5	681	0.0	580	1.1	580
40-44	0.1	2,479	1.9	2,479	0.1	1,522	2.1	1,522	0.0	956	1.5	956	0.0	560	2.4	560	0.0	397	0.3	397
45-49	0.2	2,269	1.3	2,269	0.2	1,462	1.4	1,462	0.1	807	1.2	807	0.0	445	0.9	445	0.3	362	1.5	362

na: not applicable

TM.3 FAMILY PLANNING

Appropriate contraceptive use is important to the health of women and children by: 1) preventing pregnancies that are too early or too late; 2) extending the period between births; and 3) limiting the total number of children.[36]

Table TM.3.1 presents the current use of contraception for women who are currently married while Table TM.3.2 presents the same information for women who are not currently married. In Table TM.3.1, use of specific methods of contraception are first presented; specific methods are then grouped into modern and traditional methods and presented as such. For women who are not currently married.

Unmet need for contraception refers to fecund women who are 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 is identified in MICS by using a set of questions eliciting current behaviours and preferences pertaining to contraceptive use, fecundity, and fertility preferences.

Table TM.3.3 shows the levels of unmet need and met need for contraception, and the demand for contraception satisfied for women who are currently married.

Unmet need for spacing is defined as the percentage of women who are not using a method of contraception AND

- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrheic[37] and iii) fecund[38] and say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth OR
- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrheic, and iii) fecund and unsure whether they want another child OR
- are pregnant, and say that pregnancy was mistimed (would have wanted to wait) OR
- are post-partum amenorrheic and say that the birth was mistimed (would have wanted to wait).

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

- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrheic, and iii) fecund and say they do not want any more children OR
- are pregnant and say they did not want to have a child OR
- are post-partum amenorrheic and say that they did not want the birth.

Total unmet need for contraception is the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting.

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[36] PATH, and United Nations Population Fund. *Meeting the Need: Strengthening Family Planning Programs*. Seattle: PATH/UNFPA, 2006. https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/resource-pdf/family_planning06.pdf.

[37] A woman is post-partum amenorrheic if she had a live birth in last two years and is not currently pregnant, and her menstrual period has not returned since the birth of the last child.

[38] A woman is considered infecund if she is neither pregnant nor post-partum amenorrheic, and
   (1a) has not had menstruation for at least six months, or (1b) has never menstruated, or (1c) had last menstruation occurring before her last birth, or (1d) is in menopause/has had hysterectomy OR
   (2) she declares that she i) has had hysterectomy, ii) has never menstruated, iii) is menopausal or iv) has been trying to get pregnant for at least 2 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.

Met need for limiting includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method[39] and who want no more children, are using male or female sterilisation 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. Summing the met need for spacing and limiting results in the total met need for contraception.

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 who are currently using contraception over the total demand for contraception. The total demand for contraception includes women who currently have an unmet need (for spacing or limiting) plus those who are currently using contraception.

Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods is one of the indicators used to track progress toward the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG), Target 3.7, on ensuring universal access to reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes. While SDG indicator 3.7.1 relates to all women age 15-49 years, it is only reported for women currently married and, therefore, located in Table TM.3.3 alone.

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

Table TM.3.1: Use of contraception (currently married)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married who are using a contraceptive method, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of women currently married who are using:	Number of women currently married

| | \multicolumn{11}{c}{Modern method} | \multicolumn{4}{c}{Traditional method} | | | | |

	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/Foam/Jelly	LAM	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Missing	Any modern method²	Any traditional method	Any method¹	Number of women currently married
Punjab	**65.6**	**8.3**	**0.1**	**2.9**	**2.8**	**0.3**	**1.6**	**11.8**	**0.3**	**0.5**	**1.3**	**0.5**	**3.7**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**29.9**	**4.5**	**34.4**	**47,030**
Area of Residence																			
Rural	67.5	8.1	0.1	3.1	3.3	0.3	1.7	9.6	0.3	0.4	1.4	0.4	3.5	0.3	0.0	28.2	4.2	32.5	29,651
All Urban	62.4	8.6	0.1	2.4	1.8	0.4	1.4	15.7	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.7	4.1	0.2	0.0	32.6	5.0	37.6	17,379
Major Cities	59.5	9.1	0.1	2.4	1.5	0.4	1.2	17.6	0.3	0.7	1.2	0.8	5.0	0.2	0.0	34.5	6.0	40.5	9,506
Other Urban	66.0	8.2	0.1	2.5	2.2	0.3	1.6	13.5	0.4	0.3	1.3	0.5	2.9	0.3	0.0	30.3	3.7	34.0	7,873
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																			
Has functional difficulty	62.2	13.6	0.2	1.8	2.7	0.4	1.4	10.7	0.2	1.1	0.6	0.5	4.0	0.5	0.0	32.7	5.1	37.8	1,740
Has no functional difficulty	65.6	8.1	0.1	2.9	2.8	0.3	1.6	11.9	0.3	0.4	1.3	0.5	3.7	0.2	0.0	29.9	4.5	34.4	45,018
Age																			
15-19	91.7	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.5	3.1	0.0	0.1	1.8	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	7.2	1.1	8.3	1,527
15-17	94.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.9	5.6	274
18-19	91.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.6	3.4	0.0	0.1	1.8	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	7.7	1.1	8.8	1,253
20-24	80.8	0.3	0.0	1.2	1.8	0.4	0.9	9.1	0.2	0.1	2.4	0.3	2.5	0.0	0.0	16.4	2.8	19.2	5,930
25-29	70.9	2.4	0.0	2.6	2.7	0.4	1.7	12.7	0.3	0.2	2.2	0.4	3.5	0.2	0.0	25.1	4.0	29.1	9,487
30-34	61.7	7.0	0.1	3.5	3.3	0.4	1.8	15.3	0.4	0.4	1.5	0.7	3.7	0.3	0.0	33.6	4.7	38.3	9,428
35-39	56.0	12.5	0.2	4.0	3.8	0.4	1.9	14.1	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.6	4.3	0.3	0.0	38.7	5.3	44.0	8,986
40-44	57.8	15.1	0.3	3.2	3.0	0.3	2.0	11.2	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.7	4.7	0.3	0.0	36.5	5.7	42.2	6,523
45-49	64.8	16.9	0.1	2.5	1.8	0.1	1.0	6.6	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.7	3.8	0.4	0.0	30.3	4.9	35.2	5,149
Number of living children																			
0	99.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.9	5,861
1	85.9	1.7	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.6	5.5	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.3	3.1	0.1	0.0	10.7	3.4	14.1	768
2	69.0	6.2	0.2	1.8	2.6	0.1	1.1	11.8	0.3	0.4	1.4	0.7	4.0	0.5	0.0	25.8	5.2	31.0	1,274
3	58.6	13.0	0.1	3.7	3.2	0.7	1.6	11.6	0.4	1.1	1.3	0.8	3.6	0.2	0.0	36.8	4.6	41.4	1,670
4+	52.9	17.6	0.1	4.4	4.6	0.3	2.4	9.7	0.2	0.9	1.0	0.6	4.8	0.4	0.0	41.3	5.8	47.1	4,600
Education^A																			
None/Pre-school	67.2	10.4	0.1	3.1	3.4	0.3	1.6	7.6	0.1	0.6	1.5	0.5	3.3	0.3	0.0	28.7	4.1	32.8	20,197
Primary	64.8	8.2	0.2	3.0	2.9	0.4	1.6	12.3	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.5	4.3	0.2	0.0	30.2	5.0	35.2	9,120
Lower Secondary	64.3	7.5	0.1	2.5	2.4	0.3	1.4	14.1	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.7	4.2	0.2	0.0	30.6	5.1	35.7	4,722
Upper Secondary	63.5	6.1	0.1	3.0	2.2	0.4	1.7	16.0	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.6	4.0	0.3	0.0	31.5	4.9	36.5	6,465
Higher	65.1	4.6	0.1	2.2	1.6	0.3	1.4	18.6	0.5	0.2	1.3	0.4	3.4	0.2	0.0	30.9	4.0	34.9	6,524
Wealth index quintile																			
Poorest	70.3	8.3	0.2	3.4	4.4	0.3	1.7	5.5	0.1	0.4	1.9	0.4	2.8	0.2	0.0	26.3	3.3	29.7	8,766
Second	65.9	9.3	0.1	3.2	3.4	0.4	1.8	9.4	0.1	0.6	1.5	0.5	3.6	0.3	0.0	29.7	4.3	34.1	9,087
Middle	64.6	8.7	0.1	3.0	2.6	0.4	1.6	12.1	0.2	0.3	1.4	0.5	4.1	0.3	0.0	30.4	4.9	35.4	9,470
Fourth	64.8	7.8	0.2	2.5	2.0	0.3	1.1	14.1	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.6	4.5	0.2	0.0	29.9	5.3	35.2	9,776
Richest	63.1	7.4	0.1	2.3	1.8	0.2	1.6	17.1	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.7	3.4	0.2	0.0	32.6	4.3	36.9	9,931

¹ **MICS indicator TM.3 - Contraceptive prevalence rate**
² **Non-MICS indicator TM.S1 – Contraceptive prevalence rate (Modern methods)**
A The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table TM.3.3: Need for contraception (currently married)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married with met and unmet need for contraception, total demand for contraception and percentage of women currently married with need for contraception who are using a modern method, Punjab, 2017-18

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:			Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women currently married with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	Any method	Modern methods	Number of women currently married	Any method	Modern methods[1]	
Punjab	**8.9**	**8.9**	**17.8**	**9.7**	**24.6**	**34.4**	**18.6**	**33.6**	**52.2**	**34.4**	**29.9**	**47,030**	**65.8**	**57.2**	**24,548**
Area of Residence															
Rural	8.7	9.0	17.7	9.0	23.4	32.5	17.7	32.4	50.2	32.5	28.2	29,651	64.7	56.3	14,872
All Urban	9.2	8.8	18.1	11.0	26.6	37.6	20.2	35.5	55.7	37.6	32.6	17,379	67.5	58.6	9,677
Major Cities	8.5	8.7	17.1	11.7	28.8	40.5	20.2	37.5	57.7	40.5	34.5	9,506	70.3	59.9	5,483
Other Urban	10.2	9.0	19.2	10.1	24.0	34.0	20.3	33.0	53.3	34.0	30.3	7,873	63.9	56.9	4,193
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)															
Has functional difficulty	3.3	9.6	12.9	3.7	34.1	37.8	7.0	43.7	50.7	37.8	32.7	1,740	74.5	64.4	882
Has no functional difficulty	9.1	9.0	18.1	10.0	24.4	34.4	19.1	33.4	52.4	34.4	29.9	45,018	65.6	57.0	23,611
Age															
15-19	14.7	1.9	16.6	7.6	0.7	8.3	22.3	2.5	24.8	8.3	7.2	1,527	33.2	28.9	379
15-17	11.9	3.0	14.9	5.6	0.0	5.6	17.5	3.0	20.5	5.6	4.8	274	27.4	23.3	56
18-19	15.3	1.6	16.9	8.0	0.8	8.8	23.3	2.4	25.8	8.8	7.7	1,253	34.2	29.9	323
20-24	17.4	3.6	21.1	15.7	3.5	19.2	33.1	7.2	40.3	19.2	16.4	5,930	47.7	40.7	2,391
25-29	15.3	7.9	23.2	16.6	12.5	29.1	31.9	20.4	52.3	29.1	25.1	9,487	55.6	47.9	4,961
30-34	9.8	11.5	21.3	12.4	25.9	38.3	22.2	37.4	59.6	38.3	33.6	9,428	64.3	56.4	5,622
35-39	4.5	12.5	17.0	6.2	37.8	44.0	10.7	50.3	61.0	44.0	38.7	8,986	72.1	63.5	5,479
40-44	1.6	10.5	12.2	2.8	39.4	42.2	4.4	50.0	54.4	42.2	36.5	6,523	77.6	67.1	3,547
45-49	0.8	6.1	6.9	0.9	34.3	35.2	1.7	40.4	42.1	35.2	30.3	5,149	83.5	71.9	2,168
Education[A]															
None/Pre-school	7.2	10.3	17.4	6.8	26.0	32.8	13.9	36.3	50.2	32.8	28.7	20,197	65.3	57.1	10,144
Primary	8.7	8.3	17.0	9.6	25.7	35.2	18.3	34.0	52.2	35.2	30.2	9,120	67.4	57.8	4,763
Middle	10.1	8.5	18.6	11.3	24.4	35.7	21.4	32.9	54.3	35.7	30.6	4,722	65.8	56.3	2,563
Secondary	10.1	7.6	17.8	12.8	23.6	36.5	23.0	31.3	54.2	36.5	31.5	6,465	67.3	58.1	3,505
Higher	12.5	7.4	19.9	15.0	19.9	34.9	27.5	27.3	54.8	34.9	30.9	6,524	63.7	56.4	3,573
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	7.9	11.4	19.3	6.5	23.1	29.7	14.4	34.6	49.0	29.7	26.3	8,766	60.6	53.7	4,292
Second	8.5	8.8	17.3	8.8	25.3	34.1	17.3	34.1	51.4	34.1	29.7	9,087	66.3	57.8	4,672
Middle	8.7	7.9	16.6	10.3	25.0	35.4	19.1	32.9	52.0	35.4	30.4	9,470	68.0	58.5	4,924
Fourth	9.1	8.7	17.8	10.3	24.9	35.2	19.4	33.6	53.0	35.2	29.9	9,776	66.4	56.4	5,181
Richest	10.1	8.1	18.2	12.3	24.7	36.9	22.4	32.8	55.2	36.9	32.6	9,931	66.9	59.1	5,479

[1] **MICS indicator TM.4 - Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception; SDG indicator 3.7.1 & 3.8.1**
[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

The antenatal period presents important opportunities for reaching pregnant women with a number of interventions that may be vital to their health and well-being and that of their infants. For example, antenatal care can be used to inform women and families about risks and symptoms in pregnancy and about the risks of labour and delivery, and therefore it may provide the route for ensuring that pregnant women do, in practice, deliver with the assistance of a skilled health care provider. Antenatal visits also provide an opportunity to supply information on birth spacing, which is recognised as an important factor in improving infant survival.

WHO recommends a minimum of eight antenatal visits based on a review of the effectiveness of different models of antenatal care.[40] WHO guidelines are specific on the content on antenatal care visits, which include:

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

It is of crucial importance for pregnant women to start attending antenatal care visits as early in pregnancy as possible and ideally have the first visit during the first trimester to prevent and detect pregnancy conditions that could affect both the woman and her baby. Antenatal care should continue throughout the entire pregnancy.[40]

Antenatal care is a tracer indicator of the Reproductive and Maternal Health Dimension of SDG 3.8 Universal Health Coverage. The type of personnel providing antenatal care to women age 15-49 years who gave birth in the two years preceding is presented in Table TM.4.1.

Table TM.4.2 shows the number of antenatal care visits during the pregnancy of their most recent birth within the two years preceding the survey, regardless of provider, by selected characteristics. Table TM.4.2 also provides information about the timing of the first antenatal care visit.

The coverage of key services that pregnant women are expected to receive during antenatal care are shown in Table TM.4.3.

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[40] WHO. *WHO recommendations on antenatal care for a positive pregnancy experience*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2016. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/250796/9789241549912-eng.pdf?sequence=1.

Table TM.4.1: Antenatal care coverage

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by antenatal care provider during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Punjab, 2017-18

| | Provider of antenatal care[A] | | | | | | | | Percentage of women who were attended at least once by skilled health personnel[1,B] | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years |
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Lady health visitor (LHV)	Community Midwife	Traditional birth attendant (TBA)	Other/missing	No antenatal care	Total		
Punjab	**68.1**	**14.3**	**4.3**	**0.6**	**1.3**	**0.1**	**11.3**	**100.0**	**87.3**	**15,656**
Area of Residence										
Rural	63.2	16.4	5.1	0.5	1.4	0.1	13.2	100.0	85.3	10,399
All Urban	77.8	10.1	2.8	0.8	1.1	0.0	7.5	100.0	91.4	5,257
Major Cities	80.2	9.0	2.4	0.9	1.0	0.0	6.5	100.0	92.5	2,739
Other Urban	75.1	11.3	3.2	0.7	1.2	0.1	8.5	100.0	90.2	2,518
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	65.5	13.2	2.4	1.2	1.9	0.2	15.7	100.0	82.3	283
Has no functional difficulty	68.2	14.3	4.3	0.6	1.3	0.1	11.2	100.0	87.5	15,303
Age at most recent live birth[C]										
Less than 20	64.7	17.0	4.7	0.7	1.8	0.0	10.9	100.0	87.2	1,014
20-34	69.0	14.4	4.3	0.6	1.2	0.1	10.4	100.0	88.3	12,631
35-49	64.1	12.7	4.3	0.5	1.3	0.1	17.0	100.0	81.6	2,009
Education										
None/Pre-school	54.4	17.2	5.7	0.9	2.2	0.1	19.5	100.0	78.2	6,365
Primary	66.9	17.9	4.6	0.5	1.2	0.1	8.7	100.0	90.0	3,126
Lower Secondary	74.1	14.9	3.5	0.8	0.7	0.1	6.0	100.0	93.2	1,663
Upper Secondary	82.4	9.7	2.9	0.3	0.4	0.1	4.2	100.0	95.3	2,248
Higher	90.0	5.3	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.5	100.0	97.3	2,254
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	49.3	16.2	7.0	0.7	2.4	0.1	24.4	100.0	73.2	3,433
Second	60.2	20.2	5.5	0.6	1.6	0.2	11.8	100.0	86.5	3,110
Middle	69.0	16.8	4.1	0.9	1.2	0.2	7.9	100.0	90.8	3,182
Fourth	76.4	11.7	3.1	0.5	0.9	0.0	7.3	100.0	91.8	3,080
Richest	89.5	5.5	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	3.1	100.0	96.7	2,850

[1] **MICS indicator TM.5a - Antenatal care coverage (at least once by skilled health personnel)**

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

[B] Skilled providers include Medical doctor, Nurse/Midwife, Lady health visitor (LHV) and Community Midwife.

[C] The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Age at most recent live birth" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table TM.4.2: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and percent distribution of timing of first antenatal care visit during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and median months pregnant at first ANC visit among women with at least one ANC visit, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of women by number of antenatal care visits:					Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit							Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who had at least one ANC visit
	No visits	1-3 visits to any provider	4 or more visits to any provider[1]	8 or more visits to any provider[2]	Missing/DK	No antenatal care visits	Less than 4 months	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months	Missing/DK	Total			
Punjab	**11.3**	**35.2**	**52.9**	**15.7**	**0.6**	**11.3**	**61.4**	**15.7**	**8.2**	**3.4**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**15,656**	**2.1**	**13,883**
Area of Residence															
Rural	13.2	41.0	45.3	11.3	0.5	13.2	55.1	17.8	9.8	4.1	0.0	100.0	10,399	3.0	9,021
All Urban	7.5	23.7	68.0	24.5	0.9	7.5	73.8	11.6	5.1	2.0	0.0	100.0	5,257	2.0	4,862
Major Cities	6.5	18.2	74.3	28.9	1.0	6.5	78.4	9.4	3.8	1.9	0.0	100.0	2,739	2.0	2,560
Other Urban	8.5	29.6	61.2	19.8	0.7	8.5	68.9	13.9	6.5	2.1	0.1	100.0	2,518	2.0	2,302
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)															
Has functional difficulty	15.7	34.8	48.6	15.9	1.0	15.7	52.2	18.6	10.3	3.3	0.0	100.0	283	3.0	239
Has no functional difficulty	11.2	35.2	53.0	15.7	0.6	11.2	61.6	15.7	8.1	3.4	0.0	100.0	15,303	2.0	13,589
Age at most recent live birth[A]															
Less than 20	10.9	38.8	50.0	10.5	0.3	10.9	59.2	16.5	9.5	3.9	0.0	100.0	1,014	3.0	903
20-34	10.4	34.4	54.5	16.4	0.7	10.4	62.9	15.6	7.9	3.2	0.0	100.0	12,631	2.0	11,313
35-49	17.0	37.9	44.8	14.3	0.3	17.0	53.0	16.5	9.4	4.1	0.0	100.0	2,009	3.0	1,667
Education															
None/Pre-school	19.5	47.1	32.9	6.6	0.4	19.5	44.7	19.1	11.4	5.2	0.0	100.0	6,365	3.0	5,120
Primary	8.7	39.1	51.6	13.3	0.5	8.7	61.9	16.7	9.5	3.2	0.0	100.0	3,126	3.0	2,853
Lower Secondary	6.0	31.2	62.1	18.3	0.7	6.0	69.1	17.0	6.0	1.9	0.0	100.0	1,663	2.0	1,563
Upper Secondary	4.2	21.6	73.4	23.6	0.8	4.2	78.0	11.3	4.7	1.8	0.1	100.0	2,248	2.0	2,151
Higher	2.5	12.4	84.1	35.2	1.0	2.5	85.6	8.3	2.6	1.0	0.0	100.0	2,254	2.0	2,197
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	24.4	52.0	23.5	3.6	0.2	24.4	34.0	21.3	13.9	6.4	0.0	100.0	3,433	4.0	2,597
Second	11.8	48.7	39.0	7.7	0.4	11.8	52.4	19.9	11.0	4.9	0.1	100.0	3,110	3.0	2,740
Middle	7.9	35.5	56.2	14.4	0.4	7.9	65.4	16.7	8.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	3,182	2.0	2,932
Fourth	7.3	23.8	67.8	20.3	1.1	7.3	74.4	11.9	4.7	1.7	0.0	100.0	3,080	2.0	2,853
Richest	3.1	12.0	83.8	35.6	1.0	3.1	85.7	7.6	2.2	1.4	0.0	100.0	2,850	2.0	2,761

[1] MICS indicator TM.5b - Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider); SDG indicator 3.8.1
[2] MICS indicator TM.5c - Antenatal care coverage (at least eight times by any provider)
[A] The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Age at most recent live birth" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table TM.4.3: Content of antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who, at least once, had their blood pressure measured, urine sample taken, blood sample taken, weight measured, importance of spacing and information provided for family planning methods as part of antenatal care, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, had:								Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Weight measured	Importance of spacing	Information provided for family planning methods	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken[1]	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken, weight measured, importance of spacing and information provided for family planning methods[2]	
Punjab	**77.8**	**61.5**	**60.7**	**46.2**	**19.6**	**16.5**	**52.6**	**11.4**	**15,656**
Area of Residence									
Rural	73.7	54.3	53.5	37.8	15.7	13.4	44.4	7.9	10,399
All Urban	85.8	75.6	74.7	62.7	27.3	22.6	68.7	18.4	5,257
Major Cities	88.5	83.1	80.7	73.1	32.9	26.8	77.4	23.5	2,739
Other Urban	82.8	67.5	68.2	51.3	21.1	18.2	59.1	12.9	2,518
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	74.4	56.9	56.2	41.4	21.1	15.2	47.0	10.8	283
Has no functional difficulty	77.9	61.6	60.8	46.3	19.6	16.6	52.7	11.5	15,303
Age at most recent live birth[B]									
Less than 20	72.4	56.7	56.0	35.0	12.1	10.2	45.8	6.2	1,014
20-34	79.0	62.8	62.0	47.7	20.1	16.6	53.9	11.7	12,631
35-49	72.8	55.8	54.4	42.4	20.0	19.0	47.3	12.2	2,009
Education									
None/Pre-school	63.3	43.7	41.4	27.0	11.9	9.9	33.1	5.0	6,365
Primary	80.7	61.1	60.8	42.7	17.6	14.7	51.2	9.0	3,126
Lower Secondary	85.6	71.7	70.4	53.9	22.2	18.5	62.8	13.2	1,663
Upper Secondary	90.8	78.8	79.4	66.0	27.2	23.0	71.4	17.5	2,248
Higher	95.8	87.4	88.9	79.7	34.6	29.7	83.0	25.6	2,254
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	55.1	33.7	31.6	17.7	8.6	7.3	23.3	2.6	3,433
Second	72.5	50.1	48.2	31.7	14.7	12.2	37.8	6.4	3,110
Middle	83.3	65.3	65.7	46.5	19.3	16.2	55.7	10.3	3,182
Fourth	87.1	75.6	74.9	59.5	23.7	20.3	67.8	14.9	3,080
Richest	94.5	87.8	88.3	81.4	34.2	28.5	83.9	25.1	2,850

[1] **MICS indicator TM.6 - Content of antenatal care**[A]

[2] **Non-MICS indicator TM.S2 - Content of antenatal care (All five)**[A]

[A] For HIV testing and counseling during antenatal care, please refer to table TM.11.5

[B] The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Age at most recent live birth" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Tetanus immunisation during pregnancy can be life-saving for both the mother and the infant.[41] WHO estimated that neonatal tetanus killed more than 31,000 newborn children in 2016 within their first month of life.[42]

SDG 3.1 aims at reducing by 2030 the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births. Eliminating maternal tetanus is one of the strategies used to achieve SDG target 3.1.

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

- Received at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine, the last within the previous 3 years;
- Received at least 3 doses, the last within the previous 5 years;
- Received at least 4 doses, the last within the previous 10 years;
- Received 5 or more doses anytime during her life.[43]

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

Table TM.5.1 shows the protection status from tetanus of women who have had a live birth within the last 2 years.

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[41] Roper, M., J. Vandelaer, and F. Gasse. "Maternal and Neonatal Tetanus." *The Lancet* 370, no. 9603 (2007): 1947-959. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(07)61261-6.

[42] "Global Health Estimates." World Health Organization. Accessed August 28, 2018. http://www.who.int/healthinfo/global_burden_disease/en/.

[43] Deming M. et al. "Tetanus Toxoid Coverage as an Indicator of Serological Protection against Neonatal Tetanus." *Bulletin of the World Health Organization 80,* no. 9 (2002): 696-703. doi: PMC2567620.

Table TM.5.1: Neonatal tetanus protection

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, Punjab, 2017-18

| | Percentage of women who received at least 2 tetanus toxoid containing vaccine doses during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth | Percentage of women who did not receive two or more doses during 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	**69.7**	**5.1**	**0.6**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**75.9**	**15,656**
Area of Residence							
Rural	69.1	4.7	0.7	0.3	0.1	74.9	10,399
All Urban	70.8	5.9	0.4	0.5	0.1	77.7	5,257
Major Cities	70.6	5.8	0.3	0.3	0.1	77.1	2,739
Other Urban	71.1	6.0	0.5	0.7	0.0	78.4	2,518
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	62.5	4.7	0.3	0.5	0.0	68.1	283
Has no functional difficulty	69.8	5.1	0.6	0.4	0.1	76.0	15,303
Education							
None/Pre-school	60.3	4.4	0.8	0.3	0.1	65.9	6,365
Primary	71.2	5.4	0.8	0.5	0.1	77.9	3,126
Lower Secondary	72.9	6.5	0.4	0.4	0.0	80.3	1,663
Upper Secondary	80.9	5.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	86.5	2,248
Higher	80.7	5.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	87.1	2,254
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	57.2	4.1	0.9	0.4	0.1	62.7	3,433
Second	68.3	4.3	0.7	0.3	0.0	73.6	3,110
Middle	72.3	5.4	0.6	0.4	0.0	78.7	3,182
Fourth	74.4	5.8	0.6	0.4	0.0	81.1	3,080
Richest	78.4	5.9	0.4	0.4	0.1	85.2	2,850

[1] MICS indicator TM.7 - Neonatal tetanus protection

TM.6 DELIVERY CARE

Increasing the proportion of births that are delivered in health facilities is an important factor in reducing the health risks to both the mother and the baby. Proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risks of complications and infection that can cause morbidity and mortality to either the mother or the baby.[44]

Table TM.6.1 presents the percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by place of delivery of the most recent birth, and the percentage of their most recent births delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics.

About three quarters of all maternal deaths occur due to direct obstetric causes.[45] The single most critical intervention for safe motherhood is to ensure that a competent health worker with midwifery skills is present at every birth, and, in case of emergency, that there is a referral system in place to provide obstetric care in the right level of facility.[44] The skilled attendant at delivery indicator is used to track progress toward the Sustainable Development Goal 3.1 of reducing maternal mortality and it is SDG indicator 3.1.2.

The MICS included questions to assess the proportion of births attended by a skilled attendant. According to the revised definition[44], skilled health personnel, as referenced by SDG indicator 3.1.2, are competent maternal and newborn health professionals educated, trained and regulated to national and international standards. They are competent to: facilitate physiological processes during labour to ensure clean and safe birth; and identify and manage or refer women and/or newborns with complications. The skilled attendants are doctor, nurse/midwife, lady health visitor (LHV) and community midwife.

Table TM.6.2 presents information on assistance during delivery of the most recent birth in the two years preceding the survey. Table TM.6.2 also shows information on women who delivered by caesarean section (C-section) and provides additional information on the timing of the decision to conduct a C-section (before labour pains began or after) to better assess if such decisions are mostly driven by medical or non–medical reasons.

Table TM.6.3 presents the percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who were counselled, told and guided for family planning methods before leaving health facility during the last pregnancy that led to a live birth.

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[44] WHO. *Defining competent maternal and newborn health professionals: background document to the 2018 joint statement by WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, ICM, ICN, FIGO and IPA: definition of skilled health personnel providing care during childbirth.* Geneva: WHO Press, 2018. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272817/9789241514200-eng.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y.

[45] Say, L. et al. "Global Causes of Maternal Death: A WHO Systematic Analysis." *The Lancet Global Health* 2, no. 6 (2014): 323-33. doi:10.1016/s2214-109x(14)70227-x.

Table TM.6.1: Place of delivery

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by place of delivery of the most recent live birth, Punjab, 2017-18

	Place of delivery						Delivered in health facility[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Health facility							
	Public sector	Private sector	Home	Other	Missing/ DK	Total		
Punjab	**29.7**	**43.5**	**26.4**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**73.3**	**15,656**
Area of Residence								
Rural	28.9	40.0	30.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	69.0	10,399
All Urban	31.3	50.5	17.7	0.4	0.2	100.0	81.7	5,257
Major Cities	34.0	53.3	12.3	0.3	0.1	100.0	87.3	2,739
Other Urban	28.3	47.4	23.6	0.5	0.2	100.0	75.7	2,518
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	29.1	44.6	25.6	0.4	0.3	100.0	73.7	283
Has no functional difficulty	29.7	43.5	26.4	0.2	0.1	100.0	73.3	15,303
Age at most recent live birth[A]								
Less than 20	29.5	39.4	30.9	0.2	0.1	100.0	68.8	1,014
20-34	30.0	44.5	25.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	74.5	12,631
35-49	28.1	39.6	32.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	67.7	2,009
Number of antenatal care visits								
None	21.6	18.0	59.4	0.2	0.9	100.0	39.5	1,769
1-3 visits	29.5	33.7	36.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	63.2	5,505
4+ visits	31.7	55.3	12.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	87.0	8,286
8+ visits	30.2	62.6	7.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	92.8	2,461
Miss/DK	25.5	59.9	14.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	85.4	96
Education								
None/Pre-school	25.9	31.5	42.3	0.3	0.1	100.0	57.4	6,365
Primary	32.8	41.7	25.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	74.5	3,126
Lower Secondary	35.2	47.4	16.9	0.5	0.1	100.0	82.6	1,663
Upper Secondary	32.9	55.6	11.2	0.3	0.1	100.0	88.5	2,248
Higher	29.1	65.2	5.3	0.1	0.3	100.0	94.3	2,254
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	24.7	24.7	50.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	49.5	3,433
Second	29.4	36.6	33.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	66.0	3,110
Middle	31.8	45.8	22.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	77.6	3,182
Fourth	33.9	50.4	15.2	0.3	0.1	100.0	84.4	3,080
Richest	29.2	63.7	6.4	0.3	0.3	100.0	92.9	2,850

[1] **MICS indicator TM.8 - Institutional deliveries**

[A] The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Age at most recent live birth" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table TM.6.2: Assistance during delivery and caesarian section

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by person providing assistance at delivery of the most recent live birth, and percentage of most recent live births delivered by C-section, Punjab, 2017-18

| | Person assisting at delivery | | | | | | | | | Percent delivered by C-section | | | | |
| | Skilled attendant | | | | Other | | | | | | | | | |
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Lady health visitor (LHV)	Community Midwife	Traditional birth attendant (TBA)	Relative/ Friend	Other/ missing	No attendant	Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant[1]	Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total[2]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Punjab	**56.8**	**14.2**	**4.2**	**1.3**	**21.7**	**1.4**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**76.4**	**20.0**	**9.0**	**28.9**	**15,656**
Area of Residence														
Rural	50.4	15.8	4.8	1.2	25.5	1.7	0.2	0.3	100.0	72.2	17.5	8.3	25.8	10,399
All Urban	69.4	10.9	3.0	1.4	14.1	0.7	0.3	0.2	100.0	84.7	24.8	10.3	35.1	5,257
Major Cities	76.2	8.9	2.4	1.5	10.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	100.0	89.1	26.5	11.7	38.3	2,739
Other Urban	61.9	13.1	3.6	1.3	18.4	1.0	0.4	0.3	100.0	79.9	22.9	8.7	31.6	2,518
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)														
Has functional difficulty	56.8	13.0	4.3	1.0	22.0	2.1	0.3	0.6	100.0	75.0	22.9	5.7	28.6	283
Has no functional difficulty	56.8	14.2	4.2	1.3	21.7	1.4	0.2	0.3	100.0	76.5	19.9	9.1	29.0	15,303
Age at most recent live birth[A]														
Less than 20	51.6	15.4	4.0	0.9	25.6	2.1	0.2	0.2	100.0	72.0	13.4	10.7	24.1	1,014
20-34	58.0	14.2	4.1	1.3	20.6	1.2	0.2	0.3	100.0	77.7	20.7	9.1	29.9	12,631
35-49	51.5	13.6	4.6	1.2	26.3	2.0	0.2	0.5	100.0	70.9	18.3	7.3	25.6	2,009
Number of antenatal care visits														
None	23.6	13.7	3.6	1.5	51.0	4.3	1.1	1.2	100.0	42.4	5.8	2.9	8.7	1,769
1-3 visits	42.1	17.7	5.8	1.7	30.3	1.9	0.2	0.4	100.0	67.2	12.6	5.7	18.2	5,505
4+ visits	73.4	12.0	3.3	1.0	9.8	0.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	89.7	27.8	12.5	40.3	8,286
8+ visits	81.9	9.2	3.1	0.9	4.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.0	33.7	14.2	47.9	2,461
Missing/DK	75.6	9.3	3.0	0.0	9.7	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.9	27.6	9.4	37.0	96
Place of delivery														
Home	2.1	6.7	2.6	2.1	80.2	5.1	0.2	1.0	100.0	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,134
Health facility	76.6	16.9	4.8	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.3	27.2	12.3	39.5	11,469
Public	69.4	22.8	6.3	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.5	16.1	7.4	23.5	4,653
Private	81.5	12.9	3.8	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.1	34.8	15.6	50.4	6,816
Other/DK/Missing	(28.9)	(4.9)	(0.0)	(2.0)	(21.5)	(2.7)	(36.1)	(3.9)	100.0	(35.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	53
Education														
None/Pre-school	37.9	15.8	5.3	1.8	35.6	2.7	0.3	0.5	100.0	60.9	11.1	5.8	17.0	6,365
Primary	55.7	17.0	4.4	1.1	20.4	0.9	0.1	0.3	100.0	78.2	19.2	7.9	27.2	3,126
Lower Secondary	66.6	15.2	3.4	0.8	13.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	86.1	22.1	10.3	32.4	1,663
Upper Secondary	76.2	11.4	3.1	0.7	8.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	91.4	28.5	12.3	40.8	2,248
Higher	84.9	7.6	2.3	0.7	3.9	0.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	95.6	35.7	15.1	50.8	2,254
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	30.2	14.8	6.0	1.6	42.7	3.7	0.3	0.8	100.0	52.6	8.2	4.0	12.2	3,433
Second	45.4	18.0	4.9	1.1	28.7	1.5	0.1	0.2	100.0	69.4	14.5	7.4	21.9	3,110
Middle	58.3	17.6	4.0	1.5	17.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	100.0	81.5	20.9	9.7	30.6	3,182
Fourth	70.5	12.4	3.8	1.3	11.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	100.0	88.0	23.9	10.8	34.6	3,080
Richest	84.9	7.3	1.7	0.8	4.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	100.0	94.6	34.8	14.0	48.8	2,850

[1] MICS indicator TM.9 - Skilled attendant at delivery; SDG indicator 3.1.2
[2] MICS indicator TM.10 - Caesarean section
[A] The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Age at most recent live birth" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TM.6.3: Family Planning Counselling

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who were counselled, told and guided for family planning methods before leaving health facility during the last pregnancy that led to a live birth, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of women who, during the last pregnancy that led to a live birth, had:			Counselling on planning methods before leaving the health facility[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years at health facility
	Counseled for family planning	Told about family planning methods	Guided where to get family planning methods		
Punjab	**20.3**	**18.6**	**17.7**	**16.0**	**11,469**
Area of residence					
Rural	17.6	16.3	15.6	14.0	7,172
All Urban	24.7	22.6	21.1	19.3	4,297
Major Cities	26.5	24.4	22.8	20.8	2,391
Other Urban	22.5	20.2	19.1	17.3	1,906
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)					
Has functional difficulty	19.3	19.9	18.7	15.4	208
Has no functional difficulty	20.3	18.6	17.7	16.0	11,215
Age at most recent live birth					
Less than 20	13.1	11.2	10.8	9.6	698
20-34	20.2	18.4	17.5	15.9	9,410
35-49	24.2	24.2	22.7	19.9	1,361
Place of delivery					
Health facility	20.3	18.6	17.7	16.0	11,469
Public	20.3	18.7	17.4	15.6	4,653
Private	20.3	18.6	17.9	16.2	6,816
Education					
None/pre-school	15.3	13.9	13.0	11.5	3,655
Primary	19.2	17.7	16.7	15.2	2,327
Lower Secondary	19.3	17.9	17.4	15.4	1,373
Upper Secondary	23.1	20.8	19.3	17.5	1,989
Higher	27.9	26.1	25.6	23.4	2,125
Wealth index quintile					
Lowest	13.9	13.0	12.3	10.9	1,699
Second	16.9	15.4	14.1	12.9	2,054
Middle	20.0	18.3	17.2	15.4	2,469
Fourth	21.1	19.2	18.2	16.7	2,599
Highest	26.4	24.6	23.9	21.4	2,649

[1] **Non-MICS indicator TM.S4 - Counselling on Family Planning Methods**

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 (LBW), defined as a birthweight less than 2,500 grams (g) regardless of gestational age, carries a range of grave health and developmental risks for children. LBW babies face a greatly increased risk of dying during their early days with more than 80% of neonatal deaths occurring in LBW newborns; recent evidence also links increased mortality risk through adolescence to LBW. For those who do survive, LBW contributes to a wide range of poor health outcomes including higher risk of stunted linear growth in childhood, and long-term effects into adulthood such as lower IQ and an increased risk of chronic conditions including obesity, diabetes and cardiovascular problems.[46,47]

Premature birth, being born before 37 weeks gestation, is the primary cause of LBW given that a baby born early has less time to grow and gain weight in utero, especially as much of the foetal weight is gained during the latter part of pregnancy. The other cause of LBW is intrauterine growth restriction, which occurs when the foetus does not grow well because of problems with the mother's health and/or nutrition, placental problems, or birth defects. While poor dietary intake and disease during pregnancy can affect birthweight outcome, an intergenerational effect has also been noted with mothers who were themselves LBW having an increased risk of having an LBW offspring.[48,49,50] Short maternal stature and maternal thinness before pregnancy can increase risk of having an LBW child which can be offset by dietary interventions including micronutrient supplementation.[51,52] Other factors such as cigarette smoking during pregnancy can increase the risk of LBW, especially among certain age groups.[53,54]

A major limitation of monitoring LBW globally is the lack of birthweight data for many children, especially in some countries. There is a notable bias among the unweighted, with those born to poorer, less educated, rural mothers being less likely to have a birthweight when compared to their richer, urban counterparts with more highly educated mothers. As the characteristics of the unweighted are related to being LBW, LBW estimates that do not represent these children may be lower than the true value. Furthermore, poor quality of available data with regard to excessive heaping on multiples of 500 g or 100 g exists in the majority of available data from low and middle-income countries and can further bias LBW estimates.[55] To help overcome some of these limitations, a method was developed to adjust LBW estimates for missing birth weights and heaping on 2,500 g.[56] This method comprises a single imputation allowing

[46] Katz, J. et al. "Mortality Risk in Preterm and Small-for-gestational-age Infants in Low-income and Middle-income Countries: A Pooled Country Analysis." *The Lancet* 382, no. 9890 (2013): 417-25. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(13)60993-9.

[47] Watkins, J., S. Kotecha, and S. Kotecha. "Correction: All-Cause Mortality of Low Birthweight Infants in Infancy, Childhood, and Adolescence: Population Study of England and Wales." *PLOS Medicine* 13, no. 5 (2016). doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1002069.

[48] Abu-Saad, K., and D. Fraser. "Maternal Nutrition and Birth Outcomes." *Epidemiologic Reviews* 32, no. 1 (2010): 5-25. doi:10.1093/epirev/mxq001.

[49] Qian, M. et al. "The Intergenerational Transmission of Low Birth Weight and Intrauterine Growth Restriction: A Large Cross-generational Cohort Study in Taiwan." *Maternal and Child Health Journal* 21, no. 7 (2017): 1512-521. doi:10.1007/s10995-017-2276-1.

[50] Drake, A., and B. Walker. "The Intergenerational Effects of Fetal Programming: Non-genomic Mechanisms for the Inheritance of Low Birth Weight and Cardiovascular Risk." *Journal of Endocrinology* 180, no. 1 (2004): 1-16. doi:10.1677/joe.0.1800001.

[51] Han, Z. et al. 2012. "Maternal Height and the Risk of Preterm Birth and Low Birth Weight: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analyses." *Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada* 34, no. 8 (2012): 721-46. doi:10.1016/s1701-2163(16)35337-3.

[52] Han, Z. et al. "Maternal Underweight and the Risk of Preterm Birth and Low Birth Weight: A Systematic Review and Meta-analyses." *International Journal of Epidemiology* 40, no. 1 (2011): 65-101. doi:10.1093/ije/dyq195.

[53] Periera, P. et al. 2017. "Maternal Active Smoking During Pregnancy and Low Birth Weight in the Americas: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis." *Nicotine & Tobacco Research* 19, no. 5 (2017): 497-505. doi:10.1093/ntr/ntw228.

[54] Zheng, W. et al. "Association between Maternal Smoking during Pregnancy and Low Birthweight: Effects by Maternal Age." *Plos One* 11, no. 1 (2016). doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0146241.

[55] Blanc, A., and T. Wardlaw. "Monitoring Low Birth Weight: An Evaluation of International Estimates and an Updated Estimation Procedure." *Bulletin of the World Health Organization* 83, no. 3 (2005): 178-85. doi:PMC2624216.

[56] UNICEF, and WHO. *Low Birthweight: Country, regional and global estimates*. New York: UNICEF, 2004.

births with missing birthweights to be included in the LBW estimate using data on maternal perception of size at birth, and also moved 25 per cent of data heaped on 2500 g to the LBW category. This was applied to available household survey data and the results were reflected in the UNICEF global LBW database between 2004 and 2017. This computation has been used in earlier rounds of MICS reports.

However, the method of estimating LBW has now been replaced with superior modelling. Currently, this new method is not ready for inclusion in the standard tabulations of MICS. Table TM.7.1 therefore only present the crude percentage, which is known to not be representative for the birthweight of all children. It does however present the percentage of LBW among children weighed at birth as reported on available cards or from mother's recall.

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https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/low_birthweight_from_EY.pdf.

Table TM.7.1: Infants weighed at birth

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth, by source of information, and percentage of those with a recorded or recalled birthweight estimated to have weighed below 2,500 grams at birth, by source of information, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of live births weighed at birth:			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Percentage of weighed live births recorded below 2,500 grams (crude low birth-weight)[B]:			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child have a recorded or recalled birthweight
	From card	From recall	Total[1,A]		From card	From recall	Total	
Punjab	**1.9**	**14.9**	**18.6**	**15,656**	**3.6**	**28.7**	**32.2**	**2,630**
Area of Residence								
Rural	0.9	11.4	13.9	10,399	2.4	32.7	35.1	1,286
All Urban	3.7	21.8	27.7	5,257	4.6	24.8	29.5	1,344
Major Cities	5.0	26.4	33.8	2,739	4.5	24.2	28.6	859
Other Urban	2.4	16.8	21.2	2,518	4.9	26.0	30.9	485
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	2.0	10.7	14.4	283	(2.9)	(39.6)	(42.5)	36
Has no functional difficulty	1.9	15.0	18.6	15,303	3.6	28.5	32.1	2,585
Age at most recent live birth[C]								
Less than 20 years	1.2	10.0	12.8	1,014	5.2	35.6	40.8	114
20-34 years	1.9	15.5	19.1	12,631	3.6	29.1	32.7	2,198
35-49 years	1.9	14.0	18.2	2,009	2.9	23.2	26.1	318
Place of delivery								
Home	0.1	1.4	1.6	4,134	1.8	47.0	48.9	63
Health facility	2.5	19.8	24.7	11,469	3.6	28.3	31.9	2,562
Public	2.6	19.3	24.5	4,653	3.4	27.9	31.2	1,020
Private	2.4	20.2	24.9	6,816	3.8	28.5	32.3	1,541
Other/DK/Missing	(2.7)	(6.8)	(9.6)	53	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Birth order of most recent live birth								
1	2.6	19.7	24.3	3,585	4.6	27.2	31.9	798
2-3	2.2	16.1	20.1	6,660	3.4	27.1	30.5	1,218
4-5	1.2	12.3	15.1	3,621	2.7	34.6	37.3	490
6+	0.6	6.3	8.6	1,790	1.9	30.0	31.9	124
Education								
None/Pre-school	0.6	6.2	7.7	6,365	3.9	35.6	39.5	431
Primary	1.2	10.8	13.9	3,126	1.6	30.4	32.0	375
Lower Secondary	1.9	16.6	20.8	1,663	4.9	34.7	39.6	308
Upper Secondary	2.8	22.2	28.0	2,248	3.2	26.7	30.0	563
Higher	5.6	36.7	44.6	2,254	3.9	24.0	28.0	953
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	0.2	3.9	5.0	3,433	2.1	44.9	47.0	139
Second	0.6	7.7	9.7	3,110	1.6	39.0	40.6	258
Middle	1.3	12.4	15.5	3,182	2.8	34.0	36.8	437
Fourth	2.2	18.7	23.5	3,080	2.4	28.5	31.0	646
Richest	5.6	34.8	42.8	2,850	5.1	22.4	27.5	1,151

[1] **MICS indicator TM.11 - Children weighed at birth**
[A] The indicator includes children that were reported weighed at birth, but with no actual birthweight recorded or recalled
[B] The values here are as recorded on card or as reported by respondent. The Total crude low birth-weight typically requires adjustment for heaping, particularly at exactly 2,500 gram. The results presented here cannot be considered to represent the precise rate of low birth-weight (very likely an underestimate) and therefore not reported as a MICS indicator.
[C] The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Age at most recent live birth" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

The time of birth and immediately after is a critical window of opportunity to deliver lifesaving interventions for both the mother and newborn. Across the world, approximately 2.6 million newborns annually die in the first month of life[57] and the majority of these deaths occur within a day or two of birth[58], which is also the time when the majority of maternal deaths occur[59].

The Post-natal Health Checks module includes information on newborns' and mothers' contact with a provider, and specific questions on content of care. Measuring contact alone is important as Post-natal care (PNC) programmes scale up, it is vital to measure the coverage of that scale up and ensure that the platform for providing essential services is in place.

Table TM.8.1 presents the percent distribution of women age 15-49 who gave birth in a health facility in the two years preceding the survey by duration of stay in the facility following the delivery, according to background characteristics.

Safe motherhood programmes recommend that all women and newborns receive a health check within two days of delivery.[60] To assess the extent of post-natal care utilisation, women were asked whether they and their newborn received a health check after the delivery, the timing of the first check, and the type of health provider for the woman's most recent birth in the two years preceding the survey.

Table TM.8.2 shows the percentage of newborns born in the last two years who received health checks and post-natal care visits from any health provider after birth. Please note that *health checks following birth* while in facility or at home refer to checks provided by any health provider regardless of timing (column 1), whereas *post-natal care visits* refer to a separate visit to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services and therefore do not include *health checks following birth* while in facility or at home. The indicator *Post-natal health checks* includes any health check after birth received while in the health facility and at home (column 1), regardless of timing, as well as PNC visits within two days of delivery (columns 2, 3, and 4).

In Table TM.8.3, newborns who received the first PNC visit within one week of birth are distributed by location and type of provider of service. As defined above, a visit does not include a check in the facility or at home following birth.

Essential components of the content of post-natal care include, but are not limited to, thermal and cord care, breastfeeding counselling, assessing the baby's temperature, weighing the baby and counselling the mother on danger signs for newborns. Thermal care and cord care are essential elements of newborn care which contributes to keeping the baby stable and preventing hypothermia. Appropriate cord care is important for preventing life-threatening infections for both mother and baby.[61] Table TM.8.4 presents the

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[57] UNICEF, et al. *Levels and Trends in Child Mortality Report 2017*. New York: UNICEF, 2017.
https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Child_Mortality_Report_2017.pdf.

[58] Lawn, J. et al. "Every Newborn: Progress, Priorities, and Potential beyond Survival." *The Lancet* 384, no. 9938 (2014): 189-205. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(14)60496-7.

[59] WHO et al. *Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990-2015*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015.
http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/194254/9789241565141_eng.pdf?sequence=1.

[60] PNC visits, for mothers and for babies, within two days of delivery, is a WHO recommendation that has been identified as a priority indicator for the Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health (2016-2030) and other related global monitoring frameworks like Every Newborn Action Plan and Ending Preventable Maternal Mortality.

[61] WHO. *WHO recommendations on Postnatal care of the mother and newborn.* Geneva: WHO Press, 2013.
http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/97603/9789241506649_eng.pdf?sequence=1.

percentage of last-born children in the last 2 years who were dried after birth, percentage who were given skin to skin contact and percent distribution of timing of first bath. Table TM.8.5 shows the percent distribution of most recent live births in the last 2 years delivered outside a facility by the type of instrument used to cut the umbilical cord and the substance applied to the cord.

Table TM.8.6 presents indicators related to the content of PNC visits, specifically the percent of most recent live births in the last two years for which, within 2 days after birth, i) the umbilical cord was examined, ii) the temperature of the newborn was assessed, iii) breastfeeding counselling was done or breastfeeding observed, iv) the newborn was weighed and v) counselling on danger signs for newborns was done.

Tables TM.8.7 and TM.8.8 present information collected on post-natal health checks and visits of the mother and are identical to Tables TM.8.2 and TM.8.3 that presented the data collected for newborns.

Table TM.8.8 matches Table TM.8.3, but now deals with PNC visits for mothers by location and type of provider. As defined above, a visit does not include a check in the facility or at home following birth.

Table TM.8.9 presents the distribution of women with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by receipt of health checks or PNC visits within 2 days of birth for the mother and the newborn, thus combining the indicators presented in Tables TM.8.2 and TM.8.7.

Table TM.8.10 presents the percentage of ever married women with a live birth in the last 2 years who reported that a LHW visited the house during the past month preceding the survey.

Table TM.8.1: Post-partum stay in health facility

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility by duration of stay in health facility, Punjab, 2017-18

	Duration of stay in health facility							12 hours or more[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility
	Less than 6 hours	6-11 hours	12-23 hours	1-2 days	3 days or more	DK/ Missing	Total		
Punjab	**41.4**	**6.0**	**1.8**	**18.2**	**32.4**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**52.5**	**11,469**
Area of Residence									
Rural	45.8	5.6	1.8	15.1	31.4	0.2	100.0	48.4	7,172
All Urban	33.9	6.6	1.8	23.4	34.0	0.2	100.0	59.3	4,297
Major Cities	29.0	7.5	2.1	26.2	35.0	0.1	100.0	63.4	2,391
Other Urban	40.1	5.4	1.3	19.9	32.8	0.4	100.0	54.1	1,906
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	43.1	4.6	2.0	15.1	34.2	1.0	100.0	51.3	208
Has no functional difficulty	41.3	6.0	1.8	18.3	32.4	0.2	100.0	52.5	11,215
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	43.4	6.3	1.5	17.6	30.8	0.4	100.0	49.9	698
20-34	40.9	5.9	1.8	18.5	32.8	0.2	100.0	53.0	9,410
35-49	43.8	6.3	1.9	16.9	30.8	0.3	100.0	49.7	1,361
Type of health facility									
Public	49.9	7.8	2.2	18.4	21.6	0.2	100.0	42.1	4,653
Private	35.5	4.8	1.5	18.2	39.8	0.2	100.0	59.5	6,816
Type of delivery									
Vaginal birth	67.4	9.8	2.8	15.9	3.9	0.2	100.0	22.7	6,931
C-section	1.6	0.2	0.2	21.9	75.9	0.2	100.0	97.9	4,538
Education									
None/Pre-school	52.0	6.3	2.1	12.9	26.5	0.1	100.0	41.6	3,655
Primary	46.7	5.4	1.8	15.7	30.2	0.2	100.0	47.7	2,327
Lower Secondary	40.0	5.1	1.7	19.0	33.6	0.5	100.0	54.3	1,373
Upper Secondary	34.8	6.2	1.4	20.1	37.3	0.1	100.0	58.8	1,989
Higher	24.2	6.4	1.7	28.0	39.6	0.2	100.0	69.3	2,125
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	58.3	5.7	2.7	10.6	22.5	0.1	100.0	35.8	1,699
Second	51.2	5.8	1.4	12.8	28.6	0.2	100.0	42.8	2,054
Middle	43.4	6.1	1.6	16.6	32.3	0.1	100.0	50.5	2,469
Fourth	38.2	6.0	1.9	19.5	34.2	0.2	100.0	55.6	2,599
Richest	24.1	6.2	1.6	27.6	40.1	0.4	100.0	69.4	2,649

[1] MICS indicator TM.12 - Post-partum stay in health facility

Table TM.8.2: Post-natal health checks for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Punjab, 2017-18

| | Health check following birth while in facility or at home[A] | PNC visit for newborns[B] | | | | | | | | Post-natal health check for the newborn[1,C] | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years |
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	Missing/DK	Total		
Punjab	**68.5**	**6.3**	**1.9**	**1.6**	**4.1**	**3.9**	**81.5**	**0.6**	**100.0**	**69.6**	**15,656**
Area of Residence											
Rural	66.6	6.0	1.7	1.5	3.5	3.5	83.3	0.5	100.0	67.6	10,399
All Urban	72.4	6.9	2.4	2.0	5.1	4.7	78.0	0.8	100.0	73.4	5,257
Major Cities	73.1	5.6	2.3	2.1	5.0	5.1	79.3	0.6	100.0	74.1	2,739
Other Urban	71.5	8.4	2.4	1.9	5.2	4.3	76.6	1.1	100.0	72.7	2,518
Sex of newborn											
Male	69.3	6.7	2.0	1.7	4.4	4.3	80.2	0.7	100.0	70.4	8,091
Female	67.8	6.0	1.8	1.6	3.7	3.5	82.9	0.6	100.0	68.7	7,565
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	65.3	8.6	2.1	1.5	2.6	0.5	83.0	1.8	100.0	66.7	283
Has no functional difficulty	68.7	6.3	1.9	1.6	4.1	4.0	81.4	0.6	100.0	69.7	15,303
Age at most recent live birth[D]											
Less than 20	66.1	5.1	1.8	1.6	3.9	3.4	84.0	0.2	100.0	67.0	1,014
20-34	69.0	6.3	1.9	1.6	4.2	3.9	81.3	0.7	100.0	70.0	12,631
35-49	67.0	7.5	1.9	1.6	3.4	4.0	81.1	0.4	100.0	68.1	2,009
Place of delivery											
Home	48.8	4.0	1.8	1.1	1.1	0.7	91.0	0.2	100.0	49.9	4,134
Health facility	75.7	7.2	2.0	1.8	5.1	5.1	78.1	0.8	100.0	76.7	11,469
Public	71.4	7.7	2.0	2.1	3.6	3.1	81.0	0.6	100.0	72.7	4,653
Private	78.7	6.8	1.9	1.7	6.2	6.4	76.1	0.9	100.0	79.5	6,816
Other/DK/Missing	(49.5)	(13.6)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(5.5)	(1.8)	(76.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(53.4)	53
Education											
None/Pre-school	61.4	5.1	1.6	0.9	2.5	2.5	86.9	0.4	100.0	62.5	6,365
Primary	67.8	5.8	1.8	1.9	3.8	3.6	82.4	0.6	100.0	68.7	3,126
Lower Secondary	70.2	6.7	2.1	1.9	4.7	3.4	80.4	0.8	100.0	71.4	1,663
Upper Secondary	75.5	7.8	2.2	2.2	5.6	5.5	76.0	0.7	100.0	76.9	2,248
Higher	81.6	8.9	2.5	2.6	6.8	7.1	71.1	1.0	100.0	82.3	2,254
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	58.0	4.5	1.1	0.8	2.1	2.4	88.8	0.3	100.0	59.0	3,433
Second	67.1	5.6	1.8	1.4	3.3	3.5	84.2	0.3	100.0	68.1	3,110
Middle	70.2	6.2	2.3	1.7	4.1	3.7	81.1	0.9	100.0	71.0	3,182
Fourth	70.0	7.8	1.8	2.1	4.7	3.7	79.0	0.8	100.0	71.5	3,080
Richest	79.5	7.9	2.6	2.4	6.6	6.7	72.9	0.9	100.0	80.2	2,850

[1] MICS indicator TM.13 - Post-natal health check for the newborn

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

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

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

[D] The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Age at most recent live birth" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table TM.8.3: Post-natal care visits for newborns within one week of birth

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Punjab, 2017-18

	Location of first PNC visit for newborns					Provider of first PNC visit for newborns						Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child had a PNC visit within one week of birth
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Other location	Total	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Lady health visitor (LHV)	Community Midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Total	
Punjab	**18.2**	**29.2**	**52.2**	**0.4**	**100.0**	**71.1**	**12.4**	**6.2**	**1.1**	**9.2**	**100.0**	**2,187**
Area of Residence												
Rural	21.5	27.6	50.7	0.2	100.0	66.1	13.7	7.6	1.5	11.1	100.0	1,323
All Urban	13.2	31.6	54.4	0.7	100.0	78.9	10.3	3.9	0.5	6.4	100.0	864
Major Cities	11.2	35.5	52.6	0.6	100.0	82.1	7.7	4.7	0.0	5.5	100.0	412
Other Urban	15.0	28.0	56.1	0.8	100.0	75.9	12.7	3.2	1.0	7.2	100.0	453
Sex of newborn												
Male	16.7	27.9	55.3	0.1	100.0	73.7	11.9	5.6	0.8	8.1	100.0	1,197
Female	20.0	30.7	48.5	0.8	100.0	68.0	12.9	6.9	1.6	10.5	100.0	991
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	(14.9)	(31.5)	(53.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(59.4)	(19.5)	(6.2)	(0.0)	(14.9)	100.0	42
Has no functional difficulty	18.3	29.2	52.1	0.4	100.0	71.4	12.2	6.2	1.2	9.1	100.0	2,137
Age at most recent live birth												
Less than 20	19.2	31.7	48.5	0.6	100.0	71.1	8.6	3.4	0.8	16.1	100.0	125
20-34	18.2	29.1	52.3	0.4	100.0	71.5	12.5	6.1	1.2	8.7	100.0	1,772
35-49	17.8	28.7	53.0	0.5	100.0	69.0	13.2	7.5	0.7	9.6	100.0	290
Place of delivery[A]												
Home	73.1	8.3	18.7	0.0	100.0	31.7	9.3	6.4	2.5	50.2	100.0	333
Health facility	8.4	33.1	58.5	0.0	100.0	78.1	12.9	6.2	0.9	1.8	100.0	1,843
Public	11.3	79.1	9.6	0.0	100.0	70.0	16.6	10.8	1.3	1.3	100.0	713
Private	6.6	4.1	89.3	0.0	100.0	83.3	10.6	3.3	0.6	2.2	100.0	1,130
Education												
None/Pre-school	24.7	29.0	45.6	0.7	100.0	59.3	16.3	6.7	1.5	16.1	100.0	644
Primary	21.1	29.4	49.5	0.0	100.0	68.3	11.9	8.3	1.3	10.2	100.0	419
Lower Secondary	18.4	32.2	49.0	0.5	100.0	68.4	15.7	6.9	1.8	7.2	100.0	256
Upper Secondary	15.8	30.1	53.6	0.5	100.0	76.9	10.9	4.9	0.7	6.6	100.0	399
Higher	8.8	26.7	64.2	0.3	100.0	86.4	6.7	4.1	0.6	2.2	100.0	470
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	25.5	27.2	47.3	0.0	100.0	59.7	14.2	7.3	1.4	17.5	100.0	294
Second	25.2	29.3	45.3	0.2	100.0	59.5	16.1	8.8	1.4	14.2	100.0	375
Middle	23.3	30.0	46.0	0.7	100.0	64.9	13.6	8.6	2.4	10.5	100.0	456
Fourth	15.4	31.0	52.8	0.8	100.0	74.7	12.8	5.6	0.4	6.5	100.0	507
Richest	8.0	27.8	64.0	0.3	100.0	86.8	7.5	2.3	0.5	2.9	100.0	556

[A] The category of "Other/Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Place of delivery" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.4: Thermal care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth and percentage given skin to skin contact and percent distribution of timing of first bath of child, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of children who were:		Timing of first bath of child					Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Dried (wiped) after birth[1]	Given skin-to-skin contact with mother[2]	Less than 6 hours after birth	6-23 hours after birth	More than 24 hours after birth[3]	DK/Don't remember	Total	
Punjab	**92.7**	**1.9**	**30.7**	**8.8**	**59.7**	**0.9**	**100.0**	**15,656**
Area of Residence								
Rural	93.1	2.1	31.7	10.1	57.3	0.9	100.0	10,399
All Urban	92.1	1.6	28.5	6.3	64.3	0.8	100.0	5,257
Major Cities	91.7	1.8	29.1	4.3	65.5	1.1	100.0	2,739
Other Urban	92.5	1.4	27.9	8.5	63.1	0.5	100.0	2,518
Sex of newborn								
Male	92.9	2.1	30.0	7.9	61.1	1.0	100.0	8,091
Female	92.6	1.7	31.3	9.8	58.2	0.7	100.0	7,565
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	84.8	2.1	28.8	6.2	62.9	2.1	100.0	283
Has no functional difficulty	92.9	1.9	30.7	8.9	59.6	0.8	100.0	15,303
Age at most recent live birth[A]								
Less than 20	92.9	2.1	32.2	9.8	56.4	1.6	100.0	1,014
20-34	92.9	1.9	30.1	8.7	60.4	0.8	100.0	12,631
35-49	91.7	2.0	33.2	9.3	56.8	0.7	100.0	2,009
Place of delivery								
Home	95.1	1.3	52.7	12.3	34.5	0.5	100.0	4,134
Health facility	92.0	2.1	22.7	7.6	68.8	0.9	100.0	11,469
Public	92.5	2.8	26.0	9.1	64.1	0.8	100.0	4,653
Private	91.7	1.7	20.4	6.6	72.1	1.0	100.0	6,816
Other/DK/Missing	(63.1)	(1.4)	(37.9)	(3.4)	(34.1)	(24.6)	100.0	53
Education								
None/Pre-school	93.1	1.8	37.7	11.0	50.4	0.9	100.0	6,365
Primary	93.1	1.8	30.9	9.2	59.1	0.8	100.0	3,126
Lower Secondary	92.9	2.0	24.8	8.1	66.1	1.0	100.0	1,663
Upper Secondary	91.5	2.3	24.6	5.6	69.1	0.7	100.0	2,248
Higher	92.1	2.2	20.8	5.9	72.5	0.9	100.0	2,254
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	94.2	1.8	38.7	14.7	45.8	0.9	100.0	3,433
Second	94.1	1.7	35.8	10.2	53.1	0.9	100.0	3,110
Middle	91.7	2.1	28.9	7.9	62.4	0.8	100.0	3,182
Fourth	91.1	1.8	25.9	5.9	67.5	0.7	100.0	3,080
Richest	92.5	2.3	22.6	4.4	71.9	1.1	100.0	2,850

[1] **MICS indicator TM.14 - Newborns dried**

[2] **MICS indicator TM.15 - Skin-to-skin care**

[3] **MICS indicator TM.16 - Delayed bathing**

[A] The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Age at most recent live birth" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table TM.8.5: Cord cutting and care

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth outside a facility by what instrument was used to cut the umbilical cord and percentage of cords cut with clean instruments and what substance was applied to the cord, Punjab, 2017-18

| | Instrument used to cut the cord | | | | | | | Percentage of children whose cord was cut with: | | Substances[B] applied to the cord | | | | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth outside a facility |
	New blade	Used blade	Scissors	Other	DK	No response	Total	Boiled or sterilized instruments	A clean instrument[1,A]	Nothing	Chlorhexidine or other antiseptic	Harmful substance	Percentage with nothing harmful applied to the cord[2]	
Punjab	**56.4**	**0.5**	**28.0**	**1.7**	**13.0**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**23.0**	**64.7**	**15.4**	**19.1**	**63.3**	**34.5**	**4,186**
Area of Residence														
Rural	60.6	0.5	25.4	2.1	11.2	0.2	100.0	22.1	67.7	15.7	17.3	65.7	33.1	3,227
All Urban	42.4	0.5	36.8	0.4	19.2	0.7	100.0	26.3	54.7	14.4	24.9	55.2	39.4	960
Major Cities	34.0	0.5	46.8	0.8	17.5	0.5	100.0	27.1	50.2	14.8	24.7	59.0	39.5	348
Other Urban	47.2	0.5	31.1	0.2	20.2	0.8	100.0	25.8	57.2	14.2	25.1	53.0	39.3	612
Sex of newborn														
Male	56.7	0.4	28.7	1.4	12.5	0.4	100.0	23.3	65.4	16.1	19.7	61.4	35.8	2,029
Female	56.2	0.6	27.4	2.0	13.6	0.3	100.0	22.8	64.1	14.8	18.5	65.1	33.3	2,157
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)														
Has functional difficulty	51.5	0.9	30.6	2.5	13.3	1.1	100.0	27.8	61.2	14.5	19.4	65.9	33.8	75
Has no functional difficulty	56.4	0.5	28.1	1.7	13.1	0.3	100.0	23.0	64.6	15.4	19.1	63.3	34.5	4,088
Age at most recent live birth[C]														
Less than 20	59.1	0.4	23.7	1.9	14.6	0.4	100.0	21.2	66.0	17.3	20.3	58.7	37.6	316
20-34	55.9	0.5	28.7	1.6	13.0	0.3	100.0	23.4	64.2	15.1	19.2	63.6	34.2	3,221
35-49	57.7	0.7	26.9	1.9	12.5	0.3	100.0	22.3	66.5	16.3	18.1	64.0	34.4	648
Place of delivery														
Home	56.8	0.5	28.2	1.7	12.8	0.0	100.0	23.1	65.1	15.6	18.9	63.8	34.5	4,134
Other/DK/Missing	(29.9)	(0.0)	(15.0)	(0.0)	(29.9)	(25.2)	100.0	(17.2)	(35.1)	(5.3)	(31.5)	(25.9)	(36.8)	53
Assistance at delivery														
Skilled attendant	55.7	0.5	28.8	1.6	13.4	0.0	100.0	23.4	64.1	15.4	19.4	63.2	34.8	3,907
Traditional birth Attendant	66.2	0.0	18.0	2.7	7.6	5.6	100.0	17.4	72.5	15.3	13.4	65.4	28.8	238
Other/No attendant	(72.8)	(0.0)	(12.4)	(7.8)	(6.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(23.3)	(79.6)	(15.0)	(24.1)	(59.7)	(39.1)	42
Education														
None/Pre-school	62.8	0.6	23.5	1.8	11.2	0.2	100.0	21.1	69.0	16.5	14.9	67.2	31.5	2,711
Primary	48.9	0.5	34.7	1.8	13.9	0.2	100.0	22.5	59.1	15.2	20.1	60.7	35.3	798
Lower Secondary	43.9	0.0	37.0	1.4	17.4	0.3	100.0	31.9	59.0	14.0	32.0	51.8	46.0	290
Upper Secondary	38.6	0.2	38.7	0.9	20.8	0.8	100.0	32.9	53.9	6.8	37.8	52.2	44.6	259
Higher	32.7	0.0	40.9	1.7	20.8	3.9	100.0	27.8	44.7	14.6	33.2	44.8	47.7	129
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	71.1	0.4	20.0	1.8	6.6	0.1	100.0	19.1	75.9	16.4	13.1	70.0	29.5	1,735
Second	55.2	0.8	27.8	2.3	13.9	0.0	100.0	22.0	62.3	15.5	17.6	64.6	33.1	1,056
Middle	42.3	0.2	36.7	1.6	18.7	0.5	100.0	27.3	55.0	16.9	24.5	56.3	41.4	713
Fourth	36.8	0.6	40.9	0.5	21.0	0.2	100.0	31.1	51.5	13.6	27.4	53.1	41.0	481
Richest	33.3	0.0	37.2	0.9	24.7	3.8	100.0	27.5	47.0	5.7	39.4	48.1	45.2	201

[1] **MICS indicator TM.17 - Cord cut with clean instrument**
[2] **MICS indicator TM.18 - Nothing harmful applied to cord**
[A] Clean instruments are all new blades and boiled or sterilized used blades or scissors
[B] Substances include: Chlorhexidine, other antiseptic (such as alcohol, spirit, gentian violet), mustard oil, ash, animal dung and others. Mustard oil, ash and animal dung are considered harmful
[C] The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Age at most recent live birth" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.6: Content of postnatal care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, the umbilical cord was examined, the temperature of the newborn was assessed, breastfeeding counseling was done or breastfeeding observed, the newborn was weighed and counseling on danger signs for newborns was done, Punjab, 2017-18

| | Percentage of newborns receiving post-natal signal care function of: | | | | | | | Percentage of newborns who received at least 2 of the preceding post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth[1] | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years |
| | | | Breastfeeding | | | | | | |
	Cord examination	Temperature assessment	Counseling	Observation	Counseling or observation	Weight assessment	Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking		
Punjab	**23.4**	**16.6**	**24.5**	**33.4**	**41.0**	**8.2**	**13.6**	**43.8**	**15,656**
Area of Residence									
Rural	21.8	15.4	22.7	32.1	39.5	7.1	12.4	41.9	10,399
All Urban	26.5	18.9	28.0	35.9	44.2	10.4	15.9	47.4	5,257
Major Cities	26.8	19.6	29.0	37.0	46.0	11.0	16.3	48.5	2,739
Other Urban	26.1	18.2	27.0	34.7	42.1	9.8	15.5	46.3	2,518
Sex of newborn									
Male	24.7	17.7	25.5	34.2	42.6	8.6	13.8	45.6	8,091
Female	22.0	15.3	23.4	32.5	39.3	7.8	13.3	41.8	7,565
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	19.3	16.1	18.5	32.1	41.1	7.0	11.6	43.6	283
Has no functional difficulty	23.4	16.6	24.6	33.4	41.0	8.3	13.6	43.7	15,303
Age at most recent live birth[A]									
Less than 20	23.2	14.8	23.8	30.2	37.8	6.0	13.9	40.9	1,014
20-34	23.5	16.7	24.9	33.4	41.2	8.4	13.7	44.0	12,631
35-49	22.8	16.4	22.4	34.7	41.6	8.6	12.6	43.9	2,009
Place of delivery									
Home	13.3	5.5	14.8	27.2	30.0	3.6	7.0	32.2	4,134
Health facility	27.0	20.6	28.0	35.7	45.1	9.9	15.9	48.0	11,469
Public	23.2	17.2	26.0	36.2	43.6	9.3	14.8	46.5	4,653
Private	29.6	22.9	29.4	35.3	46.0	10.3	16.6	49.0	6,816
Other/DK/Missing	(23.1)	(11.9)	(25.9)	(25.9)	(27.6)	(11.8)	(12.0)	(32.8)	53
Education									
None/Pre-school	17.7	11.1	17.2	29.5	35.0	4.5	9.8	36.9	6,365
Primary	22.1	15.2	24.3	32.8	39.9	7.5	12.8	42.9	3,126
Lower Secondary	26.5	17.9	26.4	34.4	43.4	9.2	15.2	46.5	1,663
Upper Secondary	27.6	21.0	31.2	37.6	46.8	11.0	15.1	50.2	2,248
Higher	34.6	28.3	37.3	40.1	52.3	16.3	22.2	55.8	2,254
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	15.6	10.2	14.4	24.8	30.4	3.7	9.3	31.9	3,433
Second	19.9	13.2	20.0	31.9	38.1	5.7	10.9	40.3	3,110
Middle	24.1	16.0	25.1	34.7	42.2	7.7	13.8	45.4	3,182
Fourth	26.1	19.1	30.0	36.8	45.0	9.7	14.8	48.2	3,080
Richest	32.7	25.7	35.1	40.2	51.5	15.4	19.9	55.2	2,850

[1] MICS indicator TM.19 - Post-natal signal care functions
[A] The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Age at most recent live birth" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.7: Post-natal health checks for mothers

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth at the time of last birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Punjab, 2017-18

| | Health check following birth while in facility or at home[A] | PNC visit for mothers[B] | | | | | | | Total | Post-natal health check for the mother[1,C] | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years |
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	Missing/DK			
Punjab	**70.1**	**3.5**	**1.2**	**1.1**	**3.1**	**8.2**	**82.6**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**70.7**	**15,656**
Area of Residence											
Rural	68.2	3.3	1.2	1.0	2.9	7.2	84.2	0.2	100.0	68.8	10,399
All Urban	73.8	3.9	1.3	1.2	3.6	10.0	79.4	0.5	100.0	74.5	5,257
Major Cities	74.9	3.8	1.6	1.0	3.6	11.8	77.9	0.4	100.0	75.5	2,739
Other Urban	72.6	4.1	1.0	1.5	3.7	8.1	81.0	0.6	100.0	73.3	2,518
Sex of newborn											
Male	70.7	3.5	1.3	1.1	3.2	8.4	82.1	0.3	100.0	71.4	8,091
Female	69.4	3.5	1.2	1.0	3.1	7.9	83.0	0.3	100.0	70.0	7,565
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	67.6	2.5	0.6	1.6	2.6	5.5	86.2	0.9	100.0	68.4	283
Has no functional difficulty	70.2	3.5	1.3	1.1	3.2	8.2	82.5	0.3	100.0	70.8	15,303
Age at most recent live birth[D]											
Less than 20	67.2	3.6	0.9	0.5	2.7	6.8	85.2	0.2	100.0	67.7	1,014
20-34	70.6	3.3	1.2	1.1	3.2	8.5	82.4	0.3	100.0	71.2	12,631
35-49	68.1	4.3	1.5	1.3	3.0	7.0	82.5	0.2	100.0	69.4	2,009
Place of delivery											
Home	48.0	2.4	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	94.2	0.1	100.0	49.1	4,134
Health facility	78.1	3.9	1.2	1.2	4.1	11.0	78.3	0.4	100.0	78.6	11,469
Public	73.1	4.3	1.4	1.5	2.6	5.5	84.4	0.3	100.0	73.8	4,653
Private	81.6	3.6	1.0	1.0	5.1	14.7	74.2	0.5	100.0	81.9	6,816
Other/DK/Missing	(47.9)	(5.3)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(89.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(50.1)	53
Type of delivery											
Vaginal birth	62.2	3.7	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.5	91.0	0.2	100.0	63.1	11,117
C-section	89.4	2.9	1.0	1.4	7.5	24.6	61.9	0.7	100.0	89.5	4,538
Education											
None/Pre-school	62.4	2.6	1.1	0.8	1.9	4.8	88.7	0.2	100.0	63.1	6,365
Primary	69.3	3.3	1.1	0.8	3.0	7.3	84.2	0.3	100.0	69.9	3,126
Lower Secondary	71.9	4.3	1.6	1.1	4.0	8.7	80.1	0.2	100.0	72.6	1,663
Upper Secondary	78.1	3.7	1.0	1.4	4.0	11.8	77.6	0.4	100.0	78.7	2,248
Higher	83.4	5.3	2.0	1.8	5.5	14.9	69.9	0.7	100.0	84.0	2,254
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	58.4	2.1	1.2	0.7	1.6	3.4	91.0	0.2	100.0	59.2	3,433
Second	68.1	3.0	0.9	0.6	2.2	6.6	86.6	0.1	100.0	68.8	3,110
Middle	72.6	3.7	1.2	1.3	3.6	8.4	81.3	0.5	100.0	73.3	3,182
Fourth	72.8	4.4	1.3	1.4	3.9	9.1	79.7	0.3	100.0	73.5	3,080
Richest	80.5	4.5	1.7	1.4	4.8	14.5	72.7	0.5	100.0	81.0	2,850

[1] MICS indicator TM.20 - Post-natal health check for the mother

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

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

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

[D] The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Age at most recent live birth" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table TM.8.8: Post-natal care visits for mothers within one week of birth

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Punjab, 2017-18

	Location of first PNC visit for mothers					Provider of first PNC visit for mothers						Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a PNC visit within one week of birth
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Other location	Total	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Lady health visitor (LHV)	Community Midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Total	
Punjab	**24.8**	**27.5**	**47.4**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**63.0**	**15.5**	**9.0**	**1.5**	**11.1**	**100.0**	**1,399**
Area of Residence												
Rural	29.7	24.4	45.7	0.2	100.0	57.8	17.1	10.5	1.3	13.4	100.0	866
All Urban	16.7	32.5	50.2	0.6	100.0	71.4	12.9	6.5	1.9	7.3	100.0	532
Major Cities	11.2	36.4	51.8	0.5	100.0	78.0	9.5	7.8	0.9	3.7	100.0	272
Other Urban	22.5	28.3	48.6	0.7	100.0	64.5	16.4	5.2	2.8	11.1	100.0	260
Sex of newborn												
Male	25.8	27.5	46.7	0.0	100.0	62.8	16.0	9.9	1.4	9.9	100.0	735
Female	23.6	27.4	48.2	0.7	100.0	63.1	15.0	8.0	1.6	12.3	100.0	664
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21
Has no functional difficulty	24.9	27.4	47.3	0.4	100.0	63.1	15.3	9.0	1.5	11.1	100.0	1,373
Age at most recent live birth												
Less than 20	17.4	35.1	46.6	0.9	100.0	67.5	14.8	4.4	0.9	12.3	100.0	78
20-34	24.5	27.2	47.9	0.4	100.0	63.3	15.8	9.0	1.6	10.4	100.0	1,115
35-49	28.9	26.0	45.2	0.0	100.0	59.2	14.2	10.8	1.4	14.3	100.0	205
Place of delivery[A]												
Home	83.7	5.3	11.0	0.0	100.0	21.5	10.6	6.3	2.7	58.9	100.0	215
Health facility	14.1	31.6	54.1	0.2	100.0	70.4	16.4	9.5	1.3	2.4	100.0	1,179
Public	16.4	79.6	3.6	0.4	100.0	60.9	19.6	16.3	1.2	2.0	100.0	456
Private	12.6	1.3	86.0	0.0	100.0	76.4	14.4	5.2	1.3	2.6	100.0	723
Type of delivery												
Vaginal birth	36.1	32.4	30.9	0.6	100.0	48.1	18.6	12.8	2.3	18.2	100.0	817
C-section	8.9	20.6	70.6	0.0	100.0	83.9	11.1	3.6	0.4	1.1	100.0	582
Education												
None/Pre-school	33.6	26.6	39.4	0.4	100.0	50.1	18.8	8.4	1.9	20.9	100.0	403
Primary	26.7	31.3	41.2	0.7	100.0	59.8	15.7	10.2	2.4	11.9	100.0	256
Lower Secondary	24.4	27.6	47.7	0.4	100.0	62.2	18.1	7.9	1.4	10.4	100.0	183
Upper Secondary	22.3	28.6	48.6	0.4	100.0	63.5	17.0	12.4	1.2	5.9	100.0	229
Higher	14.3	24.6	61.1	0.0	100.0	81.3	8.8	7.0	0.6	2.3	100.0	328
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	40.4	21.5	38.1	0.0	100.0	45.5	21.1	7.0	1.3	25.1	100.0	189
Second	33.7	27.4	38.8	0.0	100.0	50.4	15.4	13.0	1.3	19.9	100.0	208
Middle	29.2	30.7	39.4	0.7	100.0	54.4	20.1	12.6	2.0	10.9	100.0	313
Fourth	20.1	27.9	51.7	0.3	100.0	69.4	13.6	9.2	1.7	6.2	100.0	338
Richest	11.5	27.5	60.5	0.5	100.0	81.3	10.2	4.3	1.1	3.0	100.0	351

[A] The category of "Other/Don't Know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Place of delivery" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.9: Post-natal health checks for mothers and newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by post-natal health checks for the mother and newborn, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of post-natal health checks within 2 days of birth for:					Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Newborns[1]	Mothers[2]	Both mothers and newborns	Neither mother nor newborn	Missing	
Punjab	**69.6**	**70.7**	**66.0**	**25.8**	**0.2**	**15,656**
Area of Residence						
Rural	67.6	68.8	64.2	27.8	0.1	10,399
All Urban	73.4	74.5	69.7	21.9	0.2	5,257
Major Cities	74.1	75.5	70.5	21.0	0.1	2,739
Other Urban	72.7	73.3	68.8	22.8	0.4	2,518
Sex of newborn						
Male	70.4	71.4	66.6	25.0	0.2	8,091
Female	68.7	70.0	65.5	26.8	0.1	7,565
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	66.7	68.4	61.8	27.5	0.8	283
Has no functional difficulty	69.7	70.8	66.2	25.8	0.2	15,303
Age at most recent live birth[A]						
Less than 20	67.0	67.7	62.9	28.4	0.2	1,014
20-34	70.0	71.2	66.5	25.4	0.2	12,631
35-49	68.1	69.4	64.6	27.2	0.1	2,009
Place of delivery						
Home	49.9	49.1	46.1	47.1	0.0	4,134
Health facility	76.7	78.6	73.3	18.1	0.2	11,469
Public	72.7	73.8	68.8	22.4	0.2	4,653
Private	79.5	81.9	76.4	15.1	0.3	6,816
Other/DK/Missing	(53.4)	(50.1)	(50.1)	(46.6)	(0.0)	53
Type of delivery						
Vaginal birth	63.1	63.1	59.2	33.0	0.1	11,117
C-section	85.5	89.5	82.9	8.3	0.4	4,538
Education						
None/Pre-school	62.5	63.1	58.9	33.4	0.1	6,365
Primary	68.7	69.9	64.7	26.2	0.2	3,126
Lower Secondary	71.4	72.6	68.1	24.1	0.1	1,663
Upper Secondary	76.9	78.7	73.6	18.1	0.3	2,248
Higher	82.3	84.0	79.0	13.0	0.3	2,254
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	59.0	59.2	55.5	37.4	0.1	3,433
Second	68.1	68.8	64.4	27.6	0.1	3,110
Middle	71.0	73.3	67.5	23.4	0.3	3,182
Fourth	71.5	73.5	67.9	23.1	0.1	3,080
Richest	80.2	81.0	76.8	15.7	0.3	2,850

[1] **MICS indicator TM.13 - Post-natal health check for the newborn**

[2] **MICS indicator TM.20 - Post-natal health check for the mother**

[A] The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Age at most recent live birth" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

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

Table TM.8.10: Care provided by Lady health worker (LHW)

Percentage of ever married women with a live birth in the last 2 years who reported that a LHW visited the house during the past month, Punjab, 2017-18

	HH visited by lady health worker (LHW):				Number of ever married women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Yes[1]	No	DK	No response	
Punjab	**54.5**	**44.9**	**0.5**	**0.1**	**15,656**
Area of residence					
Rural	58.8	40.6	0.5	0.1	10,399
All Urban	46.0	53.4	0.4	0.2	5,257
Major Cities	38.1	61.4	0.3	0.1	2,739
Other Urban	54.5	44.7	0.5	0.2	2,518
Education					
None/pre-school	52.2	47.3	0.5	0.1	6,365
Primary	56.1	43.3	0.5	0.1	3,126
Lower Secondary	58.2	41.3	0.4	0.1	1,663
Upper Secondary	56.0	43.4	0.5	0.1	2,248
Higher	54.6	44.5	0.6	0.3	2,254
Wealth index quintile					
Lowest	49.8	49.9	0.3	0.0	3,433
Second	59.9	39.5	0.6	0.0	3,110
Middle	62.6	36.7	0.6	0.1	3,182
Fourth	53.4	46.1	0.4	0.0	3,080
Highest	46.3	52.7	0.6	0.4	2,850

[1] **Non-MICS indicator TM.S3 - Care provided by Lady Health Worker (LHW)**

TM.9 ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY

Adult mortality rates in Table TM.9.1 are based on information collected in the Maternal Mortality module in the Women's Questionnaire. Reported ages at death and years since death of the respondents' brothers and sisters are used to construct the numerators (number of deaths). The total number of years lived by all surviving and deceased brothers and sisters (that is, exposure years) during the 7 years preceding the survey are calculated to form the denominators for each age interval shown in the table. Mortality rates are expressed per 1,000 population.

Age-specific mortality rates shown in Table TM.9.1 are then converted to probabilities of dying between exact ages 15 and 50 years, separately for males and females and are presented in Table TM.9.2. Synthetic period probabilities are calculated by assuming that a hypothetical cohort would be subject to the mortality rates at each age shown in Table TM.9.1.[62]

The MICS Punjab, 2017-18 asked women age 15-49 a series of questions designed with the explicit purpose of providing the necessary information to make direct estimates of maternal mortality. Maternal mortality is estimated using the direct sisterhood method and requires reasonably accurate reporting of the number of sisters the respondent ever had, the number who have died, and the number who died during pregnancy, childbirth, or within 2 months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth.[63]

Each female respondent was asked to report all children born to her biological mother, excluding herself. Following a number of probes to ensure a complete list, all children to the mother, including the respondent, was listed in chronological order, starting with the first born. Listing all siblings in chronological order of their birth is carried out with the intention of improving the completeness of reporting.

Information was then obtained on the sex and survivorship of each of the siblings, the ages of surviving siblings, years since death of deceased siblings, and the ages of deceased siblings at the time of death. For each sister who died at age 12 or above, the respondent was asked additional questions to determine whether the death was maternity related, that is, whether the sister was pregnant when she died, whether the sister died during childbirth, or whether the sister died within two months of the termination of a pregnancy or childbirth. If within two months, the exact number of days was sought, as a death within 42 days is classified as post-partum.[64]

Additionally, respondents were asked if the death was due to an act of violence or an accident, in order to avoid the misclassification of such deaths as maternity-related.

Table TM.9.3 presents direct estimates of maternal mortality for the seven-year period prior to the survey.

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[62] For the calculations, age-specific mortality rates are first converted into age-specific probabilities by using the life table formula $_nq^x = (n * {_nm^x}) / (1 + (n - {_na^x}) * {_nm^x}))$ where $_nq^x$ are probabilities of dying between exact ages x and x+n, $_nm^x$ are age-specific mortality rates for the age group x to x+n, n is the length of the age interval, and $_na^x$ is the average number of years lived in the interval between ages x and x+n by those who die in the interval. $_na^x$ is assumed to be 2.5 years for all 5-year age groups. The overall probability of dying between ages 15 and 50 is then calculated by the following formula:
$_{35}q^{15} = 1 - ((1 - {_5q^{15}}) * (1 - {_5q^{20}}) * ..... * (1 - {_5q^{45}}))$ and the result is expressed for a hypothetical cohort of 1,000 persons.
[63] Rutenberg, N., J. Sullivan. *Direct and indirect estimates of maternal mortality from the sisterhood method.* Demographic and Health Surveys World Conference Proceedings, August 5–7, 1991 Washington, DC. Volume III. Calverton: IRD/Macro International Inc, 1991. pp. 1669–1696.
[64] Please note that 42 days is a measure recently adopted as per the SDG indicator definition. Previously, the indicator of maternal mortality ratio was defined as any death during pregnancy or within two months of delivery or termination. This previously employed measure is now labelled "Pregnancy-related maternal mortality ratio" and can be calculated for direct comparison. The new measure that additionally excludes deaths due to acts of violence or accidents, produces more precise estimates, although due to large confidence intervals, this is not expected to make an impact on ratios. Maternal deaths are in general more likely to be underreported than over-reported.

This period of time was chosen to reduce possible heaping of reported years since death on five-year intervals. Age-specific mortality rates are calculated by dividing the number of pregnancy-related deaths by years of exposure. To remove the effect of truncation bias (the upper boundary for eligibility is 49 years), the overall rate for women age 15-49 is standardised by the age distribution of the survey respondents.

The maternal mortality rate (MMRate)[65] is converted to a maternal mortality ratio and expressed per 100,000 live births by dividing the age-standardised maternal mortality rate by the age-standardised general fertility rate. The maternal mortality ratio is often considered a more useful measure of maternal mortality because it measures the obstetric risk associated with each live birth.

It is important to note that the indicator value of maternal mortality ratio represents the period of seven years before the survey and has a significant confidence interval, as presented in Annex 3, Table SE.1

Table TM.9.1: Adult mortality rates						
Direct estimates of female and male mortality rates for the seven years preceding the survey, by five-year age groups, Punjab, 2017-18						
	Female			**Male**		
	Number of Deaths	Exposure years	Mortality rates[A]	Number of Deaths	Exposure years	Mortality rates[A]
Total age 15-49 years[B]	**1,644**	**979,864**	**1.83**	**2,075**	**1,045,826**	**2.11**
Age						
15-19	156	171,206	0.91	200	177,064	1.13
20-24	246	201,892	1.22	317	207,862	1.52
25-29	221	195,830	1.13	274	202,903	1.35
30-34	279	164,160	1.70	311	176,274	1.77
35-39	252	122,899	2.05	300	136,618	2.20
40-44	258	79,241	3.26	367	91,884	4.00
45-49	233	44,635	5.22	306	53,221	5.75
[A] Expressed per 1,000 population						
[B] The total mortality rates for females and males are age-adjusted (standardized) rates						

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[65] The maternal mortality rate (MMRate) is defined as number of maternal deaths in a given period per 100,000 women age 15-49 years during the same time period.

Table TM.9.2: Adult mortality probabilities

The probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 50 for women and men for the seven years preceding the survey, Punjab, 2017-18

	Women $_{35}q_{15}$ [A]	Men $_{35}q_{15}$ [A]
Punjab	**75**	**85**

[A] The probability of dying between exact ages 15 and 50 per 1,000

Table TM.9.3: Maternal mortality

Direct estimates of maternal mortality rates for the 7 years preceding the survey, by five-year age groups, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of female deaths that are maternal	Maternal Deaths[A]	Exposure (Years)	Maternal mortality rates[B]
Total age 15-49 years[C]	**14.2**	**234**	**979,864**	**0.23**
Age				
15-19	4.1	6	171,206	0.04
20-24	22.8	56	201,892	0.28
25-29	25.0	55	195,830	0.28
30-34	16.1	45	164,160	0.27
35-39	18.6	47	122,899	0.38
40-44	8.5	22	79,241	0.28
45-49	1.3	3	44,635	0.07
General fertility rate[C,D]	126			
Maternal mortality ratio[1,E]	**180**			
Lifetime risk of maternal death[F]	0.007			

[1] MICS indicator TM.21 - Maternal mortality ratio; SDG indicator 3.1.1

[A] A maternal death is defined as the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, from any cause except accidents or violence

[B] Expressed per 1,000 woman-years of exposure

[C] The total maternal mortality and general fertility rates are age-adjusted (standardized)

[D] Expressed per 1,000 women age 15-49

[E] Calculated as the maternal mortality rate divided by the general fertility rate, expressed per 100,000 live births

[F] Calculated as 1-(1-MMR)TFR where MMR is the maternal mortality ratio, and TFR represents the Punjab fertility rate for the seven years preceding the survey

Some 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 adolescents and young people the tools to protect themselves from infection. Misconceptions about HIV are common and can confuse adolescents and young people and hinder prevention efforts. The UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS) called on governments to improve the knowledge and skills of young people to protect themselves from HIV. The HIV module administered to women and men 15-49 years of age addresses part of this call.

The Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) Reporting indicator: the percentage of young people who have comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission, is defined as 1) knowing that consistent use of a condom during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, 2) knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and 3) rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission/prevention of HIV. In the MICS Punjab, 2017-18, all women and men ever-married who have heard of HIV/AIDS were asked questions on all three components and the results are detailed in Tables TM.11.1W and TM.11.1M. All HIV indicators only represent this sub-population and are not generalizable to the total population.

Tables TM.11.1W and TM.11.1M also present the percentage of women and men who can correctly identify misconceptions concerning HIV. The indicator is based on the two most common and relevant misconceptions in Punjab, that HIV can be transmitted by supernatural means and mosquito bites. The tables also provide information on whether women and men know that HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing food with someone with HIV.

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 and men should know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, during delivery, and through breastfeeding. The level of knowledge among women and men age 15-49 years concerning mother-to-child transmission is presented in Tables TM.11.2W and TM.11.2M.

Discrimination is a human rights violation prohibited by international human rights law and most national constitutions. Discrimination in the context of HIV refers to unfair or unjust treatment (an act or an omission) of an individual based on his or her real or perceived HIV status. Discrimination exacerbates risks and deprives people of their rights and entitlements, fuelling the HIV epidemic.

The following questions were asked in MICS Punjab, 2017-18 to measure stigma and discriminatory attitudes that may result in discriminatory acts (or omissions): whether the respondent 1) would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV; 2) thinks that children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV; 3) thinks people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV; 4) thinks people talk badly about those living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV; 5) thinks people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people; 6) agrees or disagrees with the statement 'I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV'; and 7) fears that she/he could get HIV if she/he comes into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV. Tables TM.11.3W and TM.11.3M present the attitudes of women and men towards people living with HIV.

Another important indicator is the knowledge of where to be tested for HIV and use of such services. In order to protect themselves and to prevent infecting others, it is important for individuals to know their

HIV status. Knowledge of own status is also a critical factor in the decision to seek treatment. Questions related to knowledge of a facility for HIV testing and whether a person has ever been tested are presented in Tables TM.11.4W and TM.11.4M.

Among women who had given birth within the two years preceding the survey, the percentage who received counselling and HIV testing during antenatal care is presented in Table TM.11.5. This indicator is used to track progress towards global and national goals to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV. High coverage enables early initiation of care and treatment for HIV positive mothers required to live healthy and productive lives

In many countries, over half of new adult HIV infections are among young people age 15-24 years thus a change in behaviour among members of this age group is especially important to reduce new infections. The next tables present specific information on this age group. Tables TM.11.6W and TM.11.6M summarise information on key HIV indicators for young women and young men.

Table TM.11.1W: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Punjab, 2017-18

| | Percentage who have heard of AIDS | Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by: | | | Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive | 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 be HIV-positive | Percentage with comprehensive knowledge[1,A] | Number of women |
		Having only one faithful uninfected husband	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Punjab	**25.6**	**19.5**	**15.9**	**14.1**	**18.0**	**14.9**	**19.8**	**13.0**	**6.5**	**4.3**	**49,389**
Area of Residence											
Rural	17.6	13.0	10.3	9.1	12.0	9.4	13.1	8.4	3.8	2.4	31,170
All Urban	39.1	30.6	25.4	22.8	28.2	24.2	31.2	20.7	11.2	7.5	18,218
Major Cities	43.4	34.5	29.9	26.9	31.6	27.6	34.3	22.6	13.0	9.1	9,943
Other Urban	34.0	26.0	20.0	17.8	24.1	20.0	27.4	18.5	9.0	5.6	8,275
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	23.3	17.5	12.4	10.9	16.3	10.1	16.5	10.7	4.5	2.6	1,945
Has no functional difficulty	25.7	19.7	16.1	14.3	18.1	15.1	20.0	13.1	6.7	4.4	47,152
Age											
15-24[1]	16.7	11.9	9.9	8.5	12.0	9.9	12.5	7.3	3.8	2.4	7,715
15-19	11.1	7.7	5.8	5.0	8.0	6.5	8.2	4.8	2.3	1.6	1,582
15-17	11.5	7.0	5.4	4.3	7.3	6.6	8.5	5.7	3.0	1.8	295
18-19	11.1	7.9	5.9	5.2	8.2	6.5	8.1	4.6	2.1	1.6	1,287
20-24	18.2	13.0	10.9	9.4	13.0	10.7	13.7	8.0	4.2	2.6	6,133
25-29	27.9	21.1	17.3	15.4	20.0	16.5	21.7	13.5	6.8	4.6	9,770
30-39	29.4	22.9	18.6	16.6	20.4	17.2	23.1	15.6	7.8	5.0	19,196
40-49	23.2	17.7	14.3	12.8	16.4	13.0	17.7	12.1	6.1	4.2	12,708
Marital status											
Currently married	25.8	19.7	16.1	14.3	18.2	15.0	20.0	13.1	6.6	4.4	47,030
Formerly married	20.7	15.0	11.4	10.0	14.2	11.7	15.8	10.4	5.0	3.1	2,359
Education[B]											
None/Pre-school	5.7	3.6	2.9	2.4	3.5	2.2	3.4	2.1	0.6	0.3	21,439
Primary	18.2	12.2	9.7	8.2	11.6	8.4	12.4	7.9	2.9	1.6	9,578
Lower Secondary	31.3	22.3	18.0	15.4	20.3	16.1	22.8	14.3	6.3	3.5	4,898
Upper Secondary	48.3	37.1	29.9	26.9	34.4	28.9	38.2	24.8	13.0	8.3	6,722
Higher	72.3	61.0	50.1	46.2	54.9	49.2	61.7	41.9	24.3	17.5	6,750
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	3.0	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.1	1.9	0.9	0.3	0.1	9,339
Second	10.0	6.6	5.3	4.5	6.6	4.2	6.3	3.8	1.5	0.8	9,614
Middle	21.0	14.9	11.7	10.1	14.4	10.4	15.3	9.6	4.1	2.7	9,913
Fourth	34.3	25.6	20.3	17.9	23.2	19.0	26.4	17.4	7.8	4.9	10,232
Richest	56.2	45.9	38.3	34.9	41.6	37.5	46.2	31.3	18.1	12.4	10,290

[1] **Non-MICS indicator TM.S5 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people**
[A] Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention includes those who know of the two ways of HIV prevention (having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time), who know that a healthy- looking person can be HIV-positive and who reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission
[B] The category of "Don't Know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table TM.11.1M: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (men)

Percentage of ever married men age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Punjab, 2017-18

| | Percentage who have heard of AIDS | Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by: | | | Percentage who know that a healthy - looking person can be HIV-positive | 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 be HIV-positive | Percentage with comprehensive knowledge[1,A] | Number of men |
		Having only one faithful uninfected wife	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Punjab	**43.2**	**37.5**	**31.1**	**28.9**	**32.4**	**28.5**	**36.3**	**21.8**	**12.8**	**9.4**	**14,398**
Area of Residence											
Rural	37.0	32.0	25.3	23.7	27.1	23.5	30.6	17.3	9.9	7.4	9,177
All Urban	53.9	47.1	41.3	38.0	41.6	37.1	46.3	29.9	17.9	12.9	5,221
Major Cities	56.2	49.5	46.0	42.1	44.8	40.2	48.2	31.7	20.1	14.8	2,893
Other Urban	51.1	44.1	35.6	32.9	37.6	33.3	43.9	27.7	15.1	10.5	2,328
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	38.2	34.1	26.0	24.5	29.5	23.5	28.9	16.9	10.1	8.2	381
Has no functional difficulty	43.4	37.6	31.3	29.0	32.5	28.6	36.5	22.0	12.9	9.4	13,972
Age											
15-24[1]	31.3	26.7	21.9	20.0	23.5	19.4	26.1	13.8	7.7	5.3	1,199
15-19	21.6	19.8	13.7	12.7	16.7	9.9	17.5	8.7	5.0	3.7	179
15-17	(18.3)	(18.3)	(14.2)	(14.2)	(17.2)	(12.6)	(18.3)	(8.0)	(8.0)	(8.0)	41
18-19	22.5	20.2	13.6	12.3	16.6	9.1	17.3	8.9	4.1	2.4	138
20-24	33.0	27.9	23.3	21.3	24.7	21.1	27.6	14.7	8.2	5.6	1,020
25-29	42.2	36.4	31.1	27.8	32.0	28.5	35.1	20.6	12.4	9.1	2,352
30-39	45.3	39.5	32.7	30.5	34.2	29.9	38.1	23.5	13.8	10.1	6,210
40-49	43.9	38.1	31.4	29.5	32.3	28.9	37.0	22.4	13.0	9.7	4,636
Marital status											
Currently married	43.4	37.7	31.3	29.0	32.5	28.6	36.5	21.9	12.9	9.5	14,111
Formerly married	33.0	28.2	23.5	21.8	25.7	21.3	27.7	17.6	9.5	7.0	287
Education											
None/Pre-school	12.3	9.8	7.4	6.9	8.5	6.2	9.0	4.8	2.3	1.3	3,319
Primary	26.5	21.5	16.6	15.0	18.0	13.5	20.7	10.1	4.1	2.7	2,918
Lower Secondary	42.4	36.2	28.1	26.0	30.3	25.3	33.7	17.7	9.6	7.0	2,440
Upper Secondary	60.9	52.6	43.9	40.2	45.3	42.2	51.4	31.8	19.4	13.9	3,364
Higher	82.7	76.1	67.2	63.8	67.4	62.1	75.1	50.4	32.1	25.3	2,357
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	17.6	15.2	11.3	10.6	11.6	10.3	13.6	6.4	3.3	2.6	2,910
Second	31.1	27.1	20.8	19.6	22.3	18.2	25.2	13.0	7.0	5.1	2,889
Middle	44.7	37.2	29.5	27.4	33.1	28.3	36.4	20.8	12.4	9.0	2,806
Fourth	52.3	46.0	37.8	35.3	39.1	35.2	44.6	27.2	15.6	11.5	2,871
Richest	70.0	61.9	55.9	51.3	55.6	50.2	61.4	41.7	25.6	18.7	2,922

[1] **Non-MICS indicator TM.S5 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people**
[A] Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention includes those who know of the two ways of HIV prevention (having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time), who know that a healthy - looking person can be HIV-positive and who reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TM.11.2W: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of women who:								
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:			
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means[1]	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Number of women
Punjab	**18.7**	**17.8**	**17.1**	**20.1**	**15.2**	**12.5**	**10.9**	**5.4**	**49,389**
Area of Residence									
Rural	12.7	12.1	11.8	13.8	10.2	8.6	7.5	3.8	31,170
All Urban	29.0	27.7	26.3	30.9	23.6	19.1	16.8	8.2	18,218
Major Cities	32.5	31.1	29.4	34.2	26.9	20.9	18.6	9.2	9,943
Other Urban	24.9	23.6	22.5	27.0	19.7	16.9	14.6	7.0	8,275
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	17.2	16.0	15.2	18.8	12.8	11.0	9.8	4.5	1,945
Has no functional difficulty	18.8	18.0	17.3	20.3	15.3	12.6	11.0	5.5	47,152
Age group									
15-24	11.8	11.3	11.6	12.9	10.0	8.1	7.5	3.8	7,715
15-19	7.7	7.5	7.8	8.6	6.6	5.8	5.4	2.5	1,582
15-17	7.7	7.6	6.5	8.3	6.0	4.9	4.6	3.2	295
18-19	7.8	7.5	8.2	8.7	6.8	6.0	5.6	2.4	1,287
20-24	12.9	12.3	12.6	14.0	10.9	8.7	8.0	4.2	6,133
25-29	20.6	19.3	18.9	22.1	16.6	14.3	12.5	5.8	9,770
30-39	21.5	20.6	19.6	23.1	17.4	14.3	12.5	6.3	19,196
40-49	17.1	16.5	15.3	18.4	13.8	10.9	9.4	4.8	12,708
Marital status									
Currently married	18.9	18.0	17.3	20.3	15.3	12.6	11.0	5.5	47,030
Formerly married	14.8	14.0	13.4	15.8	11.8	10.0	8.7	4.9	2,359
Education[A]									
None/Pre-school	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.2	3.4	2.7	2.5	1.5	21,439
Primary	12.9	12.1	12.1	13.9	10.5	8.3	7.3	4.3	9,578
Lower Secondary	22.0	20.9	20.2	24.0	17.3	13.9	12.3	7.3	4,898
Upper Secondary	35.1	33.6	31.9	37.8	28.3	23.0	20.3	10.5	6,722
Higher	55.0	52.8	49.6	58.9	44.6	37.8	32.7	13.3	6,750
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.4	1.8	1.6	1.4	0.6	9,339
Second	7.2	7.0	6.9	7.8	6.1	4.8	4.3	2.2	9,614
Middle	15.3	14.5	14.4	16.6	12.4	10.2	9.2	4.4	9,913
Fourth	24.3	23.0	22.0	26.3	19.3	16.3	14.2	8.0	10,232
Richest	42.1	40.4	37.9	44.9	34.3	27.8	24.2	11.3	10,290

[1] Non-MICS indicator TM.S6 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV
[A] The category of "Don't Know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table TM.11.2M: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (men)

Percentage of ever married men age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of men who:								
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:		Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Number of men
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means[1]	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy		
Punjab	**28.9**	**27.3**	**27.2**	**31.6**	**23.5**	**19.1**	**17.0**	**11.5**	**14,398**
Area of Residence									
Rural	24.6	22.9	23.4	27.3	19.6	16.5	14.5	9.8	9,177
All Urban	36.5	35.1	33.9	39.3	30.4	23.8	21.3	14.6	5,221
Major Cities	39.9	38.9	37.2	42.4	34.5	27.1	24.9	13.8	2,893
Other Urban	32.3	30.4	29.7	35.5	25.3	19.7	16.8	15.6	2,328
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	26.2	24.2	24.0	28.2	21.2	14.0	11.9	10.0	381
Has no functional difficulty	29.0	27.5	27.3	31.8	23.6	19.3	17.1	11.6	13,972
Age group									
15-24	19.2	18.5	18.9	22.4	15.0	12.7	10.8	8.9	1,199
15-19	13.3	12.2	14.5	15.5	10.9	7.2	6.6	6.1	179
15-17	(13.7)	(11.4)	(18.3)	(18.3)	(10.2)	(10.8)	(10.8)	(0.0)	41
18-19	13.1	12.5	13.4	14.6	11.1	6.1	5.4	7.9	138
20-24	20.2	19.6	19.7	23.6	15.7	13.7	11.5	9.4	1,020
25-29	28.2	26.1	26.9	30.5	23.2	18.4	16.8	11.7	2,352
30-39	30.0	28.4	27.7	33.0	23.9	20.0	17.5	12.3	6,210
40-49	30.3	28.8	28.7	32.7	25.3	20.0	17.9	11.1	4,636
Marital status									
Currently married	29.0	27.5	27.4	31.8	23.6	19.2	17.1	11.6	14,111
Formerly married	22.5	19.7	18.2	23.4	16.4	14.1	12.2	9.6	287
Education									
None/Pre-school	8.3	8.0	8.2	9.1	7.1	4.9	4.4	3.2	3,319
Primary	15.9	15.2	15.8	17.9	13.1	10.2	9.0	8.6	2,918
Lower Secondary	27.1	25.7	26.0	30.5	22.1	17.9	15.9	11.9	2,440
Upper Secondary	40.7	38.4	38.3	44.5	33.0	26.1	23.4	16.4	3,364
Higher	58.9	55.5	53.2	63.1	47.3	41.8	36.5	19.6	2,357
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	11.3	10.6	11.1	12.7	9.2	7.2	6.5	4.9	2,910
Second	20.8	20.1	20.2	22.8	17.6	12.9	11.8	8.3	2,889
Middle	28.2	26.8	27.8	32.4	22.6	19.0	16.7	12.3	2,806
Fourth	34.6	32.0	32.2	37.6	27.6	23.4	20.6	14.8	2,871
Richest	49.5	47.0	44.5	52.6	40.3	33.2	29.2	17.4	2,922

[1] Non-MICS indicator TM.S6 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TM.11.3W: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (women)

Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of women who:			Percentage of women who think people:			Percentage of women who:		
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1,A]	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV[B]	Number of women who have heard of AIDS
Punjab	**50.1**	**45.6**	**59.7**	**65.4**	**65.3**	**61.7**	**41.0**	**55.3**	**12,622**
Area of Residence									
Rural	53.7	48.5	63.5	63.6	64.1	60.1	41.1	57.0	5,494
All Urban	47.3	43.4	56.7	66.8	66.2	62.9	41.0	54.1	7,128
Major Cities	45.2	41.9	54.2	67.9	66.2	62.8	40.7	53.8	4,315
Other Urban	50.4	45.6	60.5	65.3	66.0	63.1	41.4	54.5	2,813
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	53.2	50.8	65.8	67.9	66.1	59.3	42.0	61.4	452
Has no functional difficulty	50.0	45.4	59.4	65.4	65.2	61.7	41.0	55.1	12,138
Age									
15-24	51.2	48.5	61.7	63.7	63.3	61.3	42.7	57.2	1,289
15-19	48.7	47.8	59.3	60.9	63.5	64.7	43.1	58.0	176
15-17	(43.9)	(43.5)	(61.5)	(58.0)	(64.1)	(78.1)	(43.6)	(62.2)	34
18-19	49.9	48.8	58.8	61.6	63.3	61.6	43.0	57.1	142
20-24	51.6	48.7	62.1	64.1	63.3	60.8	42.7	57.0	1,113
25-29	47.4	43.6	57.3	66.2	64.9	60.4	41.4	55.4	2,730
30-39	50.3	45.3	59.7	65.8	65.2	61.8	40.9	55.5	5,652
40-49	51.6	46.8	60.8	64.8	66.6	62.8	40.3	54.1	2,951
Marital status									
Currently married	50.1	45.6	59.7	65.5	65.2	61.6	41.1	55.3	12,135
Formerly married	49.6	46.8	59.3	63.3	65.9	62.6	40.1	57.3	488
Education									
None/Pre-school	57.6	50.5	65.9	57.8	57.4	57.5	39.9	51.8	1,227
Primary	54.8	49.0	63.7	61.0	61.9	59.0	39.2	54.8	1,739
Lower Secondary	53.7	48.5	63.7	61.7	64.3	59.7	41.3	54.6	1,530
Upper Secondary	51.1	46.4	60.7	65.4	64.6	60.8	39.9	54.1	3,249
Higher	44.7	41.7	54.7	70.2	69.2	65.0	42.7	57.5	4,877
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	60.7	58.1	70.5	61.6	64.9	62.9	46.0	56.4	283
Second	58.2	51.7	67.2	63.7	63.9	59.7	41.4	59.0	960
Middle	53.6	48.7	63.7	63.2	63.4	60.5	39.3	55.6	2,083
Fourth	52.5	46.2	61.6	63.9	63.5	58.8	40.6	54.7	3,512
Richest	45.5	42.5	55.3	67.7	67.2	64.1	41.6	55.0	5,786

[1] **Non-MICS indicator TM.S7 - Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV**

[A] This is a composite indicator of those who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive and think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV

[B] As part of respondent protection, those who mentioned that they are HIV-positive in their answer to this question have been recorded to "No", and thus treated as having no fear of contracting HIV

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

Table TM.11.3M: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (men)

Percentage of ever married men age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of men who:			Percentage of men who think people:			Percentage of men who:		
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1,A]	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV[B]	Number of men who have heard of AIDS
Punjab	**52.9**	**51.7**	**63.3**	**66.0**	**67.5**	**65.1**	**40.4**	**53.6**	**6,214**
Area of Residence									
Rural	55.4	54.2	66.4	65.1	68.1	65.9	40.3	54.5	3,399
All Urban	49.8	48.8	59.6	67.0	66.8	64.1	40.5	52.5	2,814
Major Cities	52.1	50.2	60.1	66.6	65.8	63.7	40.9	52.7	1,625
Other Urban	46.7	46.8	58.9	67.5	68.1	64.6	39.9	52.2	1,189
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	58.0	47.3	65.5	60.7	64.2	64.4	39.9	52.4	146
Has no functional difficulty	52.8	51.8	63.2	66.1	67.6	65.1	40.4	53.6	6,060
Age									
15-24	54.4	52.7	62.9	62.7	70.3	63.9	40.1	56.7	375
15-19	(39.2)	(49.9)	(56.4)	(56.3)	(80.4)	(69.7)	(36.0)	(59.5)	39
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
18-19	(38.8)	(43.8)	(51.9)	(51.0)	(78.8)	(64.0)	(29.0)	(55.1)	31
20-24	56.1	53.1	63.6	63.4	69.1	63.3	40.6	56.4	336
25-29	50.3	51.0	62.6	65.5	66.9	65.1	42.3	53.4	993
30-39	52.3	50.7	62.7	66.7	67.1	64.5	40.4	53.3	2,813
40-49	54.7	53.4	64.6	65.8	67.9	66.1	39.5	53.5	2,033
Marital status									
Currently married	52.9	51.8	63.3	66.0	67.3	65.0	40.3	53.5	6,119
Formerly married	54.7	47.7	61.3	61.8	82.5	67.6	43.1	59.3	95
Education									
None/Pre-school	64.6	60.0	73.5	60.8	66.8	60.2	44.2	52.4	408
Primary	60.1	59.0	70.2	59.9	65.3	64.3	39.9	54.2	774
Lower Secondary	58.5	57.1	69.1	63.4	65.5	65.1	40.1	56.6	1,033
Upper Secondary	52.6	51.8	63.2	65.6	65.8	64.2	40.9	52.3	2,048
Higher	45.0	44.3	55.5	71.2	71.3	67.2	39.4	53.3	1,949
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	59.7	57.2	70.2	60.3	67.9	65.6	44.4	56.2	512
Second	57.5	56.5	68.2	63.6	70.2	65.5	37.7	56.1	899
Middle	55.1	54.6	66.6	63.9	67.6	64.6	39.2	53.2	1,254
Fourth	51.7	50.7	61.9	67.0	65.6	63.4	39.9	53.5	1,502
Richest	48.7	47.3	58.5	68.9	67.6	66.3	41.7	52.2	2,047

[1] **Non-MICS indicator TM.S7 - Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV**
[A] This is a composite indicator of those who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive and think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV
[B] As part of respondent protection, those who mentioned that they are HIV-positive in their answer to this question have been recorded to "No", and thus treated as having no fear of contracting HIV
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.11.4W: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (women)

Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, and percentage who have heard of HIV self-test kits and have tested themselves, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of women who:							
	Know a place to get tested[1]	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result[2]	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV[A]	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit[A]	Number of women
Punjab	**6.2**	**2.4**	**2.1**	**0.9**	**0.8**	**1.9**	**0.3**	**49,389**
Area of Residence								
Rural	4.3	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.7	1.3	0.2	31,170
All Urban	9.5	3.7	3.4	1.2	1.1	2.9	0.5	18,218
Major Cities	10.1	4.1	3.6	1.2	1.0	2.9	0.5	9,943
Other Urban	8.9	3.3	3.0	1.3	1.2	2.9	0.4	8,275
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	3.9	1.2	1.0	0.3	0.2	1.4	0.1	1,945
Has no functional difficulty	6.3	2.5	2.2	0.9	0.8	1.9	0.3	47,152
Age								
15-24	3.9	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5	1.2	0.2	7,715
15-19	2.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	1,582
15-17	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	295
18-19	2.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	1,287
20-24	4.3	1.6	1.3	0.8	0.7	1.4	0.2	6,133
25-29	7.4	3.1	2.9	1.3	1.2	2.2	0.4	9,770
30-39	7.4	2.9	2.6	1.0	0.9	2.1	0.3	19,196
40-49	4.9	1.7	1.5	0.6	0.6	1.8	0.2	12,708
Marital status								
Currently married	6.3	2.5	2.2	0.9	0.8	1.9	0.3	47,030
Formerly married	4.2	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.3	0.1	2,359
Education[B]								
None/Pre-school	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	21,439
Primary	3.6	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.2	9,578
Lower Secondary	6.2	2.2	1.8	0.7	0.6	1.5	0.2	4,898
Upper Secondary	10.7	4.1	3.8	1.4	1.3	3.0	0.4	6,722
Higher	22.0	8.8	8.0	3.4	3.1	7.2	1.0	6,750
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	9,339
Second	2.2	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.1	9,614
Middle	4.2	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6	1.3	0.2	9,913
Fourth	8.1	3.1	2.7	1.1	1.0	2.2	0.3	10,232
Richest	15.2	6.2	5.7	2.2	2.0	4.8	0.8	10,290

[1] Non-MICS indicator TM.S8 - People who know where to be tested for HIV
[2] Non-MICS indicator TM.S9 - People who have been tested for HIV and know the results
[A] Having heard of or having used a test kit are not included in any MICS indicators relating to HIV testing
[B] The category of "Don't Know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

Table TM.11.4M: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (men)

Percentage of ever married men age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, and percentage who have heard of HIV self-test kits and have tested themselves, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of men who:							
	Know a place to get tested[1]	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result[2]	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV[A]	Have tested them self for HIV using a self-test kit[A]	Number of men
Punjab	**17.4**	**5.1**	**4.5**	**2.0**	**1.8**	**4.9**	**0.5**	**14,398**
Area of Residence								
Rural	13.7	4.3	3.7	1.7	1.5	3.2	0.3	9,177
All Urban	23.9	6.4	6.0	2.4	2.3	7.8	0.8	5,221
Major Cities	25.5	5.6	5.4	2.1	2.0	8.8	0.7	2,893
Other Urban	21.9	7.4	6.7	2.7	2.6	6.6	0.9	2,328
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	13.4	2.7	1.9	1.0	0.8	1.5	0.0	381
Has no functional difficulty	17.5	5.1	4.6	2.0	1.8	5.0	0.5	13,972
Age								
15-24	11.6	3.1	2.6	1.6	1.4	3.8	0.6	1,199
15-19	5.7	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.3	1.7	0.3	179
15-17	(11.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	41
18-19	4.0	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.4	2.2	0.4	138
20-24	12.6	3.5	3.1	1.8	1.6	4.1	0.7	1,020
25-29	18.0	4.2	3.7	1.8	1.7	5.4	0.4	2,352
30-39	17.9	5.6	5.2	2.4	2.2	4.9	0.6	6,210
40-49	17.8	5.2	4.5	1.5	1.3	4.8	0.3	4,636
Marital status								
Currently married	17.4	5.1	4.6	2.0	1.8	4.9	0.5	14,111
Formerly married	14.9	3.2	3.2	1.7	1.7	4.4	0.4	287
Education								
None/Pre-school	3.0	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	3,319
Primary	7.5	2.2	1.9	1.0	0.9	1.8	0.2	2,918
Lower Secondary	14.1	4.2	4.0	1.6	1.6	2.8	0.3	2,440
Upper Secondary	23.5	7.0	6.1	2.9	2.6	5.5	0.7	3,364
Higher	44.5	12.7	11.5	4.5	4.1	16.2	1.3	2,357
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	5.1	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.1	2,910
Second	9.4	3.2	2.6	1.3	1.2	2.1	0.2	2,889
Middle	16.9	5.1	4.5	1.8	1.7	3.6	0.3	2,806
Fourth	21.5	6.5	5.8	2.6	2.3	6.0	0.4	2,871
Richest	33.9	9.2	8.4	3.5	3.2	11.4	1.3	2,922

[1] Non-MICS indicator TM.S8 - People who know where to be tested for HIV
[2] Non-MICS indicator TM.S9 - People who have been tested for HIV and know the results
[A] Having heard of or having used a test kit are not included in any MICS indicators relating to HIV testing
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TM.11.5: HIV counselling and testing during antenatal care

Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care from a health professional during the pregnancy of the most recent birth, percentage who received HIV counselling, percentage who were offered and tested for HIV, percentage who were offered, tested and received the results of the HIV test, percentage who received counselling and were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test, and percentage who were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test and received post-test health information or counselling, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of women who:						
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for the pregnancy of the most recent live birth	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care[1,A]	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results[2]	Received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results	Were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results, and received post-test health information or counselling related to HIV[3]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Punjab	**87.3**	**1.8**	**1.9**	**1.8**	**1.0**	**1.1**	**15,656**
Area of Residence							
Rural	85.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.8	10,399
All Urban	91.4	3.1	3.1	3.1	1.6	1.7	5,257
Major Cities	92.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	2.1	2.1	2,739
Other Urban	90.2	2.5	2.5	2.4	1.2	1.4	2,518
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	82.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.2	0.9	283
Has no functional difficulty	87.5	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.0	1.1	15,303
Age							
15-24	89.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.7	3,908
15-19	86.3	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	546
15-17	77.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71
18-19	87.6	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	474
20-24	89.7	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.7	3,362
25-29	89.0	1.9	2.3	2.2	1.0	1.2	5,172
30-39	85.7	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.3	1.3	5,920
40-49	77.5	2.0	1.3	1.3	0.8	1.1	656
Marital status							
Currently married	87.4	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.0	1.1	15,498
Formerly married	79.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	158
Education							
None/Pre-school	78.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	6,365
Primary	90.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.5	3,126
Lower Secondary	93.2	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.5	1,663
Upper Secondary	95.3	3.3	3.5	3.4	1.6	2.0	2,248
Higher	97.3	6.7	7.4	7.1	3.8	4.1	2,254
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	73.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	3,433
Second	86.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	3,110
Middle	90.8	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.8	3,182
Fourth	91.8	2.6	2.5	2.3	1.0	1.2	3,080
Richest	96.7	5.2	5.8	5.6	3.0	3.3	2,850

[1] **Non-MICS indicator TM.S10a - HIV counselling during antenatal care (counselling on HIV)**
[2] **Non-MICS indicator TM.S11 - HIV testing during antenatal care**
[3] **Non-MICS indicator TM.S10b - HIV counselling during antenatal care (information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results)**
[A] In this context, counseling means that someone talked with the respondent about all three of the following topics: 1) babies getting the HIV from their mother, 2) preventing HIV, and 3) getting tested for HIV.

Table TM.11.6W: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young women)

Percentage of ever married women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:							Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge[1]	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[A]	
Punjab	**2.4**	**10.0**	**3.9**	**1.1**	**0.5**	**7,715**	**61.7**	**1,289**
Area of Residence								
Rural	1.5	7.4	2.8	0.8	0.5	5,234	65.3	672
All Urban	4.2	15.5	6.2	1.7	0.7	2,481	57.8	618
Major Cities	5.1	19.1	7.2	2.1	1.1	1,322	55.5	389
Other Urban	3.0	11.5	4.9	1.2	0.3	1,158	61.7	229
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	(0.0)	(4.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	49	(*)	3
Has no functional difficulty	2.4	10.2	4.0	1.2	0.6	7,373	61.7	1,254
Age								
15-19	1.6	6.6	2.2	0.4	0.1	1,582	59.3	176
15-17	1.8	6.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	295	(61.5)	34
18-19	1.6	6.8	2.3	0.4	0.1	1,287	58.8	142
20-24	2.6	10.9	4.3	1.3	0.7	6,133	62.1	1,113
20-22	2.0	9.3	3.7	0.9	0.4	3,382	61.9	511
23-24	3.3	12.9	5.1	1.7	0.9	2,752	62.3	603
Marital status								
Currently married	2.4	10.1	3.9	1.1	0.6	7,457	61.6	1,246
Formerly married	0.7	9.4	3.3	1.3	0.3	258	(66.6)	43
Education								
None/Pre-school	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	2,734	74.3	61
Primary	0.7	4.2	1.1	0.4	0.3	1,852	74.2	134
Lower Secondary	1.3	9.2	2.8	0.4	0.0	990	58.1	156
Upper Secondary	4.9	21.6	7.4	1.9	0.8	1,188	64.1	406
Higher	9.9	33.1	16.6	5.4	2.8	951	56.4	531
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	0.2	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	1,553	(79.1)	32
Second	0.7	4.2	1.5	0.4	0.3	1,725	71.9	134
Middle	1.8	9.4	2.9	0.5	0.3	1,729	60.8	255
Fourth	3.5	13.3	5.9	1.5	0.8	1,490	62.7	363
Richest	7.0	26.1	11.0	3.8	1.6	1,217	57.7	504

[1] **Non-MICS indicator TM.S5 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people**
[A] Refer to Table TM.11.3W for the two components.
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.11.6M: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young men)

Percentage of ever married men age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:					Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[A]	Number of men age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge[1]	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result			
Punjab	**5.3**	**15.0**	**11.6**	**2.6**	**1.4**	**1,199**	**62.9**	**375**
Area of Residence								
Rural	4.9	13.7	9.3	2.2	1.0	862	65.5	243
All Urban	6.2	18.3	17.3	3.7	2.2	337	58.0	132
Major Cities	6.8	24.8	19.9	6.2	3.2	168	62.9	80
Other Urban	5.6	11.9	14.7	1.2	1.2	169	50.4	52
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	4
Has no functional difficulty	5.2	15.2	11.6	2.8	1.4	1,146	62.8	364
Age								
15-19	3.7	10.9	5.7	0.3	0.3	179	(56.4)	39
15-17	(8.0)	(10.2)	(11.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	41	(*)	7
18-19	2.4	11.1	4.0	0.4	0.4	138	(51.9)	31
20-24	5.6	15.7	12.6	3.1	1.6	1,020	63.6	336
20-22	3.7	14.9	11.4	2.6	1.5	494	62.9	147
23-24	7.3	16.5	13.7	3.5	1.6	527	64.1	189
Marital status								
Currently married	5.4	15.0	11.5	2.7	1.4	1,169	62.3	366
Formerly married	(2.9)	(14.6)	(13.6)	(1.6)	(1.6)	31	(*)	9
Education								
None/Pre-school	0.6	3.9	2.2	0.4	0.4	263	(*)	17
Primary	2.0	7.8	3.9	0.9	0.2	292	60.7	47
Lower Secondary	3.5	9.0	12.8	2.2	1.1	212	66.8	60
Upper Secondary	9.3	24.2	12.8	2.4	0.3	270	66.4	125
Higher	14.5	38.5	36.7	10.4	7.0	163	56.0	125
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	3.0	9.0	8.9	3.0	1.4	297	63.0	61
Second	3.1	11.6	5.4	0.4	0.4	332	57.9	77
Middle	6.6	13.8	12.4	3.0	1.6	254	65.7	82
Fourth	5.9	20.7	13.2	1.9	0.9	196	68.3	75
Richest	13.2	32.2	30.5	8.3	4.2	121	59.6	80

[1] **Non-MICS indicator TM.S5 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people**
[A] Refer to Table TM.11.3M for the two components.
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

7. THRIVE – CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT

TC.1 IMMUNISATION

Immunisation is a proven tool for controlling and eliminating life-threatening infectious diseases and is estimated to avert between 2 and 3 million deaths each year.[66] It is one of the most cost-effective health investments, with proven strategies that make it accessible to even the most hard-to-reach and vulnerable populations.

The WHO Recommended Routine Immunisations for Children[67] recommends all children to be vaccinated against tuberculosis, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, measles, hepatitis B, haemophilus influenza type b, pneumococcal bacteria/disease, rotavirus, and rubella.[68]

At the global level, SDG indicator 3.b.1 is used to monitor the progress of the vaccination of children at the national level. The proportions of the target population covered by DTP, pneumococcal (conjugate) and measles are presented in Table TC.1.1.

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

The vaccination schedule followed by the Punjab, Pakistan National Immunisation Programme provides all the above-mentioned vaccinations with birth doses of BCG, Polio, and Hepatitis B vaccines (within 24 hours of birth), three doses of the Pentavalent vaccine containing DTP, Hepatitis B, and *Haemophilus influenza* type b (Hib) antigens, three doses of Polio vaccine, three doses of Pneumococcal (conjugate) vaccine: 6 wks, 10 wks and two doses of the MMR vaccine containing measles. All vaccinations should be received during the first year of life except the doses of MMR at 12 and 18 months. Taking into consideration this vaccination schedule, the estimates for full immunisation coverage from the MICS Punjab, 2017-18 are based on children age 12-23/24-35 months.

Information on vaccination coverage was collected for all children under three years of age. All mothers or caretakers were asked to provide vaccination cards. If the vaccination card for a child was available, interviewers copied vaccination information from the cards onto the MICS questionnaire. If no vaccination card was available for the child, the interviewer proceeded to ask the mother to recall whether the child had received each of the vaccinations, and, for applicable antigens, how many doses were received. The final vaccination coverage estimates are based on information obtained from the vaccination card and the mother's report of vaccinations received by the child.

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[66] "Immunization Highlights 2015." World Health Organization. June 27, 2016. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://www.who.int/immunization/highlights/2015/en/.

[67] "WHO Recommendations for Routine Immunization - Summary Tables." World Health Organization. August 22, 2018. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://www.who.int/immunization/policy/immunization_tables/en/.

[68] Additionally, vaccination against the human papillomavirus (HPV) is recommended for girls from 9 to 14 years of age[67], but coverage of this vaccine is not yet included in MICS, as methodology is under development.

Table TC.1.2 presents vaccination coverage estimates among children age 12-23 and 24-35 months by background characteristics. The figures indicate children receiving the vaccinations at any time up to the date of the survey, and are based on information from both the vaccination cards and mothers'/caretakers' reports.

Table TC.1.1: Vaccinations in the first years of life

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey (Crude coverage) and by their first birthday, Punjab, 2017-18

| | Children age 12-23 months: | | | Vaccinated by 12 months of age | Children age 24-35 months: | | | Vaccinated by 12 months of age (MCV2 by 24 months) |
| | Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to: | | | | Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to: | | | |
	Vaccination records[A]	Mother's report	Either (Crude coverage)[8,B]		Vaccination records[A]	Mother's report	Either (Crude coverage)[7,9,B]	
Antigen								
BCG[1]	77.1	17.7	94.8	94.6	63.6	29.3	92.9	92.3
Polio								
At birth	76.7	17.0	93.7	93.5	63.1	27.0	90.1	89.7
OPV1	76.6	17.7	94.3	94.0	63.2	28.3	91.4	90.2
OPV2	75.2	15.5	90.7	90.2	62.4	24.8	87.2	85.4
OPV3	73.9	13.0	86.9	85.9	61.7	21.3	83.0	80.3
OPV3 and IPV[2]	73.0	12.7	85.7	84.7	59.5	21.4	80.9	77.9
PENTA (DTP+HIB+HEPB)								
PENTA 1	76.6	16.1	92.7	92.4	63.2	27.6	90.7	89.6
PENTA 2	75.2	15.2	90.4	89.9	62.4	26.0	88.4	86.5
PENTA 3[3,4,5]	73.9	13.4	87.3	86.2	61.7	23.0	84.6	81.8
Pneumococcal (Conjugate)								
PNEUMO 1	76.5	15.1	91.6	91.3	63.1	26.5	89.6	88.4
PNEUMO 2	75.2	13.9	89.0	88.5	62.2	24.6	86.9	85.0
PNEUMO 3[6]	73.9	12.4	86.2	85.2	61.6	21.4	83.0	80.3
Measles								
Measles (MCV1)	68.8	14.0	82.7	79.7	59.8	26.8	86.6	79.2
Measles (MCV2)[7]	40.8	14.3	55.1	55.1	55.3	27.2	82.5	80.6
Basic antigens[8,C]	69.2	7.2	76.5	72.8	60.3	14.4	74.7	66.8
All antigens[9,D]	na	na	na	na	54.4	9.6	64.1	55.5
No vaccinations	0.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	0.1	4.7	4.7	5.1
Number of children	7,867	7,867	7,867	7,867	7,862	7,862	7,862	7,862

[1] **MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage**
[2] **MICS indicator TC.2 - Polio immunization coverage**
[3,4,5] **MICS indicator TC.3 & TC.4 & TC.5 - Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) and Hepatitis B and Haemophilus influenza type B (Hib) (PENTA) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1**
[6] **MICS indicator TC.6 - Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage**
[7] **MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage**
[8] **MICS indicator TC.11a - Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)**
[9] **MICS indicator TC.11b - Full immunization coverage (all antigens)**
[A] Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down
[B] MICS indicators TC.1, TC.2, TC.3, TC.4, TC.5, TC.6 and TC.11a refer to children age 12-23 months; MICS indicators TC.10 and TC.11b refer to children age 24-35 months
[C] Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, HepB3, Hib3, Measles
[D] All antigens include: BCG, Polio3/IPV, DTP3, HepB3, Hib3, and Measles (MCV1) as per the vaccination schedule in Pakistan
na: not applicable

Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Punjab, 2017-18

		Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:													Percentage with:		Number of children age 12-23 months	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:			Percentage with:		Number of children age 24-35 months
			Polio				PENTA			PCV										Full vaccination			
	BCG[1]	At birth	OPV 1	OPV 2	OPV 3	OPV 3 & IPV[2]	1	2	3[3,4,5]	1	2	3[6]	Measles 1 (MCV1)	Basic Basic antigens[A,B]	Vaccination cards[B]	Vaccination cards seen[C]		Measles 2 (MCV2)[7]	Basic antigens[A]	All antigens[9,D]	Vaccination cards[B]	Vaccination cards seen[C]	
Punjab	**94.8**	**93.7**	**94.3**	**90.7**	**86.9**	**85.7**	**92.7**	**90.4**	**87.3**	**91.6**	**89.0**	**86.2**	**82.7**	**76.5**	**79.6**	**77.5**	**7,867**	**82.5**	**74.7**	**64.1**	**68.5**	**64.1**	**7,862**
Area of Residence																							
Rural	94.9	93.6	94.7	91.5	88.1	85.6	92.5	90.4	87.4	91.4	89.1	86.4	82.6	77.3	80.3	78.5	5,138	82.5	76.7	65.7	70.1	66.9	5,105
All Urban	94.5	93.8	93.4	89.1	84.6	86.1	93.0	90.4	87.1	91.9	89.0	86.0	83.1	74.9	78.3	75.6	2,730	82.5	71.0	61.1	65.7	58.9	2,756
Major Cities	93.0	92.5	92.3	87.1	80.8	83.9	91.1	87.7	83.4	90.0	86.3	82.2	80.2	69.4	74.9	71.8	1,483	81.5	65.6	55.2	59.6	50.8	1,423
Other Urban	96.3	95.3	94.7	91.6	89.2	88.7	95.3	93.7	91.5	94.1	92.2	90.5	86.4	81.5	82.3	80.2	1,247	83.6	76.8	67.3	72.3	67.4	1,334
Sex																							
Male	95.0	94.3	94.6	91.1	87.7	86.9	93.1	91.2	88.3	92.0	89.8	87.1	84.4	78.1	80.5	78.4	4,065	82.7	74.4	63.8	68.5	64.3	4,062
Female	94.6	93.0	94.0	90.3	86.1	84.5	92.3	89.6	86.2	91.2	88.2	85.3	81.0	74.7	78.6	76.5	3,802	82.2	75.0	64.4	68.5	63.8	3,800
Mother's education																							
None/Preschool	92.0	91.1	92.3	88.5	84.4	80.6	88.9	85.8	82.3	87.7	84.1	81.1	75.5	70.3	76.2	75.0	3,177	76.4	71.2	59.6	65.7	62.2	3,258
Primary	96.2	94.6	95.8	92.4	88.9	87.8	93.8	91.6	88.8	92.5	90.6	88.0	84.2	78.6	81.4	80.0	1,562	84.1	78.1	67.4	71.9	68.2	1,505
Middle	96.7	95.1	96.3	93.1	89.8	90.2	95.9	94.6	92.5	94.8	93.5	91.2	89.2	82.5	83.0	80.4	842	85.3	74.6	64.8	69.2	64.4	814
Secondary	96.9	96.6	95.3	92.6	89.4	90.3	95.9	94.7	91.2	95.0	93.7	90.9	89.2	82.6	83.2	80.3	1,135	88.5	78.1	68.7	72.4	67.3	1,164
Higher	97.1	95.7	95.1	90.8	86.5	89.5	96.1	94.2	91.3	95.2	92.7	89.8	89.6	79.9	80.6	76.1	1,152	89.8	76.9	67.1	68.0	60.3	1,121
Wealth index quintile																							
Poorest	90.2	89.4	91.0	86.9	83.1	77.8	86.3	82.9	79.1	84.8	81.0	77.8	71.7	66.5	72.9	71.8	1,694	73.0	68.3	56.9	62.5	59.6	1,666
Second	95.6	93.9	95.1	91.6	88.5	86.5	93.4	91.2	88.5	92.4	90.1	87.7	83.3	77.7	81.0	79.8	1,541	82.7	78.7	66.1	72.9	70.3	1,569
Middle	96.6	95.6	95.6	92.4	89.1	87.5	94.8	92.9	89.6	94.0	92.1	89.1	86.3	81.6	83.2	81.5	1,585	85.4	78.1	67.8	71.0	67.3	1,583
Fourth	95.6	94.6	95.2	92.5	88.0	88.6	93.9	92.3	89.4	92.5	90.2	88.0	86.6	80.1	81.0	78.8	1,564	85.6	77.2	67.7	70.9	65.4	1,571
Richest	96.3	95.3	94.7	90.2	86.3	89.1	95.7	93.7	90.6	94.9	92.7	89.4	86.9	77.2	80.5	76.0	1,484	86.6	71.5	62.0	65.6	57.5	1,473

[1] MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage

[2] MICS indicator TC.2 - Polio immunization coverage

[3,4,5] MICS indicator TC.3 & TC.4 & TC.5 - Diphtheria, pertussis tetanus (DTP) and Hepatitis B and Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) (PENTA) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1

[6] MICS indicator TC.6 - Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage

[7] MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage

[8] MICS indicator TC.11a - Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)

[9] MICS indicator TC.11b - Full immunization coverage (all antigens)

[A] Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down

[B] MICS indicators TC.1, TC.2, TC.3, TC.4, TC.5, TC.6 and TC.11a refer to children age 12-23 months; MICS indicators TC.10 and TC.11b refer to children age 24-35 months

[C] Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, HepB3, Hib3, Measles

[D] All antigens include: BCG, Polio3/IPV, DTP3, HepB3, Hib3, and Measles (MCV1) as per the vaccination schedule in Pakistan

A key strategy for achieving progress toward SDG 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births, is to tackle the diseases such as diarrhoea, pneumonia and malaria which are still among the leading killers of children under 5.[69] Target 3.3 of the SDGs on ending the epidemics on malaria by 2030 along with other diseases is interpreted as the attainment of the Global Technical Strategy for malaria 2016–2030 and the Roll Back Malaria advocacy plan, Action and Investment to defeat Malaria 2016–2030 targets which aim at reducing malaria mortality rates globally by 90 percent compared with 2015.

Table TC.2.1 presents the percentage of children under 5 years of age who were reported to have had an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) or fever during the 2 weeks preceding the survey. These results are not measuring of true prevalence, and should not be used as such, but rather the period-prevalence of those illnesses over a two-week time window.

The definition of a case of diarrhoea or fever, in this survey, was the mother's (or caretaker's) report that the child had such symptoms over the specified period; no other evidence was sought beside the opinion of the mother. A child was considered to have had symptoms of ARI if the mother or caretaker reported that the child had, over the specified period, an illness with a cough with rapid or difficult breathing, and whose symptoms were perceived to be due to a problem in the chest or both a problem in the chest and a blocked or runny nose. While this approach is reasonable in the context of a multi-topic household survey, these basically simple case definitions must be kept in mind when interpreting the results, as well as the potential for reporting and recall biases. Further, diarrhoea, fever and ARI are not only seasonal but are also characterized by the often-rapid spread of localized outbreaks from one area to another at different points in time. The timing of the survey and the location of the teams might thus considerably affect the results, which must consequently be interpreted with caution. For these reasons, although the period-prevalence over a two-week time window is reported, these data should not be used to assess the epidemiological characteristics of these diseases but rather to obtain denominators for the indicators related to use of health services and treatment.

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[69] The main killers of children under age 5 in 2016 included preterm birth complications (18 per cent), pneumonia (16 per cent), intrapartum related events (12 per cent), diarrhoea (8 per cent), neonatal sepsis (7 per cent) and malaria (5 per cent). UNICEF et al. *Levels and Trends in Child Mortality Report 2017.* New York: UNICEF, 2017. https://www.unicef.org/publications/index_101071.html.

Table TC.2.1: Reported disease episodes

Percentage of children age 0-59 months for whom the mother/caretaker reported an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), and/or fever in the last two weeks, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of children who in the last two weeks had:			
	An episode of diarrhoea	Symptoms of ARI	An episode of fever	Number of children
Punjab	**13.7**	**8.4**	**27.3**	**39,799**
Area of Residence				
Rural	14.3	9.0	28.6	26,190
All Urban	12.6	7.1	25.0	13,609
Major Cities	11.1	6.0	23.2	7,118
Other Urban	14.3	8.5	27.0	6,491
Sex				
Male	14.3	8.9	27.7	20,468
Female	13.1	7.8	27.0	19,331
Age (in months)[A]				
0-11	18.6	10.6	27.8	8,093
12-23	19.3	9.5	31.9	7,867
24-35	12.8	7.8	27.5	7,862
36-47	9.7	7.0	25.0	8,277
48-59	8.1	6.9	24.7	7,676
Mother's education				
None/Preschool	15.2	9.8	28.4	16,922
Primary	14.4	8.9	29.6	7,797
Lower secondary	13.3	7.5	26.6	4,141
Upper secondary	11.8	6.5	26.6	5,488
Higher	10.5	5.8	22.4	5,451
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	18.1	12.3	31.1	9,001
Second	14.4	9.1	29.3	7,935
Middle	12.8	7.4	26.2	7,853
Fourth	11.6	6.2	26.2	7,814
Richest	10.6	6.0	23.1	7,195

[A] The category of "DK/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Age" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

TC.3 DIARRHOEA

Diarrhoea is one of the leading causes of death among children under five worldwide.[70] Most diarrhoea-related deaths in children are due to dehydration from loss of large quantities of water and electrolytes from the body in liquid stools. Management of diarrhoea – either through oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) or a recommended homemade fluid (RHF) – can prevent many of these deaths.[71] In addition, provision of zinc supplements has been shown to reduce the duration and severity of the illness as well as the risk of future episodes within the next two or three months.

Almost 60 per cent of deaths due to diarrhoea worldwide are attributable to unsafe drinking water and poor hygiene and sanitation. Hand washing with soap alone can cut the risk of diarrhoea by at least 40 per cent and significantly lower the risk of respiratory infections. Clean home environments and good hygiene are important for preventing the spread of both pneumonia and diarrhoea, and safe drinking water and proper disposal of human waste, including child faeces, are vital to stopping the spread of diarrhoeal disease among children and adults.[5]

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

Table TC.3.1 shows the percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought and where.

Table TC.3.2 shows patterns on drinking and feeding practices during diarrhoea among children age 0-59 months.

Table TC.3.3 shows the percentage of children age 0-59 months receiving ORS, various types of recommended homemade fluids and zinc during the episode of diarrhoea. Since children may have been given more than one type of liquid, the percentages do not necessarily add to 100.

Table TC3.4 provides the proportion of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding, and the percentage of children with diarrhoea who received other treatments.

Table TC.3.5 provides information on the source of ORS and zinc for children age 0-59 months who received these treatments.

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[70] UNICEF. *One is Too Many: Ending Child Deaths from Pneumonia and Diarrhoea.* New York: UNICEF, 2016. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/UNICEF-Pneumonia-Diarrhoea-report2016-web-version.pdf.

[71] In 2004, UNICEF and WHO published a joint statement with diarrhoea treatment recommendations for low-income countries, which promotes low-osmolarity rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc, in addition to continued feeding: WHO, and UNICEF. *Clinical Management of Acute Diarrhoea.* Joint Statement, New York: UNICEF, 2004. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/ENAcute_Diarrhoea_reprint.pdf.

Table TC.3.1: Care-seeking during diarrhoea

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom:						
	Advice or treatment was sought from:						
	Health facilities or providers						
	Public	Private	Community health provider[A]	Other source	A health facility or provider[1,B]	No advice or treatment sought	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Punjab	**15.2**	**55.4**	**1.8**	**8.0**	**65.7**	**22.9**	**5,459**
Area of Residence							
Rural	15.0	53.7	2.2	9.0	63.4	23.8	3,740
All Urban	15.6	58.9	1.0	5.9	70.8	21.0	1,719
Major Cities	14.1	61.5	0.6	3.4	73.4	21.4	793
Other Urban	16.8	56.6	1.5	8.1	68.6	20.7	926
Sex							
Male	15.6	56.8	1.7	7.5	67.6	21.8	2,921
Female	14.7	53.7	2.0	8.6	63.6	24.3	2,538
Age (in months)[C]							
0-11	13.1	57.9	1.6	7.8	66.8	22.7	1,506
12-23	15.1	58.1	1.8	7.0	67.9	21.6	1,517
24-35	16.1	54.6	1.5	7.7	65.8	22.7	1,004
36-47	17.2	51.8	1.7	9.9	64.0	22.8	805
48-59	16.2	48.5	3.3	9.3	59.9	27.3	624
Mother's functional difficulties							
Has functional difficulty	18.3	52.0	1.2	6.5	67.1	24.5	152
Has no functional difficulty	15.1	55.4	1.9	8.1	65.6	22.9	5,239
No information	12.9	61.9	1.4	7.5	71.7	19.4	68
Mother's education							
None/Preschool	14.1	53.4	1.7	9.9	62.6	24.1	2,568
Primary	17.2	54.2	2.1	7.3	66.8	22.7	1,123
Lower secondary	16.2	58.1	2.4	5.2	68.2	22.8	552
Upper secondary	16.1	56.8	2.2	6.8	69.0	21.6	645
Higher	14.1	62.3	1.2	5.3	71.9	20.1	571
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	15.7	51.1	1.8	9.7	61.8	24.7	1,633
Second	14.9	53.7	1.5	9.2	63.8	23.6	1,141
Middle	16.5	53.3	2.7	10.1	64.7	22.4	1,008
Fourth	17.0	58.6	2.7	4.4	70.2	21.6	910
Richest	10.6	65.7	0.2	4.3	73.1	20.3	766

[1] **MICS indicator TC.12 - Care-seeking for diarrhoea**

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

[B] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Excludes private pharmacy

[C] The category of "DK/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Age" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

Table TC.3.2: Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, Punjab, 2017-18

| | Drinking practices during diarrhoea | | | | | | | Eating practices during diarrhoea | | | | | | | Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks |
| | Child was given to drink: | | | | | | | Child was given to eat: | | | | | | | |
	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/DK	Total	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/DK	Total	
Punjab	**9.9**	**26.7**	**51.2**	**7.2**	**4.6**	**0.4**	**100.0**	**13.6**	**29.3**	**45.6**	**1.9**	**9.1**	**0.5**	**100.0**	**5,459**
Area of Residence															
Rural	9.9	27.0	51.3	6.4	5.1	0.3	100.0	13.8	29.7	44.9	1.8	9.4	0.4	100.0	3,740
All Urban	9.9	26.0	51.1	8.8	3.6	0.6	100.0	13.1	28.6	47.2	2.1	8.3	0.7	100.0	1,719
Major Cities	10.3	25.3	50.0	11.0	3.1	0.3	100.0	14.2	29.0	47.1	1.9	7.0	0.7	100.0	793
Other Urban	9.6	26.5	52.1	6.9	4.0	0.8	100.0	12.2	28.2	47.3	2.2	9.4	0.7	100.0	926
Sex															
Male	10.0	27.3	51.5	6.7	4.2	0.4	100.0	13.0	29.9	45.8	2.0	8.7	0.5	100.0	2,921
Female	9.8	26.1	51.0	7.6	5.2	0.3	100.0	14.2	28.6	45.4	1.7	9.5	0.5	100.0	2,538
Age[A]															
0-11	9.0	25.2	54.9	5.2	5.7	0.1	100.0	11.7	20.6	40.7	1.5	25.0	0.5	100.0	1,506
12-23	9.1	28.6	50.7	8.0	3.2	0.4	100.0	14.1	31.8	46.8	2.2	4.6	0.5	100.0	1,517
24-35	10.9	27.3	49.3	7.9	4.2	0.5	100.0	13.2	33.0	47.9	1.9	3.4	0.6	100.0	1,004
36-47	11.3	24.9	50.4	7.5	5.6	0.3	100.0	15.0	33.1	48.5	2.2	1.0	0.2	100.0	805
48-59	10.2	27.2	48.0	8.4	5.0	1.1	100.0	15.4	34.0	47.2	1.5	1.2	0.8	100.0	624
Mother's functional difficulties															
Has functional difficulty	11.7	24.0	51.6	7.1	5.6	0.0	100.0	9.3	28.7	50.6	1.2	9.7	0.6	100.0	152
Has no functional difficulty	9.8	26.8	51.2	7.2	4.6	0.4	100.0	13.7	29.3	45.5	1.9	9.1	0.5	100.0	5,239
No information	8.9	26.3	55.2	4.2	5.3	0.0	100.0	12.9	32.9	45.9	1.4	6.9	0.0	100.0	68
Mother's education															
None/Preschool	9.2	26.8	52.6	5.8	5.1	0.5	100.0	13.6	29.2	46.2	1.6	8.9	0.5	100.0	2,568
Primary	11.8	26.8	51.1	5.7	4.1	0.5	100.0	13.4	29.3	46.3	1.4	9.0	0.6	100.0	1,123
Lower secondary	7.4	22.2	55.8	9.0	5.0	0.6	100.0	12.1	25.9	46.7	2.3	12.7	0.4	100.0	552
Upper secondary	10.0	28.0	46.5	10.6	4.9	0.0	100.0	13.9	30.8	44.6	2.5	7.4	0.8	100.0	645
Higher	11.6	28.8	46.3	10.6	2.7	0.0	100.0	14.8	31.8	41.8	2.9	8.5	0.2	100.0	571
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	7.9	28.1	54.2	4.8	4.6	0.3	100.0	13.9	30.6	44.6	1.4	9.2	0.3	100.0	1,633
Second	11.1	27.1	52.4	4.7	4.3	0.4	100.0	13.1	28.2	47.3	1.1	10.0	0.4	100.0	1,141
Middle	10.0	26.6	49.9	6.6	6.5	0.4	100.0	12.5	29.7	45.5	2.1	9.9	0.4	100.0	1,008
Fourth	11.9	26.0	48.5	8.9	4.5	0.3	100.0	15.9	28.2	44.0	2.8	8.0	1.0	100.0	910
Richest	9.6	24.3	48.2	14.4	2.9	0.6	100.0	12.3	29.2	47.6	2.7	7.6	0.7	100.0	766

[A] The category of "DK/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Age" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

Table TC.3.3: Oral rehydration solutions, government-recommended homemade fluid and zinc

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, and treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS), government-recommended homemade fluid, and zinc, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who received:							Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Oral rehydration salts (ORS)			Government-recommended homemade fluid	ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid	Zinc tablets or syrup	ORS and zinc[2]	
	Fluid from packet	Pre-packaged fluid	Any ORS[1]					
Punjab	**25.8**	**16.4**	**30.4**	**12.8**	**34.6**	**32.2**	**12.8**	**5,459**
Area of Residence								
Rural	24.7	14.3	28.8	11.4	32.9	32.6	12.2	3,740
All Urban	28.4	20.9	33.8	15.9	38.3	31.3	14.3	1,719
Major Cities	29.9	21.3	34.8	16.2	38.6	29.1	13.4	793
Other Urban	27.2	20.6	33.0	15.6	38.0	33.1	15.0	926
Sex								
Male	27.1	17.9	31.8	12.9	35.7	33.1	13.7	2,921
Female	24.4	14.8	28.7	12.7	33.3	31.2	11.9	2,538
Age (in months)[A]								
0-11	20.4	14.0	25.4	9.6	28.9	29.8	10.5	1,506
12-23	29.3	17.8	33.9	14.5	38.5	31.5	13.5	1,517
24-35	27.2	18.6	33.0	13.1	37.0	33.4	14.9	1,004
36-47	28.2	17.8	31.9	14.7	36.4	34.2	14.1	805
48-59	25.5	13.5	28.1	13.8	32.9	35.2	11.9	624
Mother's functional difficulties								
Has functional difficulty	22.0	9.6	22.5	18.5	34.1	33.0	9.1	152
Has no functional difficulty	25.9	16.5	30.5	12.7	34.5	32.2	12.9	5,239
No information	29.2	21.1	36.8	12.8	39.9	33.3	17.5	68
Mother's education								
None/Preschool	22.4	12.4	26.5	10.2	30.5	29.9	10.8	2,568
Primary	26.2	17.2	30.1	12.2	34.3	33.0	13.4	1,123
Lower secondary	29.6	18.5	33.1	15.7	38.6	35.6	13.4	552
Upper secondary	27.4	19.9	34.5	14.8	38.9	35.0	14.5	645
Higher	35.4	27.1	41.2	20.8	44.8	34.7	18.6	571
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	21.7	12.4	26.5	8.8	30.0	28.8	10.2	1,633
Second	23.9	11.8	26.3	10.6	30.1	33.0	11.4	1,141
Middle	25.3	16.4	30.1	14.7	35.3	34.7	14.1	1,008
Fourth	29.0	19.4	32.7	16.5	38.1	33.6	14.1	910
Richest	34.5	28.3	42.3	17.7	45.9	33.3	17.3	766

[1] **MICS indicator TC.13a - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS)**
[2] **MICS indicator TC.13b - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS and zinc)**
[A] The category of "DK/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Age" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

Table TC.3.4: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and percentage who were given other treatments, Punjab, 2017-18

					Children with diarrhoea who were given:												
								Other treatments									
					Pill or syrup				Injection								
	Zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids)	ORT with continued feeding[1]	Anti-biotic	Anti-motility	Other	Unknown	Anti-biotic	Non-antibiotic	Unknown	Intra-venous	Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other	No other treatment	Not given any treatment or drug	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Punjab	**32.2**	**33.9**	**37.9**	**29.0**	**6.3**	**9.4**	**7.5**	**6.7**	**2.6**	**0.3**	**2.1**	**1.1**	**4.7**	**4.4**	**62.2**	**22.4**	**5,459**
Area of Residence																	
Rural	32.6	32.1	36.1	27.7	5.6	9.3	6.3	6.7	2.3	0.4	2.3	0.9	4.3	4.0	64.5	24.4	3,740
All Urban	31.3	37.7	42.0	32.0	7.8	9.6	10.2	6.6	3.2	0.3	1.7	1.4	5.6	5.3	57.0	18.0	1,719
Major Cities	29.1	39.8	43.4	32.9	9.0	10.4	14.2	6.7	3.5	0.4	1.7	0.9	4.7	5.6	50.9	13.4	793
Other Urban	33.1	35.9	40.9	31.3	6.8	8.9	6.7	6.5	3.0	0.2	1.7	1.8	6.4	5.1	62.2	21.9	926
Sex																	
Male	33.1	35.0	38.7	29.6	6.7	9.9	7.2	6.7	2.6	0.2	2.3	1.3	4.8	4.3	61.6	21.3	2,921
Female	31.2	32.6	37.0	28.4	5.8	8.9	7.8	6.7	2.6	0.5	1.9	0.8	4.7	4.5	62.8	23.6	2,538
Age (in months)[A]																	
0-11	29.8	27.6	30.9	20.5	6.8	9.7	7.3	6.1	2.9	0.5	1.9	1.5	4.1	4.8	62.4	27.3	1,506
12-23	31.5	37.4	42.0	32.7	6.5	9.8	8.8	6.7	3.0	0.5	2.5	1.2	5.0	4.9	59.4	19.2	1,517
24-35	33.4	37.3	41.0	33.4	6.0	9.9	7.8	6.3	2.0	0.2	2.5	1.1	4.2	3.5	63.9	21.3	1,004
36-47	34.2	35.4	39.9	32.2	5.5	9.1	5.9	8.2	2.0	0.0	1.5	0.3	4.4	4.5	63.7	20.5	805
48-59	35.2	33.3	37.9	30.0	6.0	7.6	6.4	6.5	2.8	0.2	1.9	0.7	6.9	3.6	63.6	22.2	624
Mother's functional difficulties																	
Has functional difficulty	33.0	27.4	39.0	31.4	6.3	5.1	4.0	8.1	2.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	4.8	7.9	63.2	18.1	152
Has no functional difficulty	32.2	34.0	37.9	28.9	6.4	9.5	7.6	6.6	2.6	0.4	2.2	1.1	4.7	4.3	62.2	22.5	5,239
No information	33.3	36.8	39.9	32.1	2.3	17.5	9.4	5.1	4.5	0.0	0.0	1.6	4.4	4.1	58.7	20.7	68
Mother's education																	
None/Preschool	29.9	29.9	33.8	26.7	4.9	9.0	7.4	7.6	3.1	0.3	2.7	0.8	4.3	3.7	63.9	26.2	2,568
Primary	33.0	32.7	36.7	28.6	5.7	10.1	7.6	7.3	2.0	0.1	2.0	1.4	5.0	4.4	61.2	21.6	1,123
Lower secondary	35.6	37.1	42.4	31.5	7.2	8.2	8.3	6.9	1.7	0.6	1.6	1.2	4.8	4.1	62.0	18.3	552
Upper secondary	35.0	39.2	43.3	32.1	8.1	11.3	8.1	3.8	2.6	0.3	1.7	0.8	4.9	4.1	61.9	18.8	645
Higher	34.7	44.8	48.4	34.4	11.0	9.3	6.3	4.0	2.6	0.5	0.8	1.7	6.2	8.3	56.6	14.8	571
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	28.8	29.3	32.7	25.3	5.1	8.8	6.2	8.0	2.9	0.4	2.7	1.0	5.2	3.1	65.0	28.2	1,633
Second	33.0	28.9	32.4	25.2	5.4	10.4	7.4	6.5	2.7	0.6	2.3	0.8	3.5	4.0	62.6	24.1	1,141
Middle	34.7	33.6	38.7	30.3	6.1	9.0	7.9	7.5	1.8	0.3	1.8	1.1	3.3	4.8	62.8	20.7	1,008
Fourth	33.6	37.1	42.3	30.9	8.3	9.3	8.1	4.8	2.4	0.0	1.7	1.1	5.5	5.1	61.5	18.4	910
Richest	33.3	47.7	51.0	38.8	8.1	10.2	8.9	5.2	3.2	0.3	1.5	1.4	6.6	6.4	55.4	14.2	766

[1] MICS indicator TC.14 - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding
[A] The category of "DK/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Age" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

Table TC.3.5: Source of ORS and zinc

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given ORS, and percentage given zinc, by the source of ORS and zinc, Punjab, 2017-18

| | Percentage of children for whom the source of ORS was: | | | | | Number of children who were given ORS as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks | Percentage of children for whom the source of zinc was: | | | | | Number of children who were given zinc as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks |
| | Health facilities or providers | | | | | | Health facilities or providers | | | | | |
	Public	Private	Community health provider[A]	Other source	A health facility or provider[B]		Public	Private	Community health provider[A]	Other source	A health facility or provider[B]	
Punjab	**23.3**	**69.0**	**6.1**	**8.1**	**91.6**	**1,659**	**26.0**	**67.5**	**4.8**	**7.2**	**92.9**	**1,758**
Area of Residence												
Rural	24.4	66.9	7.3	8.8	90.6	1,078	27.1	66.5	6.2	7.2	92.9	1,220
All Urban	20.9	73.7	3.6	6.6	93.8	581	24.2	69.4	2.3	7.0	92.9	538
Major Cities	17.2	77.9	3.5	5.6	95.0	276	21.7	71.5	1.9	7.2	92.5	231
Other Urban	23.6	70.6	3.6	7.3	92.9	306	26.4	67.4	2.7	6.8	93.2	307
Sex												
Male	22.9	70.7	5.9	7.5	92.5	930	25.3	67.3	4.9	7.9	92.1	967
Female	23.8	67.0	6.4	8.9	90.5	729	26.9	67.6	4.7	6.3	93.9	791
Age (in months)[C]												
0-11	20.4	70.9	4.4	9.0	90.4	382	21.8	72.9	2.8	5.5	94.6	448
12-23	22.2	71.8	6.6	7.0	93.1	514	25.6	67.8	5.8	7.2	92.8	478
24-35	23.1	71.2	5.4	5.2	93.9	331	28.0	66.6	4.7	6.1	93.9	336
36-47	28.8	62.7	6.3	9.2	90.6	256	25.7	66.7	4.0	9.1	91.4	275
48-59	25.1	63.6	9.5	11.9	88.7	175	33.4	57.3	7.9	10.0	89.5	220
Mother's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	(19.1)	(77.7)	(2.2)	(4.3)	(95.7)	34	31.4	55.8	3.3	12.8	87.2	50
Has no functional difficulty	23.5	68.6	6.3	8.4	91.4	1,600	26.1	67.5	4.9	7.1	92.9	1,685
No information	(19.8)	(80.2)	(4.1)	(0.0)	(100.0)	25	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Mother's education												
None/Preschool	21.4	68.2	4.8	10.7	89.1	680	26.0	67.1	5.0	7.3	92.8	767
Primary	25.7	67.8	5.8	7.2	92.8	338	28.8	67.4	4.4	4.4	95.5	370
Lower secondary	24.6	70.3	11.2	5.0	94.5	183	27.6	67.2	6.0	6.9	93.4	196
Upper secondary	27.2	66.2	6.6	7.2	92.5	222	27.4	65.9	5.3	7.4	92.2	226
Higher	20.5	76.2	6.4	4.1	95.4	235	19.7	70.2	3.4	10.5	89.7	198
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	23.0	68.4	3.8	8.9	90.6	433	28.3	66.1	3.9	6.2	94.1	471
Second	23.4	66.1	7.1	10.9	89.2	301	27.8	64.6	6.7	8.3	91.9	376
Middle	25.7	63.1	7.6	10.6	88.1	304	31.2	63.3	7.6	6.2	93.5	350
Fourth	26.0	70.1	9.5	4.9	95.3	298	26.2	67.2	5.2	6.9	93.2	306
Richest	17.1	81.3	3.2	3.1	97.5	324	16.4	76.2	1.3	8.4	91.4	255

[A] Community health providers includes both public (Lady health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Mobile clinic) health facilities
[B] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private
[C] The category of "DK/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Age" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

There is a global consensus and an ever-growing body of evidence that expanding access to clean household energy for cooking, heating, and lighting is key to achieving a range of global priorities such as improving health, gender equality, equitable economic development and environmental protection. Goal 7 of the Sustainable Development Goals seeks to ensure access to affordable, reliable sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030 and would be measured as the percentage of the population relying on clean fuels and technology. [72]

The MICS Punjab, 2017-18 included a module with questions to assess the main technologies and fuels used for cooking, heating, and lighting. Information was also collected about the use of technologies with chimneys or other venting mechanisms which can improve indoor air quality through moving a fraction of the pollutants outdoors.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for cooking are those mainly using electric stove, solar cooker, LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)/cooking gas stove, biogas stove, or a liquid fuel stove burning ethanol/alcohol only. Table TC.4.1 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking.

Table TC.4.2 further presents the percent distribution of household members using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking according to type of cooking fuel mainly used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking while Table TC.4.3 presents the percent distribution of household members in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for space heating are those mainly relying on central heating or using solar air heater, electricity, piped natural gas, LPG/cooking gas, biogas, or alcohol/ethanol. Table TC.4.4 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating. Table TC.4.5 presents the percent distribution of household members by the type of space heating mainly used in the household and presence of chimney.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for lighting are those mainly using electricity, solar lantern, rechargeable or battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern, or biogas lamp. Table TC.4.6 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting.

The questions asked about cooking, space heating and lighting help to monitor SDG indicator 7.1.2, "Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology" for cooking, space heating and lighting. Table TC.4.7 presents the percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting.

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[72] WHO. *Burning Opportunity: Clean Household Energy for Health, Sustainable Development, and Wellbeing of Women and Children*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2016.
http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/204717/9789241565233_eng.pdf;jsessionid=63CEC48ED96098D4256007A76FEB8907?sequence=1.

Table TC.4.1: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

Percent distribution of household members according to type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, Punjab, 2017-18

| | Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Clean fuels and technologies for cooking and using | | | | | | Other fuels for cooking and using | | | | | | | | | | |
	Electric stove	Solar cooker	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas stove	Piped natural gas stove	Biogas stove	Liquid fuel stove using alcohol / ethanol	Liquid fuel stove not using alcohol / ethanol	Manufactured solid fuel stove	Traditional solid fuel stove	Three stone stove / Open fire	Other cookstove	No food cooked in the household	Missing	Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (in households that reported cooking)[1]	Number of household members (living in households that reported cooking)
Punjab	**0.1**	**0.0**	**8.0**	**37.1**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**8.8**	**42.4**	**2.8**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**327,980**	**45.7**	**327,384**
Area of Residence																	
Rural	0.1	0.0	7.5	14.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	11.9	61.2	3.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	208,708	22.9	208,342
All Urban	0.2	0.0	8.9	76.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.4	9.6	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	119,272	85.6	119,042
Major Cities	0.2	0.0	6.7	85.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	4.2	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	64,987	93.3	64,809
Other Urban	0.1	0.1	11.5	64.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	6.0	16.2	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	54,285	76.3	54,233
Education of household head																	
None/Preschool	0.1	0.0	4.9	25.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	9.6	55.0	4.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	127,754	30.8	127,497
Primary	0.1	0.0	7.1	35.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	9.1	45.7	2.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	58,040	42.8	57,937
Lower secondary	0.1	0.0	9.5	39.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	9.5	38.6	2.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	43,763	49.6	43,689
Upper secondary	0.2	0.0	10.9	46.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	8.9	31.1	1.9	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	60,304	57.9	60,186
Higher	0.3	0.0	13.6	61.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	5.1	17.8	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	38,119	76.0	38,075
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	84.7	5.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	65,595	1.1	65,385
Second	0.1	0.0	2.6	7.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	14.3	69.8	4.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	65,599	10.9	65,417
Middle	0.1	0.0	8.9	27.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	14.6	45.0	3.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	65,591	36.6	65,462
Fourth	0.2	0.1	17.9	61.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	6.0	12.2	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	65,599	80.6	65,533
Richest	0.2	0.0	10.3	88.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	65,596	98.9	65,586

[1] **MICS indicator TC.15 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking**

Table TC.4.2: Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking

Percent distribution of household members living in households with primary reliance on clean and other fuels and technology for cooking and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking, Punjab, 2017-18

| | Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Solid fuels for cooking | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
	Clean fuels and technologies	Gasoline/ Diesel	Kerosene/ Paraffin	Coal/ Lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Crop residue / Grass/ Straw/ Shrubs	Animal dung/ waste	Processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips	Garbage/ Plastic	Sawdust	Other fuel for cooking	No food cooked in the household	Missing	Total	Solid fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members
Punjab	**45.6**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**22.1**	**19.3**	**12.0**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**54.1**	**327,980**
Area of Residence																	
Rural	22.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	30.3	28.5	17.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	76.8	208,708
All Urban	85.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	7.8	3.3	2.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	14.3	119,272
Major Cities	93.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.8	0.8	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	6.6	64,987
Other Urban	76.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	12.5	6.2	4.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	23.5	54,285
Education of household head																	
None/Preschool	30.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	24.7	27.0	16.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	68.9	127,754
Primary	42.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	23.5	20.7	12.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	56.9	58,040
Lower secondary	49.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	23.4	15.3	11.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	50.2	43,763
Upper secondary	57.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	21.0	11.7	8.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	41.9	60,304
Higher	75.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	11.9	7.7	3.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	23.9	38,119
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	28.6	50.1	19.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	98.4	65,595
Second	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	35.9	29.2	22.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	100.0	88.6	65,599
Middle	36.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	33.5	14.3	14.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	63.1	65,591
Fourth	80.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	12.0	2.6	4.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	19.3	65,599
Richest	98.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.1	65,596

Table TC.4.3: Polluting fuels and technologies for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and place of cooking

Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking and percent distribution of household members living in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members	Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and										Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and technology in poorly ventilated locations	Number of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technology for cooking
			Cookstove has		Place of cooking is:									
					In main house			Outdoors						
			Chimney	Fan	No separate room	In a separate room	In a separate building	Open air	On veranda or covered porch	Other place	Missing	Total		
Punjab	**54.2**	**327,980**	**4.0**	**0.5**	**16.7**	**20.1**	**1.9**	**43.9**	**17.0**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**29.0**	**327,980**
Area of Residence														
Rural	76.9	208,708	6.0	0.7	16.1	20.5	2.0	43.9	17.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	28.8	208,708
All Urban	14.4	119,272	0.6	0.1	22.6	16.3	1.3	44.2	15.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	31.1	119,272
Major Cities	6.7	64,987	0.1	0.0	29.0	10.5	1.7	47.3	10.8	0.7	0.0	100.0	29.9	64,987
Other Urban	23.7	54,285	1.2	0.2	20.4	18.2	1.1	43.2	16.5	0.5	0.1	100.0	31.4	54,285
Education of household head														
None/Preschool	69.0	127,754	3.3	0.4	18.4	16.4	1.7	46.6	16.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	28.7	127,754
Primary	57.1	58,040	4.0	0.3	16.8	20.2	1.8	43.9	17.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	30.2	58,040
Lower secondary	50.3	43,763	5.3	0.6	14.9	23.9	2.5	41.5	16.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	28.8	43,763
Upper secondary	42.0	60,304	5.4	0.7	13.8	26.8	2.2	39.3	17.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	28.1	60,304
Higher	23.9	38,119	2.8	0.3	12.9	28.4	2.9	36.5	18.9	0.5	0.0	100.0	31.0	38,119
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	98.5	65,595	2.1	0.3	19.3	10.8	1.2	52.3	16.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	26.6	65,595
Second	88.8	65,599	4.7	0.6	16.9	17.4	1.8	45.3	18.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	28.4	65,599
Middle	63.2	65,591	8.5	0.7	13.8	29.7	2.6	35.9	17.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	31.1	65,591
Fourth	19.4	65,599	4.5	0.7	13.4	45.8	3.9	22.7	13.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	36.4	65,599
Richest	1.1	65,596	0.4	0.1	4.3	69.4	2.4	10.9	13.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	43.4	65,596

Percent distribution of household members according to type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating, Punjab, 2017-18

| | Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (in households that reported the use of space heating)[1] | Number of household members (living in households that reported the use of space heating) |
| | Clean fuels for space heating[A]: | | | | | | Polluting fuels for space heating[A]: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
	Central heating	Solar air heater	Electricity	Piped natural gas	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking	Biogas	Gasoline/ Diesel	Kerosene/ Paraffin	Coal/ Lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Crop residue / Grass/ Shrubs	Animal dung/ waste	Processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips	Sawdust	Other	No response	No space heating in the household	Total	Number of household members		
Punjab	**0.0**	**0.0**	**1.0**	**10.5**	**0.7**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.6**	**1.7**	**2.0**	**2.2**	**0.7**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**80.4**	**100.0**	**327,980**	**62.6**	**64,315**
Area of Residence																						
Rural	0.0	0.0	0.9	3.9	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.2	2.7	3.3	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.4	100.0	208,708	35.6	32,530
All Urban	0.1	0.0	1.2	22.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	73.4	100.0	119,272	90.2	31,784
Major Cities	0.2	0.0	1.2	23.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.0	100.0	64,987	95.3	16,874
Other Urban	0.0	0.0	1.3	20.9	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	72.5	100.0	54,285	84.5	14,910
Education of household head																						
None/Preschool	0.0	0.0	0.5	5.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.7	2.1	3.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.3	100.0	127,754	41.4	18,739
Primary	0.1	0.0	0.6	7.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.6	2.1	2.4	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.3	100.0	58,040	54.1	9,681
Lower secondary	0.0	0.0	0.8	10.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.1	2.3	1.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.1	100.0	43,763	61.6	8,268
Upper secondary	0.1	0.0	1.6	14.6	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.6	2.1	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	76.7	100.0	60,304	73.1	14,065
Higher	0.1	0.0	3.1	26.5	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	64.4	100.0	38,119	87.8	13,562
Wealth index quintile																						
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.6	2.8	7.1	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.6	100.0	65,595	1.3	8,794
Second	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.1	2.8	2.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.3	100.0	65,599	11.5	6,987
Middle	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.6	2.9	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.1	100.0	65,591	32.2	7,833
Fourth	0.0	0.0	1.0	9.3	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.8	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	83.7	100.0	65,599	69.9	10,697
Richest	0.2	0.0	3.5	39.4	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	54.3	100.0	65,596	97.8	30,004

[1] MICS indicator TC.16 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating

[A] For those living in households that are not using central heating

Table TC.4.5: Type of space heater mainly used and presence of chimney

Percent distribution of household members by the type of space heating mainly used in the household and presence of chimney, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of household members mainly using:														
		Space heater				Cookstove for space heating				Three stone stove / Open fire for space heating					
		Manufactured		Traditional		Manufactured		Traditional							
	Central heating	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney		Other	No space heating in the household	DK/ Missing	Total	Number of household members
Punjab	**0.0**	**1.1**	**9.1**	**0.3**	**5.0**	**0.1**	**1.6**	**0.1**	**1.4**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**80.4**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**327,980**
Area of Residence															
Rural	0.0	0.5	4.1	0.4	6.5	0.2	1.0	0.2	1.9	0.4	0.4	84.4	0.1	100.0	208,708
All Urban	0.1	2.3	18.0	0.1	2.3	0.1	2.7	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	73.4	0.1	100.0	119,272
Major Cities	0.2	2.6	18.4	0.1	1.0	0.1	2.8	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	74.0	0.0	100.0	64,987
Other Urban	0.0	1.9	17.6	0.1	3.9	0.1	2.5	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.3	72.5	0.2	100.0	54,285
Education of household head															
None/Preschool	0.0	0.4	4.0	0.1	5.5	0.1	1.7	0.1	1.9	0.5	0.4	85.3	0.1	100.0	127,754
Primary	0.1	0.8	6.1	0.3	5.0	0.1	2.0	0.1	1.4	0.3	0.5	83.3	0.1	100.0	58,040
Lower secondary	0.0	0.7	8.9	0.3	5.2	0.2	1.4	0.2	1.4	0.2	0.4	81.1	0.0	100.0	43,763
Upper secondary	0.1	1.7	13.3	0.4	4.7	0.2	1.5	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.3	76.7	0.1	100.0	60,304
Higher	0.1	3.9	24.9	0.3	3.5	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	64.4	0.1	100.0	38,119
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	7.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	3.7	0.9	0.5	86.6	0.0	100.0	65,595
Second	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	6.4	0.1	0.9	0.1	1.4	0.4	0.4	89.3	0.0	100.0	65,599
Middle	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.4	6.0	0.1	1.8	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.4	88.1	0.1	100.0	65,591
Fourth	0.0	0.5	7.4	0.3	3.9	0.1	2.8	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.3	83.7	0.1	100.0	65,599
Richest	0.2	5.2	35.9	0.1	1.6	0.2	2.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	54.3	0.1	100.0	65,596

Table TC.4.6: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

Percent distribution of household members according to type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting, Punjab, 2017-18

| | Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Clean fuels for lighting: | | | | | Polluting fuels for lighting: | | | | | | | | | No lighting in the household | Missing | Total | Number of household members | Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting in households that reported the use of lighting[1] | Number of household members (in households that reported the use of lighting) |
	Electricity	Solar lantern	Rechargeable flashlight, torch or lantern	Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern	Biogas lamp	Gasoline lamp	Kerosene or paraffin lamp	Charcoal	Wood	Crop residue/ Grass/ Shrubs	Animal dung/ waste	Oil lamp	Candle	Other fuel for lighting						
Punjab	**94.7**	**1.4**	**1.7**	**0.8**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**327,980**	**98.7**	**327,388**
Area of Residence																				
Rural	92.6	2.0	2.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	208,708	98.2	208,247
All Urban	98.5	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	119,272	99.6	119,142
Major Cities	98.4	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	64,987	99.7	64,871
Other Urban	98.5	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	54,285	99.5	54,270
Education of household head																				
None/Preschool	91.0	2.1	2.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	127,754	97.7	127,368
Primary	95.4	1.2	1.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	58,040	98.9	57,972
Lower secondary	96.9	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	43,763	99.3	43,701
Upper secondary	97.9	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	60,304	99.6	60,258
Higher	98.5	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	38,119	99.7	38,088
Wealth index quintile																				
Poorest	76.5	6.4	7.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.6	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	65,595	94.4	65,213
Second	99.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	65,599	99.7	65,520
Middle	99.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	65,591	99.8	65,533
Fourth	99.3	0.1	0.4	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	100.0	65,599	99.8	65,535
Richest	99.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	65,596	99.8	65,587

[1] **MICS indicator TC.17 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting**

Table TC.4.7: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting

Percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting, Punjab, 2017-18

	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting[1,A]	Number of household members
Punjab	**44.9**	**327,980**
Area of Residence		
Rural	22.3	208,708
All Urban	84.5	119,272
Major Cities	92.6	64,987
Other Urban	74.7	54,285
Education of household head		
None/Preschool	30.4	127,754
Primary	42.0	58,040
Lower secondary	48.5	43,763
Upper secondary	57.0	60,304
Higher	74.7	38,119
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	1.4	65,595
Second	10.9	65,599
Middle	35.6	65,591
Fourth	78.8	65,599
Richest	97.9	65,596

[1] **MICS indicator TC.18 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting; SDG Indicator 7.1.2**

[A] In order to be able to calculate the indicator, household members living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator

Symptoms of ARI are collected during the MICS Punjab, 2017-18 to capture symptoms related to pneumonia, a leading cause of death in children under five.[69] Once diagnosed, pneumonia is treated effectively with antibiotics. Studies have shown a limitation in the survey approach of measuring pneumonia because many of the cases reported in surveys by the mothers or caretakers with symptoms of pneumonia are in fact, not true pneumonia.[73] While this limitation does not affect the level and patterns of care-seeking for symptoms of ARI, it limits the validity of the level of treatment of ARI with antibiotics, as reported through household surveys. The treatment indicator described in this report must therefore be taken with caution.

Table TC.5.1 presents the percentage of children with symptoms of ARI, which is also generally referred to as symptoms of pneumonia, in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom care was sought, by source of care and the percentage who received antibiotics. Information is also presented by sex, age, region, area, age, and socioeconomic factors and the point of treatment among children with symptoms of ARI who were treated with antibiotics.

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[73] Campbell, H. et al. "Measuring Coverage in MNCH: Challenges in Monitoring the Proportion of Young Children with Pneumonia Who Receive Antibiotic Treatment." *PLoS Med* 10, no.5 (2013). doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1001421

Table TC.5.1: Care-seeking for and antibiotic treatment of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, and percentage of children with symptoms who were given antibiotics, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom:						Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics[2]	Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom the source of antibiotics was:					Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics
	Advice or treatment was sought from:					No advice or treatment sought			Health facilities or providers					
	Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider[1,B]				Public	Private	Community health provider[A]	Other source	A health facility or provider[C]	
	Public	Private	Community health provider[A]											
Punjab	**16.3**	**63.6**	**1.2**	**8.6**	**74.7**	**13.5**	**42.6**	**3,331**	**15.8**	**77.8**	**1.1**	**9.3**	**91.6**	**1,419**
Area of Residence														
Rural	14.1	62.5	1.3	9.5	71.6	15.3	40.2	2,358	14.8	76.3	1.4	10.6	89.8	948
All Urban	21.6	66.3	0.9	6.7	82.4	9.1	48.4	973	18.0	80.8	0.5	6.5	95.0	471
Major Cities	24.0	66.1	1.3	5.4	85.4	8.8	54.0	424	18.8	85.8	0.4	3.6	99.2	229
Other Urban	19.7	66.4	0.5	7.6	80.2	9.3	44.1	548	17.2	76.0	0.5	9.3	91.1	242
Sex														
Male	16.2	65.3	1.1	8.1	76.4	12.8	43.5	1,814	14.8	79.4	1.4	8.9	91.9	788
Female	16.3	61.5	1.3	9.3	72.8	14.3	41.6	1,517	17.1	75.8	0.7	9.7	91.2	631
Age (in months)[D]														
0-11	14.7	65.0	1.6	8.0	75.0	14.4	42.0	858	15.0	80.5	1.3	7.3	93.3	361
12-23	14.6	66.8	0.6	8.4	76.0	12.2	43.4	751	14.1	77.8	1.0	11.6	90.5	326
24-35	17.4	62.0	1.4	8.8	74.6	12.9	39.8	614	14.5	76.8	2.0	11.8	89.2	244
36-47	18.7	60.9	1.3	8.3	74.5	14.1	48.4	575	17.7	76.5	0.3	7.9	92.0	278
48-59	17.1	61.4	1.1	10.3	73.0	13.7	39.6	531	19.0	76.0	0.9	8.1	92.4	210
Mother's functional difficulties														
Has functional difficulty	21.4	53.6	1.5	6.6	74.1	18.4	36.9	130	(22.6)	(73.4)	(2.3)	(6.3)	(93.7)	48
Has no functional difficulty	16.0	64.1	1.2	8.8	74.8	13.2	42.6	3,149	15.5	78.0	1.1	9.5	91.4	1,341
No information	20.9	58.4	0.0	5.4	73.4	15.4	58.2	52	(19.7)	(74.2)	(0.0)	(6.0)	(94.0)	30
Mother's education														
None/Preschool	13.6	60.9	0.9	10.9	69.4	16.2	39.0	1,652	15.7	75.4	1.1	11.7	89.2	644
Primary	19.3	63.7	1.4	7.6	77.3	11.1	41.2	697	16.0	77.2	1.1	8.1	92.2	287
Lower secondary	21.1	67.9	2.4	4.4	83.2	9.6	45.6	310	23.9	74.3	2.0	6.1	94.7	141
Upper secondary	21.2	63.7	1.8	6.5	79.9	11.8	48.1	354	16.9	80.3	1.5	6.8	94.8	171
Higher	13.4	72.7	0.3	5.6	83.2	10.1	55.4	317	8.2	87.9	0.0	7.2	93.6	176
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	12.9	57.7	0.6	11.7	65.4	19.0	34.6	1,108	15.0	71.9	0.5	14.1	86.2	384
Second	19.1	61.3	1.6	9.6	74.8	11.5	44.2	724	19.9	73.3	1.3	9.7	90.6	320
Middle	16.6	65.9	1.6	7.5	77.4	12.1	42.4	581	16.2	79.5	2.9	8.9	92.7	246
Fourth	18.2	69.3	1.6	5.1	81.8	11.0	44.0	486	14.9	83.7	0.4	3.9	97.4	214
Richest	17.6	72.8	1.0	4.6	87.1	7.2	59.2	432	12.4	85.7	0.6	6.4	94.8	256

[1] MICS indicator TC.19 - Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms; SDG indicator 3.8.1
[2] MICS indicator TC.20 - Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms
[A] Community health providers includes both public (Lady health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Mobile clinic) health facilities
[B] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Excludes private pharmacy
[C] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private
[D] The category of "DK/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Age" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Malaria is a major cause of death of children under age five worldwide.[69] Preventive measures and treatment with an effective antimalarial can dramatically reduce malaria mortality rates among children.[74]

In 2010 the World Health Organization issued a recommendation for universal use of diagnostic testing to confirm malaria infection and apply appropriate treatment based on the results. According to the guidelines, treatment solely on the basis of clinical suspicion should only be considered when a parasitological diagnosis is not accessible. This recommendation was based on studies that showed substantial reduction in the proportion of fever that are associated with malaria to a low level.[75] This recommendation implies that the indicator on proportion of children with fever that received antimalarial treatment is no longer an acceptable indicator of the level of treatment of malaria in the population of children under age five. However, for purposes of comparisons, as well assessment of patterns across socio-demographic characteristics, the indicator remains a standard MICS indicator.

Pregnant women living in places where malaria is highly prevalent are highly vulnerable to malaria. Once infected, pregnant women risk anemia, premature delivery and stillbirth. Their babies are increased risk of low birth weight, which carries an increased risk to die in infancy.[76] For this reason, steps are taken to protect pregnant women by distributing insecticide-treated mosquito nets and treatment during antenatal check-ups with drugs that prevent malaria infection (Intermittent preventive treatment or IPT). WHO recommends a schedule of at least four antenatal care visits during pregnancy? Starting as early as possible in the second trimester, IPTp-SP (Intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy with Sulphadoxine-Pyrimethamine) is recommended for all pregnant women at each scheduled antenatal care visit until the time of delivery, provided that the doses are given at least one month apart. SP should not be given during the first trimester of pregnancy; however, the last dose of IPTp-SP can be administered up to the time of delivery without safety concerns.[74]

In the MICS Punjab, 2017-18 women age 15-49 years were asked of the medicines they had received to prevent malaria in their last pregnancy during the 2 years preceding the survey. Women are considered to have received intermittent preventive therapy if they have received at least 3 doses of SP/Fansidar during the pregnancy, at least one of which was taken during antenatal care. Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria in pregnant women who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey is presented in Table TC.6.9.

Table TC.6.10 presents the percentage of children under age five with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought by source of advice or treatment. Table TC.6.11 provide further insight on treatment of children with fever.

Mothers were also asked to report all of the medicines given to a child to treat the fever, including both medicines given at home and medicines given or prescribed at a health facility. Artemisinin-based Combination therapy (ACT) is the recommended first line antimalarial recommended by the World Health Organization and use in Pakistan. In addition, Table TC. 6.12 presents the percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks who had a finger or heel stick for

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[74] WHO. *Guidelines for the treatment of malaria. Third Edition*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/162441/9789241549127_eng.pdf?sequence=1.

[75] D'Acremont, V. et al. "Reduction in the proportion of fevers associated with Plasmodium falciparum parasitaemia in Africa: a systematic review." *Malaria Journal* 9, no. 240 (2010). doi:10.1186/1475-2875-9-240.

[76] Shulman, C. and K. Dorman. "Importance and prevention of malaria in pregnancy." *Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg* 97, no.1 (2003): 30–55. doi:10.1016/s0035-9203(03)90012-5.

malaria testing, who were given Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) and any anti-malarial drugs, and percentage who were given ACT among those who were given anti-malarial drugs. Where Table TC.6.13 shows the percentage of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks who were given anti-malarial by the source of anti-malarial.

Table TC.6.9: Use of Intermittent Preventive Treatment for malaria (IPTp) by women during pregnancy

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who took intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp) for malaria during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of pregnant women:					Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Who took any medicine to prevent malaria	who took SP/Fansidar:				
		At least once	Two or more times	Three or more times[1]	Four or more times	
Punjab	**2.8**	**2.8**	**1.4**	**0.6**	**0.4**	**15,656**
Area of Residence						
Rural	2.5	2.5	1.5	0.6	0.3	10,399
All Urban	3.4	3.4	1.2	0.7	0.5	5,257
Major Cities	3.9	3.9	1.3	0.9	0.6	2,739
Other Urban	2.8	2.8	1.2	0.5	0.3	2,518
Women's Education						
None/Preschool	2.0	2.0	1.2	0.6	0.4	6,365
Primary	2.6	2.6	1.4	0.7	0.2	3,126
Lower secondary	2.3	2.3	0.8	0.2	0.1	1,663
Upper secondary	3.7	3.7	1.8	0.7	0.4	2,248
Higher	4.8	4.8	2.3	1.1	0.7	2,254
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	2.2	2.2	1.3	0.6	0.3	3,433
Second	2.0	2.0	1.3	0.6	0.4	3,110
Middle	2.2	2.2	1.5	0.4	0.2	3,182
Fourth	3.2	3.2	1.2	0.4	0.2	3,080
Richest	4.8	4.8	2.1	1.1	0.8	2,850

[1] **MICS indicator TC.25 - Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria during pregnancy**

Table TC.6.10: Care-seeking during fever

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of children with fever for whom:						
	Advice or treatment was sought from:						
	Health facilities or providers						
	Public	Private	Community health provider[A]	Other source	A health facility or provider[1,B]	No advice or treatment sought	Number of children with fever in last two weeks
Punjab	**14.7**	**62.3**	**1.0**	**8.6**	**81.0**	**16.1**	**10,885**
Area of Residence							
Rural	13.7	61.1	1.2	9.6	80.1	17.0	7,481
All Urban	16.8	64.9	0.6	6.5	83.0	14.1	3,404
Major Cities	16.8	67.4	0.5	5.5	84.3	12.6	1,654
Other Urban	16.8	62.6	0.7	7.4	81.7	15.6	1,750
Sex							
Male	14.5	64.4	1.1	8.4	82.5	14.6	5,660
Female	14.9	60.0	1.0	8.9	79.3	17.7	5,225
Age (in months)[C]							
0-11	12.5	63.5	1.2	7.6	79.4	17.8	2,249
12-23	13.6	63.1	0.7	9.2	81.2	15.9	2,511
24-35	15.9	62.5	1.1	8.0	82.9	14.9	2,158
36-47	16.0	60.2	1.2	8.4	79.6	17.3	2,071
48-59	15.8	61.9	1.1	10.1	81.9	14.3	1,892
Mother's functional difficulties							
Has functional difficulty	16.7	58.3	0.6	6.2	78.1	19.7	329
Has no functional difficulty	14.6	62.4	1.1	8.7	81.1	16.0	10,414
No information	14.2	61.4	0.0	11.0	80.3	14.8	142
Mother's education							
None/Preschool	13.6	58.7	0.9	10.9	78.6	18.2	4,799
Primary	16.2	62.5	1.1	8.5	83.1	14.4	2,305
Lower secondary	16.1	64.6	1.1	5.9	82.0	15.0	1,100
Upper secondary	16.4	64.8	1.3	6.4	82.3	14.4	1,458
Higher	12.7	70.8	0.9	4.8	83.9	13.7	1,223
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	14.4	55.4	1.1	11.8	76.8	19.9	2,801
Second	15.5	59.6	1.1	10.0	80.8	16.4	2,322
Middle	15.2	63.0	0.9	8.7	82.5	14.9	2,056
Fourth	15.3	67.2	1.2	5.5	82.9	14.0	2,045
Richest	12.6	70.9	0.8	5.0	84.0	13.4	1,661

[1] **MICS indicator TC.26 - Care-seeking for fever**

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

[B] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Also includes shops

[C] The category of "DK/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Age" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

Table TC.6.11: Treatment of children with fever

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks, by type of medicine given for the illness, Punjab, 2017-18

| | Children with a fever in the last two weeks who were given: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Anti-malarials | | | | | | | | | Other medications | | | | | | | | | |
	SP/ Fansidar	Chloroquine	Amodia-quine	Quinine pills	Quinine injection/IV	Artesunate rectal	Artesunate injection/IV	Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT)	Other anti-malarial	Amoxicillin	Cotrimoxazole	Other antibiotic pill or syrup	Other antibiotic injection	Paracetamol/ Panadol/ Acetaminophen	Aspirin	Ibuprofen	Other	DK/ Missing	Number of children with fever in last two weeks
Punjab	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**7.5**	**0.9**	**28.2**	**5.6**	**42.0**	**2.1**	**25.7**	**12.2**	**6.2**	**10,885**
Area of Residence																			
Rural	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	7.4	1.1	26.0	5.3	41.2	1.8	26.4	12.4	6.6	7,481
All Urban	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	7.7	0.4	33.0	6.1	43.7	2.7	24.1	11.6	5.2	3,404
Major Cities	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	7.8	0.3	41.0	6.9	46.6	3.6	22.2	8.1	3.4	1,654
Other Urban	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	7.6	0.6	25.5	5.3	40.9	1.9	26.0	14.9	7.0	1,750
Sex																			
Male	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	8.0	0.9	29.3	5.6	41.8	2.2	25.4	12.6	6.2	5,660
Female	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	7.0	0.9	27.0	5.5	42.1	2.0	25.9	11.7	6.1	5,225
Age (in months)[A]																			
0-11	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	6.1	0.7	26.6	5.8	47.2	2.0	19.5	13.7	5.0	2,249
12-23	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	7.6	1.0	27.9	6.3	41.6	2.0	25.2	12.6	5.6	2,511
24-35	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	8.1	0.9	28.8	5.3	41.2	2.4	27.1	12.0	7.0	2,158
36-47	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	7.8	1.0	29.0	5.5	39.7	1.6	28.5	10.9	7.0	2,071
48-59	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	8.1	0.9	28.9	4.9	39.6	2.4	28.9	11.2	6.6	1,892
Mother's functional difficulties																			
Has functional difficulty	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.3	6.3	0.8	19.6	5.2	37.7	3.2	29.3	21.0	5.4	329
Has no functional difficulty	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	7.5	0.9	28.4	5.6	42.2	2.1	25.7	11.9	6.1	10,414
No information	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	1.4	33.2	4.0	35.7	1.9	17.3	8.2	12.2	142
Mother's education																			
None/Preschool	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	7.1	1.3	25.1	5.5	37.4	1.4	25.1	11.6	8.2	4,799
Primary	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	7.4	0.8	27.3	5.0	42.7	2.1	26.3	12.6	5.5	2,305
Lower secondary	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	7.1	0.3	31.6	6.2	44.0	3.6	27.1	13.7	5.0	1,100
Upper secondary	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	8.5	0.6	30.0	5.4	48.4	2.9	25.7	11.8	4.5	1,458
Higher	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	8.6	0.4	36.9	6.5	48.7	2.6	25.6	12.4	2.3	1,223
Wealth index quintile																			
Poorest	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	6.6	1.4	21.3	5.4	33.2	1.0	26.2	12.0	9.4	2,801
Second	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	9.1	1.1	25.7	5.7	41.3	1.5	26.9	12.5	5.3	2,322
Middle	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	6.5	0.8	28.6	5.0	45.2	2.5	24.6	12.8	6.3	2,056
Fourth	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	7.8	0.5	31.3	5.1	47.3	2.8	24.2	13.4	4.8	2,045
Richest	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	7.8	0.2	39.1	7.0	47.2	3.4	26.2	9.6	3.4	1,661

[A] The category of "DK/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Age" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

Table TC.6.12: Diagnostics and anti-malarial treatment of children

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks who had a finger or heel stick for malaria testing, who were given Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) and any anti-malarial drugs, and percentage who were given ACT among those who were given anti-malarial drugs, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of children with fever who:					Number of children with fever in the last two weeks	Treatment with ACT among children with fever who received anti-malarial treatment[3]	Number of children with fever in the last two weeks who were given any antimalarial drugs
	Had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing[1]	Were given:						
		Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT)	ACT the same or next day	Any antimalarial drugs[2]	Any antimalarial drugs same or next day			
Punjab	**3.4**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.3**	**1.0**	**10,885**	**8.2**	**138**
Area of Residence								
Rural	3.3	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.9	7,481	10.6	85
All Urban	3.6	0.1	0.0	1.6	1.4	3,404	(4.3)	53
Major Cities	3.2	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.7	1,654	(*)	31
Other Urban	4.0	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.1	1,750	(*)	22
Sex								
Male	3.8	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.1	5,660	9.2	76
Female	3.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.9	5,225	6.9	62
Age (in months)[A]								
0-11	3.2	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.6	2,249	(*)	21
12-23	3.6	0.2	0.1	1.5	1.3	2,511	(12.7)	37
24-35	3.6	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.9	2,158	(13.2)	26
36-47	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	2,071	(*)	21
48-59	3.6	0.1	0.1	1.7	1.3	1,892	(5.0)	33
Mother's functional difficulties								
Has functional difficulty	1.9	0.7	0.7	2.0	1.6	329	(*)	6
Has no functional difficulty	3.5	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.0	10,414	6.9	131
No information	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	142	-	-
Mother's education								
None/Preschool	2.9	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.9	4,799	7.3	56
Primary	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6	2,305	(*)	15
Lower secondary	3.7	0.1	0.0	1.4	1.2	1,100	(*)	15
Upper secondary	4.9	0.3	0.3	1.9	1.6	1,458	(13.4)	28
Higher	4.7	0.2	0.2	1.9	1.5	1,223	(*)	24
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	2.9	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.9	2,801	(11.0)	33
Second	2.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.0	2,322	(2.3)	28
Middle	3.3	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.6	2,056	(*)	15
Fourth	3.3	0.1	0.1	1.9	1.4	2,045	(5.5)	39
Richest	5.2	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.3	1,661	(*)	23

[1] **MICS indicator TC.27 - Malaria diagnostics usage**
[2] **MICS indicator TC.28 - Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5**
[3] **MICS indicator TC.29 - Treatment with Artemisinin Combination Therapy (ACT) among children who received anti-malarial treatment**
[A] The category of "DK/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Age" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
"-" denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell

Table TC.6.13: Source of anti-malarial

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks who were given anti-malarial by the source of anti-malarial, Punjab, 2017-18

| | Percentage of children with fever who were given anti-malarial | Number of children with fever in the last two weeks | Percentage of children with fever for whom the source of anti-malarial was: | | | | | Number of children who were given anti-malarial as treatment for fever in the last two weeks |
| | | | Health facilities or providers | | | | A health facility or provider[B] | |
			Public	Private	Community health provider[A]	Other source		
Punjab	**1.3**	**10,885**	**16.9**	**73.0**	**2.5**	**9.8**	**97.7**	**138**
Area of Residence								
Rural	1.1	7,481	11.8	74.7	2.4	12.3	96.3	85
All Urban	1.6	3,404	(25.3)	(70.4)	(2.7)	(5.9)	(100.0)	53
Major Cities	1.9	1,654	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	31
Other Urban	1.3	1,750	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Sex								
Male	1.3	5,660	15.2	77.2	2.7	7.6	98.5	76
Female	1.2	5,225	19.0	67.9	2.3	12.6	96.8	62
Age (in months)[C]								
0-11	0.9	2,249	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
12-23	1.5	2,511	(24.9)	(69.0)	(0.0)	(3.1)	(97.0)	37
24-35	1.2	2,158	(19.3)	(63.8)	(5.6)	(16.9)	(96.5)	26
36-47	1.0	2,071	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
48-59	1.7	1,892	(25.4)	(68.2)	(4.4)	(6.5)	(96.6)	33
Mother's functional difficulties								
Has functional difficulty	2.0	329	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Has no functional difficulty	1.3	10,414	17.0	72.5	2.7	10.3	97.6	131
No information	0.0	142	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mother's education								
None/Preschool	1.2	4,799	12.6	67.0	0.0	18.4	94.4	56
Primary	0.7	2,305	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Lower secondary	1.4	1,100	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Upper secondary	1.9	1,458	(15.5)	(75.9)	(3.0)	(8.6)	(100.0)	28
Higher	1.9	1,223	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	1.2	2,801	(18.4)	(68.9)	(0.0)	(12.7)	(93.8)	33
Second	1.2	2,322	(8.4)	(69.2)	(0.0)	(18.4)	(96.0)	28
Middle	0.7	2,056	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Fourth	1.9	2,045	(23.1)	(76.9)	(8.9)	(2.0)	(100.0)	39
Richest	1.4	1,661	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23

[A] Community health providers includes both public Lady health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Mobile clinic) health facilities
[B] Includes all public and private health facilities, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Also includes shops
[C] The category of "DK/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Age" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
"-" denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell

Optimal infant and young child feeding practices can increase survival and promote healthy growth and development, particularly during the critical window from birth to 2 years of age.

Breastfeeding in the first few years of life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients and is economical and safe.[77] Despite these critical benefits, breastfeeding practices are suboptimal in many parts of the world. Many children do not start breastfeeding early enough, do not breastfeed exclusively for the recommended six months or stop breastfeeding too soon.[78] Mothers often face pressures to switch to infant formula, which can contribute to growth faltering and micronutrient malnutrition. Infant formula and other breastmilk substitutes can also be life-threatening in settings where hygienic conditions and safe drinking water are not readily available. In some cases, it can be unsafe even with proper and hygienic preparation in the home due to food adulteration or other contamination that can affect unaware consumers.[79] As children reach the age of 6 months, their consumption of appropriate, adequate and safe complementary foods and continued breastfeeding leads to better health and growth outcomes, with the potential to reduce stunting during the first two years of life.[80]

UNICEF and WHO recommend that infants be: (i) breastfed within one hour of birth; (ii) breastfed exclusively for the first six months of life; and (iii) breastfed for up to 2 years of age and beyond.[81] Starting at 6 months, breastfeeding should be combined with safe, age-appropriate feeding of solid, semi-solid and soft foods with specific guiding principles available about how the feeding should be done with topics ranging from food consistency to responsive feeding.[82,83] The breastfeeding recommendations and guiding principles for complementary feeding for which standard indicators[84,85] have been developed, and which are collected in this survey, are listed in the table below.

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[82] PAHO. *Guiding principles for complementary feeding of the breastfed child*. 2003.

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[84] WHO, UNICEF, USAID, AED, UCDAVIS, IFPRI. Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices, Part I definitions. 2008.

[85] UNICEF, FANTA, USAID, WHO. *Reconsidering, refining and extending the WHO IYCF Indicators.* Meeting Report, New York, 2017. https://data.unicef.org/resources/meeting-report-infant-young-child-feeding-indicators/

Recommendation/ guiding principle	Indicators /proximate measures[86]	Notes on interpretation[87]	Table
Breastfeed within one hour of birth	**Early Initiation of breastfeeding** Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	This is the only indicator in the series based on historical recall, that is, of what happened up to 2 years before the survey interview.	TC 7.1
Breastfeed exclusively for the first six months of life	**Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months** Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed[88]	Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e. all children age 0-5 months should be exclusively breastfed) in a 24-hour period. It does not represent the proportion of infants who are exclusively breastfed every day from birth until they are 6 months of age and should not be interpreted as such.	TC.7.3
Introduce solid, semi-solid and soft foods at the age of 6 months	**Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (age 6-8 months)** Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e. all children age 6-8 months should eat solids) in a 24-hour period. It does not represent the proportion of infants who began receiving solids when they turned 6 months nor the proportion of children age 6-8 months who received solids every day since they turned 6 months of age and should not be interpreted as such.	TC 7.6
Continue frequent, on-demand breastfeeding for two years and beyond	**Continued breastfeeding at 1 year and 2 years** Percentage of children age 12-15 months (1 year) and 20-23 months (2 years) who received breast milk during the previous day	Captures the desired practice for different populations of interest (children should be breastfed for up to 2 years) in a 24-hour period. However, the label of 1 and 2 years can be confusing given the actual age range in months for each indicator.	TC.7.3
Provide meals with appropriate frequency and energy density	**Minimum meal frequency (age 6–23 months)** Breastfed children: Depending on age, at least two or three meals/snacks provided during the previous day Non-breastfed children: At least four meals/snacks and/or milk feeds provided during the previous day	This indicator represents the minimum number of meals and not adequacy. In addition, standard questionnaires do not distinguish if milk feeds were provided as part of a solid meal or as a separate meal. Meals may therefore be double counted for some non-breastfed children. Rates should not be compared between breastfed and non-breastfed children.	TC.7.7
Provide foods with appropriate nutrient content	**Minimum dietary diversity (age 6–23 months)** At least five of eight food groups[89] consumed in the 24 hours preceding the survey	This indicator represents the minimum dietary diversity and not adequacy. In addition, consumption of any amount of food from each food group is sufficient to "count" as the standard indicator is only meant to capture yes/no responses. Rates should not be compared between breastfed and non-breastfed children.	TC.7.7

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[86] It should be noted that these indicators are, in general, proximate measures which do not capture the exact recommendations or guidelines, but serve as a basis for monitoring, providing useful information on the population of interest.

[87] For all indicators other than early initiation of breastfeeding, the definition is based on current status, that is, what happened during the day before the survey from the time when the child woke up to the time when he/she went to sleep until the morning of the day of the interview.

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

[89] The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least 5 out of the 8 following food groups: 1) Breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables

Recommendation/ guiding principle	Indicators /proximate measures[86]	Notes on interpretation[87]	Table
Provide an appropriate amount of food	No standard indicator exists		na
Provide food with appropriate consistency	No standard indicator exists		na
Use of vitamin-mineral supplements or fortified products	No standard indicator exists		na
Safe preparation and storage of foods	While it was not possible to develop indicators to fully capture guidance, one indicator does cover part of the principle: Not feeding with a bottle with a nipple		TC.7.8
Responsive feeding	No standard indicator exists		na
na: not applicable			

In addition to the indicators in the table above, three dimensions of complementary feeding are combined to form a composite indicator of "minimum acceptable diet". This indicator assesses energy needs and nutrient adequacy (apart from iron). To have a minimum acceptable diet, a child must have received in the previous day:

(i)   The appropriate number of meals/snacks/milk feeds;
(ii)   Food items from at least 5 out of 8 food groups for breastfed children; and 4 out of 7[90] food groups for non-breastfed children; and
(iii) At least two milk feeds for non-breastfed children.

Table TC.7.1 is based on mothers' reports of when their last-born child, born in the last two years, was first put to the breast. It indicates the proportion who were ever breastfed, as well as those who were first breastfed within one hour and one day of birth.

Table TC.7.2 presents information about liquids or other items newborns were given in the first 3 days of life, apart from breastmilk. The data are disaggregated by various background characteristics, including whether the child was ever breastfed or not.

The set of infant and young child feeding indicators reported in tables TC.7.3 through TC.7.6 are based on the mother's report of consumption of food and liquids during the day or night prior to being interviewed. Data are subject to a number of limitations, some related to the respondent's ability to provide a full report on the child's liquid and food intake due to recall errors, as well as lack of knowledge in cases where the child was fed by other individuals.

In Table TC.7.3, breastfeeding status is presented for *exclusively breastfed* infants age 0–5 months (i.e. those who receive only breastmilk) and *predominantly* breastfed infants age 0–5 months (i.e. those who receive breastmilk in addition to plain water and/or non-milk liquids). The table also shows continued breastfeeding of children age 12–15 months and age 20–23 months.

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[90] Note that the denominator becomes 7 food groups for non-breastfed children in the composite indicator as the milk products group is removed from diet diversity, as this is assessed separately.

Table TC.7.4 shows the median duration of any breastfeeding among children age 0–35 months and the median duration of exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0–23 months.

The age-appropriateness of breastfeeding practices for children under the age of 24 months is provided in Table TC.7.5. Different feeding criteria are used depending on the age of the child. For infants age 0–5 months, exclusive breastfeeding is considered age-appropriate feeding, while children age 6–23 months are considered appropriately fed if they are receiving breastmilk and solid, semi-solid or soft foods.

Table TC.7.6 further looks into the introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods for infants age 6–8 months, while Table TC.7.7 presents the percentage of children age 6–23 months who received the minimum number and diversity of meals/snacks during the previous day (referring to solid, semi-solid, or soft food, but also milk feeds for non-breastfed children), by breastfeeding status.

The continued practice of bottle-feeding is a concern because of the potential for contamination if the bottle and/or nipple are not properly cleaned or sterilized. Bottle-feeding can also hinder breastfeeding due to nipple confusion, especially at the youngest ages.[91] Table TC.7.8 presents the percentage of children aged 0–23 months who were bottle-fed with a nipple during the previous day.

[91] Zimmerman, E. and K. Thopmson. "Clarifying Nipple confusion." *J Perinatol* 35, no.11 (2015):895-9. doi: 10.1038/jp.2015.83.

Table TC.7.1: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who were ever breastfed, breastfed within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage who were ever breastfed[1]	Percentage of children who were first breastfed:		Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Within one hour of birth[2]	Within one day of birth	
Punjab	**92.1**	**9.5**	**39.4**	**15,656**
Area of Residence				
Rural	92.0	8.6	38.2	10,399
All Urban	92.1	11.4	41.9	5,257
Major Cities	91.9	13.4	44.1	2,739
Other Urban	92.2	9.1	39.5	2,518
Months since last birth				
0-11 months	92.2	9.6	38.1	8,121
12-23 months	91.9	9.5	40.8	7,535
Assistance at delivery				
Skilled attendant	92.2	9.4	39.3	15,356
Traditional birth attendant	86.3	15.2	49.0	252
Other/No attendant	90.2	15.2	46.6	48
Place of delivery				
Home	93.3	11.4	46.4	4,134
Health facility	91.7	8.9	36.9	11,469
Public	92.3	11.8	46.2	4,653
Private	91.3	6.9	30.6	6,816
Other/DK/Missing	(65.7)	(11.8)	(37.4)	53
Type of delivery				
Vaginal birth	92.8	11.8	47.8	11,117
C-Section	90.2	4.1	18.8	4,538
Mother's functional difficulties				
Has functional difficulty	85.8	10.5	38.3	283
Has no functional difficulty	92.2	9.5	39.4	15,303
Mother's education				
None/Preschool	92.0	9.7	40.1	6,365
Primary	92.7	8.3	39.1	3,126
Lower secondary	91.0	9.4	38.3	1,663
Upper secondary	91.1	10.1	38.3	2,248
Higher	92.9	10.2	39.9	2,254
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	93.4	8.8	40.5	3,433
Second	92.0	7.7	37.7	3,110
Middle	91.6	9.1	37.6	3,182
Fourth	91.1	10.9	41.0	3,080
Richest	92.1	11.5	40.3	2,850

[1] **MICS indicator TC.30 - Children ever breastfed**

[2] **MICS indicator TC.31 - Early initiation of breastfeeding**

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

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by type of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of children who consumed:										Type[A] of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life				Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Milk (other than breastmilk)	Plain water	Sugar or glucose water	Gripe water	Fruit juice	Infant formula	Tea/Infusions/ Traditional herbal preparations	Honey	Prescribed medicine/ ORS/Sugar-salt solutions	Other	Milk-based liquids only	Non-milk-based liquids/ items only	Both	Any	
Punjab	**34.5**	**1.4**	**1.0**	**1.8**	**0.1**	**19.6**	**4.1**	**37.3**	**1.7**	**1.6**	**21.1**	**31.5**	**21.6**	**74.2**	**15,656**
Area of Residence															
Rural	38.7	1.3	1.1	1.6	0.1	17.5	4.2	37.4	1.7	1.7	20.6	33.1	22.1	75.8	10,399
All Urban	26.2	1.7	0.9	2.4	0.1	23.7	4.0	37.2	1.5	1.5	22.0	28.3	20.7	71.0	5,257
Major Cities	20.2	2.3	0.8	2.7	0.0	28.0	3.2	34.9	1.4	1.8	20.1	26.9	20.5	67.4	2,739
Other Urban	32.7	1.0	1.0	2.1	0.3	19.1	4.8	39.8	1.7	1.2	24.0	29.9	20.9	74.8	2,518
Months since last birth															
0-11 months	34.3	1.3	1.0	1.7	0.1	19.7	4.0	36.7	1.6	1.8	20.6	31.5	21.6	73.7	8,121
12-23 months	34.6	1.6	1.0	2.0	0.1	19.5	4.2	38.0	1.8	1.5	21.5	31.5	21.7	74.7	7,535
Breastfeeding status[B]															
Ever breastfed	34.5	1.4	1.0	1.9	0.1	18.8	4.2	38.0	1.6	1.6	21.7	30.9	21.6	74.1	14,412
Never breastfed	34.9	2.2	1.3	1.3	0.1	29.3	2.7	30.0	2.1	2.6	14.1	39.1	22.8	76.1	1,222
Assistance at delivery															
Skilled attendant	34.4	1.4	1.0	1.9	0.1	19.9	3.9	37.5	1.7	1.7	21.0	31.5	21.9	74.4	15,356
Traditional birth attendant	38.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	2.0	13.6	28.1	1.0	1.1	25.9	30.6	9.8	66.3	252
Other/No attendant	39.6	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	19.2	0.0	0.0	19.3	33.0	6.5	58.8	48
Place of delivery															
Home	45.2	1.3	0.7	1.5	0.1	3.6	5.3	36.9	1.4	1.9	24.6	30.1	18.3	73.0	4,134
Health facility	30.7	1.5	1.1	2.0	0.1	25.4	3.7	37.6	1.8	1.5	19.8	32.0	22.9	74.8	11,469
Public	29.7	1.6	1.1	1.8	0.1	17.5	4.2	36.0	1.8	1.6	22.4	27.5	19.0	68.9	4,653
Private	31.3	1.4	1.1	2.2	0.1	30.8	3.3	38.6	1.8	1.5	18.1	35.0	25.6	78.7	6,816
Other/DK/Missing	(25.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.0)	(4.3)	(15.4)	(2.2)	(1.2)	(9.4)	(23.9)	(7.5)	(40.9)	53
Mother's functional difficulties															
Has functional difficulty	30.1	1.3	0.3	1.2	0.0	19.0	5.1	34.3	1.7	2.8	20.8	29.0	19.8	69.6	283
Has no functional difficulty	34.5	1.4	1.0	1.9	0.1	19.6	4.1	37.4	1.7	1.6	21.1	31.5	21.7	74.3	15,303
Mother's education															
None/Preschool	42.2	1.3	0.9	1.5	0.0	12.4	4.8	34.0	1.5	1.7	20.2	34.2	19.6	74.0	6,365
Primary	35.8	1.1	0.9	2.1	0.2	18.0	4.0	40.4	1.9	1.6	22.8	29.9	22.9	75.6	3,126
Lower secondary	28.9	2.0	1.3	2.4	0.1	23.1	3.8	39.8	2.2	1.5	22.8	28.5	22.7	74.0	1,663
Upper secondary	26.1	1.7	1.0	1.6	0.1	28.1	3.6	38.9	1.2	1.7	20.6	29.6	23.5	73.8	2,248
Higher	23.4	1.5	1.3	2.2	0.0	30.9	2.9	39.0	1.9	1.4	20.2	30.0	23.2	73.4	2,254
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	51.0	1.2	0.8	1.5	0.1	8.4	4.4	32.6	1.4	2.2	18.2	38.4	20.4	76.9	3,433
Second	42.1	1.3	1.1	1.5	0.0	14.9	4.2	37.3	1.5	1.3	20.5	34.0	22.0	76.5	3,110
Middle	31.7	1.0	0.9	1.7	0.1	21.5	4.2	39.7	2.4	1.3	21.8	29.4	22.7	74.0	3,182
Fourth	23.8	2.0	1.1	2.2	0.0	24.3	3.8	39.2	1.6	1.6	23.7	26.5	21.0	71.2	3,080
Richest	20.8	1.8	1.1	2.5	0.2	31.1	3.8	38.3	1.4	1.7	21.4	28.1	22.4	71.9	2,850

[A] Milk-based liquids include milk (other than breastmilk) and infant formula. Non-milk-based include plain water, sugar or glucose water, gripe water, fruit juice, tea/infusions/traditional herbal preparations, honey and "other". Note that prescribed medicine/ORS/sugar-salt solutions are not included in any category.
[B] The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Breastfeeding status" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TC.7.3: Breastfeeding status

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, Punjab, 2017-18

	Children age 0-3 months			Children age 0-5 months			Children age 12-15 months		Children age 20-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed	Percent predominantly breastfed	Number of children	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	**49.2**	**56.4**	**2,948**	**42.1**	**50.1**	**4,570**	**60.9**	**2,862**	**34.9**	**2,179**
Area of Residence										
Rural	50.9	59.5	2,012	43.6	53.0	3,072	63.3	1,823	36.3	1,471
All Urban	45.5	49.8	936	38.8	44.1	1,498	56.7	1,039	32.0	707
Major Cities	38.7	43.4	487	36.0	41.0	753	55.1	561	33.6	413
Other Urban	52.8	56.7	449	41.7	47.1	745	58.6	478	29.6	294
Sex										
Male	50.2	57.7	1,517	42.7	50.7	2,366	61.3	1,457	36.1	1,154
Female	48.1	55.2	1,431	41.4	49.4	2,203	60.5	1,405	33.6	1,025
Mother's functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	(52.1)	(63.0)	35	40.7	49.1	65	60.5	58	(36.2)	40
Has no functional difficulty	49.4	56.5	2,880	42.3	50.2	4,456	61.0	2,776	35.0	2,121
No information	(26.6)	(46.9)	32	24.8	43.5	49	(51.2)	28	(*)	18
Mother's education										
None/Preschool	53.0	62.3	1,243	45.8	56.5	1,897	67.2	1,118	39.6	915
Primary	48.7	55.5	600	41.4	48.8	936	58.4	568	35.9	425
Lower secondary	46.6	51.7	315	39.4	45.9	503	61.7	282	24.8	230
Upper secondary	48.3	52.4	397	41.4	45.7	613	56.3	427	33.7	295
Higher	41.3	47.2	392	34.6	39.9	621	52.7	467	28.6	313
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	51.7	63.1	682	45.0	57.9	1,031	69.7	596	42.6	506
Second	48.9	57.6	577	41.5	51.3	917	64.5	535	31.6	437
Middle	52.5	58.8	619	45.9	52.8	935	56.4	582	33.3	442
Fourth	51.1	55.3	547	42.8	47.5	872	59.7	580	33.8	388
Richest	40.5	45.0	522	33.7	38.5	815	54.2	570	31.7	405

[1] **MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months**
[2] **MICS indicator TC.33 - Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months**
[3] **MICS indicator TC.34 - Continued breastfeeding at 1 year**
[4] **MICS indicator TC.35 - Continued breastfeeding at 2 years**
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.7.4: Duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding among children age 0-35 months and median duration of exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0-23 months, Punjab, 2017-18

	Median duration (in months) of any breastfeeding[1]	Number of children age 0-35 months	Median duration (in months) of:		Number of children age 0-23 months
			Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	
Punjab	**17.4**	**23,822**	**1.5**	**2.5**	**15,960**
Area of Residence					
Rural	17.6	15,678	1.7	3.0	10,573
All Urban	17.1	8,144	0.7	1.1	5,387
Major Cities	16.2	4,267	0.6	0.7	2,845
Other Urban	17.6	3,876	1.6	2.1	2,542
Sex					
Male	17.8	12,292	1.5	2.6	8,230
Female	17.1	11,530	1.5	2.4	7,730
Mother's functional difficulties					
Has functional difficulty	16.9	441	1.3	2.4	266
Has no functional difficulty	17.5	23,160	1.5	2.5	15,543
Mother's education					
None/Preschool	18.9	9,726	1.9	3.7	6,469
Primary	17.6	4,678	1.5	2.3	3,172
Lower secondary	16.6	2,520	0.7	1.0	1,706
Upper secondary	15.5	3,445	1.4	1.8	2,281
Higher	14.9	3,454	0.9	1.2	2,332
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	19.1	5,157	1.9	3.8	3,491
Second	17.9	4,727	1.4	2.8	3,158
Middle	16.9	4,829	1.9	2.9	3,246
Fourth	16.6	4,702	1.7	2.1	3,131
Richest	15.5	4,407	0.7	0.7	2,934

[1] **MICS indicator TC.36 - Duration of breastfeeding**

Table TC.7.5: Age-appropriate breastfeeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, Punjab, 2017-18

	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	**42.1**	**4,570**	**48.0**	**11,390**	**46.3**	**15,960**
Area of Residence						
Rural	43.6	3,072	48.6	7,501	47.2	10,573
All Urban	38.8	1,498	46.8	3,889	44.6	5,387
Major Cities	36.0	753	46.0	2,092	43.4	2,845
Other Urban	41.7	745	47.7	1,797	45.9	2,542
Sex						
Male	42.7	2,366	48.3	5,864	46.7	8,230
Female	41.4	2,203	47.7	5,527	45.9	7,730
Mother's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	40.7	65	47.7	201	46.0	266
Has no functional difficulty	42.3	4,456	48.1	11,087	46.4	15,543
No information	(24.8)	49	35.8	102	32.3	151
Mother's education						
None/Preschool	45.8	1,897	49.4	4,572	48.3	6,469
Primary	41.4	936	47.1	2,236	45.4	3,172
Lower secondary	39.4	503	44.4	1,203	42.9	1,706
Upper secondary	41.4	613	48.9	1,668	46.9	2,281
Higher	34.6	621	47.0	1,712	43.7	2,332
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	45.0	1,031	51.0	2,460	49.2	3,491
Second	41.5	917	48.6	2,241	46.6	3,158
Middle	45.9	935	45.0	2,311	45.3	3,246
Fourth	42.8	872	47.9	2,259	46.5	3,131
Richest	33.7	815	47.2	2,119	43.5	2,934

[1] **MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months**

[2] **MICS indicator TC.37 - Age-appropriate breastfeeding**

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

Table TC.7.6: Introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods

Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods during the previous day, Punjab, 2017-18

	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	**62.3**	**1,574**	**59.6**	**356**	**61.8**	**1,930**
Area of Residence						
Rural	60.3	1,082	55.2	224	59.4	1,305
All Urban	66.8	492	67.1	133	66.9	625
Major Cities	67.9	234	73.5	81	69.3	315
Other Urban	65.9	258	(57.2)	52	64.5	310
Sex						
Male	61.3	803	60.1	182	61.1	984
Female	63.4	771	59.2	175	62.6	946
Mother's functional difficulties[A]						
Has functional difficulty	(*)	17	(*)	5	(*)	22
Has no functional difficulty	62.1	1,545	59.8	345	61.7	1,889
Mother's education						
None/Preschool	50.8	644	45.8	132	49.9	777
Primary	62.3	301	57.0	71	61.3	372
Lower secondary	63.2	156	(76.3)	33	65.5	190
Upper secondary	81.0	231	71.6	59	79.1	290
Higher	74.8	241	72.2	60	74.2	302
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	52.4	363	43.7	60	51.2	423
Second	58.0	316	54.7	69	57.5	385
Middle	61.7	334	55.5	84	60.4	417
Fourth	68.6	311	74.0	68	69.5	379
Richest	75.3	250	68.3	76	73.7	326

[1] **MICS indicator TC.38 - Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods**
[A] The category of "No information" in the background characteristic of "Mother's functional difficulties" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.7.7: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Punjab, 2017-18

| | Currently breastfeeding | | | | Currently not breastfeeding | | | | | All | | | |
| | Percent of children who received: | | | Number of children age 6-23 months | Percent of children who received: | | | | Number of children age 6-23 months | Percent of children who received: | | | Number of children age 6-23 months |
	Minimum dietary diversity[A]	Minimum meal frequency[B]	Minimum acceptable diet[1,C]		Minimum dietary diversity[A]	Minimum meal frequency[B]	Minimum acceptable diet[2,C]	At least 2 milk feeds[3]		Minimum dietary diversity[4,A]	Minimum meal frequency[5,B]	Minimum acceptable diet[C]	
Punjab	**16.1**	**52.0**	**14.0**	**6,660**	**10.6**	**84.9**	**9.3**	**80.7**	**4,730**	**13.8**	**65.7**	**12.1**	**11,390**
Area of Residence													
Rural	14.6	51.1	12.9	4,497	9.6	84.2	8.6	80.3	3,004	12.6	64.4	11.2	7,501
All Urban	19.0	53.8	16.3	2,163	12.4	86.2	10.6	81.4	1,726	16.1	68.2	13.8	3,889
Major Cities	21.2	55.5	17.9	1,134	12.0	85.8	10.7	82.1	958	17.0	69.3	14.6	2,092
Other Urban	16.6	51.9	14.6	1,029	12.8	86.7	10.5	80.6	768	15.0	66.8	12.9	1,797
Sex													
Male	15.7	52.4	13.6	3,448	10.0	85.2	8.9	80.4	2,416	13.4	65.9	11.7	5,864
Female	16.4	51.5	14.4	3,213	11.3	84.6	9.7	81.0	2,314	14.3	65.4	12.5	5,527
Age (in months)													
6-8	5.2	47.8	4.8	1,574	1.2	83.1	1.0	82.0	356	4.5	54.3	4.1	1,930
9-11	10.7	42.0	9.2	1,177	8.4	84.4	7.2	87.6	416	10.1	53.1	8.7	1,593
12-17	19.5	54.4	16.7	2,530	9.8	87.0	8.7	82.7	1,817	15.5	68.1	13.4	4,347
18-23	26.7	60.7	23.5	1,379	13.3	83.6	11.6	77.5	2,141	18.6	74.6	16.3	3,520
Mother's functional difficulties													
Has functional difficulty	21.0	50.0	18.0	113	12.3	87.1	11.2	83.9	88	17.1	66.3	15.0	201
Has no functional difficulty	16.0	52.1	14.0	6,502	10.7	85.0	9.4	80.8	4,585	13.8	65.7	12.1	11,087
No information	(10.8)	(44.1)	(8.0)	45	2.5	78.4	2.5	72.8	57	6.2	63.1	4.9	102
Mother's education													
None/Preschool	11.0	49.3	9.7	2,874	5.2	81.3	4.4	75.3	1,697	8.8	61.2	7.8	4,572
Primary	15.8	51.0	14.3	1,298	8.8	84.8	6.9	81.3	938	12.9	65.2	11.2	2,236
Lower secondary	16.3	48.3	14.4	654	14.6	90.3	13.5	86.9	549	15.5	67.4	14.0	1,203
Upper secondary	21.2	56.3	18.3	921	15.1	87.7	13.6	84.3	747	18.5	70.4	16.2	1,668
Higher	27.0	60.1	22.3	914	17.6	86.5	15.8	84.1	798	22.6	72.4	19.3	1,712
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	8.7	49.6	7.9	1,587	4.3	80.2	3.4	74.2	873	7.2	60.4	6.3	2,460
Second	13.4	49.8	12.3	1,347	6.1	85.1	5.4	80.7	894	10.5	63.8	9.5	2,241
Middle	15.6	50.4	14.0	1,299	12.3	85.8	10.9	82.4	1,012	14.1	65.9	12.6	2,311
Fourth	19.2	53.1	16.2	1,290	13.3	86.8	11.3	81.4	970	16.7	67.6	14.1	2,259
Richest	26.4	58.4	22.0	1,138	16.1	86.2	14.6	84.2	981	21.6	71.3	18.6	2,119

[1] **MICS indicator TC.39a - Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed children)**
[2] **MICS indicator TC.39b - Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed children)**
[3] **MICS indicator TC.40 - Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children**
[4] **MICS indicator TC.41 - Minimum dietary diversity**
[5] **MICS indicator TC.42 - Minimum meal frequency**

[A] Minimum dietary diversity is defined as receiving foods from at least 5 of 8 food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables.

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

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

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

Table TC.7.8: Bottle feeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple[1]	Number of children age 0-23 months
Punjab	**56.6**	**15,963**
Area of Residence		
Rural	54.4	10,576
All Urban	61.1	5,387
Major Cities	64.3	2,845
Other Urban	57.4	2,542
Sex		
Male	57.3	8,231
Female	56.0	7,732
Age (in months)		
0-5	44.1	4,573
6-11	57.3	3,523
12-23	63.7	7,867
Mother's functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	55.3	266
Has no functional difficulty	56.7	15,546
No information	58.2	151
Mother's education		
None/Preschool	49.1	6,471
Primary	58.3	3,172
Lower secondary	59.6	1,707
Upper secondary	63.0	2,281
Higher	66.9	2,332
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	45.7	3,493
Second	54.1	3,158
Middle	58.2	3,247
Fourth	60.8	3,131
Richest	66.2	2,934

[1] MICS indicator TC.43 - Bottle feeding

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

Undernutrition is associated with nearly half of all child deaths worldwide.[92] Children suffering from undernutrition are more likely to die from common childhood ailments, and those who survive often suffer recurring sicknesses and faltering growth. Three-quarters of children who die from causes related to undernutrition only had mild or moderate forms of undernutrition, meaning they showed little outward sign of their vulnerability.[93] The Sustainable Development Goal target 2.2 is to reduce the prevalence of stunting among children under five by 40 per cent between 2012 and 2025 as well as to reduce wasting to <5 per cent and have no increase in overweight over the same period. A reduction in the prevalence of malnutrition will also contribute to the achievement of several other global goals, including the goal to end preventable newborn and child deaths.

In a well-nourished population, there is a reference distribution of height and weight for how children under 5 should grow. The reference population used in this report is based on the WHO growth standards.[94] Undernutrition in a population can be gauged by comparing children to this reference population. Each of the three nutritional status indicators – weight-for-age, height-for-age, and weight-for-height – can be expressed in standard deviation units (z-scores) from the median of the reference population.

Weight-for-age is a measure of both acute and chronic malnutrition. Children whose weight-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median 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, or chronic malnutrition, is the result of failure to receive adequate nutrition in early life over an extended period and/or recurrent or chronic illness.

Weight-for-height can be used to assess wasting and overweight status. Children whose *weight-for-height* is more than two standard deviations below the median 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 poor nutrient intake or disease. The prevalence of wasting may shift seasonally in response to changes in the availability of food and/or disease prevalence.

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[92] Black, R. et al. "Maternal and Child Undernutrition and Overweight in Low-income and Middle-income Countries." *The Lancet* 382, no. 9890 (2013): 427–451. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(13)60937-x

[93] Black, R., et al. "Maternal and Child Undernutrition: global and regional exposures and health consequences." *The Lancet 371*, no. 9608 (2008): 243–60. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(07)61690-0

[94] WHO. *Child Growth Standards.* Technical Report, Geneva: WHO Press, 2006. http://www.who.int/childgrowth/standards/Technical_report.pdf?ua=1

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

In MICS, weights and heights of all children under 5 years of age were measured using the anthropometric equipment recommended by UNICEF.[95] Findings in this section are based on the results of these measurements in conjunction with the age in months data based on birth dates collected during the survey interview.

Table TC.8.1 shows percentages of children classified into each of the above described categories, based on the anthropometric measurements that were taken during fieldwork. Additionally, the table includes mean z-scores for all three anthropometric indicators.

Children whose full birth date (month and year) were not obtained and children whose measurements were not taken due to absence from the home during interviews or other reasons, or whose measurements are outside a plausible range are excluded from Table TC.8.1. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured, or their age is not available, whichever applicable. For example, if a child has been weighed but his/her height has not been measured, the child is included in underweight calculations, but not in the calculations for stunting and wasting. Percentages of children by age and reasons for exclusion are shown in the data quality tables DQ.3.4, DQ.3.5, and DQ.3.6 in Appendix D. The tables show that due to incomplete dates of birth, implausible measurements, and/or missing weight and/or height, 0.4 percent of children have been excluded from calculations of the weight-for-age, 0.2 percent from the height-for-age, and 1.0 percent for the weight-for-height.

Percentage of interviews completed for eligible children is shown in Table DQ.1.3. The completeness of reporting of both year and month is 100 percent for interviews conducted for children under 5 (Table DQ.2.4). There was no heaping in the weight measurements, however, a slight heaping was observed in the height measurements where interviewers preferred the digits two, three and four (DQ.3.7).

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[95] See MICS Supply Procurement Instructions: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design.

Table TC.8.1: 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, Punjab, 2017-18

	Weight for age			Number of children with weight and age[A]	Height for age			Number of children with height and age[A]	Weight for height					Number of children with weight and height[A]
	Underweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Wasted		Overweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)	
	Percent below				Percent below				Percent below		Percent above			
	- 2 SD[1]	- 3 SD[2]			- 2 SD[3]	- 3 SD[4]			- 2 SD[5]	- 3 SD[6]	+ 2 SD[7]	+ 3 SD[8]		
Punjab	**21.2**	**6.4**	**-1.1**	**38,305**	**31.5**	**11.5**	**-1.3**	**38,016**	**7.5**	**1.9**	**2.0**	**0.7**	**-0.4**	**37,744**
Area of Residence														
Rural	22.6	7.2	-1.2	25,287	34.3	13.3	-1.5	25,065	7.6	2.1	1.9	0.6	-0.4	24,891
All Urban	18.3	5.0	-1.0	13,018	26.0	8.1	-1.1	12,950	7.1	1.7	2.1	0.7	-0.4	12,853
Major Cities	17.6	4.6	-0.9	6,787	24.5	7.7	-1.1	6,737	6.5	1.5	2.2	0.7	-0.4	6,709
Other Urban	19.1	5.5	-1.0	6,231	27.6	8.5	-1.2	6,213	7.8	1.9	1.9	0.8	-0.4	6,144
Sex														
Male	21.9	6.5	-1.1	19,664	32.1	11.9	-1.4	19,513	8.3	2.0	2.1	0.7	-0.4	19,383
Female	20.4	6.4	-1.1	18,641	30.9	11.0	-1.3	18,502	6.5	1.8	1.8	0.7	-0.4	18,361
Mother's functional difficulties														
Has functional difficulty	21.3	6.6	-1.2	821	32.5	12.6	-1.4	820	7.8	1.9	2.0	0.5	-0.5	808
Has no functional difficulty	21.1	6.4	-1.1	37,028	31.4	11.4	-1.3	36,742	7.4	1.9	2.0	0.7	-0.4	36,491
No information	29.9	12.8	-1.4	455	38.0	14.8	-1.5	453	9.5	2.6	0.7	0.5	-0.6	445
Age (in months)														
0-5	26.0	11.1	-1.2	4,377	23.8	9.6	-1.0	4,262	13.9	4.3	3.7	1.4	-0.5	4,198
6-11	19.8	7.7	-1.0	3,434	21.3	8.1	-0.9	3,366	11.2	3.4	2.2	1.1	-0.5	3,402
12-17	19.4	5.6	-1.0	4,237	28.7	10.6	-1.2	4,184	9.2	2.2	2.0	0.5	-0.5	4,191
18-23	21.4	6.6	-1.1	3,418	36.2	14.3	-1.5	3,381	7.1	1.8	1.7	0.6	-0.4	3,370
24-35	20.8	6.3	-1.1	7,591	35.2	12.3	-1.5	7,564	6.1	1.8	1.9	0.5	-0.3	7,486
36-47	20.5	5.4	-1.1	7,923	35.5	12.7	-1.5	7,926	4.8	1.0	1.6	0.4	-0.3	7,857
48-59	20.9	4.7	-1.2	7,325	31.9	11.2	-1.4	7,333	5.4	1.0	1.5	0.6	-0.5	7,241
Mother's age at birth														
Less than 20	25.5	7.7	-1.3	3,838	37.3	14.4	-1.6	3,815	7.4	1.6	1.7	0.7	-0.4	3,785
20-34	20.3	6.1	-1.1	29,378	30.5	11.0	-1.3	29,166	7.3	1.9	2.0	0.6	-0.4	28,964
35-49	22.7	7.6	-1.2	4,931	32.6	12.5	-1.3	4,875	8.4	2.3	2.3	0.8	-0.5	4,837
No information on biological mother	23.2	8.6	-1.2	159	36.0	12.0	-1.4	160	9.3	3.2	0.6	0.6	-0.5	157
Mother's education														
None/Preschool	28.1	9.2	-1.4	16,294	42.0	17.3	-1.7	16,164	8.4	2.3	1.6	0.5	-0.5	16,053
Primary	20.5	5.5	-1.1	7,539	31.1	10.1	-1.4	7,491	7.5	1.8	1.6	0.5	-0.4	7,441
Lower secondary	17.7	5.0	-1.0	3,994	26.6	8.4	-1.2	3,972	7.2	2.1	2.2	0.9	-0.4	3,936
Upper secondary	14.3	4.1	-0.8	5,256	20.0	5.3	-0.9	5,210	6.6	1.7	2.6	1.1	-0.4	5,178
Higher	10.2	2.8	-0.5	5,223	14.3	4.3	-0.6	5,178	5.5	1.4	3.0	0.9	-0.2	5,135
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	32.6	11.1	-1.5	8,663	48.5	21.7	-1.9	8,596	8.9	2.3	1.5	0.4	-0.5	8,544
Second	24.5	7.4	-1.3	7,679	36.7	13.4	-1.6	7,602	7.9	2.0	1.6	0.6	-0.5	7,548
Middle	18.1	5.2	-1.0	7,585	27.4	8.6	-1.2	7,534	7.4	2.0	1.7	0.5	-0.4	7,487
Fourth	16.3	4.2	-0.9	7,524	24.0	7.0	-1.1	7,483	6.7	1.6	2.0	0.7	-0.4	7,423
Richest	11.8	3.4	-0.6	6,855	17.0	4.8	-0.7	6,801	6.1	1.8	3.3	1.2	-0.2	6,741

[1] MICS indicator TC.44a - Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)
[2] MICS indicator TC.44b - Underweight prevalence (severe)
[3] MICS indicator TC.45a - Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.1
[4] MICS indicator TC.45b - Stunting prevalence (severe)
[5] MICS indicator TC.46a - Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2
[6] MICS indicator TC.46b - Wasting prevalence (severe)
[7] MICS indicator TC.47a - Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2
[8] MICS indicator TC.47b - Overweight prevalence (severe)

[A] Denominators for weight for age, height for age, and weight for height may be different. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured or are implausible (flagged), or their age is not available, whichever applicable. See Appendix D: Data quality, Tables DQ.3.4-6.

Table TC.8.2: Children's vitamin A supplementation

Percent distribution of children age 6-59 months by receipt of a high dose vitamin A supplement in the last 6 months, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of children who received Vitamin A during the last 6 months[1]	Number of children age 6-59 months
Punjab	**64.1**	**33,078**
Area of residence		
Rural	68.0	21,746
All Urban	56.6	11,332
Major Cities	52.4	5,935
Other Urban	61.3	5,397
Sex		
Male	64.3	16,967
Female	63.9	16,111
Age		
6-11 months	56.7	3,327
12-23 months	64.6	7,520
24-35 months	67.6	7,481
36-47 months	64.6	7,898
48-59 months	62.7	6,853
Mother's education		
None/pre-school	65.0	14,105
Primary	65.5	6,461
Lower secondary	62.2	3,398
Upper secondary	61.9	4,610
Higher	63.1	4,503
Wealth index quintile		
Lowest	67.1	7,511
Second	69.5	6,592
Middle	66.9	6,507
Fourth	58.5	6,513
Highest	57.5	5,956

[1] Non-MICS indicator TC.S1 - Vitamin A supplementation

TC.9 SALT IODISATION

Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) are the world's leading cause of preventable brain damage and impaired psychomotor development in young children.[96] In its most extreme form, iodine deficiency causes cretinism. It also increases the risks of stillbirth and miscarriage in pregnant women. Iodine deficiency is most commonly and visibly associated with goitre. IDD takes its greatest toll in impaired mental growth and development, contributing to poor learning outcomes, reduced intellectual ability, and impaired work performance.[97] The indicator reported in MICS is the percentage of households consuming iodized salt as assessed using rapid test kits.

In MICS Punjab, 2017-18 salt used for cooking in the household was tested for presence of iodine using rapid test kits for potassium iodide or potassium iodate or both. Table TC.9.1 presents the percent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt.

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[96] ICCIDD, UNICEF, WHO. *Assessment of iodine deficiency disorders and monitoring their elimination: a guide for programme managers*. Geneva: WHO Press (2007). http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/43781/9789241595827_eng.pdf?sequence=1

[97] Zimmermann M.B. "The role of iodine in human growth and development." *Seminars in Cell & Developmental Biology* 22, (2011): 645-652. doi: 10.1016/j.semcdb.2011.07.009

Table TC.9.1: Iodized salt consumption

Percent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt, Punjab, 2017-18

| | Percentage of households in which salt was tested | Number of households | Percent of households with: | | | | | Percentage of households with iodized salt[1] | Number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt |
| | | | No salt | Salt test result | | | Total | | |
				Not iodized 0 ppm	>0 and <15 ppm	15+ ppm			
Punjab	**98.2**	**51,660**	**1.1**	**5.4**	**32.1**	**61.4**	**100.0**	**93.5**	**51,318**
Area of Residence									
Rural	98.1	32,234	1.1	5.2	34.3	59.4	100.0	93.7	31,966
All Urban	98.5	19,426	1.1	5.6	28.5	64.8	100.0	93.3	19,353
Major Cities	98.4	10,807	1.2	6.1	26.8	65.9	100.0	92.6	10,766
Other Urban	98.6	8,619	1.0	5.0	30.6	63.5	100.0	94.0	8,587
Education of household head									
None/Preschool	98.0	19,775	1.3	5.8	35.8	57.1	100.0	92.9	19,628
Primary	98.3	9,044	1.1	5.8	33.1	60.0	100.0	93.1	8,990
Lower secondary	98.4	6,826	1.1	5.3	31.2	62.4	100.0	93.6	6,791
Upper secondary	98.6	9,523	0.8	5.1	29.7	64.5	100.0	94.1	9,467
Higher	98.2	6,492	1.0	4.0	23.8	71.2	100.0	95.0	6,443
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	97.7	10,860	1.9	5.7	38.1	54.3	100.0	92.4	10,812
Second	98.0	10,226	1.3	5.6	35.0	58.2	100.0	93.2	10,144
Middle	98.1	9,913	1.1	5.4	33.9	59.7	100.0	93.6	9,827
Fourth	98.5	10,154	0.9	6.1	30.2	62.8	100.0	93.1	10,093
Richest	98.9	10,507	0.5	4.0	23.2	72.3	100.0	95.5	10,443

[1] **MICS indicator TC.48 - Iodized salt consumption**

It is well recognized that a period of rapid brain development occurs in the first years of life, and the quality of children's home environment and their interactions with caregivers is a major determinant of their development during this period. [98] Children's early experiences with responsive caregiving serves an important neurological function and these interactions can boost cognitive, physical, social and emotional development.[99] In this context, engagement of adults in activities with children, presence of books and playthings in the home for the child, and the conditions of care are important indicators.

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

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

Some research has found that leaving children without adequate supervision is a risk factor for unintentional injuries.[100] In MICS, two questions were asked to find out whether children age 0-59 months were left alone during the week preceding the interview, and whether children were left in the care of other children under 10 years of age.

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[98] Black, M. et al. "Early Childhood Development Coming of Age: Science through the Life Course." *The Lancet* 389, no. 10064 (2016): 77-90. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(16)31389-7; Shonkoff J. et al. "The Lifelong Effects of Early Childhood Adversity and Toxic Stress." *Pediatrics* 129, no. 1 (2011): 232-46. doi:10.1542/peds.2011-2663.

[99] Britto, P. et al. "Nurturing Care: Promoting early childhood development." *The Lancet* 389, no. 10064 (2017): 91–102. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(16)31390-3; Milteer R. et al. "The Importance of Play in Promoting Healthy Child Development and Maintaining Strong Parent-Child Bond: Focus on children in poverty" *American Academy of Pediatrics* 1129, no. 1 (2012): 183–191. doi: 10.1542/peds.2011-2953.

[100] Howe, L., S. Huttly and T. Abramsky. "Risk Factors for Injuries in Young Children in Four Developing Countries: The Young Lives Study." *Tropical Medicine and International Health* 11, no. 10 (2006): 1557-1566. doi: 10.1111/j.1365-3156.2006.01708.x.; Morrongiello, B. et al. "Understanding Unintentional Injury Risk in Young Children II. The Contribution of Caregiver Supervision, Child Attributes, and Parent Attributes." *Journal of Pediatric Psychology* 31, no. 6 (2006): 540-551. doi: 10.1093/jpepsy/jsj073.

Table TC.10.1: Support for learning

Percentage of children age 2-4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities[1]	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Percentage of children living with their: Father	Mother	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities[2]	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities[3]	Mean number of activities with mothers	Number of children
Punjab	**27.9**	**2.3**	**25.9**	**91.2**	**98.4**	**3.0**	**0.7**	**11.4**	**1.2**	**23,800**
Area of Residence										
Rural	20.1	1.9	30.6	90.8	98.3	1.6	0.5	6.5	0.9	15,594
All Urban	42.9	3.0	17.1	91.8	98.5	5.6	1.0	20.7	1.8	8,207
Major Cities	50.1	3.4	12.9	93.6	98.9	6.8	1.1	26.4	2.2	4,266
Other Urban	35.0	2.6	21.6	89.9	98.1	4.4	0.8	14.4	1.4	3,941
Sex										
Male	28.3	2.3	25.1	91.5	98.5	3.2	0.7	11.4	1.2	12,221
Female	27.5	2.3	26.9	90.9	98.2	2.8	0.6	11.4	1.2	11,580
Age										
2	27.8	2.3	24.6	91.5	98.9	3.0	0.7	11.8	1.3	7,870
3	28.7	2.3	25.5	90.9	98.1	3.3	0.7	11.7	1.2	8,247
4	27.2	2.2	27.8	91.2	98.1	2.8	0.6	10.7	1.1	7,683
Functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	21.4	2.0	28.0	90.7	98.3	1.4	0.5	6.8	0.9	1,525
Has no functional difficulty	28.4	2.3	25.8	91.2	98.4	3.1	0.7	11.7	1.2	22,276
Mother's education[A]										
None/Preschool	13.3	1.6	37.2	92.7	97.8	1.1	0.5	3.3	0.6	10,436
Primary	24.5	2.2	24.7	91.7	98.3	2.4	0.6	8.8	1.1	4,618
Middle	35.2	2.7	19.4	89.5	98.9	3.5	0.8	13.1	1.4	2,432
Secondary	45.0	3.1	14.0	89.7	99.1	4.9	0.9	19.7	1.8	3,203
Higher	58.7	3.8	7.4	88.2	99.0	8.2	1.2	32.4	2.5	3,112
Father's education										
None/Preschool	13.8	1.6	37.0	100.0	99.3	1.1	0.5	5.0	0.7	5,572
Primary	21.0	2.0	29.5	100.0	99.0	1.8	0.6	6.8	0.9	4,264
Lower secondary	27.9	2.3	24.6	100.0	99.3	2.9	0.7	10.3	1.2	3,596
Upper secondary	34.2	2.6	21.0	100.0	99.3	3.5	0.8	13.9	1.4	5,049
Higher	49.8	3.4	12.5	100.0	99.6	9.1	1.2	24.0	2.0	3,223
Biological father not in the household	30.9	2.4	24.2	0.0	88.7	0.3	0.1	14.2	1.4	2,097
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	7.3	1.2	42.0	93.7	98.1	0.5	0.4	1.6	0.5	5,500
Second	15.4	1.7	32.4	92.3	98.1	1.2	0.5	3.9	0.7	4,774
Middle	26.6	2.3	23.8	90.7	98.1	2.4	0.6	8.9	1.1	4,600
Fourth	40.2	2.9	17.2	89.4	98.6	3.5	0.8	16.9	1.6	4,669
Richest	56.6	3.7	9.9	89.2	98.9	8.5	1.2	29.3	2.3	4,257

[1] **MICS indicator TC.49a - Early stimulation and responsive care by any adult household member**
[2] **MICS Indicator TC.49b - Early stimulation and responsive care by father**
[3] **MICS Indicator TC.49c - Early stimulation and responsive care by mother**
[A] In this table and throughout the report, mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers as well as caretakers of children under 5, who are the respondents to the under-5 questionnaire if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere

Table TC.10.2: Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 5 by the number of children's books present in the household, and by the type and number of playthings that child plays with, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				
	3 or more children's books[1]	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/ manufactured toys	Household objects/objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings[2]	Number of children
Punjab	**2.5**	**0.2**	**23.1**	**67.3**	**57.5**	**51.6**	**39,799**
Area of Residence							
Rural	1.3	0.2	22.3	62.6	60.7	51.0	26,190
All Urban	4.6	0.3	24.8	76.1	51.2	52.7	13,609
Major Cities	5.8	0.4	25.5	78.7	49.1	52.4	7,118
Other Urban	3.4	0.3	23.9	73.2	53.5	52.9	6,491
Sex							
Male	2.3	0.2	22.4	68.5	56.9	51.5	20,468
Female	2.6	0.3	23.9	65.9	58.1	51.6	19,331
Age							
0-1	0.6	0.1	15.9	52.8	41.4	37.0	15,999
2-4	3.7	0.4	28.0	77.0	68.3	61.4	23,800
Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)							
Has functional difficulty	3.1	0.2	33.1	72.5	71.7	63.9	1,525
Has no functional difficulty	3.7	0.4	27.7	77.3	68.1	61.2	22,276
Mother's education							
None/Preschool	0.5	0.1	21.8	53.9	62.2	46.7	16,922
Primary	1.2	0.1	22.8	70.8	59.3	55.1	7,797
Lower secondary	2.2	0.3	24.9	74.8	55.2	56.8	4,141
Upper secondary	3.8	0.2	24.6	81.1	51.1	54.6	5,488
Higher	9.2	1.0	25.0	83.9	48.5	54.5	5,451
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	0.3	0.1	20.2	43.8	65.5	41.8	9,001
Second	0.5	0.0	22.0	63.8	63.4	53.2	7,935
Middle	1.5	0.2	23.3	72.4	58.3	56.0	7,853
Fourth	2.6	0.3	24.7	78.1	51.4	55.0	7,814
Richest	8.1	0.8	26.2	83.0	46.8	53.5	7,195

[1] **MICS indicator TC.50 - Availability of children's books**

[2] **MICS indicator TC.51 - Availability of playthings**

Table TC.10.3: Inadequate supervision

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of children:			
	Left alone in the past week	Left under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate supervision in the past week[1]	Number of children
Punjab	**7.5**	**6.6**	**10.8**	**39,799**
Area of Residence				
Rural	7.5	6.8	11.1	26,190
All Urban	7.4	6.2	10.4	13,609
Major Cities	7.9	6.2	10.2	7,118
Other Urban	6.8	6.1	10.5	6,491
Sex				
Male	7.5	6.6	10.8	20,468
Female	7.5	6.5	10.9	19,331
Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)				
Has functional difficulty	12.0	10.7	17.3	1,525
Has no functional difficulty	8.3	7.2	12.1	22,276
Age				
0-1	5.9	5.3	8.5	15,999
2-4	8.6	7.5	12.4	23,800
Mother's education				
None/Preschool	7.8	7.6	11.5	16,922
Primary	7.4	6.3	10.5	7,797
Lower secondary	8.1	6.6	11.3	4,141
Upper secondary	7.0	5.2	9.8	5,488
Higher	6.9	5.1	9.8	5,451
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	7.6	8.8	12.5	9,001
Second	7.3	6.2	10.2	7,935
Middle	7.3	5.7	9.9	7,853
Fourth	7.6	6.1	10.7	7,814
Richest	7.6	5.8	10.5	7,195

[1] **MICS indicator TC.52 - Inadequate supervision**

TC.11 EARLY CHILD DEVELOPMENT INDEX

Early childhood development is multidimensional and involves an ordered progression of motor, cognitive, language, socio-emotional and regulatory skills and capacities across the first few years of life.[101]. Physical growth, literacy and numeracy skills, socio-emotional development and readiness to learn are vital domains of a child's overall development, which build the foundation for later life and set the trajectory for health, learning and well-being. [102]

A 10-item module was used to calculate the Early Child Development Index (ECDI). The primary purpose of the ECDI is to inform public policy regarding the developmental status of children in Pakistan. The index is based on selected milestones that children are expected to achieve by ages 3 and 4. The 10 items are used to determine if children are developmentally on track in four domains:

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

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

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[101] UNICEF et al. *Advancing Early Childhood Development: From Science to Scale.* Executive Summary, The Lancet, 2016. https://www.thelancet.com/pb-assets/Lancet/stories/series/ecd/Lancet_ECD_Executive_Summary.pdf.

[102]Shonkoff, J. and D. Phillips. *From Neurons to Neighborhoods: The Science of Early Childhood Development*. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press, 2000.; United Nations Children's Fund, *Early Moments Matter*, New York: UNICEF, 2017.

Table TC.11.1: Early child development index

Percentage of children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score[1]	Number of children age 3-4 years
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional	Learning		
Punjab	**27.2**	**97.2**	**51.7**	**93.4**	**59.4**	**15,931**
Area of Residence						
Rural	22.2	97.0	50.8	92.8	55.9	10,487
All Urban	36.9	97.7	53.4	94.6	66.1	5,443
Major Cities	40.8	97.7	53.8	95.4	69.0	2,844
Other Urban	32.5	97.7	53.0	93.6	63.0	2,600
Sex						
Male	26.5	97.2	49.3	93.2	57.5	8,159
Female	28.0	97.2	54.3	93.6	61.4	7,771
Functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	21.9	92.6	46.4	82.5	47.1	949
Has no functional difficulty	27.6	97.5	52.0	94.1	60.2	14,982
Age						
3	16.2	97.0	51.8	92.5	53.9	8,247
4	39.1	97.5	51.6	94.3	65.3	7,683
Attendance to early childhood education[A]						
Attending	52.9	98.4	52.6	95.7	74.1	5,512
Not attending	13.7	96.6	51.2	92.1	51.6	10,415
Mother's education						
None/Preschool	16.4	96.7	49.1	92.3	51.7	7,177
Primary	26.1	97.6	51.4	94.4	59.0	3,108
Lower secondary	33.7	97.7	55.5	92.5	65.3	1,618
Upper secondary	41.1	97.7	52.7	94.2	68.4	2,038
Higher	48.6	97.7	57.4	95.5	74.1	1,989
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	11.1	96.1	45.8	92.9	46.6	3,835
Second	20.9	97.1	50.3	93.6	56.0	3,201
Middle	27.3	97.9	53.3	92.4	60.7	3,012
Fourth	35.0	97.5	54.3	92.9	65.1	3,105
Richest	47.9	97.9	56.8	95.2	73.2	2,777

[1] MICS indicator TC.53- Early child development index; SDG Indicator 4.2.1

[A] The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Attendance to early childhood education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

8. LEARN

LN.1 EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

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

It is widely acknowledged that the effects of what happens during the pre-natal period & during the earliest months and years of a child's life can last a lifetime. This is because the kind of early care a child receives from parents, pre-school teachers and caregivers determines how a child learns and relates to school and life in general. It is during early care that a child develops all the key elements of emotional intelligence, confidence, curiosity, purposefulness, self-control, connectedness, the capacity to communicate and co-cooperativeness[103].

Any preschool/ Katchi / Early Childhood Education is listed for children who do not attend the first grade of primary school, but do attend some form of organized learning or early childhood education programme, whereas this programme is considered as part of the school system. The definition of organized early learning programme does not refer to programmes offering only babysitting or child minding.

Schools that carry out non-standard curriculum (non-formal education) are not part of school system here. A non-standard curriculum includes religious schools, such as Quranic schools, that do not teach a full, standard school curriculum. If a school teaches religious courses but also includes the standard curriculum – such as many Registered Madrassa, Missionary schools it would be considered as a standard (formal) school.

Table LN.1.1 shows the percent of children age 3 and 4 years currently attending early childhood education: MICS indicator LN.1. This is based on question UB8 in the Questionnaire for Children under 5. If the child was currently on a school break, but regularly attends, the interviewer is asked to record this as currently attending.

Table LN.1.2 is similar to Table LN.1.1, but looks only at children who were 5 years old at the beginning of the school year. In Punjab, the school year begins in April.

Specifically, the table presents the percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education. This table utilises question UB7 for attendance. The indicator captured is the adjusted net attendance ratio, which corresponds to SDG indicator 4.2.2: Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted[104]). The official primary school entry age in Punjab is age 5 - years.

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[103] National Curriculum for Early Childhood Education 2007.

[104] The ratio is termed "adjusted" since it also includes children attending primary education. All children age one year before official primary school entry age (at the beginning of the school year) are included in the denominator.

Table LN.1.1: Early childhood education

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending early childhood education, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending early childhood education[1]	Number of children age 36-59 months
Punjab	**34.4**	**15,953**
Area of Residence		
Rural	32.5	10,497
All Urban	38.2	5,456
Major Cities	38.8	2,846
Other Urban	37.4	2,611
Sex		
Male	34.6	8,167
Female	34.3	7,786
Child's functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	25.8	949
Has no functional difficulty	35.0	15,004
Age (in months)		
36-47	17.9	8,277
48-59	52.3	7,676
Mother's education		
None/Preschool	25.4	7,183
Primary	36.1	3,118
Lower Secondary	42.0	1,617
Upper Secondary	44.0	2,040
Higher	48.3	1,995
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	20.9	3,837
Second	32.2	3,204
Middle	37.5	3,020
Fourth	40.7	3,106
Richest	45.4	2,786

[1] MICS indicator LN.1 - Attendance to early childhood education

Table LN.1.2: Participation rate in organised learning

Percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education, and attendance to an early childhood education programme or primary education (adjusted net attendance ratio), Punjab, 2017-18

	Percent of children:					
	Attending an early childhood education programme	Attending primary education	Not attending an early childhood education programme or primary education	Total	Net attendance ratio[1]	Number of children age 5 years at the beginning of the school year
Punjab	**63.0**	**10.6**	**26.5**	**100.0**	**73.5**	**8,716**
Area of Residence						
Rural	58.9	11.3	29.8	100.0	70.2	5,738
All Urban	71.0	9.1	19.9	100.0	80.1	2,978
Major Cities	72.1	7.9	20.0	100.0	80.0	1,551
Other Urban	69.7	10.4	19.9	100.0	80.1	1,427
Sex						
Male	64.2	10.3	25.5	100.0	74.5	4,450
Female	61.7	10.8	27.5	100.0	72.5	4,266
Mother's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	60.8	10.4	28.8	100.0	71.2	252
Has no functional difficulty	63.7	10.2	26.1	100.0	73.9	7,933
No information	53.4	15.8	30.8	100.0	69.2	531
Mother's education						
None/Preschool	51.5	8.5	40.0	100.0	60.0	4,133
Primary	67.4	13.3	19.3	100.0	80.7	1,678
Lower Secondary	74.2	11.7	14.1	100.0	85.9	835
Upper Secondary	74.1	13.6	12.3	100.0	87.7	1,077
Higher	81.9	10.2	7.9	100.0	92.1	994
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	44.5	6.0	49.5	100.0	50.5	2,102
Second	60.3	12.0	27.7	100.0	72.3	1,780
Middle	65.6	13.9	20.5	100.0	79.5	1,748
Fourth	72.0	12.1	15.9	100.0	84.1	1,641
Richest	79.8	9.7	10.5	100.0	89.5	1,445

[1] **MICS indicator LN.2- Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted); SDG indicator 4.2.2**

Attendance to pre-primary education is important for the readiness of children to school. Table LN.2.1 shows the proportion of children in the first grade of primary school (regardless of age) who attended any early childhood education the previous year[105].

Ensuring that all girls and boys complete primary and secondary education is a target of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowering women, economic growth, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour and sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment, and influencing population growth.

In Punjab, children enter primary school at age 5, lower secondary at age 10 and upper secondary school at age 13. There are 5 grades in primary school and 3 + 2 grades in secondary school. In primary school, grades are referred to as year 1 to year 5. For lower secondary school, grades are referred to as year 1 to year 3 and in upper secondary to year 1 to year 2. The school year typically runs from April of one year to March of the following year.

Table LN.2.2 presents the percentage of children of primary school entry age entering year 1.

Table LN.2.3 provides the percentage of children of primary school age 6 to 11 years who are attending primary or secondary school[106], and those who are out of school. Similarly, the lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio is presented in Table LN.2.4[107] for children age 12 to 14 years.

In Table LN.2.5, children are distributed according to their age against current grade of attendance (age-for-grade). For example, a 7-year-old child (at the beginning of the school year) is expected to be in year 3, as per the official age-for-grade. If this child is currently in year 1, he/she will be classified over-age by 2 years. The table includes both primary and lower secondary levels.

The upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio, and out of school children ratio are presented in Table LN.2.6[108].

The gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school, primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education are presented in Table LN.2.7. The gross intake rate is the ratio of the total number of students, regardless of age, entering the last grade of primary school for the first time, to the

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

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

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

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

number of children of the primary graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year.

Completion rate of primary education represents the percentage of a cohort of children aged 3 to 5 years above the official age of the last grade of primary education, that is, the percentage of children who are 14 to 16 years old, who completed primary education in Punjab.

The table also provides the "effective" transition rate, which takes account of the presence of repeaters in the final grade of primary school. This indicator reflects situations in which pupils repeat the last grade of primary education but eventually make the transition to the secondary level.[109]

Table LN.2.8 focusses on the ratio of girls to boys attending primary and secondary education. These ratios are better known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI). Note that the ratios included here are obtained from adjusted net attendance ratios rather than gross attendance ratios. The latter provide an erroneous description of the GPI mainly because, in most cases, the majority of over-age children attending primary education tend to be boys.

Table LN.2.10 presents the school attendance of children age 10-14 years by orphan hood.

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[109] The simple transition rate, which is no longer calculated in MICS, tends to underestimate pupils' progression to secondary school as it assumes that the repeaters never reach secondary school.

Table LN.2.1: School readiness

Percentage of children attending first grade of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool in previous year[1]	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Punjab	**90.6**	**8,953**
Area of Residence		
Rural	91.3	5,958
All Urban	89.3	2,995
Major Cities	88.7	1,580
Other Urban	90.0	1,415
Sex		
Male	90.6	4,641
Female	90.7	4,312
Mother's functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	88.3	569
Has no functional difficulty	90.5	2,905
No information	90.9	5,480
Mother's education		
None/Preschool	89.6	4,439
Primary	91.1	1,844
Lower Secondary	89.5	823
Upper Secondary	93.0	1,007
Higher	93.2	836
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	89.9	1,949
Second	91.0	2,069
Middle	91.1	1,810
Fourth	90.7	1,730
Richest	90.5	1,395
[1] MICS indicator LN.3 - School readiness		

Table LN.2.2: Primary school entry

Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1[1]	Number of children of primary school entry age	Percentage of children age 6 years entering grade 1	Number of children age 6 years
Punjab	**30.4**	**8,317**	**56.2**	**8,813**
Area of Residence				
Rural	30.3	5,480	53.3	5,972
All Urban	30.6	2,836	62.3	2,841
Major Cities	29.9	1,542	63.1	1,504
Other Urban	31.3	1,294	61.3	1,337
Sex[A]				
Male	29.0	4,233	55.5	4,478
Female	31.8	4,083	56.9	4,334
Mother's functional difficulties				
Has functional difficulty	25.9	279	55.0	303
Has no functional difficulty	30.7	7431	56.7	7864
No information	28.4	606	50.5	646
Mother's education				
None/Preschool	23.4	4,160	44.1	4,596
Primary	35.1	1,527	62.7	1,697
Lower Secondary	35.4	740	68.3	779
Upper Secondary	39.0	985	73.8	954
Higher	40.9	904	79.2	787
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	18.8	2,100	34.3	2,367
Second	29.8	1,781	54.4	1,882
Middle	36.7	1,552	63.2	1,625
Fourth	36.7	1,538	68.7	1,586
Richest	34.6	1,346	73.8	1,353

[1] **MICS indicator LN.4 - Net intake rate in primary education**
[A] The category of "Transgender" in the background characteristic of "Sex" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

Table LN.2.3: Primary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, Punjab, 2017-18

	Male					Female					Total				
	Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:				
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Not attending school or Preschool/Katchi /ECE	Attending Preschool/Katchi /ECE	Out of school[A]	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Not attending school or Preschool/Katchi /ECE	Attending Preschool/Katchi /ECE	Out of school[A]	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Not attending school or Preschool/ Katchi /ECE	Attending Preschool/ Katchi /ECE	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year
Punjab	**65.8**	**11.1**	**23.1**	**11.1**	**21,221**	**65.1**	**14.8**	**20.0**	**14.8**	**20,428**	**65.4**	**12.9**	**21.6**	**12.9**	**41,649**
Area of Residence															
Rural	63.3	12.8	23.8	12.8	14,168	61.5	18.2	20.2	18.2	13,561	62.4	15.5	22.1	15.5	27,730
All Urban	70.6	7.7	21.6	7.7	7,053	72.1	8.1	19.6	8.1	6,867	71.4	7.9	20.6	7.9	13,920
Major Cities	70.4	8.0	21.4	8.0	3,773	72.1	8.4	19.4	8.4	3,602	71.2	8.2	20.4	8.2	7,375
Other Urban	70.9	7.3	21.8	7.3	3,280	72.2	7.9	19.8	7.9	3,265	71.6	7.6	20.8	7.6	6,545
Mother's functional difficulties															
Has functional difficulty	66.3	10.3	23.4	10.3	815	68.7	10.1	21.1	10.1	801	67.5	10.2	22.3	10.2	1,617
Has no functional difficulty	65.8	10.6	23.6	10.6	18,386	65.4	14.2	20.4	14.2	17,705	65.6	12.3	22.0	12.3	36,091
No information	65.5	16.4	18.1	16.4	2,020	60.4	22.9	16.5	22.9	1,922	63.0	19.6	17.3	19.6	3,941
Age at beginning of school year															
5	30.6	14.7	54.7	14.7	4,233	33.4	17.9	48.6	17.9	4,083	32.0	16.3	51.7	16.3	8,316
6	57.1	11.0	31.8	11.0	4,478	58.7	14.3	27.0	14.3	4,334	57.9	12.6	29.4	12.6	8,812
7	75.6	9.0	15.4	9.0	4,325	73.1	13.7	13.1	13.7	4,314	74.4	11.3	14.2	11.3	8,640
8	82.0	10.1	7.7	10.1	3,999	80.4	13.2	6.3	13.2	3,871	81.2	11.6	7.0	11.6	7,870
9	84.8	10.8	4.3	10.8	4,187	81.5	15.1	3.2	15.1	3,826	83.2	12.9	3.8	12.9	8,012
Mother's education															
None/Preschool	57.3	17.2	25.4	17.2	11,427	53.7	24.1	22.1	24.1	10,850	55.6	20.6	23.8	20.6	22,277
Primary	72.2	5.8	21.7	5.8	3,829	74.4	5.9	19.7	5.9	3,774	73.3	5.9	20.7	5.9	7,603
Lower Secondary	75.2	3.7	21.1	3.7	1,751	80.0	3.2	16.7	3.2	1,775	77.6	3.5	18.9	3.5	3,526
Upper Secondary	78.6	2.2	19.2	2.2	2,266	79.9	3.2	16.7	3.2	2,206	79.2	2.7	18.0	2.7	4,472
Higher	79.0	2.7	18.2	2.7	1,948	80.9	3.2	15.7	3.2	1,823	79.9	3.0	17.0	3.0	3,771
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	47.6	24.4	28.0	24.4	5,597	41.1	35.1	23.7	35.1	5,383	44.4	29.6	25.9	29.6	10,980
Second	65.2	10.0	24.6	10.0	4,476	65.3	13.0	21.6	13.0	4,371	65.2	11.5	23.1	11.5	8,847
Middle	73.1	6.3	20.6	6.3	3,966	73.6	7.0	19.4	7.0	3,743	73.4	6.6	20.0	6.6	7,710
Fourth	75.2	4.9	20.0	4.9	3,876	78.0	5.1	16.8	5.1	3,707	76.6	5.0	18.4	5.0	7,584
Richest	77.5	3.3	19.2	3.3	3,305	79.9	3.6	16.2	3.6	3,223	78.7	3.4	17.7	3.4	6,529

[1] MICS indicator LN.5a - Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

[2] MICS indicator LN.6a - Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age

[A] The percentage of children of primary school age who are not attending Preschool/Katchi /ECE, primary or lower secondary school

Table LN.2.4: Lower secondary school attendance and out of school adolescents

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, Punjab, 2017-18

	Male				Female				Total			
		Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending primary school	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year
Punjab	**35.9**	**45.6**	**17.2**	**11,302**	**37.6**	**38.3**	**23.0**	**10,607**	**36.7**	**42.1**	**20.0**	**21,909**
Area of Residence												
Rural	32.5	47.1	18.8	7,431	31.9	38.3	28.6	6,838	32.2	42.9	23.5	14,269
All Urban	42.4	42.6	14.2	3,872	47.9	38.4	12.9	3,768	45.2	40.5	13.6	7,640
Major Cities	41.7	42.9	14.6	2,107	47.6	40.2	11.7	1,994	44.6	41.6	13.2	4,101
Other Urban	43.3	42.2	13.7	1,765	48.3	36.3	14.3	1,774	45.8	39.3	14.0	3,539
Mother's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	35.0	43.8	19.9	658	35.9	37.2	25.3	509	35.4	40.9	22.2	1,166
Has no functional difficulty	39.3	44.3	15.6	2,953	42.1	35.9	21.0	2,813	40.7	40.2	18.2	5,766
No information[B]	34.7	46.2	17.7	7,691	36.0	39.3	23.6	7,285	35.3	42.9	20.5	14,977
Age at beginning of school year												
10	19.0	66.5	12.7	3,731	20.8	59.9	17.6	3,406	19.8	63.4	15.1	7,137
11	36.4	44.0	18.3	4,007	39.4	36.4	23.2	3,753	37.9	40.3	20.6	7,760
12	53.1	25.5	20.8	3,565	52.3	19.0	28.1	3,447	52.7	22.3	24.4	7,012
Mother's education												
None/Preschool	25.8	48.8	23.6	6,470	23.3	40.2	34.9	6,094	24.6	44.6	29.0	12,563
Primary	41.0	47.2	11.2	2,025	46.2	43.7	9.8	1,832	43.4	45.5	10.5	3,856
Lower Secondary	50.5	41.5	7.5	878	58.2	36.7	4.7	856	54.3	39.1	6.1	1,734
Upper Secondary	52.3	39.4	7.9	1,103	63.6	30.7	5.3	1,032	57.8	35.2	6.6	2,135
Higher	65.4	28.9	5.3	826	71.9	22.8	5.2	793	68.6	25.9	5.2	1,620
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	17.0	47.6	32.3	2,768	10.2	34.1	53.2	2,541	13.8	41.1	42.3	5,310
Second	31.1	50.8	17.0	2,463	27.5	46.8	24.8	2,235	29.4	48.9	20.7	4,698
Middle	39.3	46.4	13.3	2,153	45.0	42.0	12.4	2,023	42.1	44.3	12.9	4,176
Fourth	45.5	44.4	9.8	2,091	51.2	40.0	8.5	2,073	48.4	42.2	9.1	4,164
Richest	56.0	35.7	7.9	1,826	65.9	27.3	6.1	1,735	60.8	31.6	7.0	3,561

[1] MICS indicator LN.5b - Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)
[2] MICS indicator LN.6b - Out-of-school rate for adolescents of lower secondary school age
[A] The percentage of children of lower secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary or higher education
[B] Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated

Table LN.2.5: Age for grade

Percentage of children attending primary and lower secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade, Punjab, 2017-18

| | Primary school | | | | | | Lower secondary school | | | | | |
| | Percent of children by grade of attendance: | | | | | Number of children attending primary school | Percent of children by grade of attendance: | | | | | Number of children attending lower secondary school |
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years[1]	Total		Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years[2]	Total	
Punjab	**2.9**	**69.6**	**11.8**	**15.7**	**100.0**	**38,226**	**4.6**	**55.7**	**20.0**	**19.6**	**100.0**	**13,138**
Area of Residence												
Rural	3.1	68.5	11.7	16.7	100.0	24,708	4.6	53.6	20.4	21.4	100.0	7,866
All Urban	2.5	71.6	12.1	13.8	100.0	13,518	4.6	59.0	19.4	17.0	100.0	5,271
Major Cities	2.2	71.2	12.6	14.0	100.0	7,192	4.5	59.1	18.9	17.4	100.0	2,806
Other Urban	2.9	72.1	11.4	13.6	100.0	6,326	4.8	58.7	19.9	16.6	100.0	2,466
Sex												
Male	2.7	67.6	12.3	17.3	100.0	20,111	4.8	53.7	19.7	21.8	100.0	6,928
Female	3.1	71.8	11.3	13.8	100.0	18,114	4.4	58.0	20.3	17.3	100.0	6,210
Mother's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	1.8	64.1	13.9	20.2	100.0	1,667	3.5	55.0	21.7	19.9	100.0	646
Has no functional difficulty	3.0	71.9	11.4	13.7	100.0	32,219	5.0	59.7	19.5	15.7	100.0	9,802
No information	2.4	54.8	14.1	28.6	100.0	4,339	3.4	41.3	21.3	33.9	100.0	2,689
Grade												
1 (primary/lower secondary)	10.6	84.9	2.1	2.3	100.0	8,953	9.8	71.3	11.0	7.8	100.0	4,518
2 (primary/lower secondary)	1.6	87.3	5.3	5.9	100.0	8,468	3.1	60.7	19.3	17.0	100.0	4,193
3 (primary/lower secondary)	0.2	77.1	11.0	11.7	100.0	7,490	0.7	35.1	29.8	34.3	100.0	4,411
4 (primary)	0.2	56.5	19.3	24.0	100.0	6,616	na	na	na	na	na	na
5 (primary)	0.1	30.8	26.8	42.4	100.0	6,643	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother's education												
None/Preschool	2.2	63.5	12.6	21.7	100.0	19,122	3.7	47.6	23.2	25.5	100.0	5,954
Primary	3.6	71.1	12.1	13.2	100.0	7,663	4.5	56.7	21.3	17.5	100.0	2,720
Lower Secondary	3.4	76.0	10.5	10.2	100.0	3,515	4.7	64.0	19.1	12.1	100.0	1,338
Upper Secondary	4.0	78.1	11.0	7.0	100.0	4,402	6.5	68.3	15.6	9.6	100.0	1,616
Higher	3.7	83.9	9.3	3.1	100.0	3,465	7.7	76.1	11.9	4.3	100.0	1,293
No information	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	58	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	218
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	2.0	63.6	12.3	22.0	100.0	7,534	4.8	47.0	21.0	27.2	100.0	1,469
Second	3.0	65.8	11.8	19.3	100.0	8,587	4.4	48.0	22.8	24.9	100.0	2,608
Middle	3.7	69.8	11.6	14.9	100.0	7,902	4.4	53.1	21.0	21.4	100.0	3,051
Fourth	3.2	72.0	12.0	12.9	100.0	7,863	4.4	58.8	19.1	17.7	100.0	3,115
Richest	2.6	78.5	11.3	7.6	100.0	6,340	5.3	66.6	16.9	11.3	100.0	2,895

[1] MICS indicator LN.10a - Over-age for grade (Primary)
[2] MICS indicator LN.10b - Over-age for grade (Lower Secondary)
na: not applicable

Table LN.2.6: Upper secondary school attendance and out of school youth

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age attending upper secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending lower secondary school, and percentage out of school, Punjab, 2017-18

| | Male | | | | | Female | | | | | Total | | | | |
| | Percentage of children: | | | | | Percentage of children: | | | | | Percentage of children: | | | | |
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school^A	Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school^A	Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year
Punjab	**27.8**	**30.8**	**9.7**	**31.5**	**6,968**	**30.0**	**27.5**	**5.9**	**36.3**	**6,831**	**28.9**	**29.2**	**7.8**	**33.9**	**13,799**
Area of Residence															
Rural	24.5	31.1	10.6	33.4	4,526	23.6	25.2	6.3	44.7	4,346	24.0	28.2	8.5	38.9	8,873
All Urban	34.0	30.1	7.9	27.9	2,442	41.3	31.5	5.3	21.8	2,484	37.7	30.8	6.6	24.8	4,926
Major Cities	35.1	29.6	8.1	27.3	1,297	42.9	32.4	5.5	18.9	1,285	39.0	31.0	6.8	23.1	2,581
Other Urban	32.7	30.8	7.8	28.6	1,145	39.6	30.6	5.0	24.8	1,199	36.2	30.7	6.3	26.7	2,344
Mother's functional difficulties															
Has functional difficulty	26.9	29.7	8.7	33.8	422	27.9	23.3	7.3	41.5	371	27.4	26.7	8.1	37.4	793
Has no functional difficulty	30.2	30.8	9.0	29.9	2,082	34.1	26.9	5.7	32.9	1,953	32.1	28.9	7.4	31.3	4,036
No information^B	26.8	30.9	10.1	32.0	4,464	28.4	28.1	5.9	37.4	4,506	27.6	29.5	8.0	34.7	8,970
Age at beginning of school year															
13	20.3	37.6	13.1	28.6	3,629	21.9	34.6	8.1	35.2	3,640	21.1	36.1	10.6	31.9	7,269
14	36.0	23.4	5.9	34.6	3,339	39.2	19.4	3.5	37.7	3,191	37.6	21.4	4.7	36.1	6,530
Mother's education															
None/Preschool	17.7	29.2	12.2	40.5	4,235	16.6	24.0	7.3	51.8	4,073	17.2	26.6	9.8	46.0	8,308
Primary	31.1	37.1	8.1	23.5	1,197	37.4	37.6	6.2	18.8	1,191	34.3	37.3	7.1	21.1	2,388
Lower Secondary	43.0	34.7	5.0	17.3	527	50.1	35.2	3.3	11.0	514	46.5	35.0	4.1	14.2	1,041
Upper Secondary	51.5	32.8	4.8	10.9	557	62.7	28.6	1.9	6.4	594	57.3	30.6	3.3	8.5	1,151
Higher	71.0	23.0	0.4	5.6	425	70.2	24.0	0.8	5.0	413	70.6	23.5	0.6	5.3	838
No information^B	(5.3)	(1.9)	(10.7)	(82.0)	(26.9)	(13.8)	(11.1)	(2.8)	(72.3)	46	10.6	7.7	5.7	75.9	73
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	10.8	21.8	14.8	51.8	1,515	5.5	11.2	7.2	75.6	1,510	8.1	16.5	11.0	63.7	3,025
Second	20.6	32.3	12.2	34.8	1,579	18.2	27.1	8.7	45.9	1,512	19.4	29.8	10.5	40.2	3,091
Middle	25.8	36.7	8.9	28.6	1,398	30.5	37.8	6.2	25.1	1,320	28.1	37.2	7.6	26.9	2,718
Fourth	33.5	34.5	7.1	24.8	1,301	45.0	34.0	4.8	16.3	1,348	39.3	34.2	5.9	20.5	2,649
Richest	55.8	29.1	3.4	11.6	1,176	59.7	30.1	1.6	8.4	1,140	57.7	29.6	2.5	10.1	2,316

[1] MICS indicator LN.5c - Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)
[2] MICS indicator LN.6c - Out-of-school rate for youth of upper secondary school age
^A The percentage of children of upper secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary or higher education
^B Children age 18 or higher at the time of the interview
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates

Gross intake rate and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake rate and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school, Punjab, 2017-18

	Gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school[1]	Number of children of primary school completion age	Primary school completion rate[2]	Number of children age 14-16 years[A]	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school[3]	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake rate to the last grade of lower secondary school[4]	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age	Lower secondary completion rate[5]	Number of adolescents age 17-19 years[A]	Upper secondary completion rate[6]	Number of youth age 20-22 years[A]
Punjab	**80.2**	**8,013**	**66.3**	**20,812**	**90.8**	**4,723**	**61.1**	**7,012**	**56.1**	**19,969**	**38.6**	**20,154**
Area of Residence												
Rural	75.9	5,274	60.4	13,378	89.8	2,887	57.1	4,505	49.2	12,564	31.3	12,733
All Urban	88.5	2,739	77.0	7,434	92.4	1,836	68.2	2,507	67.8	7,405	51.2	7,421
Major Cities	89.4	1,427	78.1	3,880	92.2	980	67.8	1,297	69.5	4,033	53.3	4,082
Other Urban	87.6	1,312	75.9	3,554	92.6	855	68.6	1,210	65.8	3,372	48.7	3,339
Mother's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	82.0	438	62.3	1,192	92.4	210	57.7	399	na	na	na	na
Has no functional difficulty	83.0	2,060	70.0	5,935	90.4	1,335	68.0	1,900	na	na	na	na
No information[B]	79.1	5,515	65.1	13,685	90.8	3,179	58.5	4,714	54.8	10,523	37.6	7,696
Sex[C]												
Male	82.1	4,187	67.2	10,533	90.7	2,517	63.0	3,565	57.3	10,402	37.8	10,168
Female	78.2	3,826	65.4	10,278	90.9	2,206	59.0	3,447	54.8	9,566	39.4	9,983
Mother's education												
None/Preschool	69.4	4,524	52.9	12,436	88.0	2,261	46.6	4,128	43.6	8,436	27.0	826
Primary	88.4	1,448	79.5	3,573	92.3	976	74.4	1,183	69.5	2,318	40.9	247
Lower Secondary	98.3	614	87.7	1,591	94.6	448	81.6	550	82.0	1,033	59.2	89
Upper Secondary	97.9	801	92.3	1,800	93.8	557	80.7	649	88.8	1,167	74.7	80
Higher	94.9	625	96.3	1,340	96.2	446	75.2	503	94.6	835	77.6	79
No information[B]	na	na	41.9	73	(60.0)	36	na	na	52.4	6,179	38.7	18,833
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	47.0	2,124	32.8	4,693	81.9	658	26.6	1,668	20.4	3,760	10.0	3,543
Second	84.1	1,669	59.8	4,590	88.1	952	57.1	1,499	43.4	4,342	24.5	4,481
Middle	90.6	1,530	75.1	4,069	91.9	1,077	77.9	1,351	60.2	4,186	37.2	4,314
Fourth	98.9	1,456	81.7	3,978	92.9	1,059	77.2	1,329	70.7	4,053	49.3	4,042
Richest	97.3	1,233	92.2	3,483	95.9	977	77.5	1,166	87.3	3,628	72.4	3,774

[1] **MICS indicator LN.7a - Gross intake rate to the last grade (Primary)**
[2] **MICS indicator LN.8a - Completion rate (Primary)**
[3] **MICS indicator LN.9 - Effective transition rate to lower secondary school**
[4] **MICS indicator LN.7b - Gross intake rate to the last grade (Lower secondary)**
[5] **MICS indicator LN.8b - Completion rate (Lower secondary)**
[6] **MICS indicator LN.8c - Completion rate (Upper secondary)**
[A] Total number of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade, for primary, lower and upper secondary, respectively
[B] Includes emancipated children age 15-17 years and children age 18 or higher at the time of the interview
[C] The category of "Transgender" in the background characteristic of "Sex" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
na: not applicable

Table LN.2.8: Parity indices

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, Punjab, 2017-18

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
	Net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Net attendance ratio (NAR), total[1,2]	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR[3]	Net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Net attendance ratio (NAR), total[1,2]	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school adjusted NAR[3]	Net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Net attendance ratio (NAR), total[1,2]	Gender parity index (GPI) for Upper secondary school adjusted NAR[3]
Punjab	**65.1**	**65.8**	**65.4**	**0.99**	**37.6**	**35.9**	**36.7**	**1.05**	**30.0**	**27.8**	**28.9**	**1.08**
Area of Residence												
Rural	61.5	63.3	62.4	0.97	31.9	32.5	32.2	0.98	23.6	24.5	24.0	0.96
All Urban	72.1	70.6	71.4	1.02	47.9	42.4	45.2	1.13	41.3	34.0	37.7	1.21
Major Cities	72.1	70.4	71.2	1.02	47.6	41.7	44.6	1.14	42.9	35.1	39.0	1.22
Other Urban	72.2	70.9	71.6	1.02	48.3	43.3	45.8	1.12	39.6	32.7	36.2	1.21
Mother's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	57.9	61.5	59.8	0.94	35.9	35.0	35.4	1.02	27.9	26.9	27.4	1.03
Has no functional difficulty	65.6	66.1	65.9	0.99	42.1	39.3	40.7	1.07	34.1	30.2	32.1	1.13
No information[A]	65.5	66.0	65.8	0.99	36.0	34.7	35.3	1.04	28.4	26.8	27.6	1.06
Mother's education												
None/Preschool	53.7	57.3	55.6	0.94	23.3	25.8	24.6	0.90	16.6	17.7	17.2	0.94
Primary	74.4	72.2	73.3	1.03	46.2	41.0	43.4	1.13	37.4	31.1	34.3	1.20
Lower Secondary	80.0	75.2	77.6	1.06	58.2	50.5	54.3	1.15	50.1	43.0	46.5	1.17
Upper Secondary	79.9	78.6	79.2	1.02	63.6	52.3	57.8	1.22	62.7	51.5	57.3	1.22
Higher	80.9	79.0	79.9	1.02	71.9	65.4	68.6	1.10	70.2	71.0	70.6	0.99
No information[A]	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	13.8	5.3	10.6	2.58
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	41.1	47.6	44.4	0.86	10.2	17.0	13.8	0.60	5.5	10.8	8.1	0.51
Second	65.3	65.2	65.2	1.00	27.5	31.1	29.4	0.88	18.2	20.6	19.4	0.88
Middle	73.6	73.1	73.4	1.01	45.0	39.3	42.1	1.15	30.5	25.8	28.1	1.18
Fourth	78.0	75.2	76.6	1.04	51.2	45.5	48.4	1.13	45.0	33.5	39.3	1.34
Richest	79.9	77.5	78.6	1.03	65.9	56.0	60.8	1.18	59.7	55.8	57.7	1.07
Parity indices												
Wealth												
Poorest/Richest[1]	0.52	0.61	0.56	na	0.15	0.30	0.23	na	0.09	0.19	0.14	na
Area												
Rural/Urban[2]	0.85	0.90	0.87	na	0.67	0.77	0.71	na	0.57	0.72	0.64	na

[1] MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1
[2] MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1
[3] MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1
[A] Includes emancipated children age 15-17 years and children age 18 or higher at the time of the interview
na: not applicable

Table LN.2.9: Participation rate

Participation rate primary and secondary, Punjab, 2017-18

	Primary participation rate[1]	Total number of children age 5-9 years who attended school during current school year	Secondary participation rate[2]	Total number of children age 10-16 years who Attended school during current school year
Punjab	**94.8**	**23,746**	**79.0**	**44,273**
Area of Residence				
Rural	94.5	15,249	76.5	27,700
All Urban	95.5	8,497	83.0	16,573
Major Cities	95.2	4,499	83.8	8,859
Other Urban	95.8	3,997	82.1	7,715
Sex[A]				
Male	94.9	12,038	79.3	23,438
Female	94.8	11,708	78.6	20,833
Mother's functional difficulties				
Has functional difficulty	93.7	1,523	76.4	2,427
Has no functional difficulty	95.7	7,036	79.6	12,674
No information	94.6	15,186	78.9	29,172
Mother's education				
None/Preschool	92.9	10,673	71.6	24,075
Primary	95.9	4,859	83.8	8,390
Lower Secondary	95.9	2,426	88.6	3,760
Upper Secondary	97.1	3,107	91.6	4,520
Higher	96.9	2,681	94.3	3,366
No information	-	-	26.0	162
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	90.8	4,304	64.1	8,116
Second	95.0	5,043	74.4	9,652
Middle	95.4	4,965	80.8	9,184
Fourth	96.1	5,015	84.9	9,207
Richest	96.4	4,419	90.3	8,114

[1] Non-MICS indicator LN.S1a - Primary participation rate

[2] Non-MICS indicator LN.S1b - Secondary participation rate

[A] The category of "Transgender" in the background characteristic "Sex" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

"–" denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator

Table LN.2.10: School attendance of orphans and non-orphans

School attendance of children age 10-14 years by orphan hood, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of children whose mother and father have died (orphans)	Percentage of children whose parents are still alive and who are living with at least one parent (non-orphans)	Percentage of children whose mother or father has died	Number of children age 10-14 years	Percentage of children whose mother and father have died (orphans) and are attending school	Total number of orphan children age 10-14 years	Percentage of children whose parents are still alive, who are living with at least one parent (non-orphans), and who are attending school	Total number of non-orphan children age 10-14 years
Punjab	**0.2**	**91.5**	**7.2**	**37,112**	**0.2**	**91.6**	**71.9**	**37,020**
Area of residence								
Rural	0.3	91.3	7.4	24,238	0.1	61.0	68.2	24,177
All Urban	0.2	92.0	6.8	12,874	0.2	30.6	79.0	12,843
Major Cities	0.3	92.4	6.5	6,838	0.2	18.9	80.0	6,819
Other Urban	0.2	91.4	7.1	6,036	0.2	11.7	77.8	6,025
Sex[A]								
Male	0.2	91.6	7.3	19,030	0.2	43.2	74.6	18,986
Female	0.3	91.5	7.1	18,080	0.2	48.4	69.2	18,032

[A] The category of "Transgender" in the background characteristic of "Sex" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

LN.3 PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT

Parental involvement in their children's education is widely accepted to have a positive effect on their child's learning performance. For instance, reading activities at home have significant positive influences on reading achievement, language comprehension and expressive language skills.[110] Research also shows that parental involvement in their child's literacy practices is a positive long-term predictor of later educational attainment.[111]

Beyond learning activities at home, parental involvement that occurs in school (like participating in school meetings, talking with teachers, attending school meetings and volunteering in schools) can also benefit a student's performance.[112] Research studies have shown that, in the primary school age range, the impact of parental involvement in school activities can even be much bigger than differences associated with variations in the quality of schools, regardless of social class and ethnic group.[113]

The PR module included in the Questionnaire for children age 5-17 years was developed and tested for inclusion in MICS6. The work is described in detail in MICS Methodological Papers (Paper No. 5).[114]

Table LN.3.1 presents percentages of children age 7-14 years for whom an adult household member received a report card and was involved in school management and school activities in the last year, including discussion with teachers on children's progress.

In Table LN.3.2, reasons for children unable to attend class due to school-related reasons are presented. Reasons include natural and man-made disaster, teacher strike and teacher absenteeism.

Lastly, Table LN.3.3 shows learning environment at home, i.e., percentage of children with 3 or more books to read, percentage of children who have homework, percentage whose teachers use the language also spoken at home, and percentage of children who receive help with homework.

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Table LN.3.1: Support for child learning at school

Percentage of children attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, Punjab, 2017-18

| | Percentage of children attending school[A] | Number of children age 7-14 | Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child[1] | Involvement by adult in school management in last year | | | Involvement by adult in school activities in last year | | Number of children age 7-14 years attending school |
				School has a governing body open to parents[2]	Attended meeting called by governing body[3]	A meeting discussed key education/ financial issues[4]	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress[5]	
Punjab	**83.5**	**20,617**	**59.3**	**18.8**	**14.2**	**9.4**	**27.8**	**57.9**	**17,211**
Area of Residence									
Rural	80.0	13,252	50.2	13.7	9.4	5.7	21.4	51.7	10,604
All Urban	89.7	7,366	73.9	26.9	22.0	15.2	38.0	67.7	6,607
Major Cities	90.3	4,012	79.1	30.5	25.4	18.1	40.2	71.0	3,621
Other Urban	89.0	3,354	67.6	22.6	17.9	11.7	35.4	63.8	2,986
Sex									
Male	85.5	10,587	58.8	18.6	14.2	9.2	27.1	57.7	9,053
Female	81.3	10,031	59.9	18.9	14.3	9.5	28.5	58.0	8,158
Child's functional difficulties									
Has functional difficulty	80.4	3,602	58.2	17.8	13.1	8.6	26.2	59.0	2,898
Has no functional difficulty	84.1	17,016	59.5	19.0	14.5	9.5	28.1	57.6	14,313
Mother's functional difficulties									
Has functional difficulty	86.2	942	51.8	20.3	15.3	9.3	26.5	56.4	812
Has no functional difficulty	85.4	16,646	60.7	19.1	14.8	9.9	28.7	59.3	14,222
No information	71.8	3,029	52.9	15.9	10.1	6.0	22.3	49.3	2,176
Age at beginning of school year									
6	88.3	2,644	59.5	18.1	13.7	8.9	28.0	59.4	2,335
7	89.9	2,953	59.0	18.6	14.1	9.6	27.8	57.8	2,654
8	90.2	2,541	59.8	17.9	14.1	9.0	28.9	59.6	2,292
9	88.4	2,499	60.3	17.6	13.8	9.0	27.6	57.9	2,209
10	86.2	2,164	61.5	20.2	15.2	9.6	29.4	59.6	1,865
11	79.8	2,482	58.2	18.6	13.9	9.1	27.3	57.3	1,981
12	76.9	2,316	59.9	20.2	15.2	10.2	27.2	56.4	1,780
13	69.6	2,503	56.6	19.8	14.0	9.5	26.5	54.2	1,743
14	68.1	516	56.3	19.0	15.0	11.0	24.1	55.7	352
School attendance[A]									
Early childhood education	100.0	1,449	38.4	13.1	9.4	6.9	16.3	42.7	1,449
Primary	100.0	11,046	60.0	18.1	13.8	8.8	28.1	58.6	11,046
Lower secondary	100.0	3,731	63.2	21.0	15.9	10.8	29.7	60.1	3,731
Upper secondary	100.0	984	67.9	26.0	19.3	13.5	34.1	63.2	984

Table LN.3.1: Support for child learning at school

Percentage of children attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of children attending school[A]	Number of children age 7-14	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child[1]	Involvement by adult in school management in last year			Involvement by adult in school activities in last year		Number of children age 7-14 years attending school
				School has a governing body open to parents[2]	Attended meeting called by governing body[3]	A meeting discussed key education/ financial issues[4]	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress[5]	
Punjab	**83.5**	**20,617**	**59.3**	**18.8**	**14.2**	**9.4**	**27.8**	**57.9**	**17,211**
Out-of-school	0.0	3,407	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
School Management[B]									
Public	99.9	8,915	48.8	12.8	8.3	5.2	17.7	49.9	8,906
Non-public	99.9	6,584	78.7	28.1	23.3	15.6	44.4	72.6	6,577
Mother's education									
None/Preschool	74.4	11,171	43.8	11.4	7.4	4.6	15.9	45.2	8,312
Primary	91.9	3,668	61.8	17.2	13.0	8.3	26.4	60.3	3,370
Lower Secondary	95.0	1,711	71.8	24.6	18.4	12.1	36.3	66.9	1,626
Upper Secondary	95.0	2,216	81.5	28.6	22.5	14.9	44.4	75.3	2,104
Higher	97.1	1,852	89.2	39.0	34.5	24.4	58.0	83.2	1,799
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	62.8	4,900	25.9	5.0	2.5	1.4	7.1	34.1	3,077
Second	83.4	4,249	46.0	9.4	5.5	2.9	16.6	49.1	3,544
Middle	89.4	3,850	59.7	16.0	10.9	6.9	24.7	57.2	3,443
Fourth	92.5	3,904	73.5	23.6	18.1	11.9	34.9	67.1	3,613
Richest	95.1	3,715	86.8	37.9	32.5	22.7	52.7	78.6	3,533

[1] **MICS indicator LN.12 - Availability of information on children's school performance**
[2] **MICS indicator LN.13 - Opportunity to participate in School Management**
[3] **MICS indicator LN.14: Participation in school management**
[4] **MICS indicator LN.15 - Effective participation in school management**
[5] **MICS indicator LN.16 - Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress**

[A] Attendance to school here is not directly comparable to net attendance ratios reported in preceding tables, which utilise information on all children in the sample. This and subsequent tables present results of the Parental Participation and Foundational Learning Skills modules administered to mothers of a randomly selected subsample of children age 7-14 years.

[B] School management sector was collected for children attending primary education or higher. Children out of school or attending ECE are not shown

na: not applicable

Table LN.3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class

Percentage of children not able to attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure, by reason for inability, and percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence, Punjab, 2017-18

| | Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure | Number of children age 7-14 years attending school | Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason: | | | | | | Number of children age 7-14 who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason | Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence[1] | Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher strike or absence |
			Natural disasters	Man-made disasters	Teacher strike	Other	Teacher absence	Teacher strike or absence			
Punjab	**32.5**	**17,211**	**11.6**	**74.7**	**8.3**	**10.0**	**20.0**	**25.4**	**5,587**	**26.9**	**1,419**
Area of Residence											
Rural	31.2	10,604	9.1	73.9	7.8	9.2	22.2	27.6	3,308	23.4	914
All Urban	34.5	6,607	15.2	75.7	9.0	11.1	16.7	22.2	2,278	33.4	506
Major Cities	38.8	3,621	16.6	78.7	9.2	12.3	15.0	20.1	1,404	33.5	283
Other Urban	29.3	2,986	13.0	70.9	8.6	9.3	19.4	25.5	874	33.2	223
Sex											
Male	32.5	9,053	11.5	74.5	8.6	9.3	21.1	26.5	2,946	27.8	780
Female	32.4	8,158	11.8	74.8	8.0	10.9	18.8	24.2	2,640	25.9	640
Child's functional difficulties											
Has functional difficulty	41.0	2,898	10.5	73.4	8.8	10.5	25.3	31.0	1,189	30.6	368
Has no functional difficulty	30.7	14,313	11.9	75.0	8.2	9.9	18.6	23.9	4,397	25.7	1,051
Mother's functional difficulties											
Has functional difficulty	37.1	812	10.9	69.6	8.6	11.0	24.2	29.6	301	29.1	89
Has no functional difficulty	32.4	14,222	11.8	74.8	8.4	10.0	19.3	24.8	4,614	28.3	1,142
No information	30.9	2,176	10.6	75.7	7.8	9.4	23.0	28.0	671	18.0	188
Age at beginning of school year											
6	30.7	2,335	9.4	73.3	8.0	11.3	19.7	26.2	717	26.6	188
7	30.8	2,654	9.0	76.3	6.9	10.3	18.4	23.2	818	21.2	190
8	33.6	2,292	12.2	75.5	9.1	8.5	18.6	24.9	769	30.7	191
9	33.7	2,209	12.1	76.0	6.6	8.5	20.8	24.5	745	29.7	182
10	33.5	1,865	11.8	74.6	9.3	9.7	19.0	25.0	624	26.4	156
11	34.1	1,981	11.8	75.5	8.8	10.7	21.0	25.7	676	34.0	174
12	32.9	1,780	14.0	74.5	9.1	12.2	20.1	26.2	585	25.8	153
13	30.8	1,743	13.9	69.8	10.4	9.6	23.8	30.4	537	21.7	163
14	32.7	352	11.7	75.3	4.1	8.8	18.1	18.9	115	(*)	22

Table LN.3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class

Percentage of children not able to attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure, by reason for inability, and percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence, Punjab, 2017-18

| | Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure | Number of children age 7-14 years attending school | Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason: | | | | | | Number of children age 7-14 who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason | Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence[1] | Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher strike or absence |
			Natural disasters	Man-made disasters	Teacher strike	Other	Teacher absence	Teacher strike or absence			
Punjab	**32.5**	**17,211**	**11.6**	**74.7**	**8.3**	**10.0**	**20.0**	**25.4**	**5,587**	**26.9**	**1,419**
School attendance											
Early childhood education	29.2	1,449	11.3	70.1	9.6	9.7	25.1	32.4	424	22.2	137
Primary	32.9	11,046	10.6	75.4	8.1	9.4	20.0	25.2	3,639	26.7	917
Lower secondary	32.3	3,731	13.2	74.3	8.2	12.2	18.0	23.1	1,204	30.5	278
Upper secondary	32.5	984	17.1	73.8	9.3	8.4	21.1	27.2	320	25.6	87
School Management[A]											
Public	32.7	8,906	8.9	76.3	7.1	7.9	22.0	26.5	2,909	21.0	772
Non-public	33.3	6,577	15.3	73.4	9.6	12.9	16.3	22.5	2,191	37.2	494
DK/Missing	23.9	293	9.9	73.6	9.7	9.7	24.5	29.7	70	(*)	21
Mother's education											
None/Preschool	30.4	8,312	8.9	74.2	8.3	8.0	23.8	29.1	2,524	22.5	734
Primary	32.3	3,370	10.4	75.7	6.8	9.8	18.7	23.1	1,087	25.8	251
Lower Secondary	33.5	1,626	14.1	72.6	8.9	14.4	17.9	24.3	545	31.9	132
Upper Secondary	35.8	2,104	15.9	73.8	8.6	12.3	14.8	20.9	753	30.6	158
Higher	37.7	1,799	16.7	77.3	9.9	11.9	15.3	21.3	678	43.1	144
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	28.8	3,077	6.2	74.3	8.3	6.3	24.6	30.7	885	16.8	272
Second	31.7	3,544	6.1	74.2	7.1	8.3	23.8	28.5	1,123	24.7	320
Middle	31.7	3,443	10.6	72.9	8.9	11.1	20.1	26.0	1,091	26.3	284
Fourth	31.8	3,613	13.6	75.5	7.5	10.5	18.5	23.2	1,150	31.2	267
Richest	37.9	3,533	18.9	76.1	9.6	12.6	14.9	20.7	1,337	36.0	277

[1] **MICS indicator LN.17 - Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence**

[A] School management sector was collected for children attending primary education or higher. Children out of school or attending ECE are not shown

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

Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home

Percentage of children age 7-14 years with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7-14 years who have homework and percentage whose teachers use the language also spoken at home among children who attend school, and percentage of children who receive help with homework among those who have homework, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home[1]	Number of children age 7-14 years old	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home[2]	Number of children age 7-14 years old	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who at home use the language also used by teachers at school[3]	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework[4]	Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework
Punjab	**3.5**	**20,617**	**59.6**	**17,471**	**95.2**	**17,211**	**7.7**	**14,868**	**47.7**	**16,384**
Area of Residence										
Rural	2.2	13,252	55.4	11,348	94.3	10,604	8.2	9,293	41.3	9,996
All Urban	5.9	7,366	67.4	6,123	96.7	6,607	6.9	5,575	57.9	6,388
Major Cities	6.0	4,012	70.0	3,296	96.8	3,621	7.9	3,020	60.1	3,505
Other Urban	5.7	3,354	64.4	2,827	96.6	2,986	5.7	2,555	55.1	2,883
Sex										
Male	3.4	10,587	60.0	8,756	95.1	9,053	8.9	7,674	47.8	8,612
Female	3.7	10,031	59.3	8,716	95.3	8,158	6.4	7,194	47.6	7,772
Child's functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	3.1	3,602	59.2	3,005	94.4	2,898	9.8	2,515	48.3	2,737
Has no functional difficulty	3.6	17,016	59.7	14,466	95.3	14,313	7.3	12,353	47.6	13,647
Mother's functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	3.1	942	63.1	801	95.0	812	8.2	713	43.7	772
Has no functional difficulty	3.6	16,646	60.8	14,125	95.4	14,222	7.8	12,296	48.6	13,565
No information	3.1	3,029	51.9	2,545	94.1	2,176	6.9	1,859	43.3	2,047
Age at beginning of school year										
6	2.2	2,644	59.5	2,267	93.9	2,335	10.4	2,023	53.0	2,194
7	3.3	2,953	60.2	2,488	94.8	2,654	7.7	2,274	50.0	2,516
8	3.7	2,541	62.8	2,180	95.2	2,292	7.9	1,991	49.9	2,182
9	3.4	2,499	59.9	2,114	94.6	2,209	7.5	1,902	47.6	2,091
10	4.8	2,164	64.3	1,858	96.3	1,865	7.6	1,632	45.8	1,797
11	3.8	2,482	56.4	2,091	96.0	1,981	8.1	1,706	47.0	1,903
12	4.0	2,316	60.1	1,956	95.6	1,780	6.3	1,537	44.4	1,702
13	3.1	2,503	55.1	2,084	95.8	1,743	6.0	1,496	42.2	1,669
14	5.1	516	55.0	433	94.2	352	4.7	307	41.4	331

Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home

Percentage of children age 7-14 years with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7-14 years who have homework and percentage whose teachers use the language also spoken at home among children who attend school, and percentage of children who receive help with homework among those who have homework, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home[1]	Number of children age 7-14 years old	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home[2]	Number of children age 7-14 years old	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who at home use the language also used by teachers at school[3]	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework[4]	Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework
Punjab	**3.5**	**20,617**	**59.6**	**17,471**	**95.2**	**17,211**	**7.7**	**14,868**	**47.7**	**16,384**
School attendance										
Preschool/Katchi /ECE	1.6	1,449	52.9	1,223	86.2	1,449	12.9	1,223	39.9	1,250
Primary	3.6	11,046	66.9	9,555	95.7	11,046	7.8	9,555	48.6	10,575
Lower Secondary	5.4	3,731	73.6	3,243	96.9	3,731	5.9	3,243	47.1	3,613
Upper Secondary	8.2	984	74.3	848	96.0	984	5.6	848	50.3	945
Out-of-school	0.9	3,407	14.0	2,603	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother's education										
None/Preschool	1.4	11,171	49.8	9,409	93.1	8,312	8.5	7,227	34.7	7,735
Primary	2.8	3,668	64.9	3,154	96.5	3,370	5.9	2,923	47.3	3,251
Lower Secondary	3.3	1,711	69.9	1,439	98.1	1,626	4.8	1,379	54.8	1,595
Upper Secondary	6.5	2,216	73.8	1,879	96.9	2,104	6.1	1,794	65.0	2,039
Higher	14.8	1,852	81.3	1,589	98.0	1,799	11.8	1,545	79.5	1,763
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.5	4,900	39.1	4,169	90.4	3,077	13.2	2,747	21.0	2,781
Second	1.3	4,249	57.9	3,665	94.8	3,544	6.8	3,120	38.2	3,360
Middle	2.3	3,850	62.8	3,245	95.8	3,443	4.8	2,945	49.7	3,300
Fourth	4.4	3,904	69.3	3,282	96.8	3,613	4.7	3,084	56.0	3,498
Richest	10.4	3,715	75.7	3,111	97.5	3,533	9.6	2,971	68.4	3,446

[1] **MICS indicator LN.18 - Availability of books at home**

[2] **MICS indicator LN.19 - Reading habit at home**

[3] **MICS indicator LN.20 - School and home languages**

[4] **MICS indicator LN.21 - Support with homework**

na: not applicable

The ability to read and understand a simple text is one of the most fundamental skills a child can learn. Yet in many countries, students enrolled in school for as many as 6 years are unable to read and understand simple texts, as shown for instance by regional assessments such as the Latin American Laboratory for Assessment of the Quality of Education (LLECE), the Programme for the Analysis of Education Systems (PASEC) and the Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality (SACMEQ).[115] Acquiring literacy in the early grades of primary is crucial because doing so becomes more difficult in later grades, for those who are lagging behind.[116]

A strong foundation in basic numeracy skills during the early grades is crucial for success in mathematics in the later years. Mathematics is a skill very much in demand and most competitive jobs require some level of skill in mathematics. Early mathematical knowledge is a primary predictor of later academic achievement and future success in mathematics is related to an early and strong conceptual foundation.[117]

There are a number of existing tools for measuring learning outcomes[118] with each approach having their own strengths and limitations as well as varying levels of applicability to household surveys such as MICS. For some international assessments, it may just be too late: "Even though international testing programs like PISA and TIMSS are steadily increasing their coverage to also cover developing countries, (…) much of the divergence in test scores happens before the points in the educational trajectories of children where they are tested by international assessments", according to longitudinal surveys like the Young Lives Study.[119] National assessments such as the Early Grade Reading Assessment, which happens earlier and is more context specific, will however be less appropriate for cross-country analysis; although it may be possible to compare children who do not complete an exercise, (zero scores) set at a level which reflects each national target for children by a certain age or grade. Additionally, it is recognized that some assessments only capture children in school. However,

[115] CONFEMEN. *PASEC 2014 Education system performance in Francophone sub-Saharan Africa. Competencies and learning factors in primary education.* Dakar: CONFEMEN, 2015. http://www.pasec.confemen.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Rapport_Pasec2014_GB_webv2.pdf.;

Makuwa, D. and J. Maarse. "The Impact of Large-Scale International Assessments: A Case Study of How the Ministry of Education in Namibia Used SACMEQ Assessments to Improve Learning Outcomes." *Research in Comparative and International Education* 8, no. 3 (2013): 349-58. doi:10.2304/rcie.2013.8.3.349.;

Spaull, N. "Poverty & Privilege: Primary School Inequality in South Africa." *International Journal of Educational Development* 33, no. 5 (2013): 436-47. doi:10.1016/j.ijedudev.2012.09.009.

[116] Stanovich, K. "Matthew Effects in Reading: Some Consequences of Individual Differences in the Acquisition of Literacy." *Reading Research Quarterly* 21, no. 4 (1986): 360-407. doi:10.1598/rrq.21.4.1.

[117] Duncan, G. "School Readiness and Later Achievement." *Developmental Psychology* 43, no. 6 (2007): 1428-446. doi:10.1037/0012-1649.43.6.1428.

[118] LMTF. *Toward Universal Learning. A Global Framework for Measuring Learning. Report No. 2 of the Learning Metrics Task Force.* Montreal and Washington: UNESCO Institute for Statistics and Center for Universal Education at the Brookings Institution. https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/LMTFReport2ES_final.pdf.;

Buckner, E. and R. Hatch. *Literacy Data: More, but not always better*. Washington: Education Policy and Data Center, 2014. https://www.epdc.org/epdc-data-points/literacy-data-more-not-always-better-part-1-2.;

Wagner, D. *Smaller, Quicker Cheaper – Improving Leaning Assessments for Developing Countries.* Paris: International Institute for Educational Planning, 2011. http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0021/002136/213663e.pdf.

[119] Singh, A. *Emergence and evolution of learning gaps across countries: Linked panel evidence from Ethiopia, India, Peru and Vietnam.* Oxford: Young Lives, 2014. http://www.younglives.org.uk/files/YL-WP124_Singh_learning%20gaps.pdf.

given that, many children do not attend school, further data on these out-of-school children is needed and these can be adequately captured in household surveys.

Tables LN.4.1 and LN.4.2 present percentages of children age 7-14 years who correctly answered foundational reading tasks and numeracy skills, respectively, by age, sex, location, region, wealth index quintile and other disaggregation. These MICS indicators are designed and developed for both national policy development and SDG reporting for SDG4.1.1 (a): Proportion of children in grade 2/3 achieving a minimum proficiency in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics by sex.

The assessment score of reading tasks is further disaggregated by results of the literal questions and inferential questions. The disaggregation of numeracy skills such as number reading, number discrimination, addition and pattern recognitions are also available.

Table LN.4.1: Reading skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, by sex, Punjab, 2017-18

	Male					Female					Total					
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills [1,2,3]	Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	Number of children age 7-14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential			
Punjab	**68.4**	**41.4**	**40.3**	**31.9**	**8,756**	**67.0**	**42.4**	**42.2**	**33.7**	**8,716**	**67.7**	**41.9**	**41.2**	**32.8**	**13.8**	**17,471**
Area of Residence																
Rural	64.5	36.2	34.7	27.8	5,737	60.8	35.8	35.3	28.0	5,611	62.7	36.0	35.0	27.9	16.0	11,348
All Urban	75.7	51.2	51.0	39.7	3,019	78.1	54.4	54.5	43.9	3,105	76.9	52.8	52.8	41.8	9.7	6,123
Major Cities	75.2	52.7	53.1	40.1	1,658	77.7	57.5	57.8	45.9	1,638	76.5	55.1	55.4	43.0	10.5	3,296
Other Urban	76.3	49.3	48.5	39.1	1,361	78.6	50.9	50.8	41.7	1,466	77.5	50.1	49.7	40.5	8.7	2,827
Child's functional difficulties																
Has functional difficulty	64.7	36.3	35.1	27.8	1,610	64.4	36.5	36.1	27.8	1,396	64.5	36.4	35.6	27.8	15.5	3,005
Has no functional difficulty	69.2	42.5	41.5	32.8	7,146	67.5	43.6	43.3	34.8	7,320	68.3	43.0	42.4	33.8	13.4	14,466
Mother's functional difficulties																
Has functional difficulty	65.3	43.3	43.4	32.0	418	66.9	40.7	39.6	31.9	382	66.1	42.1	41.6	32.0	18.4	801
Has no functional difficulty	69.5	40.4	39.5	31.1	7,048	69.2	42.5	42.3	33.7	7,077	69.4	41.4	40.9	32.4	14.0	14,125
No information	63.3	45.9	43.8	35.9	1,289	54.3	42.8	42.3	33.7	1,256	58.9	44.4	43.1	34.8	11.3	2,545
Age at beginning of school year																
6	70.3	12.6	11.9	10.1	1,104	70.3	13.6	12.3	9.5	1,163	70.3	13.1	12.1	9.8	16.0	2,267
7-8[2]	72.8	24.9	23.1	18.4	2,319	71.6	28.1	27.3	22.5	2,349	72.2	26.5	25.2	20.5	15.3	4,668
7	73.7	21.3	19.5	15.7	1,241	72.7	23.8	22.6	18.7	1,247	73.2	22.6	21.0	17.2	14.8	2,488
8	71.8	29.1	27.3	21.6	1,078	70.3	33.0	32.5	26.7	1,102	71.1	31.1	30.0	24.2	15.8	2,180
9	69.9	43.8	42.9	34.9	1,091	69.1	47.5	49.1	37.3	1,023	69.5	45.6	45.9	36.1	15.0	2,114
10	67.2	52.9	52.7	39.2	970	67.6	59.0	58.2	45.8	889	67.4	55.8	55.3	42.3	14.6	1,858
11	66.8	56.9	55.6	43.3	1,060	63.9	54.2	54.0	42.9	1,031	65.4	55.5	54.8	43.1	12.9	2,091
12	66.1	59.8	58.7	45.6	967	63.7	60.5	59.9	48.7	989	64.9	60.2	59.3	47.2	11.2	1,956
13	61.7	59.0	58.2	48.3	1,037	58.5	55.7	56.7	46.1	1,047	60.1	57.3	57.5	47.2	10.0	2,084
14	58.2	57.9	57.8	43.9	209	57.8	58.2	57.1	44.3	224	58.0	58.1	57.5	44.1	11.5	433
School attendance[A]																
Early childhood education	74.1	5.0	4.8	4.3	656	74.6	3.7	3.3	2.2	567	74.3	4.4	4.1	3.3	24.2	1,223
Primary	76.2	37.7	36.1	28.5	4,970	79.7	42.2	41.3	32.6	4,585	77.9	39.9	38.6	30.5	16.5	9,555
Grade 1	78.5	10.9	9.6	7.2	882	80.3	10.5	9.9	7.5	779	79.4	10.7	9.7	7.3	17.1	1,660
Grade 2-3[3]	74.8	29.5	27.7	21.4	2,204	77.4	34.6	33.1	25.6	2,144	76.1	32.0	30.4	23.4	17.3	4,348
Grade 2	74.2	22.1	19.5	15.4	1,107	75.3	25.0	23.3	17.9	1,082	74.7	23.5	21.4	16.6	19.0	2,189
Grade 3	75.3	37.0	35.9	27.4	1,097	79.5	44.3	43.1	33.4	1,063	77.4	40.6	39.5	30.3	15.6	2,160
Grade 4	75.3	51.5	50.3	40.1	931	80.2	61.3	58.7	47.4	820	77.6	56.1	54.2	43.5	15.7	1,751
Grade 5	78.6	67.9	66.3	53.5	951	84.6	72.2	74.0	59.2	842	81.4	69.9	69.9	56.2	14.5	1,793

Table LN.4.1: Reading skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, by sex, Punjab, 2017-18

	Male					Female					Total					
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills[1,2,3]	Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	Number of children age 7-14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential			
Punjab	**68.4**	**41.4**	**40.3**	**31.9**	**8,756**	**67.0**	**42.4**	**42.2**	**33.7**	**8,716**	**67.7**	**41.9**	**41.2**	**32.8**	**13.8**	**17,471**
Lower Secondary	83.2	78.8	78.0	63.5	1,654	85.7	82.8	83.6	68.6	1,589	84.5	80.8	80.7	66.0	13.6	3,243
Grade 1	80.2	74.1	72.2	56.4	603	84.7	79.4	81.5	65.3	601	82.4	76.8	76.8	60.8	14.9	1,204
Grade 2	84.1	78.6	78.8	64.6	566	86.3	82.9	83.3	69.3	551	85.2	80.7	81.0	66.9	12.7	1,118
Grade 3	86.1	84.8	84.3	71.0	485	86.4	87.4	87.0	72.1	435	86.2	86.0	85.6	71.5	13.0	920
Upper Secondary	85.4	88.6	88.4	75.2	381	87.8	85.6	87.2	73.9	442	86.7	87.0	87.7	74.5	12.1	822
Grade 1	84.0	89.7	90.1	74.7	306	87.4	85.5	87.1	73.8	366	85.9	87.4	88.4	74.2	12.8	671
Grade 2	91.0	84.2	81.4	77.0	75	89.6	86.4	87.6	74.3	76	90.3	85.3	84.5	75.6	9.4	151
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
Out-of-school	0.0	5.9	5.9	0.0	1,081	0.0	2.5	2.5	0.0	1,522	0.0	3.9	3.9	0.0	0.0	2,603
Mother's education																
None/Preschool	60.3	32.7	31.0	24.5	4,693	56.1	30.4	29.8	23.4	4,716	58.2	31.5	30.4	24.0	15.1	9,409
Primary	74.2	42.7	41.6	33.1	1,614	77.6	49.2	49.3	39.3	1,541	75.9	45.9	45.3	36.1	13.0	3,154
Lower Secondary	83.0	50.9	49.6	41.8	715	80.2	55.7	53.4	43.4	724	81.6	53.3	51.5	42.6	10.4	1,439
Upper Secondary	79.2	54.5	54.6	43.5	933	82.3	59.4	60.9	49.3	947	80.8	56.9	57.8	46.4	10.9	1,879
Higher	78.0	65.7	67.0	50.4	801	80.6	68.9	69.5	55.9	788	79.3	67.3	68.2	53.1	14.4	1,589
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	50.4	21.5	19.6	15.2	2,091	41.5	16.6	16.4	12.7	2,077	46.0	19.1	18.0	14.0	17.3	4,169
Second	66.7	36.0	35.5	27.9	1,843	64.9	36.2	35.1	27.7	1,822	65.8	36.1	35.3	27.8	16.2	3,665
Middle	73.1	45.2	43.3	35.2	1,661	73.3	47.0	46.4	36.2	1,584	73.2	46.1	44.9	35.7	13.5	3,245
Fourth	78.3	48.6	47.4	38.5	1,586	81.4	55.6	55.6	45.4	1,696	79.9	52.2	51.7	42.1	9.3	3,282
Richest	79.3	62.8	63.1	48.5	1,574	81.5	65.4	66.1	53.4	1,536	80.4	64.1	64.6	50.9	11.5	3,111

[1] MICS indicator LN.22a - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, age 7-14)
[2] MICS indicator LN.22b - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, age for grade 2/3)
[3] MICS indicator LN.22c - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1
[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "School attendance" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.4.2: Numeracy skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing three foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Punjab, 2017-18

	Male						Female						Total					
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills[1,2,3]	Number of children age 7-14 years
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion		
Punjab	**60.2**	**57.5**	**13.0**	**7.2**	**4.8**	**8,756**	**55.8**	**52.5**	**11.5**	**6.5**	**4.2**	**8,716**	**58.0**	**55.0**	**12.2**	**6.8**	**4.5**	**17,471**
Area of Residence																		
Rural	55.6	53.2	11.2	6.2	4.1	5,737	48.2	46.6	9.7	5.2	3.4	5,611	52.0	50.0	10.5	5.7	3.7	11,348
All Urban	69.0	65.6	16.2	9.1	6.2	3,019	69.4	63.2	14.9	8.8	5.7	3,105	69.2	64.4	15.5	9.0	5.9	6,123
Major Cities	68.9	63.7	16.4	9.1	5.9	1,658	71.8	62.4	14.9	9.5	5.6	1,638	70.4	63.1	15.6	9.3	5.8	3,296
Other Urban	69.1	67.9	16.0	9.0	6.6	1,361	66.7	64.1	14.9	8.0	5.8	1,466	67.9	65.9	15.4	8.5	6.2	2,827
Child's functional difficulties																		
Has functional difficulty	54.8	53.6	10.4	5.7	3.7	1,610	49.5	48.0	9.8	5.0	3.4	1,396	52.3	51.0	10.1	5.4	3.5	3,005
Has no functional difficulty	61.4	58.4	13.5	7.5	5.1	7,146	57.0	53.4	11.8	6.7	4.3	7,320	59.2	55.9	12.7	7.1	4.7	14,466
Mother's functional difficulties																		
Has functional difficulty	62.1	64.0	12.5	5.1	4.2	418	56.4	50.2	8.3	4.0	1.1	382	59.4	57.4	10.5	4.5	2.7	801
Has no functional difficulty	59.1	56.2	12.8	7.0	4.7	7,048	55.3	52.4	11.5	6.4	4.2	7,077	57.2	54.3	12.1	6.7	4.5	14,125
No information	65.9	62.4	14.1	8.7	6.0	1,289	58.0	54.1	12.8	7.4	4.8	1,256	62.0	58.3	13.5	8.1	5.4	2,545
Age at beginning of school year																		
6	28.4	30.3	4.1	2.6	1.1	1,104	25.6	26.6	4.1	2.6	1.3	1,163	26.9	28.4	4.1	2.6	1.2	2,267
7-8[2]	46.0	47.0	9.0	4.8	2.6	2,319	43.8	44.9	8.8	4.8	3.2	2,349	44.9	46.0	8.9	4.8	2.9	4,668
7	40.6	42.3	7.3	3.7	1.8	1,241	38.8	39.8	7.7	4.6	3.3	1,247	39.7	41.1	7.5	4.2	2.5	2,488
8	52.3	52.4	10.9	6.0	3.6	1,078	49.4	50.7	10.1	5.0	3.0	1,102	50.8	51.6	10.5	5.5	3.3	2,180
9	61.9	58.4	14.2	8.8	5.9	1,091	57.2	53.9	11.5	5.9	3.2	1,023	59.6	56.2	12.9	7.4	4.6	2,114
10	70.2	68.2	17.1	8.9	6.1	970	66.9	61.2	12.1	6.6	4.5	889	68.6	64.8	14.7	7.8	5.3	1,858
11	75.0	70.3	16.7	9.5	7.2	1,060	67.6	62.0	14.0	8.3	5.7	1,031	71.3	66.2	15.4	8.9	6.4	2,091
12	77.4	70.8	17.4	8.6	6.5	967	73.1	66.4	16.5	9.4	6.0	989	75.2	68.6	17.0	9.0	6.2	1,956
13	79.9	71.1	17.4	9.6	6.7	1,037	73.2	63.9	16.4	8.6	5.7	1,047	76.6	67.4	16.9	9.1	6.2	2,084
14	79.3	68.6	16.6	10.7	8.8	209	75.3	68.1	20.4	14.8	11.2	224	77.2	68.3	18.5	12.8	10.0	433
School attendance[A]																		
Early childhood education	12.9	15.4	0.9	0.7	0.2	656	10.4	11.1	1.7	1.4	0.5	567	11.7	13.4	1.3	1.0	0.3	1,223
Primary	58.8	58.7	12.4	6.6	4.0	4,970	56.3	55.4	11.0	5.9	3.6	4,585	57.6	57.1	11.7	6.2	3.8	9,555
Grade 1	27.8	31.0	5.5	2.4	0.6	882	24.8	26.1	4.0	2.7	1.1	779	26.4	28.7	4.8	2.5	0.8	1,660
Grade 2-3[3]	54.1	56.2	9.8	5.6	2.7	2,204	50.7	53.0	9.6	4.8	3.0	2,144	52.4	54.6	9.7	5.2	2.8	4,348
Grade 2	44.8	50.0	7.2	4.5	1.7	1,107	40.2	45.1	6.8	4.0	2.3	1,082	42.5	47.5	7.0	4.3	2.0	2,189
Grade 3	63.5	62.4	12.4	6.8	3.7	1,097	61.4	61.0	12.5	5.7	3.7	1,063	62.5	61.7	12.4	6.2	3.7	2,160
Grade 4	75.6	70.7	18.3	9.5	6.6	931	72.0	68.2	15.7	7.8	5.4	820	73.9	69.5	17.1	8.7	6.0	1,751
Grade 5	81.6	78.7	19.1	10.0	7.6	951	84.3	76.1	16.7	9.4	5.9	842	82.9	77.5	17.9	9.7	6.8	1,793
Lower Secondary	91.1	80.7	20.2	11.5	9.0	1,654	90.9	79.6	20.2	11.8	8.0	1,589	91.0	80.2	20.2	11.7	8.5	3,243
Grade 1	88.9	80.8	17.3	11.4	8.8	603	87.3	80.1	18.7	9.2	6.3	601	88.1	80.4	18.0	10.3	7.5	1,204
Grade 2	90.3	79.2	22.0	11.4	9.0	566	91.2	78.2	19.0	12.9	8.6	551	90.7	78.7	20.5	12.1	8.8	1,118

Table LN.4.2: Numeracy skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing three foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Punjab, 2017-18

	Male						Female						Total					
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills[1,2,3]	Number of children age 7-14 years
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion		
Punjab	**60.2**	**57.5**	**13.0**	**7.2**	**4.8**	**8,756**	**55.8**	**52.5**	**11.5**	**6.5**	**4.2**	**8,716**	**58.0**	**55.0**	**12.2**	**6.8**	**4.5**	**17,471**
Grade 3	94.6	82.4	21.8	11.7	9.1	485	95.6	80.9	23.8	14.3	9.4	435	95.1	81.7	22.8	12.9	9.3	920
Upper Secondary	94.2	80.1	24.3	17.7	14.4	381	93.5	83.9	25.2	15.9	12.8	442	93.8	82.1	24.8	16.8	13.6	822
Grade 1	94.5	78.5	23.2	15.8	12.7	306	93.3	83.3	25.7	16.0	13.3	366	93.9	81.1	24.6	15.9	13.0	671
Grade 2	92.9	86.8	28.5	25.7	21.6	75	94.0	86.6	23.0	15.5	10.4	76	93.5	86.7	25.7	20.5	15.9	151
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
Out-of-school	36.1	33.5	7.5	3.4	1.7	1,081	23.2	21.7	3.6	1.8	0.9	1,522	28.6	26.6	5.2	2.5	1.2	2,603
Mother's education																		
None/Preschool	52.0	50.3	11.3	6.1	4.0	4,693	42.7	41.5	9.3	5.0	3.1	4,716	47.4	45.9	10.3	5.6	3.5	9,409
Primary	62.0	61.5	12.7	6.4	4.0	1,614	64.6	62.6	12.1	6.6	4.5	1,541	63.3	62.0	12.4	6.5	4.3	3,154
Lower Secondary	68.2	63.6	12.0	7.1	4.2	715	67.3	60.4	14.2	8.4	5.5	724	67.7	62.0	13.1	7.7	4.8	1,439
Upper Secondary	73.5	69.0	17.7	9.2	7.0	933	74.1	67.9	15.0	8.8	4.7	947	73.8	68.4	16.3	9.0	5.8	1,879
Higher	81.9	72.5	18.6	13.0	9.4	801	83.8	73.2	17.3	10.2	8.4	788	82.9	72.8	17.9	11.6	8.9	1,589
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	40.2	38.9	9.4	5.4	3.4	2,091	27.1	27.0	5.9	3.7	2.3	2,077	33.7	33.0	7.7	4.6	2.9	4,169
Second	57.5	56.7	11.6	6.4	4.4	1,843	49.6	49.7	10.8	5.8	3.4	1,822	53.6	53.2	11.2	6.1	3.9	3,665
Middle	62.6	61.5	12.9	6.6	4.1	1,661	61.5	59.0	12.7	7.1	4.8	1,584	62.1	60.2	12.8	6.8	4.4	3,245
Fourth	67.9	65.6	14.1	7.0	4.9	1,586	69.8	65.5	14.0	6.8	4.3	1,696	68.9	65.5	14.1	6.9	4.6	3,282
Richest	79.9	70.7	18.0	11.2	7.8	1,574	80.5	69.5	16.0	10.0	7.0	1,536	80.2	70.1	17.0	10.7	7.4	3,111

[1] MICS indicator LN.22d - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, age 7-14)
[2] MICS indicator LN.22e - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, age for grade 2/3)
[3] MICS indicator LN.22f - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1
[A] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "School attendance" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

9. PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION

PR.1 BIRTH REGISTRATION

A name and nationality is every child's right, enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and other international treaties. Registering children at birth is the first step in securing their recognition before the law, safeguarding their rights, and ensuring that any violation of these rights does not go unnoticed. [120] Birth certificates are proof of registration and the first form of legal identity and are often required to access health care or education. Having legal identification can also be one form of protection from entering into marriage or the labour market, or being conscripted into the armed forces, before the legal age. Birth registration and certification is also legal proof of one's place of birth and family ties and thus necessary to obtain a passport. In adulthood, birth certificates may be required to obtain social assistance or a job in the formal sector, to buy or inherit property and to vote.

The manual birth registration in Pakistan takes place at Union Council level. Registration of birth in the Union Council's handwritten register is free of charge. Birth registration does not happen automatically when a child is born but it is done through representatives from NADRA, and the representative of Union Council. The parents, or a close relative, register the birth at the local Union Council by completing a form known as a form A. The required documentation is a hospital or midwife note and in case the child is not born in a hospital or without the presence of a midwife, a vaccination card is used as documentation. The Union Council Chairman signs the form A, but in the case, the Chairman is absent, the vice Chairman is authorized to sign the document on his behalf. The original form A is kept by the parents, while a copy hereof is kept at the Union Council along with the required breeder documents, e.g. hospital note, and a copy of the parents' Computerized National Identity Cards (CNIC). The Union Council then registers the birth in their manual register. Examples of the form A from the different Union Councils handed out during the delegation's visit to Pakistan showed that the layout can have local variations but that it contains information about the child's name, date of birth and the parents' names and CNIC numbers. According to the National Database and Registration Authority Ordinance 2000, a child has to be registered within a month after delivery. The delegation's visits to Pakistan in March 2017-18, however, showed that there exist different local practices for when a registration is regarded as normal entry or late entry.

The requirements for late entry vary depending on how late the child is registered. In the timespan between 61 days up until seven years after birth, the chairman has to attest the document. If registration is done later than seven years after birth the parents have to get an affidavit from court and the district commissioner has to approve the registration. Furthermore, the parents need to submit a medical attest which evaluates the age of the child and a school attest when completing the form A, and the parents need to publish a note in a local newspaper stating that they intend to register the child.[121]

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[120] UNICEF. *Every Child's Birth Right: Inequities and trends in birth registration*. New York: UNICEF, 2013. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Birth_Registration_11_Dec_13.pdf.

[121] Pakistan: Birth registration and related civil status documents. Danish National ID Centre

Table PR.1.1: 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 births, Punjab, 2017-18

	Children whose births are registered with civil authorities				Number of children	Percent of children whose mothers/ caretakers know how to register births	Number of children without birth registration
	Have birth certificate						
	Seen	Not seen	No birth certificate	Total registered[1]			
Punjab	**35.6**	**13.6**	**26.1**	**75.3**	**39,799**	**41.3**	**9,814**
Area of Residence							
Rural	35.9	13.8	26.1	75.8	20,468	40.2	4,951
All Urban	35.3	13.5	26.0	74.8	19,331	42.4	4,863
Major Cities	29.2	11.4	30.2	70.8	26,190	38.2	7,658
Other Urban	48.1	18.0	18.0	84.2	13,609	52.3	2,156
Sex							
Male	35.9	13.8	26.1	75.8	20,468	40.2	4,951
Female	35.3	13.5	26.0	74.8	19,331	42.4	4,863
Child's functional difficulty (age 2-4 years)[A]							
Has functional difficulty	33.8	12.1	28.9	74.8	1,525	33.1	384
Has no functional difficulty	38.9	14.5	25.6	79.0	22,276	35.1	4,677
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	38.1	13.6	23.4	75.1	856	42.0	213
Has no functional difficulty	35.7	13.6	26.1	75.5	38,464	41.6	9,434
No information	24.7	15.1	25.4	65.2	479	23.3	167
Age (in months)[B]							
0-11	28.3	11.5	25.4	65.3	8,093	53.1	2,810
12-23	34.2	13.7	27.5	75.5	7,867	41.0	1,930
24-35	37.0	14.3	26.2	77.6	7,862	36.7	1,759
36-47	39.2	13.9	25.3	78.4	8,277	35.8	1,785
48-59	39.5	14.8	25.8	80.2	7,676	32.0	1,522
Mother's education							
None/Preschool	24.1	10.0	27.4	61.5	16,922	33.0	6,523
Primary	36.5	12.7	29.8	79.0	7,797	49.6	1,636
Lower Secondary	45.0	14.7	26.4	86.1	4,141	58.5	576
Upper Secondary	49.2	17.1	22.9	89.1	5,488	68.2	596
Higher	49.6	22.1	19.5	91.1	5,451	72.7	483
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	13.9	7.1	27.5	48.5	9,001	27.7	4,632
Second	27.9	10.6	33.0	71.5	7,935	45.4	2,260
Middle	38.6	13.3	30.3	82.2	7,853	55.1	1,399
Fourth	48.4	17.1	22.1	87.7	7,814	60.9	964
Richest	54.2	21.8	16.2	92.2	7,195	69.5	558

[1] MICS indicator PR.1 - Birth registration; SDG indicator 16.9.1

[A] Children age 0-1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-4 years.

[B] The category of "No information" in the background characteristic of "Age" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Teaching children self-control and acceptable behaviour is an integral part of child discipline in all cultures. Positive parenting practices involve providing guidance on how to handle emotions or conflicts in manners that encourage judgment and responsibility and preserve children's self-esteem, physical and psychological integrity and dignity. Too often however, children are raised using punitive methods that rely on the use of physical force or verbal intimidation to obtain desired behaviours. Studies[122] have found that exposing children to violent discipline has harmful consequences, which range from immediate impacts to long-term harm that children carry forward into adult life. Violence hampers children's development, learning abilities and school performance; it inhibits positive relationships, provokes low self-esteem, emotional distress and depression; and, at times, it leads to risk taking and self-harm.

In the MICS Punjab, 2017-18 mothers or caretakers of children under age five and of one randomly selected child aged 5-17 were asked a series of questions on the methods adults in the household used to discipline the child during the past month and if the respondent believes that physical punishment is a necessary part of child-rearing. Tables PR.2.1 and PR.2.2 present the results.

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[122] Straus, M. and M. Paschall. "Corporal Punishment by Mothers and Development of Children's Cognitive Ability: A Longitudinal Study of Two Nationally Representative Age Cohorts." *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma* 18, no. 5 (2009): 459-83. doi:10.1080/10926770903035168.; Erickson, M. and B. Egeland. "A Developmental View of the Psychological Consequences of Maltreatment." *School Psychology Review* 16, no. 2 (1987): 156-68. http://psycnet.apa.org/record/1987-29817-001.; Schneider, M. et al. "Do Allegations of Emotional Maltreatment Predict Developmental Outcomes beyond That of Other Forms of Maltreatment?" *Child Abuse & Neglect* 29, no. 5 (2005): 513-32. doi:10.1016/j.chiabu.2004.08.010.

Table PR.2.1: Child discipline

Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced:					
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method[1]	Number of children age 1-14 years
			Any	Severe		
Punjab	**8.0**	**73.6**	**70.9**	**45.6**	**80.8**	**108,042**
Area of Residence						
Rural	7.4	75.1	72.2	46.5	82.1	71,191
All Urban	9.1	70.7	68.5	43.8	78.3	36,852
Major Cities	10.2	69.2	68.0	43.9	76.6	19,468
Other Urban	7.8	72.4	69.1	43.7	80.1	17,384
Sex						
Male	7.2	74.6	73.0	47.6	81.8	54,943
Female	8.8	72.6	68.8	43.5	79.8	53,099
Child's functional difficulty (age 2-14 years)[A]						
Has functional difficulty	7.1	78.6	75.5	53.9	84.8	15,250
Has no functional difficulty	8.0	75.0	72.0	46.0	82.1	84,898
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	9.2	74.1	71.7	48.0	81.3	4,111
Has no functional difficulty	7.6	74.1	71.9	46.4	81.4	95,812
No information	11.7	67.9	58.8	35.3	73.8	8,119
Age						
1-2	8.8	58.1	59.6	33.5	67.5	15,764
3-4	6.5	76.9	78.8	51.1	84.9	15,931
5-9	6.1	79.7	79.3	53.4	86.8	40,865
10-14	10.5	72.0	62.8	39.5	78.0	35,482
Mother's education						
None/Preschool	6.8	75.5	71.7	47.3	81.8	55,419
Primary	7.5	75.1	73.2	48.3	82.6	20,158
Lower Secondary	8.6	72.2	71.3	44.7	80.2	9,655
Upper Secondary	10.3	70.7	69.7	41.4	78.8	12,257
Higher	11.8	65.5	63.5	37.4	74.8	10,554
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	5.7	77.8	74.0	48.9	83.6	26,486
Second	7.7	75.7	72.1	47.5	82.3	22,706
Middle	7.5	74.1	72.0	47.3	81.8	20,646
Fourth	8.8	71.0	69.5	43.7	78.8	20,373
Richest	11.4	67.0	65.3	38.4	75.7	17,832

[1] MICS indicator PR.2 - Violent discipline; SDG 16.2.1

[A] Children age 1 year are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-14 years.

Table PR.2.2: Attitudes toward physical punishment

Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children aged 1-14 years who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of mothers/caretakers responding to a child discipline module
Punjab	**40.9**	**59,559**
Area of Residence		
Rural	43.9	38,622
All Urban	35.4	20,936
Major Cities	34.7	11,178
Other Urban	36.1	9,758
Sex		
Male	36.7	300
Female	40.9	59,258
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	42.1	1,889
Has no functional difficulty	41.0	54,032
No information	38.1	3,637
Age[A]		
<25	39.3	5,315
25-34	41.5	28,949
35-49	40.7	21,960
50+	39.2	3,332
Education		
None/Preschool	47.5	27,992
Primary	41.4	11,267
Lower Secondary	35.9	5,723
Upper Secondary	32.7	7,516
Higher	26.7	7,060
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	51.9	13,700
Second	45.4	12,044
Middle	39.1	11,470
Fourth	35.0	11,608
Richest	30.2	10,736

[A] The category of "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Age" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

Children around the world are routinely engaged in paid and unpaid forms of work that are not harmful to them. However, they are classified as child labourers when they are either too young to work or are involved in hazardous activities that may compromise their physical, mental, social or educational development. Article 32 (1) of the CRC 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 PUNJAB RESTRICTION ON EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN ACT 2016 is to prohibit the employment of children and to restrict the employment of adolescents in certain occupations and processes. It is necessary to prohibit the employment of children and to restrict the employment of adolescents in certain occupations; and, to deal with ancillary matters.

The child labour module was administered for one randomly selected child age 5-17 years in each household and includes questions on the type of work a child does and the number of hours he or she is engaged in it. Data are collected on both economic activities (paid or unpaid work for someone who is not a member of the household, work for a family farm or business) and domestic work (household chores such as cooking, cleaning or caring for children, as well as collecting firewood or fetching water).[123] The module also collects information on hazardous working conditions.[124,125]

Table PR.3.1 presents children's involvement in economic activities. The methodology of the MICS Indicator on Child Labour uses three age-specific thresholds for the number of hours children can perform economic activity without being classified as child labourers. A child that performed economic activities during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour:

   i.   age 5-11: 1 hour or more
   ii.   age 12-14: 14 hours or more
   iii.   age 15-17: 43 hours or more

Table PR.3.2 presents children's involvement in household chores. As for economic activity above, the methodology also uses age-specific thresholds for the number of hours children can perform household chores without being classified as child labourers. A child that performed household chores during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour:

   i.   age 5-11 and age 12-14: 28 hours or more
   ii.   age 15-17: 43 hours or more

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[123] Please note that activities of collecting firewood and fetching water per Resolution I, Section 22(b), of the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) is to be classified as own-use production work, i.e. an economic activity. Because the 20th ICLS is expected to discuss this classification and this classification has enormous impact on child labour prevalence in large parts of the world, these activities remain classified as household chores in MICS, pending outcome of the ICLS.

[124] UNICEF. *How Sensitive Are Estimates of Child Labour to Definitions?* MICS Methodological Paper No. 1. New York: UNICEF, 2012. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Child_Labour_Paper_No.1_FINAL_162.pdf.

[125] The Child Labour module was administered in the Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 (See Appendix E: Questionnaires). In households with at least one child age 5-17, one child was randomly selected. To account for the random selection, the household sample weight is multiplied by the total number of children age 5-17 in each household; this weight is used when producing the relevant tables.

SDG Target 8.7 aims to "take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms." The SDG indicator 8.7.1 provides the proportion of children aged 5-17 years who are engaged in child labour. Table PR.3.3 combines the children working and performing economic activities and household chores at or above and below the age-specific thresholds as detailed in the previous tables, as well as those children reported working under hazardous conditions, into the total child labour indicator.[126]

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[126] Note that the definition of child labour, hence the MICS indicator PR.3 presented in this report, also includes working in activities that are hazardous in nature. However, to ensure comparability of estimates, it has been decided by UNICEF and ILO to exclude engagement in hazardous occupations or under hazardous working conditions from the estimates of child labour for the purpose of reporting on SDG 8.7.1 in 2018. Another reason for exclusion of hazardous conditions in the reporting is the further methodological work needed to validate questions aimed at identifying children engaged in hazardous activities.

Table PR.3.1: Children's involvement in economic activities

Percentage of children by involvement in economic activities during the last week, according to age groups, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years
			Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more		Economic activity less than 43 hours	Economic activity for 43 hours or more	
Punjab	**5.4**	**20,524**	**13.1**	**8.6**	**7,340**	**23.1**	**7.6**	**7,618**
Area of Residence								
Rural	7.4	13,219	17.6	11.0	4,651	30.3	9.0	4,572
All Urban	1.7	7,305	5.2	4.4	2,689	12.2	5.6	3,046
Major Cities	1.2	3,951	4.3	3.4	1,470	11.1	5.3	1,683
Other Urban	2.4	3,354	6.3	5.6	1,219	13.6	6.0	1,363
Sex								
Male	6.5	10,474	16.0	11.4	3,821	28.5	12.7	4,081
Female	4.2	10,050	9.9	5.5	3,519	16.8	1.7	3,537
Child's functional difficulty								
Has functional difficulty	5.7	3,890	13.7	9.2	1,206	23.6	8.4	1,249
Has no functional difficulty	5.3	16,634	13.0	8.4	6,134	23.0	7.5	6,369
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	6.6	782	14.1	8.6	368	24.0	10.1	360
Has no functional difficulty	4.9	18,312	12.5	7.4	5,163	21.0	6.8	4,148
No information	11.5	1,430	14.6	11.8	1,810	25.7	8.4	3,110
School attendance[A]								
Attending	4.1	17,778	10.8	2.6	5,451	14.3	0.5	4,320
Not attending	13.7	2,743	19.7	25.9	1,885	34.6	16.9	3,296
Mother's education[B]								
None/Preschool	8.6	10,082	17.6	13.0	4,283	30.1	10.2	4,503
Primary	3.9	3,848	10.5	4.3	1,233	18.2	6.2	1,326
Lower Secondary	2.7	1,860	5.5	1.1	587	14.2	3.8	584
Upper Secondary	1.3	2,501	3.6	1.6	677	8.2	1.7	696
Higher	0.7	2,233	3.3	0.4	560	4.1	0.6	506
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	13.3	4,836	26.4	21.3	1,660	45.9	17.0	1,202
Second	6.6	4,184	16.8	9.7	1,544	34.4	10.2	1,549
Middle	3.0	3,909	11.3	5.6	1,372	21.2	6.6	1,602
Fourth	1.0	3,984	5.0	2.8	1,380	13.5	4.6	1,641
Richest	0.9	3,611	2.8	0.7	1,384	7.0	2.3	1,623

[A] The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "School attendance" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

[B] The category of "No information" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

Table PR.3.2: Children's involvement in household chores

Percentage of children by involvement in household chores during the last week, according to age groups, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in:		Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years
	Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more		Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more		Household chores less than 43 hours	Household chores for 43 hours or more	
Punjab	**49.3**	**1.1**	**20,524**	**66.9**	**4.7**	**7,340**	**73.6**	**2.6**	**7,618**
Area of Residence									
Rural	52.2	1.4	13,219	67.9	5.7	4,651	73.6	3.5	4,572
All Urban	44.1	0.7	7,305	65.1	3.1	2,689	73.7	1.3	3,046
Major Cities	41.9	0.7	3,951	63.4	2.4	1,470	72.4	0.9	1,683
Other Urban	46.6	0.6	3,354	67.1	3.9	1,219	75.1	1.7	1,363
Sex									
Male	47.8	0.8	10,474	62.4	1.8	3,821	64.3	1.2	4,081
Female	50.9	1.5	10,050	71.7	7.8	3,519	84.4	4.3	3,537
Child's functional difficulty									
Has functional difficulty	48.7	1.3	3,890	66.4	4.9	1,206	70.1	2.1	1,249
Has no functional difficulty	49.5	1.1	16,634	67.0	4.7	6,134	74.3	2.7	6,369
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	53.8	2.2	782	68.6	5.9	368	74.0	2.7	360
Has no functional difficulty	48.6	1.0	18,312	66.7	4.2	5,163	73.6	2.2	4,148
No information	56.2	1.9	1,430	67.1	5.9	1,810	73.7	3.2	3,110
School attendance[A]									
Attending	49.2	0.9	17,778	68.4	2.1	5,451	76.3	0.9	4,320
Not attending	50.1	2.9	2,743	62.6	12.2	1,885	70.1	4.9	3,296
Mother's education[B]									
None/Preschool	53.1	1.6	10,082	67.0	6.5	4,283	72.3	3.3	4,503
Primary	51.7	0.9	3,848	72.2	2.5	1,233	75.3	2.4	1,326
Lower Secondary	45.1	0.7	1,860	63.6	1.8	587	77.0	1.4	584
Upper Secondary	43.5	0.7	2,501	64.7	1.9	677	77.5	1.4	696
Higher	38.1	0.4	2,233	60.0	2.1	560	71.7	0.3	506
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	56.1	2.0	4,836	66.4	10.0	1,660	70.0	5.8	1,202
Second	53.9	1.2	4,184	69.8	5.5	1,544	74.2	3.5	1,549
Middle	48.9	1.1	3,909	69.8	3.1	1,372	73.0	2.4	1,602
Fourth	46.3	0.8	3,984	66.5	2.5	1,380	76.5	1.4	1,641
Richest	38.7	0.4	3,611	61.6	1.4	1,384	73.4	1.0	1,623

[A] The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "School attendance" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases
[B] The category of "No information" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

Table PR.3.3: Child labour

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week, percentage working under hazardous conditions during the last week, and percentage engaged in child labour during the last week, Punjab, 2017-18

	Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:				
	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Children working under hazardous conditions	Total child labour[1]	Number of children age 5-17 years
Punjab	**8.4**	**6.5**	**58.2**	**2.2**	**10.3**	**13.4**	**35,482**
Area of Residence							
Rural	10.8	8.5	59.8	2.7	13.7	17.5	22,442
All Urban	4.2	3.2	55.3	1.3	4.3	6.5	13,040
Major Cities	3.8	2.6	53.6	1.1	3.4	5.4	7,104
Other Urban	4.7	3.9	57.4	1.6	5.4	7.7	5,936
Sex							
Male	10.5	8.9	54.5	1.1	13.7	16.6	18,376
Female	6.1	4.0	62.1	3.4	6.5	10.1	17,106
Child's functional difficulty							
Has functional difficulty	8.1	6.9	56.3	2.2	11.1	14.2	6,346
Has no functional difficulty	8.5	6.4	58.6	2.2	10.1	13.3	29,136
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	10.2	7.9	62.2	3.3	12.3	17.0	1,510
Has no functional difficulty	6.3	5.6	55.7	1.8	7.9	10.8	27,622
No information	17.1	10.0	67.9	3.6	20.1	24.1	6,349
Age							
5-11	1.3	5.4	49.3	1.1	3.9	6.7	20,524
12-14	13.1	8.6	66.9	4.7	15.2	19.9	7,340
15-17	23.1	7.6	73.6	2.6	22.6	25.4	7,618
School attendance							
Attending	5.2	3.3	57.2	1.1	5.0	7.2	27,549
Not attending	19.5	17.9	61.4	5.9	28.6	35.3	7,933
Mother's education[A]							
None/Preschool	12.0	10.0	60.8	3.1	15.6	19.9	18,868
Primary	6.5	4.4	60.5	1.5	7.2	9.8	6,408
Lower Secondary	4.6	2.6	54.8	1.1	4.0	6.0	3,031
Upper Secondary	2.6	1.4	53.3	1.1	2.1	3.8	3,874
Higher	1.9	0.6	47.0	0.7	0.9	1.9	3,300
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	14.2	15.6	60.5	4.3	22.2	28.1	7,697
Second	11.7	8.0	61.6	2.6	13.6	17.5	7,278
Middle	7.8	4.4	58.7	1.8	8.0	10.6	6,883
Fourth	4.5	2.2	57.3	1.2	4.0	5.7	7,005
Richest	2.8	1.2	52.0	0.8	1.7	3.1	6,619

[1] MICS indicator PR.3 - Child labour; SDG indicator 8.7.1
[A] The category of "No information" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

PR.4 CHILD MARRIAGE

Marriage[127] before the age of 18 is violation of human rights, yet remains a reality for many children. 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. In the Sustainable Development Goals, child marriage has been identified as a harmful practice, which the world should aim to eliminate by 2030.

Child marriage is more common among girls than boys, but does occur around the world among children of both sexes. The impacts specific to boys married in childhood are not yet well understood, but marriage does place boys in an adult role accompanied by responsibilities for which they may not be prepared.

In many parts of the world parents encourage the marriage of their daughters while they are still children in hopes that the marriage will benefit them both financially and socially, while also relieving financial burdens on the family. In actual fact, child marriage compromises the development of girls and often results in early pregnancy and social isolation, with little education and poor vocational training reinforcing the gendered nature of poverty.[128]

Closely related to the issue of child marriage is the age at which sexual activity – and for females, childbearing – may begin. Women who were married before the age of 18 tend to have more children than those who marry later in life and are less likely to receive maternal health care services.[129,130] In addition, pregnancy related deaths are known to be a leading cause of mortality for both married and unmarried girls between the ages of 15 and 19.

Tables PR.4.1W and PR.4.1M present the percentage of women and men married before ages 15 and 18 years, the percentage of adolescent girls aged 15-19 who are currently married, and the percentage of women in a polygynous union.

Tables PR.4.2W and PR.4.2M present, respectively, the proportion of women and men who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18 by area and age groups. Examining the percentages married before ages 15 and 18 across different age groups allow for trends to be observed in child marriage over time.

Another component is the spousal age difference with the indicator being the percentage of married/in union women 10 or more years younger than their current spouse. Table PR.4.3 presents the results of the age difference between women and their husband or partner.

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[127] All references to marriage in this chapter include cohabiting unions as well.

[128] Bajracharya, A. and N. Amin, S. *Poverty, marriage timing, and transitions to adulthood in Nepal: A longitudinal analysis using the Nepal living standards survey.* Poverty, Gender, and Youth Working Paper No. 19. New York: Population Council, 2010. http://www.popcouncil.org/uploads/pdfs/wp/pgy/019.pdf.;

Godha, D. et al. 2011. *The influence of child marriage on fertility, fertility-control, and maternal health care utilization.* MEASURE/Evaluation PRH Project Working paper 11-124.

[129] Godha D., D. Hotchkiss and A. Gage. "Association Between Child Marriage and Reproductive Health Outcomes and Service Utilization: A Multi-Country Study from South Asia." *Journal of Adolescent Health* 52, no. 5 (2013): 552-58. doi:10.1016/j.jadohealth.2013.01.021.

[130] Nour, N. "Health Consequences of Child Marriage in Africa." *Emerging Infectious Diseases* 12, no. 11 (2006): 1644-649. doi:10.3201/eid1211.060510.

Table PR.4.1W: Early marriage and polygyny (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married, and the percentage of women who are in a polygynous marriage, Punjab, 2017-18

	Women age 15-49 years		Women age 20-49 years				Women age 20-24 years				Women age 15-19 years		Women age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Percentage married before age 16	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15[1]	Percentage married before age 18[2]	Percentage married before age 16[3]	Number of women age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married[4]	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage[5]	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married
Punjab	**4.4**	**74,010**	**5.1**	**18.6**	**8.5**	**59,469**	**3.3**	**14.6**	**5.7**	**13,633**	**10.5**	**14,541**	**3.2**	**47,030**
Area of Residence														
Rural	4.9	45,668	5.7	20.8	9.6	36,671	4.1	16.9	7.0	8,348	12.6	8,998	3.7	29,651
All Urban	3.5	28,342	4.1	15.2	6.7	22,798	2.2	11.1	3.8	5,285	7.1	5,544	2.5	17,379
Major Cities	3.3	15,563	3.9	14.3	6.2	12,565	2.1	10.4	3.4	2,943	6.6	2,998	2.2	9,506
Other Urban	3.7	12,778	4.4	16.4	7.3	10,233	2.3	12.0	4.3	2,343	7.7	2,546	2.9	7,873
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)														
Has functional difficulty	8.3	2,270	8.4	27.2	13.0	2,215	6.4	17.1	8.7	160	10.2	55	5.3	1,740
Has no functional difficulty	4.7	63,366	4.9	18.3	8.3	57,252	3.3	14.6	5.7	13,471	20.4	6,114	3.2	45,018
Age														
15-19	1.6	14,541	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	10.5	14,541	2.1	1,527
15-17	1.0	8,380	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.3	8,380	1.3	274
18-19	2.5	6,161	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	20.3	6,161	2.3	1,253
20-24	3.3	13,633	3.3	14.6	5.7	13,633	3.3	14.6	5.7	13,633	na	na	2.1	5,930
25-29	4.2	12,625	4.2	15.7	7.0	12,625	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.6	9,487
30-34	4.9	10,544	4.9	17.8	8.1	10,544	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.1	9,428
35-39	6.0	9,726	6.0	21.3	10.1	9,726	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.8	8,986
40-44	7.0	7,125	7.0	23.8	11.7	7,125	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.6	6,523
45-49	7.6	5,815	7.6	25.1	12.4	5,815	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.8	5,149
Education[A]														
None/Preschool	8.9	25,122	9.3	30.1	15.2	22,722	9.1	31.2	14.3	3,075	24.5	2,400	4.3	20,197
Primary	4.4	13,584	4.9	20.4	8.4	10,820	4.2	20.3	7.5	2,476	16.4	2,764	3.1	9,120
Lower Secondary	2.8	8,086	3.5	15.7	6.2	5,881	2.3	15.4	5.3	1,599	8.9	2,204	2.9	4,722
Upper Secondary	1.2	12,510	1.6	9.7	3.0	8,571	1.2	8.7	2.4	2,391	5.0	3,939	2.0	6,465
Higher	0.3	14,705	0.4	2.5	0.7	11,472	0.2	1.9	0.3	4,093	2.9	3,233	1.7	6,524
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	8.3	12,641	9.3	30.8	15.7	10,146	8.8	30.8	14.5	1,894	15.9	2,495	4.9	8,766
Second	5.8	14,335	7.0	23.6	11.4	11,227	4.8	18.5	8.1	2,614	12.7	3,108	3.4	9,087
Middle	3.9	15,105	4.4	18.2	7.6	12,028	2.8	14.6	5.0	3,030	11.4	3,077	3.2	9,470
Fourth	3.1	15,739	3.6	14.0	5.8	12,682	1.8	9.5	2.9	3,019	7.6	3,057	2.6	9,776
Richest	1.9	16,191	2.2	10.1	4.0	13,385	0.8	6.4	1.7	3,076	5.5	2,805	2.3	9,931

[1] **MICS indicator PR.4a - Child marriage (before age 15); SDG 5.3.1**
[2] **MICS indicator PR.4b - Child marriage (before age 18); SDG 5.3.1**
[3] **Non-MICS indicator PR.S4c - Child marriage (before age 16)**
[4] **MICS indicator PR.5 - Young women age 15-19 years currently married**
[5] **MICS indicator PR.6 - Polygyny**
[A] The category of "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases
na: not applicable

Table PR.4.1M: Early marriage and polygyny (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who first married before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of men age 15-19 years currently married, and the percentage of men who are in a polygynous marriage, Punjab, 2017-18

	Men age 15-49 years		Men age 20-49 years				Men age 20-24 years				Men age 15-19 years		Men age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Percentage married before age 16	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15[1]	Percentage married before age 18[2]	Percentage married before age 16[3]	Number of men age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married[4]	Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage[5]	Number of men age 15-49 years currently married
Punjab	**1.0**	**27,094**	**1.1**	**5.3**	**2.0**	**20,948**	**0.7**	**3.9**	**1.2**	**4,841**	**2.9**	**6,146**	**3.6**	**14,111**
Area of Residence														
Rural	1.1	16,748	1.3	6.5	2.4	12,904	0.9	5.1	1.6	2,962	3.5	3,844	3.6	8,983
All Urban	0.7	10,346	0.8	3.6	1.3	8,044	0.3	2.0	0.4	1,879	1.8	2,303	3.5	5,128
Major Cities	0.7	5,779	0.8	3.5	1.3	4,510	0.0	1.4	0.0	1,061	2.0	1,270	3.1	2,842
Other Urban	0.7	4,567	0.8	3.6	1.3	3,534	0.6	2.7	1.0	818	1.6	1,033	3.9	2,286
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)														
Has functional difficulty	2.3	538	2.2	7.3	3.5	515	0.0	5.5	1.6	57	(*)	22	4.2	368
Has no functional difficulty	1.0	22,774	1.1	5.3	1.9	20,422	0.7	3.9	1.2	4,775	5.6	2,352	3.6	13,700
Age														
15-19	0.4	6,146	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.9	6,146	3.1	175
15-17	0.4	3,733	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.1	3,733	(0.0)	40
18-19	0.5	2,413	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.6	2,413	4.0	136
20-24	0.7	4,841	0.7	3.9	1.2	4,841	0.7	3.9	1.2	4,841	na	na	2.1	993
25-29	1.0	4,300	1.0	4.7	1.8	4,300	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.8	2,316
30-34	1.2	3,581	1.2	5.6	2.0	3,581	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.8	2,891
35-39	1.2	3,478	1.2	6.1	2.1	3,478	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.1	3,198
40-44	1.6	2,479	1.6	6.6	3.1	2,479	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.5	2,360
45-49	1.4	2,269	1.4	6.8	2.4	2,269	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.6	2,177
Men's Education[A]														
None/Preschool	2.3	4,665	2.4	10.2	4.3	4,080	1.1	7.9	2.4	595	7.1	585	3.5	3,222
Primary	1.2	4,923	1.1	6.6	2.0	3,879	1.0	6.3	1.9	802	5.0	1,044	2.9	2,858
Lower Secondary	0.8	4,803	1.0	4.7	1.7	3,583	0.5	2.6	0.9	851	2.5	1,220	4.0	2,395
Upper Secondary	0.5	7,000	0.7	4.0	1.4	4,931	0.8	3.9	1.1	1,130	1.8	2,069	3.8	3,304
Higher	0.4	5,701	0.4	1.8	0.6	4,472	0.4	1.6	0.5	1,462	1.1	1,229	3.8	2,331
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	2.2	4,827	2.5	10.7	4.3	3,702	1.5	8.6	2.6	741	5.8	1,125	2.8	2,824
Second	1.3	5,398	1.6	7.6	2.7	4,055	1.7	5.8	2.5	1,007	3.8	1,343	3.3	2,823
Middle	0.7	5,447	0.8	4.6	1.6	4,182	0.4	4.1	1.0	1,030	1.8	1,266	4.4	2,745
Fourth	0.5	5,561	0.5	2.9	0.8	4,347	0.0	1.3	0.1	1,006	2.2	1,215	3.6	2,827
Richest	0.4	5,861	0.5	2.0	0.9	4,663	0.1	1.0	0.1	1,057	0.8	1,198	3.8	2,891

[1] **MICS indicator PR.4a - Child marriage (before age 15); SDG 5.3.1**
[2] **MICS indicator PR.4b - Child marriage (before age 18); SDG 5.3.1**
[3] **Non-MICS indicator PR.S4c - Child marriage (before age 16)**

[4] **MICS indicator PR.5 - Young men age 15-19 years currently married**
[5] **MICS indicator PR.6 - Polygyny**

[A] The category of "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Men's education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases
na: not applicable

Table PR.4.2W: Trends in early marriage (women)

Percentage of women who were first married before their 15th, 16th and 18th birthday, by area and age groups, Punjab, 2017-18

	All					Rural					Urban					Major Cities					Other Urban				
	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Percentage of women married before age 16	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Percentage of women married before age 16	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Percentage of women married before age 16	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Percentage of women married before age 16	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Percentage of women married before age 16	Number of women age 20-49 years
Punjab	4.4	74,010	18.6	8.5	59,469	4.9	45,668	20.8	9.6	36,671	3.5	28,342	15.2	6.7	22,798	3.3	15,563	14.3	6.2	12,565	3.7	12,778	16.4	7.3	10,233
Age																									
15-19	1.6	14,541	na	na	na	2.0	8,998	na	na	na	1.0	5,544	na	na	na	1.0	2,998	na	na	na	1.0	2,546	na	na	na
15-17	1.0	8,380	na	na	na	1.3	5,160	na	na	na	0.5	3,221	na	na	na	0.6	1,748	na	na	na	0.4	1,472	na	na	na
18-19	2.5	6,161	na	na	na	2.9	3,838	na	na	na	1.7	2,323	na	na	na	1.6	1,250	na	na	na	1.9	1,073	na	na	na
20-24	3.3	13,633	14.6	5.7	13,633	4.1	8,348	16.9	7.0	8,348	2.2	5,285	11.1	3.8	5,285	2.1	2,943	10.4	3.4	2,943	2.3	2,343	12.0	4.3	2,343
25-29	4.2	12,625	15.7	7.0	12,625	4.9	7,793	18.0	8.1	7,793	3.0	4,833	12.1	5.1	4,833	2.8	2,630	10.6	4.7	2,630	3.3	2,202	13.8	5.7	2,202
30-34	4.9	10,544	17.8	8.1	10,544	5.1	6,481	19.5	8.7	6,481	4.4	4,063	15.0	7.2	4,063	4.8	2,190	15.1	7.6	2,190	4.0	1,872	14.9	6.7	1,872
35-39	6.0	9,726	21.3	10.1	9,726	6.5	6,064	23.6	11.2	6,064	5.1	3,663	17.5	8.2	3,663	4.3	2,014	15.6	7.2	2,014	5.9	1,649	19.7	9.5	1,649
40-44	7.0	7,125	23.8	11.7	7,125	7.4	4,391	25.8	12.8	4,391	6.5	2,734	20.7	9.9	2,734	6.8	1,534	21.0	9.9	1,534	6.1	1,200	20.4	10.0	1,200
45-49	7.6	5,815	25.1	12.4	5,815	8.5	3,594	27.1	14.1	3,594	6.1	2,221	21.9	9.7	2,221	4.8	1,254	19.2	7.8	1,254	7.9	967	25.3	12.1	967

na: not applicable

Table PR.4.2M: Trends in early marriage (men)

Percentage of men who were first married before their 15th, 16th and 18th birthday, by area and age groups, Punjab, 2017-18

	All					Rural					Urban					Major Cities					Other Urban				
	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Percentage of men married before age 16	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Percentage of men married before age 16	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Percentage of men married before age 16	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Percentage of men married before age 16	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Percentage of men married before age 16	Number of men age 20-49 years
Punjab	1.0	27,094	5.3	2.0	20,948	1.1	16,748	6.5	2.4	12,904	0.7	10,346	3.6	1.3	8,044	0.7	5,779	3.5	1.3	4,510	0.7	4,567	3.6	1.3	3,534
Age																									
15-19	0.4	6,146	na	na	na	0.6	3,844	na	na	na	0.2	2,303	na	na	na	0.1	1,270	na	na	na	0.4	1,033	na	na	na
15-17	0.4	3,733	na	na	na	0.5	2,329	na	na	na	0.1	1,404	na	na	na	0.0	749	na	na	na	0.3	654	na	na	na
18-19	0.5	2,413	na	na	na	0.6	1,514	na	na	na	0.4	899	na	na	na	0.3	521	na	na	na	0.6	378	na	na	na
20-24	0.7	4,841	3.9	1.2	4,841	0.9	2,962	5.1	1.6	2,962	0.3	1,879	2.0	.4	1,879	0.0	1,061	1.4	0.0	1,061	0.6	818	2.7	1.0	818
25-29	1.0	4,300	4.7	1.8	4,300	1.0	2,607	5.9	2.3	2,607	0.9	1,693	2.7	.9	1,693	0.5	947	2.1	0.6	947	1.4	746	3.5	1.4	746
30-34	1.2	3,581	5.6	2.0	3,581	1.3	2,134	6.5	2.2	2,134	1.2	1,447	4.3	1.7	1,447	1.5	816	4.4	1.7	816	0.8	631	4.3	1.7	631
35-39	1.2	3,478	6.1	2.1	3,478	1.3	2,217	6.8	2.4	2,217	1.2	1,261	5.0	1.6	1,261	1.9	681	5.3	2.2	681	0.3	580	4.6	0.9	580
40-44	1.6	2,479	6.6	3.1	2,479	2.2	1,522	8.7	4.0	1,522	0.5	956	3.4	1.8	956	0.5	560	4.1	2.3	560	0.6	397	2.6	1.1	397
45-49	1.4	2,269	6.8	2.4	2,269	1.7	1,462	7.5	2.7	1,462	0.8	807	5.5	1.9	807	1.0	445	6.5	2.2	445	0.6	362	4.4	1.5	362

na: not applicable

Table PR.4.3: Spousal age difference

Percent distribution of women currently married age 15-19 and 20-24 years according to the age difference with their husband, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of currently married women age 15-19 years whose husband is:						Number of women age 15-19 years currently married	Percentage of currently married women age 20-24 years whose husband is:					Number of women age 20-24 years currently married
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older[1]	Husband's age unknown	Total		Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older[2]	Total	
Punjab	**6.7**	**42.6**	**30.0**	**20.4**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**1,527**	**8.8**	**43.6**	**30.4**	**17.1**	**100.0**	**5,930**
Area of Residence													
Rural	7.4	44.4	28.0	20.0	0.3	100.0	1,134	9.2	45.0	29.1	16.7	100.0	3,918
All Urban	4.8	37.6	35.9	21.7	0.0	100.0	393	8.1	40.8	33.1	18.0	100.0	2,012
Major Cities	5.2	32.8	39.6	22.5	0.0	100.0	197	7.9	40.1	33.4	18.7	100.0	1,086
Other Urban	4.5	42.3	32.2	21.0	0.0	100.0	197	8.4	41.7	32.8	17.1	100.0	926
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)													
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6	(8.0)	(28.4)	(39.0)	(24.6)	100.0	41
Has no functional difficulty	7.2	42.0	31.3	19.5	0.1	100.0	1,250	8.8	43.7	30.4	17.1	100.0	5,889
Women's Education													
None/Preschool	8.9	49.8	25.3	15.8	0.2	100.0	588	11.0	46.3	25.3	17.4	100.0	2,047
Primary	6.7	44.0	29.6	19.3	0.4	100.0	454	8.0	44.6	30.1	17.3	100.0	1,327
Lower Secondary	6.0	38.3	33.9	21.8	0.0	100.0	196	8.7	40.0	33.3	18.0	100.0	765
Upper Secondary	2.9	31.5	34.9	30.8	0.0	100.0	196	6.9	40.4	35.1	17.6	100.0	952
Higher	2.8	23.4	43.4	30.4	0.0	100.0	94	7.3	42.3	35.5	15.0	100.0	839
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	7.8	56.3	22.7	13.3	0.0	100.0	396	10.3	48.7	25.3	15.7	100.0	1,077
Second	7.6	49.2	25.6	16.9	0.6	100.0	393	10.0	46.9	27.3	15.7	100.0	1,264
Middle	5.7	35.7	33.8	24.8	0.0	100.0	350	9.2	42.3	29.9	18.7	100.0	1,325
Fourth	8.4	28.7	38.2	24.4	0.3	100.0	233	8.3	42.2	32.8	16.7	100.0	1,216
Richest	1.6	27.6	39.1	31.7	0.0	100.0	155	6.1	37.6	37.4	18.9	100.0	1,047

[1] MICS indicator PR.7a - Spousal age difference (among women age 15-19)

[2] MICS indicator PR.7b - Spousal age difference (among women age 20-24)

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

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

Crime can have a large impact the lives of victims and the wider community in which they live. Those who are victims of crimes can suffer physically and psychologically and experience loss of assets and income. Crime can also carry significant economic costs to the community through the provision of preventative measures as well as corrective services[131].

Tables PR.6.1W and PR.6.1M present the percentage of women and men who were victims of robbery or assault in the last 3 and 1 year prior to the survey, by various background characteristics. Tables PR.6.2W and PR.6.2M show if weapons (namely, knife, gun or other weapons) were used during the last robbery. Tables PR.6.3W and PR.6.3M expand on the circumstances of the latest assault, indicating where it took place and type of weapon used. Finally, Tables PR.6.4W and PR.6.4M indicate if the last robbery or assault experienced by women and men was reported to the police.

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[131] United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. *Manual on Victimization Surveys*. Geneva: UN. https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Crime-statistics/Manual_on_Victimization_surveys_2009_web.pdf.

Table PR.6.1W: Victims of robbery and assault (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were victims of robbery, assault and either robbery or assault in the last 3 years, last 1 year and multiple times in the last year, Punjab, 2017-18

| | Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were victims of: | | | | | | Percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault: | | | |
| | Robbery[A] | | | Assault[B] | | | | | | |
	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year[1]	Multiple times in the last 1 year	Number of women
Punjab	**1.2**	**0.7**	**0.3**	**1.2**	**0.8**	**0.4**	**2.2**	**1.3**	**0.6**	**74,010**
Area of Residence										
Rural	1.0	0.6	0.2	1.2	0.8	0.4	2.0	1.2	0.6	45,668
All Urban	1.6	0.8	0.3	1.2	0.8	0.5	2.5	1.4	0.7	28,342
Major Cities	1.7	0.9	0.3	1.2	0.7	0.5	2.6	1.5	0.7	15,563
Other Urban	1.5	0.7	0.3	1.3	0.8	0.5	2.3	1.2	0.7	12,778
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	2.3	1.2	0.6	2.6	1.7	0.8	4.2	2.5	1.4	2,270
Has no functional difficulty	1.3	0.7	0.3	1.2	0.8	0.4	2.2	1.3	0.6	63,366
Age										
15-19	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.2	1.2	0.8	0.4	14,541
15-17	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.2	1.2	0.8	0.3	8,380
18-19	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.3	1.2	0.9	0.4	6,161
20-24	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.3	1.6	1.1	0.6	13,633
25-29	1.3	0.7	0.3	1.3	0.8	0.4	2.2	1.3	0.6	12,625
30-34	1.5	0.9	0.3	1.7	1.1	0.7	2.9	1.8	0.9	10,544
35-39	1.8	1.0	0.3	1.5	0.8	0.4	3.0	1.7	0.7	9,726
40-44	1.6	0.8	0.4	1.4	0.9	0.5	2.6	1.5	0.8	7,125
45-49	1.8	0.8	0.2	1.2	0.6	0.3	2.6	1.2	0.5	5,815
Women's Education[C]										
None/Preschool	1.2	0.7	0.3	1.6	1.1	0.6	2.5	1.6	0.9	25,122
Primary	1.4	0.8	0.4	1.5	1.0	0.6	2.5	1.6	0.9	13,584
Lower Secondary	0.9	0.6	0.2	1.2	0.7	0.3	1.9	1.2	0.5	8,086
Upper Secondary	1.3	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.2	1.9	1.0	0.4	12,510
Higher	1.3	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	1.6	0.8	0.2	14,705
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	1.2	0.7	0.4	1.9	1.3	0.6	2.7	1.8	0.9	12,641
Second	1.0	0.6	0.2	1.4	0.9	0.5	2.2	1.3	0.7	14,335
Middle	1.2	0.7	0.3	1.2	0.8	0.4	2.0	1.3	0.6	15,105
Fourth	1.3	0.7	0.3	1.1	0.7	0.4	2.0	1.2	0.6	15,739
Richest	1.5	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	1.9	1.0	0.3	16,191

[1] MICS indicator PR.12 - Experience of robbery and assault

[A] A robbery is here defined as "taking or trying to take something, by using force or threatening to use force".

[B] An assault is here defined as a physical attack.

[C] The category of "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Women's education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases.

Table PR.6.1M: Victims of robbery and assault (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who were victims of robbery, assault and either robbery or assault in the last 3 years, last 1 year and multiple times in the last year, Punjab, 2017-18

| | Percentage of men age 15-49 years who were victims of: | | | | | | Percentage of men age 15-49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault: | | | |
| | Robbery[A] | | | Assault[B] | | | | | | |
	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year[1]	Multiple times in the last 1 year	Number of men
Punjab	**2.1**	**0.9**	**0.2**	**1.4**	**0.7**	**0.2**	**3.3**	**1.5**	**0.4**	**27,094**
Area of Residence										
Rural	2.0	0.8	0.2	1.5	0.8	0.2	3.2	1.4	0.4	16,748
All Urban	2.5	1.1	0.3	1.2	0.7	0.1	3.4	1.7	0.4	10,346
Major Cities	2.5	1.1	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.1	3.3	1.5	0.4	5,779
Other Urban	2.5	1.1	0.2	1.5	0.9	0.1	3.6	1.9	0.4	4,567
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	3.2	2.0	0.3	1.9	0.7	0.2	4.8	2.6	0.6	538
Has no functional difficulty	2.3	0.9	0.2	1.5	0.7	0.2	3.5	1.6	0.4	22,774
Age										
15-19	1.2	0.7	0.1	1.3	0.8	0.2	2.3	1.4	0.4	6,146
15-17	0.9	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.2	1.8	1.1	0.3	3,733
18-19	1.6	0.9	0.1	1.7	1.1	0.3	3.0	1.9	0.4	2,413
20-24	2.4	1.2	0.3	1.2	0.7	0.2	3.5	1.7	0.5	4,841
25-29	2.4	1.0	0.1	1.5	0.8	0.2	3.5	1.6	0.3	4,300
30-34	2.5	1.0	0.2	1.7	0.8	0.1	3.7	1.6	0.4	3,581
35-39	2.6	0.7	0.2	1.8	0.7	0.2	4.0	1.3	0.4	3,478
40-44	2.5	1.0	0.3	1.4	0.7	0.1	3.3	1.5	0.3	2,479
45-49	2.3	0.9	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.2	3.2	1.4	0.5	2,269
Men's Education[C]										
None/Preschool	1.9	0.8	0.2	1.5	0.8	0.2	3.0	1.4	0.4	4,665
Primary	2.1	0.8	0.1	1.5	0.7	0.1	3.3	1.4	0.3	4,923
Lower Secondary	2.1	0.9	0.2	1.4	0.7	0.2	3.2	1.5	0.5	4,803
Upper Secondary	2.2	0.9	0.2	1.4	0.8	0.2	3.4	1.7	0.4	7,000
Higher	2.5	1.0	0.3	1.3	0.6	0.2	3.5	1.5	0.4	5,701
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	1.7	0.7	0.2	1.8	0.8	0.2	3.2	1.4	0.4	4,827
Second	1.9	0.9	0.3	1.3	0.6	0.2	2.8	1.3	0.5	5,398
Middle	1.9	0.8	0.1	1.5	0.8	0.2	3.2	1.5	0.2	5,447
Fourth	2.4	0.9	0.2	1.4	0.7	0.1	3.5	1.6	0.3	5,561
Richest	2.7	1.2	0.3	1.2	0.6	0.2	3.7	1.7	0.5	5,861

[1] MICS indicator PR.12 - Experience of robbery and assault

[A] A robbery is here defined as "taking or trying to take something, by using force or threatening to use force".

[B] An assault is here defined as a physical attack.

[C] The category of "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Men's education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

Table PR.6.2W: Circumstances of latest incident of robbery (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by classification of the circumstances of the latest robbery, Punjab, 2017-18

	Robbery with no weapon	Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon	Number of women experiencing robbery in the last 3 years
		Circumstances of the last robbery:				
			Armed robbery with:			
Punjab	**78.7**	**4.6**	**12.5**	**5.7**	**21.3**	**924**
Area of Residence						
Rural	78.3	3.6	12.8	6.5	21.7	475
All Urban	79.1	5.6	12.1	4.8	20.9	449
Major Cities	76.5	7.8	14.5	2.6	23.5	257
Other Urban	82.6	2.8	8.8	7.9	17.4	192
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	83.1	4.4	10.5	9.2	16.9	51
Has no functional difficulty	78.3	4.8	12.7	5.3	21.7	831
Age						
15-19	81.4	3.3	10.6	6.0	18.6	86
15-17	(81.0)	(0.0)	(9.4)	(9.6)	(19.0)	42
18-19	(81.8)	(6.5)	(11.7)	(2.5)	(18.2)	43
20-24	75.7	5.2	10.9	8.2	24.3	126
25-29	81.6	3.3	8.5	5.8	18.4	159
30-34	83.7	2.9	12.6	3.3	16.3	161
35-39	75.2	6.7	14.8	5.1	24.8	175
40-44	78.2	4.5	13.2	5.0	21.8	115
45-49	74.6	6.1	16.8	7.3	25.4	102
Last incident occurred[A]						
More than 1 year ago	79.4	5.1	10.1	6.1	20.6	508
Less than 1 year ago	77.5	4.3	15.2	5.4	22.5	394
Robbery outcome[B]						
Robbery	74.5	5.5	17.0	4.6	25.5	590
Attempted robbery	85.9	3.1	4.5	7.7	14.1	331
Women's Education						
None/Preschool	76.5	5.1	13.1	7.6	23.5	303
Primary	83.4	3.7	8.4	5.8	16.6	190
Lower Secondary	78.7	4.5	12.7	3.0	21.3	77
Upper Secondary	74.0	6.8	14.3	7.0	26.0	168
Higher	81.8	2.8	13.7	2.2	18.2	187
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	78.5	4.3	11.3	7.3	21.5	149
Second	79.4	2.2	12.5	7.4	20.6	149
Middle	80.1	5.5	7.2	9.4	19.9	185
Fourth	79.1	5.3	13.0	3.3	20.9	197
Richest	77.0	5.0	16.7	2.7	23.0	245

[A] The category of "Don't remember" in the background characteristic of "Last incident occurred" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases
[B] The category of "DK/Not sure" in the background characteristic of "Robbery outcome" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table PR.6.2M: Circumstances of latest incident of robbery (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by classification of the circumstances of the latest robbery, Punjab, 2017-18

| | Circumstances of the last robbery: | | | | | Number of men experiencing robbery in the last 3 years |
| | Robbery with no weapon | Armed robbery with: | | | | |
		Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon	
Punjab	**48.5**	**6.6**	**43.9**	**4.4**	**51.5**	**582**
Area of Residence						
Rural	47.6	6.4	43.3	6.5	52.4	327
All Urban	49.8	6.8	44.8	1.7	50.2	256
Major Cities	48.4	10.1	44.6	1.9	51.6	143
Other Urban	51.6	2.6	45.0	1.5	48.4	113
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Has no functional difficulty	46.0	7.1	45.8	4.6	54.0	532
Age						
15-19	67.8	3.8	26.9	3.7	32.2	71
15-17	(85.1)	(0.0)	(14.9)	(3.3)	(14.9)	32
18-19	(53.4)	(7.0)	(36.8)	(4.1)	(46.6)	39
20-24	52.3	7.9	39.4	3.3	47.7	118
25-29	43.6	9.1	47.7	0.6	56.4	101
30-34	42.8	4.5	49.9	7.3	57.2	89
35-39	47.5	6.6	44.3	7.6	52.5	90
40-44	40.7	8.1	50.6	6.5	59.3	61
45-49	44.3	3.9	51.7	2.0	55.7	53
Last incident occurred[A]						
More than 1 year ago	49.3	6.8	42.4	5.4	50.7	245
Less than 1 year ago	46.8	6.6	46.3	3.5	53.2	324
Robbery outcome[B]						
Robbery	41.6	7.4	50.9	3.8	58.4	441
Attempted robbery	68.8	4.1	23.5	6.5	31.2	135
Men's Education						
None/Preschool	52.9	10.2	33.4	7.0	47.1	87
Primary	50.6	7.6	39.3	5.4	49.4	102
Lower Secondary	49.7	2.2	45.1	7.0	50.3	100
Upper Secondary	46.3	7.7	48.6	1.8	53.7	152
Higher	46.0	5.5	47.9	3.0	54.0	142
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	56.7	4.8	30.2	10.0	43.3	83
Second	44.8	5.9	48.0	6.6	55.2	100
Middle	36.1	5.7	56.0	5.4	63.9	105
Fourth	53.5	11.9	38.4	2.1	46.5	135
Richest	50.7	3.9	45.3	1.3	49.3	159

[A] The category of "Don't remember" in the background characteristic of "Last incident occurred" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases
[B] The category of "DK/Not sure" in the background characteristic of "Robbery outcome" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.6.3W: Location and circumstances of latest incident of assault (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by classification of the location and circumstances of the latest assault, Punjab, 2017-18

	Location of last incident of assault									Use of weapon during last assault					Number of women experiencing assault in the last 3 years
	At home	In another home	In the street	On public transport	Public restaurant/ café	Other public	At school/ workplace	Other place	Total	No weapon	Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon	
Punjab	**75.7**	**7.2**	**10.1**	**3.0**	**0.2**	**1.1**	**0.9**	**1.8**	**100.0**	**79.8**	**2.2**	**4.7**	**15.1**	**20.2**	**891**
Area of Residence															
Rural	77.5	7.9	8.2	3.0	0.0	1.1	0.7	1.6	100.0	76.0	2.7	5.7	18.1	24.0	540
All Urban	72.9	6.1	13.0	3.1	0.5	1.1	1.1	2.2	100.0	85.8	1.6	3.1	10.5	14.2	351
Major Cities	71.0	3.1	17.9	4.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	3.1	100.0	87.8	1.6	4.0	6.6	12.2	190
Other Urban	75.0	9.7	7.4	2.0	0.0	2.3	2.3	1.2	100.0	83.4	1.6	2.1	15.1	16.6	162
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)															
Has functional difficulty	80.4	5.2	9.5	1.6	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	69.2	1.1	7.8	26.0	30.8	59
Has no functional difficulty	77.9	7.4	9.2	2.4	0.0	0.9	0.4	1.8	100.0	79.9	2.5	4.5	14.7	20.1	759
Age															
15-19	54.5	8.8	18.8	7.9	1.4	0.9	4.0	3.7	100.0	86.1	0.8	5.5	9.6	13.9	113
15-17	48.8	7.4	20.3	10.1	2.2	1.4	6.3	3.6	100.0	87.8	0.0	3.7	10.0	12.2	73
18-19	(64.6)	(11.5)	(16.1)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.9)	100.0	(82.9)	(2.3)	(8.7)	(8.8)	(17.1)	40
20-24	75.9	9.3	6.7	3.6	0.0	3.1	0.0	1.4	100.0	86.2	0.8	2.4	11.5	13.8	125
25-29	80.4	6.4	9.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	80.6	3.3	3.8	13.8	19.4	163
30-34	85.1	6.1	6.1	1.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.7	100.0	78.2	4.3	2.8	17.1	21.8	175
35-39	74.8	7.0	12.0	2.7	0.0	2.0	0.6	1.0	100.0	77.5	2.1	6.2	17.5	22.5	147
40-44	77.1	7.5	7.5	1.8	0.0	1.1	0.0	4.9	100.0	81.5	0.0	4.9	14.7	18.5	97
45-49	74.8	5.5	14.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.3	100.0	63.9	3.0	10.6	24.0	36.1	71
Last incident occurred[A]															
More than 1 year ago	71.1	9.3	10.8	4.1	0.5	1.8	0.3	2.1	100.0	76.4	2.7	7.1	16.0	23.6	314
Less than 1 year ago	78.7	6.0	9.7	2.3	0.0	0.7	1.2	1.4	100.0	81.6	2.0	3.2	14.9	18.4	568
Number of offenders[B]															
1	81.0	6.7	7.1	2.7	0.0	0.7	0.5	1.3	100.0	88.3	1.4	0.9	9.6	11.7	608
2 or more	66.0	8.7	15.8	2.8	0.6	1.8	1.6	2.8	100.0	61.0	4.2	12.7	27.4	39.0	272
Recognition of offender(s)[C]															
Yes	81.5	8.0	6.9	0.6	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.3	100.0	79.6	2.3	3.4	16.6	20.4	791
No	29.7	1.6	36.9	19.7	0.0	6.0	0.0	6.2	100.0	81.3	1.8	15.4	3.4	18.7	96
Women's Education															
None/Preschool	79.6	8.1	7.3	1.6	0.0	0.5	1.1	1.8	100.0	76.9	3.2	5.7	16.2	23.1	411
Primary	84.1	6.0	6.0	1.5	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.4	100.0	79.8	1.8	4.0	16.4	20.2	205
Lower Secondary	70.2	9.9	13.1	1.6	0.0	3.2	0.0	1.9	100.0	82.0	2.4	1.4	16.5	18.0	96
Upper Secondary	68.3	6.5	13.1	7.1	0.0	0.0	1.8	3.2	100.0	87.1	0.0	2.8	12.1	12.9	106
Higher	47.8	3.6	29.1	10.9	0.0	3.8	1.1	3.7	100.0	83.2	1.3	7.4	8.0	16.8	74
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	79.2	10.5	6.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.2	100.0	75.8	2.2	5.0	19.2	24.2	237
Second	74.2	7.6	11.7	2.3	0.0	1.5	1.8	0.9	100.0	72.4	2.6	6.4	21.1	27.6	206
Middle	80.4	5.9	8.2	2.0	0.0	1.2	0.5	1.7	100.0	78.7	3.2	4.1	17.3	21.3	174
Fourth	79.3	5.6	7.9	3.6	0.0	1.5	0.0	2.0	100.0	92.5	1.6	1.6	4.6	7.5	177
Richest	55.0	3.9	22.7	7.5	1.6	1.9	1.9	5.3	100.0	84.3	1.0	7.0	7.7	15.7	97

[A] The category of "Don't remember" in the background characteristic of "Last incident occurred" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases
[B] The category of "DK/Don't remember" in the background characteristic of "Number of offenders" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases
[C] The category of "DK/Don't remember" in the background characteristic of "Recognition of offender(s)" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table PR.6.3M: Location and circumstances of latest incident of assault (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by classification of the location and circumstances of the latest assault, Punjab, 2017-18

	Location of last incident of assault										Use of weapon during last assault					Number of men experiencing assault in the last 3 years
	At home	In another home	In the street	On public transport	Public restaurant/ café/bar	Other public	At school/ workplace	Other place	No Response	Total	No weapon	Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon	
Punjab	**12.8**	**2.7**	**40.5**	**8.1**	**1.1**	**7.6**	**19.2**	**7.5**	**0.5**	**100.0**	**56.9**	**7.7**	**26.8**	**17.1**	**43.1**	**383**
Area of Residence																
Rural	14.8	3.7	38.1	8.8	0.8	7.1	17.2	8.8	0.8	100.0	55.6	8.1	25.5	19.8	44.4	255
All Urban	8.8	0.9	45.4	6.7	1.6	8.6	23.2	4.8	0.0	100.0	59.5	7.0	29.5	11.6	40.5	128
Major Cities	(6.6)	(1.8)	(52.3)	(9.9)	(1.7)	(14.7)	(13.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(54.9)	(10.5)	(36.3)	(9.9)	(45.1)	60
Other Urban	10.8	0.0	39.2	3.7	1.5	3.2	32.4	9.1	0.0	100.0	63.5	3.8	23.4	13.1	36.5	68
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Has no functional difficulty	12.1	3.1	41.2	8.6	0.9	8.0	17.0	8.5	0.6	100.0	54.0	8.0	28.6	18.4	46.0	336
Age																
15-19	8.5	1.4	36.4	7.0	1.4	6.0	36.6	1.8	0.8	100.0	82.2	6.4	9.0	5.9	17.8	77
15-17	(11.1)	(0.0)	(36.0)	(1.8)	(3.0)	(6.6)	(41.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(89.8)	(3.5)	(3.5)	(4.9)	(10.2)	36
18-19	(6.1)	(2.7)	(36.7)	(11.7)	(0.0)	(5.5)	(32.3)	(3.4)	(1.6)	100.0	(75.4)	(9.0)	(13.9)	(6.8)	(24.6)	41
20-24	7.9	4.7	38.5	11.0	3.5	16.7	11.7	6.1	0.0	100.0	59.3	9.4	26.1	14.0	40.7	59
25-29	4.1	2.8	49.5	10.1	0.0	6.0	16.5	10.1	1.0	100.0	56.4	5.1	27.3	14.0	43.6	64
30-34	17.2	2.6	38.0	2.0	1.8	9.9	13.3	15.4	0.0	100.0	49.4	9.8	31.4	23.2	50.6	60
35-39	17.5	4.4	39.1	15.0	0.0	2.8	16.0	4.3	1.0	100.0	47.6	9.4	33.4	23.3	52.4	64
40-44	(17.8)	(1.4)	(39.7)	(5.3)	(0.0)	(2.4)	(22.1)	(11.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(37.3)	(4.7)	(42.1)	(20.6)	(62.7)	35
45-49	(31.2)	(0.0)	(46.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.8)	(7.7)	(4.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(42.9)	(9.4)	(32.9)	(31.7)	(57.1)	24
Last incident occurred[A]																
More than 1 year ago	10.9	2.2	39.1	10.3	2.3	9.7	19.5	6.0	0.0	100.0	55.7	7.5	29.6	16.7	44.3	183
Less than 1 year ago	14.7	3.3	41.8	6.2	0.0	5.9	19.5	8.6	0.0	100.0	56.7	8.1	24.9	17.9	43.3	194
Number of offenders[B]																
1	10.1	5.3	41.6	10.1	1.4	5.7	23.9	1.8	0.0	100.0	82.2	3.1	11.0	5.5	17.8	79
2 or more	13.8	1.6	41.4	7.1	1.1	8.0	17.7	9.2	0.0	100.0	48.0	9.2	32.2	21.2	52.0	284
Recognition of offender(s)[C]																
Yes	14.2	2.8	44.6	4.0	0.7	5.6	20.4	7.4	0.2	100.0	62.3	8.0	18.5	19.5	37.7	289
No	7.6	2.6	28.8	20.8	1.1	14.5	16.6	8.0	0.0	100.0	37.6	7.1	54.5	10.1	62.4	89
Men's Education																
None/Preschool	27.9	3.9	46.7	4.7	0.0	2.7	10.8	2.3	0.9	100.0	57.2	9.6	23.7	20.7	42.8	69
Primary	13.8	2.2	40.4	8.0	0.0	7.3	14.7	11.8	1.7	100.0	46.2	10.6	27.4	26.2	53.8	74
Lower Secondary	13.3	2.5	43.3	14.6	0.0	5.7	13.6	6.9	0.0	100.0	57.3	7.7	27.4	16.5	42.7	65
Upper Secondary	6.5	3.4	39.6	8.0	2.2	8.5	22.9	8.8	0.0	100.0	65.2	5.6	23.2	11.7	34.8	99
Higher	5.6	1.5	33.6	5.6	2.7	13.0	31.4	6.5	0.0	100.0	55.7	6.0	33.5	12.3	44.3	74
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	24.1	5.0	36.2	6.1	0.0	6.9	16.3	5.3	0.0	100.0	55.6	9.0	18.3	29.3	44.4	86
Second	17.1	1.7	42.9	10.5	0.0	9.8	11.7	6.2	0.0	100.0	44.3	4.2	40.0	19.9	55.7	70
Middle	5.7	3.6	38.5	12.8	1.3	4.5	20.0	11.2	2.4	100.0	61.0	10.0	18.1	15.5	39.0	80
Fourth	9.2	1.4	44.8	5.7	1.4	6.2	22.0	9.4	0.0	100.0	59.7	6.8	29.3	13.7	40.3	77
Richest	6.8	1.6	41.0	5.3	2.9	11.4	26.3	4.8	0.0	100.0	63.1	8.0	31.4	4.8	36.9	70

[A] The category of "Don't remember" in the background characteristic of "Last incident occurred" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases
[B] The category of "DK/Don't remember" in the background characteristic of "Number of offenders" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases
[C] The category of "DK/Don't remember" in the background characteristic of "Recognition of offender(s)" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.6.4W: Reporting of robbery and assault in the last one year (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced robbery in the last year, by type of last robbery, percentage who experienced assault in the last 1 year, by type of last assault, and percentage whose last experience of either robbery or assault was reported to the police, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of women for whom last incident of robbery was reported to the police			Number of women experiencing robbery in the last year	Percentage of women for whom last incident of assault was reported to the police			Number of women experiencing assault in the last year	Percentage of women for whom the last incident of physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last year was reported to the police[1,A]	Number of women experiencing physical violence of robbery or assault in the last year
	Robbery with no weapon	Robbery with any weapon	Any robbery		Assault with no weapon	Assault with any weapon	Any assault			
Punjab	**13.7**	**8.3**	**22.0**	**508**	**7.2**	**6.1**	**13.3**	**568**	**12.1**	**961**
Area of Residence										
Rural	13.9	8.6	22.5	271	6.3	7.8	14.2	352	11.4	563
All Urban	13.5	7.9	21.4	237	8.7	3.3	12.0	216	13.2	397
Major Cities	13.0	10.6	23.7	141	6.3	2.3	8.6	116	14.8	238
Other Urban	14.1	3.9	18.0	96	11.5	4.4	15.9	100	10.8	160
Women's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	(8.8)	(3.5)	(12.3)	(27.4)	(10.6)	(8.1)	(18.7)	38	7.8	57
Has no functional difficulty	13.9	8.8	22.6	454	6.8	6.6	13.3	481	12.7	839
Age										
15-19	16.9	6.1	23.0	56	7.9	4.8	12.7	83	10.6	120
15-17	(15.6)	(4.7)	(20.3)	(26.6)	(9.3)	(0.0)	(9.3)	49	8.3	65
18-19	(18.0)	(7.4)	(25.4)	(29.2)	(5.9)	(11.6)	(17.5)	34	13.4	56
20-24	12.1	9.1	21.2	76	7.5	5.2	12.7	94	11.2	145
25-29	14.2	10.8	25.1	85	7.6	4.8	12.4	98	13.2	160
30-34	10.5	6.5	17.0	93	4.0	5.8	9.9	112	8.8	189
35-39	15.9	9.3	25.1	96	7.1	6.0	13.0	78	15.2	164
40-44	10.5	6.8	17.4	56	11.2	5.3	16.5	66	11.6	110
45-49	(17.2)	(8.2)	(25.5)	46	(7.2)	(17.3)	(24.5)	37	16.3	71
Party reporting crime										
Self	60.4	37.8	98.2	67	61.4	38.6	100.0	49	68.7	100
Other	(62.7)	(37.3)	(100.0)	(46.9)	(38.3)	(54.8)	(93.1)	30	71.9	65
Women's Education										
None/Preschool	11.8	7.9	19.8	183	5.1	8.0	13.1	265	9.6	400
Primary	10.6	6.6	17.2	103	11.3	6.3	17.6	141	8.3	213
Lower Secondary	18.2	11.0	29.2	45	7.2	1.3	8.5	59	13.7	96
Upper Secondary	14.3	8.6	22.9	84	8.8	3.9	12.7	65	15.6	129
Higher	18.0	9.3	27.3	92	(4.7)	(3.3)	(8.0)	38	21.8	123
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	14.0	10.3	24.3	88	6.8	8.3	15.1	163	10.0	226
Second	13.1	4.3	17.4	85	3.7	10.0	13.8	124	8.5	187
Middle	12.3	6.0	18.3	105	7.8	5.8	13.6	113	10.0	193
Fourth	14.2	10.4	24.6	107	11.4	0.0	11.4	114	14.6	192
Richest	14.5	9.8	24.3	122	(6.6)	(4.0)	(10.6)	53	18.7	163

[1] MICS indicator PR.13 - Crime reporting; SDG indicator 16.3.1
[A] This indicator is constructed using both last incidences of robbery and assault, as respondents may have experienced 1) no incident, 2) one last incident of either robbery or assault or 3) both robbery and assault.
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table PR.6.4M: Reporting of robbery and assault in the last one year (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who experienced robbery in the last year, by type of last robbery, percentage who experienced assault in the last 1 year, by type of last assault, and percentage whose last experience of robbery and/or assault was reported to the police, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of men for whom last incident of robbery was reported to the police			Number of men experiencing robbery in the last year	Percentage of men for whom last incident of assault was reported to the police			Number of men experiencing assault in the last year	Percentage of men for whom the last incident of physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last year was reported to the police[1,A]	Number of men experiencing physical violence of robbery or assault in the last year
	Robbery with no weapon	Robbery with any weapon	Any robbery		Assault with no weapon	Assault with any weapon	Any assault			
Punjab	**12.4**	**23.1**	**35.5**	**245**	**13.6**	**25.7**	**39.3**	**194**	**22.6**	**409**
Area of Residence										
Rural	10.9	22.8	33.7	130	10.5	28.9	39.4	126	20.0	236
All Urban	14.1	23.4	37.5	115	19.2	19.8	39.0	68	26.1	173
Major Cities	5.6	22.5	28.1	65	(*)	(*)	(*)	28	20.9	88
Other Urban	(25.2)	(24.5)	(49.7)	(50.0)	(22.1)	(33.6)	(55.7)	40	31.5	85
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	14
Has no functional difficulty	12.0	24.7	36.7	213	15.1	27.8	42.9	171	23.5	354
Age										
15-19	(7.7)	(11.9)	(19.6)	(43.4)	(14.5)	(17.4)	(31.9)	47	9.8	87
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(8.7)	41
18-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(25.0)	(25.5)	(50.5)	27	(10.8)	46
20-24	15.8	17.5	33.2	56	(19.0)	(18.3)	(37.3)	32	22.3	84
25-29	(10.8)	(20.6)	(31.5)	(41.3)	(8.2)	(36.0)	(44.2)	33	22.7	69
30-34	(11.5)	(41.0)	(52.5)	(34.6)	(5.3)	(28.1)	(33.5)	29	34.6	56
35-39	(12.7)	(18.1)	(30.8)	24	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	(16.5)	45
40-44	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(28.5)	38
45-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(38.7)	31
Party reporting crime										
Self	32.8	65.9	98.7	76	32.4	65.3	97.6	74	57.8	135
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	17
Men's Education										
None/Preschool	(8.0)	(28.2)	(36.2)	35	(16.7)	(22.7)	(39.4)	35	19.7	65
Primary	(3.8)	(26.3)	(30.2)	41	(8.7)	(41.6)	(50.3)	32	20.6	68
Lower Secondary	(8.1)	(28.1)	(36.3)	45	(5.1)	(24.2)	(29.3)	34	24.5	70
Upper Secondary	23.3	22.3	45.6	66	16.1	18.7	34.8	56	27.8	118
Higher	12.1	14.6	26.7	58	(18.9)	(26.6)	(45.5)	37	17.8	88
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	(16.9)	(20.1)	(37.0)	34	(11.8)	(29.8)	(41.6)	39	18.6	68
Second	(12.1)	(31.4)	(43.5)	48	(18.3)	(37.4)	(55.6)	34	29.4	72
Middle	10.6	29.2	39.8	43	(8.5)	(25.5)	(34.0)	42	21.9	81
Fourth	(13.8)	(10.1)	(24.0)	49	(14.0)	(22.4)	(36.4)	41	18.7	87
Richest	10.6	24.0	34.6	71	(16.3)	(14.4)	(30.7)	37	24.5	100

[1] MICS indicator PR.13 - Crime reporting; SDG indicator 16.3.1
[A] This indicator is constructed using both last incidences of robbery and assault, as respondents may have experienced 1) no incident, 2) one last incident of either robbery or assault or 3) both robbery and assault.
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Questions about fear, such as feelings of safety and perceptions of crime as a problem, indicate respondents' level of perceived safety in everyday life. This is important as such; perceptions limit people's freedom of movement and influence how they manage threats to their safety [131]

Tables PR.7.1W and PR.7.1M present data for women and men on their feelings of safety for walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and for being at home alone after dark

Table PR.7.1W: Feelings of safety (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighborhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Punjab, 2017-18

| | Percent distribution of women who walking alone in their neighborhood after dark feel: | | | | | | Percentage of women who feel safe walking alone in their neighborhood after dark[1] | Percent distribution of women who being home alone after dark feel: | | | | | | Percentage of women who feel safe home alone after dark | Percentage of women who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighborhood or being home alone | Number of women |
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total		Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	Total			
Punjab	**19.8**	**36.1**	**10.4**	**2.3**	**31.3**	**100.0**	**55.9**	**40.1**	**38.4**	**7.4**	**1.5**	**12.6**	**100.0**	**78.5**	**3.1**	**74,010**
Area of Residence																
Rural	19.5	36.7	10.8	2.5	30.6	100.0	56.2	37.6	38.8	8.5	1.8	13.3	100.0	76.4	3.4	45,668
All Urban	20.3	35.1	9.9	2.1	32.6	100.0	55.4	44.2	37.7	5.5	1.0	11.5	100.0	81.9	2.7	28,342
Major Cities	22.3	36.1	9.6	1.9	30.2	100.0	58.4	47.9	37.6	3.9	0.8	9.8	100.0	85.5	2.3	15,563
Other Urban	18.0	33.8	10.4	2.3	35.5	100.0	51.7	39.7	37.9	7.5	1.3	13.7	100.0	77.5	3.2	12,778
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																
Has functional difficulty	22.9	35.5	11.4	3.3	26.9	100.0	58.2	42.2	35.5	9.1	3.0	10.3	100.0	77.5	5.1	2,270
Has no functional difficulty	20.6	37.2	10.3	2.2	29.7	100.0	57.8	41.4	38.9	7.1	1.4	11.3	100.0	80.2	2.9	63,366
Age																
15-19	13.6	28.7	11.2	3.0	43.5	100.0	42.3	31.2	36.0	9.2	2.0	21.6	100.0	67.2	4.1	14,541
15-17	12.9	27.7	11.5	3.2	44.6	100.0	40.6	30.2	35.1	9.2	2.1	23.3	100.0	65.3	4.3	8,380
18-19	14.5	30.1	10.7	2.7	42.0	100.0	44.7	32.6	37.2	9.1	2.0	19.1	100.0	69.8	3.8	6,161
20-24	16.0	31.8	11.2	2.7	38.3	100.0	47.8	36.1	37.5	8.6	1.8	16.1	100.0	73.5	3.7	13,633
25-29	18.4	35.2	10.6	2.3	33.5	100.0	53.6	39.4	38.8	7.3	1.5	12.9	100.0	78.2	3.1	12,625
30-34	20.2	39.3	10.1	2.4	28.0	100.0	59.4	42.2	39.5	7.3	1.4	9.6	100.0	81.7	3.1	10,544
35-39	24.1	41.4	10.3	1.7	22.4	100.0	65.5	45.0	40.3	6.1	1.2	7.3	100.0	85.3	2.5	9,726
40-44	27.2	41.9	9.3	1.6	20.0	100.0	69.0	48.7	38.9	5.5	1.0	5.9	100.0	87.6	2.1	7,125
45-49	30.5	44.5	8.7	1.4	14.9	100.0	75.0	51.1	39.3	4.6	0.8	4.2	100.0	90.3	2.0	5,815
Women's Education[A]																
None/Preschool	22.2	40.3	10.4	2.2	24.9	100.0	62.5	39.2	41.6	7.6	1.6	10.1	100.0	80.7	3.0	25,122
Primary	18.6	35.4	10.4	2.4	33.2	100.0	54.0	37.6	38.3	8.5	1.8	13.9	100.0	75.8	3.4	13,584
Lower Secondary	18.2	34.3	9.6	2.3	35.6	100.0	52.4	39.3	36.9	7.7	1.6	14.5	100.0	76.2	3.2	8,086
Upper Secondary	18.3	32.8	11.1	2.5	35.2	100.0	51.1	41.4	35.6	7.3	1.4	14.3	100.0	77.0	3.2	12,510
Higher	19.0	33.2	10.4	2.4	35.0	100.0	52.2	43.5	36.2	5.9	1.3	13.2	100.0	79.6	3.1	14,705
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	19.8	38.3	11.9	2.6	27.4	100.0	58.0	33.4	42.2	9.8	2.1	12.5	100.0	75.6	3.7	12,641
Second	19.3	35.5	10.0	2.4	32.8	100.0	54.8	36.0	39.3	8.6	2.0	14.2	100.0	75.3	3.5	14,335
Middle	18.4	35.8	9.6	2.3	33.8	100.0	54.2	38.2	38.2	7.8	1.6	14.2	100.0	76.4	3.1	15,105
Fourth	19.3	35.9	10.4	2.1	32.3	100.0	55.2	43.0	37.0	6.5	1.2	12.3	100.0	80.0	2.7	15,739
Richest	22.1	35.2	10.6	2.3	29.8	100.0	57.3	48.0	36.0	4.9	0.9	10.1	100.0	84.0	2.8	16,191

[1] MICS indicator PR.14 - Safety; SDG indicator 16.1.4

[A] The category of "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Women's Education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

Table PR.7.1M: Feelings of safety (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighborhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Punjab, 2017-18

| | Percent distribution of men who walking alone in their neighborhood after dark feel: | | | | | | Percentage of men who feel safe walking alone in their neighborhood after dark[1] | Percent distribution of men who being home alone after dark feel: | | | | | | Percentage of men who feel safe home alone after dark | Percentage of men who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighborhood or being home alone | Number of men |
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total		Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	Total			
Punjab	**50.2**	**43.6**	**5.0**	**0.4**	**0.8**	**100.0**	**93.7**	**60.6**	**35.9**	**2.9**	**0.2**	**0.4**	**100.0**	**96.4**	**0.5**	**27,094**
Area of Residence																
Rural	50.8	42.7	5.2	0.5	1.0	100.0	93.3	60.6	35.7	3.1	0.3	0.4	100.0	96.2	0.6	16,748
All Urban	49.2	45.2	4.6	0.3	0.6	100.0	94.4	60.6	36.3	2.5	0.1	0.4	100.0	96.9	0.4	10,346
Major Cities	47.0	47.7	4.5	0.3	0.5	100.0	94.6	59.3	38.6	1.7	0.0	0.4	100.0	97.9	0.3	5,779
Other Urban	52.0	42.2	4.8	0.2	0.8	100.0	94.1	62.3	33.4	3.6	0.3	0.5	100.0	95.7	0.4	4,567
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																
Has functional difficulty	40.9	46.8	7.9	0.5	3.9	100.0	87.5	53.3	39.2	5.2	0.6	1.7	100.0	92.4	0.8	538
Has no functional difficulty	51.2	43.0	4.8	0.4	0.6	100.0	94.2	61.7	35.2	2.7	0.2	0.2	100.0	96.9	0.5	22,774
Age																
15-19	46.8	45.7	5.5	0.4	1.6	100.0	92.5	57.2	37.7	3.6	0.4	1.1	100.0	94.9	0.6	6,146
15-17	45.5	46.7	5.3	0.5	2.0	100.0	92.1	55.1	39.2	3.8	0.5	1.4	100.0	94.2	0.7	3,733
18-19	48.8	44.2	5.7	0.4	1.0	100.0	92.9	60.4	35.5	3.4	0.3	0.5	100.0	95.9	0.5	2,413
20-24	51.0	43.8	4.4	0.3	0.6	100.0	94.7	61.2	35.9	2.5	0.1	0.3	100.0	97.1	0.3	4,841
25-29	52.3	41.9	4.9	0.4	0.6	100.0	94.2	62.2	35.0	2.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	97.1	0.5	4,300
30-34	49.8	44.7	4.2	0.4	0.8	100.0	94.5	60.2	36.9	2.4	0.2	0.3	100.0	97.1	0.5	3,581
35-39	50.8	42.7	5.5	0.3	0.7	100.0	93.4	61.7	35.0	3.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	96.7	0.4	3,478
40-44	51.7	41.6	5.6	0.6	0.4	100.0	93.2	63.4	33.3	2.8	0.3	0.2	100.0	96.7	0.7	2,479
45-49	51.5	43.0	4.3	0.5	0.8	100.0	94.5	61.4	35.2	3.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	96.6	0.6	2,269
Men's Education[A]																
None/Preschool	46.9	45.0	6.4	0.5	1.2	100.0	91.8	55.6	39.6	4.0	0.3	0.5	100.0	95.1	0.7	4,665
Primary	48.8	44.5	5.1	0.5	1.2	100.0	93.2	57.8	38.1	3.4	0.4	0.3	100.0	95.8	0.7	4,923
Lower Secondary	50.6	43.4	4.6	0.4	1.0	100.0	93.9	60.7	35.4	3.1	0.2	0.6	100.0	96.0	0.4	4,803
Upper Secondary	50.6	43.7	4.7	0.3	0.8	100.0	94.2	61.9	35.1	2.4	0.2	0.4	100.0	97.0	0.4	7,000
Higher	53.2	41.9	4.3	0.3	0.3	100.0	95.1	65.5	32.3	1.9	0.1	0.2	100.0	97.8	0.3	5,701
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	46.3	44.4	7.1	0.8	1.4	100.0	90.6	53.9	40.2	4.8	0.6	0.4	100.0	94.0	1.1	4,827
Second	49.9	43.3	5.4	0.3	1.1	100.0	93.1	59.5	36.3	3.4	0.2	0.5	100.0	95.8	0.5	5,398
Middle	51.6	42.8	4.4	0.3	0.9	100.0	94.3	62.3	34.6	2.6	0.2	0.4	100.0	96.8	0.4	5,447
Fourth	52.1	43.4	3.7	0.3	0.6	100.0	95.4	62.7	34.7	2.1	0.1	0.4	100.0	97.5	0.3	5,561
Richest	50.5	44.4	4.5	0.3	0.3	100.0	94.8	63.5	34.2	1.9	0.1	0.3	100.0	97.7	0.4	5,861

[1] MICS indicator PR.14 - Safety; SDG indicator 16.1.4

[A] The category of "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Men's Education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

MICS Punjab, 2017-18 assessed the attitudes of women and men age 15-49 years towards wife beating by asking the respondents whether they think that husbands are justified to hit or beat their wives in a variety of situations. The purpose of these questions is to capture the social justification of violence (in contexts where women have a lower status in society) as a disciplinary action when a woman does not comply with certain expected gender roles. The responses to these questions can be found in Table PR.8.1W for women and in Table PR.8.1M for men.

Table PR.8.1W: Attitudes toward domestic violence (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:						
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons[1]	Number of women
Punjab	**16.3**	**18.0**	**19.2**	**15.2**	**12.3**	**25.4**	**74,010**
Area of Residence							
Rural	20.8	22.8	24.4	19.4	16.4	31.6	45,668
All Urban	9.2	10.2	10.7	8.4	5.9	15.3	28,342
Major Cities	7.0	7.6	8.2	6.4	3.8	12.1	15,563
Other Urban	12.0	13.3	13.9	10.8	8.4	19.3	12,778
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	22.2	23.7	25.1	20.7	16.0	33.8	2,270
Has no functional difficulty	16.9	18.6	19.8	16.0	12.8	26.1	63,366
Age							
15-19	11.7	13.1	14.1	8.6	9.0	19.2	14,541
15-17	10.6	12.0	12.7	7.3	7.9	17.6	8,380
18-19	13.1	14.6	16.0	10.4	10.5	21.4	6,161
20-24	14.1	15.6	16.5	11.9	10.6	22.5	13,633
25-29	16.0	18.0	18.8	15.5	12.1	25.4	12,625
30-34	18.1	19.9	21.0	17.8	13.6	27.7	10,544
35-39	20.1	21.7	23.3	19.9	15.0	30.0	9,726
40-44	20.2	21.7	23.5	19.9	15.0	29.9	7,125
45-49	19.6	21.6	23.3	20.0	15.0	29.6	5,815
Marital status							
Currently married	19.0	20.9	22.3	18.9	14.4	29.0	47,030
Formerly married	20.6	21.4	23.1	20.8	15.4	30.4	2,359
Never married	10.8	12.1	12.7	7.4	8.1	18.0	24,621
Women's Education[A]							
None/Preschool	25.8	28.3	30.3	25.6	21.3	37.0	25,122
Primary	19.5	21.4	22.6	17.5	14.6	30.1	13,584
Lower Secondary	12.3	13.9	15.1	10.5	8.3	21.2	8,086
Upper Secondary	9.4	10.2	10.8	7.5	5.5	16.5	12,510
Higher	5.4	6.2	6.4	4.3	3.0	10.8	14,705
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	29.4	32.5	34.5	29.2	25.3	41.5	12,641
Second	23.0	25.6	27.0	21.6	18.3	34.4	14,335
Middle	16.2	17.7	19.1	14.4	11.7	26.0	15,105
Fourth	11.0	11.6	12.7	9.4	6.6	18.5	15,739
Richest	5.6	6.4	6.6	4.9	3.2	10.8	16,191

[1] **MICS indicator PR.15 - Attitudes towards domestic violence**
[A] The category of "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Women's Education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

Table PR.8.1M: Attitudes toward domestic violence (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of men who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:						
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons[1]	Number of men
Punjab	**14.7**	**15.2**	**16.6**	**10.6**	**7.5**	**23.6**	**27,094**
Area of Residence							
Rural	17.8	18.1	19.8	13.0	9.2	27.7	16,748
All Urban	9.6	10.3	11.3	6.7	4.6	17.0	10,346
Major Cities	9.0	9.9	10.3	6.4	4.4	15.0	5,779
Other Urban	10.5	10.9	12.6	7.0	4.8	19.5	4,567
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	17.4	18.0	18.6	12.7	10.2	27.6	538
Has no functional difficulty	15.3	15.7	17.1	11.2	7.6	24.3	22,774
Age							
15-19	11.4	12.2	13.7	7.3	6.2	19.5	6,146
15-17	11.0	11.7	13.1	6.7	6.0	18.7	3,733
18-19	12.0	13.0	14.6	8.2	6.4	20.7	2,413
20-24	13.8	14.7	16.0	10.5	7.0	22.9	4,841
25-29	15.2	15.0	16.8	11.2	7.8	24.3	4,300
30-34	15.8	15.9	17.8	11.1	8.3	25.3	3,581
35-39	17.3	17.4	18.3	13.1	8.2	26.4	3,478
40-44	16.9	17.4	17.5	12.3	7.6	25.7	2,479
45-49	16.8	17.5	19.3	11.9	8.8	25.8	2,269
Marital status[A]							
Currently married	16.9	17.1	18.3	12.3	8.3	26.2	14,111
Formerly married	28.0	26.3	29.3	21.4	13.8	37.5	287
Never married	12.0	12.8	14.3	8.5	6.4	20.5	12,684
Men's Education[B]							
None/Preschool	24.8	25.6	26.7	19.8	14.2	35.2	4,665
Primary	18.4	18.8	20.5	13.0	9.7	28.6	4,923
Lower Secondary	14.9	15.4	17.2	10.1	7.3	24.1	4,803
Upper Secondary	11.4	11.6	13.4	8.1	5.5	20.2	7,000
Higher	7.2	7.7	8.3	4.5	2.4	13.6	5,701
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	25.9	25.8	27.8	19.8	14.3	37.5	4,827
Second	18.3	18.6	19.8	12.7	9.8	27.7	5,398
Middle	14.5	14.5	16.4	9.9	7.0	23.9	5,447
Fourth	10.0	11.0	11.8	7.0	4.3	17.9	5,561
Richest	6.9	7.9	9.0	5.0	3.2	13.6	5,861

[1] **MICS indicator PR.15 - Attitudes towards domestic violence**
[A] The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Marital status" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases
[B] The category of "Missing/DK" in the background characteristic of "Men's Education" has been suppressed from the table due to small number of unweighted cases

10. LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

WS.1 DRINKING WATER

Access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) is essential for good health, welfare and productivity and is widely recognised as a human right[132]. Inadequate WASH is primarily responsible for the transmission of diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis A, typhoid and polio. Diarrhoeal diseases exacerbate malnutrition and remain a leading global cause of child deaths.

Drinking water may be contaminated with human or animal faeces containing pathogens, or with chemical and physical contaminants with harmful effects on child health and development. While improving water quality is critical to prevent disease, improving the accessibility and availability of drinking water is equally important, particularly for women and girls who usually bear the primary responsibility for carrying water, often for long distances.[133]

The SDG targets relating to drinking water are much more ambitious than the MDGs and variously aim to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4) and universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.1). For more information on global targets and indicators please visit the website of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene.[134]

The distribution of the population by main source of drinking water is shown in Table WS.1.1. The population using *improved sources* of drinking water are those using any of the following types of supply: piped water (into dwelling, compound, yard or plot, to neighbour, public tap/standpipe), tube well/borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater collection, and packaged or delivered water[135].

Table WS 1.2 shows the amount of time taken per round trip to collect water for users of improved and unimproved sources. Household members using improved water sources located on premises or requiring up to and including 30 minutes per trip for water collection meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' drinking water service.

Table WS.1.3 presents the sex and age of the household member usually responsible for water collection among household members without water sources on premises. Table WS 1.4 shows the average time spent each day by the household member mainly responsible for collecting drinking water.

Table WS.1.5 shows the proportion of household members with sufficient water available when needed from their main source of drinking water and the main reasons household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed.

Table WS.1.6 presents the proportion of household members with an indicator of faecal contamination detected in their drinking water source. The risk of faecal contamination is shown

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[132] The human rights to water and sanitation were explicitly recognised by the UN General Assembly and Human Rights Council in 2010 and in 2015.

[133] WHO, and UNICEF. *Safely Managed Drinking Water: thematic report on drinking water*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2017. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/safely-managed-drinking-water-JMP-2017-1.pdf.

[134] "Home." JMP. Accessed September 06, 2018. https://washdata.org/.

[135] Packaged water (bottled water and sachet water) and delivered water (tanker truck and cart with small drum/tank) are treated as improved based in new SDG definition.

based on the number of *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) bacteria detected, ranging from low (<1 *E. coli* per 100 mL), to moderate (1-10 *E. coli* per 100 mL), high (11-100 *E. coli* per 100 mL) and very high risk (>100 *E. coli* per 100 mL). Table WS.1.7 shows the proportion of household members with *E. coli* detected in their household drinking water. Contamination may occur between the source and the household during transport, handling and storage.

Table WS.1.8 shows the proportion of household population with improved and unimproved drinking water sources located on premises, available when needed, and free from contamination. Households with improved sources accessible on premises, with sufficient quantities of water available when needed, and free from contamination meet the SDG criteria for 'safely managed' drinking water services.

Table WS.1.9 presents the main methods by which households report treating water in order to make it safer to drink. Boiling water, adding bleach or chlorine, using a water filter and using solar disinfection are considered appropriate methods of water.

Table WS.1.1: Use of improved and unimproved water sources

Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Punjab, 2017-18

	Main source of drinking water														Unimproved sources						
	Improved sources																				
	Piped water																				
	Into dwelling	Into yard/plot	To neighbour	Public tap/stand-pipe	Tube-well/bore-hole	Motorized pump (dunky/turbine)	Hand pump	Protected well	Protected spring	Rain-water collection	Tanker truck	Cart with small tank	Water kiosk	Bottled water[A]	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	Surface water	Other	Total	Percentage using improved sources of drinking water[1]	Number of household members
Punjab	**8.1**	**4.0**	**1.9**	**5.3**	**1.0**	**36.6**	**25.0**	**0.8**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**14.2**	**0.4**	**0.6**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**0.7**	**0.4**	**100.0**	**98.3**	**51,660**
Area																					
Rural	3.8	3.9	1.8	3.6	1.1	38.8	35.8	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	7.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.4	100.0	97.9	32,234
All Urban	15.3	4.0	1.9	8.1	0.9	32.8	6.9	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.6	25.8	0.8	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	100.0	98.9	19,426
Major Cities	20.7	3.2	1.8	8.5	1.3	25.9	2.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	31.6	1.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	99.4	10,807
Other Urban	8.5	4.9	2.1	7.5	0.4	41.3	12.8	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.4	18.4	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.7	100.0	98.3	8,619
Education of household head																					
None/Preschool	6.4	4.1	1.9	4.4	1.0	34.9	35.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	9.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.3	100.0	98.4	19,775
Primary	7.6	4.2	2.0	4.9	0.8	37.8	26.8	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	12.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.4	100.0	98.4	9,044
Lower Secondary	8.2	4.2	2.0	5.8	1.1	38.8	20.8	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	15.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.4	100.0	98.4	6,826
Upper Secondary	9.3	4.0	1.9	5.8	0.9	38.6	16.1	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.5	18.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.6	100.0	98.0	9,523
Higher	12.3	2.7	1.3	6.9	1.3	34.7	9.3	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.6	24.5	1.1	2.8	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.6	100.0	98.5	6,492
Wealth index quintile																					
Poorest	0.9	2.9	1.5	2.2	1.2	19.6	67.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.4	100.0	98.2	10,860
Second	3.6	5.3	1.9	3.9	1.1	43.4	32.5	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	5.6	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.3	100.0	98.4	10,226
Middle	6.4	5.7	2.4	5.7	0.8	48.4	14.8	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	11.7	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	1.2	0.4	100.0	97.7	9,913
Fourth	12.1	4.2	2.4	7.2	0.8	42.1	5.7	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	21.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.5	100.0	98.5	10,154
Richest	17.8	1.9	1.3	7.4	1.1	30.9	1.8	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	31.2	1.2	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.6	100.0	98.8	10,507

[1] MICS indicator WS.1 - Use of improved drinking water sources

[A] Delivered and packaged water considered improved sources of drinking water based on new SDG definition.

Table WS.1.2: Use of basic and limited drinking water services

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 and percentage using basic drinking water services, Punjab, 2017-18

	Time to source of drinking water										
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources					Percentage using basic drinking water services[1]	Number of household members
	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes[A]	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes[A]	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing	Total		
Punjab	**69.4**	**26.6**	**2.3**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**1.2**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**95.9**	**327,980**
Area											
Rural	74.6	21.0	2.3	0.1	0.3	1.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	95.7	208,708
All Urban	60.1	36.3	2.4	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	96.4	119,272
Major Cities	55.5	41.1	2.7	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.6	64,987
Other Urban	65.6	30.5	2.0	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	96.1	54,285
Education of household head											
None/Preschool	74.1	21.8	2.4	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	95.9	127,754
Primary	71.7	24.7	1.9	0.1	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	96.4	58,040
Lower Secondary	67.6	28.3	2.4	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	95.9	43,763
Upper Secondary	64.1	31.4	2.4	0.1	0.4	1.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	95.6	60,304
Higher	60.1	36.1	2.3	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	96.1	38,119
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	79.8	15.7	2.7	0.1	0.2	1.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	95.4	65,595
Second	78.9	17.3	2.1	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	96.3	65,599
Middle	71.1	24.6	2.1	0.1	0.4	1.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	95.7	65,591
Fourth	62.1	34.0	2.2	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.1	65,599
Richest	54.9	41.3	2.5	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	96.2	65,596

[1] MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1

[A] Includes cases where household members do not collect

Table WS.1.3: Person collecting water

Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of household members without drinking water on premises according to the person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises	Number of household members	Person usually collecting drinking water							Number of household members without drinking water on premises
			Woman (15+)	Man (15+)	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	Members do not collect	DK/ Missing	Total	
Punjab	**30.4**	**327,980**	**23.9**	**48.4**	**2.4**	**6.3**	**18.7**	**0.4**	**100.0**	**99,604**
Area										
Rural	25.0	208,708	36.4	39.9	3.4	6.5	13.5	0.4	100.0	52,279
All Urban	39.7	119,272	10.0	57.9	1.2	6.1	24.4	0.5	100.0	47,326
Major Cities	44.3	64,987	8.1	61.2	1.3	5.9	23.3	0.2	100.0	28,795
Other Urban	34.1	54,285	12.9	52.8	1.0	6.4	26.2	0.9	100.0	18,531
Source of drinking water										
Improved	29.5	322,623	23.4	48.6	2.4	6.4	18.8	0.4	100.0	95,158
Unimproved	83.0	5,356	34.5	44.5	0.8	3.7	15.1	1.4	100.0	4,446
Education of household head										
None/Preschool	25.7	127,754	34.8	41.0	3.5	6.2	13.8	0.6	100.0	32,853
Primary	28.0	58,040	26.3	44.7	3.1	7.6	18.0	0.4	100.0	16,244
Lower Secondary	32.0	43,763	21.6	49.2	2.1	6.6	20.1	0.4	100.0	13,993
Upper Secondary	35.5	60,304	17.0	54.9	1.2	5.7	20.8	0.4	100.0	21,405
Higher	39.6	38,119	9.1	58.5	1.0	5.6	25.5	0.2	100.0	15,109
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	20.0	65,595	62.1	22.4	5.5	4.1	5.4	0.5	100.0	13,143
Second	20.8	65,599	39.4	36.7	3.4	7.2	12.8	0.5	100.0	13,616
Middle	28.5	65,591	24.9	47.8	2.8	8.1	16.1	0.4	100.0	18,720
Fourth	37.8	65,599	14.1	54.3	2.0	7.1	22.0	0.5	100.0	24,775
Richest	44.7	65,596	7.1	60.9	0.5	5.0	26.3	0.3	100.0	29,350

Table WS.1.4: Time spent collecting water

Average time spent collecting water by person usually responsible for water collection, Punjab, 2017-18

	Average time spent collecting water per day						Number of household members without drinking water on premises and where household members are primarily responsible for collecting water
	Up to 30 minutes	From 31 mins to 1 hour	Over 1 hour to 3 hours	Over 3 hours	DK/ Missing	Total	
Punjab	**85.1**	**9.0**	**3.6**	**0.7**	**1.5**	**100.0**	**78,028**
Area							
Rural	81.7	10.9	4.7	1.0	1.7	100.0	51,146
All Urban	91.7	5.5	1.5	0.1	1.1	100.0	26,882
Major Cities	94.0	4.3	1.2	0.1	0.4	100.0	15,261
Other Urban	88.8	7.0	1.9	0.1	2.2	100.0	11,621
Sex[A]							
Male	88.9	7.6	2.2	0.4	1.0	100.0	49,356
Female	78.7	11.6	6.1	1.2	2.5	100.0	28,669
Age[B]							
5-14	86.0	9.2	3.7	0.3	0.8	100.0	8,374
15-17	87.9	8.0	2.9	0.3	0.9	100.0	5,700
15-49	84.9	9.2	3.6	0.7	1.7	100.0	56,567
50+	85.8	8.3	3.6	0.9	1.4	100.0	13,080
Source of drinking water							
Improved	85.9	9.0	3.2	0.5	1.4	100.0	73,710
Unimproved	73.0	10.1	10.5	2.8	3.6	100.0	4,318
Education of household head							
None/Preschool	80.7	11.2	5.5	0.9	1.7	100.0	28,322
Primary	85.1	9.4	3.1	0.9	1.5	100.0	13,194
Lower Secondary	86.2	8.5	3.2	0.4	1.7	100.0	10,949
Upper Secondary	87.8	7.8	2.4	0.5	1.4	100.0	15,906
Higher	92.8	4.8	1.5	0.1	0.8	100.0	9,657
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	67.4	18.4	9.4	1.7	3.1	100.0	13,589
Second	80.3	12.2	4.7	0.9	1.9	100.0	12,987
Middle	87.2	8.3	3.0	0.4	1.1	100.0	16,457
Fourth	91.8	5.2	1.5	0.4	1.0	100.0	17,881
Richest	94.0	3.9	1.0	0.2	0.9	100.0	17,114

[A] The category of "Transgender" in the background characteristic of "Sex" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

[B] The category of "DK/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Age" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

Table WS.1.5: Availability of sufficient drinking water when needed

Percentage of household members with drinking water available when needed and percent distribution of the main reasons household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed, Punjab, 2017-18

| | Percentage of household population with drinking water available in sufficient quantities[1] | Number of household members | Main reason that the household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities | | | | | Total | Number of household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed |
			Water not available from source	Water too expensive	Source not accessible	Other	DK/ Missing		
Punjab	**91.0**	**327,980**	**60.8**	**0.4**	**20.3**	**17.6**	**0.9**	**100.0**	**28,412**
Area									
Rural	91.7	208707.6	59.6	0.4	20.1	19.0	0.8	100.0	16,591
All Urban	89.6	119272.0	62.4	0.4	20.5	15.6	1.0	100.0	11,820
Major Cities	88.5	64986.8	67.2	0.5	18.9	12.3	1.1	100.0	7,089
Other Urban	90.9	54285.2	55.3	0.4	22.8	20.6	1.0	100.0	4,732
Source of drinking water									
Improved	91.1	322623.5	61.0	0.4	20.0	17.6	1.0	100.0	27,657
Unimproved	84.7	5356.1	51.7	0.0	29.9	18.4	0.0	100.0	755
Education of household head									
None/Preschool	90.9	127754.3	63.3	0.5	18.0	17.3	0.9	100.0	10,981
Primary	90.8	58039.7	58.0	0.4	19.4	21.0	1.3	100.0	5,182
Lower Secondary	90.6	43763.3	60.5	0.7	22.3	15.6	1.0	100.0	3,940
Upper Secondary	91.0	60303.6	59.0	0.0	21.7	18.5	0.8	100.0	5,264
Higher	91.7	38118.6	59.8	0.8	24.9	13.9	0.6	100.0	3,046
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	92.2	65594.7	63.3	0.3	18.6	17.4	0.4	100.0	4,931
Second	90.7	65599.3	59.9	0.4	16.2	22.2	1.3	100.0	5,874
Middle	91.4	65591.2	60.5	0.2	22.8	16.1	0.5	100.0	5,408
Fourth	89.8	65598.8	59.2	0.7	22.5	16.3	1.2	100.0	6,353
Richest	90.7	65595.5	61.5	0.5	21.0	16.0	1.0	100.0	5,846

[1] **MICS indicator WS.3 - Availability of drinking water**

Table WS.1.6: Quality of source drinking water

Percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of E. coli detected in source drinking, Punjab, 2017-18

	Risk level based on number of *E. coli* per 100 mL					Percentage of household population with *E. coli* in source water[1]	Number of household members
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)	Total		
Punjab	**63.8**	**20.7**	**9.7**	**5.8**	**100.0**	**36.2**	**44,286**
Area							
Rural	65.4	20.3	9.0	5.3	100.0	34.6	28,059
All Urban	61.0	21.5	11.0	6.6	100.0	39.0	16,227
Major Cities	56.7	21.7	13.8	7.8	100.0	43.3	8,889
Other Urban	66.3	21.2	7.5	5.1	100.0	33.7	7,338
Main source of drinking water[A]							
Improved sources	63.9	20.7	9.7	5.7	100.0	36.1	43,742
Piped water	55.3	21.0	15.4	8.3	100.0	44.7	7,778
Tube well/Borehole (Motorized pump/ hand pump)	65.6	21.0	8.5	4.9	100.0	34.4	30,022
Protected well or spring	43.8	18.9	23.5	13.8	100.0	56.2	436
Water kiosk	84.1	14.9	0.0	1.0	100.0	15.9	102
Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank	67.3	19.3	7.7	5.7	100.0	32.7	5,271
Bottled or sachet water	90.5	9.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	9.5	129
Unimproved sources	54.0	21.0	11.2	13.8	100.0	46.0	545
Surface water (Unprotected well or spring)	24.4	36.8	20.2	18.6	100.0	75.6	194
Other	70.4	12.2	6.3	11.1	100.0	29.6	351
Education of household head							
None/Preschool	61.4	20.7	11.0	6.9	100.0	38.6	17,261
Primary	62.6	23.0	8.0	6.4	100.0	37.4	8,067
Lower Secondary	64.2	21.3	8.1	6.4	100.0	35.8	5,731
Upper Secondary	65.8	20.1	10.4	3.7	100.0	34.2	8,309
Higher	69.9	17.6	8.9	3.6	100.0	30.1	4,918
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	59.1	23.2	10.1	7.6	100.0	40.9	8,671
Second	61.4	23.2	9.7	5.7	100.0	38.6	8,723
Middle	70.9	19.0	6.2	3.9	100.0	29.1	9,334
Fourth	64.3	20.1	9.0	6.5	100.0	35.7	8,601
Richest	62.6	18.3	13.7	5.4	100.0	37.4	8,958

[1] **MICS indicator WS.4 - Faecal contamination of source water**

[A] The category of "Rainwater collection" in the background characteristic of "Main source of drinking water" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

Table WS.1.7: Quality of household drinking water

Percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of E. coli detected in household drinking water, Punjab, 2017-18

	Risk level based on number of *E. coli* per 100 mL					Percentage of household population with *E. coli* in household drinking water[1]	Number of household members
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)	Total		
Punjab	**40.4**	**30.0**	**17.8**	**11.8**	**100.0**	**59.6**	**49,381**
Area							
Rural	40.0	29.9	18.0	12.1	100.0	60.0	31,324
All Urban	41.1	30.2	17.5	11.2	100.0	58.9	18,057
Major Cities	41.8	28.8	18.6	10.8	100.0	58.2	9,890
Other Urban	40.3	31.8	16.1	11.8	100.0	59.7	8,166
Main source of drinking water[A]							
Improved sources	40.5	30.1	17.7	11.7	100.0	59.5	48,633
Piped water	34.0	31.5	21.8	12.7	100.0	66.0	9,372
Tube well/Borehole (Motorized pump/ hand pump)	41.8	30.1	16.7	11.4	100.0	58.2	31,709
Protected well or spring	36.8	23.3	26.4	13.5	100.0	63.2	490
Water kiosk	42.8	45.2	8.7	3.4	100.0	57.2	170
Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank	42.3	28.7	16.7	12.2	100.0	57.7	6,632
Bottled or sachet water	74.6	15.2	7.1	3.1	100.0	25.4	256
Unimproved sources	33.9	23.5	25.4	17.1	100.0	66.1	748
Surface water (Unprotected well or spring)	14.2	29.2	39.4	17.3	100.0	85.8	236
Other	43.0	21.0	19.0	17.0	100.0	57.0	512
Education of household head							
None/Preschool	37.2	30.9	18.3	13.7	100.0	62.8	19,083
Primary	38.3	29.8	19.2	12.6	100.0	61.7	8,942
Lower Secondary	41.0	29.0	17.7	12.3	100.0	59.0	6,444
Upper Secondary	43.9	29.5	18.3	8.3	100.0	56.1	9,244
Higher	48.0	29.2	13.8	9.0	100.0	52.0	5,667
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	32.6	32.4	19.5	15.5	100.0	67.4	9,388
Second	35.2	30.7	19.7	14.4	100.0	64.8	9,699
Middle	43.2	32.2	15.6	9.0	100.0	56.8	10,232
Fourth	44.9	27.3	17.9	10.0	100.0	55.1	9,622
Richest	45.4	27.6	16.7	10.3	100.0	54.6	10,439

[1] **MICS indicator WS.5 - Faecal contamination of household drinking water**

[A] The category of "Rainwater collection" in the background characteristic of "Main source of drinking water" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

Table WS.1.8: Safely managed drinking water services

Percent distribution of household population with drinking water on premises, available when needed, and free from faecal contamination, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of E. coli and available when needed, Punjab, 2017-18

| | Main source of drinking water | | | | | | Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of E. coli and available when needed[1] | Number of household members with information on water quality |
| | Improved sources | | | Unimproved sources | | | | |
	Without *E. coli* in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Without *E. coli* in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises		
Punjab	**63.9**	**91.4**	**74.1**	**54.0**	**89.3**	**16.7**	**43.7**	**44,286**
Area								
Rural	65.6	92.3	78.5	46.3	88.1	18.6	48.1	28,059
All Urban	60.9	89.7	66.4	69.6	91.7	12.7	36.0	16,227
Major Cities	56.6	88.1	61.6	78.3	100.0	45.8	28.9	8,889
Other Urban	66.2	91.8	72.4	67.2	89.4	4.0	44.7	7,338
Main source of drinking water[A]								
Improved sources	63.9	91.4	74.1	na	na	na	44.2	43,742
Piped water	55.3	85.6	86.1	na	na	na	41.2	7,778
Tube well/Borehole (Motorized pump/ hand pump)	65.6	93.8	84.6	na	na	na	53.1	30,022
Protected well or spring	43.8	96.8	42.2	na	na	na	22.0	436
Water kiosk	84.1	79.1	0.0	na	na	na	0.0	102
Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank	67.3	85.4	0.0	na	na	na	0.0	5,271
Bottled or sachet water	90.5	95.2	95.3	na	na	na	81.1	129
Unimproved sources	na	na	na	54.0	89.3	16.7	0.0	545
Surface water (Unprotected well or spring)	na	na	na	24.4	88.2	13.4	0.0	194
Other	na	na	na	70.4	89.9	18.5	0.0	351
Education of household head								
None/Preschool	61.5	91.0	78.0	52.0	84.4	14.0	44.1	17,261
Primary	62.5	92.4	76.8	70.8	95.5	23.9	44.0	8,067
Lower Secondary	64.6	90.7	71.4	42.6	100.0	10.7	45.0	5,731
Upper Secondary	66.0	90.8	70.4	50.4	80.1	22.3	42.4	8,309
Higher	70.2	92.6	65.0	47.8	82.6	6.8	42.6	4,918
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	59.3	93.1	83.4	45.3	76.5	17.2	46.9	8,671
Second	61.8	91.9	81.6	30.2	95.1	24.5	47.3	8,723
Middle	70.9	90.6	75.6	71.0	90.4	15.9	49.2	9,334
Fourth	64.7	91.0	67.7	41.3	94.1	11.5	40.3	8,601
Richest	62.4	90.2	62.3	84.7	83.5	17.5	34.7	8,958

[1] **MICS indicator WS.6 - Use of safely managed drinking water services; SDG indicator 6.1.1**
[A] The category of "Rainwater collection" in the background characteristic of "Main source of drinking water" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases
na: not applicable

Table WS.1.9: Household water treatment

Percentage of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household and the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method, Punjab, 2017-18

	Water treatment method used in the household									Percentage of household members in households using an appropriate water treatment method	Number of household members
	None	Boil	Add bleach/ chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar dis- infection	Let it stand and settle	Other	DK/ Missing		
Punjab	**94.6**	**3.2**	**0.0**	**0.6**	**1.3**	**0.0**	**0.6**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**4.5**	**327,980**
Area											
Rural	97.0	1.2	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	2.1	208,708
All Urban	90.5	6.6	0.0	0.7	2.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	8.8	119,272
Major Cities	88.1	8.7	0.0	1.0	2.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	11.2	64,987
Other Urban	93.4	4.0	0.0	0.4	1.8	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	5.8	54,285
Source of drinking water											
Improved	94.7	3.2	0.0	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	4.5	322,623
Unimproved	92.6	1.8	0.2	4.0	0.9	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	3.0	5,356
Education of household head											
None/Preschool	96.8	1.6	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	2.3	127,754
Primary	95.9	2.2	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	3.0	58,040
Lower Secondary	94.7	3.2	0.1	0.7	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	4.5	43,763
Upper Secondary	93.3	4.6	0.0	0.6	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	6.0	60,304
Higher	87.5	7.5	0.0	0.8	4.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	11.8	38,119
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	98.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.8	65,595
Second	97.9	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	1.1	65,599
Middle	97.0	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	1.8	65,591
Fourth	94.6	3.9	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	4.9	65,599
Richest	85.4	9.7	0.0	1.0	4.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	13.9	65,596

Handwashing with water and soap is the most cost-effective health intervention to reduce both the incidence of diarrhoea and pneumonia in children under five[136]. 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. Direct observation of handwashing behaviour at these critical times is challenging. A reliable alternative to observations is assessing the likelihood that correct handwashing behaviour takes place by asking to see the place where people wash their hands and observing whether water and soap (or other local cleansing materials) are available at this place[137,138].

Hygiene was omitted from the MDGs but has been included in the SDG targets which aim to achieve universal access to a basic handwashing facility at home (SDG 1.4 and 6.2).

Table WS.2.1 shows the proportion of household members with fixed or mobile handwashing facilities observed on premises (in the dwelling, yard or plot). It also shows the proportion of handwashing facilities where water and soap were observed. Household members with a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water available meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' handwashing facility.

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[136] Cairncross, S. and V. Valdmanis. "Water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion Chapter 41." in *Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries*. *2ⁿᵈ Edition*, edited by Jameson et al. Washington (DC): The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank.

[137] Ram, P. *Practical Guidance for Measuring Handwashing Behavior: 2013 Update*. Global Scaling Up Handwashing. Washington DC: World Bank Press, 2013.

[138] Handwashing place or facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents.

Table WS.2.1: Handwashing facility with soap and water on premises

Percent distribution of household members by observation of handwashing facility and percentage of household members by availability of water and soap or detergent at the handwashing facility, Punjab, 2017-18

| | Handwashing facility observed | | No handwashing facility observed in the dwelling, yard, or plot | No permission to see/ Other | Total | Number of household members | Handwashing facility observed and | | Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed | Percentage of household members with handwashing facility where water and soap are present[1] | Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed or with no handwashing facility in the dwelling, yard, or plot |
	Fixed facility observed	Mobile object observed					water available	Soap available			
Punjab	**88.4**	**9.9**	**1.4**	**0.4**	**100.0**	**327,980**	**95.6**	**95.1**	**326,805**	**92.1**	**326,805**
Area											
Rural	85.1	12.7	2.0	0.3	100.0	208,708	94.0	93.5	208,142	89.4	208,142
All Urban	94.2	4.9	0.4	0.5	100.0	119,272	98.3	98.0	118,663	96.7	118,663
Major Cities	94.8	4.3	0.2	0.6	100.0	64,987	98.3	98.3	64,580	96.9	64,580
Other Urban	93.5	5.7	0.5	0.4	100.0	54,285	98.3	97.6	54,084	96.4	54,084
Education of household head											
None/Preschool	84.0	13.3	2.4	0.3	100.0	127,754	93.1	92.0	127,429	87.7	127,429
Primary	87.9	10.6	1.2	0.3	100.0	58,040	95.7	95.4	57,838	92.3	57,838
Lower Secondary	90.5	8.6	0.5	0.3	100.0	43,763	97.2	96.6	43,611	94.4	43,611
Upper Secondary	92.0	6.9	0.6	0.4	100.0	60,304	97.6	97.9	60,036	96.0	60,036
Higher	95.9	3.2	0.4	0.6	100.0	38,119	98.6	98.8	37,891	97.7	37,891
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	74.3	20.1	5.2	0.5	100.0	65,595	86.1	84.9	65,294	76.0	65,294
Second	84.3	14.4	1.1	0.2	100.0	65,599	95.4	95.1	65,459	91.7	65,459
Middle	90.6	8.8	0.4	0.2	100.0	65,591	98.2	97.6	65,471	96.3	65,471
Fourth	94.8	4.7	0.1	0.3	100.0	65,599	98.8	98.5	65,374	97.5	65,374
Richest	98.1	1.2	0.0	0.6	100.0	65,596	99.4	99.4	65,208	98.8	65,208

[1] **MICS indicator WS.7 - Handwashing facility with water and soap; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1**

Note: Ash, mud, sand are not as effective as soap and not included in the MICS or SDG indicator.

Unsafe management of human excreta and poor personal hygiene are closely associated with diarrhoea as well as parasitic infections, such as soil transmitted helminths (worms). Improved sanitation and hygiene can reduce diarrhoeal disease by more than a third[139], and can substantially reduce the health impact of soil-transmitted helminth infection and a range of other neglected tropical diseases which affect over 1 billion people worldwide[140].

The SDG targets relating to sanitation are much more ambitious than the MDGs and variously aim to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4) and universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.2).

An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Improved sanitation facilities include flush or pour flush to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines and pit latrines with slabs. Table WS.3.1 shows the population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities. It also shows the proportion who dispose of faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open water bodies of water, beaches or other open spaces, or with solid waste, a practice known as 'open defecation'.

Table WS. 3.2 presents the distribution of household population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities which are private, shared with other households or public facilities. Those using shared or public improved sanitation facilities are classed as having a 'limited' service for the purpose of SDG monitoring. Households using improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' sanitation service, and may be considered 'safely managed' depending on how excreta are managed.

Table WS.3.3 shows the methods used for emptying and removal of excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks. Excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is never emptied (or don't know if ever emptied) or is emptied and buried in a covered pit is classed as 'safely disposed in situ' and meets the SDG criteria for a 'safely managed' sanitation service. Excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is removed by a service provider to treatment may also be safely managed, depending on the type of treatment received. Other methods of emptying and removal are not considered 'safely managed'.

Table WS.3.4 summarises the main ways in which excreta is managed from households with improved on-site sanitation systems (improved pit latrines and septic tanks) and compares these with the proportion with sewer connections, unimproved sanitation or practicing open defecation.

Table WS.3.5 shows the main methods used for disposal of child faeces among households with children aged 0-2 years. Appropriate methods for disposing of the stool include the child using a toilet or latrine and putting or rinsing the stool into a toilet or latrine. Putting disposable diapers with solid waste, a very common practice throughout the world, is only considered an appropriate means of disposal if there is also a system in place for hygienic collection and disposal of the solid waste itself. This classification is currently under review.

The JMP has produced regular estimates of national, regional and global progress on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) since 1990. The JMP service 'ladders' enable benchmarking and comparison of progress across countries at different stages of development. As of 2015, updated water and sanitation ladders have been introduced which build on established indicators and establish new rungs with additional criteria relating to service levels. A third ladder has also been introduced for handwashing hygiene[141]. Table WS.3.6 summarises the percentages of household population meeting the SDG criteria for 'basic' drinking water, sanitation and handwashing services.

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[139] Cairncross, S. et al. "Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for the Prevention of Diarrhoea." *International Journal of Epidemiology* 39, no. Suppl1 (2010): 193-205. doi:10.1093/ije/dyq035.

[140] WHO. *Water, sanitation and hygiene for accelerating and sustaining progress on Neglected Tropical Diseases*. A Global Strategy 2015-2020. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/182735/WHO_FWC_WSH_15.12_eng.pdf;jsessionid=7F7C38216E04E69E7908AB6E8B63318F?sequence=1.

[141] WHO, UNICEF and JMP. *Progress on Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2017.

Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population according to type of sanitation facility used by the household, Punjab, 2017-18

	Type of sanitation facility used by household														
	Improved sanitation facility					Unimproved sanitation facility									
	Flush/Pour flush to:						Pit latrine without slab/ open pit					Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)[2]		Percentage using improved sanitation[1]	Number of household members
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	DK where	Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Bucket	Open drain	Other	DK/ Missing	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)[2]	Total	Percentage using improved sanitation[1]	Number of household members
Punjab	**23.8**	**43.5**	**10.8**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**6.2**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**13.0**	**100.0**	**80.1**	**327,980**
Area															
Rural	4.9	50.0	15.4	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	6.6	0.5	0.0	19.7	100.0	72.8	208,708
All Urban	56.9	32.0	2.8	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.3	0.0	1.4	100.0	92.8	119,272
Major Cities	76.0	18.9	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	100.0	96.1	64,987
Other Urban	34.0	47.8	5.1	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	8.1	0.5	0.1	2.4	100.0	88.8	54,285
Location of sanitation facility															
In dwelling	38.3	48.0	7.4	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	4.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.4	145,245
In plot/yard	16.4	52.3	17.7	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.1	10.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	89.1	136,523
Elsewhere	6.1	39.2	20.9	2.1	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.3	8.5	20.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	69.3	3,498
No Facility/Bush/Field	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	42,643
No response	0.0	29.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.0	46.4	0.0	100.0	29.6	71
Education of household head															
None/Preschool															
Primary	16.1	39.3	12.2	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.1	7.2	0.5	0.0	22.1	100.0	69.7	127,754
Lower Secondary	20.9	44.2	12.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.0	7.0	0.6	0.0	12.8	100.0	79.4	58,040
Upper Secondary	24.7	48.2	10.6	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.0	6.1	0.5	0.0	7.8	100.0	85.3	43,763
Higher	28.4	50.5	9.7	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	4.7	0.3	0.0	4.7	100.0	90.1	60,304
Wealth index quintile	46.0	40.0	6.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	4.1	0.1	0.1	1.8	100.0	93.8	38,119
Poorest															
Second	1.0	18.1	16.4	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.1	6.1	0.9	0.0	54.4	100.0	37.7	65,595
Middle	6.2	49.9	20.4	1.0	1.4	0.9	0.3	0.0	9.8	0.6	0.0	9.4	100.0	79.8	65,599
Fourth	14.2	62.8	11.9	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.1	7.5	0.2	0.0	1.1	100.0	91.1	65,591
Richest	35.8	52.7	4.2	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	94.1	65,599

[1] MICS indicator WS.8 - Use of improved sanitation facilities; SDG indicator 3.8.1
[2] Non-MICS indicator WS.S1 - Open defecation

Table WS.3.2: Use of basic and limited sanitation services

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, Punjab, 2017-18

| | Users of improved sanitation facilities | | | | | Users of unimproved sanitation facilities | | | | | | | |
| | | Shared by | | | | | Shared by | | | | | | |
	Not shared[1]	5 households or less	More than 5 households	Public facility	DK/ missing	Not shared	5 households or less	More than 5 households	Public facility	DK/ missing	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
Punjab	**70.4**	**9.0**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**5.6**	**1.3**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**13.0**	**100.0**	**327,980**
Area													
Rural	61.8	10.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	5.8	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	19.7	100.0	208,708
All Urban	85.4	6.8	0.4	0.2	0.0	5.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	119,272
Major Cities	89.5	5.9	0.3	0.3	0.0	3.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	64,987
Other Urban	80.5	7.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	7.7	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.4	100.0	54,285
Location of sanitation facility													
In dwelling	89.3	5.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	4.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	100.0	145,245
In plot/yard	73.6	14.7	0.6	0.2	0.0	8.7	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	na	100.0	136,523
Elsewhere	23.5	38.7	3.9	3.2	0.0	8.1	20.2	1.1	1.0	0.3	na	100.0	3,498
No facility/Bush/Field	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	42,643
No response	29.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	71
Education of household head													
None/Preschool	59.6	9.4	0.5	0.2	0.0	6.5	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	22.1	100.0	127,754
Primary	67.7	11.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	5.8	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	12.8	100.0	58,040
Lower Secondary	75.2	9.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	5.5	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	7.8	100.0	43,763
Upper Secondary	81.2	8.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	4.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	100.0	60,304
Higher	88.2	5.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	4.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	38,119
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	25.6	11.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	5.2	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	54.4	100.0	65,595
Second	63.9	15.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	8.3	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	9.4	100.0	65,599
Middle	79.8	10.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	6.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	65,591
Fourth	87.1	6.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	5.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	65,599
Richest	95.7	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	65,596

[1] **MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1**

na: not applicable

Table WS.3.3: Emptying and removal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household members in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, Punjab, 2017-18

| | Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks | | | | | | | | | Emptying and disposal of wastes from other improved on-site sanitation facilities | | | | | | | | | Total | Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities[1] | Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities | Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities | Number of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities |
	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	Replaced when full	DK if ever emptied	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	Replaced when full	DK if ever emptied					
Punjab	**2.1**	**11.3**	**3.5**	**5.4**	**0.2**	**1.9**	**2.5**	**48.3**	**3.1**	**0.3**	**1.1**	**0.8**	**0.9**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.9**	**17.2**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**73.2**	**6.6**	**16.8**	**182,166**
Area																							
Rural	1.4	9.8	3.0	5.5	0.3	1.5	2.5	48.5	2.0	0.3	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.2	1.0	20.6	0.3	100.0	75.3	6.8	14.4	140,144
All Urban	4.2	16.4	4.9	5.0	0.2	3.0	2.5	47.7	7.1	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.5	6.0	0.5	100.0	66.3	5.9	24.8	42,022
Major Cities	6.8	19.2	5.4	4.7	0.2	3.9	1.8	41.7	11.2	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	2.8	0.5	100.0	61.9	5.3	30.6	12,917
Other Urban	3.1	15.2	4.6	5.2	0.2	2.7	2.8	50.3	5.2	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.6	7.3	0.6	100.0	68.3	6.2	22.2	29,105
Type of sanitation facility																							
Flush to septic tank	2.7	14.5	4.4	6.9	0.3	2.4	3.1	61.7	4.0	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	na	100.0	70.2	7.2	19.5	142,608
Latrines and other improved	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	na	1.2	5.3	3.5	4.2	0.3	0.7	4.1	79.1	1.6	100.0	84.2	4.5	7.2	39,559
Flush to septic tank	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	61.7	na	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	70.2	7.2	19.5	142,608
Flush to pit latrine	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	na	1.1	5.5	3.3	4.3	0.3	0.7	4.0	79.1	1.5	100.0	83.9	4.7	7.4	35,543
Ventilated improved Pit latrine	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	na	1.0	4.2	4.7	2.8	0.4	0.8	4.3	80.6	1.1	100.0	86.4	3.2	6.1	2,303
Pit latrine with slab	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	na	1.7	2.6	4.8	3.0	0.0	0.6	5.4	77.3	4.6	100.0	86.8	3.0	4.9	1,713
Education of household head																							
None/Preschool	1.8	9.4	2.6	5.4	0.3	2.0	2.5	46.6	3.6	0.2	1.2	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.2	1.0	20.8	0.5	100.0	74.7	7.0	14.8	67,587
Primary	2.0	11.1	3.7	5.1	0.2	1.7	2.3	47.8	2.7	0.1	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	18.5	0.4	100.0	74.0	6.3	16.2	33,472
Lower Secondary	1.9	11.8	3.5	5.4	0.2	1.8	2.4	50.7	2.6	0.2	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.9	15.6	0.3	100.0	73.5	6.2	17.0	26,259
Upper Secondary	2.6	12.7	4.0	5.8	0.3	1.7	2.3	50.6	2.6	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.5	13.6	0.2	100.0	71.8	6.9	18.5	36,861
Higher	2.5	15.3	5.0	4.9	0.1	2.0	2.9	48.0	4.0	0.6	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.6	10.9	0.2	100.0	68.8	5.7	22.0	17,988
Wealth index quintile																							
Poorest	0.1	4.6	1.4	3.9	0.3	0.4	1.9	36.5	1.0	0.3	1.7	1.2	1.7	0.0	0.3	2.3	41.6	0.9	100.0	82.7	5.9	7.3	23,769
Second	0.9	7.3	3.0	5.8	0.2	1.2	1.9	46.4	2.0	0.2	1.4	1.2	1.4	0.2	0.2	1.2	25.2	0.4	100.0	78.2	7.6	11.1	47,625
Middle	1.5	11.1	3.8	6.3	0.3	1.9	2.7	51.8	3.0	0.3	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.6	13.5	0.2	100.0	73.0	7.5	16.2	49,919
Fourth	3.7	15.6	4.0	5.6	0.3	3.0	2.8	51.9	4.9	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.4	5.6	0.3	100.0	67.1	6.3	23.3	37,661
Richest	5.1	20.1	4.8	3.6	0.1	2.8	3.2	51.1	4.9	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.5	0.1	100.0	63.6	4.0	29.1	23,193

[1] MICS indicator WS.10 - Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities; SDG indicators 6.2.1

na: not applicable

Table WS.3.4: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, Punjab, 2017-18

| | Using improved on-site sanitation systems (including shared) | | | | | | | | |
	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities[1]	Connected to sewer	Using unimproved sanitation facilities	Practicing open defecation	Missing	Total	Number of household members
Punjab	**40.7**	**3.7**	**9.3**	**24.5**	**6.9**	**13.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**327,980**
Area									
Rural	50.5	4.6	9.7	5.7	7.5	19.7	0.0	100.0	208,708
All Urban	23.4	2.1	8.7	57.5	5.8	1.4	0.0	100.0	119,272
Major Cities	12.3	1.0	6.1	76.2	3.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	64,987
Other Urban	36.6	3.3	11.9	35.2	8.8	2.4	0.1	100.0	54,285
Education of household head									
None/Preschool	39.5	3.7	7.8	16.8	8.1	22.1	0.0	100.0	127,754
Primary	42.7	3.7	9.3	21.7	7.7	12.8	0.0	100.0	58,040
Lower Secondary	44.1	3.7	10.2	25.3	6.8	7.8	0.0	100.0	43,763
Upper Secondary	43.9	4.2	11.3	29.0	5.1	4.7	0.0	100.0	60,304
Higher	32.5	2.7	10.4	46.6	4.3	1.8	0.1	100.0	38,119
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	30.0	2.1	2.6	1.4	7.9	54.4	0.0	100.0	65,595
Second	56.8	5.5	8.1	7.2	10.7	9.4	0.0	100.0	65,599
Middle	55.6	5.7	12.3	15.0	7.8	1.1	0.0	100.0	65,591
Fourth	38.5	3.6	13.4	36.7	5.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	65,599
Richest	22.5	1.4	10.3	62.4	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	65,596

[1] **MICS indicator WS.11 - Removal of excreta for treatment off-site; SDG indicator 6.2.1**

Table WS.3.5: Disposal of child's faeces

Percent distribution of children age 0-2 years according to place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percentage of children age 0-2 years whose stools were disposed of safely the last time the child passed stools, Punjab, 2017-18

| | Place of disposal of child's faeces | | | | | | | | | Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely[A] | 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	Buried	Left in the open	Other	DK/missing	Total		
Punjab	**10.5**	**47.2**	**7.5**	**29.4**	**0.5**	**4.2**	**0.2**	**0.4**	**100.0**	**57.7**	**23,868**
Area											
Rural	8.6	47.1	8.4	28.4	0.7	6.1	0.3	0.4	100.0	55.7	15,703
All Urban	14.3	47.2	5.8	31.4	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.3	100.0	61.6	8,165
Major Cities	16.2	42.5	4.5	36.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	58.6	4,274
Other Urban	12.3	52.5	7.3	26.0	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.3	100.0	64.8	3,891
Type of sanitation facility											
Improved	12.4	51.8	6.5	27.1	0.2	1.4	0.1	0.4	100.0	64.2	18,771
Unimproved	7.8	60.9	6.9	22.0	0.1	2.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	68.8	1,688
Open defecation (No Facility/Bush/Field)	1.8	14.6	13.0	45.8	2.4	20.9	1.1	0.4	100.0	16.5	3,409
Mother's education[B]											
None/Preschool	8.1	42.9	9.1	29.7	0.9	8.5	0.4	0.4	100.0	51.0	9,745
Primary	10.2	53.6	7.6	24.6	0.5	3.1	0.1	0.3	100.0	63.8	4,689
Lower Secondary	12.4	52.1	6.8	27.2	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.6	100.0	64.5	2,523
Upper Secondary	13.8	49.1	5.0	30.9	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	100.0	62.9	3,450
Higher	13.3	44.9	5.8	35.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	100.0	58.1	3,462
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	3.8	29.4	11.5	37.5	1.7	15.2	0.6	0.3	100.0	33.3	5,166
Second	7.9	57.4	8.4	21.6	0.4	3.6	0.2	0.5	100.0	65.3	4,734
Middle	12.3	58.8	6.4	20.6	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.4	100.0	71.2	4,841
Fourth	14.9	50.7	6.0	27.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	100.0	65.5	4,709
Richest	14.7	40.3	4.7	39.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	55.1	4,418

[A] In many countries' disposal of children's faeces with solid waste is a common. The risks will vary between and within countries depending on whether solid waste is regularly collected and well managed. For the purposes of international comparability solid waste is not considered safely disposed.

[B] The category of "DK/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

Table WS.3.6: Drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders

Percentage of household population by drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of household population using:																
	Drinking water					Sanitation					Handwashing[A]						
	Basic service[1]	Limited service	Unimproved	Surface water	Total	Basic service[2]	Limited service	Unimproved	Open defecation	Total	Basic facility[3]	Limited facility	No facility	No permission to see /other	Total	Basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene service	Number of household members
Punjab	**95.9**	**2.4**	**0.9**	**0.7**	**100.0**	**70.4**	**9.7**	**6.9**	**13.0**	**100.0**	**91.7**	**6.5**	**1.4**	**0.4**	**100.0**	**64.8**	**327,980**
Area																	
Rural	95.7	2.4	1.1	0.9	100.0	61.8	11.0	7.5	19.7	100.0	89.2	8.6	2.0	0.3	100.0	56.2	208,708
All Urban	96.4	2.6	0.6	0.4	100.0	85.4	7.3	5.9	1.4	100.0	96.2	3.0	0.4	0.5	100.0	79.8	119,272
Major Cities	96.6	2.8	0.3	0.3	100.0	89.5	6.6	3.4	0.5	100.0	96.3	2.8	0.2	0.6	100.0	83.7	64,987
Other Urban	96.1	2.3	0.9	0.6	100.0	80.5	8.3	8.8	2.4	100.0	96.0	3.1	0.5	0.4	100.0	75.3	54,285
Education of household head																	
None/Preschool	95.9	2.6	0.8	0.8	100.0	59.6	10.1	8.2	22.1	100.0	87.4	9.9	2.4	0.3	100.0	54.0	127,754
Primary	96.4	2.0	0.9	0.6	100.0	67.7	11.8	7.8	12.8	100.0	91.9	6.5	1.2	0.3	100.0	62.3	58,040
Lower Secondary	95.9	2.5	1.0	0.6	100.0	75.2	10.2	6.8	7.8	100.0	94.0	5.1	0.5	0.3	100.0	69.1	43,763
Upper Secondary	95.6	2.5	1.1	0.8	100.0	81.2	8.9	5.1	4.7	100.0	95.6	3.3	0.6	0.4	100.0	75.5	60,304
Higher	96.1	2.4	0.7	0.8	100.0	88.2	5.6	4.4	1.8	100.0	97.1	2.0	0.4	0.6	100.0	82.8	38,119
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	95.4	2.8	1.1	0.7	100.0	25.6	12.1	7.9	54.4	100.0	75.7	18.7	5.2	0.5	100.0	21.2	65,595
Second	96.3	2.2	0.9	0.6	100.0	63.9	15.9	10.8	9.4	100.0	91.5	7.2	1.1	0.2	100.0	57.4	65,599
Middle	95.7	2.2	1.0	1.1	100.0	79.8	11.3	7.8	1.1	100.0	96.1	3.3	0.4	0.2	100.0	73.5	65,591
Fourth	96.1	2.4	0.7	0.8	100.0	87.1	7.0	5.8	0.1	100.0	97.1	2.4	0.1	0.3	100.0	81.4	65,599
Richest	96.2	2.6	0.7	0.5	100.0	95.7	2.0	2.3	0.0	100.0	98.2	1.1	0.0	0.6	100.0	90.4	65,596

[1] MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1

[2] MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

[3] MICS indicator WS.7 - Handwashing facility with water and soap; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

[A] For the purposes of calculating the ladders, "No permission to see / other" is included in the denominator.

The ability of women and adolescent girls to safely manage their monthly menstrual cycle in privacy and with dignity is fundamental to their health, psychosocial well-being and mobility. Women and girls who lack access to adequate menstrual hygiene management facilities and supplies experience stigma and social exclusion while also forgoing important educational, social and economic opportunities.[142]

Table WS.4.1 shows the percentage of women and girls aged 15-49 who menstruated in the last 12 months reporting having a private place to wash and change while at home. It also presents whether they used appropriate materials including reusable and non-reusable materials during last menstruation. Table WS.4.2 shows the percentage of women who reported not being able to participate in social activities, school or work during their last menstruation.

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[142] Sommer, M., C. Sutherland and V. Chandra-Mouli. "Putting Menarche and Girls into the Global Population Health Agenda." *Reproductive Health* 12, no. 1 (2015). doi:10.1186/s12978-015-0009-8.

Table WS.4.1: Menstrual hygiene management

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by use of materials during last menstruation, percentage using appropriate materials, percentage with a private place to wash and change while at home and percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home, Punjab, 2017-18

| | Percent distribution of women by use of materials during last menstruation | | | | | | Percentage of women using appropriate materials for menstrual management during last menstruation | Percentage of women with a private place to wash and change while at home | Percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home[1] | Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months |
| | Appropriate materials[A] | | | | | | | | | |
	Reusable	Not reusable	DK whether reusable/Missing	Other/No materials	DK/ Missing	Total				
Punjab	**45.9**	**43.0**	**0.0**	**10.8**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**88.9**	**90.2**	**83.4**	**68,491**
Area										
Rural	54.6	33.7	0.0	11.3	0.3	100.0	88.4	89.8	82.5	41,983
All Urban	32.0	57.8	0.1	9.9	0.3	100.0	89.8	90.8	84.8	26,508
Major Cities	23.3	64.9	0.0	11.3	0.3	100.0	88.3	91.0	83.8	14,594
Other Urban	42.6	49.0	0.1	8.1	0.2	100.0	91.7	90.7	86.1	11,913
Age										
15-19	45.2	44.7	0.1	9.8	0.2	100.0	90.0	89.7	83.8	14,261
15-17	44.8	45.1	0.1	9.7	0.3	100.0	90.1	89.7	83.8	8,224
18-19	45.9	44.0	0.0	9.9	0.1	100.0	89.9	89.8	83.8	6,037
20-24	43.3	46.8	0.0	9.7	0.2	100.0	90.1	89.9	84.0	13,032
25-29	44.2	45.1	0.0	10.4	0.3	100.0	89.3	90.5	83.9	11,810
30-34	46.1	42.6	0.0	11.0	0.3	100.0	88.7	90.6	83.7	9,777
35-39	48.9	39.0	0.0	11.8	0.2	100.0	87.9	90.6	82.9	9,043
40-44	48.0	39.2	0.1	12.3	0.3	100.0	87.3	91.0	82.9	6,317
45-49	50.6	35.1	0.0	13.1	1.2	100.0	85.7	88.6	80.4	4,250
Disability status (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	52.0	36.3	0.0	10.9	0.7	100.0	88.4	88.4	82.0	1,870
Has no functional difficulty	45.8	42.9	0.0	10.9	0.3	100.0	88.8	90.3	83.4	58,402
Women's Education[B]										
None/Preschool	60.7	23.3	0.0	15.4	0.5	100.0	84.0	89.0	78.7	22,128
Primary	55.9	34.9	0.1	8.9	0.3	100.0	90.9	91.1	85.6	12,599
Lower Secondary	44.7	47.1	0.1	7.9	0.2	100.0	91.9	90.4	85.9	7,575
Upper Secondary	35.4	56.2	0.1	8.0	0.2	100.0	91.7	90.6	85.9	11,951
Higher	23.4	67.5	0.0	9.0	0.1	100.0	90.9	90.8	85.4	14,235
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	63.8	15.4	0.1	20.3	0.5	100.0	79.3	87.9	73.9	11,403
Second	63.2	26.9	0.1	9.6	0.3	100.0	90.1	90.8	84.7	13,168
Middle	53.0	39.2	0.0	7.4	0.3	100.0	92.3	91.2	86.9	14,005
Fourth	36.5	54.9	0.0	8.3	0.3	100.0	91.4	90.2	85.4	14,632
Richest	20.0	69.5	0.1	10.1	0.3	100.0	89.6	90.5	84.3	15,282

[1] **MICS indicator WS.12 - Menstrual hygiene management**
[A] Appropriate materials include sanitary pads, tampons or cloth
[B] The category of "DK/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Women's education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

Table WS.4.2: Exclusion from activities during menstruation

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who did not participate in social activities, school, or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of women who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months[1]	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
Punjab	**16.6**	**68,491**
Area		
Rural	16.2	41,983
All Urban	17.3	26,508
Major Cities	16.1	14,594
Other Urban	18.7	11,913
Age		
15-19	18.8	14,261
20-24	17.3	13,032
25-29	15.6	11,810
30-39	15.9	18,820
40-49	15.4	10,567
Disability status (age 18-49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	19.7	1,870
Has no functional difficulty	16.1	58,402
Women's Education[A]		
None/Preschool	14.8	22,128
Primary	15.8	12,599
Lower Secondary	18.4	7,575
Upper Secondary	18.2	11,951
Higher	17.9	14,235
Wealth index quintile	0.0	
Poorest	14.1	11,403
Second	15.3	13,168
Middle	17.4	14,005
Fourth	18.2	14,632
Richest	17.5	15,282

[1] **MICS indicator WS.13 - Exclusion from activities during menstruation**

[A] The category of "DK/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Women's education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

11. EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE

EQ.1 CHILD FUNCTIONING

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities[143] outlines States Parties' obligations to ensure the full realization of rights for children with disabilities on an equal basis with other children. The presence of functional difficulties of mother may place children at risk of experiencing limited participation in an unaccommodating environment, and limit the fulfilment of their rights.

MICS Punjab, 2017-18 included child functioning modules intended to provide an estimate of the number/proportion of children with functional difficulties as reported by their mothers or primary caregivers. The module included in the Questionnaire for Children Under Five that covered children between 2 and 4 years of age while a similar module was also included in the Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17.

Functional domains covered in Questionnaire for Children Under Five are as follows: Seeing, hearing, walking, fine motor, communication, learning, playing, and controlling behaviour while functional domains covered in Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 are as follows: Seeing, hearing, walking, self-care, communication, learning, remembering, concentrating, accepting change, controlling behaviour, making friends, anxiety, and depression.

Tables EQ.1.1 presents the percentage of children by sex, area of residence, age group, early childhood education attendance, mother's education, Mother's functional difficulties, wealth index quintile with functional difficulty by domain.

Table EQ.1.2 presents the percentage of children by sex, area of residence, age group, school attendance, mother's education, Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years), wealth index quintile with functional difficulty by domain.

Table EQ.1.3 presents the percentage of children by sex, area of residence, age group, early childhood education attendance, mother's education, Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years), wealth index quintile who use assistive devices and still have difficulty within the relevant functional domains.

Table EQ.1.4 is a summary table presenting the percentage of children by age group with functional difficulty. All these tables by district and division can be find in annex.

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[143] "Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities." United Nations. Accessed August 31, 2018. https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities-2.html.

Table EQ.1.1: Child functioning (children age 2-4 years)

Percentage of children age 2-4 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of children aged 2-4 years with functional difficulty[A] in the domain of:								Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Fine motor	Communication	Learning	Playing	Controlling behavior		
Punjab	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.8**	**0.4**	**1.6**	**1.2**	**0.6**	**3.6**	**6.4**	**23,800**
Area of Residence										
Rural	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.4	1.8	1.4	0.8	3.7	6.9	15,594
All Urban	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	1.3	0.9	0.4	3.4	5.4	8,207
Major Cities	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.2	3.4	4.7	4,266
Other Urban	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.5	1.8	1.3	0.7	3.3	6.2	3,941
Sex	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Male	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.4	1.8	1.3	0.6	4.0	6.9	12,221
Female	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.4	1.5	1.2	0.7	3.2	5.8	11,580
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	0.3	0.3	1.8	0.6	3.3	2.3	0.9	5.1	9.9	586
Has no functional difficulty	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.4	1.6	1.2	0.6	3.6	6.3	22,888
No information	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.4	2.2	1.5	0.4	3.5	7.4	327
Age										
2	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.5	2.6	1.6	0.8	3.4	7.3	7,870
3	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.4	1.3	1.1	0.6	3.7	6.2	8,247
4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.9	0.5	3.7	5.7	7,683
Early childhood education attendance[B,C]										
Attending	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.1	3.5	4.5	5,512
Not attending	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.5	1.6	1.3	0.8	3.8	6.7	10,415
Mother's education										
None/Preschool	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.5	2.0	1.6	0.8	3.8	7.3	10,436
Primary	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.3	1.4	1.1	0.6	3.3	6.2	4,618
Lower Secondary	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.4	1.1	0.7	3.8	5.9	2,432
Upper Secondary	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.3	1.4	1.0	0.5	3.3	5.4	3,203
Higher	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.3	3.4	5.0	3,112
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.4	2.1	1.7	0.8	3.9	7.6	5,500
Second	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.7	1.9	1.6	0.9	3.7	7.3	4,774
Middle	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.3	1.6	1.2	0.6	3.5	6.2	4,600
Fourth	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.4	1.3	0.9	0.5	3.5	5.6	4,669
Richest	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.6	0.4	3.4	5.0	4,257

[A] Functional difficulty for children age 2-4 years are defined as having responded "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains, except the last domain of controlling behavior, for which the response category "A lot more" is considered a functional difficulty

[B] Children age 2 are excluded, as early childhood education attendance is only collected for age 3-4 years

[C] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Early childhood education attendance" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

Table EQ.1.2: Child functioning (children age 5-17 years)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of children aged 5-17 years with functional difficulty[A] in the domain of:													Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communi-cation	Learning	Remem-bering	Concent-rating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depres-sion		
Punjab	**0.3**	**0.4**	**3.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**1.0**	**4.1**	**9.1**	**1.8**	**3.7**	**2.7**	**17.9**	**35,482**
Area of Residence															
Rural	0.3	0.4	2.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.1	4.2	9.2	1.8	3.6	2.7	17.9	22,442
All Urban	0.3	0.3	3.4	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	3.9	8.8	1.6	3.8	2.7	17.9	13,040
Major Cities	0.3	0.3	2.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	3.6	8.4	1.4	3.6	2.7	16.4	7,104
Other Urban	0.4	0.3	3.9	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.1	4.2	9.3	1.9	4.1	2.6	19.7	5,936
Sex															
Male	0.4	0.4	2.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	4.6	10.5	1.6	3.6	2.7	18.8	18,376
Female	0.3	0.3	3.2	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.9	3.6	7.5	1.9	3.8	2.8	16.9	17,106
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)															
Has functional difficulty	0.7	0.6	5.6	1.3	1.3	2.2	2.4	1.6	6.6	16.1	3.0	7.2	5.4	29.9	1,510
Has no functional difficulty	0.3	0.4	3.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	4.1	8.8	1.6	3.4	2.4	17.5	27,622
No information	0.4	0.3	1.8	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	3.5	8.4	2.1	4.1	3.3	16.6	6,349
Age															
5-9	0.3	0.4	4.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.2	4.8	9.3	1.6	3.5	2.4	19.5	15,884
10-14	0.4	0.4	2.3	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.9	3.7	8.9	1.7	3.6	2.7	16.6	11,980
15-17	0.3	0.3	1.6	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	3.4	8.7	2.1	4.3	3.4	16.4	7,618
School attendance[B]															
Attending	0.2	0.2	2.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	3.7	8.7	1.0	3.3	2.4	17.1	27,549
Not attending	0.8	1.0	4.5	2.5	2.9	3.2	3.1	2.8	5.5	10.1	4.3	4.9	3.9	20.8	7,925
Mother's education[C]															
None/Preschool	0.4	0.5	2.8	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.1	3.8	9.1	1.9	3.6	2.8	17.8	18,868
Primary	0.3	0.2	3.4	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.1	4.9	10.0	1.5	3.6	2.5	19.2	6,408
Lower Secondary	0.3	0.4	3.2	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.1	4.3	9.1	1.5	4.6	3.2	18.7	3,031
Upper Secondary	0.3	0.4	3.4	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	4.2	8.8	1.7	3.7	2.7	17.6	3,874
Higher	0.1	0.2	2.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	3.6	7.0	1.4	3.2	2.4	15.5	3,300
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	0.3	0.4	2.9	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.2	3.9	9.0	2.2	3.3	2.8	17.7	7,697
Second	0.4	0.5	3.0	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.1	4.0	9.4	1.7	3.4	2.5	18.0	7,278
Middle	0.3	0.4	3.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.0	4.6	9.6	1.7	3.7	2.6	18.3	6,883
Fourth	0.3	0.3	3.5	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	4.1	9.4	1.8	4.1	2.9	18.6	7,005
Richest	0.3	0.2	2.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	3.8	7.9	1.4	4.0	2.8	16.8	6,619

[A] Functional difficulty for children age 5-17 years are defined as having responded "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains, except the last domains of anxiety and depression, for which the response category "Daily" is considered a functional difficulty

[B] The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "School attendance" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

[C] The category of "Don't know/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother education attendance" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

Table EQ.1.3: Use of assistive devices (children age 2-17 years)

Percentage of children age 2-17 years who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of assistive devices, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of children age 2-17 years who:			Number of children age 2-17 years	Percentage of children with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses	Number of children age 2-17 years who wear glasses	Percentage of children with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of children age 2-17 years who use hearing aid	Percentage of children with difficulties walking when using equipment or receiving assistance	Number of children age 2-17 years who use equipment or receive assistance for walking
	Wear glasses	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking							
Punjab	**2.3**	**0.6**	**1.3**	**59,282**	**1.7**	**1,387**	**5.5**	**327**	**21.1**	**800**
Area of Residence										
Rural	1.6	0.5	1.3	38,036	2.1	593	5.8	182	22.4	508
All Urban	3.7	0.7	1.4	21,247	1.4	794	5.1	145	18.7	292
Major Cities	0.8	0.4	1.4	4,266	(0.0)	36	(*)	19	(10.1)	60
Other Urban	0.9	0.9	1.9	3,941	(7.3)	34	(1.5)	36	16.4	76
Sex										
Male	2.8	0.6	1.2	18,376	2.3	523	6.7	111	26.1	227
Female	4.2	0.5	1.2	17,106	1.2	712	5.8	87	28.3	198
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	3.5	0.9	2.0	2,096	0.0	73	(*)	18	(28.9)	42
Has no functional difficulty	2.1	0.5	1.3	50,510	1.9	1,047	5.3	266	20.9	682
No information	4.0	0.6	1.1	6,676	1.5	268	(9.1)	42	17.9	76
Age										
2-4	0.6	0.5	1.6	23,800	2.0	152	4.3	128	14.2	375
5-9	1.4	0.5	1.1	15,884	2.3	215	9.9	85	29.9	180
10-14	4.0	0.6	1.3	11,980	1.4	475	4.5	69	23.8	158
15-17	7.2	0.6	1.1	7,618	1.6	545	(2.2)	45	27.3	86
Mother's education[A]										
None/Preschool	1.5	0.5	1.3	29,304	1.6	446	3.5	157	26.0	377
Primary	2.4	0.4	1.5	11,026	2.3	264	4.2	49	16.4	165
Lower Secondary	3.0	0.6	1.4	5,462	2.4	164	(2.7)	31	24.5	77
Upper Secondary	3.5	0.6	1.4	7,077	1.9	249	(13.2)	42	18.5	99
Higher	4.1	0.7	1.3	6,412	0.7	264	(8.6)	48	7.5	81
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.8	0.4	1.2	13,197	3.2	104	1.8	55	26.2	164
Second	1.3	0.5	1.3	12,052	5.3	158	7.1	58	21.8	160
Middle	2.1	0.5	1.3	11,483	0.9	239	3.6	62	18.7	149
Fourth	2.8	0.6	1.4	11,675	1.5	330	9.7	73	22.0	165
Richest	5.1	0.7	1.5	10,876	0.9	556	4.6	79	16.3	161

[A] The category of "Missing" In the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.1.4: Child functioning (children age 2-17 years)

Percentage of children age 2-4, 5-17 and 2-17 years with functional difficulty, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years	Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years	Percentage of children age 2-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain[1]	Number of children age 2-17 years
Punjab	**6.4**	**23,800**	**17.9**	**35,482**	**13.3**	**59,282**
Area of Residence						
Rural	6.9	15,594	17.9	22,442	13.4	38,036
All Urban	5.4	8,207	17.9	13,040	13.1	21,247
Major Cities	4.7	4,266	16.4	7,104	12.0	11,370
Other Urban	6.2	3,941	19.7	5,936	14.3	9,876
Sex						
Male	6.9	12,221	18.8	18,376	14.0	30,596
Female	5.8	11,580	16.9	17,106	12.5	28,686
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	9.9	586	29.9	1,510	24.3	2,096
Has no functional difficulty	6.3	22,888	17.5	27,622	12.4	50,510
No information	7.4	327	16.6	6,349	16.1	6,676
Mother's education[A]						
None/Preschool	7.3	10,436	17.8	18,868	14.1	29,304
Primary	6.2	4,618	19.2	6,408	13.8	11,026
Lower Secondary	5.9	2,432	18.7	3,031	13.0	5,462
Upper Secondary	5.4	3,203	17.6	3,874	12.1	7,077
Higher	5.0	3,112	15.5	3,300	10.4	6,412
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	7.6	5,500	17.7	7,697	13.5	13,197
Second	7.3	4,774	18.0	7,278	13.7	12,052
Middle	6.2	4,600	18.3	6,883	13.5	11,483
Fourth	5.6	4,669	18.6	7,005	13.4	11,675
Richest	5.0	4,257	16.8	6,619	12.2	10,876

[1] **MICS indicator EQ.1 - Children with functional difficulty**

[A] The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

EQ.2 SOCIAL TRANSFERS

Social protection is the set of public and private policies and programmes aimed at preventing, reducing and eliminating economic and social vulnerabilities to poverty and deprivation. Increasing volatility at the macro and household level, the persistence of inequalities and exclusion, threats posed to sustainable development by climate change and changing population trends have heightened the relevance and political momentum for social protection globally.[144]

Social transfers or external economic support can be defined as 'free economic help' and includes various social protection schemes – examples in Pakistan include Zakat, Bait ul Maal, Khidmat Card, BISP, Retirement pension, Watan Card or Sehat Card, any other external assistance program, or School tuition or school related other support, excluding transfers or assistance from family members, relatives or neighbours.

Health insurance is one protection scheme and tables EQ.2.1W and EQ.2.1M present the percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who have a health insurance and among those with an insurance, the percentage insured by type of insurance. Tables EQ.2.2 and EQ.2.3 further elaborates the existence of health insurance for children under age five and 5-17 separately.

Table EQ.2.4 presents the percentage of households who are aware and have received external economic support, as reported by the respondent to the Household Questionnaire. The percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months is further shown in Table EQ.2.5, by type of transfers and benefits. The benefits also include school tuition or school related other support available for any household member age 5-24. SDG indicator 1.3.1, the proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems is presented in this table.

It is well known that social and economic shocks affect the health conditions of individuals and undermine household resilience. These shocks affect the capacity of families to care for their children and place barriers to services that stand in the way of achieving goals and progress for children. In particular poor households are vulnerable to the impacts of these shocks through the increased burden of health costs; the illness and death of household members, leading to labour constraints in the household and the further impoverishment of children who have lost one or both parents, or their primary caregiver; and other vulnerable children, cause them to drop out of school and engage in harmful child labour and other risky behaviours. As an attempt to measure coverage of social protection programmes, a global indicator, 'Proportion of the poorest households that received external economic support in the past three months', was proposed to measure the extent to which economic support is reaching households severely affected by various shocks.[145] Table EQ.2.6 presents the percentage of households in the lowest two quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits.

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[144] UNICEF. *Collecting Data to Measure Social Protection Programme Coverage: Pilot-Testing the Social Protection Module in Viet Nam.* A methodological report. New York: UNICEF, 2016.
http://mics.unicef.org/files?job=W1siZiIsIjIwMTgvMDcvMTkvMjAvMzcvMzAvNzQ0L1ZpZXRuYW1fUmVwb3J0X1BpbG90X1Rlc3RpbmdfU1BfTW9kdWxlX0RlY2VtYmVyXzIwMTZfRklOQUwuUERGIl1d&sha=3df47c3a17992c8f
[145] UNAIDS, UNICEF, and WHO. *Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting 2014: Construction of core indicators for monitoring the 2011 United Nations Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS*. Geneva: UNAIDS/WHO Press, 2014. http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/GARPR_2014_guidelines_en_0.pdf.

Finally, Table EQ.2.7 presents the percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, while Table EQ.2.8 presents the percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years in all households who are currently attending school and received support for school tuition and other school related support during the current school year 2017-18. Table EQ.2.9 presents the percentage of households that received any cash donation during the last year.

Table EQ.2.1W: Health insurance coverage (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Punjab, 2017-18

| | Percentage covered by any health insurance[1] | Number of women | Among women having health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by | | | | | Number of women with health insurance |
			Mutual health organization/ Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Punjab	**3.2**	**74,010**	**77.3**	**5.8**	**7.0**	**9.4**	**0.7**	**2,348**
Area of Residence								
Rural	2.8	45,668	81.6	4.0	5.7	8.1	0.8	1,284
All Urban	3.8	28,342	72.2	8.1	8.7	10.9	0.5	1,064
Major Cities	4.1	15,563	69.4	10.5	11.8	8.3	0.2	641
Other Urban	3.3	12,778	76.4	4.4	4.1	14.7	1.0	423
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	3.6	2,270	73.1	8.9	8.8	9.2	0.0	82
Has no functional difficulty	3.2	63,366	76.7	5.8	7.1	9.8	0.8	2,006
Age								
15-19	2.9	14,541	84.1	4.7	4.6	6.6	0.0	417
20-24	2.9	13,633	76.1	7.5	7.7	6.9	1.8	389
25-29	2.5	12,625	74.9	8.3	8.2	7.9	0.6	316
30-34	2.8	10,544	74.1	5.8	9.7	10.4	0.0	291
35-39	3.4	9,726	69.7	7.3	10.5	11.8	1.2	330
40-44	4.7	7,125	79.2	2.0	6.5	12.8	0.5	334
45-49	4.7	5,815	82.0	5.1	2.2	10.3	0.6	271
Marital status								
Ever married	3.1	49,389	75.1	5.9	7.9	10.7	0.7	1,539
Never married	3.3	24,621	81.6	5.8	5.3	6.8	0.6	809
Women's Education[A]								
None/Preschool	1.5	25,122	78.2	5.5	6.6	9.0	0.8	370
Primary	2.5	13,584	78.1	5.2	9.0	6.1	1.4	345
Lower Secondary	2.9	8,086	79.7	5.1	7.4	7.5	0.4	235
Upper Secondary	4.2	12,510	73.3	6.1	9.9	10.1	0.8	520
Higher	6.0	14,705	78.4	6.3	4.7	10.8	0.4	878
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	0.6	12,641	79.9	2.9	4.6	10.5	2.1	76
Second	1.9	14,335	79.4	4.1	6.4	8.3	1.4	271
Middle	3.1	15,105	80.6	5.4	5.3	8.6	0.1	471
Fourth	4.0	15,739	76.3	6.7	9.4	7.1	0.5	622
Richest	5.6	16,191	75.5	6.2	6.7	11.5	0.8	908

[1] **MICS indicator EQ.2a - Health insurance coverage**

[A] The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Women's education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.1M: Health insurance coverage (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage covered by any health insurance[1]	Number of men	Among men having health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by					Number of men with health insurance
			Mutual health organization/ Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Punjab	**3.9**	**27,094**	**57.8**	**7.6**	**12.4**	**22.6**	**0.5**	**1,066**
Area of Residence								
Rural	3.4	16,748	56.2	6.1	11.8	26.1	0.4	565
All Urban	4.8	10,346	59.7	9.3	13.0	18.6	0.6	501
Major Cities	5.2	5,779	63.4	13.0	11.9	12.0	0.0	301
Other Urban	4.4	4,567	54.2	3.6	14.7	28.6	1.5	200
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	4.2	538	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Has no functional difficulty	4.2	22,774	56.5	7.7	12.4	23.9	0.3	946
Age								
15-19	2.3	6,146	75.5	5.6	12.1	6.6	0.5	144
20-24	2.6	4,841	62.0	10.0	15.9	12.6	0.0	127
25-29	3.0	4,300	61.8	8.5	11.6	19.7	0.0	130
30-34	4.8	3,581	61.9	6.9	10.4	19.9	0.4	171
35-39	5.3	3,478	47.6	9.8	13.1	31.0	0.0	183
40-44	5.9	2,479	45.8	6.4	14.1	34.5	0.5	146
45-49	7.3	2,269	53.8	6.0	10.4	29.6	1.9	165
Marital status[A]								
Ever married	5.2	14,398	52.3	8.3	11.8	28.3	0.6	752
Never married	2.5	12,684	71.2	5.8	13.7	8.9	0.3	314
Men's Education[B]								
None/Preschool	1.6	4,665	35.7	7.7	8.1	48.5	0.0	74
Primary	2.0	4,923	35.0	5.9	11.6	47.5	0.7	100
Lower Secondary	2.5	4,803	47.9	7.2	10.2	32.6	3.2	121
Upper Secondary	4.3	7,000	57.7	5.9	15.9	21.6	0.3	299
Higher	8.3	5,701	68.7	9.0	11.6	11.4	0.0	473
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	1.3	4,827	26.3	2.2	8.5	63.0	0.0	61
Second	2.7	5,398	41.3	7.6	13.8	37.8	1.1	144
Middle	3.5	5,447	57.1	4.6	14.7	24.5	0.4	191
Fourth	4.5	5,561	65.8	5.9	13.0	15.7	0.0	251
Richest	7.1	5,861	63.7	10.7	11.1	14.7	0.7	419

[1] MICS indicator EQ.2a - Health insurance coverage

[A] The category of "Missing" of "Marital status" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

[B] The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Men's education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

Table EQ.2.2: Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17 years)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Punjab, 2017-18

| | Percentage covered by any health insurance[1] | Number of children age 5-17 years | Among children age 5-17 years having health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by | | | | | Number of children age 5-17 years with health insurance |
			Mutual health organization/ Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Punjab	**3.2**	**35,482**	**75.1**	**5.0**	**8.1**	**10.7**	**0.6**	**1,140**
Area of Residence								
Rural	2.6	22,442	80.6	3.5	6.3	8.7	0.3	586
All Urban	4.2	13,040	69.3	6.7	10.1	12.9	0.9	554
Major Cities	4.8	7,104	66.2	8.6	12.0	12.8	0.4	339
Other Urban	3.6	5,936	74.2	3.7	7.1	13.1	1.5	215
Age								
5-11	3.1	20,524	70.4	6.2	9.8	12.3	0.6	640
12-14	3.2	7,340	77.0	3.8	7.1	11.6	1.0	236
15-17	3.5	7,618	85.0	3.4	4.9	6.1	0.0	263
School attendance[A]								
Attending	3.8	27,549	74.6	5.3	8.1	11.2	0.6	1,047
Not attending	1.2	7,925	81.3	2.2	8.1	5.8	0.0	93
Child's functional difficulties								
Has functional difficulty	3.4	6,346	71.7	3.1	9.9	14.3	0.8	217
Has no functional difficulty	3.2	29,136	75.9	5.5	7.7	9.9	0.5	923
Mother's education[B]								
None/Preschool	1.7	18,868	77.9	4.4	7.0	9.1	0.3	312
Primary	3.3	6,408	75.1	5.5	11.7	7.3	0.4	213
Lower Secondary	3.8	3,031	85.7	4.7	4.5	5.1	0.0	115
Upper Secondary	5.5	3,874	70.3	6.5	10.2	12.7	0.0	212
Higher	8.7	3,300	71.6	4.5	6.6	15.9	1.6	289
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	0.5	7,697	(77.9)	(5.2)	(2.7)	(9.3)	(2.0)	42
Second	1.9	7,278	80.2	2.9	5.5	9.0	0.0	137
Middle	3.2	6,883	75.7	7.0	8.6	8.3	0.0	221
Fourth	4.0	7,005	75.1	4.3	12.7	7.2	0.8	278
Richest	7.0	6,619	73.2	5.1	6.4	14.7	0.7	463

[1] **MICS indicator EQ.2b - Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17years)**
[A] The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "School attendance" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases
[B] The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Mother's education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.3: Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)

Percentage of children under age 5 with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage covered by any health insurance[1]	Number of children under age 5	Among children under age 5 having health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by					Number of children under age 5 with health insurance
			Mutual health organization/ Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Punjab	**2.3**	**39,799**	**70.6**	**6.6**	**12.5**	**8.7**	**0.4**	**908**
Area of Residence								
Rural	1.9	26,190	80.2	4.3	7.7	6.8	0.0	493
All Urban	3.1	13,609	59.3	9.3	18.1	10.9	0.9	415
Major Cities	3.6	7,118	58.8	10.9	20.3	9.3	0.7	259
Other Urban	2.4	6,491	60.0	6.7	14.6	13.7	1.1	156
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)[A]								
Has functional difficulty	2.3	1,525	(83.6)	(7.7)	(0.0)	(8.7)	(0.0)	35
Has no functional difficulty	2.4	22,276	68.9	7.1	13.1	10.1	0.3	528
Age[B]								
0-11 months	2.0	8,093	72.6	6.5	10.6	6.7	1.1	165
12-23 months	2.3	7,867	71.3	5.1	14.9	6.4	0.0	180
24-35 months	2.3	7,862	69.3	9.2	9.7	11.8	0.0	182
36-47 months	2.4	8,277	67.7	3.5	16.8	11.4	0.0	199
48-59 months	2.4	7,676	72.7	8.9	10.0	6.6	1.0	182
Mother's education								
None/Preschool	0.9	16,922	73.4	7.0	7.1	10.4	0.0	145
Primary	1.7	7,797	74.1	4.8	16.8	2.7	0.0	136
Lower Secondary	2.8	4,141	74.2	9.5	12.7	3.6	0.0	117
Upper Secondary	3.7	5,488	62.9	5.3	16.6	13.1	0.0	201
Higher	5.7	5,451	71.5	6.9	10.4	9.5	1.1	309
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	0.3	9,001	(92.0)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(3.4)	(0.0)	23
Second	1.3	7,935	74.3	9.8	6.0	6.1	0.0	106
Middle	2.6	7,853	78.1	1.3	12.5	7.7	0.0	203
Fourth	3.2	7,814	67.1	4.4	20.2	6.6	0.0	249
Richest	4.5	7,195	66.0	10.7	9.6	12.1	1.1	327

[1] **MICS indicator EQ.2c - Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)**

[A] Children age 0-1 years are excluded, as the child functioning is only collected for age 2-4 years.

[B] The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Age" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases.
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.4: Awareness and ever use of external economic support

Percentage of households who are aware and have received external economic support, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of households who are aware of economic assistance programme	Percentage of households who are aware and have ever received assistance	Number of households
Punjab	**88.1**	**18.4**	**51,660**
Area of Residence			
Rural	88.5	21.3	32,234
All Urban	87.4	13.7	19,426
Major Cities	86.4	10.1	10,807
Other Urban	88.7	18.1	8,619
Sex[A]			
Male	88.1	18.2	46,276
Female	87.6	20.6	5,374
Age of household head			
15-19	91.3	21.9	79
20-24	86.5	10.5	874
25-49	87.6	14.7	26,690
50+	88.7	22.9	24,016
Household with orphans			
With at least one orphan	87.8	23.0	3,303
With no orphans	88.1	18.1	48,357
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest	89.2	25.2	10,860
Second	88.4	21.7	10,226
Middle	86.5	18.2	9,913
Fourth	84.9	14.3	10,154
Richest	91.1	12.5	10,507

[A] The category of "Transgender" in the background characteristic of "Sex" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.5: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: All household members

Percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers and benefits, Punjab, 2017-18

| | Percentage of household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months: | | | | | | | | | |
	Zakat, Bait ul Maal	BISP	Khidmat Card	Any retirement pension[2]	Watan Card or Sehat Card	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years	Any social transfers or benefits[1]	No social transfers or benefits	Number of household members
Punjab	**0.1**	**7.9**	**1.0**	**6.6**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**34.6**	**42.8**	**57.2**	**327,980**
Area of Residence										
Rural	0.1	10.2	1.2	6.5	0.2	0.1	40.4	49.0	51.0	208,708
All Urban	0.0	3.9	0.8	6.9	0.2	0.1	24.5	32.0	68.0	119,272
Major Cities	0.0	1.9	0.1	6.2	0.2	0.1	17.2	23.8	76.2	64,987
Other Urban	0.0	6.3	1.6	7.7	0.2	0.1	33.1	41.8	58.2	54,285
Sex										
Male	0.1	8.0	1.1	6.5	0.2	0.1	35.1	43.2	56.8	298,991
Female	0.2	7.0	0.6	8.5	0.2	0.1	28.9	38.7	61.3	28,944
Transgender	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(21.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(27.1)	(48.3)	(51.7)	44
Education household head										
None/Preschool	0.1	12.0	1.0	2.9	0.3	0.1	34.6	42.7	57.3	127,754
Primary	0.1	9.8	1.2	4.8	0.2	0.1	40.0	46.9	53.1	58,040
Lower Secondary	0.0	5.6	1.3	7.0	0.2	0.1	38.8	45.1	54.9	43,763
Upper Secondary	0.0	3.4	1.1	12.3	0.2	0.1	34.1	43.6	56.4	60,304
Higher	0.0	1.2	0.8	12.9	0.1	0.1	22.2	33.2	66.8	38,119
Wealth quintile										
Poorest	0.0	18.1	1.2	1.2	0.3	0.1	42.5	51.4	48.6	65,595
Second	0.1	12.2	1.5	4.3	0.3	0.1	45.9	53.5	46.5	65,599
Middle	0.1	6.5	1.5	8.2	0.3	0.1	40.2	48.0	52.0	65,591
Fourth	0.0	2.6	0.8	8.7	0.3	0.1	29.5	37.1	62.9	65,599
Richest	0.0	0.3	0.2	10.8	0.1	0.1	14.9	24.2	75.8	65,596

[1] **MICS indicator EQ.3 - Population covered by social transfers; SDG indicator 1.3.1**
[2] **Non-MICS indicator EQ.S1 - Receiving Pensions**

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

Table EQ.2.6: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Households in the lowest two wealth quintiles

Percentage of households in the lowest two wealth quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:							Any social transfers or benefits[1]	No social transfers or benefits	Number of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles
	Zakat, Bait ul Maal	BISP	Khidmat Card	Any retirement pension	Watan Card or Sehat Card	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years			
Punjab	**0.1**	**6.5**	**0.9**	**6.3**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**29.3**	**37.3**	**62.7**	**51,660**
Area of Residence										
Rural	0.1	8.6	1.0	6.2	0.2	0.1	34.4	42.8	57.2	32,234
All Urban	0.1	3.1	0.6	6.5	0.2	0.1	21.0	28.1	71.9	19,426
Major Cities	0.0	1.5	0.0	5.9	0.2	0.1	14.8	21.1	78.9	10,807
Other Urban	0.1	5.0	1.4	7.3	0.1	0.1	28.7	36.9	63.1	8,619
Sex[A]										
Male	0.1	6.6	0.9	6.1	0.2	0.1	30.0	37.7	62.3	46,276
Female	0.3	5.9	0.5	8.0	0.3	0.1	24.0	33.7	66.3	5,374
Age of household head										
15-19	1.1	7.8	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	21.7	29.8	70.2	79
20-24	0.0	4.3	0.5	2.7	0.0	0.2	11.9	17.5	82.5	874
25-29	0.1	3.3	0.1	2.4	0.1	0.1	12.0	16.5	83.5	2,705
30-34	0.0	3.5	0.4	2.0	0.2	0.0	23.1	26.7	73.3	4,555
35-39	0.1	6.1	0.8	2.1	0.2	0.1	34.7	38.8	61.2	6,659
40-44	0.1	7.6	1.4	2.6	0.1	0.1	40.3	44.7	55.3	6,373
45-49	0.1	9.2	1.6	4.7	0.2	0.1	41.8	48.1	51.9	6,398
50-59	0.1	8.2	1.0	7.7	0.2	0.1	30.3	39.7	60.3	12,195
60-69	0.1	5.5	0.4	13.3	0.2	0.1	19.6	34.0	66.0	7,677
70+	0.1	4.4	0.4	12.9	0.3	0.1	22.0	35.5	64.5	4,144
Education of household head										
None/Preschool	0.1	10.3	0.8	2.7	0.2	0.1	29.1	36.8	63.2	19,775
Primary	0.1	8.1	0.9	4.6	0.2	0.1	34.4	41.2	58.8	9,044
Lower Secondary	0.0	4.4	1.1	6.7	0.2	0.0	33.4	39.7	60.3	6,826
Upper Secondary	0.0	2.8	0.9	11.4	0.1	0.1	29.4	38.7	61.3	9,523
Higher	0.0	0.8	0.6	12.1	0.1	0.1	18.4	29.0	71.0	6,492
Wealth quintile										
Poorest	0.1	14.8	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.1	35.2	43.4	56.6	10,860
Second	0.1	10.1	1.2	4.3	0.2	0.1	39.3	46.5	53.5	10,226
Middle	0.1	5.1	1.3	7.8	0.2	0.1	34.8	42.3	57.7	9,913
Fourth	0.1	2.1	0.7	8.3	0.2	0.1	25.2	32.7	67.3	10,154
Richest	0.0	0.3	0.2	10.4	0.0	0.1	12.4	21.8	78.2	10,507

[1] **MICS indicator EQ.4 - External economic support to the poorest households**

[A] The category of "Transgender" in the background characteristic of "Sex" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.7: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households

Percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:						Any social transfers or benefits[1]	No social transfers or benefits	Number of children under age 18
	Zakat, Bait ul Maal	BISP	Khidmat Card	Any retirement pension	Watan Card or Sehat Card	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years			
Punjab	**0.1**	**9.2**	**1.3**	**5.1**	**0.2**	**41.6**	**48.4**	**51.6**	**140,715**
Area of Residence									
Rural	0.1	11.6	1.4	4.9	0.3	47.6	54.7	45.3	92,064
All Urban	0.0	4.7	0.9	5.3	0.2	30.3	36.3	63.7	48,651
Major Cities	0.0	2.1	0.1	4.7	0.2	21.7	26.7	73.3	25,779
Other Urban	0.1	7.7	1.9	6.0	0.2	40.0	47.1	52.9	22,872
Sex[A]									
Male	0.0	9.3	1.3	4.9	0.2	42.1	48.7	51.3	128,718
Female	0.3	8.3	0.8	6.9	0.1	37.1	45.1	54.9	11,983
Age of household head									
15-19	2.1	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.0	45.7	54.3	123
20-24	0.0	6.5	0.9	3.0	0.0	23.2	29.2	70.8	1,431
25-29	0.0	4.3	0.2	2.2	0.1	21.1	25.1	74.9	5,777
30-34	0.0	5.6	0.6	1.5	0.2	32.7	36.5	63.5	13,113
35-39	0.1	8.5	1.1	1.8	0.3	42.7	47.2	52.8	23,216
40-44	0.1	10.1	1.7	2.4	0.1	47.3	52.2	47.8	22,461
45-49	0.1	12.2	2.0	4.2	0.3	50.6	56.7	43.3	19,926
50-59	0.1	12.3	1.6	6.7	0.3	44.4	52.8	47.2	28,212
60-69	0.1	7.4	0.7	11.8	0.3	34.4	46.0	54.0	16,483
70+	0.1	5.7	1.0	11.3	0.1	38.8	49.2	50.8	9,974
Education of household head									
None/Preschool	0.1	13.8	1.2	2.3	0.3	41.5	49.1	50.9	55,183
Primary	0.1	11.2	1.4	3.7	0.2	47.2	53.1	46.9	25,653
Lower Secondary	0.0	6.5	1.5	5.3	0.3	45.5	50.3	49.7	19,112
Upper Secondary	0.0	4.2	1.4	9.6	0.2	41.6	48.3	51.7	25,407
Higher	0.0	1.5	0.9	9.4	0.1	28.0	35.5	64.5	15,360
Wealth quintile									
Poorest	0.0	19.6	1.4	0.9	0.3	48.8	57.2	42.8	32,966
Second	0.2	13.1	1.7	3.4	0.2	53.6	59.8	40.2	29,438
Middle	0.1	6.8	1.7	6.8	0.2	47.1	53.0	47.0	27,423
Fourth	0.0	2.8	1.0	6.9	0.3	35.0	40.8	59.2	26,910
Richest	0.0	0.3	0.3	8.7	0.1	18.3	25.3	74.7	23,978

[1] **MICS indicator EQ.5 - Children in the households that received any type of social transfers**
[A] The category of "Transgender" in the background characteristic of "Sex" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.8: Coverage of school support programmes: Members age 5-24 in all households

Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years in all households who are currently attending school who received support for school tuition and other school related support during the current school year (2017-18), Punjab, 2017-18

| | Education related financial or material support | | | | Number of household members age 5-24 years currently attending school |
	School tuition support	Other school related support	School tuition or other school related support[1]	No school support	
Punjab	**17.4**	**65.6**	**67.4**	**32.6**	**41,080**
Area of Residence					
Rural	19.0	72.1	73.8	26.2	28,017
All Urban	14.0	51.5	53.7	46.3	13,063
Major Cities	10.0	38.9	41.0	59.0	6,290
Other Urban	17.7	63.1	65.5	34.5	6,773
Sex[A]					
Male	17.2	66.5	68.3	31.7	20,921
Female	17.6	64.6	66.4	33.6	20,157
Age					
5-9	20.2	76.1	77.4	22.6	12,626
10-14	18.3	73.3	74.6	25.4	17,769
15-19	14.0	47.6	50.8	49.2	8,626
20-24	6.8	9.1	13.7	86.3	2,059
Education of household head					
None/Preschool	18.7	68.7	70.4	29.6	14,404
Primary	18.7	70.5	72.1	27.9	8,166
Lower Secondary	17.5	67.1	69.1	30.9	6,244
Upper Secondary	15.5	63.0	64.9	35.1	8,084
Higher	14.1	47.6	50.4	49.6	4,181
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	21.0	80.9	81.9	18.1	8,368
Second	20.2	75.1	76.5	23.5	10,207
Middle	18.2	68.7	70.7	29.3	9,284
Fourth	13.3	54.7	57.0	43.0	7,940
Highest	11.2	33.6	36.7	63.3	5,281

[1] MICS indicator EQ.6 - School-related support
[A] The category of "Transgender" in the background characteristic of "Sex" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.9: Received cash donations

Percent of households that received any cash donation during the last year, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percent of households receiving cash donations[1]	Number of households
Punjab	**3.1**	**51,660**
Area of residence		
Rural	3.5	32,234
All Urban	2.6	19,426
Major Cities	2.3	10,807
Other Urban	2.9	8,619
Education of household head		
None/Preschool	3.7	19,775
Primary	3.6	9,044
Lower Secondary	3.0	6,826
Upper Secondary	2.6	9,523
Higher	1.9	6,492
Wealth index quintile		
Lowest	3.9	10,860
Second	3.7	10,226
Middle	2.9	9,913
Fourth	3.1	10,154
Highest	2.1	10,507

[1] Non-MICS indicator EQ. S2 - Receiving cash donation

EQ.3 DISCRIMINATION AND HARASSMENT

Discrimination can impede individuals from accessing opportunities and services in a fair and equal manner. These questions are designed to measure the experiences of discrimination and harassment of respondents in the 12 months before the survey. The questions include specific grounds of discrimination and harassment which can increase the respondents' recall of events.

Tables EQ.3.1W and EQ.3.1M show the percentage of women and men (age 15-49) who felt discriminated against or harassed based on a number of grounds.

Table EQ.3.1W: Discrimination and harassment (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of women who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:								Percentage of women who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of women
	Ethnic or immigration origin	Gender	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Other reason	Any reason[1]		
Punjab	**2.6**	**3.0**	**1.5**	**2.4**	**1.3**	**0.5**	**4.4**	**9.7**	**90.3**	**74,010**
Area of Residence										
Rural	2.9	3.2	1.5	2.6	1.3	0.5	4.2	9.7	90.3	45,668
All Urban	2.0	2.6	1.6	2.2	1.3	0.5	4.8	9.5	90.5	28,342
Major Cities	1.9	2.4	1.4	2.4	1.3	0.4	5.8	10.2	89.8	15,563
Other Urban	2.2	2.9	1.7	2.0	1.3	0.6	3.5	8.7	91.3	12,778
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	5.8	5.9	2.0	4.3	2.0	5.0	8.3	19.9	80.1	2,270
Has no functional difficulty	2.6	2.9	1.4	2.4	1.3	0.4	4.4	9.4	90.6	63,366
Age										
15-19	1.9	2.6	1.8	2.2	1.0	0.4	3.4	8.6	91.4	14,541
15-17	1.8	2.6	1.9	2.3	0.9	0.4	3.5	8.7	91.3	8,380
18-19	1.9	2.6	1.5	2.0	1.1	0.3	3.3	8.3	91.7	6,161
20-24	2.0	2.7	1.7	2.1	1.3	0.4	3.5	8.5	91.5	13,633
25-29	2.6	2.9	1.5	2.3	1.4	0.6	4.4	9.5	90.5	12,625
30-34	2.9	3.2	1.5	2.7	1.3	0.6	5.0	10.4	89.6	10,544
35-39	3.3	3.2	1.3	2.6	1.4	0.6	5.3	10.7	89.3	9,726
40-44	3.2	3.1	1.3	2.8	1.5	0.5	5.5	10.9	89.1	7,125
45-49	3.3	3.5	1.0	2.9	1.7	0.7	5.1	10.8	89.2	5,815
Education[A]										
None/Preschool	3.8	3.9	1.7	2.9	1.6	0.7	5.6	11.7	88.3	25,122
Primary	2.8	2.9	1.3	2.6	1.2	0.6	4.7	9.8	90.2	13,584
Lower Secondary	1.9	2.3	1.3	2.4	1.2	0.5	4.0	8.5	91.5	8,086
Upper Secondary	1.9	2.3	1.4	2.2	1.2	0.4	3.6	8.5	91.5	12,510
Higher	1.4	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.1	0.2	3.0	7.6	92.4	14,705
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	4.3	4.8	2.2	3.0	1.3	0.5	6.5	12.9	87.1	12,641
Second	2.9	3.1	1.4	2.6	1.4	0.5	4.2	9.8	90.2	14,335
Middle	2.7	2.8	1.2	2.6	1.5	0.6	3.9	9.3	90.7	15,105
Fourth	2.1	2.5	1.3	2.3	1.4	0.5	4.2	9.1	90.9	15,739
Richest	1.3	2.0	1.5	1.9	1.0	0.4	3.7	7.9	92.1	16,191

[1] **MICS indicator EQ.7 - Discrimination; SDG Indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1**
[A] The category of "DK/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

Table EQ.3.1M: Discrimination and harassment (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of men who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:								Percentage of men who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of men
	Ethnic or immigration origin	Gender	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Other reason	Any reason[1]		
Punjab	**3.0**	**1.4**	**0.7**	**2.2**	**2.2**	**0.6**	**2.7**	**8.5**	**91.5**	**27,094**
Area of Residence										
Rural	3.5	1.4	0.8	2.2	2.3	0.6	2.3	8.9	91.1	16,748
All Urban	2.1	1.4	0.6	2.2	2.2	0.6	3.2	8.0	92.0	10,346
Major Cities	1.7	1.5	0.4	2.3	2.1	0.6	3.8	8.2	91.8	5,779
Other Urban	2.5	1.2	0.8	2.1	2.2	0.6	2.3	7.6	92.4	4,567
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	3.7	1.4	0.0	2.0	2.3	9.0	3.7	15.5	84.5	538
Has no functional difficulty	3.0	1.4	0.7	2.1	2.2	0.4	2.7	8.4	91.6	22,774
Age										
15-19	2.6	1.5	0.8	3.3	2.3	0.4	2.3	8.6	91.4	6,146
15-17	2.5	1.4	1.1	3.3	2.2	0.5	2.0	8.2	91.8	3,733
18-19	2.7	1.5	0.4	3.2	2.6	0.4	2.8	9.1	90.9	2,413
20-24	2.8	1.3	0.7	2.2	2.4	0.7	2.2	8.2	91.8	4,841
25-29	2.7	1.5	0.8	1.8	1.9	0.6	3.2	8.3	91.7	4,300
30-34	3.1	1.4	0.8	2.1	2.1	0.5	2.6	8.2	91.8	3,581
35-39	3.2	1.5	0.6	2.0	2.3	0.7	2.6	8.5	91.5	3,478
40-44	3.5	1.0	0.5	1.4	2.1	0.7	2.3	8.4	91.6	2,479
45-49	3.7	1.0	0.9	1.8	2.5	0.9	3.8	10.2	89.8	2,269
Men's Education[A]										
None/Preschool	5.4	1.4	0.9	2.7	2.9	1.1	3.4	11.8	88.2	4,665
Primary	3.0	1.1	0.7	2.2	2.1	0.8	2.8	8.6	91.4	4,923
Lower Secondary	2.6	1.1	0.6	2.0	2.3	0.4	2.3	7.3	92.7	4,803
Upper Secondary	2.3	1.4	0.6	2.3	2.0	0.4	2.6	7.8	92.2	7,000
Higher	2.0	1.9	0.9	2.0	2.0	0.4	2.3	7.7	92.3	5,701
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	5.7	1.8	1.1	2.6	2.8	1.0	3.1	11.2	88.8	4,827
Second	3.2	1.2	0.6	2.8	2.5	0.7	2.5	9.0	91.0	5,398
Middle	2.6	1.1	0.7	2.1	2.0	0.6	2.8	8.2	91.8	5,447
Fourth	1.8	1.1	0.5	1.6	2.1	0.6	2.1	6.9	93.1	5,561
Richest	1.8	1.6	0.8	2.1	1.9	0.4	2.8	7.7	92.3	5,861

[1] MICS indicator EQ.7 - Discrimination; SDG Indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1

[A] The category of "DK/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Men's Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

EQ.4 SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

Subjective perceptions of individuals of their incomes, health, living environments and the like, play a significant role in their lives and can impact their perception of well-being, irrespective of objective conditions such as actual income and physical health status[146].

MICS Punjab, 2017-18 included a question about happiness and the respondents' overall satisfaction with life. To assist respondents in answering the question on happiness, they were shown a card with smiling faces (and not so smiling faces) that corresponded to the response categories (see the Questionnaires in Appendix E) 'very happy', 'somewhat happy ', 'neither happy nor unhappy', 'somewhat unhappy' and 'very unhappy'. They were then shown a pictorial of a ladder with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top and asked to indicate at which step of the ladder they feel they are standing at the time of the survey to indicate their level of life satisfaction. Tables EQ.4.1W and EQ.4.1M present the percentage of women age 15-49 years, and age 15-24 years separately, who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, ladder step reported and the average life satisfaction score.

In addition to the questions on life satisfaction and happiness, respondents were also asked two simple questions on whether they think their life improved during the last one year, and whether they think their life will be better in one year's time. Such information may contribute to the understanding of desperation that may exist among young people, as well as hopelessness and hopes for the future. Specific combinations of the perceptions during the last one year and expectations for the next one year may be valuable information to understand the general sense of well-being among young people. In Tables EQ.4.2W and EQ.4.2M, women's and men's perceptions of a better life are shown.

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[146] OECD. *OECD Guidelines on Measuring Subjective Well-being*. Paris: OECD Publishing, 2013. https://read.oecd-ilibrary.org/economics/oecd-guidelines-on-measuring-subjective-well-being_9789264191655-en#page1

Table EQ.4.1W: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, Punjab, 2017-18

	Ladder step reported:					Average life satisfaction score[1]	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy[2]	Number of women age 15-24 years	Ladder step reported:					Average life satisfaction score[3]	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy[4]	Number of women age 15-49 years
	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total				0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total			
Punjab	**5.7**	**29.6**	**64.4**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**7.3**	**87.0**	**28,175**	**7.1**	**33.6**	**59.0**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**7.0**	**81.5**	**74,010**
Area of Residence																
Rural	6.3	30.8	62.6	0.3	100.0	7.2	86.1	17,346	7.9	35.6	56.1	0.4	100.0	6.8	79.9	45,668
All Urban	4.8	27.6	67.5	0.2	100.0	7.4	88.5	10,829	5.9	30.2	63.7	0.3	100.0	7.2	84.0	28,342
Major Cities	4.3	27.8	67.7	0.1	100.0	7.4	88.8	5,941	5.2	30.0	64.6	0.2	100.0	7.3	84.9	15,563
Other Urban	5.3	27.3	67.2	0.3	100.0	7.4	88.1	4,888	6.7	30.5	62.6	0.3	100.0	7.2	83.0	12,778
Age																
15-19	5.7	29.1	64.9	0.3	100.0	7.3	87.9	14,541	5.7	29.1	64.9	0.3	100.0	7.3	87.9	14,541
15-17	5.7	28.8	65.2	0.3	100.0	7.3	88.2	8,380	5.7	28.8	65.2	0.3	100.0	7.3	88.2	8,380
18-19	5.6	29.5	64.6	0.3	100.0	7.3	87.5	6,161	5.6	29.5	64.6	0.3	100.0	7.3	87.5	6,161
20-24	5.8	30.1	63.9	0.2	100.0	7.2	86.1	13,633	5.8	30.1	63.9	0.2	100.0	7.2	86.1	13,633
25-29	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.7	32.4	60.6	0.2	100.0	7.1	83.3	12,625
30-34	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.7	35.7	56.3	0.3	100.0	6.9	79.2	10,544
35-39	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	8.9	37.6	53.1	0.5	100.0	6.7	75.7	9,726
40-44	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	8.6	38.0	53.0	0.5	100.0	6.7	74.7	7,125
45-49	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	9.0	39.1	51.5	0.4	100.0	6.6	72.7	5,815
Marital Status																
Ever married	6.4	29.8	63.5	0.3	100.0	7.2	86.3	7,715	7.7	35.1	56.8	0.3	100.0	6.9	79.4	49,389
Never married	5.5	29.5	64.8	0.2	100.0	7.3	87.3	20,460	6.0	30.4	63.4	0.3	100.0	7.2	85.6	24,621
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																
Has functional difficulty	17.9	36.6	44.8	0.6	100.0	6.1	68.9	215	16.6	43.2	39.2	1.1	100.0	5.9	59.1	2,270
Has no functional difficulty	5.6	29.9	64.4	0.2	100.0	7.3	86.7	19,586	7.0	33.8	58.9	0.3	100.0	7.0	81.4	63,366
Women's Education[A]																
None/Preschool	9.4	36.9	53.1	0.6	100.0	6.6	80.1	5,475	10.9	42.1	46.4	0.6	100.0	6.3	72.6	25,122
Primary	6.8	33.4	59.6	0.3	100.0	7.0	84.6	5,240	7.2	35.3	57.2	0.3	100.0	6.9	80.6	13,584
Lower Secondary	5.2	29.5	65.1	0.2	100.0	7.3	87.5	3,803	5.4	30.8	63.5	0.2	100.0	7.2	85.5	8,086
Upper Secondary	4.3	25.7	69.9	0.2	100.0	7.5	89.9	6,329	4.5	27.3	68.0	0.2	100.0	7.5	87.7	12,510
Higher	3.7	24.8	71.4	0.1	100.0	7.6	91.2	7,326	3.7	24.1	72.1	0.1	100.0	7.7	89.9	14,705
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	10.7	39.5	49.2	0.5	100.0	6.4	78.0	4,388	14.1	45.1	40.1	0.6	100.0	6.0	69.1	12,641
Second	6.4	34.0	59.3	0.3	100.0	7.0	85.5	5,722	8.6	39.9	51.1	0.4	100.0	6.6	77.7	14,335
Middle	5.0	28.5	66.1	0.3	100.0	7.3	87.7	6,106	5.9	33.1	60.6	0.3	100.0	7.1	82.5	15,105
Fourth	4.4	26.0	69.5	0.1	100.0	7.5	88.7	6,077	5.0	29.3	65.5	0.2	100.0	7.3	84.9	15,739
Richest	3.4	22.6	73.9	0.1	100.0	7.7	92.7	5,882	3.5	23.4	73.0	0.1	100.0	7.7	90.1	16,191

[1] **MICS Indicator EQ.9a - Life satisfaction among women age 15-24**
[2] **MICS indicator EQ.10a - Happiness among women age 15-24**
[3] **MICS Indicator EQ.9b - Life satisfaction among women age 15-49**
[4] **MICS indicator EQ.10b - Happiness among women age 15-49**
[A] The category of "DK/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Women's Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases
na: not applicable

Table EQ.4.1M: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, Punjab, 2017-18

	Ladder step reported:					Average life satisfaction score[1]	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy[2]	Number of men age 15-24 years	Ladder step reported:					Average life satisfaction score[3]	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy[4]	Number of men age 15-49 years
	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total				0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total			
Punjab	**7.9**	**36.8**	**55.3**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**6.8**	**85.4**	**10,987**	**8.0**	**37.8**	**54.1**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**6.7**	**82.3**	**27,094**
Area of Residence																
Rural	9.0	39.2	51.6	0.1	100.0	6.6	83.5	6,805	8.9	40.1	50.9	0.1	100.0	6.6	80.1	16,748
All Urban	6.1	32.7	61.1	0.0	100.0	7.1	88.4	4,182	6.7	33.9	59.3	0.1	100.0	7.0	85.8	10,346
Major Cities	4.6	33.6	61.7	0.1	100.0	7.1	89.9	2,331	5.7	33.7	60.4	0.2	100.0	7.0	87.5	5,779
Other Urban	8.0	31.7	60.4	0.0	100.0	7.0	86.4	1,851	7.8	34.3	57.8	0.1	100.0	6.9	83.8	4,567
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																
Has functional difficulty	23.4	44.7	31.9	0.0	100.0	5.7	67.1	79	15.9	47.6	35.9	0.5	100.0	5.8	65.7	538
Has no functional difficulty	7.9	37.4	54.6	0.1	100.0	6.7	85.0	7,127	7.9	37.9	54.0	0.1	100.0	6.7	82.0	22,774
Marital Status[A]																
Ever married	10.5	37.7	51.7	0.1	100.0	6.6	82.8	1,199	8.2	38.2	53.4	0.2	100.0	6.7	80.3	14,398
Never married	7.6	36.6	55.7	0.1	100.0	6.8	85.7	9,777	7.8	37.2	54.9	0.1	100.0	6.7	84.6	12,684
Age																
15-19	7.9	36.1	55.8	0.1	100.0	6.8	86.2	6,146	7.9	36.1	55.8	0.1	100.0	6.8	86.2	6,146
15-17	7.4	35.4	57.1	0.2	100.0	6.9	86.7	3,733	7.4	35.4	57.1	0.2	100.0	6.9	86.7	3,733
18-19	8.8	37.3	53.8	0.0	100.0	6.7	85.4	2,413	8.8	37.3	53.8	0.0	100.0	6.7	85.4	2,413
20-24	7.8	37.5	54.5	0.1	100.0	6.7	84.4	4,841	7.8	37.5	54.5	0.1	100.0	6.7	84.4	4,841
25-29	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.1	38.2	54.5	0.1	100.0	6.7	83.3	4,300
30-34	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	8.1	38.5	53.3	0.1	100.0	6.7	81.7	3,581
35-39	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	9.1	38.5	52.2	0.2	100.0	6.6	77.2	3,478
40-44	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	8.3	37.6	54.0	0.2	100.0	6.7	79.0	2,479
45-49	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	8.5	39.6	51.8	0.2	100.0	6.6	77.9	2,269
Men's Education[B]									0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
None/Preschool	11.4	44.5	43.5	0.6	100.0	6.2	75.2	1,179	12.5	43.8	43.4	0.3	100.0	6.1	72.3	4,665
Primary	10.0	41.9	47.9	0.1	100.0	6.4	80.8	1,846	9.5	42.7	47.7	0.1	100.0	6.4	77.6	4,923
Lower Secondary	7.9	37.4	54.8	0.0	100.0	6.7	86.0	2,071	7.9	39.0	52.9	0.2	100.0	6.7	82.8	4,803
Upper Secondary	6.8	34.8	58.4	0.0	100.0	7.0	88.4	3,199	6.4	35.3	58.2	0.1	100.0	6.9	86.5	7,000
Higher	6.3	31.7	62.0	0.0	100.0	7.0	88.9	2,691	5.3	30.4	64.3	0.1	100.0	7.2	89.0	5,701
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	15.0	44.3	40.4	0.3	100.0	6.0	76.9	1,866	15.9	45.9	37.9	0.3	100.0	5.9	71.5	4,827
Second	8.1	41.8	50.0	0.2	100.0	6.5	82.0	2,350	8.4	43.0	48.3	0.2	100.0	6.5	78.5	5,398
Middle	6.8	36.4	56.7	0.0	100.0	6.8	87.3	2,296	6.9	38.4	54.6	0.1	100.0	6.7	83.5	5,447
Fourth	6.5	32.4	61.1	0.0	100.0	7.0	88.9	2,221	5.6	33.7	60.7	0.0	100.0	7.0	86.4	5,561
Richest	4.2	29.9	65.9	0.0	100.0	7.3	90.5	2,255	4.5	29.4	66.0	0.1	100.0	7.3	89.8	5,861

[1] **MICS Indicator EQ.9a - Life satisfaction among men age 15-24**
[2] **MICS indicator EQ.10a - Happiness among men age 15-24**
[3] **MICS Indicator EQ.9b - Life satisfaction among men age 15-49**
[4] **MICS indicator EQ.10b - Happiness among men age 15-49**
[A] The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Marital status" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases
[B] The category of "DK/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Men's Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases
na: not applicable

Table EQ.4.2W: Perception of a better life (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who think that their life			Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who think that their life			Number of women age 15-49 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[1]		Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[2]	
Punjab	**69.9**	**94.0**	**68.9**	**28,175**	**64.8**	**92.0**	**63.9**	**74,010**
Area of Residence								
Rural	68.4	93.0	67.3	17,345	62.4	90.8	61.3	45,668
All Urban	72.3	95.7	71.6	10,829	68.7	94.0	68.0	28,341
Major Cities	73.2	96.6	72.5	5,941	70.1	95.2	69.5	15,563
Other Urban	71.2	94.6	70.4	4,888	67.1	92.7	66.2	12,778
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	52.2	85.1	50.2	215	45.3	83.9	44.0	2,270
Has no functional difficulty	69.8	94.2	68.9	19,585	64.8	92.1	63.8	63,365
Marital Status								
Ever married	72.3	93.5	71.2	7,715	63.5	91.3	62.5	49,388
Never married	68.9	94.2	68.1	20,459	67.5	93.6	66.6	24,621
Age								
15-19	69.9	94.0	69.1	14,541	69.9	94.0	69.1	14,541
15-17	70.5	93.9	69.6	8,380	70.5	93.9	69.6	8,380
18-19	69.0	94.2	68.4	6,161	69.0	94.2	68.4	6,161
20-24	69.9	94.0	68.8	13,633	69.9	94.0	68.8	13,633
25-29	na	na	na	na	66.8	92.5	65.9	12,625
30-34	na	na	na	na	63.2	91.2	62.2	10,544
35-39	na	na	na	na	59.2	90.1	58.1	9,726
40-44	na	na	na	na	58.4	89.7	57.3	7,125
45-49	na	na	na	na	56.5	89.1	55.8	5,815
Women's Education[A]								
None/Preschool	60.4	88.5	59.0	5,475	54.1	87.2	52.9	25,122
Primary	65.9	92.4	64.7	5,240	63.7	91.7	62.6	13,584
Lower Secondary	71.7	95.0	70.8	3,803	69.3	94.0	68.3	8,086
Upper Secondary	73.7	96.2	73.1	6,329	72.4	95.4	71.7	12,510
Higher	75.5	96.9	74.8	7,326	75.4	96.8	74.9	14,705
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	54.7	86.9	53.3	4,388	46.1	83.8	44.7	12,641
Second	66.5	92.7	65.4	5,722	59.5	90.2	58.4	14,335
Middle	71.5	95.0	70.4	6,106	66.6	93.2	65.5	15,105
Fourth	74.8	95.8	74.1	6,077	71.3	94.3	70.4	15,739
Richest	77.7	97.7	77.2	5,882	76.4	96.8	75.8	16,191

[1] **MICS indicator EQ.11a - Perception of a better life among women age 15-24**
[2] **MICS indicator EQ.11b - Perception of a better life among women age 15-49**
[A] The category of "DK/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Women's Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases
na: not applicable

Table EQ.4.2M: Perception of a better life (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Punjab, 2017-18

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who think that their life			Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who think that their life			Number of men age 15-49 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[1]		Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[2]	
Punjab	**71.6**	**92.5**	**69.9**	**10,987**	**67.2**	**90.8**	**65.5**	**27,094**
Area of Residence								
Rural	70.8	91.1	68.6	6,805	66.0	89.2	63.8	16,748
All Urban	73.0	94.7	71.9	4,182	69.1	93.4	68.0	10,346
Major Cities	72.2	95.8	71.2	2,331	68.1	94.9	67.2	5,779
Other Urban	74.1	93.3	72.7	1,851	70.5	91.5	69.1	4,567
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	51.7	79.3	46.5	79	46.7	78.8	44.1	538
Has no functional difficulty	70.6	92.2	68.8	7,127	66.6	90.7	64.8	22,774
Marital Status								
Ever married	70.1	88.7	67.7	1,199	64.3	89.4	62.5	14,398
Never married	71.8	92.9	70.1	9,777	70.5	92.4	68.8	12,684
Age								
15-19	73.1	92.8	71.3	6,146	73.1	92.8	71.3	6,146
15-17	74.1	93.4	72.4	3,733	74.1	93.4	72.4	3,733
18-19	71.7	91.9	69.5	2,413	71.7	91.9	69.5	2,413
20-24	69.8	92.1	68.0	4,841	69.8	92.1	68.0	4,841
25-29	na	na	na	na	69.6	91.0	67.6	4,300
30-34	na	na	na	na	66.1	91.1	64.6	3,581
35-39	na	na	na	na	61.5	88.6	59.6	3,478
40-44	na	na	na	na	60.2	88.7	58.7	2,479
45-49	na	na	na	na	59.5	87.7	57.7	2,269
Men's Education[A]					0.0	0.0	0.0	-
None/Preschool	57.2	82.8	54.7	1,179	55.2	83.5	53.4	4,665
Primary	65.9	89.2	63.0	1,846	61.5	87.7	59.0	4,923
Lower Secondary	70.0	92.2	68.7	2,071	66.2	91.0	64.4	4,803
Upper Secondary	75.9	95.1	74.6	3,199	72.2	93.6	70.8	7,000
Higher	78.1	96.1	76.4	2,691	76.7	95.8	75.3	5,701
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	61.5	85.3	58.7	1,866	55.2	82.1	52.5	4,827
Second	68.6	90.4	66.8	2,350	64.3	89.0	62.3	5,398
Middle	75.1	93.7	73.1	2,296	69.7	91.9	67.9	5,447
Fourth	74.3	95.2	72.8	2,221	71.0	93.7	69.4	5,561
Richest	77.2	96.7	76.0	2,255	74.0	95.8	73.1	5,861

[1] MICS indicator EQ.11a - Perception of a better life among men age 15-24
[2] MICS indicator EQ.11b - Perception of a better life among men age 15-49
[A] The category of "Missing" in the background characteristic of "Marital status" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases
[B] The category of "DK/Missing" in the background characteristic of "Men's Education" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases
na: not applicable

EQ.5 MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX (MPI)

Poverty is a complex and multidimensional phenomenon. There are various facets of deprivation that can affect well-being, such as the inability to attain a good education, a lack of access to healthcare facilities, poor housing and an unsafe environment in which to live. Although an income-based measure continues to be among the most widely used measures of poverty, a unidimensional measure based on income alone is insufficient to reflect the true extent and depth of poverty.

The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)[147], developed by Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative (OPHI) and the Human Development Report Office of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is one of several relatively new measures to compute multidimensional poverty. The MPI complements household-level consumption-based poverty measures by reflecting deprivations in other dimensions such as education, health and standard of living.

The MPI provides disaggregated statistics on the main contributors to household level multidimensional poverty; education, health and standard of living. Thus, the MPI provides strong evidence for policy makers, with which to identify the root causes of poverty and deprivation. The biggest utility of having multidimensional poverty is its disaggregation according to different vulnerabilities and geographies thus enabling policy makers to develop context specific development plans.

The MPI captures the severe deprivations suffered in the household with respect to education, health and standard of living. MPI is the product of two components:

Incidence of poverty (H): the percentage of people who are identified as multi-dimensionally poor, or the poverty headcount, because they live in households identified as multidimensionally poor.

Intensity of poverty (A): the average percentage of dimensions in which poor people are deprived. In simple terms it means how intense, how bad the multidimensional poverty is, on average, for those who are poor.

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[147] *The website of OPHI provides an extensive description of the methodology and computations, and additionally provides Country Briefings, presenting results for around 100 countries: http://www.ophi.org.uk/multidimensional-poverty-index/*

The latest Country Briefing for Pakistan (based on the 2012/13 DHS) is available here:

https://ophi.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/CB_PAK-2.pdf

EQ.6 DIMENSIONS, INDICATORS, CUT-OFFS AND WEIGHTS OF MPI

Dimension	Indicators	Deprivation cut-off	Relative weight
Health	Nutrition	Any adult under 70 years of age or any child for whom there is nutritional information is undernourished in terms of weight for age or height for age. For MICS this is restricted to children under age 5.	1/6=16.7%
	Child mortality	Any child has died in the family in the five-year period preceding the survey	1/6=16.7%
Education	Years of Schooling	No household member age 10 years or older have completed six years of schooling	1/6=16.7%
	Child School Attendance	Any school-aged child is not attending school in years 1 to 8	1/6=16.7%
Standard of living	Electricity	The household has no electricity	1/18=5.6%
	Sanitation	The household´s sanitation facility is not improved or is shared	1/18=5.6%
	Drinking Water	The household does not have access to improved drinking water or drinking water is at least a 30-minute walk from home, roundtrip.	1/18=5.6%
	Housing	The household has natural or rudimentary roof or walls or natural floors.	1/18=5.6%
	Cooking fuel	The household cooks with 'solid fuel', e.g. dung, wood or charcoal.	1/18=5.6%
	Assets	The household does not own more than one of these assets: radio, TV, telephone, computer, bicycle, motorbike, animal cart or refrigerator, and does not own a car or truck.	1/18=5.6%

The Global MPI constitutes three dimensions; health, education and standard of living. It has ten indicators: two each for health and education, and six for living standard. The ten indicators are measured at household level, so that each member of a household is MPI-poor if the household is MPI-poor. While each dimension carries an equal weight of 1/3, the weights of component indicators differ.

It is important to mention that the MPI indicators used in this report are set according to the 2017-18 standard of the global MPI definitions. The recent MICS surveys in Pakistan in GB and KP reported on MPI, but utilised an older definition. Therefore, the MPI results presented here are not comparable to those

presented for GB in KP. Indicators of nutrition, years of schooling, housing and assets have changed to an increased probability of deprivation and only the indicator of child mortality has a reduced probability. This makes increases in incidence and intensity very likely between the two methods.

Table EQ.5.1 shows that the headcount ratio (H) of multidimensional poverty (the percentage of poor people, based on their belonging to households identified as multidimensionally poor) in Punjab is 26.1 percent (using the same indicators and thresholds as in the global MPI). The average intensity of deprivation among the poor people (A), which reflects the share of deprivations each poor person experiences on average (see Table EQ.5.2), is 46.9 percent. Since the MPI is the product of H and A, it yields a value of 0.123. This means that multi-dimensionally poor people in Punjab experience 12.3 percent of the total deprivations that would be experienced if all people were deprived in all indicators.

As expected, estimates for H that in Punjab are considerably higher among households who are in the lowest asset-based wealth quintile and where head of households has no education in contrast to richest households and head of households having higher level of education (poorest-69.9 percent vs richest-4.8 percent; no education-42.9 percent vs higher level of education 4.2 percent respectively).

The proportion of people identified as multi-dimensionally poor (the headcount, H) in urban areas is considerably lower than in rural areas – 12.3 percent and 33.9 percent, respectively.

Table EQ.5.2 is calculated on a denominator of only MPI-poor household members. Each indicator column now presents the percentage of poor people facing deprivation in each of these. These are also referred to as censored headcount ratios. The general method of interpreting results is similar to that of Table EQ.5.1, but allows for comparison to Table EQ.5.1 in the sense that there are less clear patterns between the less educated and higher educated, the wealthier and the less wealthy on some indicators.

Table EQ.5.1: The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)

Distribution of households by dimensions and indicators of poverty, poverty headcount ratio, intensity of poverty, and the MPI, by selected characteristics, Punjab, 2017-18

| | Percentage of the Population who are MPI poor and deprived in each indicator | | | | | | | | | | | | Percentage of population | | |
| | Education | | Health | | Living Standards | | | | | | | | | | |
	Years of Schooling	School Attendance	Child Mortality	Nutrition	Electricity	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Floor	Cooking fuel	Assets	Percentage of MPI-poor people (H)[A]	Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI = H x A)[1,B]	Vulnerable to MPI-poverty[C]	In severe MPI-poverty[D]	Number of household members
Punjab	**21.9**	**16.2**	**7.1**	**27.4**	**3.6**	**29.9**	**19.1**	**36.6**	**53.3**	**7.8**	**26.1**	**0.1**	**16.5**	**11.2**	**43,961**
Area of Residence															
Rural	27.5	19.2	8.3	29.3	5.2	38.7	12.8	51.0	76.3	10.1	33.9	0.2	18.3	15.7	28,102
All Urban	11.8	11.0	5.0	23.8	0.7	14.3	30.3	11.2	12.6	3.6	12.3	0.1	13.5	3.2	15,858
Major Cities	10.8	10.3	4.2	22.0	0.3	10.0	36.8	6.2	5.6	2.3	10.8	0.0	11.8	2.0	8,733
Other Urban	13.1	11.9	5.9	26.1	1.1	19.6	22.3	17.3	21.2	5.2	14.2	0.1	15.5	4.7	7,125
Sex															
Male	21.7	16.4	7.0	26.9	3.5	30.1	19.1	37.0	53.5	7.6	25.9	0.1	16.5	11.0	22,243
Female	22.1	16.1	7.2	27.8	3.7	29.8	19.1	36.3	53.1	8.0	26.3	0.1	16.5	11.4	21,717
Transgender	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
Head of Household's education															
None/pre-school	41.3	24.5	8.6	32.6	6.9	41.0	14.3	51.4	68.9	12.6	42.9	0.2	17.0	21.0	16,924
Primary	32.5	16.1	8.0	30.2	3.6	33.8	15.4	38.9	55.6	7.2	32.7	0.1	17.7	13.4	8,049
Lower Secondary	0.0	9.7	7.0	27.8	1.2	24.6	21.7	31.5	47.2	6.6	13.6	0.1	18.1	2.3	5,821
Upper Secondary	0.0	9.6	5.3	21.3	0.6	18.1	24.2	21.9	40.1	3.2	7.1	0.0	16.5	1.8	8,222
Higher	0.0	6.8	3.3	14.3	0.1	11.8	29.9	13.1	25.3	1.3	4.2	0.0	11.3	0.2	4,945
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	58.3	39.5	10.4	40.0	18.0	76.8	8.8	92.0	98.1	26.0	73.8	0.4	10.5	42.8	8,737
Second	27.9	15.9	8.6	30.1	0.1	36.4	10.4	58.7	88.5	8.1	30.9	0.1	26.2	9.5	8,829
Middle	13.3	11.3	8.1	26.1	0.0	19.8	16.9	25.3	61.3	4.2	14.6	0.1	25.2	2.7	8,849
Fourth	8.4	7.3	5.0	22.5	0.0	12.6	24.4	5.8	17.7	0.6	7.1	0.0	12.6	0.7	8,452
Richest	1.8	7.3	3.3	18.3	0.0	4.5	34.7	1.8	1.3	0.1	4.4	0.0	8.2	0.5	9,093

[1] **MICS indicator EQ.8 - Multidimensional poverty; SDG indicator 1.2.2**
[A] Household members are identified as poor if the household is deprived in at least one third of the weighted indicators listed. The proportion of the population that is poor is the incidence of poverty, or headcount ratio (H).
[B] The MPI is the product of H, calculated is this table, and A, presented in Table EQ.5.2.
[C] Household members that live in households deprived in one fifth to one third of the weighted indicators are considered vulnerable to poverty.
[D] Household members that live in households deprived in at least half of the weighted indicators are considered in severe poverty.

Table EQ.5.2: The MPI Poor

Percentage of the population who are MPI poor and deprived in each indicator, by selected characteristics, Punjab, 2017-18

| | Percentage of the Population who are MPI poor and deprived in each indicator | | | | | | | | | | Average intensity across the poor (A)[A] | Number of household members in MPI-poor households |
| | Education | | Health | | Living Standards | | | | | | | |
	Years of Schooling	School Attendance	Child Mortality	Nutrition	Electricity	Sanitation	Drinking Water	Housing	Cooking fuel	Assets		
Punjab	**66.5**	**45.8**	**19.8**	**60.1**	**12.2**	**64.5**	**13.1**	**75.0**	**83.2**	**20.5**	**46.9**	**11,474**
Area of Residence												
Rural	68.1	44.8	18.4	58.4	13.7	70.5	11.1	83.1	92.7	21.7	47.9	9,518
All Urban	58.4	50.7	26.6	68.5	5.1	35.1	23.0	35.9	37.1	14.7	42.4	1,956
Major Cities	60.7	49.6	25.6	67.3	2.5	24.7	32.0	26.6	24.6	12.1	40.7	945
Other Urban	56.2	51.8	27.6	69.6	7.5	44.8	14.5	44.6	48.7	17.2	44.0	1,011
Sex												
Male	65.8	46.5	20.0	59.7	11.7	64.6	13.2	75.1	83.3	19.8	46.9	5,757
Female	67.1	45.1	19.6	60.5	12.7	64.3	13.0	75.0	83.1	21.2	47.0	5,717
Age												
0-17	66.0	51.5	19.2	63.1	12.7	64.1	12.5	74.8	82.7	20.1	48.1	6,049
0-4	66.5	34.8	21.4	81.5	11.4	61.3	12.1	70.7	79.8	19.8	48.2	2,147
5-14	66.7	60.7	17.9	54.6	13.5	65.9	12.8	76.4	84.1	20.5	48.5	3,442
15-17	58.0	61.0	18.4	41.5	13.1	63.6	11.5	81.3	86.2	18.4	45.0	460
15-49	66.3	41.1	20.4	55.5	11.8	64.8	13.6	75.8	83.9	20.7	45.6	5,885
18-64	66.5	40.3	21.0	57.4	11.5	64.5	14.1	74.9	83.3	20.1	45.8	4,908
65+	72.2	30.8	15.6	50.1	13.6	68.9	11.4	80.1	87.4	28.8	44.3	489
DK/ Missing	69.6	42.5	14.7	48.4	11.5	70.8	6.1	78.7	92.0	24.4	45.0	28
Head of Household's education												
None/Preschool	78.6	49.0	16.9	55.3	14.6	66.2	11.6	77.9	86.6	23.5	48.9	7,261
Primary	73.0	36.5	19.1	63.1	10.2	62.8	13.9	67.4	78.2	16.1	45.8	2,631
Lower Secondary	0.0	41.0	31.7	79.4	6.9	63.7	16.6	83.3	80.6	15.6	40.2	791
Upper Secondary	0.0	54.2	36.2	78.7	2.6	54.0	22.1	67.0	73.1	12.4	41.0	586
Higher	0.0	46.3	40.1	63.1	0.0	56.8	16.9	63.2	65.8	12.6	36.9	206
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	75.5	50.9	13.3	51.9	21.6	83.2	9.7	94.6	98.3	29.8	50.7	6,450
Second	62.2	35.2	22.5	64.5	0.2	55.3	11.3	73.2	90.7	11.3	44.2	2,731
Middle	50.1	40.7	30.9	76.0	0.0	30.7	21.0	36.5	53.4	9.3	41.3	1,295
Fourth	52.0	48.4	33.9	74.3	0.0	17.6	23.0	3.9	5.9	0.0	37.6	596
Richest	25.5	48.7	48.7	88.4	0.0	4.2	39.6	3.2	0.0	0.0	37.8	401

[A] The average proportion of indicators in which poor people are deprived is described as the intensity of their poverty (A)