

# MONITORING THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN



## NWFP MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY 2008

March 2010



**NWFP PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT  
&  
UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND**



**NWFP**  
**Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey**  
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**Government of North West Frontier Province**  
**Planning and Development Department**

**UNICEF**  
**United Nations Children's Fund**

**DFID**  
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The North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2008 was a joint venture of Government of NWFP Planning and Development Department, UNICEF and DFID for which the services of Oxford Policy Management (OPM) were hired to ensure quality in data collection, data analysis and report writing. Survey tools are based on the models and standards developed by the global MICS project, designed to collect information on the situation of children and women in countries around the world. The report is available at [www.pnd.nwfp.gov.pk](http://www.pnd.nwfp.gov.pk)

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## Summary table of findings

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Indicators, NWFP, 2008

Topic	MICS Indicator Number (Global)	MDG Indicator Number*	NWFP MICS 2008 Number	Indicator	Value	
<b>CHILD MORTALITY</b>						
Child mortality	1	13	14	Under-five mortality rate	100	per thousand
	2	14	15	Infant mortality rate	76	per thousand
			16	Neonatal mortality rate***	41	per thousand
<b>Maternal mortality</b>						
	3	16	1	Maternal mortality ratio***	275	per hundred thousand
<b>NUTRITION</b>						
Breastfeeding			21	Ever breastfed	97.4	percent
	45			Timely initiation of breastfeeding	14.2	percent
	15		22	Exclusive breastfeeding rate	44.7	percent
	16		23	Continued breastfeeding rate at 12-15 months	83.6	percent
					55.1	percent
	17		24	Timely complementary feeding rate	39.5	percent
	18			Frequency of complementary feeding	23.8	percent
	19			Adequately fed infants	34.2	percent
	Salt iodization	41		37	Iodized salt consumption	13.0
Vitamin A	42		29	Vitamin A supplementation (under-fives)	62.6	percent
<b>CHILD HEALTH</b>						
Immunization	25		17	Tuberculosis immunization coverage	70.2	percent
Fully immunized				Fully immunized****	76	percent
Tetanus toxoid	32		7	Neonatal tetanus protection	43.4	percent
			27	Diarrhoea cases	43.1	percent
Care of illness	33		26	Use of oral rehydration therapy (ORT)	44.0	percent
	34		28	Home management of diarrhoea	26.2	percent
	35			Received ORT or increased fluids, and continued feeding	35.9	percent
	23		25	Care seeking for suspected pneumonia	56.6	percent
			31	Care seeking knowledge	1.0	percent
Solid fuel use	24	29	67	Solid fuels	80.1	percent
Solid fuel use by type of stove or fire				Percent distribution		
				Closed stove with chimney	5.7	percent
				Open stove or file with chimney	16.2	percent
				Open stove or file with no chimney	78.1	percent
<b>LADY HEALTH WORKER</b>						
			8	Households visited by lady health worker	27.4	percent
<b>ENVIRONMENT</b>						
Water and sanitation	11	30	49	Use of improved drinking water sources	74.6	percent
				13	50	Water treatment
			48	Mean time to source of drinking water	43.7	minutes
				Percent distribution		
				Adult woman	79.0	percent
				Adult man	10.5	percent
				Female child under age 15	7.8	percent
				Male child under age 15	2.7	percent
	12	31	51	Use of improved sanitation facilities	56.5	percent
				Use of improved sources of drinking water and sanitary means of excreta disposal	47.7	percent

Topic	MICS Indicator Number (Global)	MDG Indicator Number*	NWFP MICS 2008 Number	Indicator	Value	
Disposal of waste water and solid waste			52	Disposal of household waste water		
				Linked to sewerage line	2.5	percent
				Linked to drain outside the house	47.8	percent
				Ditch inside or outside the house	19.5	percent
				In open street or compound	25.7	percent
				Other	4.4	percent
			52	Disposal of household solid waste		
				Municipal committee	5.9	percent
				Open street	9.3	percent
				Open ground/river	60.3	percent
Washing hands			53	Washing hands before meal		
				Without soap	93.4	percent
				With soap	39.7	percent
			53	Washing hands after using toilet		
			Without soap	94.2	percent	
			With soap	51.7	percent	
Proportion of land covered by forest				Proportion of land covered by forest	22.9	Percent
Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area					*****	
Households with household members working out side				Other village/city		
			60	Other district	9.1	percent
			60	Other province	5.4	percent
			60	Abroad	16.1	percent
			60		10.7	percent
<b>REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH</b>						
Contraceptive and unmet need	21	19c	12	Contraceptive prevalence	38.6	Percent
	98		13	Unmet need for family planning	27.2	Percent
	99			Demand satisfied for family planning	58.7	percent
TFR			11	Total fertility rate	5.16	children
GFR			10	General fertility rate	150	per thousand
			9	Singulate mean at marriage	22.7	year
Maternal and newborn health	20		5	Antenatal care	46.5	percent
				Postnatal care	13.0	percent
			6	Postnatal care(any skilled personnel)	11.9	percent
	44			Content of antenatal care		
				Blood test taken	63.2	percent
				Blood pressure measured	86.1	percent
				Urine specimen taken	67.5	percent
				Weight measured	50.5	percent
	4	17	2	Skilled attendant at delivery	41.1	percent
	5		3	Institutional deliveries	38.5	percent
		4	Caesarean deliveries	3.4	percent	
<b>EDUCATION</b>						
	54			Net intake rate in primary education	6.5	percent
			43	Gross primary school enrolment ratio	86.6	percent
	55	6	42	Net primary school attendance rate	43.1	percent
			41	Net primary school enrolment ratio**	49	percent
				Gross secondary school attendance ratio	52.6	percent

Topic	MICS Indicator Number (Global)	MDG Indicator Number*	NWFP MICS 2008 Number	Indicator	Value	
				Secondary school age children attending primary school	45.1	percent
	56			Net secondary school attendance rate	24.9	percent
	57	7	39	Children reaching grade five	91.3	percent
	58		38	Transition rate to secondary school	89.7	percent
	59	7b	40	Primary completion rate	82.6	percent
	61	9	47	Gender parity index		
				primary school	0.8	Ratio
				secondary school	0.6	Ratio
	60	8		Adult literacy rate ( aged 15-24)	63.2	percent
			45	Literacy population aged 10 + years	48.6	percent
			46	Adult literacy population aged 15 + years	47.4	percent
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>						
Birth registration	62		32	Birth registration	19.8	percent
	71		54	Child labour	5.8	percent
Child labour	72			Labourer students	45.1	percent
	73		55	Student labourers	3.9	percent
Disability	101		72	Child disability (at least one reported disability)	6.0	percent
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>						
			34	Knowledge of preventing HIV/AIDS (all three ways)	0.4	percent
Identify misconception about HIV/AIDS			Percentage who know that:			
				A health looking man can be infected	22.2	percent
				HIV can be transmitted by sharing needles	16.9	percent
	86		35	Attitudes towards people with HIV/AIDS	34.4	Percent
			36	Knowledge of preventing hepatitis C	27.6	percent
<b>ACCESS TO BASIC EDUCATION AND HEALTH FACILITY</b>						
Access to health facility			33	Distance of nearest health facility	9.4	km
Physical access to school			44	Distance of nearest education facility	3.4	km
<b>SOCIOECONOMIC **</b>						
			56	Ownership of economic assets		
				Agriculture land	35.1	percent
				Livestock	66.2	percent
			57	Main source of household income		
				Formal employment	33.0	percent
				Business	14.1	percent
				Daily wages	33.9	percent
				Crops/livestock	8.2	percent
				Pension	2.2	percent
				Remittances	4.0	percent
				Other	4.7	percent
Employment Status			58	Employed	92.7	percent
			58	Unemployed	7.3	Percent
			59	Underemployed	7.5	Percent
Remittances			61	Foreign remittances	9.6	Percent
			61	Median value (annual) Rs.	70	thousand
			62	Domestic remittances	22.6	Percent
			62	Median value (annual)Rs.	36	thousand
Skill development of labour force			63	Computer use	10.2	Percent
				Literacy	62.3	percent

Topic	MICS Indicator Number (Global)	MDG Indicator Number*	NWFP MICS 2008 Number	Indicator	Value
Assistance from Zakat and Bait ul Mal			64	Household size	8.6 persons
			64	Mean number of persons per room	3.2 Persons
			65	Telephone	16.8 Percent
			66	Internet	2.0 Percent
			70	Zakat and Bait ul Mal	3.7 Percent
Zakat			70	Zakat	2.7 Percent
Microcredit			70	Median value (annual) Rs	30 thousand
			73	Loan taken in last 3 years	46.9 percent

\*The MDGs are numbered in accordance to the MICS3, not to the new numbers released in January 2008

\*\*Socioeconomic indicators are presented in social protection and socioeconomic indicators report

\*\*\*Source: PDHS 2006-07

\*\*\*\*Source: PSLM 2006-07

\*\*\*\*\* Not avail able at provincial level

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## List of abbreviations

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AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	Antenatal Care
BCG	Bacillus-Cereus-Geuerin (Tuberculosis)
BoS	Bureau of Statistics
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DCO	District Coordination Officer
DFID	Department for International Development
DPO	District Planning Officer
DPT	Diphtheria Pertusis Tetanus
EB	Enumeration Block
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
FBS	Federal Bureau of Statistics
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorders
IUD	Intrauterine Device
LAM	Lactational Amenorrhoea Method
LHV	Lady Health Visitor
LHW	Lady Health Worker
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MNCH	Maternal and Newborn Child Health
MoH	Ministry of Health
MTDF	Medium-Term Development Framework
NAR	Net Attendance Rate
NWFP	North-West Frontier Province
OPM	Oxford Policy Management
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
P&DD	Planning and Development Department
PHC	Primary Health Care
PNC	Post Natal Care
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PSU	Primary Sample Unit
SSU	Secondary Sample Unit
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UNAIDS	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WFFC	World Fit For Children
WHO	World Health Organisation



## Foreword

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Since 1995 three rounds of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) have been conducted in the world. The current round of MICS is the second in NWFP; the first round was conducted in 2001.

MICS provides very rich information. The leading objective of the current round is to obtain statistically valid estimates at district as well as province level on a number of socioeconomic indicators which are the focus of MDGs, World Fit for Children and other international commitments. MICS has gained additional importance since the establishment of district governments, as its results are very useful for district planning, implementation and monitoring of leading human indicators over time. It has therefore emerged as an important source to fill data gaps in monitoring the situation of children and women as well as to provide internationally comparable estimates of social indicators.

Comprehensive and standard model questionnaires developed by UNICEF were used for data collection. However, the model questionnaires were customised to the needs and situation of the province. There are three sets of questionnaires: the household questionnaire, the questionnaire for ever-married women aged 15–49 and the questionnaire on the situation of children under the age of five addressed to the mother or primary caretaker of the child.

Using a two-stage stratified cluster sampling technique, the Federal Bureau of Statistics (FBS) selected a sample of 15,724 households. The survey was funded by the Department for International Development (DFID), Government of UK through UNICEF Country Office Pakistan. Implementation of MICS was undertaken by Oxford Policy Management (OPM) under the supervision of the Planning and Development Department, government of NWFP and UNICEF Country Office, Pakistan.

This final report has been prepared following the standard format suggested by UNICEF. It presents the main findings about households; ever-married women aged 15–49 and children below the age of five. All the above estimates should be of interest to government officials at provincial and district level, international agencies, and academia. The sampling technique is explained in the appendix and estimates of standard errors are reported to show the statistical reliability of the data.

Like NWFP MICS 2001, the current survey has also used MICS standard tools and templates. As UNICEF Headquarters was not involved in the form of direct technical support or consultation, so the current survey is not listed as part of the MICS3 surveys at [www.childinfo.org](http://www.childinfo.org).

(Additional Chief Secretary)  
Planning and Development Department





## Acknowledgements

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The current report is based on the dataset of NWFP MICS conducted in 2008. This survey employed the standard methodology developed and used by UNICEF in many countries of the world. It was implemented in the province in order to monitor progress over time towards goals and targets emanating from international agreements—the Millennium Declaration and the Plan for Action of a World Fit for Children.

The success of NWFP MICS 2008 and the preparation of the current report is the outcome of strenuous efforts at different levels. I am extremely obliged to the Additional Chief Secretary of the Planning and Development Department NWFP, whose leadership, commitment and continuous guidance has remained a driving force in the planning and implementation of this survey. I am very thankful to the Chief Economist, the members of the Steering Committee and core team whose contribution has been vital to the completion of the task. I also cannot move forward without recognising the role of District Nazims, District Coordination Officers (DCOs), District Planning Officers (DPOs) and local leaders in the process of data collection.

I am extremely thankful to UNICEF Country Office Pakistan, as well as the Department for International Development (DFID), Government of the United Kingdom (UK), for providing methodological, technical and financial support. It would be appropriate to register appreciation for the services of UNICEF staff: Dorothee Klaus and Saptono Priyadi.

Sample selection and household listing are very important tools for undertaking any survey. For the current round of MICS in NWFP, sample selection was made by the Federal Bureau of Statistics (FBS). FBS also imparted training on household listing to the staff of BoS who sometimes had to face many difficulties while completing the task of household listing. I very much appreciate the contribution of FBS and Bureau of Statistics (BoS) officials who were involved in this task.

The other crucial instruments for implementing the NWFP MICS include customization of MICS standard questionnaires, data collection, data editing, data management, data analysis and report writing. All this quantum of work has been accomplished efficiently by Oxford Policy Management (OPM). We appreciate OPM and its officials who were engaged in this process.

(Secretary Planning and Development)



## Executive summary

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The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey of households, children and women (MICS3) is a representative sample survey, conducted in the province between April 2008 and January 2009. A survey of this kind was conducted for the first time in 2001 to provide benchmark estimates on characteristics of households and important aspects of life of children and women.

The main objectives of this survey are: to provide up-to-date estimates for the assessment of the situation of children and women in NWFP; and to secure data needed for the monitoring of progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals, the child-specific targets set in the Action Plan of a World Fit For Children and other international treaties, thereby providing the basis for future actions. A total of 10,914 households were surveyed. Questionnaires were completed for households; ever-married women aged 15–49 and mothers or caretakers of under-five children.

In 13 districts sample coverage was completed. However, it is important to note that in four districts in which 163 PSUs fall, fieldwork was not carried out and in a further seven, fieldwork was incomplete as only 187 out of 263 PSUs could be covered. The main reason for this was the security situation. This implies that estimates for the 13 districts are fully representative while the results for 7 districts need to be interpreted with caution.

### Infant and child mortality

- The infant mortality rate is estimated at 76 per thousand live births.
- The probability of dying before the age of five is 100 per thousand live births.

### Breastfeeding

- In NWFP 14% of children were breastfed within one hour of birth and around 66% within one day of birth.
- The survey indicates that around 45% of infants aged less than six months were exclusively breastfed.
- Around 40% of infants aged six to nine months received breast milk and solid or semi-solid foods.
- By the ages of 12–15 months and 20–23 months respectively, 84% and 55% were still being breastfed.
- The proportion of infants aged 0–11 months who were appropriately fed was 34%.

### Salt iodization

- Results show that, in 98% of households, salt was tested.
- In 13% of households, salt was found to contain 15 parts per million (ppm) or more of iodine.

### Vitamin A supplementation

- Within the last six months prior to the MICS survey, 63% of children aged 6–59 months received a high dose vitamin A supplement.
- More than six months before the survey, another 4% of children received a vitamin A supplement.
- 21% of children were reported to have never received a vitamin A supplement.

### Immunization

- On recall basis, 70% of children aged 12–23 months received the BCG vaccination, but this declines to 62% if computations are made on recall and checking the scar on the arm or shoulder.

### **Neonatal tetanus protection**

- 47% of mothers who had given birth in the last 24 months received at least 1 dose during the last pregnancy.
- 43% of mothers received at least 2 doses during the last pregnancy and 55% at least 2 doses during life time.

### **Oral rehydration therapy**

- 43% of children under-five had diarrhoea within the two weeks prior to the survey.
- ORT use rate was 44%.
- About 26% of children received increased fluid and continued eating (home management of diarrhoea) while being treated for diarrhoea.
- Approximately, 36% of children who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey received oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids and continued feeding.

### **Care-seeking suspected pneumonia**

- Almost 20% of children aged 0–59 months were reported to have had symptoms of pneumonia during the two weeks preceding the survey.
- From all children with pneumonia-like symptoms, 57% were taken to an appropriate health care provider. Private physicians (29%) and government hospitals (14%) were the main contributors.
- Only 1% of women were able to identify the two danger signs of pneumonia—fast and difficult breathing.

### **Hepatitis C**

- Approximately 77% of women were able to differentiate between jaundice and hepatitis C.
- Of the women who knew transmission can be prevented, more than one quarter knew at least one way of preventing the transmission of hepatitis C.

### **Solid fuel use**

- 80% of all households in NWFP were using solid fuels (wood, coal, grass, animal dung and wood dust) for cooking.
- Among households using solid fuels for cooking, only 6% used a closed stove with a chimney; 16% used an open stove or fire with a chimney or hood; and 78% used an open stove or fire with no chimney/other.

### **Water and sanitation**

- About 75% of the population were using improved sources of drinking water.
- A major source of drinking water was piped water (30%) followed by tubewell/borehole (26%).
- An appropriate water treatment was used for all drinking-water sources by only 2% of the population and the proportion was around 3% for improved drinking water sources.
- For 73% of households the drinking water source was on the premises.
- Excluding those households with water on the premises, the average time to the source of drinking water was 44 minutes.
- Around 57% of the population were using sanitary means of excreta disposal.
- Flush toilet was the main facility both in urban (86%) and rural areas (46%).
- The proportion of the population using improved sources of water and sanitary means of excreta disposal amounted to 48%.

### **Access to health and education facilities**

- About 72% of households had health facilities within their community.
- Excluding those within the community, the average distance to the nearest health facility was estimated at around nine kilometres.
- 94% of households had education facilities within their community.

- Excluding those within the community, the average distance to the nearest education facility amounted to three kilometres.

### **Contraception**

- Contraceptive use was estimated at 39% among currently married women.
- 24% of women used modern methods whereas the rate for traditional methods was 15%.
- 6.5% of currently married women were using injections, followed by condoms (6.4%), sterilisation/IUD (6%).
- Unmet need for contraception was 26.3%; 8% for spacing and 18.3% for limiting.
- The satisfied demand for contraception was high, at about 60%.
- The total fertility rate (TFR) was estimated at 5.1 children per woman based on births in one year preceding the survey.

### **Antenatal care**

- The proportion of pregnant women, who received at least one antenatal care consultation during the last pregnancy, within the two years preceding the survey, was 49% approximately.
- Coverage of antenatal care by any skilled personnel (doctor, nurse/midwife, lady health visitor (LHV) was 47%.

### **Assistance at delivery**

- About 41% of the births (last pregnancy) that occurred within the two years prior to the survey were attended by skilled personnel (doctor, nurse/midwife, lady health visitor (LHV).
- 33% of the deliveries were assisted by doctors and around 60% were attended by traditional birth attendants and friends or relatives.
- Deliveries that occurred in a health facility were estimated at around 39%.
- Caesarean deliveries were about 3%.

### **Postnatal care**

- The proportion of women receiving postnatal care within six weeks of giving birth, among women aged 15–49 who had given birth in the two years preceding the survey, was about 13%.
- 12% of postnatal care services were provided by skilled personnel.

### **Primary and secondary school participation**

- Approximately 7% of children who were of official primary school entry age (five years old) were currently attending class one.
- Gross enrolment rate at primary level (class one to five) amounted to about 87%.
- 43% of children of official primary school age (5-9 years) attended primary school.
- Gross enrolment rate at secondary level (class 6–10) stood at 53%, while the net enrolment rate was 25%. [The official secondary school age is 10-14 years.]
- 94% of children who entered class one of primary school eventually reached class five.
- The percentage of secondary school age children who were attending primary school is 45%.
- Net primary school completion rate was 5%.
- Transition rate to secondary education was 90%.
- The gender parity index for primary and secondary school was 0.8 and 0.6 respectively.

### **Adult literacy**

- The literacy rate of females aged 15–24 was 45%.
- The literacy rate for the population aged 10+ and 15+ was 49 % and 47% respectively.

### **Birth registration**

- In NWFP birth registration remains very low and the births of only 20% of children under five years had been registered.

- Among those children whose births were not registered, 65% of parents reported that they did not know a child should be registered.

### **Child disability**

- Child disability for children aged two to nine with at least one reported disability ('unable to' or with 'a lot' of difficulty in seeing, hearing, moving, speaking and learning) had been computed as 6%.
- For about 4% of children aged three to nine, their mothers or caretakers believed that their speech was not normal. Around 26% of children who were two years old were reported as not being able to name at least one object.

### **Child labour**

- About 6% of children aged 5–14 years were involved in child labour activities.
- Of this 6% of children, classified as working children, 45% attended school.
- Among the 67% of the children aged 5–14 years attending school, 4% were also involved in child labour activities.

### **Knowledge of HIV transmission**

- In NWFP, about 38% of the interviewed women had heard of AIDS.
- Among those who knew transmission can be prevented, the percentage of women who knew all the three main ways of preventing HIV transmission (care in blood transfusion, using a condom, and abstaining from sex) was only 0.4%.
- Results show that 22% of women believed that a healthy looking person could be infected and 17% believed that HIV could be transmitted by sharing needles.
- 57% of women agreed with at least one discriminatory statement and the percentage of women who agreed with none of the discriminatory statements was 34%.

### **Estimates at district level:**

- **Results of key indicators at district level are presented in the table below.**

(Chief Economist)  
Planning and Development Department

## Some important indicators at district level

	Percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt (15+ ppm)		Percentage of children aged 6-59 months who received vitamin A supplement within last 6 months		Percentage of children aged 12-23 months who received BCG vaccination based on recall and checking of scar		Percentage of mothers with a birth in the last 24 months who received at least 2 doses during the last pregnancy		Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea who received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding		Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia taken to an appropriate health provider		Percentage of household members using improved drinking water sources		Percentage of population using sanitary means of excreta disposal	
	MICS 2001	MICS 2008	MICS 2008	MICS 2008	MICS 2008	MICS 2008	MICS 2008	MICS 2008	MICS 2008	MICS 2008	MICS 2001	MICS 2008	MICS 2001	MICS 2008	MICS 2001	MICS 2008
Total	11.1	13.0	62.6	61.9	43.4	35.9	56.6	63	74.6	39	56.6					
Abbottabad	31.3	18.5	67.8	79.2	66.3	35.9	78.5	67	81.7	55	76.3					
Bannu	0.9	.7	57.3	33.7	20.9	42.6	55.2	85	92.2	31	37.4					
Charsada	1.2	10.1	84.0	81.6	60.4	39.2	61.2	58	75.7	26	44.4					
Chitral	22.2	22.8	85.2	89.7	57.9	22.5	53.4	62	75.6	65	85.5					
D. I. Kkhan	30.1	14.1	60.3	22.8	44.2	37.3	68.4	81	76.8	40	42.3					
Haripur	20.4	17.4	86.8	71.0	60.5	38.7	80.5	63	75.0	57	69.8					
Karak	0.5	1.5	79.7	36.7	27.0	39.4	62.7	68	60.1	27	40.6					
Kohat	9.4	9.5	80.5	57.3	45.0	37.6	55.1	68	69.1	45	67.9					
Mardan	1.2	20.0	66.8	77.3	53.2	30.1	55.7	72	90.5	38	60.9					
Nowshetra	3.8	8.2	77.9	69.3	51.9	35.8	74.4	71	76.0	45	70.6					
Peshawar	8.3	15.6	52.2	81.0	43.9	32.7	71.6	77	88.7	56	72.3					
Swabi	1.9	16.8	72.3	73.1	38.3	32.6	52.6	70	72.3	39	48.7					
Upper Dir	1.8	8.5	36.6	70.1	42.7	33.2	38.7	22	46.7	11	36.9					
Battagram	4.1	28.4	62.1	50.4	27.3	40.4	48.4	53	67.5	26	45.7					
Buner	4.4	5.3	61.8	76.8	45.5	47.6	45.2	54	65.3	27	36.1					
Kohistan	7.3	2.2	30.5	15.3	7.7	48.1	35.5	11	33.2	3	26.7					
Lakki Marwat	2.1	.8	55.2	10.9	17.4	50.7	64.2	74	83.1	31	42.9					
Lower Dir	9.3	11.2	45.8	74.4	44.4	30.7	46.7	45	67.2	24	61.6					
Mansehra	7.2	14.2	76.9	63.6	56.8	33.8	66.9	58	71.4	37	60.1					
Shangla	27.7	9.6	53.3	28.8	18.1	28.1	37.6	44	64.9	39	60.5					



## Some important indicators at district level

	Percentage of currently married women aged 15–49 years who are using (or whose spouse is using) any contraceptive method		Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who were attended at least once during pregnancy in last 2 years by skilled health personnel		Percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a birth in last 2 years that were attended during child birth by skilled health personnel		Percentage of children of primary-school age attending primary or secondary school		Percentage of children of secondary-school age attending secondary school or higher		Ratio of girls to boys attending primary education (GPI)	Percentage of Population aged 15–24 years that are literate	Percentage of population aged 10 years and older that are literate	Percentage of children aged 0–59 months whose birth is registered		Percentage of children aged 5–14 years who are involved in child labour activities	Percentage of children aged 2-9 years with at least one disability as a lot or unable	Percentage of households that received assistance from Zakat or Bait ul Mal committees
	MICS 2001	MICS 2008	MICS 2001	MICS 2008	MICS 2001	MICS 2008	MICS 2001	MICS 2008	MICS 2008	MICS 2008	MICS 2008	MICS 2008	MICS 2008	MICS 2001	MICS 2008	MICS 2008	MICS 2008	MICS 2008
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>	
Abbottabad	32	35.8	36	72.2	25	54.5	81	65.8	40.3	1.03	88.7	69.7	24	51.2	3.8	16.2	2.6	
Bannu	33	34.0	45	39.4	36	38.8	23	37.4	23.7	.54	63.3	47.9	35	7.7	6.5	5.1	3.7	
Charsada	48	46.4	42	38.7	28	41.1	32	37.0	20.8	.68	58.9	42.6	16	9.2	9.7	4.6	3.5	
Chitral	37	51.4	29	57.4	22	29.0	45	39.1	27.5	.70	73.8	56.0	71	33.9	11.7	12.7	3.0	
D.I. Khan	28	31.5	23	40.1	13	21.6	27	31.9	21.8	.69	46.6	39.5	16	43.5	7.6	4.5	3.5	
Haripur	32	40.1	45	61.7	29	48.6	70	65.8	35.7	.95	80.8	61.7	35	49.6	4.9	8.8	3.6	
Karak	26	32.6	27	38.9	26	37.8	34	49.0	29.8	.70	70.5	52.4	36	48.4	5.8	6.3	4.0	
Kohat	30	32.6	35	50.4	44	48.8	43	55.3	38.2	.73	68.6	54.2	38	49.6	4.1	10.2	4.3	
Mardan	38	51.6	37	48.3	33	44.4	48	42.3	22.2	.81	66.2	49.6	16	8.4	5.6	4.8	3.2	
Nowshera	43	46.8	39	63.9	32	55.5	44	54.1	26.1	.87	66.5	52.3	18	15.3	4.8	3.0	7.3	
Peshawar	45	46.1	47	60.4	36	53.2	35	40.6	26.2	.74	62.3	51.0	30	18.9	6.9	7.1	3.0	
Swabi	38	40.4	26	39.7	20	37.9	42	46.7	27.4	.82	58.6	44.0	51	4.5	3.6	5.4	4.8	
Upper Dir	6	27.6	25	34.8	20	26.2	20	36.2	14.7	.72	47.7	32.9	15	2.9	2.5	3.9	2.8	
Battagram	26	33.4	23	24.9	14	40.5	37	35.5	12.5	.90	51.1	37.9	3	10.4	5.8	6.6	9.9	
Buner	7	29.1	27	37.3	29	33.5	22	50.7	23.0	.93	55.5	39.4	9	7.1	8.2	5.1	3.6	
Kohistan	13	16.8	1	15.5	2	17.2	16	14.8	4.8	.24	27.9	21.5	2	6.9	7.0	2.6	2.6	
Lakki Marwat	28	33.9	27	20.3	24	43.1	22	42.7	31.0	.73	58.2	45.6	27	12.8	5.7	4.7	4.1	
Lower Dir	15	39.0	22	48.3	33	51.7	40	42.8	15.9	1.00	63.9	46.0	1	5.3	3.0	5.4	3.1	
Mansehra	26	36.9	35	57.0	19	36.4	49	60.7	38.6	1.01	81.8	62.6	15	41.1	3.6	4.9	3.1	
Shangla	31	25.8	31	44.0	15	31.9	19	30.0	16.3	.65	48.1	35.6	6	5.4	4.2	6.9	3.5	

# I. INTRODUCTION

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## Background

This report is based on the NWFP Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, conducted in 2008 by Oxford Policy Management in association with the Planning and Development Department, Government of NWFP, and funded by UNICEF and DFID Pakistan. The survey provides valuable information on the situation of children and women in NWFP. It was conducted, in large part, to meet the need to monitor progress towards goals and targets emanating from recent international agreements: the Millennium Declaration, adopted by all 191 United Nations Member States in September 2000, and the Plan of Action of a World Fit for Children, adopted by 189 Member States at the United Nations Special Session on Children in May 2002. Both these commitments build upon promises made by the international community at the 1990 World Summit for Children.

In signing these international agreements, governments committed themselves to improving conditions for their children and monitoring progress towards that end. UNICEF was assigned a supporting role in this task (see table below).

### **A Commitment to Action: National and International Reporting Responsibilities**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Government of Pakistan has shown its commitment towards MDGs through its development strategies. The MDGs have been incorporated into the Government's important macroeconomic frameworks which include the Medium-Term Development Framework (MTDF) and the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. To be consistent with national policies, the NWFP Government has

formulated strategies to achieve the MDGs. It has prepared an Education Plan covering the period up to 2015, the main objectives of which are: i) achievement of universal primary education; ii) gender equality at all education levels; (iii) improved educational attainment by strengthened teaching–learning quality; iv) increased participation at middle and secondary grades; v) increased adult literacy; and vi) access for all to early childhood education, at age four.

With regard to the health of women and children, different programmes have been launched. The People's Primary Health Initiative was launched in 2007. This programme focuses on the improvement in the basic infrastructure of health care facilities, ensuring availability of medicines and staff and coordinating various activities relating to health care service delivery at primary level, including promotive, preventive and curative care. Some other programmes are being implemented: the National Programme for Family Planning; Primary Health Care (PHC), Mother and Newborn Child Health (MNCH); TB and AIDS control. The NWFP Government has undertaken different initiatives towards the reduction of child mortality. These include: health education; recruitment of lady health workers; establishment of ORT centres; and strengthening of EPI.

This report presents the results of the indicators and topics covered in the survey. Some trend analysis has been made where definitions used for the computation of indicators in NWFP MICS 2001 and 2008 are meaningfully and reasonably comparable.

## **Survey objectives**

The 2008 NWFP Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey has as its primary objectives:

- To provide up-to-date information for assessing the situation of children and women in NWFP at provincial and district level;
- To provide estimates needed for monitoring progress towards goals established in the Millennium Declaration, the goals of a World Fit For Children (WFFC), and other internationally agreed-upon goals, as a basis for future action;
- To contribute to the improvement of data and monitoring systems in the province as well as in districts and to strengthen technical expertise in the design, implementation, and analysis of such systems;
- To allocate resources among districts on the basis of indicators achieved at district level;
- To identify districts with poor socioeconomic status so that district governments there can carry out appropriate interventions.

## II. SAMPLE AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

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### Sample design

The sample for the NWFP Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2008 was selected by the Federal Bureau of Statistics (FBS) to provide estimates for a large number of indicators of the situation of children and women at provincial level, for both urban and rural areas, and for 24 districts. A two-stage stratified cluster sample design was adopted for the survey. For 24 districts, 1,061 clusters were selected with probability proportional to size. After a household listing was carried out within the selected enumeration areas, a systematic sample of 12 households in urban areas and 16 households in rural areas was drawn.

Out of 1,061 clusters, 250 clusters were not visited. 163 of these clusters fell in Swat, Malakand, Tank and Hangu where fieldwork could not be carried out. In a further seven districts, fieldwork coverage was incomplete. In total 187 out of 263 PSUs were covered. The main reasons for under coverage were poor security conditions, cultural sensitivity and rigidity, non-cooperation by the local community, difficult terrain and harsh weather. In addition, five clusters were dropped by FBS while computing weights as a very low number of households were covered within each cluster. A detailed description of the sample design can be found in Appendix A, and table HH.1A and table HH.1B.

### Questionnaires

The questionnaires for the NWFP MICS 2008 were mostly based on the MICS3 model questionnaires developed by UNICEF. However, some additions and modifications were introduced, keeping in view the needs and specific characteristics of the province. Three sets of questionnaires were used in the survey: 1) a household questionnaire which was used to collect information on all *de jure* household members, the household, and the dwelling; 2) a women's questionnaire, administered in each household to all ever-married women aged 15–49 years; and 3) an under-fives questionnaire, administered to mothers or caretakers of all children under five living in the household. The questionnaires included the modules described below.

The household questionnaire was administered to the head of the household or any person who was able to provide the information. It was used to identify all eligible persons for the specific form included. The household questionnaire included the following modules:

- Household Listing
- Literacy and other Skills
- Education
- Labour Participation
- Child Labour
- Disability
- Household Characteristics
- Micro-Credit
- Drinking Water and Sanitation
- Access to Basic Education and Health Facility
- Social Protection
- Salt Iodization

The questionnaire for individual women was administered to all ever-married women aged 15–49 years living in the households, and included the following modules:

- Child Mortality
- Maternal and Newborn Health
- Contraceptive Use
- HIV/AIDS

The questionnaire for children under five was normally administered to mothers of children under five years of age<sup>1</sup> living in the households; in cases when the mother was not listed in the household roster, a primary caretaker for the child was identified and interviewed. The questionnaire included the following modules:

- Birth Registration
- Vitamin A
- Breastfeeding
- Care of Illness

From the MICS3 English version, the questionnaires were translated into Urdu and were pre-tested in urban areas of Peshawar and rural areas in Charsadda during February 2008 using respondents similar to the respondents in the survey sample. The pre-testing plan envisaged conducting interviews of 80 households obtained randomly, 40 of which were from urban households and 40 from rural households. The pre-test exercise was undertaken for a week to answer the following questions:

- Are respondents willing to answer the questions in the proposed form?
- Are any of the questions particularly difficult or sensitive? Do interviewers understand the questions? Extra training could focus on such questions.
- Do the respondents misinterpret the questions? Are any of the words ambiguous or difficult to understand? The pre-test should point out where changes in wording or improved translation are needed.
- Does the questionnaire flow smoothly? Did the interviewers follow the instructions easily?
- Is there adequate space on the form and are the answers clearly and meaningfully coded? The pre-test should show where the format needs to be improved before the final questionnaires are printed.

Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording and translation of the questionnaires as well as to the manual of instructions aimed at ensuring proper questionnaire administration. A copy of the NWFP MICS questionnaires is provided in Appendix F.

## **Training and fieldwork**

The fieldwork included a house structure listing operation, household sample selection, interviewing the respondents and testing iodine in salt. Training for the fieldwork started on 17 March 2008 and it continued for three weeks. In order to ensure standardisation, training was imparted only in Peshawar. Training included lectures on interviewing techniques and the contents of the questionnaires, and mock interviews between trainees to gain practice in asking questions. Towards the end of the training period, trainees spent four days conducting practice interviews in urban and rural areas in the district of Peshawar. In addition to the administration of questionnaires, fieldwork teams tested the salt used for cooking in the households for iodine content. The Federal Bureau of Statistics imparted training for four days on household listing to the staff of the NWFP Bureau of Statistics who were responsible for the completion of household listing throughout the province.

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<sup>1</sup> The terms 'children under five', 'children aged zero to four years', and 'children aged 0–59 months' are used interchangeably in this report.

The Additional Chief Secretary, the Secretary of the Planning and Development Department, the Chief Economist and NWFP Bureau of Statistics (BoS) staff visited the training sessions regularly. Two senior officials from the UNICEF Country Office, Islamabad, also paid a visit during the training.

The data were collected by 12 teams; each was comprised of five female interviewers, one female supervisor, one logistics coordinator and one driver. Fieldwork began in April 2008 and was concluded in January 2009. The field operation was prolonged as fieldwork had to stop intermittently in some districts because of insecurity and resistance from the local community. Efforts were made to ensure data quality. There were two monitoring teams comprising of two government officers and two members from the MICS project team. The monitoring teams visited the selected households after the field teams completed their work. They checked that the field teams had visited the selected households and had correctly collected the questionnaire data. The role of data checkers is crucial in maintaining data quality. MICS methodology suggests a data editor in the data collection team. While in this survey there was no data editor exclusively editing questionnaires, the team supervisor also worked as a data editor during the process of data collection. Furthermore, data checkers in Peshawar and Islamabad also checked questionnaires for errors. If these were found then the field teams were contacted in order to review and, if necessary, correct those errors by revisiting households.

### **Data processing**

Data was entered using the CSPro software. The CSPro programme for data entry was developed by an international computer consultant. The data was entered on eight microcomputers and carried out by eight data entry operators. In order to ensure quality control, all questionnaires were double entered and internal consistency checks were performed. Procedures and standard programmes developed under the global MICS3 project and adapted to the NWFP questionnaire were used throughout. All this work was carried out under the strict supervision of an international data management consultant. Data processing began simultaneously with data collection in April 2008 and was completed in February 2009. Data was analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software program (version 13), and the model syntax and tabulation plans developed by UNICEF for this purpose.



### III. SAMPLE COVERAGE AND THE CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS AND RESPONDENTS

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#### Sample coverage

Of the 15,724 households selected for the sample, 11,830 were found to be occupied. Of these, 10,914 were successfully interviewed giving a household response rate of 92.3%. In the interviewed households, 14,151 ever-married women (age 15–49) were identified. Of these, 12,624 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 89.2%. In addition, 12,732 children under the age of five were listed in the household questionnaire. Questionnaires were completed for 11,550 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 90.7%. Overall response rates of 82.3% and 83.7% were calculated for the women's and under-fives' interviews respectively (table HH.1A). Note that, in determining overall response rates for women and children, it is assumed that the number of women and children in the non-responding households is equal to the average number of women and children per household.

Response rates were similar in urban and rural areas. With regard to individual districts, the response rates were comparatively lower for Mansehra, Lower Dir, Buner, Kohistan and Shangla (HH.1B). There were also significant differences between the number of sampled and occupied households in seven districts including Shangla, Kohistan, Dir Lower, Buner, Battagram, Mansehra and Lakki Marwat, where 76 clusters could not be covered (HH.1B). However, senior officials in the district administration such as District Coordination Officer, District Police Officer and District Nazim, provided full support to the data collection teams in problems areas. The main issues were insecurity, non-cooperation by the community and cultural sensitivity in these districts. In Mansehra the peak season for maize harvesting and grass cutting was underway at the time of the survey; this also led to lower response rates.

#### Interpretation of results

The FBS drew a sample of 1,061 clusters spread across 24 districts in order to produce reliable estimates at provincial, urban/rural and district levels. However, due to the reasons mentioned above, there were problems in data collection in some districts which are likely to have affected the precision of estimates. Hence readers are warned to interpret the results carefully. In particular it is important to be aware that:

- The districts of Hangu, Tank, Swat and Malakand were dropped from the scope of the survey as it was not possible for the field teams to collect data from these districts due to security reasons. 263 PSUs fall in these 4 districts.
- In seven districts - Mansehra, Battagram, Kohistan, Lakki Marwat, Buner, Lower Dir and Shangla - coverage of sample clusters was low and, consequently, estimates are likely to have been less precise. Note that the *tehsil* of Kala Dhaka, lying in Mansehra district, and two *tehsils* of Shangla district (namely Martoong and Puran) were excluded from the rural part of the respective districts due to the non-coverage of samples. Hence the results are valid only for the remaining parts of these two districts. 187 out of 263 PSUs were covered in these seven districts.
- The survey results of the remaining 13 districts are valid at district level. Estimates are based on 619 out of 635 PSUs.



<b>Seven districts where coverage is low</b>			
	<b>Number of PSUs</b>		<b>Percent covered</b>
	<b>Sampled</b>	<b>Covered</b>	
Battagram	37	30	81
Buner	35	26	74
Kohistan	38	24	63
L. Marwat	36	27	75
Lower Dir	40	28	70
Mansehra	46	37	80
Shangla	31	15	48
Total	263	187	71

As mentioned in the objectives of NWFP MICS 2008, results at district level will be used to decide the distribution of resources among districts. In four districts where fieldwork could not be launched, some other comparable sources of data could be used. The Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement (PSLM) survey, conducted by FBS, is one of these. Its latest round was conducted in 2006–07 and is representative at district level. In order to make policy decisions, the results of this survey could be utilised for the four uncovered districts.

### **Characteristics of households**

The age and sex distribution of the survey population is provided in table HH.2. The distribution has also been used to produce the population pyramid in figure HH.1. In the 10,914 households successfully interviewed in the survey, 94,068 household members were listed. Of these, 48,585 were males, and 45,483 were females. These figures also indicate that the survey estimated the average household size at 8.6 household members which is comparable to the data from the 1998 Census (8.0).

Table HH.2 indicates a sex ratio of 106.8 compared to the 1998 Census estimate of 105. The percentage of the population below 15 years is lower (40.1) than that suggested by the 1998 Census (47.2). In that census, the population aged 15–64 is the largest group with 55.8%, while it is 49.79% according to the latest Census. Furthermore, 4% of the population was reported to be 65 years or older. 47.5% of the population comprised children aged 0–17 years. The differences in the results between the NWFP MICS survey 2008 and the 1998 Census can be attributed to a decline in the fertility rate over this period. According to the Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey 2006–07, the total fertility rate has declined from 5.5 to 4.3 in NWFP between 1990–91 and 2006–07. However, it should also be noted that birth records are not properly maintained which may lead to a bias in age reporting by the respondents.

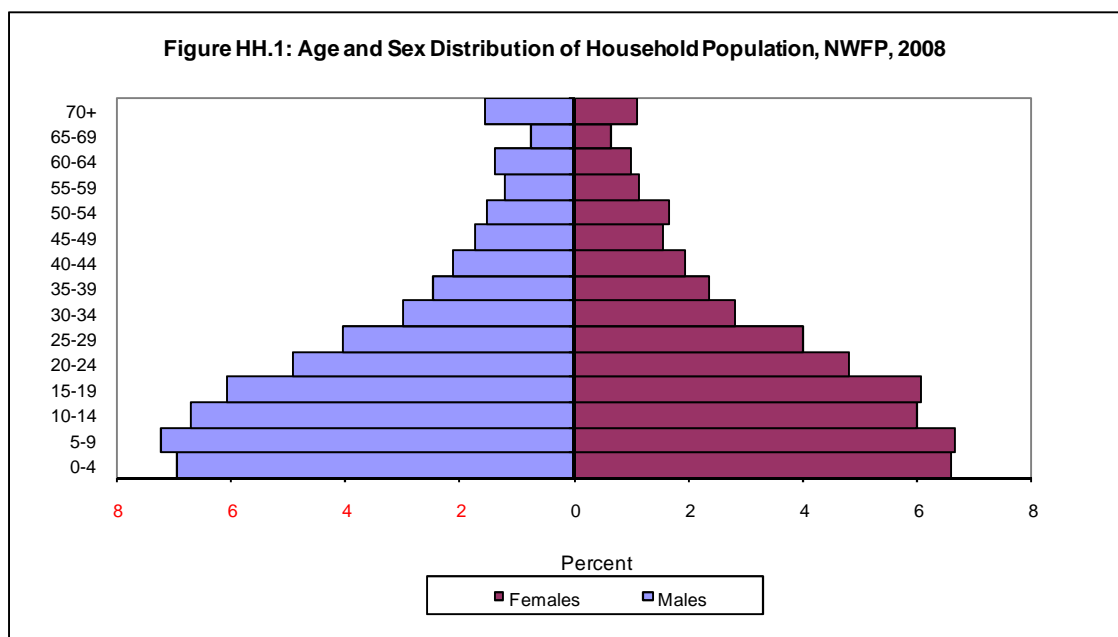


Table HH.3 provides basic background information on the households. Within households, the sex of the household head, urban/rural status and the number of household members are shown in the table. These background characteristics are also used in subsequent tables in this report; the figures in the table are also intended to show the number of observations by major categories of analysis in the report.

The table also shows the proportion of households where at least one child under 18, at least one child under five, and at least one eligible woman aged 15–49 were found. In around 97% of interviewed households, the head of the household was male which is in accordance to the traditions of the province where the male figure represents the guardian and breadwinner of the family. 73% of households were located in rural areas and 27% of households were in urban areas. More than half the households had at least eight household members. Approximately, 91% of households contained at least one child aged less than 18 years, the same percentage of households had at least one eligible woman aged 15–49 years, and 61% of households had at least one child aged less than five years.

### Characteristics of respondents

Tables HH.4 and HH.5 provide information on the background characteristics of female respondents of 15–49 years of age and of children under the age of five. In addition to providing useful information on the background characteristics of women and children, the tables are also intended to show the number of observations in each background category. These categories are used in the subsequent tabulations of this report.

Table HH.4 provides background characteristics of female respondents of 15–49 years of age. The table includes information on the distribution of women according to urban–rural areas, age, marital status, motherhood status, education<sup>2</sup> and wealth index quintiles<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> Unless otherwise stated, 'education' refers to the educational level attended by the respondent throughout this report when it is used as a background variable.

<sup>3</sup> Principal components analysis was performed by using information on the level of education, ownership of household goods and amenities (assets) to assign weights to each household asset, and obtain wealth scores for each household in the sample. The assets used in these calculations were as follows: tv, camera, sewing machine, car, fridge, phone, computer, gas connection, household linked to sewerage line, flush toilet and whether the highest education completed in the household is 12 classes or higher. Each household was then weighted by the number of household members, and the

73.5% of interviewed women lived in rural areas compared to the proportion of women in urban areas (26.5%). Age group distribution shows that young women made up a high proportion of the women interviewed. About 46% of the women fell in the age group of 15–19 or 20–24. This percentage declined steadily across age groups until the age group 45–49, where it was around 7%. This pattern was expected and is consistent with Census data.

Approximately, 62% of the interviewed women were currently married, whereas about 36% had never been married. Distribution of motherhood status highlights that 90% of married women had given birth compared to 10% who had never given birth. A predominant proportion of women (62%) had never attended school, while women with primary and at least secondary education accounted for around 14% and 25% of the total respectively.

Some background characteristics of children under five are presented in table HH.5. These include the distribution of children by several attributes: sex, area of residence, age in months, mother's or caretaker's education and wealth. According to table HH.5, 51.5% of children under five years of age were male, while females accounted for 48.5%. Looking at the area of residence, the percentage of children under five years of age living in rural areas was about 77% and in urban areas was around 23%. According to the age group distribution of children under five years of age, about 10% were less than six months old. This proportion increases until the 24–35 age group (20.7%) and after that it declines and reaches 18.5% for the last age group. About 74% of mothers of children under the age of five had no education, while 10% of mothers had primary education and approximately 16% had secondary or higher education. Note that, for children whose mothers did not live in the household, the education of the child's caretaker was used.

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household population was divided into five groups of equal size, from the poorest quintile to the richest quintile, based on the wealth scores of households they were living in. 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, and the wealth scores calculated are applicable for only the particular data set they are based on. Further information on the construction of the wealth index can be found in Rutstein and Johnson, 2004, and Filmer and Pritchett, 2001.

## IV. CHILD MORTALITY

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

The infant mortality rate is the probability of dying before the first birthday. The under-five mortality rate is the probability of dying before the fifth birthday. In MICS surveys, infant and under-five mortality rates are calculated based on an indirect estimation technique. The data used in the estimation are: the mean number of children ever born for five-year age groups of women from the age of 15 to 49, and the proportion of these children who are dead, also for five-year age groups of women. The technique converts these data into probabilities of dying by taking into account both the mortality risks to which children are exposed and their length of exposure to the risk of dying, assuming a particular model age pattern of mortality. In NWFP, the South model of the Coale-Demeny system was selected as the most appropriate. However, estimates obtained using the UN South Asian system are similar. This methodology produces a series of estimates of IMR and Q5 for a period of up to 15 years before the survey, therefore providing information on trends in mortality. However, the estimates for the years immediately preceding the survey are usually biased. Here the first reliable estimate closest to the survey year is reported.

Table CM.1 provides estimates of child mortality by various background characteristics, while table CM.2 provides the basic data used in the calculation of infant and under-5 children mortality rates. The infant mortality rate is estimated at 76 per thousand live births, while the probability of dying by the under-five mortality rate (U5MR) is 100 per thousand live births. By comparison, these were 79 and 116 per thousand live births respectively in NWFP MICS 2001. There is a considerable difference between the probabilities of dying among males and females. Infant and under-five mortality rates are lower in urban areas than rural areas. There are also significant differences in mortality in terms of educational levels. There is no consistent pattern in terms of wealth but the probabilities of dying among children living in the richest households are considerably lower than the provincial average. Neonatal mortality rate is 41 per 1,000 live births according to PDHS 2006-07.



## V. NUTRITION

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### Breastfeeding

Breastfeeding for the first few years of life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients, and is economical and safe. However, many mothers stop breastfeeding too soon and there are often pressures to switch to infant formula, which can contribute to faltering growth and micronutrient malnutrition and is unsafe if clean water is not readily available. The World Fit For Children goal states that children should be exclusively breastfed for six months and continue to be breastfed with safe, appropriate and adequate complementary feeding up to two years of age and beyond.

WHO/UNICEF have the following feeding recommendations:

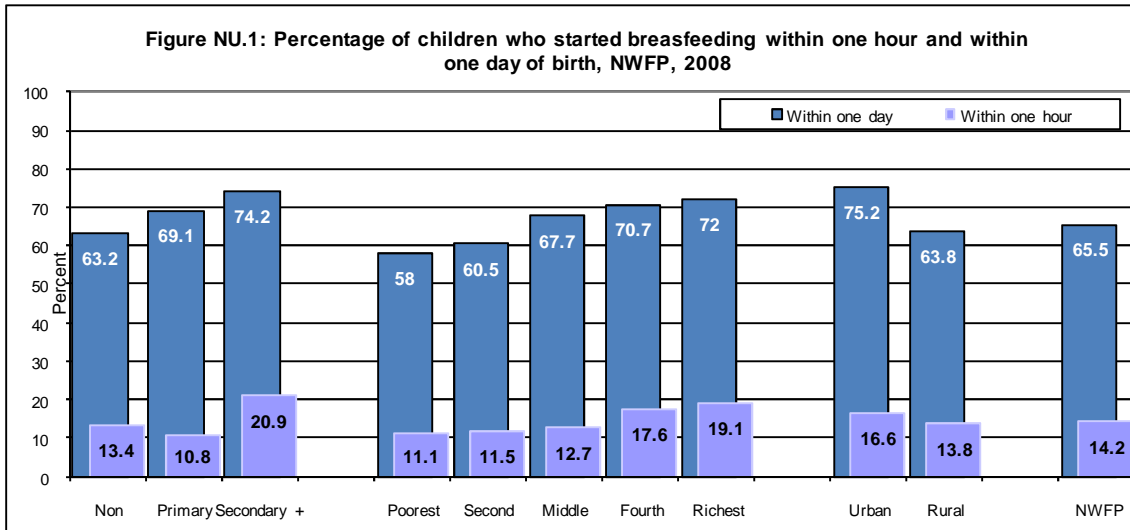
- Exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months
- Continued breastfeeding for two years or more
- Safe, appropriate and adequate complementary foods beginning at six months
- Frequency of complementary feeding: two times per day for six- to eight-month olds; three times per day for 9–11 month olds.

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

The indicators of recommended child feeding practices are as follows:

- Exclusive breastfeeding rate (< six months and < four months)
- Timely complementary feeding rate (six to nine months)
- Continued breastfeeding rate (12–15 and 20–23 months)
- Timely initiation of breastfeeding (within one hour of birth)
- Frequency of complementary feeding (6–11 months)
- Adequately fed infants (0–11 months).

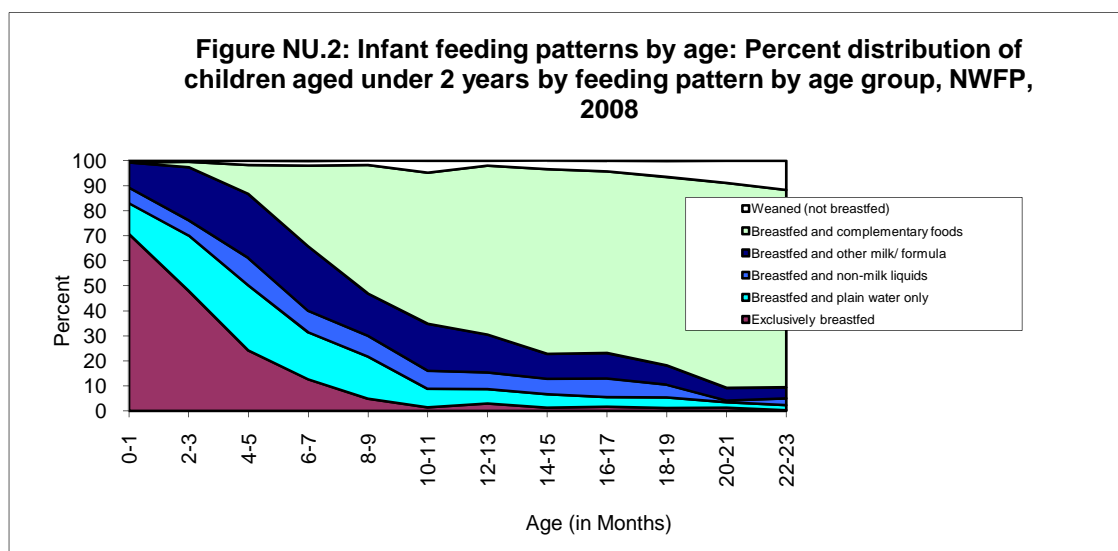
Table NU.1A and table NU.1B provide the percentage of children who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth, and children who started breastfeeding within one day of birth (which includes those who started within one hour). About 14% of children started breastfeeding within one hour of birth. This practice was more popular in urban than rural areas. The percentage of children who started breastfeeding within one day of birth was around 66%. Urban–rural differentials are significant. Socioeconomic status appears to have a positive correlation with breastfeeding. The figure was 58% among the poorest households, increasing to 72% among those children living in the richest households - a difference of 14 percentage points. A similar pattern exists for the mother's level of education. District distribution indicates that the percentage was highest in Chitral (83%) and lowest in Lakki Marwat (31%).



In table NU.2A and table NU.2B, breastfeeding status is based on the reports of mothers/caretakers of children's consumption of food and fluids in the 24 hours prior to the interview. 'Exclusively breastfed' refers to infants who received only breast milk (and vitamins, mineral supplements or medicine). The table shows exclusive breastfeeding of infants during the first six months of life (separately for 0-3 months and 0-5 months), as well as complementary feeding of children of 6-9 months and continued breastfeeding of children at 12-15 and 20-23 months of age.

About 97% of children aged 0-23 months had been breastfed at some point. The proportion was highest in Shangla (100%) and lowest in Abbottabad (92%). Approximately 45% of children aged less than six months were exclusively breastfed, a level considerably lower than recommended (100%). At age 6-9 months, around 40% of children were receiving breast milk and solid or semi-solid foods. By age 12-15 months, about 84% of children were still being breastfed and, by age 20-23 months, 55% were still breastfed. Boys were more likely to be exclusively breastfed than girls. A higher percentage of children from rural areas were exclusively breastfed (46%) than in urban areas (35%). The percentage of children aged 6-9 months who were receiving breast milk and solid foods was higher in urban than rural areas, and higher for female compared to male children. Continued breastfeeding at ages 12-15 months and 20-23 months was more common in rural than urban areas. No pattern emerges regarding other background characteristics such as education and wealth. Estimates are consistent by background characteristics and across districts.

Figure NU.2 shows the detailed pattern of breastfeeding by the child's age in months. Even at the earliest ages, a considerable proportion of children were receiving liquids or foods other than breast milk. About 71% of children aged 0-1 month were exclusively breastfed and this rate fell sharply up to the age of 10-11 months. After that no consistent pattern emerges.



The adequacy of infant feeding in children under 12 months is provided in table NU.4A and table NU.4B. Different criteria of adequate feeding are used depending on the age of the child. For infants aged 0-5 months, exclusive breastfeeding is considered as adequate feeding. Infants aged 6-8 months were considered to be adequately fed if they are receiving breast milk and complementary food at least two times per day, while infants aged 9-11 months were considered to be adequately fed if they were receiving breast milk and eating complementary food at least three times a day.

Approximately 27% of children aged 6-8 months had received breast milk and recommended food at least twice in the previous 24 hours. This practice was more favourable for girls than boys and more common in urban areas. The percentage of children aged 9-11 months who had received breast milk and complementary food at least three times in the previous 24 hours came to about 21%. The proportion was higher for boys than girls and more prevalent in urban compared to rural areas. Around 24% of infants aged 6-11 months received breast milk and complementary food for at least the minimum recommended number of times per day. There was no difference in the administration of breast milk and complementary food by sex of the children. However, estimates show a reasonable difference between urban (30%) and rural (23%) areas. About 34% of infants aged 0-11 months were appropriately fed and the proportion was higher in urban than rural areas. Differences by socioeconomic status were insignificant. The proportion was highest in Malakand (44%) and lowest in the south region (22%).

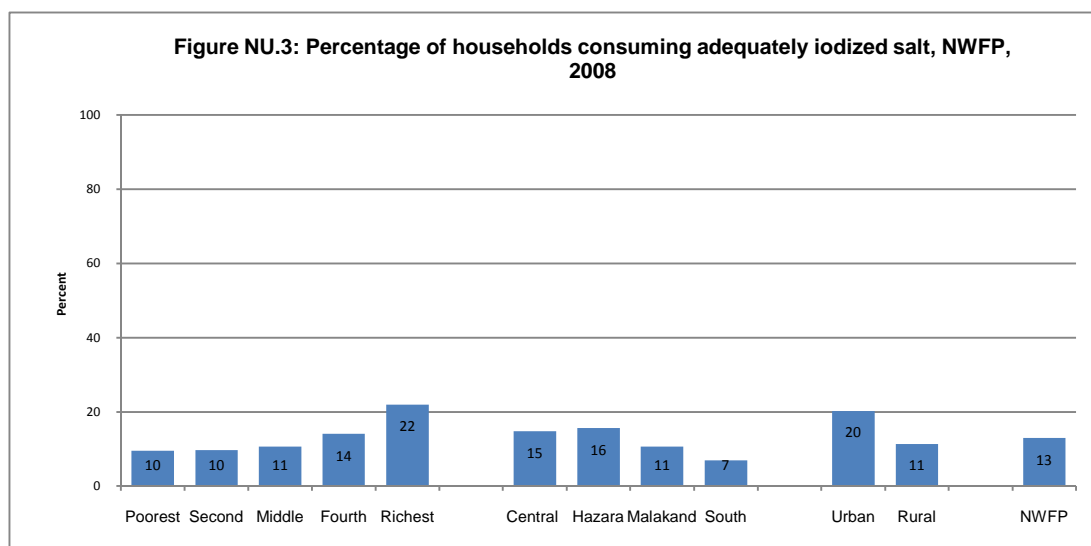
## Salt Iodization

Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) are the world's leading cause of preventable mental retardation and impaired psychomotor development in young children. In its most extreme form, iodine deficiency causes cretinism. It also increases the risks of stillbirth and miscarriage in pregnant women. Iodine deficiency is most commonly and visibly associated with goitre. IDD takes its greatest toll in impaired mental growth and development, contributing in turn to poor school performance, reduced intellectual ability, and impaired work performance. The international goal was to achieve sustainable elimination of iodine deficiency by 2005. The indicator is the percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt ( $\geq 15$  parts per million).

In about 98% of households, salt used for cooking was tested for iodine content by using salt test kits and testing for the presence of iodine. Table NU.5A and table NU.5B show that, in a very small proportion of households (0.8%), there was no salt available. In 13% of households, salt was found to contain 15 parts per million (ppm) or more of iodine. The proportion was higher than in NWFP MICS 2001 (11%). Use of iodized salt was lowest for the poorest quintile (10%) and highest for the



richest quintile (22%). Approximately one-fifth (20%) of urban households were found to be using adequately iodized salt compared to only 11% in rural areas. The proportion was highest in the region of Hazara (16%), and lowest in the south (7%). Wide variations existed at district level. The proportion of households where salt was found to contain 15 parts per million (ppm) or more was highest in Battagram (28%)—more than double the provincial average—and lowest in Lakki Marwat (0.8%).



## Vitamin A supplements

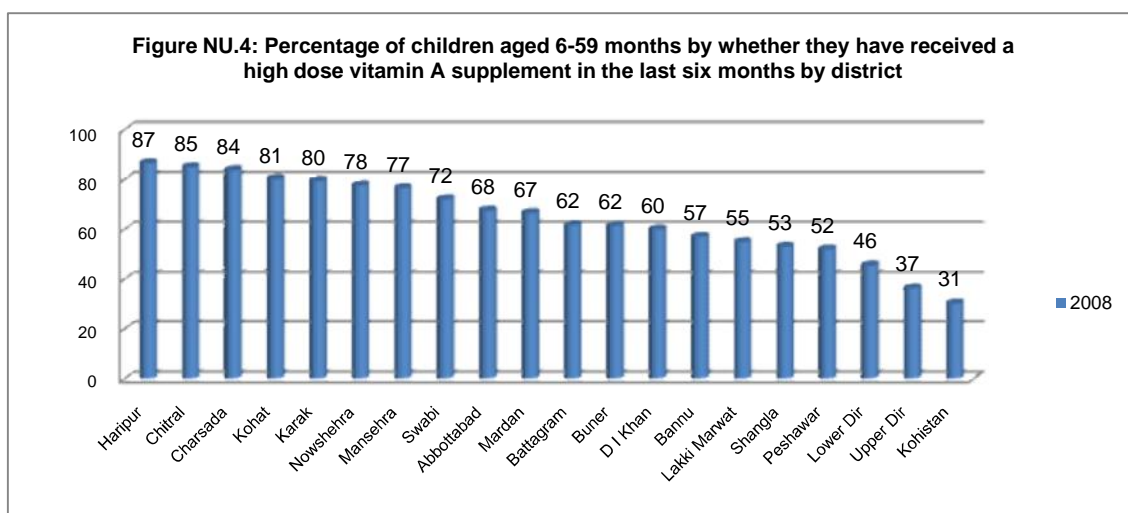
Vitamin A is essential for eye health and proper functioning of the immune system. It is found in foods such as milk, liver, eggs, red and orange fruits, red palm oil and green leafy vegetables, although the amount of vitamin A readily available to the body from these sources varies widely. In developing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

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

For countries with vitamin A deficiency problems, current international recommendations call for high-dose vitamin A supplementation every four to six months, targeted at all children between the ages of 6-59 months living in affected areas. Providing young children with two high-dose vitamin A capsules a year is a safe, cost-effective, efficient strategy for eliminating vitamin A deficiency and improving child survival. Giving vitamin A to new mothers who are breastfeeding helps protect their children during the first months of life and helps to replenish the mother's stores of vitamin A, which are depleted during pregnancy and lactation. For countries with vitamin A supplementation

programmes, the indicator is defined as the percentage of children aged 6-59 months who have received at least one high-dose vitamin A supplement in the last six months.

Within the six months preceding the MICS, about 63% of children aged 6-59 months received a high-dose vitamin A supplement (table NU.6A and table NU.6B). Approximately 4% had not received the supplement in the last six months, but had received one before then. 9% of children had received a vitamin A supplement at some time in the past but their mother/caretaker was unable to specify when. About one in five children had never received a vitamin A supplement. The rates in the districts of Haripur (87%), Chitral (85%), Charsada (84%), Kohat (81%) and Karak (80%) were substantially higher than the provincial average (63%). However, figures were very low in Kohistan (31%), Upper Dir (37%) and Lower Dir (46%).



The age pattern of vitamin A supplementation shows that supplementation within the last six months rose from 59% among children aged 6–11 months to 65% among children aged 36–47 months, and then declined to 63% among the oldest children.

The mother’s level of education was also related to the likelihood of vitamin A supplementation. The percentage of children receiving a supplement in the last six months increased from 60% among children whose mothers had no education to 69% of those whose mothers had primary education, and to 72% among children of mothers with secondary or higher education.



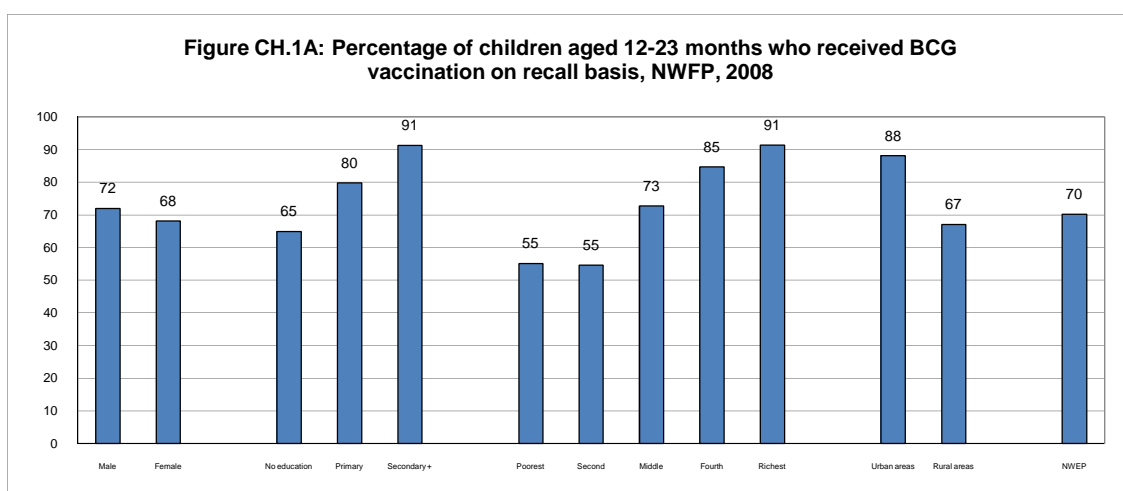
## VI. CHILD HEALTH

### Immunization

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

A World Fit For Children goal is to ensure full immunization of children under one year of age, i.e. 90% coverage nationally, and at least 80% coverage in every district or equivalent administrative unit.

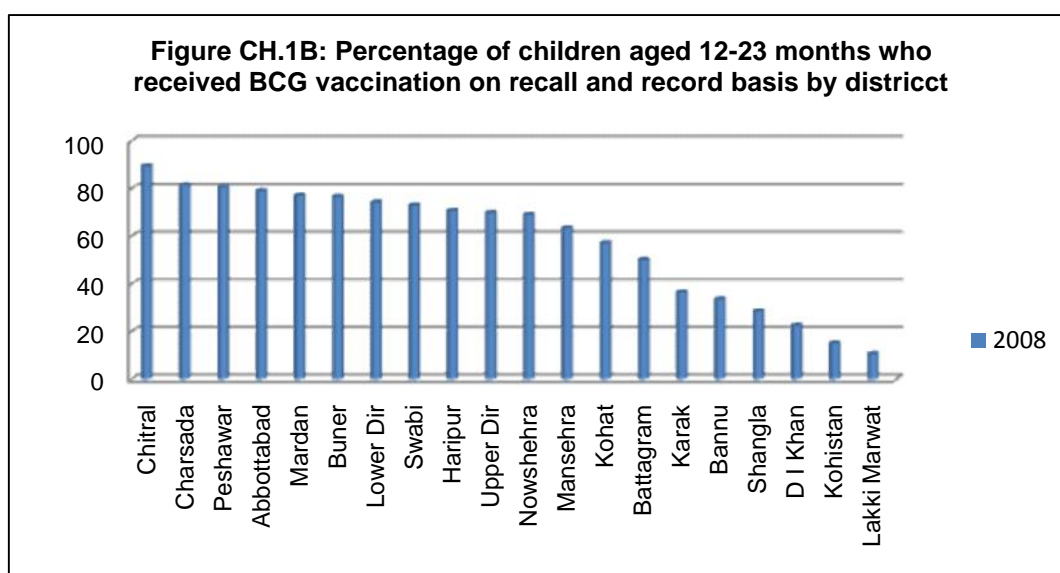
According to UNICEF and WHO guidelines, a child should receive a BCG vaccination to protect against tuberculosis, three doses of DPT to protect against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus, three doses of the polio vaccine, and a measles vaccination by the age of 12 months.



In this survey, mothers or primary caretakers of children were asked to recall whether or not their child had received a BCG vaccination. If the answer was yes, then the interviewer recorded the information after checking the scar on the arm or shoulder of the child. The percentage of children aged 12-23 months who received a BCG vaccination is shown in tables CH.1A and CH.1B. Based on recall, 70% of children aged 12–23 months had received a BCG vaccination. Male children and those in urban areas were more likely to have been vaccinated. The mother's education was found to strongly correlate with the vaccination rate. The vaccination rate was about 65% if the mother of the child had received no education. The rate rose dramatically to about 80% and 91% for mothers who had received primary and secondary/higher education respectively. Results depict a wide variation in regions and districts. About 88% of children had received the BCG vaccination in the central region in contrast to the south where this rate plummeted to 39% - a difference of about 49 percentage points. The proportion of BCG vaccination based on recall and checking the scar on the arm or shoulder was 62%. District analysis indicates that the proportion was highest in Chitral (90%), followed by Charsada (82%), and Peshawar (81%) while the lowest results were found in Lakki Marwat (11%), Kohistan (15%) and D.I. Khan (23%). This indicator is not comparable with the

previous NWFP MICS report 2001 in which BCG vaccination with a scar was calculated for children under five years; in the present report it is computed for children aged 12-23 months.

Table CH.1C indicates that the percentage of children aged 12-23 months who had been fully immunized based on recall and record was 76. The estimate was 6 percentage points higher for males than females. A substantial difference in estimates was also found across urban and rural areas. High performing districts were Charsada, Malakand, Swat and Chitral where the results ranged from 97% to 93% respectively, while the low-performing districts included Bannu, Lakki Marwat, Battagram and Shangla with estimates from 46% to 57% respectively.

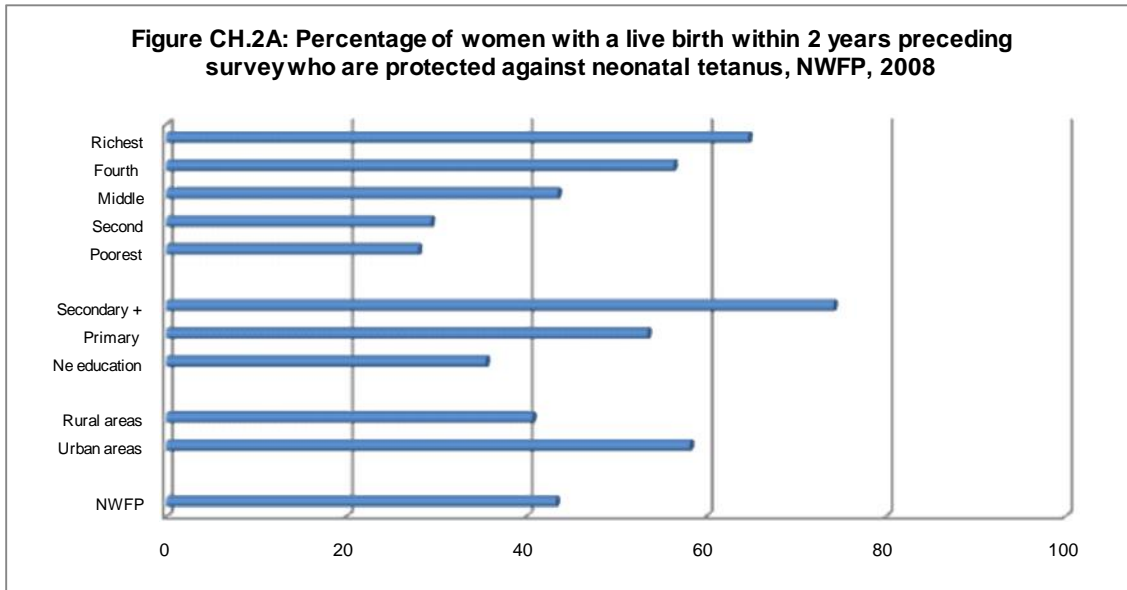


## Tetanus toxoid

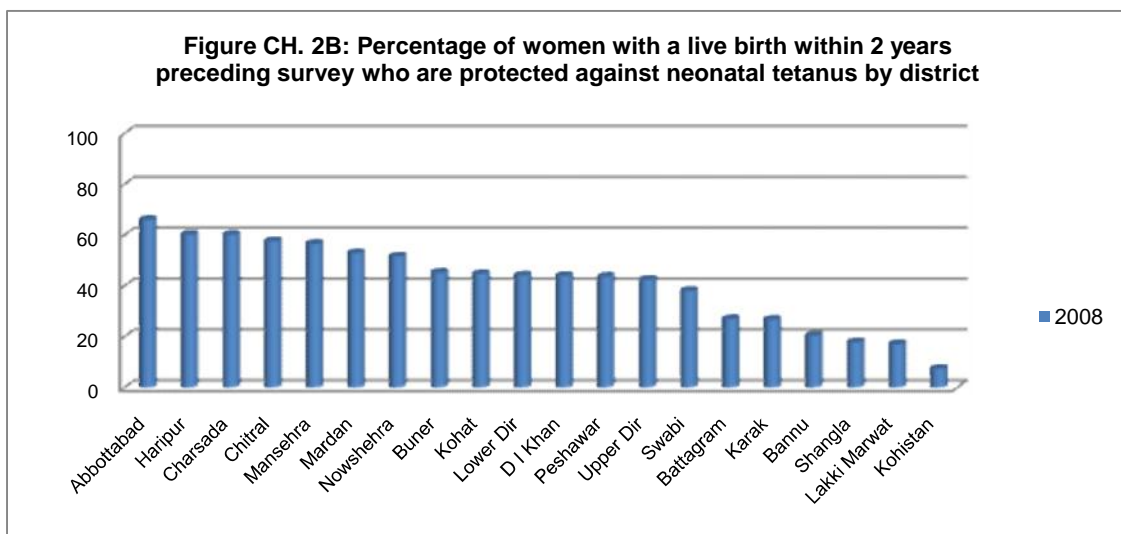
One of the MDGs is to reduce by three-quarters the maternal mortality ratio, with one strategy to eliminate maternal tetanus. An additional goal is to reduce the incidence of neonatal tetanus to less than one case per 1,000 live births in every district. A World Fit For Children goal is to eliminate maternal and neonatal tetanus by 2005.

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

- received at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine, the last within the previous three years;
- received at least three doses, the last within the previous five years;
- received at least four doses, the last within 10 years;
- received at least five doses during their lifetime.



Tables CH.2A and CH.2B show the protection status from tetanus of women who had had a live birth within the 23 months preceding the survey interview. Figure CH.2 shows the protection of women against neonatal tetanus by major background characteristics. The proportion of women who received at least two doses during the last pregnancy was estimated at about 43%. It was higher in urban (58%) than rural areas (41%). There was a strong positive association with background characteristics. The rate for women who had received no education was 36%, rising to 54% and 74% if they had received primary and at least secondary education respectively. A similar pattern appeared when estimates were analysed by wealth quintile. Geographically, wide disparities are observed. In Abbottabad, Haripure, Charsada, Chitral, and Mansehra the percentages ranged from 66% to 57% respectively, which were considerably higher than the provincial average. At the opposite end of the scale, Kohistan, Lakki Marwat, Shangla, Bannu and Karak had abysmally poor rates, from about 8% to 27% respectively.



## Oral rehydration therapy

Diarrhoea is the second leading cause of death among children under five worldwide. Most diarrhoea-related deaths in children are due to dehydration from loss of large quantities of water and electrolytes from the body in liquid stools. Management of diarrhoea—either through oral rehydration salts (ORS) or a recommended home fluid (RHF)—can prevent many of these deaths. Preventing dehydration and malnutrition by increasing fluid intake and continuing to feed the child are also important strategies for managing diarrhoea.

The goals are to: 1) reduce by one-half death due to diarrhoea among children under five by 2010 from that in 2000 (a World Fit For Children); and 2) reduce by two-thirds the mortality rate among children under five by 2015 from that in 1990 (Millennium Development Goals). In addition, the World Fit For Children calls for a reduction in the incidence of diarrhoea by 25%.

The indicators are:

- prevalence of diarrhoea
- oral rehydration therapy (ORT)
- home management of diarrhoea
- ORT (or increased fluids) and continued feeding.

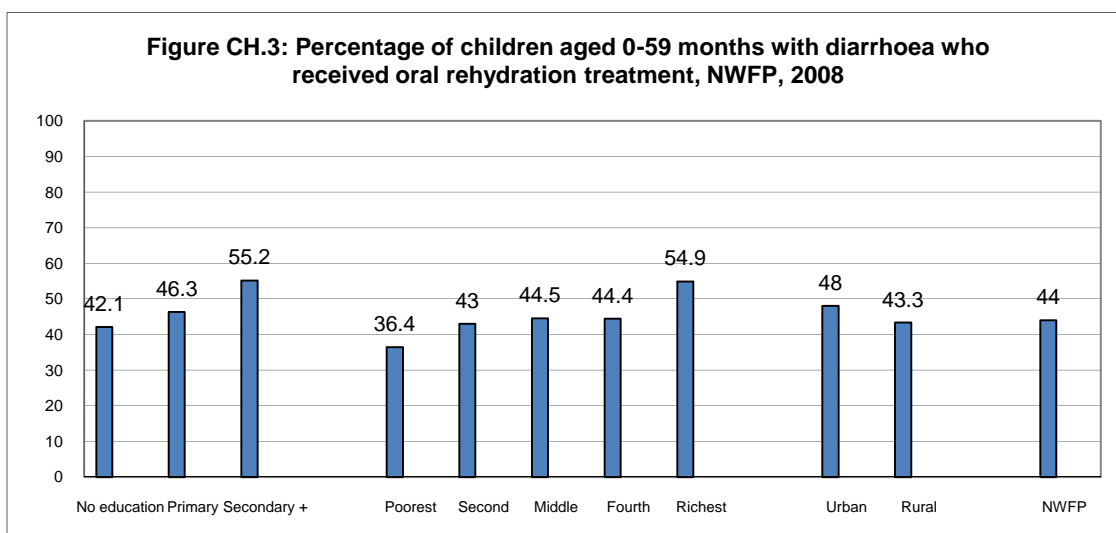
In the MICS questionnaire, mothers (or caretakers) were asked to report whether their child had had diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey. If yes, the mother was asked a series of questions about what the child had had to drink and eat during the episode and whether this was more or less than the child usually ate and drank.

Overall, 43% of children under five had had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey (table CH.3A and table CH.3B). Diarrhoea prevalence was mostly similar by sex and area of residence.

The tables also show the percentage of children who had been receiving various types of recommended liquids during the episode of diarrhoea. Since mothers were able to name more than one type of liquid, the percentages do not necessarily add to 100. About 36% received fluids from ORS packets; 9% received pre-packaged ORS fluids; 6% received recommended homemade fluids, and about 56% received no treatment.

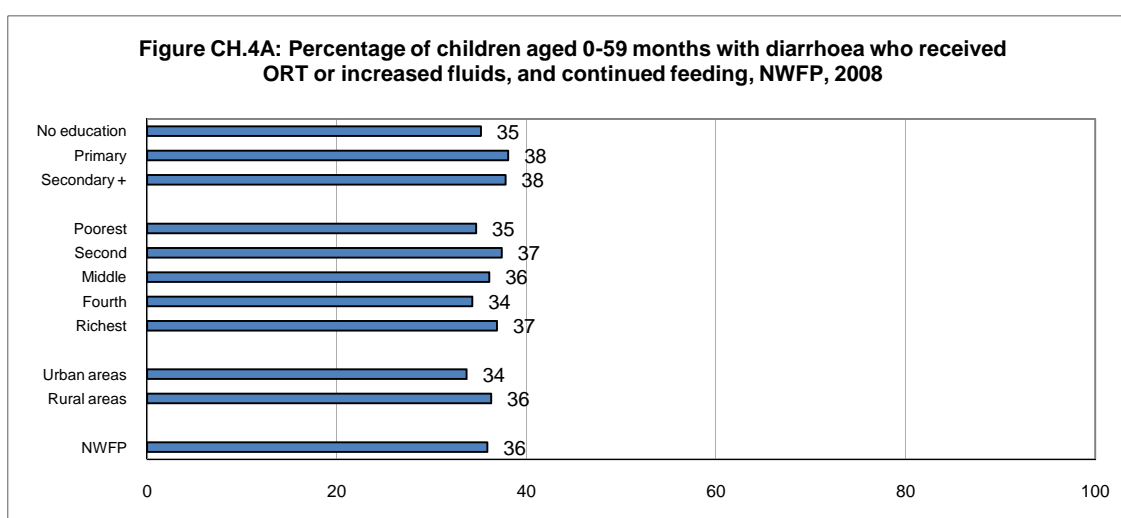
The ORT-use rate was 44% and it was higher for male children (46%) than female children (42%). Similarly, urban areas were likely to experience a higher ORT-use rate compared to rural areas. Geographically, this rate was highest in the Hazara region and lowest in the Malakand region.

Children of mothers with no education were less likely to receive oral rehydration treatment than other children. The ORT-use rate of such children was about 42%, increasing to 55% for children whose mothers had received secondary or higher education.



More than half (53%) of children under-five with diarrhoea drank more than usual, while 48% drank the same or less (table CH.4A and table CH.4B). 48% ate somewhat less, the same or more (continued feeding), but 52% ate much less or almost nothing. The indicator of home management of diarrhoea is defined as children with diarrhoea who drank more and continued feeding (eating the same or more or somewhat less). About 26% received increased fluid and continued eating while being treated for diarrhoea. There were insignificant differences in the home management of diarrhoea across background characteristics.

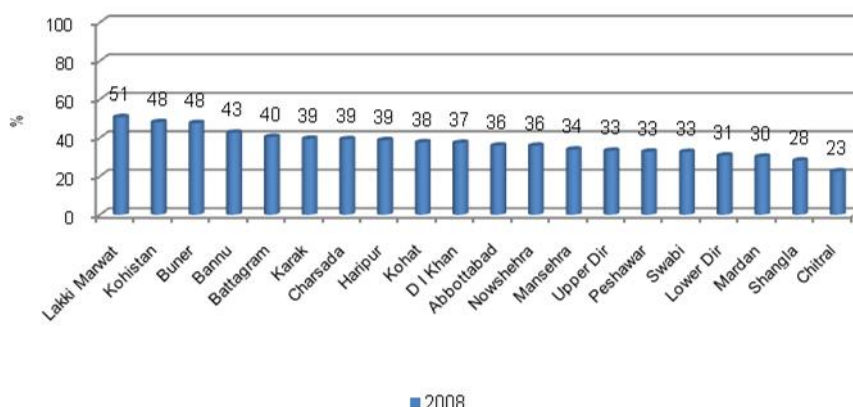
Combining the information in table CH.4A and table CH.4B with that in table CH.3A and table CH.3B on oral rehydration therapy, it was observed that 36% of children either received ORT or their fluid intake increased and, at the same time, feeding was continued, as is the recommendation. The indicator shows no correlation with socioeconomic status.



Results by district show that the majority of districts fall within a range close to the provincial average of 36%. The results were higher in Lakki Marwat (51%), Kohistan (48%), Buner (48%) and Bannu (43%), and lower in Chitral (23%), Shangla (28%), Mardan (30%) and Lower Dir (31%).



Figure CH.4B: Percentage of children aged 0-59 with diarrhoea who received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding by district



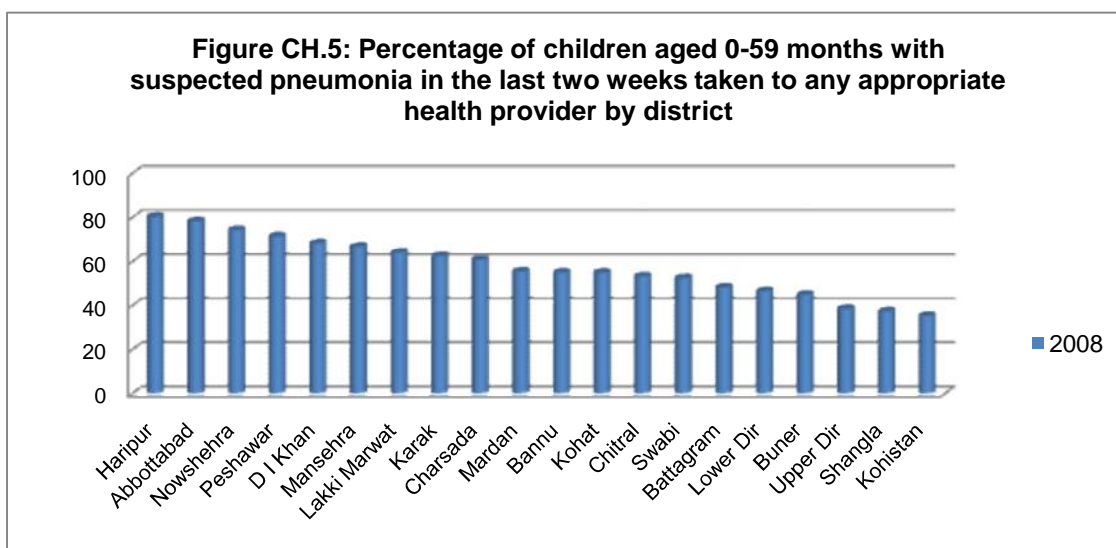
### Care seeking for suspected pneumonia

Pneumonia is the leading cause of death in children and the use of antibiotics in under-fives with suspected pneumonia is a key intervention. A World Fit For Children goal is to reduce by one-third the deaths due to acute respiratory infections.

Children with suspected pneumonia are those who had an illness with a cough accompanied by rapid or difficult breathing and whose symptoms were not due to a problem in the chest and a blocked nose. The indicators are:

- prevalence of suspected pneumonia
- care seeking for suspected pneumonia
- antibiotic treatment for suspected pneumonia
- knowledge of the danger signs of pneumonia.

Table CH.5A and table CH.5B detail the prevalence of suspected pneumonia and, if care was sought outside the home, the site of care. About 20% of children aged 0–59 months were reported to have had symptoms of pneumonia during the two weeks preceding the survey. Of these children, around 57% were taken to an appropriate provider (government hospital, government basic health unit, government health centre, government dispensary, other public, private hospital and private physician). Among appropriate health providers, private physicians (29%) and government hospitals (14%) were the main health providers. 62% of male children were taken to an appropriate health provider compared to 50% of female children. Urban children were more likely to avail this opportunity than rural children. 53% of children with mothers who had no education went to an appropriate health provider and this rate increased appreciably as the education of the mother improved. 63% and 76% of children with mothers who had primary and secondary/higher education respectively received treatment from an appropriate health provider. A strong relationship also exists for wealth quintiles. District distribution (Figure CH.5) points out striking disparities in the use of an appropriate health provider. High performing districts were Haripur (81%), Abbottabad (79%), Nowshera (74%), Peshawar (72%) and D.I.Khan (68%). In contrast to these districts were Kohistan, Shangla, Upper Dir, Buner and Lower Dir where the proportion ranged from 36% to 47% respectively.



Issues related to the knowledge of danger signs of pneumonia are presented in table CH.6A and table CH.6B. Obviously, mothers' knowledge of the danger signs is an important determinant of care-seeking behaviour. Only 1% of women knew the two danger signs of pneumonia—fast and difficult breathing. The most commonly identified symptom for taking a child to a health facility was if the child had developed a fever (64%). About 5% of mothers identified fast breathing and 7% of mothers identified difficult breathing as symptoms for taking children immediately to a health care provider. 30% of women reported that they would take the child to a health facility if the child became more sick. 6% of women cited blood in stools or poor drinking, and about 2% of women referred to the inability of the child to drink or breastfeed as the reasons for taking the child to a health facility.

### Solid fuel use

More than three billion people around the world rely on solid fuels (biomass and coal) for their basic energy needs, including cooking and heating. Cooking and heating with solid fuels leads to high levels of indoor smoke, a complex mix of health-damaging pollutants. The main problem with the use of solid fuels is their products of incomplete combustion, including CO, polyaromatic hydrocarbons, SO<sub>2</sub> and other toxic elements. Use of solid fuels increases the risks of acute respiratory illness, pneumonia, chronic obstructive lung disease, cancer, and possibly tuberculosis, low birth weight, cataracts and asthma. The primary indicator is the proportion of the population using solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy for cooking.

Table CH.7A and table CH.7B show that, overall, four out of five households in NWFP were using solid fuels (wood, coal, straw, animal dung and bradda) for cooking. As expected, the use of solid fuels was low in urban areas (27%), but very high in rural areas, where about 92% of the households were using solid fuels. Differentials with respect to household wealth and the educational level of the household head were also significant. The findings show that use of solid fuels was lowest among the richest households (34%) and highest among the poorest households (99%). Though the use of solid fuel was significantly high in all districts, it was comparatively lower in Peshawar (47%) and Nowshehra (61%)— and significantly lower than the provincial average. The table also clearly shows that the overall percentage was high due to the high level of use of wood/coal for cooking purposes.

Solid fuel use alone is a poor proxy for indoor air pollution, since the concentration of the pollutants is different when the same fuel is burnt in different stoves or fires. Use of closed stoves with chimneys minimises indoor pollution, while an open stove or fire with no chimney or hood means

that there is no protection from the harmful effects of solid fuels. The type of stove used with a solid fuel is shown in table CH.8A and table CH.8B. Approximately 6% of households that used solid fuels for cooking, used a closed stove with a chimney and 16% used an open stove or fire with a chimney or hood, whereas 78% of households used an open stove or fire with no chimney or other stove.

## **Knowledge of hepatitis C**

Hepatitis C is a liver disease caused by the hepatitis C virus (HCV). It is sometimes called non-A and non-B hepatitis. Hepatitis C is primarily transmitted by direct contact with blood. The most common ways are:

- contact with HCV-infected blood through sharing of needles or other injecting equipment (during intravenous drug use) that have not been properly cleaned between users
- organ transplants and blood transfusions
- by sex
- from an infected mother to her baby.

Table CH.9A and table CH.9B show that about 77% of women were able to differentiate between jaundice and hepatitis C. Differentials with respect to background characteristics were significant. Of the women who knew transmission can be prevented, about 28% knew at least one way of preventing the transmission of hepatitis C. The rate was 44% in urban areas while in rural areas it was about 24%. 23% of women with no education knew at least one way, but this rose to 49% for those who had at least secondary education. Among the poorest households the proportion was 14%, compared to the richest households where it was about 47%.

## **Lady Health Worker**

The Lady Health Worker Programme (LHWP) was introduced in NWFP in 1994, with the aim of providing primary health care (PHC) and family planning services to communities at their doorstep. The outreach services are being provided by LHWs. Each LHW is responsible for providing care to a catchment population of about 1,000 people.

In the survey households were asked whether the lady health worker of the area had visited them during the last month. If yes, what was the objective of her visit? Table CH.10A and table CH.10B show that a lady health worker visited about 27% of households within a catchment area. More households were visited in urban areas. Variations with respect to the education of the household head are significant. Only 16% of households were visited by a lady health worker in Malakand region. Of the households visited by lady health workers, 57% reported that the objective of the visit was to give ORS or medicine, followed by health education (21%), weighing a child (1%) and others (19%).

## VII. ENVIRONMENT

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### Water and sanitation

Safe drinking water is a basic necessity for good health. Unsafe drinking water can be a significant carrier of diseases such as trachoma, cholera, typhoid and schistosomiasis. Drinking water can also be tainted with chemical, physical and radiological contaminants with harmful effects on human health. In addition to its association with disease, access to drinking water may be particularly important for women and children, especially in rural areas, who bear the primary responsibility for carrying water, often over long distances.

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

The list of indicators used in MICS is as follows:

#### Water

- Use of improved drinking-water sources
- Use of adequate water-treatment method
- Time to source of drinking water
- Person collecting drinking water

#### Sanitation

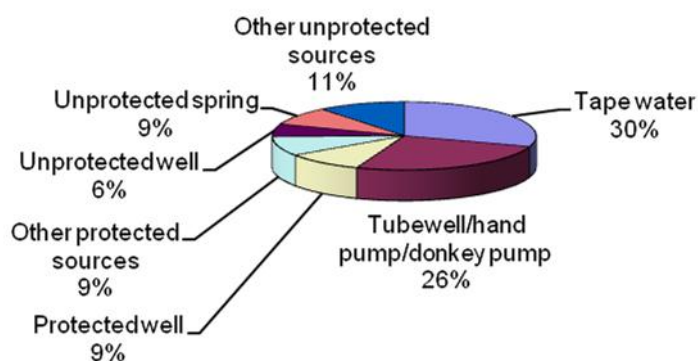
- Use of improved sanitation facilities

#### Other

- Disposal of household waste water
- Disposal of household solid waste
- Household with telephone, TV cable and internet connection
- Washing hands
- Distance to nearest health facility
- Distance to nearest education facility

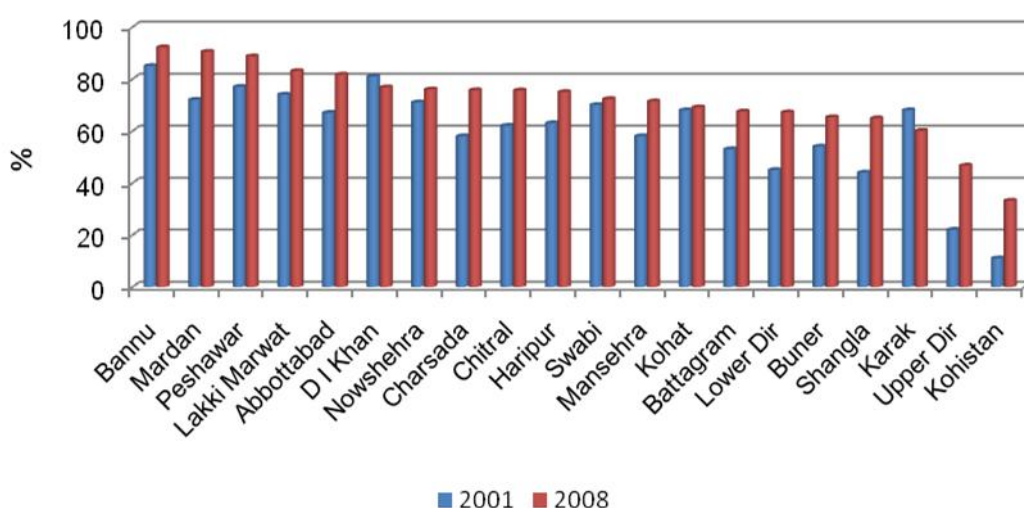
The distribution of the population by source of drinking water is shown in table EN.1A and table EN.1B, and figure EN.1. Those people classed as using improved sources of drinking water are those using any of the following types of supply: piped water (into dwelling, yard or plot), public tap/standpipe, tubewell/borehole, protected well, protected spring, rainwater collection and bottled water). Improved drinking water sources are defined in terms of the types of technology and levels of services that are more likely to provide safe water than unimproved technologies.

**Figure EN.1: Percentage distribution of household members by source of drinking water, NWFP, 2008**



Overall, 75% of the population were using an improved source of drinking water—92% in urban areas and 71% in rural areas. The estimate was about 63% (households) according to NWFP MICS 2001. The indicator is not strictly comparable over the period because of changes in categories of source of drinking water between the questionnaires. Use of an improved source of drinking water was high in Bannu, Mardan, Peshawar, Lakki Marwat and Abbottabad where the proportions were 92%, 90%, 89%, 83% and 82% respectively. In Kohistan and Upper Dir, only 33% and 47% of the population used improved sources of drinking water. The indicator has improved in all districts except D.I.Khan and Karak over the period. Major improvements have occurred in Upper Dir, Lower Dir, Kohistan and Shangla ranging from 25 percentage points to 21 percentage points over the period respectively.

**Figure EN.2: Percentage of household members using improved drinking water sources by district**



The source of drinking water for the population varied measurably by wealth quintiles. In the poorest households, 18% of the population used drinking water that was piped into their dwelling or into their

yard or plot. In the fourth and richest quintiles, 34% and 45% respectively used piped water. There were also significant differences depending on the education level of the household head and area of residence. The other major source of drinking water was a tubewell/borehole.

Use of in-house water treatment is presented in table EN.2A and table EN.2B. Households were asked about ways they were treating water at home to make it safer to drink—boiling, adding bleach or chlorine, using a water filter, using solar disinfection, and straining through a cloth and letting it stand and settle were considered as proper treatment of drinking water. The tables show the percentages of household members using appropriate water treatment methods, separately for all households, and for households using improved drinking-water sources.

With respect to all drinking-water sources, only 2% of the population were using appropriate water treatment methods and the proportion was 3% for those who used improved drinking-water sources. This practice was more common in urban areas. About 94% of household members used no treatment method and districts also followed the same pattern.

The amount of time it takes to obtain water is presented in table EN.3A and table EN.3B, and the person who usually collects the water is presented in table EN.4A and table EN.4B. Note that these results refer to one roundtrip from home to the drinking-water source. Information on the number of trips made in one day was not collected.

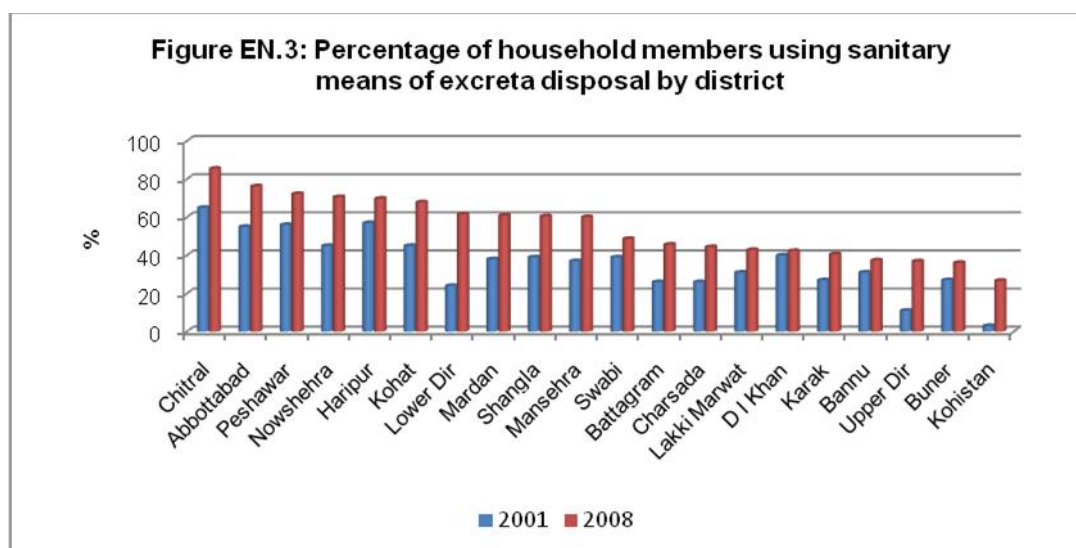
Table EN.3A and table EN.3B show that for 73% of households, the drinking-water source was on the premises. For one out of 10 households, it took less than 30 minutes to get to the water source and bring water, while about 8% of households spent 30 minutes to less than one hour on this task. 9% of households had to spend one hour or more. Excluding those households with water on the premises, the average time to the source of drinking water was 44 minutes. Not surprisingly the time spent collecting water in rural areas was higher than in urban areas. The average time spent in collecting water was highest in Haripur (59 minutes); this compares to Mardan, where on average it took 22 minutes.

Table EN.4A and table EN.4B show that, for the majority of households (79%), an adult female was usually the person collecting the water when the source of drinking water was not on the premises. Adult men collected water in only 11% of cases, while for the remaining households, female and male children under the age of 15 collected water in about 8% and 3% (respectively) of cases. In the poorest households, 84% of adult women and 7% of adult men usually collected water, compared to the richest households where 61% of adult women and 24% of adult men collected water.

Inadequate disposal of human excreta and personal hygiene is associated with a range of diseases, including diarrhoeal diseases and polio.

57% of the population of NWFP were living in households using improved sanitation facilities (table EN.5A and table EN.5B). The proportion was about 39% (households) according to NWFP MICS 2001. Current computations are based on improved sanitation facilities including flush to piped sewerage system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine and ventilated pit latrine while the questionnaire of NWFP MICS 2001 did not contain the category of ventilated pit latrine. Improved sanitation facilities are defined in terms of the types of technology and levels of services that are more likely to be sanitary than unimproved technologies. The proportion was 88% in urban areas and 50% in rural areas. The tables indicate that use of improved sanitation facilities is strongly correlated with wealth and educational status of the household head. For the poorest households the use was extremely low (2%) but this ratio rose sharply to 97% for the richest households. For households where the head had no education the rate was 43% compared to 74% if the head had secondary/higher education. A flush toilet was the main facility, both in urban (86%) and rural areas (46%). 28% of the population had no access to a toilet facility and this problem was mostly faced by the rural population.

District-wise distribution indicates that in the districts of Haripur, Mansehra, Peshawar, Abbottabad and Chitral 70% to 86% of the population were using improved sanitation facilities respectively. The districts with lower rates were Kohistan (27%), Buner (36%) and Upper Dir (37%). A measureable increase in the proportion has occurred in all districts between NWFP MICS 2001 and 2008 (Figure EN.3).



An overview of the percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water and sanitary means of excreta disposal is presented in table EN.6A and table EN.6B. Approximately 48% of the population used improved sources of drinking water and sanitary means of excreta disposal. Background characteristics depict significant differences in their use.

### Disposal of household waste water and solid waste

Table EN.7A and table EN.7B show the distribution of the disposal of household waste water. About 48% of households were linked to drains outside the house, around 26% disposed in an open street or compound, 19% had a ditch inside or outside the house, only 2% were linked to the main sewerage line, and 4% used other sources. Wide differences were found between urban and rural areas. There were also significant differences for wealth quintiles. As seen in table EN.8A and table EN.8B, the disposal of household solid waste through the Municipal Committee was very low and it was mostly confined to urban areas. The widely used method for disposal was through the open ground/river: 60% of households were using this method. This was more common in rural (65%) than urban areas (40%). Disposal through the Municipal Committee was highest for the richest households and lowest for the poorest households.

### Access to telephone, TV cable, internet, mobile phone and computer

Access to a telephone, TV cable, internet, mobile phone and computer has attained a lot of importance in this modern world but in NWFP these services – with the exception of mobile phones - are still very limited. About 17% of the province’s population had a household telephone connection, 5% had TV cable connection, 2% had internet connection and 11% had access to computer (Table EN.9A & 9B). In contrast, the proportion with access to mobile phones was high (69%). These facilities were more likely to be available in urban areas and were strongly associated with background characteristics. Around 27% of the population in Malakand region was connected to a telephone through a household connection; this was considerably higher than the provincial

average. The use of mobile phone was considerably high in all districts except Chitral, Kohistan, Shangla and Buner.

## **Hand washing**

Hand washing is the act of cleansing the hands with water or another liquid, with or without the use of soap or other detergents. Hand washing is generally thought to be the single most effective way to prevent the spread of infections. Table EN.10A and table EN.10B suggest that the practice of washing hands before meals and after the toilet was very widely used. About 93% of the population, aged five years or older, washed their hands before meals and 94% after using the toilet. The proportions plummeted when people are asked if they washed their hands with soap. Approximately 40% of the population, aged five years or older, washed their hands with soap. This was practiced to a greater extent in urban areas (58%) than rural areas (36%). There was also a strong positive correlation with the education status of the household head and the wealth of the household. The proportion was about 31% in the case of a head with no education, rising to 52% if the educational level was secondary or higher. For the richest household it was around 65%, but fell sharply to 23% for the poorest households. Wide variations were found between districts. A similar pattern was seen in the proportion of the population that washed their hands with soap after the toilet.

## **Access to health and education facilities**

Health facilities are places that provide health care. They include hospitals, clinics, outpatient care centres and specialised care centres, such as birthing centres and psychiatric care centres. Ensuring access to essential services is one of the five key strategies identified in the global strategic framework introduced in 2004. Health is one of those essential services. The distance to a health facility affects access to health care. People will need to spend more money and time on getting health care if their home is far away from the health facility. Availability of transport affects the degree to which distance is a barrier.

The distance to the nearest health facility is presented in table EN.11A and table EN.11B. The figures show that the average distance to a health facility, excluding those facilities within the community, was around nine kilometres. Wide differences prevailed between urban and rural areas. The average distance in rural areas was about 10 kilometres which was approximately more than three times the distance in urban areas. Results were roughly similar across regions. The distribution of distance shows that 72% of households had a health facility within their communities. There were significant differences in results when analysed by background characteristics.

The average distance to the nearest education facility, excluding those facilities within the community, was about three kilometres and there was not much difference between urban and rural areas. The average distance in individual districts ranged from one kilometre in Bannu to about nine kilometres in Shangla. Most households had education facilities within their communities and similar results were seen in all districts. 94% of households had an education facility within their community (table EN.12A and table EN.12B).

## **Working outside**

Table EN.13A and table EN. 13B provide information about households where at least one member of the household was working in another village/city, another district, another province or abroad. In 16% of the total households at least one household member worked in other province and about 11% of households had at least one member working abroad. The indicator of working abroad was positively related with the economic status of the household.

## **Forest and biological diversity**



Table EN.14 shows that in NWFP about 23% of land was covered by forest. Wide differences existed between districts. The proportion of forest land was high in Mansehra, Upper Dir, Lower Dir, Abbottabad and Chitral but zero for Lakki Marwat and Charsada, and negligible for Bannu, Peshawar and D.I. Khan. Air pollution and noise level are used as proxy for the indicator “Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area” as no estimates are available. SPM was highest in Peshawar and lowest in Nowshehra. SO<sub>2</sub> levels were also maximum in Peshawar and minimum in Hangu. Noise levels were 102 in Peshawar and 80 in Karak, which were maximum and minimum levels respectively (table EN.15).

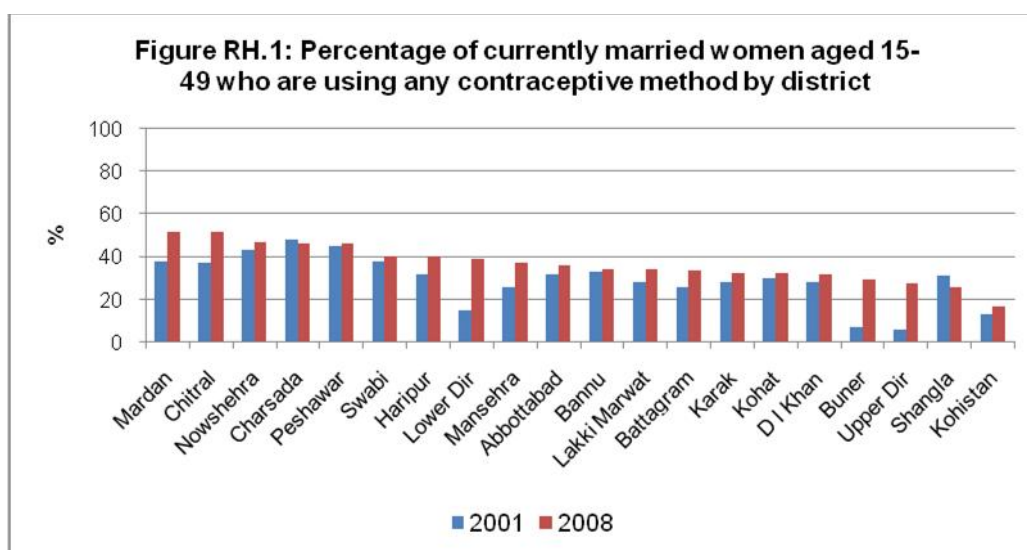
## VIII. REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

### Contraception

Appropriate family planning is important to the health of women and children in: 1) preventing pregnancies that are too early or too late; 2) extending the period between births; and 3) limiting the number of children. A World Fit For Children goal is access by all couples to information and services to prevent pregnancies that are too early, too closely spaced, too late or too many.

Current use of any contraception method was reported by about 39% of women currently married, while the use of any modern method (sterilization, pill, IUD, injection, condom) was quoted by around 24% and any traditional method (LAM, periodical abstinence, withdrawal and other) by 15% (table RH.1A and table RH.1B). Between 4.7% and 6.5% of women reported use of the Pill, sterilisation/IUD, condoms and injectables respectively. The rate was about 7% each for LAM and periodic abstinence/withdrawal. Current use of any contraceptive method was 31% in NWFP MICS 2001.

District-wise comparison of current use of any contraceptive method indicates that the leading districts were Mardan, Chitral, Nowshera, Charsada and Peshawar while the five districts with the lowest results were Kohistan, Shangla, Upper Dir, Buner and D.I.Khan. With the exception of Charsada and Shangla an improvement in results was visible in all districts between NWFP MICS 2001 and 2008.



The rate of use was more in urban than rural areas. Adolescents were far less likely to use contraception than older women. About 15% of currently married women aged 15–19 currently used a method of contraception, compared to 29% of 20–24 year olds and 42% of older women.

The number of living children was strongly associated with contraceptive prevalence. The proportion of women using any method of contraception, rose from 28% among those with one living child to 51% among those with at least four living children. The contraceptive prevalence rate was highest (52%) in Mardan and lowest (17%) in Kohistan.

## Unmet need

Unmet need<sup>4</sup> for contraception refers to fecund women who are not using any method of contraception, but wish to postpone the next birth or wish to stop childbearing altogether. 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.

Women in unmet need for spacing include women who are currently married, fecund (are currently pregnant or think that they are physically able to become pregnant), currently not using contraception, and want to space their births. Pregnant women are considered to want to space their births when they did not want the child at the time they got pregnant. Women who are not pregnant are classified in this category if they want to have another child, but want to have the child at least two years later.

Women in unmet need for limiting are those women who are currently married, fecund (are currently pregnant or think that they are physically able to become pregnant), currently not using contraception, and want to limit their births. The latter group includes women who are currently pregnant but had not wanted the pregnancy at all, and women who are not currently pregnant but do not want to have another child.

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

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 for contraception satisfied is defined as: the proportion of women currently married and using contraception, of the total demand for contraception. The total demand for contraception includes women who currently have an unmet need (for spacing or limiting), plus those who are currently using contraception.

Table RH.2A and table RH.2B show results of the survey on contraception, unmet need, and the demand for contraception satisfied. About 39% of currently married women aged 15–49 years were using some contraceptive method while the total unmet need for contraception was about 26%. Unmet need was higher in rural than urban areas. There were significant differences in relation to the education of women. Unmet need for spacing was estimated at 8% and was highest among women aged 20–24 years and lowest among women aged 45–49 years. Unmet need for limiting was 18%. This increased consistently as the age group of women rose and was related to the educational level of women.

Demand for contraception satisfied was high at about 60%. The proportion was higher (68%) in urban areas than rural areas (58%). Women with no education were less likely to have demand for contraception satisfied compared to women with secondary/higher education. Demand for contraception satisfied was highest in Chitral and lowest in Shangla.

The total fertility rate (TFR) was estimated at 5.1 children per woman based on births in one year preceding the survey (table RH.3). TFR was lower in urban than rural areas. The general fertility rate, which indicates the number of live births per 1000 women between ages 15–49, was 150 at provincial level. The rate was 110 in urban areas and 159 in rural areas, showing that differentials across area of residence are significant. Age-specific fertility rate was highest for women aged 25–29. Singulate mean age at marriage was about 23 years with no difference between urban and rural areas. It was high in Abbottabad, Lakki Marwat, Nowshera and Haripur and low in Kohistan, Battagram, Shangla and Buner (Table RH.3B).

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<sup>4</sup> Unmet need measurement in MICS is somewhat different than that used in other household surveys, such as the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS). In DHS, more detailed information is collected on additional variables, such as postpartum amenorrhoea, and sexual activity. Results from the two types of surveys are strictly not comparable.

## Antenatal and postnatal care

The antenatal period presents important opportunities for reaching pregnant women with a number of interventions that may be vital to their health and wellbeing and that of their infants. Better understanding of foetal growth and development and its relationship to the mother's health has resulted in increased attention to the potential of antenatal care to improve both maternal and newborn health. For example, if the antenatal period is used to inform women and families about the danger signs and symptoms and about the risks of labour and delivery, it may provide the route for ensuring that pregnant women do, in practice, deliver with the assistance of a skilled health care provider. The antenatal period also provides an opportunity to supply information on birth spacing, which is recognised as an important factor in improving infant survival. Tetanus immunization during pregnancy can be life-saving for both mother and infant. The prevention and treatment of malaria among pregnant women, management of anaemia during pregnancy and treatment of STIs can significantly improve foetal outcomes and improve maternal health. Adverse outcomes such as low birth weight can be reduced through a combination of interventions to improve women's nutritional status and prevent infections (e.g. malaria) during pregnancy. More recently, the potential of the antenatal period as an entry point for HIV prevention and care, in particular for the prevention of HIV transmission from mother to child, has led to renewed interest in access to and use of antenatal services.

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

- blood pressure measurement
- urine testing for bacteriuria and proteinuria
- blood testing to detect syphilis and severe anaemia
- weight/height measurement (optional).

Coverage of antenatal care by any skilled personnel (doctor, nurse/midwife, LHV) amounted to 47% of women receiving antenatal care at least once during their pregnancy (table RH.4A and table RH.4B). Coverage had increased by 12 percentage points compared to NWFP MICS 2001 (35%). It should be noted that the recall period in the current survey is the last two years while in the previous survey it was the last one year preceding the survey. Antenatal care coverage was 70% in urban areas, which is substantially higher than in rural areas (43%). Considerable differences were found in antenatal coverage with respect to the education level of women and the wealth of households. Results were considerably high in Abbottabad (72%), Nowshera (64%), Haripur (62%), Peshawar (60%) and Chitral (57%) while in Kohistan, Lakki Marwat, Battagram, Upper Dir and Buner figures ranged from 16% to 37% respectively. Between NWFP MICS 2001 and 2008 an increase in results for antenatal care had occurred in all districts except Charsada, Lakki Marwat and Bannu which experienced a decline.



The type of personnel providing antenatal care to women aged 15–49 years who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey is presented in table RH.4A and table RH.4B. Around 43% of persons providing antenatal care were doctors while the contribution of nurses/midwives and LHVs/LHWs was only 2% each. 52% of women had not received any antenatal care and this rate was higher in rural areas, as expected. Strong correlations were found with education and wealth quintiles.

The types of services pregnant women received are shown in table RH.5A and table RH.5B. Around 49% of pregnant women received antenatal care at least once. Wide variation was seen across background characteristics. 85% of women with secondary/higher education had received antenatal care at least once, but this rate was only 39% if the woman had no education. Similar patterns existed for household wealth. Looking at the content of antenatal care received, 86% of women had had their blood pressure measured, 68% had had a urine specimen taken, 63% had had a blood test, and 50% had had their weight measured.

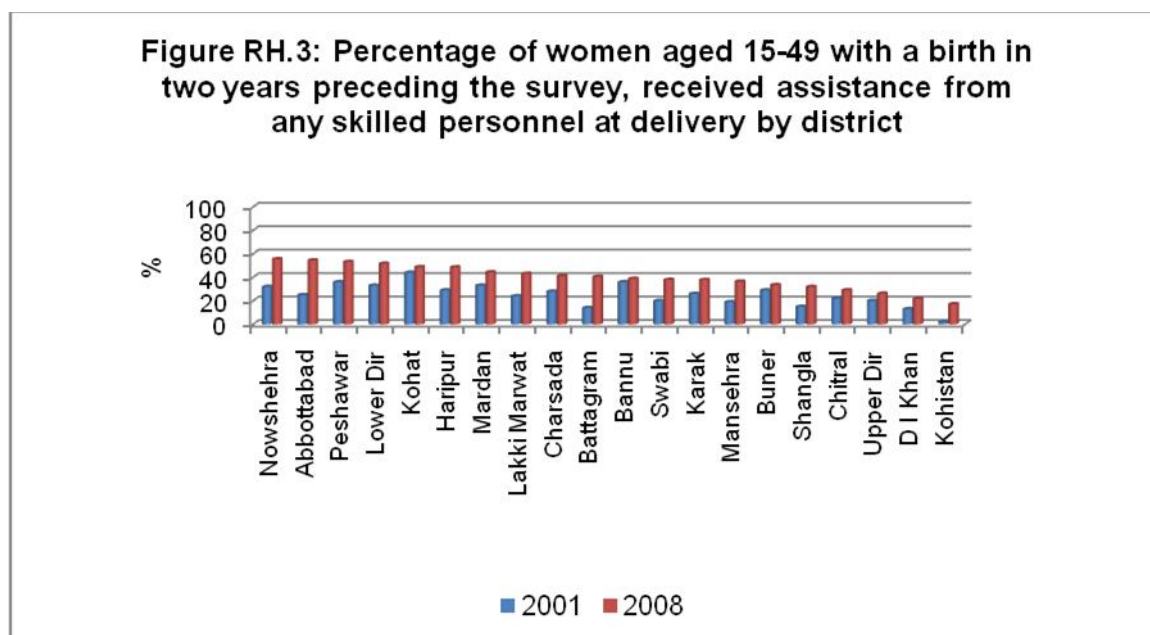
### Assistance at delivery

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

MICS included a number of questions to assess the proportion of births attended by a skilled attendant. A skilled attendant includes a doctor, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor and lady health worker.

About 41% of births occurring in the two years prior to the MICS survey were delivered by skilled personnel including doctors, nurses/midwives, LHV (table RH.6A and table RH.6B) compared to NWFP MICS 2001 when the estimate was 28%. The recall period in the present survey was two years while in the previous survey it was one year preceding the survey. The percentage was appreciably higher in urban compared to rural areas. The more educated a woman was, the more

likely she was to have delivered with the assistance of a skilled attendant. The same applies in relation to wealthier households. Significant rise in deliveries by skilled attendants had taken place in all districts over the period 2001-2008.



One in three of the births (33%) which occurred in the two years prior to the MICS survey, were delivered with assistance from a doctor. A nurse/midwife, LHV and LHW assisted marginally. 26% of births were delivered by traditional birth attendants while deliveries assisted by others amount to 31%.

The proportion of institutional deliveries was approximately 39% with this happening more frequently in urban areas. In Abbottabad, Nowshehra and Peshawar slightly more than 50% of deliveries took place in health facilities, while the proportions were 17% and 19% in Kohistan and D.I.Khan respectively.

13% of women who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey reported that they received postnatal care at least once after delivery (table RH.7A and table RH.7B). The proportion for urban areas was 25%, whereas for rural areas it was 11%. With respect to women with no education, the proportion was around 9% and for women with secondary/higher education the rate rose to 31%. The rates were lower in Malakand and the south region. Table RH.8A and table RH.8B also show the distribution of postnatal care providers. Only 12% of services were provided by any skilled personnel (doctor, nurse/LHV, dispensar), with doctors being the most important. Caesarean deliveries, as a percentage of the total deliveries of last pregnancies in the two years preceding the survey, were estimated at about 3%. These were more likely to happen in urban than rural areas (table RH.9A and table RH.9B).

Maternal mortality ratio is the ratio of number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. According to PDHS 2006-07 maternal mortality ratio based on deaths in the 36 months preceding the survey has been assessed as 275 for NWFP.



## IX. EDUCATION

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### Primary and secondary school participation

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

The indicators for primary and secondary school attendance include:

- net intake rate in primary education
- net primary school attendance rate
- net secondary school attendance rate
- net primary school attendance rate of children of secondary school age
- female to male education ratio (or gender parity index—GPI).

The indicators of school progression include:

- survival rate to grade five
- transition rate to secondary school
- net primary completion rate.

Of children who were of primary school entry age (five years old) in NWFP, only 7% approximately were attending class one of primary school (table ED.1A and table ED.1B). Differences in relation to background characteristics were weak. District-wise distribution shows that school attendance rates were relatively higher in Abbottabad (18%), Kohat (14%), Mansehra and Swabi (11%), and Haripur (10%).

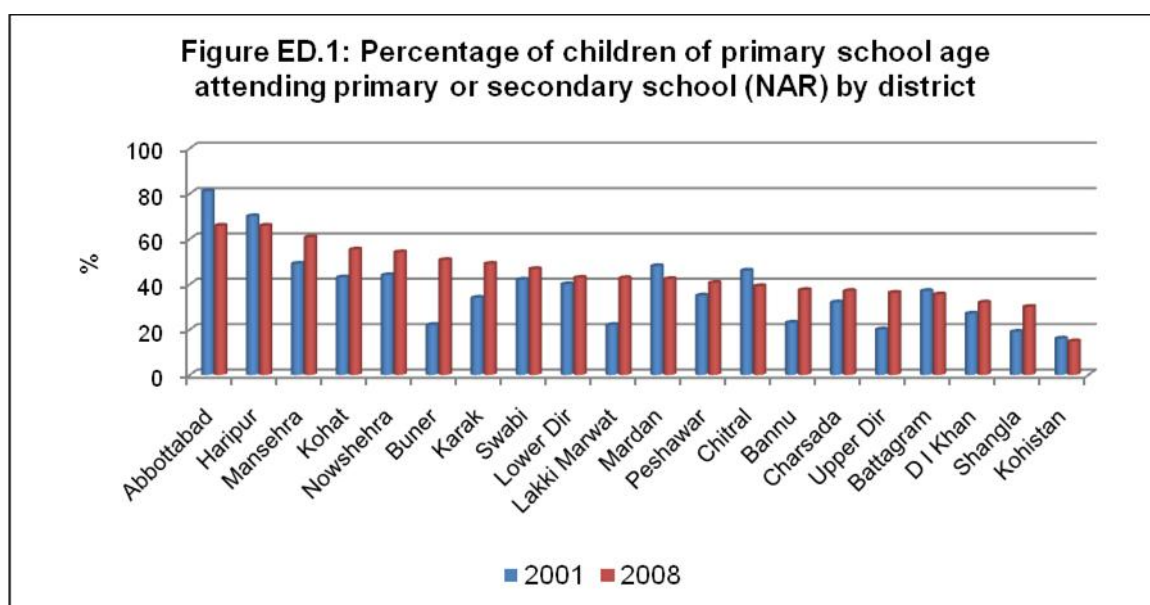
Table ED.2A and table ED.2B present computations of gross enrolment rates. The gross enrolment rate (GER) at primary level (classes one to five) is the number of children attending primary level divided by the number of children aged five to nine years. GER was computed as about 87%, with higher proportions (94%) in urban compared to rural areas (85%). Differences in relation to sex are significant. GER for male children was about 99% but fell to around 74% for female children. Socioeconomic status appeared to have a positive correlation with GER—while this was only 64% among the poorest households, it increased to 103% among those children living in the richest households. In NWFP there were five districts - Abbottabad, Mansehra, Haripur, Nowshera and Chitral - where the proportions ranged in descending order from 120% to 101% respectively. In contrast the rates in Kohistan, D.I.Khan and Shangla were 47%, 60% and 64% respectively.

Table ED.3A and table ED.3B provide the percentage of children of primary school age (five to nine years) attending primary or secondary school. *Katchi* class was excluded from the analysis. The proportion of children of primary school age attending school was low (43%). Unfortunately, 57% of children were out of school when they were expected to be participating in school. However, the indicator had improved by 4 percentage points compared to the enrolment rate in NWFP MICS 2001. Note that the previous survey did not take into account those children who were enrolled in secondary school. Positive correlation was observed with the mother's education and socioeconomic status; for children whose mothers had at least a secondary education, about 60% were attending primary school. In the richest households, the proportion was around 58%, while it was half that - about 29% — among children living in the poorest households. There were also significant differences by sex. 48% of male children were attending primary school but this proportion fell to 38% for female children.



The results were higher in Abbottabad, Haripur, Mansehra, Kohat and Nowshera ranging from 66% to 54% respectively. Conversely, only 15% children were enrolled in Kohistan followed by Shangla (30%), D.I.Khan (32%), Battagram (36%) and Upper Dir (36%). In most of the districts the indicator had risen over the period 2001-2008. However, in six districts the rates had decreased, including unexpectedly in Abbottabad and Haripur.

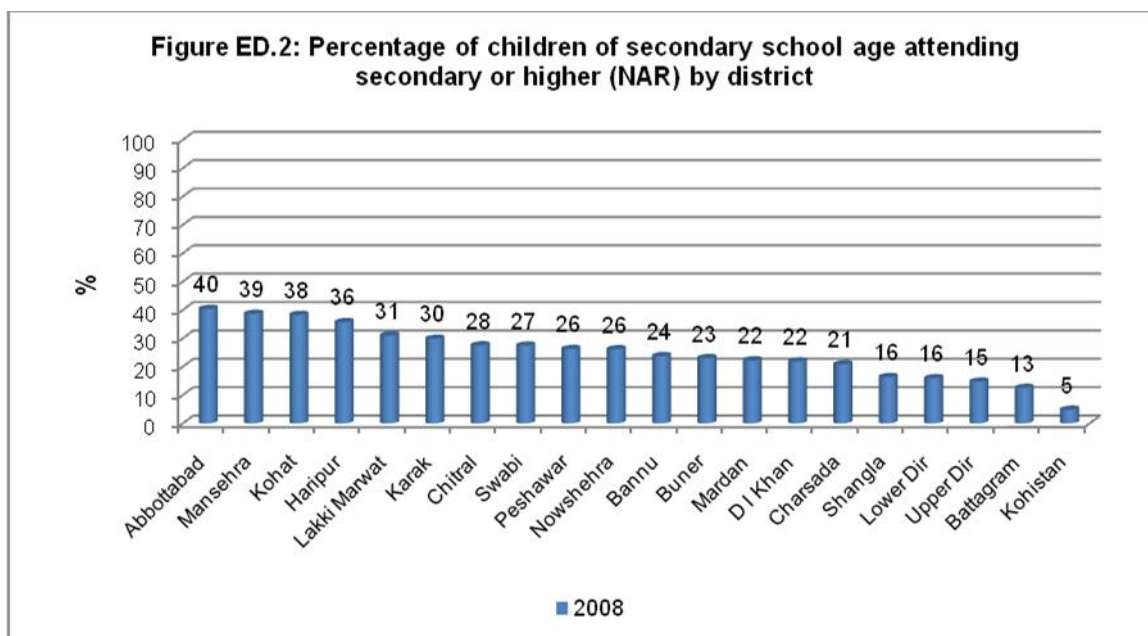
Net enrolment rate at primary level for children aged 5-9 years was 49%. It was 56% for males and 41% for females; the same pattern was seen in urban and rural areas. The rate was highest for Abbottabad and lowest for Kohistan. In most districts rates were higher for males than females (Table ED.3C).



Gross enrolment rates at secondary level were reported in table ED.4A and table ED.4B. Gross enrolment rate at secondary level is the ratio of the number of children attending class 6–10 to the number of children aged 10–14. The proportion was 53% and this was more likely to occur in urban (70%) than rural areas (49%). Similarly, wide variations were observed by sex.

The secondary school net attendance ratio is presented in table ED.5A and table ED.5B. It is interesting to note that only one-quarter of the children of secondary school age were attending secondary school. Of the remaining three-quarters some were either out of school or attending primary school. Table ED.6A and table ED.6B show that 45% of children of secondary school age were attending primary school when they should have been attending secondary school. For example, the age distribution shows that about 69% of children aged 10 were attending primary school when they would have been expected to be attending secondary school. For other age groups the ratios were also high. The remaining 30% were not attending school at all.

In terms of district-wise secondary school net attendance ratio, Abbottabad, Mansehra, Kohat, Haripur and Lakki Marwat were at the top of the list with rates significantly higher than the provincial average, while Kohistan, Battagram, Upper Dir, Lower Dir and Shangla were at the bottom with rates considerably lower than the provincial average (Figure ED.2).



The percentage of children entering first grade who eventually reach grade five is presented in table ED.7A and table ED.7B. Of all children starting grade one, the majority of them (91%) would eventually reach grade five. Note that while computing results for the indicator, inconsistent cases were dropped from the analysis. This includes children who repeated grades and eventually moved up to reach grade five. The proportion was about 68% in NWFP MICS 2001, showing an improvement of 23 percentage points in the intervening period.

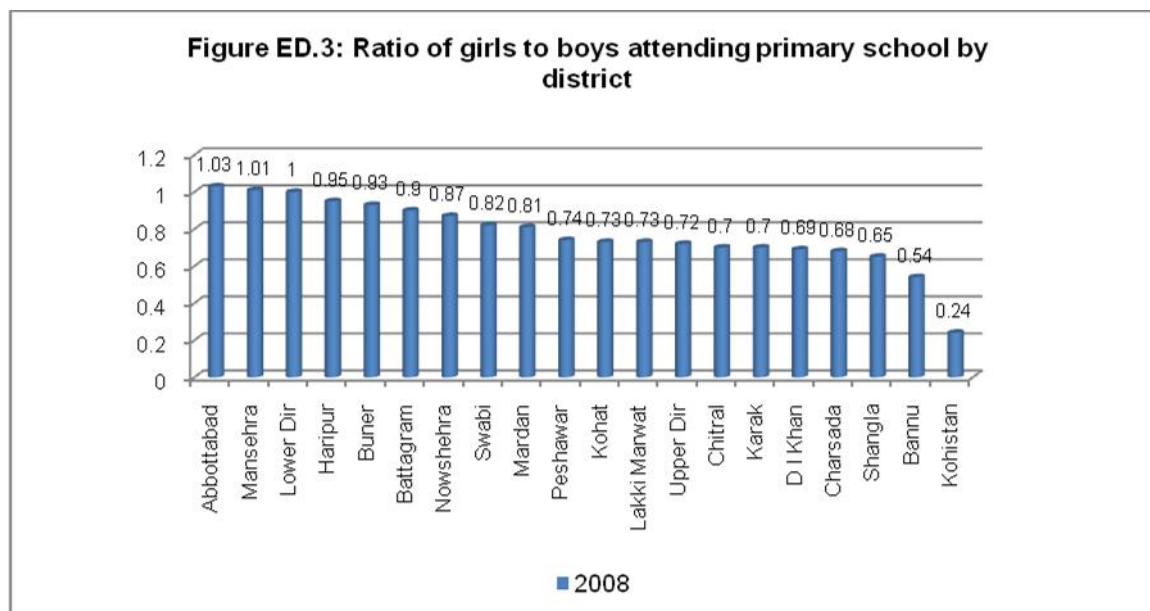
Primary school completion rate is obtained by dividing the number of children of any age attending the last grade of primary school, excluding repeaters, by the total number of children of primary school completion age (nine years old). As seen in table ED.8A and table ED.8B, the rate was about 83%. Estimates were higher for males and for urban areas. Variations were found among districts.

The net primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education are presented in table ED.9A and table ED.9B. At the time of the survey, only 5% of the children of primary completion age (nine years old) were attending the last grade of primary education. This value should be distinguished from the gross primary completion ratio which includes children of any age attending the last grade of primary. There were no significant variations in primary school completion across sex, but differences existed between urban and rural areas.

About 90% of the children who successfully completed the last grade of primary school were found at the time of the survey to be attending the first grade of secondary school. The transition rate was higher for males compared to females, as well as for urban areas compared to rural areas. Positive association was also seen with the mother's education.

The ratio of girls to boys attending primary and secondary education is provided in table ED.10A and table ED.10B. These ratios are better known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI). Note that the ratios included here were obtained from net attendance ratios rather than gross attendance ratios. The gross enrolment ratios provide an erroneous description of the GPI, mainly because in most cases the majority of over-aged children in primary education tend to be boys. The tables show that gender parity for primary school was close to 0.8. The GPI was higher in urban (0.95%) than rural areas (0.76%), as expected. The GPI at secondary school fell to 0.6%. The disadvantages faced by girls were particularly pronounced in rural areas, among children living in the poorest households and those whose mothers had no education. The GPI at primary and secondary level was lowest in

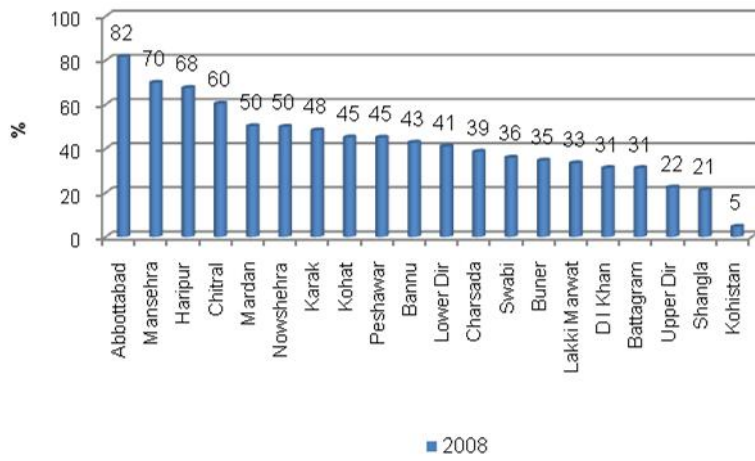
the south and highest in Hazara region. Figure ED.3 shows that more girls than boys were attending primary school in Abbottabad and Mansehra, but the gender parity index (GPI) was very low in Kohistan (0.24), followed by Bannu (0.54). However, unexpectedly GPI was 1.0 in Lower Dir indicating that approximately equal numbers of girls and boys were enrolled in primary school.



## Adult literacy

One of the World Fit For Children goals is to ensure adult literacy. Adult literacy is also an MDG indicator, relating to both men and women. Three tables are computed for literacy: i) population aged 15–24 years; ii) population aged 10 years or older and, iii) population aged 15 years or older. Literacy was assessed as the ability to read and write with understanding in any language or on school attendance. According to table ED.11A and table ED.11B, about 45% of women aged 15–24 were literate while the rate for males was 81%. The literacy rate was higher among young women (48%) than older women (41%). According to figure ED.4, the literacy rate for women was highest in Abbottabad (82%) followed by Mansehra (70%) and Haripur (68%). By contrast, rates in Kohistan, Shangla, Upper Dir, Battagram and D.I.Khan ranged from 5% to 31% respectively. With regard to the population aged 10 years or above, the literacy rate was 49% (table ED.12A and table ED.12B) while the adult literacy rate (age 15+) was estimated at 47% (table 13A and table 13B). Significant variations existed across the sexes, between urban and rural areas and across wealth quintiles.

**Figure ED.4: Percentage of women aged 15-24 years that are literate by district**





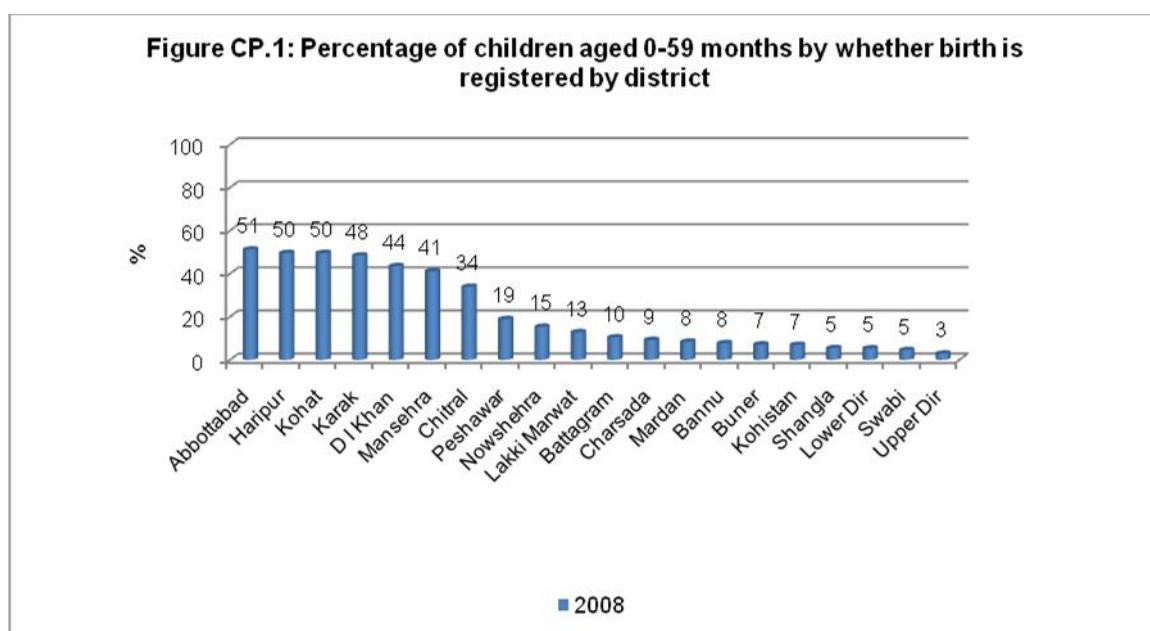
## X. CHILD PROTECTION

### Birth registration

The Convention on the Rights of the Child states that every child has the right to a name and a nationality and the right to protection from being deprived of his or her identity. Birth registration is a fundamental means of securing these rights for children. The World Fit For Children stipulates the goal to develop systems to ensure the registration of every child at or shortly after birth, and fulfil his or her right to acquire a name and a nationality, in accordance with national laws and relevant international instruments. The indicator is the percentage of children under five years of age whose birth is registered.

The births of only 20% of children under five years in NWFP had been registered (tables CP.1A and CP.1B) compared to 22% in NWFP MICS 2001. Rates were similar across the sexes. Children in rural areas were less likely to have had their births registered than urban children. A strong positive correlation was observed with the mother's education level and wealth of the household. 15% of children were likely to have had their birth registered if their mothers had no education, compared to 41% if mothers had at least secondary education. In the richest households the percentage was about 34%, while it was 12% among children living in the poorest households. Among those children whose births were not registered, lack of knowledge—i.e. not knowing a child should be registered and not knowing where to register—emerged as the leading reasons. The proportions were 65% and 10% respectively.

The proportion of registration in Abbottabad (51%), Haripur (50%), Kohat (50%), Karak (48%) and D.I.Khan (44%) was significantly higher than the provincial average. But rates were lowest in Upper Dir (3%) followed by Swabi (5%), Lower Dir (5%), Shangla (5%) and Kohistan (7%). For most districts there were significant differences between NWFP MICS 2001 and 2008.



## Child labour

Article 32 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child states: ‘State Parties recognise the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child’s education, or to be harmful to the child’s health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development...’. The World Fit For Children mentions nine strategies to combat child labour and the MDGs call for the protection of children against exploitation. In the MICS questionnaire, a number of questions addressed the issue of child labour, that is, children of 5–14 years of age involved in labour activities. A child is considered to be involved in child labour activities at the moment of the survey if, during the week preceding the survey, the child undertook:

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

This definition allows differentiation between child labour and child work to identify the type of work that should be eliminated. As such, the estimate provided here is for the minimum prevalence of child labour since some children could have been involved in hazardous labour activities for a number of hours that were less than those specified in the criteria above. Table CP.2A and table CP.2B present the results of child labour by type of work. Percentages do not add up to the total of child labour as children may have been involved in more than one type of work. According to the MICS results, about 6% of children aged 5–14 years were involved in child labour activities. Results showed an insignificant difference across sex and between urban and rural areas. Older children (aged 12–14 years) were more likely to have been involved in child labour activities than younger children. The percentage was about 10% for children who were not attending school compared to 4% who are attending school. Child labour was highest in Chitral and lowest in Upper Dir. Child labour by type of work was as follows: about 3% participated in household chores for at least 28 hours, 2% worked in the family business, 1% participated in paid work outside the household, and 0.3% in unpaid work outside the household. Males were more likely to have been involved in paid work outside the household and family business, while female children were more likely to have been engaged in household chores.

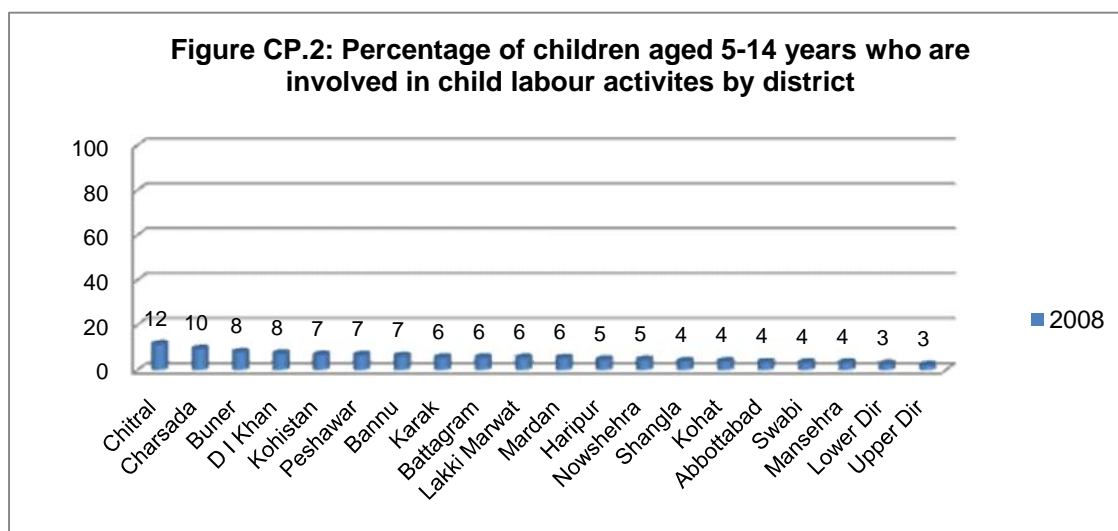
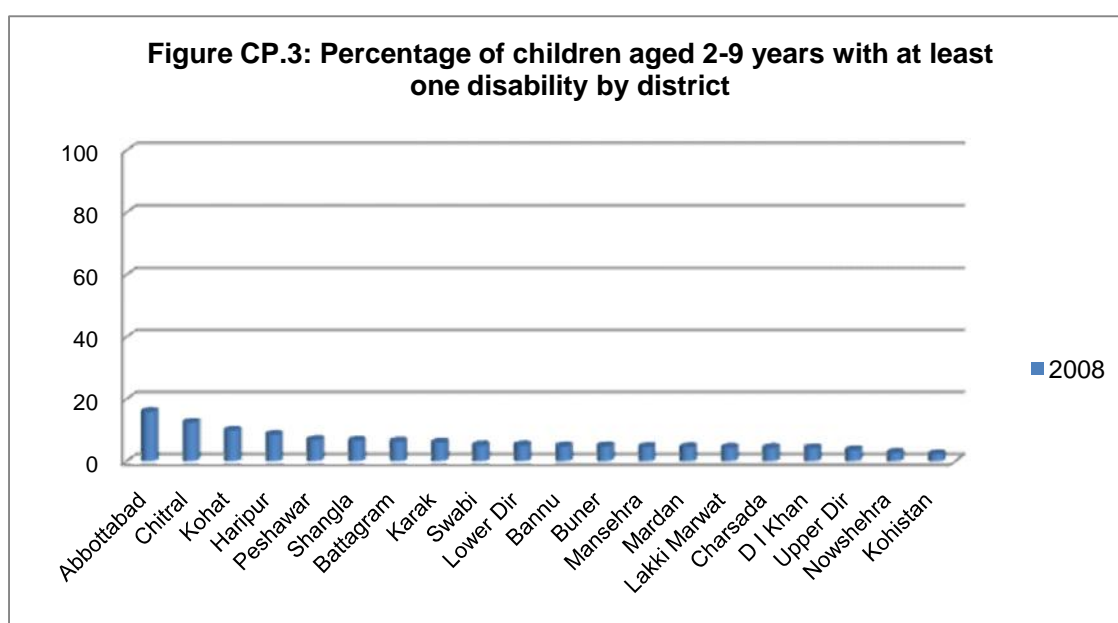


Table CP.3A and table CP.3B present the percentage of children classified as student labourers or as labourer students. Student labourers are the children attending school who were involved in child labour activities at the time the survey was conducted. Of the 67% of the children aged 5–14 years attending school, 4% were also involved in child labour activities. From the opposite perspective, of the 6% of children classified as child labourers, 45% were also attending school.

## Child disability

One of the World Fit For Children goals is to protect children against abuse, exploitation, and violence, including the elimination of discrimination against children with disabilities. For children aged 2-9 years, a series of questions were asked to assess a number of disabilities/impairments, such as sight impairment, deafness, and difficulties with speech. This approach is based on the concept of functional disability developed by WHO and aims to identify the implications of any impairment or disability on the development of the child (e.g. health, nutrition, education, etc.). Table CP.4A and table CP.4B present the results of these questions. According to the mother's or caretaker's response, about 6% of children aged 2-9 had at least one disability (the inability to or a lot of difficulty in seeing, moving, listening, etc.). The percentage was higher in urban than rural areas. The indicator had no association with background characteristics. In terms of districts, the proportion was highest in Abbottabad (16%), followed by Chitral (13%), Kohat (10%) and Haripur (9%). Disability rates were lowest in Kohistan, Newshehra (both 3%) and Upper Dir (4%). In most districts the indicator ranged from 5% to 7%. The most common types of disability were fits, mental backwardness and difficulty in speaking. In about 4% of children aged 3-9, their mothers or caretakers believed that their speech was not normal. Around 26% of children aged two years were reported as not being able to name at least one object.







## XI. HIV/ AIDS

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### Knowledge of HIV transmission

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

One indicator which is both an MDG and UNGASS indicator is the percentage of young women who have comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission. Women were asked whether they knew the three main ways of preventing HIV transmission—care in blood transfusion, using a condom, and abstaining from sex. The results are presented in table HA.1A and table HA.1B. In NWFP, about 38% of the interviewed women had heard of AIDS compared to 25% in the previous round of MICS. More than 60% of women in Peshawar and Abbottabad had heard of it in contrast to Kohistan, Upper Dir, Shangla and Lower Dir where there were very low rates. Among those women who knew transmission can be prevented, the percentage of women who knew all the three main ways of preventing HIV transmission was only 0.4%. 9% of women knew that care in blood transfusion, 0.6% knew that using a condom, and 16% knew that abstaining from sex were main ways of preventing HIV transmission. While 18% of women knew at least one way, a high proportion of women (82%) did not know any of the three main ways.

Wide variations existed in relation to background characteristics as well as area of residence. The proportion (of women who knew at least one way) was 9% for women with no education rising dramatically to 62% if they had at least secondary education. In the poorest households it was 3%, compared to 47% in the richest households.

As seen in table HA.2A and table HA.2B 22% of women believed that a healthy-looking person could be infected and 17% believed that HIV could be transmitted by sharing needles. The proportions were considerably higher in urban than rural areas; there were also significant differences in relation to socioeconomic conditions.

The indicators on attitudes towards people living with HIV measure stigma and discrimination in the community. Stigma and discrimination are low if respondents report an accepting attitude on the following four statements: 1) would care for a family member sick with AIDS; 2) would buy fresh vegetables from a vendor who was HIV positive; 3) thinks that a female teacher who is HIV positive should be allowed to teach in school; and 4) would not want to keep the HIV status of a family member a secret. Table HA.3A and table HA.3B present the attitudes of women towards people living with HIV/AIDS. 57% of women agreed with at least one discriminatory statement. Variations across different areas of residence and for different age groups were not significant. In Battagram, Chitral, Karak and D.I.Khan the proportions were estimated at 90%, 77%, 72% and 70% respectively. The percentage of women who agreed with none of the discriminatory statements was 34%. The rate was 30% for women with no education compared to 43% for those with at least secondary education.



## XII. MDGs INDICATORS FOR MICS 2008 AND NATIONAL MDGs TARGETS for 2015

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Indicators, NWFP, 2008

Topic	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value	
			MICS 2008	National MDG Target 2015 <sup>5</sup>
<b>CHILD MORTALITY</b>				
Child mortality	13	Under-five mortality rate	100	52 per thousand
	14	Infant mortality rate	76	40 per thousand
<b>CHILD HEALTH</b>				
Solid fuel use	29	Solid fuels	80.1	Percent
<b>ENVIRONMENT</b>				
Water and sanitation	30	Use of improved drinking water sources	74.6	93 Percent
	31	Use of improved sanitation facilities	56.5	90 Percent
<b>REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH</b>				
Contraceptives	19c	Contraceptive prevalence	38.6	55 Percent
Maternal and newborn health	17	Skilled attendant at delivery	41.1	>90 Percent
<b>EDUCATION</b>				
	6	Net primary school attendance rate	43.1	100 Percent
	7	Children reaching grade five	93.6	100 Percent
	7b	Primary completion rate	4.7	Percent
	9	Gender parity index primary school	0.8	1 Ratio
		secondary school	0.6	0.94 Ratio
	8	Adult literacy rate ( aged 15-24)	44.8	88 <sup>6</sup> Percent

<sup>5</sup> Pakistan Millennium Development Goals Report 2007, Planning Commission and UNDP, Pakistan,

<sup>6</sup> The MDG definition of adult literacy rate is Proportion of people aged 10+ years who can read and write with understanding. <http://mdgs.un.org> , viewed on 7th November 2009

## **Summary of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Indicators NWFP, 2008**

### **Child Mortality**

The infant mortality rate is the probability of dying before the first birthday. The under-five mortality rate is the probability of dying before the fifth birthday. In MICS surveys, infant and under-five mortality rates are calculated based on an indirect estimation technique. The MICS findings report the first reliable estimate closest to the survey year.

The infant mortality rate was estimated at 76 per thousand live births, while the under-five mortality rate (U5MR) was 100 per thousand live births. There was a considerable difference between the probabilities of dying among males and females. Infant and under-five mortality rates were lower in urban areas than rural areas. There were also significant differences in mortality in relation to education levels. There was no consistent pattern in terms of wealth but the probabilities of dying among children living in the richest households were considerably lower than the provincial average.

### **Child Health**

More than three billion people around the world rely on solid fuels (biomass and coal) for their basic energy needs, including cooking and heating. Cooking and heating with solid fuels leads to high levels of indoor smoke, a complex mix of health-damaging pollutants. The main problem with the use of solid fuels is their products of incomplete combustion, including CO, polyaromatic hydrocarbons, SO<sub>2</sub>, and other toxic elements. Use of solid fuels increases the risks of acute respiratory illness, pneumonia, chronic obstructive lung disease, cancer, and possibly tuberculosis, low birth weight, cataracts, and asthma. The primary indicator is the proportion of the population using solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy for cooking.

The survey findings reveal that overall four out of five households in NWFP were using solid fuels for cooking (80.1%). As expected, the use of solid fuels was low in urban areas (27%), but very high in rural areas, where about 92% of the households were using solid fuels. Differentials with respect to household wealth and the educational level of the household head were also significant. The findings show that use of solid fuels was lowest among the richest households (34%) and highest among the poorest households (99%). Though the use of solid fuel was significantly high in all districts, it was comparatively lower in Peshawar (47%) and Nowshera (61%)—significantly lower than the provincial average. The survey also indicates that the overall percentage was high due to the high level of use of wood/coal for cooking purposes.

### **Environment**

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

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

## **Improved Drinking Water**

Those people classed as using improved sources of drinking water are those using any of the following types of supply: piped water (into dwelling, yard or plot), public tap/standpipe, tube well/borehole, protected well, protected spring, and rainwater collection and bottled water.

Overall, 75% of the population were using an improved source of drinking water—92% in urban areas and 71% in rural areas. Use of an improved source of drinking water was high in Bannu, Mardan, Peshawar, Lakki Marwat and Abbottabad where the proportions were 92%, 90%, 89%, 83% and 82% respectively. In Kohistan and Upper Dir, only 33% and 47% of the population used improved sources of drinking water.

The source of drinking water for the population varied measurably across wealth quintiles. In the poorest households, 18% of the population used drinking water that was piped into their dwelling or into their yard or plot. In the fourth and richest quintiles, 34% and 45% respectively used piped water. Differentials were also significant in relation to education level of the household head, and area of residence. The other major source of drinking water was a tube well/borehole.

## **Sanitation**

Inadequate disposal of human excreta and personal hygiene is associated with a range of diseases, including diarrhoeal diseases and polio. Improved sanitation facilities for excreta disposal include: flush to a piped sewer system, septic tank, pit latrine; ventilated improved pit latrine and pit latrine with slab.

Almost 57% of the population of NWFP were living in households using improved sanitation facilities. This percentage was 88% in urban areas and 50% in rural areas. Use of sanitation facilities was highest (86%) in Chitral, and lowest in Kohistan (around 27%). The survey data further indicates that use of improved sanitation facilities was strongly correlated with wealth and with the educational status of the household head. For the poorest households use was extremely low (2%); this rose sharply to 97% for the richest households. For households where the head had no education the rate was 43%, compared to 74% if the head had secondary/higher education. A flush toilet was the main facility, both in urban (86%) and rural areas (46%). Around 28% of the population had no access to a toilet facility and this problem was mostly faced by the rural population.

## **Reproductive Health**

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

## **Contraceptive Prevalence**

Current use of any contraception method was reported by about 39% of women currently married, whereas the use of any modern method was quoted by around 24% and any traditional method by 15%. Between 4.7% and 6.5% of women referred to the use of the Pill, sterilization/IUD, condoms and injectables respectively. The rate was about 7% each for LAM and periodic abstinence/withdrawal.

The rate of use of contraceptive methods was higher in urban than rural areas. Young Married women were far less likely to use contraception than older women. About 15% of currently married

women aged 15–19 were using a method of contraception, compared to 29% of 20–24 year olds and 42% of older women.

The number of living children was strongly associated with contraceptive prevalence. The percentage of women using any method of contraception rose from 28% among those with one living child to 51% among women with at least four living children. The contraceptive prevalence rate was highest (52%) in Mardan and lowest (17%) in Kohistan.

## **Maternal and Newborn Health**

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

The NWFP MICS 2008 included a number of questions to assess the proportion of births attended by a skilled attendant. A skilled attendant includes a doctor, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor and lady health worker.

About 42% of births occurring in the two years prior to the survey were delivered by skilled personnel. This percentage was appreciably higher in urban compared to rural areas. The more educated a woman was, the more likely she was to have delivered with the assistance of a skilled attendant. The same applied in relation to wealthier households.

One in three of the births (33%) which occurred in the two years prior to the survey, were delivered with assistance from a medical doctor. A nurse/midwife and LHV/LHW assisted marginally. 26% of births were delivered by traditional birth attendants while deliveries assisted by others amounted to 31%.

The proportion of institutional deliveries was approximately 39% and these were more frequent in urban areas. In Abbottabad, Nowshehra and Peshawar, slightly more than 50% of deliveries took place in health facilities, while the rates in Kohistan and D.I.Khan were 17% and 19% respectively.

## **Education**

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

### **Primary School Attendance Rate**

Of the children who were of primary school entry age (five years old) in NWFP, only 7% approximately were attending Class One of primary school.

Whilst children started school late, once in primary school the majority (91%) would eventually reach grade five. This number includes children that repeated grades and that eventually moved up to reach grade five.

The Primary School Completion rate is obtained by dividing the number of children of any age attending the last grade of primary school, excluding repeaters, by the total number of children of primary school completion age (nine years old). The rate was approximately 83%. Estimates were higher for males and higher in urban areas. Variations were found among districts.

At the time of the survey, only 5% of children of primary completion age (nine years old) were attending the last grade of primary education. This value should be distinguished from the gross primary completion ratio which includes children of any age attending the last grade of primary. There were no significant variations in primary school completion across sex, but differences existed between urban and rural areas.

About 90% of the children that successfully completed the last grade of primary school were found at the time of the survey to be attending the first grade of secondary school. The transition rate was higher for males than females and was also higher in urban areas than rural areas.

### **Gender Parity Index**

The ratio of girls to boys attending primary and secondary education is better known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI). The ratios included in the NWFP MICS 2008 were obtained from net attendance ratios rather than gross attendance ratios. The data shows that gender parity for primary school was close to 0.8. The GPI was higher in urban (0.95%) than rural areas (0.76%), as was to be expected. The GPI at secondary school decreased to 0.6%. The disadvantages faced by girls were particularly pronounced in rural areas, among children living in the poorest households and those whose mothers had no education. The GPI at primary and secondary level was lowest in the south and highest in Hazara region.

### **Adult Literacy**

One of the World Fit for Children goals is to ensure adult literacy. Adult literacy is also an MDG indicator, relating to both men and women. Three tables are computed for literacy: i) women aged 15–24 years; ii) population aged 10 years or older and, iii) population aged 15 years or older. Literacy was assessed as the ability to read and write with understanding in any language or on school attendance. About 45% of women aged 15–24 were literate. The literacy rate was higher (48%) among young women compared to older women (41%). With regard to the population aged 10 years or older, the literacy rate was 49% while the adult literacy rate (age 15+) was estimated at 47%. Significant variations existed across sex, between urban and rural areas and across wealth quintiles.





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**Table HH.1A: Results of household and individual interviews by area of residence**

Number of households, women, and children under five by results of the household, women's and under-five's interviews, and household, women's and under-five's response rates, NWFP, 2008

	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>Number of households</b>			
Sampled	3756	11968	15724
Occupied	3201	8629	11830
Interviewed	2950	7964	10914
Response rate	92.2	92.3	92.3
<b>Number of women</b>			
Eligible	3554	10597	14151
Interviewed	3177	9447	12624
Response rate	89.4	89.1	89.2
Overall response rate	82.4	82.3	82.3
<b>Number of children under 5</b>			
Eligible	2862	9870	12732
Mother/caretaker interviewed	2617	8933	11550
Response rate	91.4	90.5	90.7
Overall response rate	84.3	83.5	83.7

**Table HH.1B: Results of household and individual interviews by district**

Number of households, women, and children under five by results of the household, women's and under-five's interviews, and household, women's and under-five's response rates, NWFP, 2008

	Number of households				Number of women				Number of children under 5			
	Sampled	Occupied	Interviewed	Response rate	Eligible	Interviewed	Response rate	Overall response rate	Eligible	Mother/ caretaker interviewed	Response rate	Overall response rate
<b>Total</b>	<b>15724</b>	<b>11830</b>	<b>10914</b>	<b>92.3</b>	<b>14151</b>	<b>12624</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>82.3</b>	<b>12732</b>	<b>11550</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>83.7</b>
<b>District</b>												
Abbottabad	692	679	643	94.7	711	625	87.9	83.2	487	442	90.8	85.9
Bannu	560	495	461	93.1	611	540	88.4	82.3	555	496	89.4	83.2
Battagram	592	483	436	90.3	610	538	88.2	79.6	619	551	89.0	80.4
Buner	560	416	355	85.3	550	462	84.0	71.7	552	481	87.1	74.4
Charsadda	716	714	690	96.6	815	758	93.0	89.9	801	761	95.0	91.8
Chitral	576	576	537	93.2	675	602	89.2	83.1	508	458	90.2	84.1
D.I.Khan	652	650	594	91.4	828	771	93.1	85.1	761	719	94.5	86.3
Hangu	596*											
Haripur	636	620	586	94.5	687	590	85.9	81.2	469	425	90.6	85.6
Karak	580	580	527	90.9	816	752	92.2	83.7	808	741	91.7	83.3
Kohat	652	619	570	92.1	716	647	90.4	83.2	590	529	89.7	82.6
Kohistan	608	384	318	82.8	586	512	87.4	72.4	575	513	89.2	73.9
Lakki Marwat	548	404	377	93.3	478	419	87.7	81.8	509	449	88.2	82.3
Lower Dir	604	412	347	84.2	534	448	83.9	70.7	552	461	83.5	70.3
Malakand	576*											
Mansehra	692	548	502	91.6	529	437	82.6	75.7	435	373	85.7	78.5
Mardan	716	713	685	96.1	856	786	91.8	88.2	745	698	93.7	90.0
Nowshehra	720	720	683	94.9	846	746	88.2	83.6	685	615	89.8	85.2
Peshawar	1480	1456	1374	94.4	1727	1593	92.2	87.0	1522	1447	95.1	89.7
Shangla	496	250	207	82.8	297	252	84.8	70.3	310	270	87.1	72.1
Swabi	644	643	610	94.9	705	640	90.8	86.1	637	576	90.4	85.8
Swat	700*											
Tank	564*											
Upper Dir	564	468	412	88.0	574	506	88.2	77.6	612	545	89.1	78.4

\*The field operation could not be started in these four districts due to security situation

**Table HH.2: Household age distribution by sex**

Percent distribution of the household population by five-year age groups and dependency age groups, and number of children aged 0–17 years, by sex, NWFP, 2008

	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>48585</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>45483</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>94068</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Age</b>						
0-4	6534	13.4	6198	13.6	12732	13.5
5-9	6806	14.0	6270	13.8	13076	13.9
10-14	6296	13.0	5646	12.4	11942	12.7
15-19	5701	11.7	5728	12.6	11429	12.1
20-24	4622	9.5	4517	9.9	9139	9.7
25-29	3796	7.8	3775	8.3	7571	8.0
30-34	2815	5.8	2656	5.8	5471	5.8
35-39	2332	4.8	2214	4.9	4546	4.8
40-44	1998	4.1	1827	4.0	3825	4.1
45-49	1624	3.3	1465	3.2	3089	3.3
50-54	1448	3.0	1570	3.5	3018	3.2
55-59	1143	2.4	1069	2.4	2212	2.4
60-64	1295	2.7	923	2.0	2218	2.4
65-69	719	1.5	594	1.3	1313	1.4
70+	1456	3.0	1031	2.3	2487	2.6
<b>Dependency age groups</b>						
< 15	19636	40.4	18114	39.8	37750	40.1
15-64	26774	55.1	25744	56.6	52518	55.8
65+	2175	4.5	1625	3.6	3800	4.0
Children aged 0-17	23061	47.5	21585	47.5	44646	47.5
Adults 18+	25524	52.5	23898	52.5	49422	52.5

### Table HH.3: Household composition

Percent distribution of households by selected characteristics, NWFP, 2008

	Percent	Number of households
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10914</b>
<b>Sex of household head</b>		
Male	97.1	10599
Female	2.9	315
<b>Residence</b>		
Urban	27.0	2950
Rural	73.0	7964
<b>Number of household members</b>		
1	0.5	54
2-3	6.2	675
4-5	15.4	1683
6-7	24.1	2632
8-9	22.2	2424
10+	31.6	3446
At least one child aged < 18 years	90.8	10914
At least one child aged < 5 years	61.0	10914
At least one woman aged 15-49 years	90.7	10914

**Table HH.4: Women's background characteristics**

Percent distribution of women aged 15–49 years by background characteristics, NWFP, 2008

	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Number of women</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>22182</b>
<b>Residence</b>		
Urban	26.5	5880
Rural	73.5	16302
<b>Age</b>		
15-19	25.8	5728
20-24	20.4	4517
25-29	17.0	3775
30-34	12.0	2656
35-39	10.0	2214
40-44	8.2	1827
45-49	6.6	1465
<b>Marital status</b>		
Currently married	61.8	13709
Formerly married	2.0	444
Never married	36.2	8029
<b>Motherhood status</b>		
Ever gave birth	90.1	11050
Never gave birth	9.9	1220
<b>Education*</b>		
None	61.9	13722
Primary	13.5	3003
Secondary+	24.5	5440
DK/Missing		17
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>		
Poorest	15.3	3396
Second	18.4	4090
Middle	19.3	4276
Fourth	21.6	4796
Richest	25.4	5624

\*17 cases about dk/missing education not shown



**Table HH.5: Children's background characteristics**

Percent distribution of children under five years of age by background characteristics, NWFP, 2008

	Percent	Number of under-5 children
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11550</b>
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	51.5	5953
Female	48.5	5597
<b>Residence</b>		
Urban	22.7	2617
Rural	77.3	8933
<b>Age</b>		
< 6 months	10.2	1176
6-11 months	10.5	1214
12-23 months	20.1	2324
24-35 months	20.7	2388
36-47 months	20.1	2316
48-59 months	18.5	2132
<b>Mother's education*</b>		
None	74.1	8557
Primary	10.3	1189
Secondary+	15.5	1794
DK/Missing		10
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>		
Poorest	19.2	2223
Second	21.3	2456
Middle	19.9	2301
Fourth	19.8	2289
Richest	19.7	2281

\*10 cases about dk/missing education of mother not shown

**Table CM.1: Child mortality by background characteristics**

Infant and under-five mortality rates, NWFP, 2008

	Infant mortality rate*	Under-five mortality rate**
<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	73	95
Female	79	105
<b>Residence</b>		
Urban	62	77
Rural	78	104
<b>Mother's education</b>		
None	79	105
Primary	73	97
Secondary+	51	62
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>		
Poorest	81	109
Second	80	107
Middle	89	124
Fourth	65	83
Richest	54	66

\* MICS indicator 2; MDG indicator 14

\*\* MICS indicator 1; MDG indicator 13

**Table CM.2: Children ever born and proportion dead**

Mean number of children ever born and proportion dead by age of women, NWFP, 2008

	<b>Mean number of children ever born</b>	<b>Proportion dead</b>	<b>Number of women</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.28</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>22182</b>
<b>Age</b>			
15-19	0.09	0.08	5728
20-24	0.80	0.09	4517
25-29	2.07	0.09	3775
30-34	3.53	0.10	2656
35-39	4.73	0.11	2214
40-44	5.60	0.12	1827
45-49	5.89	0.12	1465

**Table NU.1A: Initial breastfeeding by background characteristics**

Percentage of children aged &lt; 24 months who were breastfed within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, NWFP, 2008

	Percentage who were breastfed within one hour of birth*	Percentage who were breastfed within one day of birth	Number of children aged < 24 months
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>4714</b>
<b>Residence</b>			
Urban	16.6	75.2	1043
Rural	13.8	63.8	3671
<b>Months since birth</b>			
< 6 months	14.1	65.1	1176
6-11 months	14.1	66.8	1214
12-23 months	14.4	65.1	2324
<b>Mother's education**</b>			
None	13.4	63.2	3389
Primary	10.8	69.1	516
Secondary+	20.9	74.2	805
DK/Missing			4
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>			
Poorest	11.1	58.0	872
Second	11.5	60.5	987
Middle	12.7	67.7	971
Fourth	17.6	70.7	934
Richest	19.1	72.0	950

\*MICS indicator 45

\*\* 4 cases about dk/missing education of mother not shown

**Table NU.1B: Initial breastfeeding by region and district**

Percentage of children aged &lt; 24 months who were breastfed within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, NWFP, 2008

	Percentage who were breastfed within one hour of birth*	Percentage who were breastfed within one day of birth	Number of children aged < 24 months
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>4714</b>
<b>Region</b>			
Central	17.1	73.9	1669
Hazara	17.1	67.8	968
Malakand	11.3	61.1	877
Southern	7.9	49.6	1200
<b>District</b>			
Abbotabad	20.1	74.7	194
Bannu	15.9	48.9	198
Charsada	22.9	77.0	305
Chitral	19.9	82.7	167
D I Khan	7.0	61.5	284
Haripur	19.3	66.9	180
Karak	4.0	39.2	308
Kohat	6.6	55.7	225
Mardan	8.8	71.1	278
Nowshehra	17.5	69.1	268
Peshawar	22.0	79.3	581
Swabi	9.4	65.5	237
Upper Dir	9.8	55.0	225
Battagram	4.7	50.8	252
Buner	15.1	63.1	191
Kohistan	5.1	70.7	183
Lakki Marwat	6.5	31.2	185
Lower Dir	6.9	60.5	177
Mansehra	29.1	68.9	159
Shangla	12.6	59.7	117

\*MICS indicator 45

**Table NU.2A: Breastfeeding by background characteristics**

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at each age group, NWFP, 2008

	Children 0-23 months		Children 0-3 months		Children 0-5 months		Children 6-9 months		Children 12-15 months		Children 20-23 months	
	Percent ever breastfed	Number of children	Percent exclusively breastfed	Number of children	Percent exclusively breastfed*	Number of children	% receiving breast milk & solid/mushy food**	Number of children	Percent breastfed***	Number of children	Percent breastfed***	Number of children
<b>Total</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>4700</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>1173</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>83.6</b>	<b>1015</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>541</b>
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	96.7	2415	59.4	360	45.7	567	38.1	440	83.6	528	53.6	284
Female	98.1	2285	54.0	385	43.6	606	41.2	403	83.7	487	56.8	257
<b>Residence</b>												
Urban	95.4	1040	47.9	155	34.8	252	50.6	182	71.1	192	43.4	121
Rural	97.8	3660	58.0	590	46.2	921	37.6	661	85.5	823	57.2	420
<b>Mother's education****</b>												
None	98.0	3377	57.9	535	46.8	826	36.4	598	86.7	767	59.4	379
Primary	97.0	516	46.9	73	36.2	121	50.0	101	75.9	95	59.3	65
Secondary+	95.0	803	56.1	135	40.0	224	45.9	143	71.5	152	35.7	97
DK/Missing		4		2		2		1		1		
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>												
Poorest	98.9	872	55.3	150	47.4	224	28.5	149	90.9	212	60.7	94
Second	97.8	982	52.8	157	43.4	235	41.0	162	87.1	235	61.3	119
Middle	97.9	967	59.8	160	49.5	241	40.9	187	80.6	204	61.5	102
Fourth	96.4	933	61.9	139	45.3	234	40.8	184	78.2	192	49.4	96
Richest	95.7	946	53.5	139	36.9	239	45.6	161	76.4	172	43.2	130

\* MICS indicator 15

\*\* MICS indicator 17

\*\*\* MICS indicator 16

\*\*\*\* cases about dk/missing education of mother not shown

**Table NU.2B: Breastfeeding by region**

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at each age group, NWFP, 2008

	Children 0-23 months		Children 0-3 months		Children 0-5 months		Children 6-9 months		Children 12-15 months		Children 20-23 months	
	Percent ever breastfed	Number of children	Percent exclusively breastfed	Number of children	Percent exclusively breastfed*	Number of children	% receiving breast milk & solid/mushy food**	Number of children	Percent breastfed***	Number of children	Percent breastfed***	Number of children
<b>Total</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>4700</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>1173</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>83.6</b>	<b>1015</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>541</b>
<b>Region</b>												
Central	97.6	1662	62.4	256	47.5	419	42.4	304	81.7	302	54.8	176
Hazara	95.4	966	49.8	147	38.5	225	38.3	155	82.4	250	55.4	134
Malakand	98.7	875	73.5	169	65.2	238	35.4	149	89.4	208	58.0	97
Southern	97.9	1197	29.5	173	22.4	291	38.1	235	82.5	255	52.2	134
<b>District</b>												
Abbottabad	92.2	194										
Bannu	98.6	198										
Charsada	99.4	304										
Chitral	98.3	166										
D I Khan	98.6	284										
Haripur	94.0	179										
Karak	96.6	306										
Kohat	96.9	225										
Mardan	97.6	276										
Nowshera	95.1	268										
Peshawar	97.1	577										
Swabi	99.0	237										
Upper Dir	99.4	224										
Battagram	96.3	251										
Buner	99.1	191										
Kohistan	99.4	183										
Lakki Marwat	98.2	184										
Lower Dir	97.1	177										
Mansehra	95.4	159										
Shangla	100.0	117										

\* MICS indicator 15

\*\* MICS indicator 17

\*\*\* MICS indicator 16

**Table NU.3: Infant feeding patterns by age**

Percentage distribution of children aged less than 24 months by feeding pattern by age group, NWFP, 2008

	Infant feeding pattern						Total	Number of children
	Exclusively breastfed	Breastfed and plain water only	Breastfed and non-milk liquids	Breastfed and other milk formula	Breastfed and other complementary foods	Weaned (not breastfed)		
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4714</b>
<b>Age in months</b>								
0-1	70.7	12.3	6.2	10.1	.0	.6	100.0	347
2-3	48.0	22.1	6.1	21.2	2.2	.4	100.0	399
4-5	24.1	26.1	10.9	25.6	11.6	1.7	100.0	430
<b>6-7</b>	12.6	18.8	8.6	25.8	32.3	1.8	100.0	388
8-9	4.9	16.8	8.3	16.9	51.4	1.8	100.0	455
10-11	1.4	7.4	7.3	18.7	60.4	4.8	100.0	371
12-13	3.0	5.7	6.7	15.1	67.6	1.9	100.0	662
14-15	1.3	5.3	6.3	9.9	73.8	3.5	100.0	357
16-17	1.7	3.8	7.5	10.1	72.6	4.3	100.0	310
18-19	1.2	4.2	5.1	7.7	75.3	6.4	100.0	453
20-21	1.3	2.1	.8	5.0	81.9	8.9	100.0	285
22-23	.3	2.0	2.7	4.4	78.9	11.7	100.0	257



**Table NU.4A: Adequately fed infants by background characteristics**

Percentage of infants under six months of age exclusively breastfed; percentage of infants 6–11 months who are breastfed and who ate solid/semi-solid food for at least the minimum recommended number of times yesterday; and percentage of infants adequately fed, NWFP, 2008

	Percent of infants					Number of infants aged 0-11 months
	0-5 months exclusively breastfed	6-8 months who received breast milk and complementary food at least 2 times in prior 24 hours	9-11 months who received breast milk and complementary food at least 3 times in prior 24 hours	6-11 months who received breast milk and complementary food at least the minimum recommended number of times per day*	0-11 months who were appropriately fed**	
<b>Total</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>2390</b>
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	45.7	25.0	22.1	23.7	34.2	1207
Female	43.6	28.4	18.8	23.9	34.2	1183
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	34.8	31.4	27.4	29.6	32.1	526
Rural	46.2	25.7	19.3	22.7	34.6	1864
<b>Mother's education***</b>						
None	46.8	23.4	18.1	20.9	33.8	1680
Primary	36.2	37.8	29.1	33.7	34.8	264
Secondary+	40.0	33.9	24.6	29.3	35.0	443
DK/Missing						3
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>						
Poorest	47.4	23.2	15.1	19.6	34.6	434
Second	43.4	30.2	21.5	26.0	34.6	473
Middle	49.5	24.2	21.9	23.2	36.0	501
Fourth	45.3	25.4	18.6	22.5	33.6	490
Richest	36.9	31.2	24.0	27.4	32.1	492

\* MICS indicator 18

\*\* MICS indicator 19

\*\*\* 3 cases about dk/missing education of mother not shown

**Table NU.4B: Adequately fed infants by region**

Percentage of infants under six months of age exclusively breastfed; percentage of infants 6–11 months who are breastfed and who ate solid/semi-solid food for at least the minimum recommended number of times yesterday; and percentage of infants adequately fed, NWFP, 2008

	Percent of infants					Number of infants aged 0-11 months
	0-5 months exclusively breastfed	6-8 months who received breast milk and complementary food at least 2 times in prior 24 hours	9-11 months who received breast milk and complementary food at least 3 times in prior 24 hours	6-11 months who received breast milk and complementary food at least the minimum recommended number of times per day*	0-11 months who were appropriately fed**	
<b>Total</b>	44.7	26.6	20.5	23.8	34.2	2390
<b>Region</b>						
Central	47.5	27.6	23.6	25.7	36.5	854
Hazara	38.5	29.1	22.1	25.7	32.3	452
Malakand	65.2	20.3	17.7	19.1	43.6	463
Southern	22.4	27.8	14.7	22.0	22.2	621

\* MICS indicator 18

\*\* MICS indicator 19

**Table NU.5A: Iodized salt consumption by background characteristics**

Percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt, NWFP, 2008

	Percentage of households in which salt was tested	Number of households interviewed	Percent of households with salt test result				Total	Number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt
			No salt	0 PPM	>0 and <15 PPM	15+ PPM*		
<b>Total</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>10914</b>	<b>.8</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10774</b>
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	97.6	2950	1.1	57.2	21.4	20.3	100.0	2909
Rural	98.1	7964	.8	71.7	16.1	11.4	100.0	7865
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>								
Poorest	98.2	2039	.8	78.3	11.3	9.6	100.0	2012
Second	98.0	2128	.8	75.0	14.6	9.7	100.0	2096
Middle	98.0	2162	.7	69.8	18.8	10.7	100.0	2127
Fourth	97.9	2179	1.2	67.0	17.7	14.1	100.0	2160
Richest	98.1	2406	.7	53.7	23.6	22.0	100.0	2379

\* MICS indicator 41

**Table NU.5B: Iodized salt consumption by region and district**

Percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt, NWFP, 2008

	Percentage of households in which salt was tested	Number of households interviewed	Percent of households with				Total	Number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt
			salt test result					
			No salt	0 PPM	>0 and <15 PPM	15+ PPM*		
<b>Total</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>10914</b>	<b>.8</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10774</b>
<b>Region</b>								
Central	98.3	4042	.7	64.9	19.6	14.8	100.0	3996
Hazara	97.9	2485	.9	64.1	19.3	15.7	100.0	2449
Malakand	98.4	1858	1.0	72.5	15.7	10.7	100.0	1848
Southern	97.4	2529	.9	83.4	8.8	6.9	100.0	2481
<b>District</b>								
Abbottabad	97.4	643	1.1	60.1	20.3	18.5	100.0	633
Bannu	96.2	461	.8	92.0	6.5	.7	100.0	449
Charsada	99.5	690	.5	68.7	20.7	10.1	100.0	690
Chitral	98.8	537	1.2	49.1	26.9	22.8	100.0	537
D I Khan	98.4	594	1.0	70.8	14.0	14.1	100.0	591
Haripur	98.3	586	.8	55.7	26.0	17.4	100.0	581
Karak	96.6	527	.9	93.7	3.8	1.5	100.0	512
Kohat	97.2	570	1.1	78.7	10.8	9.5	100.0	560
Mardan	97.8	685	.8	55.1	24.2	20.0	100.0	674
Nowshehra	98.6	683	.6	72.7	18.5	8.2	100.0	677
Peshawar	97.7	1374	.7	65.4	18.4	15.6	100.0	1349
Swabi	98.5	610	1.0	65.7	16.6	16.8	100.0	606
Upper Dir	98.3	412	.2	78.1	13.2	8.5	100.0	406
Battagram	96.3	436	1.1	53.9	16.5	28.4	100.0	423
Buner	98.9	355	1.1	81.8	11.8	5.3	100.0	355
Kohistan	98.2	318	.5	93.4	3.9	2.2	100.0	313
Lakki Marwat	97.6	377	.7	96.2	2.3	.8	100.0	369
Lower Dir	99.3	347	.4	69.6	18.8	11.2	100.0	345
Mansehra	98.5	502	.9	63.5	21.4	14.2	100.0	499
Shangla	95.4	207	3.5	78.5	8.4	9.6	100.0	205

\* MICS indicator 41

**Table NU.6A: Children's vitamin A supplementation by background characteristics**

Percent distribution of children aged 6–59 months by whether they have received a high-dose vitamin A supplement in the last six months, NWFP, 2008

	Percentage of children who received vitamin A:					Total	Number of children aged 6-59 months
	Within last 6 months*	Prior to last 6 months	Not sure when	Not sure if received vitamin A	Never received vitamin A		
<b>Total</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10373</b>
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	62.7	4.0	9.2	3.6	20.6	100.0	5384
Female	62.4	3.5	8.8	3.8	21.5	100.0	4989
<b>Residence</b>							
Urban	66.1	6.1	10.7	2.1	15.1	100.0	2363
Rural	61.9	3.3	8.7	4.0	22.1	100.0	8010
<b>Age</b>							
6-11 months	59.0	1.6	5.2	3.5	30.7	100.0	1214
12-23 months	61.7	2.5	8.2	3.9	23.6	100.0	2323
24-35 months	62.8	4.0	9.3	3.3	20.6	100.0	2388
36-47 months	64.7	4.5	9.6	3.6	17.6	100.0	2316
48-59 months	62.9	5.2	10.9	4.2	16.8	100.0	2132
<b>Mother's education**</b>							
None	60.2	3.6	9.1	3.8	23.3	100.0	7727
Primary	68.7	3.6	8.0	4.7	15.0	100.0	1068
Secondary+	71.8	4.9	8.8	2.1	12.4	100.0	1570
DK/Missing							8
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>							
Poorest	53.2	2.8	8.4	5.1	30.6	100.0	1999
Second	62.2	2.8	7.2	3.6	24.2	100.0	2219
Middle	66.7	3.8	9.6	2.8	17.1	100.0	2059
Fourth	65.3	4.8	9.0	4.5	16.4	100.0	2054
Richest	66.7	5.1	11.2	2.3	14.7	100.0	2042

\* MICS indicator 42

\*\* 8 cases about dk/missing education of mother not shown

**Table NU.6B: Children's vitamin A supplementation by region and district**

Percent distribution of children aged 6–59 months by whether they have received a high-dose vitamin A supplement in the last six months, NWFP, 2008

	Percentage of children who received vitamin A:					Total	Number of children aged 6-59 months
	Within last 6 months*	Prior to last 6 months	Not sure when	Not sure if received vitamin A	Never received vitamin A		
<b>Total</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10373</b>
<b>Region</b>							
Central	66.4	5.0	10.6	2.2	15.7	100.0	3677
Hazara	62.8	3.3	7.7	1.7	24.5	100.0	2078
Malakand	51.2	2.0	10.4	7.8	28.6	100.0	1976
Southern	65.1	3.3	5.5	5.0	21.1	100.0	2642
<b>District</b>							
Abbotabad	67.8	6.7	7.9	.0	17.6	100.0	397
Bannu	57.3	2.7	12.2	4.2	23.6	100.0	445
Charsada	84.0	2.4	7.4	.8	5.4	100.0	704
Chitral	85.2	3.6	1.4	1.6	8.2	100.0	415
D I Khan	60.3	4.5	3.6	6.9	24.7	100.0	641
Haripur	86.8	1.3	1.5	1.0	9.5	100.0	380
Karak	79.7	2.4	2.2	1.4	14.3	100.0	666
Kohat	80.5	2.6	3.6	3.9	9.4	100.0	475
Mardan	66.8	4.4	12.8	1.9	14.1	100.0	626
Nowshehra	77.9	3.7	5.5	1.4	11.5	100.0	541
Peshawar	52.2	7.6	14.2	2.7	23.4	100.0	1297
Swabi	72.3	3.6	6.6	3.4	14.2	100.0	509
Upper Dir	36.6	2.0	10.0	9.5	41.9	100.0	475
Battagram	62.1	4.4	5.0	5.0	23.5	100.0	497
Buner	61.8	1.1	16.0	7.6	13.4	100.0	436
Kohistan	30.5	2.8	15.5	2.5	48.7	100.0	471
Lakki Marwat	55.2	3.1	6.7	6.4	28.6	100.0	415
Lower Dir	45.8	2.1	11.7	7.9	32.5	100.0	411
Mansehra	76.9	1.6	4.9	1.3	15.3	100.0	333
Shangla	53.3	2.0	6.4	8.9	29.4	100.0	239

\* MICS indicator 42

**Table CH.1A: Vaccination by background characteristics**

Percentage of children aged 12–23 months currently vaccinated against BCG, NWFP, 2008

	Percentage of children who received:		Number of children aged 12-23 months
	BCG based on recall*	BCG based on recall and checking of scar on the arm or shoulder	
<b>Total</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>2324</b>
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	72.0	63.9	1215
Female	68.2	59.6	1109
<b>Residence</b>			
Urban	88.1	79.7	517
Rural	67.1	58.7	1807
<b>Mother's education**</b>			
None	64.9	56.9	1709
Primary	79.8	72.5	252
Secondary+	91.3	80.6	362
DK/Missing			1
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>			
Poorest	55.1	50.1	438
Second	54.7	47.0	514
Middle	72.8	63.0	470
Fourth	84.7	74.6	444
Richest	91.4	81.6	458

\* MICS indicator 25

\*\* 1 case about dk/missing education of mother not shown

**Table CH.1B: Vaccination by region and district**

Percentage of children aged 12–23 months currently vaccinated against BCG, NWFP, 2008

	Percentage of children who received:		Number of children aged 12-23 months
	BCG based on recall*	BCG based on recall and checking of scar on the arm or shoulder	
<b>Total</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>2324</b>
<b>Region</b>			
Central	87.6	77.6	815
Hazara	62.6	55.0	516
Malakand	75.0	68.8	414
Southern	38.7	30.9	579
<b>District</b>			
Abbotabad	87.0	79.2	107
Bannu	37.2	33.7	95
Charsada	92.1	81.6	169
Chitral	90.8	89.7	84
D I Khan	35.7	22.8	130
Haripur	82.7	71.0	86
Karak	42.1	36.7	145
Kohat	66.8	57.3	115
Mardan	92.4	77.3	132
Nowshehra	84.6	69.3	133
Peshawar	87.1	81.0	266
Swabi	80.5	73.1	115
Upper Dir	77.4	70.1	103
Battagram	55.8	50.4	129
Buner	82.2	76.8	85
Kohistan	19.6	15.3	110
Lakki Marwat	15.5	10.9	94
Lower Dir	80.7	74.4	89
Mansehra	72.9	63.6	84
Shangla	36.4	28.8	53
<i>Malakand</i>		99	
<i>Swat</i>		99	
<i>Hangu</i>		65	
<i>Tank</i>		68	

**\* MICS indicator 25**

Note: Figures reported against Malakand, Swat, Hangu and Tank have been taken from PSLM report 2006-07 as data could not be collected from the same in NWFP MICS 2007-08 due to security reasons



**Table CH.1C: Fully immunized by sex and district**

Percentage of children aged 12–23 months that have been fully immunized based on recall and record\*\*

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total*
<b>Total</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>District</b>									
Abbottabad	100	100	100	79	74	77	81	76	79
Bannu	100	100	100	41	42	41	46	47	46
Charsada	100	100	100	93	100	96	94	100	97
Chitral	100	100	100	87	96	92	88	97	93
D I Khan	79	100	87	87	42	58	86	44	59
Haripur	100	100	100	73	69	71	76	74	75
Karak	58	77	66	62	61	61	62	61	62
Kohat	62	80	71	60	61	61	60	65	63
Mardan	78	80	79	93	95	94	90	91	91
Nowshetra	100	87	93	95	78	86	96	80	87
Peshawar	88	87	88	73	92	84	81	90	86
Swabi	95	100	97	73	58	64	79	65	71
Upper Dir	100	73	87	93	88	91	93	87	91
Battagram	0	0	0	37	60	47	37	60	47
Buner	0	0	0	81	67	74	81	67	74
Kohistan	0	0	0	68	60	63	68	60	63
Lakki Marwat	67	41	54	38	53	46	42	52	47
Lower Dir	100	73	87	93	88	91	93	87	91
Mansehra	91	100	95	73	75	74	74	77	75
Shangla	0	0	0	62	54	57	62	54	57
Malakand	100	100	100	98	91	94	98	92	95
Swat	88	77	84	93	96	95	92	95	94
Hangu	84	59	72	64	55	60	69	56	63
Tank	100	100	100	59	61	60	64	63	63

\* MICS indicator 31

\*\*Source: Pakistan Living Standards Measurement Survey 2006-07, Provincial /District

**Table CH.2A: Neonatal tetanus protection by background characteristics**

Percentage of mothers with a birth in the last 24 months protected against neonatal tetanus, NWFP, 2008

	Percentage of mothers with a birth in the last 24 months who:			Number of mothers
	Received at least 1 dose during the last pregnancy	Received at least 2 doses during the last pregnancy*	Received at least 2 doses during lifetime	
<b>Total</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>4824</b>
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	64.3	58.3	74.1	1062
Rural	44.3	40.8	51.8	3762
<b>Education**</b>				
None	39.2	35.6	47.3	3476
Primary	57.9	53.6	65.6	531
Secondary+	78.8	74.3	85.3	815
DK/Missing				2
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>				
Poorest	32.1	28.1	37.0	904
Second	32.3	29.5	41.4	1016
Middle	47.3	43.6	56.1	1004
Fourth	61.2	56.5	69.0	946
Richest	69.1	64.8	77.5	954

\* MICS indicator 32

\*\* 2 cases about dk/missing education not shown

**Table CH.2B: Neonatal tetanus protection by region and district**

Percentage of mothers with a birth in the last 24 months protected against neonatal tetanus, NWFP, 2008

	Percentage of mothers with a birth in the last 12 months who:			Number of mothers
	Received at least 1 dose during the last pregnancy	Received at least 2 doses during the last pregnancy*	Received at least 2 doses during lifetime	
<b>Total</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>4824</b>
<b>Region</b>				
Central	52.8	48.4	65.2	1688
Hazara	48.4	44.8	50.9	1018
Malakand	45.5	41.6	50.8	903
Southern	35.7	32.9	42.2	1215
<b>District</b>				
Abbottabad	72.9	66.3	72.8	206
Bannu	22.6	20.9	30.8	201
Charsada	63.0	60.4	75.3	314
Chitral	62.8	57.9	61.7	174
D I Khan	47.2	44.2	52.7	285
Haripur	63.1	60.5	66.4	186
Karak	30.4	27.0	37.2	311
Kohat	47.9	45.0	52.8	234
Mardan	56.8	53.2	74.6	280
Nowshehra	57.4	51.9	72.2	266
Peshawar	49.2	43.9	59.1	588
Swabi	42.3	38.3	52.7	240
Upper Dir	45.3	42.7	50.6	233
Battagram	32.4	27.3	34.0	264
Buner	48.1	45.5	53.3	185
Kohistan	9.0	7.7	11.0	199
Lakki Marwat	20.2	17.4	28.0	184
Lower Dir	50.6	44.4	60.2	192
Mansehra	59.9	56.8	65.1	163
Shangla	21.0	18.1	21.4	119
<i>Malakand</i>	<i>59</i>			
<i>Swat</i>	<i>69</i>			
<i>Hangu</i>	<i>40</i>			
<i>Tank</i>	<i>23</i>			

**\* MICS indicator 32**

Note: Figures reported against Malakand, Swat, Hangu and Tank have been taken from PSLM report 2006-07 as data could not be collected from the same in NWFP MICS 2008 due to security reasons

**Table CH.3A: Oral rehydration treatment by background characteristics**

Percentage of children aged 0–59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks and treatment with oral rehydration solution (ORS) or other oral rehydration treatment (ORT), NWFP, 2008

	Had diarrhoea in last two weeks	Number of children aged 0-59 months	Children with diarrhoea who received:					ORT use rate *	Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea
			Fluid from ORS packet	Recommended homemade fluid	Pre-packaged ORS fluid	No treatment			
<b>Total</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>11550</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>55.8</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>4877</b>	
<b>Sex</b>									
Male	43.5	5953	37.8	6.1	9.4	53.8	46.1	2547	
Female	42.6	5597	34.7	6.7	9.0	58.0	41.8	2330	
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	42.6	2617	37.5	7.5	13.1	51.5	48.0	1104	
Rural	43.2	8933	36.1	6.2	8.5	56.6	43.3	3773	
<b>Age</b>									
0-11 months	48.0	2390	33.0	6.2	9.3	59.8	40.1	1144	
12-23 months	55.8	2324	39.2	6.5	9.5	51.9	47.9	1297	
24-35 months	45.1	2388	39.0	6.6	11.1	52.9	47.0	1045	
36-47 months	35.8	2316	35.3	6.1	7.7	56.6	43.2	799	
48-59 months	29.4	2132	33.5	6.4	7.3	60.6	39.4	592	
<b>Mother's education**</b>									
None	43.7	8557	35.3	5.6	8.5	57.8	42.1	3680	
Primary	48.4	1189	37.1	10.0	10.0	53.7	46.3	570	
Secondary+	35.8	1794	42.8	8.5	12.7	44.4	55.2	622	
DK/Missing								5	
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>									
Poorest	42.8	2223	31.9	4.1	5.0	63.5	36.4	929	
Second	44.6	2456	35.9	6.7	6.8	57.0	43.0	1076	
Middle	44.8	2301	37.1	6.9	11.0	55.2	44.6	1015	
Fourth	44.3	2289	36.2	4.9	11.0	55.4	44.4	1012	
Richest	38.0	2281	42.3	10.2	14.0	44.8	54.9	845	

\* MICS indicator 33

\*\*5 cases about dk/missing education of mother not shown

**Table CH.3B: Oral rehydration therapy by region and district**

Percentage of children aged 0–59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks and treatment with oral rehydration solution (ORS) or other oral rehydration therapy (ORT), NWFP, 2008

	Had diarrhoea in last two weeks	Number of children aged 0-59 months	Children with diarrhoea who received:					ORT use rate *	Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea
			Fluid from ORS packet	Recommended homemade fluid	Pre-packaged ORS fluid	No treatment			
<b>Total</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>11550</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>55.8</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>4877</b>	
<b>Region</b>									
Central	46.1	4097	34.9	5.1	9.5	58.1	41.7	1862	
Hazara	36.9	2304	40.1	10.2	7.6	48.4	51.6	869	
Malakand	45.5	2215	33.4	1.9	4.2	62.7	37.2	952	
Southern	40.9	2934	39.4	10.8	15.4	49.9	49.9	1194	
<b>District</b>									
Abbottabad	29.3	442	35.9	25.6	5.7	46.3	53.7	133	
Bannu	35.4	496	37.3	1.5	18.7	45.5	54.5	176	
Charsada	53.0	761	38.8	2.5	10.0	55.3	44.7	399	
Chitral	28.0	458	36.9	15.4	3.6	47.5	51.8	121	
D I Khan	48.8	719	43.3	20.7	19.5	48.4	51.4	346	
Haripur	38.6	425	29.4	19.3	13.2	50.5	49.5	169	
Karak	45.0	741	32.9	2.3	9.7	58.6	41.4	337	
Kohat	39.0	529	37.7	8.1	11.4	49.7	49.8	205	
Mardan	49.2	698	37.4	5.7	9.1	56.7	43.0	338	
Nowshehra	42.2	615	25.9	4.1	6.1	66.5	33.5	259	
Peshawar	44.3	1447	33.4	6.9	11.4	56.4	43.1	626	
Swabi	42.2	576	36.2	4.0	7.3	62.1	37.9	240	
Upper Dir	49.1	545	26.3	1.7	5.0	68.9	31.1	261	
Battagram	49.1	551	40.3	1.2	9.7	52.8	47.2	260	
Buner	45.4	481	50.0	1.5	4.2	47.2	52.8	223	
Kohistan	29.7	513	43.1	1.7	3.6	52.9	47.1	149	
Lakki Marwat	29.3	449	40.5	5.1	11.2	48.8	51.2	130	
Lower Dir	47.3	461	31.7	.6	3.8	66.5	33.5	225	
Mansehra	43.5	373	46.7	7.0	7.0	42.7	57.3	158	
Shangla	46.5	270	27.5	.0	3.4	69.6	30.4	122	
<i>Malakand</i>	<i>3</i>						<i>89.56</i>		
<i>Swat</i>	<i>5</i>						<i>94.99</i>		
<i>Hangu</i>	<i>9</i>						<i>95.94</i>		
<i>Tank</i>	<i>13</i>						<i>89.14</i>		

**\* MICS indicator 33**

Note: Figures reported against Malakand, Swat, Hangu and Tank have been taken from PSLM report 2006-07 as data could not be collected from the same in NWFP MICS 2008 due to security reasons

**Table CH.4A: Home management of diarrhoea by background characteristics**

Percentage of children aged 0–59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who took increased fluids and continued to feed during the episode, NWFP, 2008

	Had diarrhoea in last two weeks	Number of children aged 0-59 months	Children with diarrhoea who:				Home management of diarrhoea*	Received ORT or increased fluids AND continued feeding**	Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea
			Drank more	Drank the same or less	Ate somewhat less, same or more	Ate much less or none			
<b>Total</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>11550</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>4877</b>
<b>Sex</b>									
Male	43.5	5953	53.0	47.0	47.4	52.6	25.9	35.4	2547
Female	42.6	5597	52.0	48.0	49.3	50.7	26.6	36.4	2330
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	42.6	2617	49.6	50.4	47.5	52.5	24.4	33.7	1104
Rural	43.2	8933	53.0	47.0	48.5	51.5	26.6	36.3	3773
<b>Age</b>									
0-11 months	48.0	2390	31.0	69.0	35.8	64.2	13.3	21.6	1144
12-23 months	55.8	2324	56.8	43.2	43.5	56.5	24.1	34.2	1297
24-35 months	45.1	2388	59.5	40.5	55.3	44.7	33.1	44.1	1045
36-47 months	35.8	2316	61.2	38.8	59.5	40.5	35.3	44.8	799
48-59 months	29.4	2132	60.0	40.0	54.6	45.4	31.2	40.2	592
<b>Mother's education**</b>									
None	43.7	8557	54.5	45.5	47.8	52.2	26.7	35.2	3680
Primary	48.4	1189	48.7	51.3	49.2	50.8	25.5	38.1	570
Secondary+	35.8	1794	42.8	57.2	50.7	49.3	23.7	37.8	622
DK/Missing									5
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>									
Poorest	42.8	2223	53.7	46.3	46.5	53.5	25.6	34.7	929
Second	44.6	2456	55.3	44.7	49.8	50.2	27.8	37.4	1076
Middle	44.8	2301	52.7	47.3	48.6	51.4	26.7	36.1	1015
Fourth	44.3	2289	52.4	47.6	47.2	52.8	27.0	34.3	1012
Richest	38.0	2281	46.4	53.6	49.5	50.5	23.3	36.9	845

\* MICS indicator 34, \*\* MICS indicator 35

\*\* 5 cases about dk/missing education of mother not shown

**Table CH.4B: Home management of diarrhoea by region and district**

Percentage of children aged 0–59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who took increased fluids and continued to feed during the episode, NWFP, 2008

	Had diarrhoea in last two weeks	Number of children aged 0-59 months	Children with diarrhoea who:				Home management of diarrhoea*	Received ORT or increased fluids AND continued feeding**	Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea
			Drank more	Drank the same or less	Ate somewhat less, same or more	Ate much less or none			
<b>Total</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>11550</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>4877</b>
<b>Region</b>									
Central	46.1	4097	55.8	44.2	45.0	55.0	27.1	33.7	1862
Hazara	36.9	2304	35.7	64.3	54.6	45.4	19.2	39.0	869
Malakand	45.5	2215	63.7	36.3	44.0	56.0	29.2	34.0	952
Southern	40.9	2934	48.4	51.6	55.0	45.0	27.6	40.2	1194
<b>District</b>									
Abbotabad	29.3	442	25.1	74.9	54.7	45.3	13.6	35.9	133
Bannu	35.4	496	48.5	51.5	53.2	46.8	29.7	42.6	176
Charsada	53.0	761	70.1	29.9	46.7	53.3	35.6	39.2	399
Chitral	28.0	458	58.1	41.9	26.5	73.5	17.7	22.5	121
D I Khan	48.8	719	35.0	65.0	54.3	45.7	18.9	37.3	346
Haripur	38.6	425	28.8	71.2	59.8	40.2	16.1	38.7	169
Karak	45.0	741	60.4	39.6	54.7	45.3	31.3	39.4	337
Kohat	39.0	529	53.6	46.4	53.3	46.7	29.6	37.6	205
Mardan	49.2	698	52.6	47.4	42.8	57.2	24.2	30.1	338
Nowshehra	42.2	615	58.0	42.0	46.7	53.3	28.6	35.8	259
Peshawar	44.3	1447	45.0	55.0	46.2	53.8	22.2	32.7	626
Swabi	42.2	576	66.9	33.1	41.5	58.5	31.2	32.6	240
Upper Dir	49.1	545	65.5	34.5	44.9	55.1	30.7	33.2	261
Battagram	49.1	551	66.3	33.7	49.0	51.0	29.9	40.4	260
Buner	45.4	481	74.0	26.0	53.6	46.4	37.7	47.6	223
Kohistan	29.7	513	43.5	56.5	65.0	35.0	25.3	48.1	149
Lakki Marwat	29.3	449	68.5	31.5	62.2	37.8	45.3	50.7	130
Lower Dir	47.3	461	59.5	40.5	42.2	57.8	26.5	30.7	225
Mansehra	43.5	373	23.7	76.3	47.3	52.7	14.0	33.8	158
Shangla	46.5	270	56.0	44.0	39.4	60.6	24.6	28.1	122

\* MICS indicator 34, \*\* MICS indicator 35

**Table CH.5A: Care seeking for suspected pneumonia by background characteristics**

Percentage of children aged 0–59 months with suspected pneumonia in the last two weeks taken to a health provider, NWFP, 2008

	Had acute respiratory infection <sup>1</sup>	No. of children aged 0-59 months	Children with suspected pneumonia who were taken to:										No. of children 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia	
			Public sources			Private sources			Other source					
			Govt. hospital	Rural health centre/basic health unit	Other govt. health facilities	Private hospital	Private physician	Other private health facilities	Traditional practitioner	Homeopathic	Other	Any appropriate provider*		
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>11550</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>		<b>.4</b>	<b>.1</b>	<b>.5</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>2284</b>
<b>Sex</b>														
Male	21.5	5953	15.7	.9	1.2	4.3	33.4	3.1		.4	.1	.4	61.6	1278
Female	18.2	5597	12.6	.6	.9	5.4	24.5	2.7		.5	.0	.5	50.4	1006
<b>Residence</b>														
Urban	15.4	2617	17.7	.1	.7	5.6	45.2	1.1		.0	.2	.4	74.0	418
Rural	20.7	8933	13.8	.9	1.1	4.6	27.3	3.3		.5	.1	.5	54.3	1866
<b>Age</b>														
0-11 months	22.8	2390	13.2	.8	1.1	5.2	35.3	2.5	1.0	.2	.3		61.1	548
12-23 months	20.8	2324	13.3	.9	1.2	4.8	28.3	3.5	.0	.0	.5		55.9	479
24-35 months	19.2	2388	17.0	.8	.9	4.4	29.0	3.3	.2	.0	.5		58.4	456
36-47 months	18.4	2316	10.4	.7	1.2	4.5	27.6	2.9	.0	.1	.6		52.2	429
48-59 months	18.1	2132	18.1	.5	.7	5.2	35.3	2.5	.9	.0	.4		54.0	372
<b>Mother's education**</b>														
None	20.4	8557	14.0	.8	1.2	3.5	26.7	3.2		.4	.1	.4	53.1	1757
Primary	22.9	1189	16.5	.6	.9	5.7	35.2	3.7		.7	.0	.5	63.2	273
Secondary+	14.6	1794	13.6	.6	.3	13.1	44.3	.8		.7	.2	.5	75.7	251
DK/Missing														3
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>														
Poorest	21.1	2223	10.3	1.0	1.1	3.4	16.8	4.0		.1	.0	.3	40.0	482
Second	21.3	2456	11.3	1.1	1.3	3.2	31.1	3.8		.0	.0	.3	55.3	541
Middle	21.9	2301	15.2	.8	1.4	4.7	29.1	2.8	1.4	.0	.7		57.9	476
Fourth	19.8	2289	19.4	.5	.7	4.6	35.6	2.5	.6	.3	.3		64.7	467
Richest	14.4	2281	17.9	.4	.6	10.7	40.0	1.1	.0	.2	.7		74.3	318

\* MICS indicator 23

\*\* 3 cases about dk/missing education of mother not shown



**Table CH.5B: Care seeking for suspected pneumonia by region and district**

Percentage of children aged 0–59 months with suspected pneumonia in the last two weeks taken to a health provider, NWFP, 2008

	Had acute respiratory infection <sup>1</sup>	No. of children aged 0-59 months	Children with suspected pneumonia who were taken to:										No. of children 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia
			Public sources			Private sources			Other source				
			Govt. hospital	Rural health centre/basic health unit	Other govt. health facilities	Private hospital	Private physician	Other private health facilities	Traditional practitioner	Homeopath	Other	Any appropriate provider*	
<b>Total</b>	19.9	11550	14.3	.8	1.0	4.8	29.4	2.9	.4	.1	.5	56.6	2284
<b>Region</b>													
Central	17.2	4097	14.1	.4	1.1	10.7	40.0	1.1	.2	.2	.5	63.3	663
Hazara	18.2	2304	18.3	1.7	.7	4.5	36.7	1.9	.1	.1	.2	62.1	451
Malakand	30.7	2215	11.3	.7	1.7	10.1	22.2	1.2	.2	.0	.8	42.6	649
Southern	16.8	2934	15.5	.6	.7	2.4	20.9	7.6	1.6	.0	.3	61.0	521
<b>District</b>													
Abbottabad	22.2	442	29.4	1.7	1.4	3.5	37.3	2.3	.0	.0	.5	78.5	92
Bannu	26.2	496	14.6	.3	.5	2.3	35.3	2.5	2.2	.0	.3	55.2	134
Charsada	15.7	761	17.2	.1	.4	6.7	34.6	1.6	.0	.0	1.1	61.2	109
Chitral	22.2	458	32.1	2.0	2.1	3.3	.0	2.8	.0	.0	.5	53.4	93
D I Khan	12.2	719	25.6	.9	.5	4.9	32.3	2.0	4.3	.0	.3	68.4	91
Haripur	14.2	425	33.0	.6	.2	18.6	23.7	.0	.0	.9	.0	80.5	59
Karak	19.9	741	13.3	.4	.4	4.3	45.9	3.2	.0	.0	.0	62.7	144
Kohat	17.6	529	13.7	.7	.9	3.2	32.5	3.4	.0	.0	.3	55.1	93
Mardan	18.2	698	8.6	.4	1.5	1.3	35.8	2.7	.0	.8	.2	55.7	124
Nowshehra	12.5	615	15.3	.2	1.0	3.5	45.9	1.7	.0	.0	.0	74.4	77
Peshawar	17.1	1447	20.0	.2	1.0	7.5	37.1	.7	.6	.0	.5	71.6	232
Swabi	21.5	576	5.6	1.1	1.4	.8	34.4	4.1	.0	.0	.5	52.6	121
Upper Dir	35.7	545	7.8	1.3	2.0	1.3	20.3	9.2	.0	.0	.4	38.7	204
Battagram	30.9	551	16.9	1.7	.8	4.0	20.5	3.7	.4	.0	.0	48.4	178
Buner	17.1	481	7.7	.9	.9	.0	26.7	7.5	.0	.0	.2	45.2	84
Kohistan	13.0	513	4.3	1.1	.7	7.3	10.4	2.3	.0	.0	.5	35.5	68
Lakki Marwat	12.8	449	4.4	.7	1.4	2.7	44.6	.9	.0	.0	.7	64.2	59
Lower Dir	31.2	461	9.5	.0	1.3	5.3	27.8	8.2	.9	.0	1.3	46.7	150
Mansehra	16.3	373	9.4	3.0	.2	11.4	28.4	.6	.0	.0	.0	66.9	54
Shangla	45.1	270	14.5	.0	2.8	.7	16.1	6.4	.0	.0	1.5	37.6	118

\* MICS indicator 23

**Table CH.6A: Knowledge of the two danger signs of pneumonia by background characteristics**

Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children aged 0–59 months with knowledge of types of symptoms for taking a child immediately to a health facility, and percentage of mothers/caretakers who recognise fast and difficult breathing as signs for seeking care immediately, NWFP, 2008

	Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children aged 0-59 months who think that a child should be taken immediately to a health facility if the child:								Mothers/caretakers who recognise the two danger signs of pneumonia	Number of mothers/caretakers of children aged 0-59 months
	Is not able to drink or breastfeed	Becomes sicker	Develops a fever	Has fast breathing	Has difficult breathing	Has blood in stool	Is drinking poorly	Has other symptoms		
<b>Total</b>	1.7	30.2	64.4	4.5	6.9	3.4	3.0	61.2	1.0	11550
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	1.5	31.6	64.0	5.9	9.0	4.1	4.0	56.7	1.9	2617
Rural	1.7	30.0	64.4	4.2	6.5	3.2	2.8	62.0	.9	8933
<b>Mother's education*</b>										
None	1.4	31.2	63.5	3.9	6.5	3.0	2.3	60.8	.8	8557
Primary	2.5	28.0	67.9	4.2	8.0	4.5	4.6	63.8	1.0	1189
Secondary+	2.5	26.1	66.3	7.7	8.6	4.7	5.5	61.7	2.2	1794
DK/Missing										10
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>										
Poorest	.9	32.1	62.8	4.2	4.9	2.5	1.3	59.4	.9	2223
Second	1.8	32.1	63.9	3.7	5.6	2.8	2.2	63.1	.6	2456
Middle	1.9	28.3	64.4	3.7	7.9	3.7	3.2	61.4	.8	2301
Fourth	1.8	28.8	66.2	5.3	7.6	3.9	4.5	61.9	1.5	2289
Richest	2.1	29.4	64.9	5.8	9.2	4.2	4.0	59.8	1.6	2281

\*10 cases about dk/missing education of mother not shown

**Table CH.6B: Knowledge of the two danger signs of pneumonia by region and district**

Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children aged 0–59 months with knowledge of types of symptoms for taking a child immediately to a health facility, and percentage of mothers/caretakers who recognise fast and difficult breathing as signs for seeking care immediately, NWFP, 2008

	Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children aged 0-59 months who think that a child should be taken immediately to a health facility if the child:								Mothers/caretakers who recognise the two danger signs of pneumonia*	Number of mothers/caretakers of children aged 0-59 months
	Is not able to drink or breastfeed	Becomes sicker	Develops a fever	Has fast breathing	Has difficulty breathing	Has blood in stool	Is drinking poorly	Has other symptoms		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>11550</b>
<b>Region</b>										
Central	.8	27.0	62.6	4.0	6.1	1.9	1.8	61.6	.9	4097
Hazara	1.5	38.2	68.6	8.9	7.3	7.7	4.5	45.7	2.3	2304
Malakand	.7	21.2	61.5	2.3	8.0	2.0	1.9	72.0	.1	2215
Southern	4.6	37.4	66.5	3.1	7.2	3.4	4.7	66.0	1.0	2934
<b>District</b>										
Abbottabad	5.1	49.7	76.6	12.1	13.7	12.9	9.0	25.9	4.1	442
Bannu	.3	31.3	46.3	.5	5.4	.0	2.8	69.5	.0	496
Charsada	.0	29.0	58.4	1.3	5.1	.3	2.1	62.6	.0	761
Chitral	2.1	9.6	69.0	4.7	6.9	14.1	1.2	43.5	.0	458
D I Khan	11.7	60.2	72.8	5.8	8.1	8.2	9.7	44.7	2.0	719
Haripur	2.1	37.4	73.2	15.7	10.3	14.4	7.3	50.7	3.6	425
Karak	2.1	26.7	74.7	3.8	11.9	2.3	3.2	76.5	1.8	741
Kohat	1.5	22.7	65.3	2.9	8.0	1.7	2.5	79.7	.5	529
Mardan	.3	22.0	60.7	4.2	3.6	.6	.5	69.7	.9	698
Nowshehra	.3	12.7	67.9	.1	2.4	.0	.0	88.0	.0	615
Peshawar	1.9	36.4	63.5	6.9	9.9	4.5	3.7	39.7	1.7	1447
Swabi	.4	19.2	63.3	2.2	3.7	.2	.2	83.2	.4	576
Upper Dir	.2	23.6	59.9	2.3	6.9	1.1	1.0	77.3	.0	545
Battagram	.2	18.7	62.8	1.4	4.3	1.2	1.2	78.5	.4	551
Buner	.4	39.2	69.0	1.6	10.1	1.2	3.9	58.5	.0	481
Kohistan	.0	46.1	53.4	4.0	2.4	1.1	.3	33.2	1.9	513
Lakki Marwat	.2	22.5	68.7	.2	2.5	.0	.0	81.5	.0	449
Lower Dir	.6	15.2	60.3	2.4	8.1	.3	2.1	79.4	.0	461
Mansehra	.3	30.5	77.2	10.3	6.1	8.6	4.8	56.3	1.4	373
Shangla	1.3	10.8	50.6	1.2	8.0	.0	1.0	85.1	.4	270

**Table CH.7A: Solid fuel use by background characteristics**

Percent distribution of households according to type of cooking fuel, and percentage of households using solid fuels for cooking, NWFP, 2008

	Percentage of households using:				Total	Solid fuels for cooking*	Number of households
	Electricity	Gas/kerosene oil	Wood/coal	Others (grass, animal dung, wood dust, other)			
<b>Total</b>	<b>.4</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>80.1</b>	<b>10914</b>
<b>Residence</b>					100.0		
Urban	.3	72.9	20.4	6.3	100.0	26.7	2950
Rural	.5	7.6	75.3	16.6	100.0	91.9	7964
<b>Education of household head**</b>							
None	.3	11.2	69.0	19.5	100.0	88.4	4890
Primary	.3	16.3	70.1	13.2	100.0	83.4	1410
Secondary+	.7	30.1	59.7	9.5	100.0	69.2	4550
DK/Missing							64
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>							
Poorest	.1	.4	80.2	19.3	100.0	99.3	2039
Second	.2	1.3	77.6	20.9	100.0	98.5	2128
Middle	.6	6.3	73.9	19.2	100.0	93.0	2162
Fourth	.6	28.6	61.2	9.6	100.0	70.8	2179
Richest	.7	65.4	30.5	3.4	100.0	33.9	2406

\* MICS indicator 24; MDG Indicator 29

\*\*64 cases about dk/missing education of household head not shown

**Table CH.7B: Solid fuel use by background characteristics**

Percent distribution of households according to type of cooking fuel, and percentage of households using solid fuels for cooking, NWFP, 2008

Percentage of households using:									
	Electricity	Gas/kerosene oil	Wood/coal	Others (grass, animal dung, wood dust, other)	Total	Solid fuels for cooking*	Number of households		
<b>Total</b>	<b>.4</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>80.1</b>	<b>10914</b>		
<b>Region</b>									
Central	1.0	32.6	43.6	22.9	100.0	66.4	4042		
Hazara	.0	14.6	84.3	1.1	100.0	85.4	2485		
Malakand	.0	4.5	83.6	11.8	100.0	95.4	1858		
Southern	.2	7.3	75.6	16.9	100.0	92.3	2529		
<b>District</b>									
Abbottabad	.0	20.0	79.0	1.0	100.0	79.8	643		
Bannu	.7	3.9	75.2	20.2	100.0	95.1	461		
Charsada	1.6	17.1	38.5	42.8	100.0	81.3	690		
Chitral	.0	1.4	97.6	.9	100.0	98.6	537		
D I Khan	.2	5.5	73.9	20.4	100.0	94.3	594		
Haripur	.0	19.4	79.7	.9	100.0	80.6	586		
Karak	.0	2.4	82.7	14.9	100.0	97.6	527		
Kohat	.0	19.6	74.7	5.7	100.0	80.2	570		
Mardan	.5	27.5	48.1	24.0	100.0	72.1	685		
Nowshera	.0	38.9	34.2	26.9	100.0	61.0	683		
Peshawar	1.7	51.4	33.8	13.2	100.0	46.8	1374		
Swabi	.1	8.4	71.1	20.5	100.0	91.5	610		
Upper Dir	.0	1.5	92.2	6.4	100.0	98.5	412		
Battagram	.0	5.0	91.4	3.6	100.0	95.0	436		
Buner	.0	2.1	68.2	29.7	100.0	97.9	355		
Kohistan	.0	.0	98.2	1.8	100.0	100.0	318		
Lakki Marwat	.0	2.5	75.4	22.1	100.0	97.1	377		
Lower Dir	.0	12.2	72.2	15.6	100.0	87.7	347		
Mansehra	.0	15.5	84.2	.2	100.0	84.5	502		
Shangla	.0	2.2	97.2	.6	100.0	97.8	207		

\* MICS indicator 24; MDG Indicator 29

**Table CH.8A: Solid fuel use by type of stove or fire by background characteristics**

Percentage of households using solid fuels for cooking by type of stove or fire, NWFP, 2008

<b>Percentage of households using solid fuels for cooking:</b>					<b>Number of households using solid fuels for cooking</b>
	<b>Closed stove with chimney</b>	<b>Open stove or fire with chimney or hood</b>	<b>Open stove or fire with no chimney or hood/other</b>	<b>Total</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8347</b>
<b>Residence</b>					
Urban	5.2	15.9	79.0	100.0	945
Rural	5.7	16.2	78.1	100.0	7402
<b>Education of household head*</b>					
None	5.9	13.0	81.1	100.0	4213
Primary	5.0	19.5	75.6	100.0	1143
Secondary+	5.6	19.8	74.7	100.0	2951
DK/Missing					40
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>					
Poorest	6.1	13.0	80.9	100.0	2025
Second	6.1	12.9	81.0	100.0	2098
Middle	5.5	15.9	78.5	100.0	2009
Fourth	5.0	21.4	73.6	100.0	1485
Richest	4.5	27.2	68.3	100.0	730

\*40 cases about dk/missing education of household head not shown

**Table CH.8B: Solid fuel use by type of stove or fire by background characteristics**

Percentage of households using solid fuels for cooking by type of stove or fire, NWFP, 2008

Percentage of households using solid fuels for cooking:					
	Closed stove with chimney	Open stove or fire with chimney or hood	Open stove or fire with no chimney or hood/other	Total	Number of households using solid fuels for cooking
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8347</b>
<b>Region</b>					
Central	.7	11.9	87.4	100.0	2324
Hazara	3.1	26.9	70.0	100.0	1974
Malakand	19.9	20.3	59.8	100.0	1759
Southern	4.2	5.8	90.0	100.0	2290
<b>District</b>					
Abbottabad	3.7	13.3	83.1	100.0	452
Bannu	1.2	4.4	94.4	100.0	421
Charsada	.4	4.1	95.6	100.0	525
Chitral	64.2	26.8	9.0	100.0	524
D I Khan	1.5	2.2	96.3	100.0	547
Haripur	1.8	6.5	91.7	100.0	415
Karak	4.9	9.6	85.5	100.0	507
Kohat	10.0	13.1	76.9	100.0	455
Mardan	.7	13.8	85.6	100.0	426
Nowshehra	1.4	9.9	88.8	100.0	380
Peshawar	1.1	5.7	93.2	100.0	455
Swabi	.2	24.2	75.6	100.0	538
Upper Dir	26.0	23.6	50.3	100.0	404
Battagram	8.0	36.1	55.9	100.0	415
Buner	.7	8.0	91.3	100.0	347
Kohistan	2.0	18.1	79.9	100.0	318
Lakki Marwat	6.1	3.4	90.6	100.0	360
Lower Dir	6.2	14.5	79.4	100.0	282
Mansehra	2.4	55.0	42.7	100.0	374
Shangla	12.7	35.7	51.5	100.0	202

**Table CH.9A: Knowledge of preventing hepatitis C transmission by background characteristics**

Percentage of ever-married women aged 15–49 years who know the main ways of preventing hepatitis C transmission, NWFP, 2008

	Percentage of women who can tell the difference between jaundice and hepatitis C	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:						Number of women
		Avoiding unsafe drinking water	Keeping hands clean	Avoiding hepatitis C patients	Using sterilised surgical/shaving instruments	Avoiding market-cooked food	Knows at least one way	
<b>Total</b>	76.5	5.5	5.5	18.1	2.7	6.7	27.6	12624
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	85.5	10.4	10.4	25.5	6.5	14.2	44.1	3177
Rural	74.6	4.5	4.4	16.6	2.0	5.2	24.2	9447
<b>Age</b>								
15-19	66.5	3.5	4.1	14.2	1.6	5.1	20.4	842
20-24	72.8	5.5	5.1	15.8	3.1	5.8	24.3	2282
25-29	76.7	5.4	6.0	18.0	3.1	6.6	28.3	2689
30-34	77.7	5.8	5.1	17.9	3.4	6.3	28.5	2116
35-39	78.2	6.0	6.0	18.1	2.5	7.7	28.4	1860
40-44	80.8	5.2	3.9	20.9	2.6	7.5	29.0	1576
45-49	79.6	5.9	7.5	22.5	1.6	8.1	32.6	1259
<b>Education*</b>								
None	74.2	3.7	3.9	16.9	1.2	5.2	23.2	9333
Primary	81.1	6.9	6.9	19.0	3.3	7.7	31.3	1301
Secondary+	85.3	14.1	13.0	24.1	10.4	14.5	48.6	1981
DK/Missing								9
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>								
Poorest	62.1	2.1	2.2	10.5	.5	2.9	14.1	2167
Second	71.4	2.9	2.6	13.5	.7	4.2	18.5	2437
Middle	79.0	5.1	4.9	17.6	1.4	5.4	24.8	2477
Fourth	83.2	6.2	6.9	22.5	3.2	8.0	33.6	2636
Richest	86.0	11.1	10.6	26.3	7.8	13.0	46.5	2907

\*9 cases about dk/missing education not shown



**Table CH.9B: Knowledge of preventing hepatitis C transmission by region and district**

Percentage of ever-married women aged 15–49 years who know the main ways of preventing hepatitis C transmission, NWFP, 2008

	Percentage of women who can tell the difference between jaundice and hepatitis C	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:					Knows at least one way	Number of women
		Avoiding unsafe drinking water	Keeping hands clean	Avoiding hepatitis C patients	Using sterilised surgical/shaving instruments	Avoiding market-cooked food		
<b>Total</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>12624</b>
<b>Region</b>								
Central	82.0	6.5	5.4	21.9	4.7	8.0	32.9	4523
Hazara	62.2	4.9	5.9	7.7	1.6	5.1	17.3	2702
Malakand	76.7	1.4	1.3	12.7	.7	3.1	15.7	2270
Southern	81.3	7.5	8.9	27.7	1.7	9.2	39.1	3129
<b>District</b>								
Abbottabad	80.0	9.4	10.6	9.9	4.2	13.1	29.9	625
Bannu	83.0	2.0	2.6	21.9	1.2	10.2	29.1	540
Charsada	78.4	4.7	2.5	15.9	3.8	8.1	24.3	758
Chitral	43.4	1.5	1.2	2.4	.5	5.0	8.3	602
D I Khan	68.1	16.7	16.0	3.8	2.6	8.5	24.1	771
Haripur	68.4	6.5	5.9	6.2	2.0	4.3	17.1	590
Karak	90.5	5.5	6.7	52.3	1.4	10.4	61.2	752
Kohat	89.3	4.1	8.2	45.3	1.8	12.4	54.0	647
Mardan	85.3	6.7	5.4	27.0	3.7	3.9	36.4	786
Nowshehra	78.6	3.1	2.5	15.6	4.4	3.2	23.6	746
Peshawar	81.5	9.9	9.2	28.4	6.9	14.3	45.7	1593
Swabi	85.3	3.0	1.8	10.8	1.7	2.1	14.8	640
Upper Dir	84.4	.6	.1	12.5	.1	3.1	13.6	506
Battagram	79.3	2.1	3.0	29.2	.5	3.1	31.0	538
Buner	72.2	2.8	.6	16.0	.5	6.3	18.1	462
Kohistan	23.5	.5	.2	.0	.0	.0	.5	512
Lakki Marwat	89.5	.0	3.8	41.6	.6	4.5	44.4	419
Lower Dir	87.8	1.2	3.0	15.6	1.4	.5	20.2	448
Mansehra	63.5	3.9	6.9	4.0	.3	2.5	12.5	437
Shangla	75.2	1.2	1.2	11.4	1.4	2.2	13.3	252

**Table CH.10A: Households visited by lady health worker (LHW) by background characteristics**

Percentage of households visited by a lady health worker during the last month preceding the survey and the purpose of household visit, NWFP, 2008

	Percentage of households visited by LHW	Purpose of household visit:					Total	Number of households
		Gave ORS/medicine	Weighed the child	Health education	Other	DK/missing		
<b>Total</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>.9</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10914</b>
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	34.4	55.2	1.0	20.6	21.8	1.4	100.0	2950
Rural	26.0	58.0	.8	21.2	18.4	1.6	100.0	7964
<b>Education of household head*</b>								
None	22.7	58.7	.7	20.3	19.1	1.2	100.0	4890
Primary	28.3	60.8	.5	18.3	18.9	1.5	100.0	1410
Secondary+	33.0	55.7	1.1	22.5	18.8	1.9	100.0	4550
DK/Missing								64
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>								
Poorest	13.3	59.8	1.4	16.1	20.3	2.4	100.0	2039
Second	21.4	57.8	.3	20.8	19.9	1.2	100.0	2128
Middle	31.9	58.3	.0	20.9	19.2	1.7	100.0	2162
Fourth	36.3	57.7	1.4	20.2	19.3	1.3	100.0	2179
Richest	36.6	54.8	1.2	24.5	17.8	1.7	100.0	2406

\*64 cases about dk/missing education of household head not shown

**Table CH.10B: Households visited by lady health worker (LHW) by region and district**

Percentage of households visited by a lady health worker during the last month preceding the survey and the purpose of household visit, NWFP, 2008

	Percentage of households visited by LHW	Purpose of household visit:					Total	Number of households
		Gave ORS/medicine	Weighed the child	Health education	Other	DK/missing		
<b>Total</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>.9</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10914</b>
<b>Region</b>								
Central	31.2	52.2	.7	24.6	21.8	.8	100.0	4042
Hazara	26.0	61.1	1.8	26.9	7.8	2.3	100.0	2485
Malakand	16.1	74.6	.5	13.1	8.8	3.0	100.0	1858
Southern	31.0	57.2	.3	9.6	31.2	1.8	100.0	2529
<b>District</b>								
Abbottabad	34.6	52.2	.7	24.6	21.8	.8	100.0	643
Bannu	42.0	61.1	1.8	26.9	7.8	2.3	100.0	461
Charsada	30.2	74.6	.5	13.1	8.8	3.0	100.0	690
Chitral	75.5	57.2	.3	9.6	31.2	1.8	100.0	537
D I Khan	37.4	58.5	1.4	31.9	5.3	2.9	100.0	594
Haripur	39.8	50.0	.0	10.9	38.7	.5	100.0	586
Karak	19.4	39.9	.0	33.6	26.3	.3	100.0	527
Kohat	24.8	76.1	.1	13.0	9.5	1.2	100.0	570
Mardan	42.3	77.3	.0	3.6	17.4	1.8	100.0	685
Nowshehra	29.8	64.9	.5	24.9	6.0	3.7	100.0	683
Peshawar	28.5	57.7	.0	4.1	30.9	7.3	100.0	1374
Swabi	25.3	32.9	1.5	19.5	45.3	.7	100.0	610
Upper Dir	3.2	60.2	.2	22.1	16.9	.6	100.0	412
Battagram	7.5	52.8	1.7	17.1	28.5	.0	100.0	436
Buner	8.4	48.5	1.2	27.1	21.5	1.6	100.0	355
Kohistan	.3	56.8	.4	21.6	20.5	.7	100.0	318
Lakki Marwat	22.3	68.7	.0	3.3	28.0	.0	100.0	377
Lower Dir	8.7	27.2	4.9	13.8	51.2	2.9	100.0	347
Mansehra	25.4	74.5	.0	20.0	2.2	3.4	100.0	502
Shangla	6.4	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	207

**Table EN.1A: Use of improved water sources by background characteristics**

Percent distribution of household members according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household members using improved drinking water sources, NWFP, 2008

	Main source of drinking water									Total	Improved source of drinking water*	Number of household members
	Improved sources				Unimproved sources							
	Piped water	Tube well/ hand pump/ donkey pump	Protected well	Other protected sources	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	Other unprotected sources					
<b>Total</b>	30.1	25.7	9.5	9.2	6.0	8.7	10.7	100.0	74.6	94068		
<b>Residence</b>												
Urban	51.8	30.6	5.8	3.4	1.1	.5	6.7	100.0	91.6	23506		
Rural	25.6	24.8	10.3	10.4	7.0	10.4	11.5	100.0	71.1	70562		
<b>Education of household head**</b>												
None	25.2	24.0	10.7	10.3	7.5	11.1	11.3	100.0	70.1	43814		
Primary	31.8	20.9	8.8	9.2	5.4	12.5	11.4	100.0	70.7	12140		
Secondary+	35.7	29.8	8.4	7.8	4.3	4.4	9.7	100.0	81.6	37612		
DK/Missing										502		
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>												
Poorest	18.2	12.8	8.7	14.2	8.9	21.3	15.9	100.0	53.9	16050		
Second	22.6	20.2	10.3	11.2	9.4	13.3	13.0	100.0	64.2	18336		
Middle	30.1	26.7	10.9	9.0	5.7	6.7	10.9	100.0	76.7	18675		
Fourth	33.7	31.8	11.1	8.3	4.6	2.1	8.4	100.0	84.9	19510		
Richest	45.4	36.9	6.6	3.7	1.3	.7	5.3	100.0	92.6	21497		

\* MICS indicator 11; MDG indicator 30

\*\*502 cases of individuals with dk/missing education of household head not shown

**Table EN.1B: Use of improved water sources by region and district**

Percent distribution of household members according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household members using improved drinking water sources, NWFP, 2008

	Main source of drinking water								Total	Improved source of drinking water*	Number of household members
	Improved sources				Unimproved sources						
	Piped water	Tube well/ hand pump/ donkey pump	Protected well	Other protected sources	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	Other unprotected sources				
<b>Total</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>94068</b>	
<b>Region</b>											
Central	23.4	40.3	15.4	3.7	7.2	1.7	8.3	100.0	82.8	33553	
Hazara	40.0	3.8	6.9	16.9	6.8	15.4	10.2	100.0	67.6	19568	
Malakand	38.5	4.6	6.4	12.5	3.0	24.6	10.5	100.0	62.0	17453	
Southern	24.9	39.9	2.7	9.3	5.2	1.2	16.8	100.0	76.8	23494	
<b>District</b>											
Abbottabad	56.9	5.0	2.2	17.5	4.9	11.8	1.7	100.0	81.7	4469	
Bannu	40.2	45.3	1.5	5.1	.4	.0	7.4	100.0	92.2	4144	
Charsada	9.1	40.9	23.7	2.1	7.3	.0	17.0	100.0	75.7	5834	
Chitral	64.2	.1	2.1	9.3	.0	11.1	13.2	100.0	75.6	4445	
D I Khan	10.9	62.4	.0	3.6	.0	.0	23.2	100.0	76.8	5353	
Haripur	48.5	5.3	10.9	10.3	9.3	10.9	4.8	100.0	75.0	4281	
Karak	17.5	21.3	6.5	14.9	16.5	6.9	16.5	100.0	60.1	5740	
Kohat	28.8	20.2	5.5	14.6	12.3	.8	17.8	100.0	69.1	4705	
Mardan	17.9	57.2	10.7	4.7	2.3	.9	6.3	100.0	90.5	5790	
Nowshehra	9.7	44.9	13.8	7.7	7.5	4.4	12.1	100.0	76.0	5481	
Peshawar	38.5	33.2	14.2	2.7	6.7	.0	4.6	100.0	88.7	11550	
Swabi	21.0	31.3	16.9	3.1	14.0	6.2	7.5	100.0	72.3	4898	
Upper Dir	24.3	2.3	.8	19.4	.2	47.3	5.8	100.0	46.7	3946	
Battagram	27.8	5.3	8.1	26.3	5.8	18.1	8.7	100.0	67.5	3941	
Buner	45.4	6.5	5.9	7.4	.8	15.4	18.6	100.0	65.3	3501	
Kohistan	20.6	.2	.5	12.0	1.5	28.0	37.3	100.0	33.2	3233	
Lakki Marwat	36.2	30.3	2.5	14.0	2.1	.0	14.9	100.0	83.1	3552	
Lower Dir	31.3	9.3	16.4	10.3	9.6	15.3	7.9	100.0	67.2	3629	
Mansehra	35.4	3.1	12.1	20.6	10.7	12.8	5.1	100.0	71.4	3644	
Shangla	51.1	.0	.0	13.8	.0	23.8	11.2	100.0	64.9	1932	

\* MICS indicator 11; MDG indicator 30

**Table EN.2A: Household water treatment by background characteristics**

Percent distribution of household population according to drinking-water treatment method used in the household, and percentage of household population that applied an appropriate water treatment method, NWFP, 2008

	Water treatment method used in the household									All drinking water sources		Improved drinking water sources	
	None	Boil	Add bleach/c hlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar dis- infection	Let it stand and settle	Other	Don't know	Appropriat e water treatment method*	Number of househol d members	Appropriate water treatment method	Number of household members
<b>Total</b>	93.7	1.5	.4	3.4	.4	.0	.5	.1	.1	2.3	94068	2.8	71716
<b>Residence</b>													
Urban	90.3	4.7	.3	2.0	2.0	.0	.8	.1	.0	7.0	23506	7.4	21276
Rural	94.4	.9	.4	3.7	.1	.0	.4	.1	.1	1.3	70555	1.6	50440
<b>Education of household head**</b>													
None	94.7	.6	.3	3.9	.1	.0	.4	.1	.0	.9	43807	1.2	31488
Primary	93.5	1.2	.4	3.3	.2	.0	1.3	.1	.1	1.8	12140	2.1	8781
Secondary+	92.6	2.8	.5	2.8	.9	.0	.3	.1	.1	4.2	37612	4.8	31047
DK/Missing													400
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>													
Poorest	94.2	.1	.3	4.9	.0	.0	.5	.0	.1	.4	16050	.7	8809
Second	94.8	.6	.3	3.7	.0	.0	.6	.1	.0	.9	18329	1.1	11991
Middle	94.5	.8	.4	3.3	.1	.0	.7	.1	.1	1.3	18675	1.4	14361
Fourth	95.0	1.1	.3	3.2	.1	.0	.4	.0	.0	1.5	19510	1.7	16647
Richest	90.2	4.9	.5	2.0	1.9	.1	.5	.2	.0	7.3	21497	7.6	19908

\* MICS indicator 13

\*\*400 cases of individuals with dk/missing education of household head not shown

**Table EN.2B: Household water treatment by region and district**

Percent distribution of household population according to drinking-water treatment method used in the household, and percentage of household population that applied an appropriate water treatment method, NWFP, 2008

	Water treatment method used in the household									All drinking water sources		Improved drinking water sources	
	None	Boil	Add bleach/c chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar dis- infection	Let it stand and settle	Other	Don't know	Appropriate water treatment method*	Number of household members	Appropria te water treatment method	Number of household members
<b>Total</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>.4</b>	<b>.0</b>	<b>.5</b>	<b>.1</b>	<b>.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>94068</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>71716</b>
<b>Region</b>													
Central	95.2	2.0	.2	1.5	.7	.0	.5	.1	.0	2.9	33553	3.4	28465
Hazara	91.7	2.2	.4	4.8	.4	.1	.3	.2	.2	3.0	19568	3.9	13557
Malakand	95.5	.6	1.2	1.5	.1	.0	1.1	.0	.0	1.8	17446	2.9	11676
Southern	91.2	.4	.0	7.9	.1	.0	.3	.0	.0	.6	23494	.5	18018
<b>District</b>													
Abbottabad	90.2	4.4	.3	3.4	.6	.0	.3	.3	.6	5.3	4469	5.9	3727
Bannu	99.1	.3	.0	.4	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.5	4144	.5	3861
Charsada	97.4	1.2	.0	1.2	.0	.0	.2	.0	.0	1.2	5834	1.3	4540
Chitral	73.3	3.5	9.9	4.0	.8	.0	9.2	.0	.0	14.0	4445	17.7	3544
D I Khan	87.9	.1	.0	12.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	5353	.0	4162
Haripur	94.4	1.6	.2	3.9	.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.5	4281	3.1	3329
Karak	88.6	.6	.0	10.0	.3	.0	.2	.1	.3	.9	5740	1.0	3596
Kohat	88.9	1.1	.0	8.5	.4	.0	1.2	.0	.0	1.5	4705	1.2	3345
Mardan	95.5	1.4	.5	2.1	.2	.0	.2	.0	.1	2.1	5790	2.2	5262
Nowshehra	95.7	1.6	.0	2.5	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.8	5481	2.1	4227
Peshawar	92.1	3.7	.2	1.5	1.6	.0	1.0	.2	.0	5.5	11550	6.2	10589
Swabi	99.0	.0	.0	.6	.4	.0	.1	.0	.0	.4	4898	.5	3847
Upper Dir	99.3	.0	.0	.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	3946	.0	1923
Battagram	96.2	.7	.0	2.7	.0	.0	.4	.0	.0	.7	3941	1.1	2664
Buner	98.6	.7	.0	.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.7	3501	1.0	2406
Kohistan	94.8	.0	.0	4.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.3	.0	3233	.0	1111
Lakki Marwat	93.6	.2	.0	6.1	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	.3	3552	.3	3054
Lower Dir	98.3	.1	.0	1.4	.1	.0	.0	.1	.0	.2	3629	.3	2580
Mansehra	87.4	2.5	.9	7.5	.4	.2	.6	.6	.0	3.8	3644	4.4	2726
Shangla	97.3	.0	.0	2.3	.0	.0	.4	.0	.0	.0	1932	.0	1223

\* MICS indicator 13

**Table EN.3A: Access to source of drinking water by background characteristics**

Percent distribution of households according to time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, and mean time to source of drinking water, NWFP, 2008

	Time to source of drinking water						Total	Mean time to source of drinking water*	Number of households
	Water on premises	Less than 15 minutes	15 minutes to less than 30 minutes	30 minutes to less than 1 hour	1 hour or more	Don't know			
<b>Total</b>	72.9	4.8	5.0	7.6	9.1	.6	100.0	43.7	10914
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	94.2	1.8	1.6	.9	1.0	.5	100.0	29.2	2950
Rural	68.2	5.5	5.8	9.0	10.9	.6	100.0	44.3	7964
<b>Education of household head**</b>									
None	66.9	5.9	6.4	9.1	11.0	.7	100.0	42.4	4890
Primary	68.8	5.6	4.9	8.5	11.7	.5	100.0	50.7	1410
Secondary+	81.6	3.2	3.4	5.3	6.0	.5	100.0	43.1	4550
DK/Missing									64
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>									
Poorest	47.2	7.4	9.5	16.1	19.2	.5	100.0	46.9	2039
Second	62.7	7.2	7.0	9.3	13.1	.7	100.0	42.7	2128
Middle	77.6	5.2	4.0	6.2	6.2	.7	100.0	39.0	2162
Fourth	86.3	2.6	2.4	4.0	4.0	.6	100.0	41.2	2179
Richest	94.4	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.6	.4	100.0	44.5	2406

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

\*\*64 cases about dk/missing education of household head not shown



**Table EN.3B: Access to source of drinking water by region and district**

Percent distribution of households according to time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, and mean time to source of drinking water, NWFP, 2008

	Time to source of drinking water						Total	Mean time to source of drinking water*	Number of households
	Water on premises	Less than 15 minutes	15 minutes to less than 30 minutes	30 minutes to less than 1 hour	1 hour or more	Don't know			
<b>Total</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>10914</b>
<b>Region</b>									
Central	85.8	4.6	2.4	3.5	2.7	1.0	100.0	30.0	4042
Hazara	57.4	4.9	7.6	12.1	17.6	.2	100.0	50.6	2485
Malakand	58.3	8.1	7.6	12.5	13.3	.2	100.0	41.3	1858
Southern	76.5	2.3	5.2	6.5	9.0	.5	100.0	49.5	2529
<b>District</b>									
Abbottabad	70.5	2.0	4.3	10.9	12.4	.0	100.0	50.3	643
Bannu	95.2	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.1	.0	100.0	31.7	461
Charsada	84.4	5.3	1.4	3.1	3.4	2.3	100.0	32.6	690
Chitral	73.1	9.9	5.9	4.1	6.7	.3	100.0	34.0	537
D I Khan	74.4	2.3	6.3	5.2	11.3	.5	100.0	57.5	594
Haripur	68.4	3.8	4.8	6.9	15.7	.4	100.0	58.5	586
Karak	61.0	4.4	4.9	11.2	17.9	.5	100.0	56.3	527
Kohat	70.8	2.8	5.7	9.7	10.7	.3	100.0	41.8	570
Mardan	90.5	4.3	2.6	1.6	.7	.4	100.0	22.2	685
Nowshera	75.7	11.1	4.4	4.0	4.6	.2	100.0	29.3	683
Peshawar	94.5	2.2	.8	1.0	.6	.9	100.0	23.4	1374
Swabi	71.6	4.2	5.0	10.9	7.2	1.2	100.0	34.9	610
Upper Dir	43.9	8.6	12.4	20.7	14.3	.0	100.0	38.2	412
Battagram	53.3	8.4	9.2	10.4	18.7	.0	100.0	43.5	436
Buner	56.3	4.8	6.6	8.8	23.6	.0	100.0	52.6	355
Kohistan	24.1	11.5	18.9	25.1	19.3	1.0	100.0	38.6	318
Lakki Marwat	77.2	1.5	7.2	8.0	4.6	1.4	100.0	40.2	377
Lower Dir	65.3	10.6	5.0	8.6	10.2	.4	100.0	42.1	347
Mansehra	53.5	4.4	7.3	11.7	23.1	.0	100.0	58.1	502
Shangla	62.3	4.5	5.9	17.2	9.3	.7	100.0	35.3	207

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

**Table EN.4A: Person collecting water by background characteristics**

Percent distribution of households according to the person collecting drinking water used in the household, NWFP, 2008

	Person collecting drinking water				Total	Number of households
	Adult woman	Adult man	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15		
<b>Total</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2635</b>
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	57.4	23.8	8.7	10.1	100.0	180
Rural	79.9	10.0	7.8	2.4	100.0	2455
<b>Education of household head*</b>						
None	81.8	8.5	7.5	2.2	100.0	1492
Primary	74.6	12.4	10.8	2.1	100.0	399
Secondary+	75.6	13.6	6.6	4.3	100.0	730
DK/Missing						14
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>						
Poorest	83.8	6.8	8.0	1.3	100.0	1053
Second	79.1	10.0	8.0	2.9	100.0	755
Middle	77.6	11.8	7.1	3.5	100.0	459
Fourth	67.5	20.2	8.3	4.0	100.0	268
Richest	60.9	24.4	4.5	10.1	100.0	100

\*14 cases about dk/missing education of household head not shown

**Table EN.4B: Person collecting water by region and district**

Percent distribution of households according to the person collecting drinking water used in the household, NWFP, 2008

	Person collecting drinking water				Total	Number of households
	Adult woman	Adult man	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15		
<b>Total</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2635</b>
<b>Region</b>						
Central	76.5	8.0	11.3	4.2	100.0	456
Hazara	84.4	8.8	5.0	1.8	100.0	962
Malakand	84.6	4.9	9.0	1.4	100.0	657
Southern	59.6	27.3	8.0	5.2	100.0	560
<b>District</b>						
Abbottabad	93.9	2.4	3.4	.3	100.0	169
Bannu	61.9	24.5	13.6	.0	100.0	20
Charsada	82.7	7.2	9.5	.6	100.0	75
Chitral	70.5	7.6	19.5	2.3	100.0	120
D I Khan	40.2	45.9	7.6	6.3	100.0	132
Haripur	74.5	13.0	10.7	1.8	100.0	164
Karak	83.3	5.6	7.0	4.1	100.0	185
Kohat	83.3	9.0	7.7	.0	100.0	156
Mardan	71.4	9.7	10.9	8.0	100.0	60
Nowshehra	76.9	10.7	9.3	3.0	100.0	150
Peshawar	73.9	9.8	10.7	5.6	100.0	50
Swabi	76.5	5.1	13.9	4.5	100.0	121
Upper Dir	87.1	5.1	7.0	.8	100.0	224
Battagram	85.2	6.6	6.5	1.8	100.0	201
Buner	77.5	5.1	14.7	2.7	100.0	134
Kohistan	95.1	1.7	3.2	.0	100.0	235
Lakki Marwat	28.0	47.9	9.2	14.9	100.0	67
Lower Dir	91.2	4.2	3.2	1.3	100.0	99
Mansehra	75.0	16.9	4.1	3.9	100.0	193
Shangla	86.7	3.6	8.7	1.0	100.0	80

**Table EN.5A: Use of sanitary means of excreta disposal by background characteristics**

Percent distribution of household members according to type of toilet facility used by the household, and the percentage of household members using sanitary means of excreta disposal, NWFP, 2008

	Type of toilet facility used by household						Total	Percentage of population using sanitary means of excreta disposal*	Number of household members
	Improved sanitation facility		Unimproved sanitation facility						
	Flush	Ventilated improved pit latrine/pit latrine with slab	Pit latrine without slab	Public latrine/hanging latrine	No facilities/bush/field	Others			
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>.2</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>94068</b>
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	85.6	2.6	2.5	.2	4.2	4.8	100.0	88.3	23506
Rural	46.1	3.9	5.7	.2	33.5	10.6	100.0	50.0	70562
<b>Education of household head**</b>									
None	40.4	3.0	6.3	.2	37.6	12.4	100.0	43.4	43814
Primary	52.4	3.6	5.5	.5	28.6	9.4	100.0	56.0	12140
Secondary+	69.0	4.7	3.5	.2	16.6	6.0	100.0	73.7	37612
DK/Missing									502
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>									
Poorest	.0	2.4	7.4	.3	74.6	15.2	100.0	2.4	16050
Second	28.2	4.9	8.9	.3	41.7	15.9	100.0	33.2	18336
Middle	58.1	4.9	6.0	.4	19.7	11.0	100.0	62.9	18675
Fourth	81.6	4.1	2.7	.2	7.0	4.3	100.0	85.8	19510
Richest	94.6	2.0	.5	.0	1.1	1.7	100.0	96.7	21497

\* MICS indicator 12; MDG indicator 31

\*\* 502 cases of individuals with dk/missing education of household head not shown

**Table EN.5B: Use of sanitary means of excreta disposal by region and district**

Percent distribution of household members according to type of toilet facility used by the household, and the percentage of household members using sanitary means of excreta disposal, NWFP, 2008

	Type of toilet facility used by household						Total	Percentage of population using sanitary means of excreta disposal*	Number of household members
	Improved sanitation facility			Unimproved sanitation facility					
	Flush	Ventilated improved pit latrine/pit latrine with slab	Pit latrine without slab	Public latrine/hanging latrine	Other	No facilities/bush/field			
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>.2</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>94068</b>
<b>Region</b>									
Central	59.6	2.0	6.0	.2	18.4	13.7	100.0	61.6	33553
Hazara	57.0	1.8	1.0	.3	38.7	1.2	100.0	58.8	19568
Malakand	47.4	5.2	1.4	.0	38.1	7.9	100.0	52.5	17453
Southern	37.6	8.4	11.7	.2	29.7	12.4	100.0	46.0	23494
<b>District</b>									
Abbottabad	75.4	.9	.6	.8	20.7	1.6	100.0	76.3	4469
Bannu	37.2	.2	22.3	.0	22.0	18.3	100.0	37.4	4144
Charsada	44.1	.3	5.5	.0	12.1	38.0	100.0	44.4	5834
Chitral	46.8	38.7	.0	.1	14.1	.4	100.0	85.5	4445
D I Khan	38.9	3.4	16.0	.1	29.1	12.5	100.0	42.3	5353
Haripur	68.7	1.1	1.1	.0	28.3	.8	100.0	69.8	4281
Karak	28.9	11.7	2.2	.4	48.3	8.4	100.0	40.6	5740
Kohat	48.4	19.5	5.3	.6	22.1	4.1	100.0	67.9	4705
Mardan	55.3	5.6	5.9	.0	24.5	8.7	100.0	60.9	5790
Nowshehra	70.3	.3	.8	.5	7.5	20.5	100.0	70.6	5481
Peshawar	70.6	1.6	9.1	.5	13.5	4.6	100.0	72.3	11550
Swabi	47.3	1.4	3.9	.0	36.6	10.8	100.0	48.7	4898
Upper Dir	36.9	.0	.7	.0	60.2	2.2	100.0	36.9	3946
Battagram	37.9	7.9	2.0	.8	49.1	2.4	100.0	45.7	3941
Buner	36.1	.0	1.2	.0	29.7	33.0	100.0	36.1	3501
Kohistan	24.4	2.3	1.6	.0	71.1	.6	100.0	26.7	3233
Lakki Marwat	31.2	11.6	7.4	.0	31.3	18.5	100.0	42.9	3552
Lower Dir	59.6	2.0	2.8	.0	33.2	2.4	100.0	61.6	3629
Mansehra	59.6	.4	.5	.1	38.3	1.0	100.0	60.1	3644
Shangla	60.5	.0	1.0	.0	37.9	.5	100.0	60.5	1932

\* MICS indicator 12; MDG indicator 31

**Table EN.6A: Use of improved water sources and improved sanitation by background characteristics**

Percentage of household population using both improved drinking-water sources and sanitary means of excreta disposal, NWFP, 2008

<b>Percentage of household population:</b>					
	<b>Using improved sources of drinking water*</b>	<b>Using sanitary means of excreta disposal**</b>	<b>Using improved sources of drinking water and using sanitary means of excreta disposal</b>	<b>Number of household members</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>94068</b>	
<b>Residence</b>					
Urban	91.6	88.3	82.4	23506	
Rural	71.1	50.0	40.6	70562	
<b>Education of household head***</b>					
None	70.1	43.4	35.8	43814	
Primary	70.7	56.0	45.4	12140	
Secondary+	81.6	73.7	64.0	37612	
DK/Missing				502	
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>					
Poorest	53.9	2.4	1.9	16050	
Second	64.2	33.2	22.8	18336	
Middle	76.7	62.9	49.3	18675	
Fourth	84.9	85.8	73.8	19510	
Richest	92.6	96.7	89.7	21497	

\* MICS indicator 11; MDG indicator 30

\*\* MICS indicator 12; MDG indicator 31

\*\*\* 502 cases of individuals with dk/missing education of household head not shown

**Table EN.6B: Use of improved water sources and improved sanitation by region and district**

Percentage of household population using both improved drinking-water sources and sanitary means of excreta disposal, NWFP, 2008

	Percentage of household population:			Number of household members
	Using improved sources of drinking water*	Using sanitary means of excreta disposal**	Using improved sources of drinking water and using sanitary means of excreta disposal***	
<b>Total</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>94068</b>
<b>Region</b>				
Central	82.8	61.6	55.9	33553
Hazara	67.6	58.8	47.9	19568
Malakand	62.0	52.5	39.0	17453
Southern	76.8	46.0	37.5	23494
<b>District</b>				
Abbottabad	81.7	76.3	66.2	4469
Bannu	92.2	37.4	35.2	4144
Charsada	75.7	44.4	37.3	5834
Chitral	75.6	85.5	68.7	4445
D I Khan	76.8	42.3	35.2	5353
Haripur	75.0	69.8	57.0	4281
Karak	60.1	40.6	28.5	5740
Kohat	69.1	67.9	49.6	4705
Mardan	90.5	60.9	57.8	5790
Nowshehra	76.0	70.6	58.5	5481
Peshawar	88.7	72.3	68.3	11550
Swabi	72.3	48.7	42.0	4898
Upper Dir	46.7	36.9	23.8	3946
Battagram	67.5	45.7	37.6	3941
Buner	65.3	36.1	28.9	3501
Kohistan	33.2	26.7	16.2	3233
Lakki Marwat	83.1	42.9	38.5	3552
Lower Dir	67.2	61.6	45.7	3629
Mansehra	71.4	60.1	48.7	3644
Shangla	64.9	60.5	44.5	1932

\* MICS indicator 11; MDG indicator 30

\*\* MICS indicator 12; MDG indicator 31

**Table EN.7A: Disposal of household waste water by background characteristics**

Percentage distribution of households according to type of waste water disposal facility, NWFP, 2008

	Percentage of households					Total	Number of households
	Linked to main sewerage line	Linked to drain outside the house	Ditch inside or outside the house	In open street or compound	Other		
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10914</b>
<b>Residence</b>							
Urban	11.9	78.8	3.8	4.0	1.5	100.0	2950
Rural	.4	41.0	23.0	30.5	5.1	100.0	7964
<b>Education of household head*</b>							
None	.9	42.8	23.4	27.3	5.6	100.0	4890
Primary	1.0	42.8	20.2	31.0	5.0	100.0	1410
Secondary+	4.8	55.5	14.7	22.1	2.9	100.0	4550
DK/Missing							64
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>							
Poorest	.1	17.9	32.7	41.8	7.5	100.0	2039
Second	.1	29.6	29.2	34.4	6.7	100.0	2128
Middle	.7	52.4	17.6	25.5	3.8	100.0	2162
Fourth	1.8	67.8	11.7	16.3	2.5	100.0	2179
Richest	10.4	76.3	4.2	7.9	1.2	100.0	2406

\*64 cases about dk/missing education of household head not shown



**Table EN.7B: Disposal of household waste water by region and district**

Percentage distribution of households according to type of waste water disposal facility, NWFP, 2008

	Percentage of households					Total	Number of households
	Linked to main sewerage line	Linked to drain outside the house	Ditch inside or outside the house	In open street or compound	Other		
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10914</b>
<b>Region</b>							
Central	3.7	75.6	9.3	7.7	3.8	100.0	4042
Hazara	2.2	22.6	22.3	50.9	2.0	100.0	2485
Malakand	.4	27.8	26.9	34.2	10.7	100.0	1858
Southern	1.8	33.7	34.2	26.5	3.8	100.0	2529
<b>District</b>							
Abbottabad	3.2	19.7	21.9	53.8	1.3	100.0	643
Bannu	1.1	64.9	18.3	15.1	.6	100.0	461
Charsada	.1	72.5	13.6	4.8	9.0	100.0	690
Chitral	1.1	45.1	30.4	13.4	10.1	100.0	537
D I Khan	4.3	21.8	57.1	13.2	3.5	100.0	594
Haripur	4.1	40.0	20.9	34.6	.4	100.0	586
Karak	0.0	12.7	29.5	48.9	8.9	100.0	527
Kohat	1.0	43.6	15.3	37.4	2.7	100.0	570
Mardan	.9	85.9	5.6	3.9	3.7	100.0	685
Nowshehra	1.8	61.6	19.8	14.6	2.2	100.0	683
Peshawar	9.0	76.4	6.9	5.5	2.2	100.0	1374
Swabi	.6	75.6	6.1	14.3	3.4	100.0	610
Upper Dir	0.0	3.5	35.5	47.8	13.2	100.0	412
Battagram	.2	22.6	26.1	39.4	11.7	100.0	436
Buner	.5	47.0	18.8	25.1	8.5	100.0	355
Kohistan	0.0	1.4	21.2	74.0	3.4	100.0	318
Lakki Marwat	0.0	21.7	37.2	34.9	6.1	100.0	377
Lower Dir	.4	35.3	28.3	23.2	12.8	100.0	347
Mansehra	1.6	22.9	23.0	52.5	0.0	100.0	502
Shangla	0.0	17.9	12.6	64.8	4.7	100.0	207

**Table EN.8A: Disposal of household solid waste by background characteristics**

Percentage distribution of households according to type of solid waste disposal facility, NWFP, 2008

	Percentage of households							Total	Number of households
	Municipal Committee	Open street	Open ground/river	Compound	Dig hole	Others			
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10914</b>	
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	31.3	13.1	40.1	3.4	6.5	5.5	100.0	2950	
Rural	.3	8.4	64.8	9.4	7.2	9.9	100.0	7964	
<b>Education of household head*</b>									
None	3.1	8.8	62.4	9.5	6.4	9.7	100.0	4890	
Primary	5.5	8.9	58.4	8.6	7.9	10.7	100.0	1410	
Secondary+	9.3	9.8	58.3	7.0	7.7	7.9	100.0	4550	
DK/Missing								64	
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>									
Poorest	.2	8.5	62.3	11.6	5.5	11.9	100.0	2039	
Second	.2	7.1	63.4	10.2	7.3	11.8	100.0	2128	
Middle	1.5	9.7	64.9	9.3	6.5	8.0	100.0	2162	
Fourth	6.9	10.3	61.4	6.3	8.0	7.1	100.0	2179	
Richest	22.1	11.0	48.8	3.8	8.2	6.1	100.0	2406	

\*64 cases about dk/missing education of household head not shown

**Table EN.8B: Disposal of household solid waste by region and district**

Percentage distribution of households according to type of solid waste disposal facility, NWFP, 2008

	Percentage of households						Total	Number of households
	Municipal Committee	Open street	Open ground/river	Compound	Dig hole	Others		
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10914</b>
<b>Region</b>								
Central	10.8	8.8	60.3	9.0	4.9	6.2	100.0	4042
Hazara	3.3	10.1	63.4	5.7	10.6	6.9	100.0	2485
Malakand	.1	6.4	62.8	3.1	5.6	21.9	100.0	1858
Southern	2.6	11.7	53.9	15.4	8.8	7.6	100.0	2529
<b>District</b>								
Abbottabad	3.2	8.7	63.1	5.7	16.5	2.7	100.0	643
Bannu	4.7	15.2	46.5	16.5	16.3	.9	100.0	461
Charsada	.9	14.0	60.7	13.6	3.0	7.7	100.0	690
Chitral	.6	6.7	34.3	8.2	11.3	38.9	100.0	537
D I Khan	3.4	22.2	30.9	35.1	7.3	1.1	100.0	594
Haripur	9.3	7.7	63.5	2.9	10.5	6.0	100.0	586
Karak	.2	1.5	78.0	2.9	5.4	11.9	100.0	527
Kohat	2.6	4.0	72.2	1.7	9.3	10.1	100.0	570
Mardan	9.5	5.0	67.9	6.2	9.0	2.4	100.0	685
Nowshehra	9.2	5.2	75.8	5.4	1.8	2.7	100.0	683
Peshawar	20.8	12.1	45.9	11.1	3.9	6.2	100.0	1374
Swabi	2.0	4.5	68.9	6.2	6.3	12.1	100.0	610
Upper Dir		5.6	68.3	2.4	4.6	19.1	100.0	412
Battagram		2.7	68.5	2.0	2.6	24.1	100.0	436
Buner		10.5	67.0	.4	6.1	16.1	100.0	355
Kohistan		16.2	57.1	17.3	2.6	6.8	100.0	318
Lakki Marwat	.5	5.0	65.3	2.9	4.3	22.0	100.0	377
Lower Dir	.1	3.3	67.0	3.4	3.8	22.3	100.0	347
Mansehra	1.7	12.6	64.8	3.5	11.1	6.2	100.0	502
Shangla		8.5	66.4	2.9	4.6	17.7	100.0	207

**Table EN.9A: Households with telephone, TV cable, internet, mobile phone connection and computer by background characteristics**

Percentage of population with access to telephone, TV cable, internet, mobile phone and computer, NWFP, 2008

	Percentage of population					Number of household members
	Telephone	TV cable	Internet	Mobile phone	Computer	
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>94068</b>
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	28.6	23.9	7.9	84.0	27.0	23506
Rural	14.4	1.4	.8	65.7	7.8	70562
<b>Education of household head*</b>						
None	8.7	2.4	.3	59.3	4.2	43814
Primary	15.9	4.6	1.4	68.6	8.4	12140
Secondary+	27.7	9.1	4.4	81.2	20.9	37612
DK/Missing					17.2	502
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>						
Poorest	.0	.1	.0	35.4	.0	16050
Second	2.1	.3	.0	58.1	.2	18336
Middle	9.8	1.1	.0	69.8	2.4	18675
Fourth	19.5	4.2	.2	84.6	6.0	19510
Richest	52.5	20.4	9.8	94.9	46.6	21497

\*502 cases of individuals with dk/missing education of household head not shown

**Table EN.9B: Households with telephone, TV cable, internet, mobile phone connection and computer by region and district**

Percentage of population with access to telephone, TV cable, internet, mobile phone and computer, NWFP, 2008

	Percentage of population					Number of household members
	Telephone	TV cable	Internet	Mobile phone	Computer	
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>94068</b>
<b>Region</b>						
Central	15.7	7.6	3.1	72.5	14.1	33553
Hazara	16.0	5.3	1.8	65.8	9.6	19568
Malakand	27.1	.7	.9	58.5	6.5	17453
Southern	10.3	4.3	.9	73.9	10.5	23494
<b>District</b>						
Abbottabad	25.5	11.2	4.3	72.3	12.6	4469
Bannu	7.3	1.9	1.0	77.7	10.3	4144
Charsada	9.7	.0	.4	67.1	5.2	5834
Chitral	21.6	.2	2.0	28.6	7.1	4445
D I Khan	8.8	9.1	.8	62.5	7.8	5353
Haripur	17.6	8.0	2.6	70.8	11.7	4281
Karak	14.1	.2	.8	76.1	9.8	5740
Kohat	16.2	5.8	1.2	80.7	16.5	4705
Mardan	16.2	2.2	2.8	75.1	13.5	5790
Nowshehra	9.8	3.5	1.9	75.2	14.0	5481
Peshawar	22.6	18.6	6.1	77.7	21.3	11550
Swabi	10.1	.3	.4	61.2	7.3	4898
Upper Dir	24.9	.0	.1	62.8	2.7	3946
Battagram	13.6	.0	.0	77.5	8.0	3941
Buner	25.2	.2	1.0	46.5	8.0	3501
Kohistan	3.5	1.3	.0	37.6	3.2	3233
Lakki Marwat	6.3	.0	.3	81.4	9.9	3552
Lower Dir	27.2	1.6	1.4	80.7	8.5	3629
Mansehra	15.0	2.4	.7	69.9	10.1	3644
Shangla	40.7	1.3	.0	44.5	6.8	1932

**Table EN.10A: Washing hands by background characteristics**

Percentage of population aged five years and older that washes hands with or without soap before meal and after using toilet, NWFP, 2008

	Percentage of population that washes hands before meal		Percentage of population that washes hands after using toilet		No of individuals aged 5+ years
	Without soap	With soap	Without soap	With soap	
<b>Total</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>81330</b>
<b>Residence</b>					
Urban	94.1	58.2	95.6	73.1	20644
Rural	93.3	35.9	94.0	47.3	60686
<b>Education of household head</b>					
None	92.0	30.7	92.9	41.8	37754
Primary	94.7	39.4	95.4	51.6	10456
Secondary+	94.8	51.5	95.5	64.4	32688
DK/Missing					432
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>					
Poorest	91.2	22.9	92.0	29.7	13598
Second	92.4	26.6	93.0	39.4	15650
Middle	93.4	37.1	94.2	49.5	16124
Fourth	95.0	45.9	95.9	59.5	17001
Richest	95.0	64.9	95.9	78.7	18957

\*432 cases of individuals with dk/missing education of household head not shown

**Table EN.10B: Washing hands by region and district**

Percentage of population aged five years and older that washes hands with or without soap before meal and after using toilet, NWFP, 2008

	Percentage of population that washes hands before meal		Percentage of population that washes hands after using toilet		No of individuals aged 5+ years
	Without soap	With soap	Without soap	With soap	
<b>Total</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>81330</b>
<b>Region</b>					
Central	94.2	43.9	94.7	54.1	29163
Hazara	94.6	56.8	94.8	68.4	16980
Malakand	96.0	27.3	95.6	35.3	14916
Southern	88.0	21.7	91.2	41.8	20271
<b>District</b>					
Abbottabad	96.2	73.9	95.8	87.5	3982
Bannu	97.9	23.7	98.6	43.0	3589
Charsada	94.7	36.8	95.8	51.1	5033
Chitral	96.8	47.0	95.2	62.1	3937
D I Khan	86.1	28.7	90.5	52.8	4592
Haripur	95.5	59.8	96.4	74.9	3812
Karak	85.2	12.5	87.7	28.6	4932
Kohat	92.0	24.9	95.1	48.1	4115
Mardan	93.2	42.9	93.5	48.8	5045
Nowshehra	99.1	47.3	99.6	59.2	4796
Peshawar	93.2	51.0	94.0	63.8	10028
Swabi	93.0	33.4	92.7	37.7	4261
Upper Dir	94.0	14.8	94.0	19.2	3331
Battagram	90.0	25.2	91.4	38.3	3319
Buner	98.9	33.4	98.5	46.6	2949
Kohistan	90.1	27.0	89.8	27.7	2658
Lakki Marwat	77.9	10.5	82.3	24.3	3043
Lower Dir	94.9	20.5	94.5	26.3	3077
Mansehra	96.7	67.9	97.0	81.1	3209
Shangla	97.7	42.2	97.7	47.6	1622

**Table EN.11A: Distance to nearest health facility by background characteristics**

Percent distribution of households according to distance to nearest health facility and mean distance to nearest health facility, NWFP, 2008

	Distance to nearest health facility					Total	Mean distance to nearest health facility*	Number of households
	Health facility within the community	Less than 4 km	4 km to less than 8 km	8 km and more	Don't know /missing			
<b>Total</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>10914</b>
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	91.2	5.4	1.3	.3	1.8	100.0	2.8	2950
Rural	68.1	11.2	7.2	11.1	2.3	100.0	9.8	7964
<b>Education of household head**</b>								
None	68.2	10.6	6.9	11.6	2.6	100.0	10.4	4890
Primary	73.1	9.0	7.8	8.5	1.7	100.0	8.4	1410
Secondary+	77.1	10.1	4.6	6.4	1.9	100.0	8.1	4550
DK/Missing								64
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>								
Poorest	56.6	11.5	10.4	18.9	2.5	100.0	11.8	2039
Second	65.6	11.8	7.6	12.3	2.7	100.0	10.0	2128
Middle	74.1	10.6	6.1	7.2	1.9	100.0	8.5	2162
Fourth	80.9	8.9	3.7	4.2	2.3	100.0	6.7	2179
Richest	86.5	7.6	2.2	2.0	1.6	100.0	4.6	2406

\* The mean distance to the nearest health facility is calculated based on those households that do not have a health facility within the community.

\*\* 64 cases about dk/missing education of household head not shown



**Table EN.11B: Distance to nearest health facility by region and district**

Percent distribution of households according to distance to nearest health facility and mean distance to nearest health facility, NWFP, 2008

	Distance to nearest health facility						Total	Mean distance to nearest health facility*	Number of households
	Health facility within the community	Less than 4 km	4km to less than 8 km	8 km and more	Don't know /missing				
<b>Total</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>10914</b>	
<b>Region</b>									
Central	83.0	7.7	3.3	3.8	2.2	100.0	8.6	4042	
Hazara	51.5	16.8	11.4	18.0	2.3	100.0	9.6	2485	
Malakand	66.0	10.3	9.1	12.9	1.6	100.0	10.9	1858	
Southern	81.1	6.7	3.1	6.4	2.7	100.0	8.1	2529	
<b>District</b>									
Abbottabad	57.8	11.6	6.7	18.4	5.5	100.0	13.3	643	
Bannu	85.9	8.2	.6	3.9	1.4	100.0	4.3	461	
Charsada	85.4	9.3	1.2	3.2	.9	100.0	5.5	690	
Chitral	38.3	19.6	21.8	14.9	5.4	100.0	6.0	537	
D I Khan	72.8	10.0	5.9	7.7	3.6	100.0	8.2	594	
Haripur	54.0	16.6	16.0	12.2	1.1	100.0	7.5	586	
Karak	76.3	8.5	4.3	9.2	1.7	100.0	7.8	527	
Kohat	90.8	3.2	.2	4.4	1.3	100.0	14.1	570	
Mardan	80.4	10.4	5.6	2.2	1.4	100.0	4.8	685	
Nowshehra	88.5	4.3	.8	4.5	1.8	100.0	11.2	683	
Peshawar	85.3	7.1	3.1	.9	3.6	100.0	4.4	1374	
Swabi	74.8	6.9	4.8	11.8	1.7	100.0	17.0	610	
Upper Dir	61.1	11.5	8.1	17.8	1.4	100.0	14.2	412	
Battagram	54.8	10.6	12.8	17.5	4.3	100.0	10.6	436	
Buner	76.0	6.4	4.8	12.3	.5	100.0	10.1	355	
Kohistan	32.4	7.6	15.4	43.5	1.1	100.0	14.9	318	
Lakki Marwat	82.2	1.8	3.5	7.3	5.2	100.0	7.8	377	
Lower Dir	73.3	7.7	8.5	9.8	.6	100.0	10.2	347	
Mansehra	51.3	28.2	10.4	10.2	.0	100.0	4.6	502	
Shangla	76.8	9.3	4.8	7.5	1.6	100.0	14.9	207	

\* The mean distance to the nearest health facility is calculated based on those households that do not have a health facility within the community.

**Table EN.12A: Distance to nearest education facility by background characteristics**

Percent distribution of households according to distance to nearest education facility and mean distance to nearest education facility, NWFP, 2008

	Distance to nearest education facility				Total	Mean distance to nearest education facility*	Number of households
	Education facility within the community	Less than 3 km	3 km or more	Don't know/missing			
<b>Total</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>10914</b>
<b>Residence</b>							
Urban	97.4	1.2	.6	.8	100.0	2.6	2950
Rural	93.5	3.2	2.4	.9	100.0	3.5	7964
<b>Education of household head**</b>							
None	92.4	3.4	3.1	1.2	100.0	3.8	4890
Primary	95.6	2.3	1.8	.2	100.0	3.6	1410
Secondary+	96.1	2.2	1.0	.8	100.0	2.5	4550
DK/Missing							64
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>							
Poorest	89.1	4.8	4.9	1.2	100.0	3.5	2039
Second	93.0	3.5	2.7	.8	100.0	3.9	2128
Middle	95.5	2.4	1.2	.9	100.0	3.8	2162
Fourth	96.5	1.8	.9	.8	100.0	2.5	2179
Richest	97.5	1.2	.5	.8	100.0	1.9	2406

\* The mean distance to the nearest education facility is calculated based on those households that do not have an education facility within the community.

\*\* 64 cases about dk/missing education of household head not shown

**Table EN.12B: Distance to nearest education facility by region and district**

Percent distribution of households according to distance to nearest education facility and mean distance to nearest education facility, NWFP, 2008

	Distance to nearest education facility				Total	Mean distance to nearest education facility*	Number of households
	Education facility within the community	Less than 3 km	3 km or more	Don't know/missing			
<b>Total</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>10914</b>
<b>Region</b>							
Central	96.1	1.5	1.1	1.3	100.0	3.5	4042
Hazara	91.7	4.4	3.2	.6	100.0	3.1	2485
Malakand	91.8	3.3	4.3	.6	100.0	4.5	1858
Southern	95.2	3.3	1.0	.4	100.0	2.4	2529
<b>District</b>	<b>94.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>		
Abbottabad	91.5	7.8	.0	.7	100.0	2.8	643
Bannu	96.4	2.9	.2	.5	100.0	1.0	461
Charsada	93.3	3.4	2.8	.4	100.0	2.0	690
Chitral	94.8	3.1	1.4	.7	100.0	2.6	537
D I Khan	91.9	4.1	3.3	.7	100.0	2.2	594
Haripur	94.2	2.8	2.6	.3	100.0	2.5	586
Karak	97.4	1.9	.7	.0	100.0	4.6	527
Kohat	95.5	2.4	1.2	.9	100.0	3.7	570
Mardan	99.2	.1	.3	.4	100.0	2.2	685
Nowshehra	95.7	.8	.9	2.6	100.0	4.1	683
Peshawar	95.1	1.6	2.6	.7	100.0	4.4	1374
Swabi	88.9	5.8	4.3	1.0	100.0	5.1	610
Upper Dir	86.9	4.8	7.1	1.1	100.0	3.2	412
Battagram	86.3	2.6	11.1	.0	100.0	4.8	436
Buner	85.2	4.8	8.4	1.6	100.0	5.5	355
Kohistan	98.7	.6	.4	.3	100.0	4.3	318
Lakki Marwat	97.7	1.2	1.1	.0	100.0	2.9	377
Lower Dir	93.9	4.9	1.2	.0	100.0	4.3	347
Mansehra	92.3	3.3	2.2	2.2	100.0	1.6	502
Shangla	94.1	3.7	1.6	.6	100.0	9.4	207

\* The mean distance to the nearest education facility is calculated based on those households that do not have an education facility within the community.

**Table EN.13A: Households with household members working outside by background characteristics**

Percentage of households where at least one household member has gone to other village/city, other district, other province and abroad, NWFP, 2008

	Percentage of households				Number of households
	Other village/city	Other district	Other province	Abroad	
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>10914</b>
<b>Residence</b>					
Urban	4.8	3.6	6.3	8.7	2950
Rural	10.0	5.8	18.2	11.1	7964
<b>Education of household head</b>					
None	7.7	4.8	15.8	9.9	4890
Primary	9.0	4.5	18.7	11.7	1410
Secondary+	10.7	6.5	15.5	11.3	4550
DK/Missing					64
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>					
Poorest	6.8	4.4	17.6	3.9	2039
Second	10.0	5.6	18.2	9.6	2128
Middle	10.6	5.7	17.5	10.7	2162
Fourth	9.5	6.1	15.3	13.1	2179
Richest	8.5	5.4	11.3	16.8	2406

\* 64 cases about dk/missing education of household head not shown

**Table EN.13B: Households with household members working outside by region and district**

Percentage of households where at least one household member has gone to other village/city, other district, other province and abroad, NWFP, 2008

	Percentage of households				Number of households
	Other village/city	Other district	Other province	Abroad	
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>10914</b>
<b>Region</b>					
Central	6.5	4.3	10.2	8.5	4042
Hazara	15.4	5.3	24.3	9.6	2485
Malakand	5.2	4.9	17.9	22.3	1858
Southern	10.0	8.9	17.3	6.9	2529
<b>District</b>					
Abbottabad	24.0	5.2	32.9	8.3	643
Bannu	6.3	3.5	4.5	14.8	461
Charsada	10.5	9.1	4.4	7.2	690
Chitral	12.8	14.2	21.2	4.5	537
D I Khan	16.8	6.4	10.3	.6	594
Haripur	13.7	8.4	23.1	15.6	586
Karak	10.2	12.9	36.4	9.3	527
Kohat	5.3	12.2	28.4	11.6	570
Mardan	5.9	5.5	8.7	9.6	685
Nowshera	4.2	3.3	27.5	10.2	683
Peshawar	8.0	1.9	4.8	5.5	1374
Swabi	2.3	4.1	14.8	13.3	610
Upper Dir	6.1	3.8	14.9	23.1	412
Battagram	3.2	2.0	10.3	19.4	436
Buner	2.7	2.9	23.2	22.9	355
Kohistan	5.0	2.8	7.5	3.8	318
Lakki Marwat	7.0	13.2	17.3	1.7	377
Lower Dir	2.1	3.5	15.3	36.4	347
Mansehra	16.9	5.4	28.8	6.2	502
Shangla	5.0	3.2	18.3	9.0	207

**Table EN.14: Proportion of land covered by forest by district**

	Percentage of land covered by forest*
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.9</b>
<b>District</b>	
Abbottabad	46.6
Bannu	0.1
Charsada	0.0
Chitral	42.5
D I Khan	0.5
Hangu	7.5
Haripur	30.8
Karak	3.2
Kohat	2.5
Malakand	8.5
Mardan	4.9
Nowshehra	5.4
Peshawar	0.1
Swabi	17.8
Swat	27.0
Tank	27.4
Upper Dir	64.9
Battagram	40.8
Buner	23.8
Kohistan	28.6
Lakki Marwat	0.0
Lower Dir	64.3
Mansehra	75.6
Shangla	29.0

\*Source: Director Agriculture Statistics, NWFP, Peshawar

Note: The indicator has been calculated dividing the forest area by reported areas multiplied by 100.

**Table EN.15: Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area by district**

District	Air pollution*			Noise level*
	SPM	SO <sub>2</sub>	CO	Decible
Abbottabad	1.63	2.09	11.45	n.a
Bannu	2.34	3.25	13.53	93
D I Khan	3.13	2.94	13.27	96
Hangu	1.95	1.68	14.31	83
Haripur	2.03	2.45	11.89	86
Karak	5.25	1.99	12.54	80
Kohat	2.27	3.31	12.8	95
Mardan	3.45	4.22	17.76	96
Nowshehra	1.47	3.05	16.41	90
Peshawar	8.85	4.54	23	102
Mingora	2.58	1.95	16.32	98

\*Environmental profile of NWFP second edition,, environmental protection agency Govt.of NWFP Pakistan

**Table RH.1A: Use of contraception by background characteristics**

Percentage of currently married women aged 15–49 who are using (or whose spouse is using) a contraceptive method, NWFP, 2008

	Percent of women (currently married) who are using:												No. of women currently married
	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method*	Not using any method	Female sterilization/IUD	Pill	Injections	Condom	LAM	Periodic abstinence/withdrawal	Other	Total	
<b>Total</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12241</b>
<b>Residence</b>													
Urban	30.8	16.9	47.7	52.3	8.1	5.9	5.4	11.4	4.6	11.9	.5	100.0	3057
Rural	22.2	14.6	36.7	63.3	5.6	4.5	6.7	5.3	8.1	6.2	.3	100.0	9184
<b>Age</b>													
15-19	5.5	9.3	14.8	85.2	.2	1.4	2.2	1.7	7.5	1.8	.0	100.0	840
20-24	14.9	13.8	28.8	71.2	.9	3.8	4.7	5.6	9.5	4.3	.0	100.0	2267
25-29	20.2	17.1	37.2	62.8	2.8	4.9	4.9	7.5	10.7	6.1	.3	100.0	2646
30-34	27.7	17.1	44.8	55.2	6.1	4.9	7.4	9.3	8.9	7.8	.4	100.0	2073
35-39	31.4	15.6	47.1	52.9	8.1	6.7	9.8	6.8	5.6	9.6	.4	100.0	1796
40-44	33.1	15.8	48.9	51.1	13.2	5.2	8.9	5.8	3.6	11.6	.5	100.0	1473
45-49	31.2	10.9	42.1	57.9	15.6	4.6	7.3	3.7	1.3	9.2	.4	100.0	1146
<b>Number of living children</b>													
0	.1	.0	.2	99.8	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	1650
1	12.5	15.7	28.2	71.8	.5	2.5	2.7	6.7	10.3	5.1	.2	100.0	1631
2	19.3	17.9	37.2	62.8	3.1	5.4	4.2	6.6	11.7	6.0	.3	100.0	1631
3	29.7	16.0	45.8	54.2	6.3	5.2	8.0	10.3	8.0	7.8	.3	100.0	1656
4+	33.3	18.1	51.3	48.7	10.1	6.4	9.8	7.0	7.5	10.1	.5	100.0	5673
<b>Education**</b>													
None	22.3	15.0	37.3	62.7	6.0	4.8	6.9	4.5	7.7	7.0	.3	100.0	9022
Primary	26.7	13.9	40.6	59.4	6.1	4.7	6.3	9.6	6.2	7.5	.2	100.0	1273
Secondary+	28.5	15.5	44.0	56.0	5.8	4.2	4.4	14.1	7.3	8.0	.2	100.0	1937
DK/Missing													9
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>													
Poorest	13.8	16.4	30.2	69.8	4.0	3.6	4.4	1.8	10.4	5.7	.2	100.0	2111
Second	17.2	13.5	30.7	69.3	3.8	3.6	6.3	3.5	7.9	5.3	.2	100.0	2369
Middle	23.5	15.0	38.5	61.5	5.4	4.7	7.8	5.6	7.9	6.6	.4	100.0	2394
Fourth	29.8	13.1	43.0	57.0	7.1	6.7	7.6	8.4	5.6	7.2	.3	100.0	2554
Richest	33.6	17.1	50.6	49.4	9.7	5.0	6.4	12.5	5.6	11.1	.4	100.0	2813

\* MICS indicator 21; MDG indicator 19C

\*\* 9 cases about dk/missing education not shown



**Table RH.1B: Use of contraception by region and district**

Percentage of currently married women aged 15–49 who are using (or whose spouse is using) a contraceptive method, NWFP, 2008

	Percent of women (currently married) who are using:			No. of women currently married
	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method*	
<b>Total</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>12241</b>
<b>Region</b>				
Central	28.8	17.6	46.4	4394
Hazara	20.4	12.3	32.7	2613
Malakand	20.8	13.1	33.8	2218
Southern	18.6	14.1	32.7	3016
<b>District</b>				
Abbotabad	28.4	7.4	35.8	603
Bannu	21.1	12.9	34.0	519
Charsada	32.7	13.6	46.4	736
Chitral	41.9	9.5	51.4	580
D I Khan	18.5	13.0	31.5	741
Haripur	28.9	11.2	40.1	557
Karak	13.8	18.8	32.6	732
Kohat	21.1	11.5	32.6	619
Mardan	32.1	19.5	51.6	765
Nowshehra	20.6	26.2	46.8	725
Peshawar	31.2	14.9	46.1	1543
Swabi	22.0	18.5	40.4	625
Upper Dir	12.5	15.1	27.6	497
Battagram	16.1	17.2	33.4	531
Buner	19.0	10.0	29.1	456
Kohistan	.9	15.9	16.8	499
Lakki Marwat	17.1	16.8	33.9	405
Lower Dir	24.0	15.0	39.0	439
Mansehra	23.5	13.3	36.9	423
Shangla	13.3	12.5	25.8	246

\* MICS indicator 21; MDG indicator 19C

**Table RH.2A: Unmet need for contraception by background characteristics**

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years currently married with an unmet need for family planning, and percentage of demand for contraception satisfied, NWFP, 2008

	Current use of contraception*	Unmet need for contraception			Number of women currently married	Percentage of demand for contraception satisfied***	Number of women currently married with need for contraception
		For spacing	For limiting	Total**			
<b>Total</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>12241</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>7981</b>
<b>Residence</b>							
Urban	47.7	6.5	16.2	22.8	3057	67.7	2156
Rural	36.7	8.3	18.7	27.0	9184	57.6	5825
<b>Age</b>							
15-19	14.8	12.3	2.3	14.6	840	50.3	250
20-24	28.8	15.4	5.1	20.5	2267	58.3	1132
25-29	37.2	11.9	13.4	25.3	2646	59.5	1657
30-34	44.8	6.3	19.7	26.0	2073	63.3	1466
35-39	47.1	3.0	27.1	30.1	1796	61.0	1398
40-44	48.9	1.1	30.3	31.5	1473	60.8	1175
45-49	42.1	.2	36.7	36.9	1146	53.3	903
<b>Education****</b>							
None	37.3	7.5	20.6	28.1	9022	57.0	5906
Primary	40.6	11.2	12.4	23.6	1273	63.2	830
Secondary+	44.0	8.4	10.1	18.5	1937	70.4	1239
DK/Missing							6
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>							
Poorest	30.2	7.3	20.6	27.8	2111	52.0	1203
Second	30.7	9.4	20.6	30.1	2369	50.5	1458
Middle	38.5	9.2	19.8	29.0	2394	57.0	1628
Fourth	43.0	7.9	16.5	24.4	2554	63.7	1724
Richest	50.6	6.1	13.9	20.0	2813	71.6	1968

\* MICS indicator 21; MDG indicator 19C

\*\* MICS indicator 98

\*\*\* MICS indicator 99

\*\*\*\*6 cases about dk/missing education not shown

**Table RH.2B: Unmet need for contraception by background characteristics**

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years currently married with an unmet need for family planning, and percentage of demand for contraception satisfied, NWFP, 2008

	Current use of contraception*	Unmet need for contraception			Number of women currently married	Percentage of demand for contraception satisfied***	Number of women currently married with need for contraception
		For spacing	For limiting	Total**			
<b>Total</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>12241</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>7981</b>
<b>Region</b>							
Central	46.4	7.5	17.3	24.8	4394	65.2	3124
Hazara	32.7	5.7	18.6	24.3	2613	57.4	1513
Malakand	33.8	9.3	19.5	28.9	2218	54.0	1437
Southern	32.7	10.6	19.1	29.7	3016	52.4	1907
<b>District</b>							
Abbotabad	35.8	6.7	19.0	25.7	603	58.2	381
Bannu	34.0	12.6	17.5	30.0	519	53.1	341
Charsada	46.4	11.7	13.9	25.6	736	64.4	527
Chitral	51.4	5.3	15.1	20.4	580	71.6	423
D I Khan	31.5	10.1	20.3	30.3	741	50.9	466
Haripur	40.1	5.0	21.8	26.7	557	60.0	377
Karak	32.6	10.1	20.7	30.9	732	51.4	473
Kohat	32.6	10.4	19.8	30.3	619	51.8	385
Mardan	51.6	6.2	16.2	22.4	765	69.7	572
Nowshehra	46.8	3.2	15.8	18.9	725	71.2	478
Peshawar	46.1	8.1	17.0	25.1	1543	64.8	1092
Swabi	40.4	7.3	23.6	30.9	625	56.7	455
Upper Dir	27.6	11.5	20.4	32.0	497	46.4	296
Battagram	33.4	9.7	19.7	29.4	531	53.1	329
Buner	29.1	11.9	21.2	33.1	456	46.8	286
Kohistan	16.8	2.1	9.0	11.0	499	60.4	136
Lakki Marwat	33.9	10.2	15.7	25.8	405	56.7	242
Lower Dir	39.0	6.0	17.7	23.7	439	62.2	281
Mansehra	36.9	6.7	23.3	30.0	423	55.1	290
Shangla	25.8	12.2	23.3	35.6	246	42.0	151

\* MICS indicator 21; MDG indicator 19C

\*\* MICS indicator 98

\*\*\* MICS indicator 99

### Table RH.3A: Fertility rates

Age-specific fertility rates, general fertility rates and total fertility rates, NWFP, 2008

	Urban	Rural	All
<b>Age</b>			
15-19	33.93	44.62	42.69
20-24	164.78	205.46	198.33
25-29	225.32	287.48	276.26
30-34	148.86	254.06	234.76
35-39	78.98	171.78	154.42
40-44	45.86	104.11	92.94
45-49	6.96	37.76	32.56
GFR	110	159	150
<b>TFR</b>	<b>3.52</b>	<b>5.53</b>	<b>5.16</b>

**Table RH.3B: Singulate mean age at marriage by residence and district**

Singulate mean age at marriage for females, NWFP, 2008

	<b>Singulate mean age at marriage</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.7</b>
<b>Residence</b>	
<b>Urban</b>	23.6
<b>Rural</b>	22.5
<b>District</b>	
Abbotabad	24.4
Bannu	22.2
Charsada	22.4
Chitral	22.4
D I Khan	22.0
Haripur	23.5
Karak	23.0
Kohat	23.2
Mardan	23.9
Nowshehra	24.1
Peshawar	23.2
Swabi	22.4
Upper Dir	21.2
Battagram	20.33
Buner	21.07
Kohistan	17.23
Lakki Marwat	24.41
Lower Dir	22.12
Mansehra	23.78
Shangla	20.76

**Table RH.4A: Antenatal care provider by background characteristics**

Percent distribution of ever married women aged 15–49 who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey by type of personnel providing antenatal care, NWFP, 2008

	Person providing antenatal care					No antenatal care received	Total	Any skilled personnel*	Number of women who gave birth in the preceding two years
	Doctor	Nurse/midwife	LHV/LHW	Traditional birth attendant	Other				
<b>Total</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>.8</b>	<b>.7</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>4822</b>
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	66.1	1.5	2.2	.7	.8	28.6	100.0	69.2	1061
Rural	38.8	1.9	2.4	.8	.6	55.4	100.0	42.6	3761
<b>Age</b>									
15-19	45.7	1.3	3.6	.9	1.7	46.8	100.0	49.5	318
20-24	46.5	1.4	2.7	.7	.9	47.9	100.0	49.9	1304
25-29	45.1	2.3	2.2	.8	.6	49.0	100.0	49.1	1498
30-34	40.8	1.9	3.0	1.0	.6	52.6	100.0	44.9	881
35-39	37.3	2.0	1.0	.9	.0	58.7	100.0	40.1	535
40-44	33.3	1.8	1.6	.0	.0	63.2	100.0	36.8	217
45-49	13.5	2.3	.0	.0	.7	83.6	100.0	15.7	69
<b>Education**</b>									
None	33.7	2.0	2.3	.7	.6	60.8	100.0	37.3	3474
Primary	55.8	1.8	2.4	.6	1.3	38.1	100.0	59.4	531
Secondary+	79.0	1.3	3.1	1.2	.6	14.7	100.0	82.8	815
DK/Missing									2
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>									
Poorest	23.0	2.0	1.8	.6	.4	72.1	100.0	26.3	904
Second	27.3	1.9	1.9	1.2	.7	67.0	100.0	30.6	1016
Middle	40.9	2.5	2.7	1.3	1.0	51.7	100.0	45.7	1003
Fourth	54.9	1.5	3.2	.3	.6	39.5	100.0	58.7	946
Richest	75.5	1.2	2.4	.5	.5	20.0	100.0	78.3	953

\* MICS indicator 20

\*\*2 cases about dk/missing education not shown

**Table RH.4B: Antenatal care provider by region and district**

Percent distribution of ever married women aged 15–49 who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey by type of personnel providing antenatal care, NWFP, 2008

	Person providing antenatal care					No antenatal care received	Total	Any skilled personnel *	Number of women who gave birth in the preceding two years
	Doctor	Nurse/midwife	LHV/LHW	Traditional birth attendant	Other				
<b>Total</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>.8</b>	<b>.7</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>4822</b>
<b>Region</b>									
Central	48.4	1.0	2.8	.6	1.1	46.2	100.0	51.7	1687
Hazara	44.5	2.5	1.4	1.6	.2	49.8	100.0	47.8	1017
Malakand	39.6	1.0	2.5	.6	.1	56.3	100.0	42.4	903
Southern	32.4	3.8	2.6	.6	.8	59.8	100.0	38.2	1215
<b>District</b>									
Abbottabad	63.9	5.7	3.8	3.0	.5	23.2	100.0	72.2	206
Bannu	39.2	.0	.2	.0	.0	60.6	100.0	39.4	201
Charsada	37.4	.0	1.3	.0	3.0	58.4	100.0	38.7	314
Chitral	41.1	7.2	13.1	2.8	.3	35.5	100.0	57.4	174
D I Khan	26.8	10.6	3.3	1.3	1.9	56.0	100.0	40.1	285
Haripur	58.4	2.7	.7	1.5	.0	36.7	100.0	61.7	186
Karak	33.8	.0	6.1	.2	.6	59.3	100.0	38.9	311
Kohat	47.8	.8	2.6	.7	.8	47.3	100.0	50.4	234
Mardan	44.9	.6	3.2	1.5	.5	49.3	100.0	48.3	280
Nowshehra	60.1	2.1	3.0	.0	.0	34.8	100.0	63.9	266
Peshawar	57.6	1.2	2.1	.8	1.3	37.0	100.0	60.4	587
Swabi	33.8	1.0	5.3	.0	.0	59.9	100.0	39.7	240
Upper Dir	34.8	.0	.1	.3	.2	64.7	100.0	34.8	233
Battagram	24.9	.0	.0	.4	.0	74.7	100.0	24.9	263
Buner	31.8	.0	6.0	.0	.0	62.2	100.0	37.3	185
Kohistan	13.6	1.9	.0	.5	.5	83.5	100.0	15.5	199
Lakki Marwat	19.3	1.0	.6	.0	.0	79.1	100.0	20.3	184
Lower Dir	47.2	1.1	.6	.8	.1	50.2	100.0	48.3	192
Mansehra	55.4	1.6	1.5	1.9	.0	39.6	100.0	57.0	163
Shangla	44.0	.0	.0	.6	.0	55.5	100.0	44.0	119

\* MICS indicator 20

**Table RH.5A: Antenatal care by background characteristics**

Percentage of ever married pregnant women receiving antenatal care among women aged 15–49 years who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey, and percentage of ever married pregnant women receiving specific care as part of the antenatal care received, NWFP, 2008

	Percentage of pregnant women receiving ANC one or more times during pregnancy	Percentage of pregnant women who had:				Number of women who gave birth in two years preceding survey
		Blood test taken*	Blood pressure measured*	Urine specimen taken*	Weight measured*	
<b>Total</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>4822</b>
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	71.4	72.1	91.7	75.1	53.6	1061
Rural	44.6	60.7	84.5	65.4	49.7	3761
<b>Age</b>						
15-19	53.2	60.0	78.8	67.5	43.4	318
20-24	52.1	64.4	84.0	68.5	51.3	1304
25-29	51.0	65.0	89.0	69.5	53.2	1498
30-34	47.4	61.8	86.0	64.8	48.7	881
35-39	41.3	58.9	87.0	66.7	46.3	535
40-44	36.8	60.1	89.7	57.6	56.8	217
45-49	16.4	74.0	75.9	74.0	42.2	69
<b>Education**</b>						
None	39.2	55.5	82.2	59.4	45.5	3474
Primary	61.9	66.1	87.3	71.5	47.8	531
Secondary+	85.3	78.9	94.2	83.9	63.6	815
DK/Missing						2
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>						
Poorest	27.9	52.0	76.3	56.0	45.9	904
Second	33.0	50.0	80.6	57.0	43.3	1016
Middle	48.3	56.1	83.9	62.6	49.9	1003
Fourth	60.5	65.3	86.3	68.6	46.2	946
Richest	80.0	78.2	94.4	80.6	60.4	953

\* MICS indicator 44

\*\*2 cases about dk/missing education not shown



**Table RH.5B: Antenatal care by region and district**

Percentage of ever married pregnant women receiving antenatal care among women aged 15–49 years who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey, and percentage of pregnant women receiving specific care as part of the antenatal care received, NWFP, 2008

	Percentage of pregnant women receiving ANC one or more times during pregnancy	Percentage of pregnant women who had:				Number of women who gave birth in two years preceding survey
		Blood test taken*	Blood pressure measured*	Urine specimen taken*	Weight measured*	
<b>Total</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>4822</b>
<b>Region</b>						
Central	53.8	62.4	85.8	64.4	44.7	1687
Hazara	50.2	68.5	89.6	77.3	68.7	1017
Malakand	43.7	69.5	87.0	69.4	50.5	903
Southern	40.2	51.2	80.8	60.6	41.7	1215
<b>District</b>						
Abbottabad	76.8	73.1	92.2	84.4	71.4	206
Bannu	39.4	42.9	67.1	46.3	35.0	201
Charsada	41.6	60.2	78.2	65.7	44.1	314
Chitral	64.5	69.6	89.0	68.8	57.8	174
D I Khan	44.0	41.1	78.5	61.1	46.4	285
Haripur	63.3	74.3	93.3	83.6	77.1	186
Karak	40.7	59.8	88.1	63.9	43.4	311
Kohat	52.7	69.3	93.4	70.9	48.2	234
Mardan	50.7	58.0	86.9	59.1	33.7	280
Nowshehra	65.2	69.2	83.3	67.1	48.9	266
Peshawar	63.0	64.9	88.7	67.1	49.6	587
Swabi	40.1	53.4	85.0	58.1	38.2	240
Upper Dir	35.3	69.5	80.0	73.1	51.2	233
Battagram	25.3	56.7	83.0	61.4	40.5	263
Buner	37.8	56.6	81.9	55.1	58.0	185
Kohistan	16.5	59.4	79.1	64.4	68.1	199
Lakki Marwat	20.9	45.5	70.0	53.0	16.0	184
Lower Dir	49.8	81.3	91.2	79.5	46.1	192
Mansehra	60.4	64.0	87.9	71.2	66.1	163
Shangla	44.5	56.3	93.0	56.1	44.7	119
<i>Malakand</i>	<i>69</i>					
<i>Swat</i>	<i>40</i>					
<i>Hangu</i>	<i>23</i>					
<i>Tank</i>	<i>46</i>					

Note: Figures reported against Malakand, Swat, Hangu and Tank have been taken from PSLM report 2006-07 as data could not be collected from the same in NWFP MICS 2008 due to security reasons

\* MICS indicator 44

**Table RH.6A: Assistance during delivery by background characteristics**

Percent distribution of ever married women aged 15–49 with a birth in two years preceding the survey by type of personnel assisting at delivery, NWFP, 2008

	Person assisting at delivery						Total	Any skilled personnel*	Delivered in health facility**	Number of women who gave birth in preceding two years
	Doctor	Nurse/midwife	LHV/LHW	Traditional birth attendant	Other	No attendant				
<b>Total</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>4822</b>
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	51.8	4.7	4.5	29.1	8.7	1.0	100.0	60.1	54.9	1061
Rural	30.3	3.7	5.1	25.1	35.0	.8	100.0	37.9	35.7	3761
<b>Age</b>										
15-19	38.3	2.8	6.1	27.5	24.6	.7	100.0	45.8	43.3	318
20-24	38.2	3.4	5.1	25.3	27.5	.5	100.0	45.3	43.1	1304
25-29	33.2	4.9	5.0	26.2	30.1	.6	100.0	42.2	39.3	1498
30-34	29.9	3.2	4.4	26.4	34.8	1.3	100.0	36.6	33.8	881
35-39	29.5	5.0	4.8	25.9	33.9	.9	100.0	38.2	36.0	535
40-44	29.3	2.3	5.4	20.0	39.7	3.2	100.0	34.4	31.8	217
45-49	13.3	.4	6.5	23.4	56.4	.0	100.0	19.1	12.0	69
<b>Education***</b>										
None	26.8	3.1	4.4	27.1	37.6	1.0	100.0	33.3	30.9	3474
Primary	40.5	5.9	6.5	26.8	19.7	.6	100.0	51.5	48.7	531
Secondary+	61.1	6.3	6.9	17.8	7.7	.2	100.0	72.3	68.6	815
DK/Missing								57.3		2
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>										
Poorest	18.6	2.8	3.3	24.9	49.4	1.0	100.0	23.8	22.7	904
Second	22.1	3.2	3.7	25.7	44.1	1.3	100.0	28.1	25.8	1016
Middle	31.3	4.4	5.3	29.5	28.6	.9	100.0	40.2	37.0	1003
Fourth	40.0	4.1	6.6	29.4	19.4	.6	100.0	48.8	45.2	946
Richest	61.1	5.0	6.5	18.0	9.0	.4	100.0	71.0	67.9	953

\* MICS indicator 4; MDG indicator 17

\*\* MICS indicator 5

\*\*\*2 cases about dk/missing education not shown

**Table RH.6B: Assistance during delivery by region and district**

Percent distribution of ever married women aged 15–49 with a birth in two years preceding the survey by type of personnel assisting at delivery, NWFP, 2008

	Person assisting at delivery						Total	Any skilled personnel*	Delivered in health facility**	Number of women who gave birth in preceding two years
	Doctor	Nurse/midwife	LHV/LHW	Traditional birth attendant	Other	No attendant				
<b>Total</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>4822</b>
<b>Region</b>							100.0			
Central	40.7	2.9	4.4	28.4	22.1	1.5	100.0	47.4	44.5	1687
Hazara	33.2	5.1	2.0	24.5	34.8	.4	100.0	38.8	37.1	1017
Malakand	25.7	3.8	8.1	18.5	43.3	.6	100.0	35.9	32.9	903
Southern	26.0	4.7	6.5	28.3	34.3	.2	100.0	35.6	32.9	1215
<b>District</b>										
Abbottabad	47.1	6.1	3.1	26.8	16.4	.5	100.0	54.5	53.6	206
Bannu	35.4	2.1	2.3	14.0	46.2	.0	100.0	38.8	35.9	201
Charsada	36.6	1.6	3.5	32.3	23.8	2.2	100.0	41.1	35.7	314
Chitral	18.3	1.8	12.3	14.2	53.4	.0	100.0	29.0	24.0	174
D I Khan	10.7	7.8	5.2	62.7	13.5	.0	100.0	21.6	19.0	285
Haripur	40.4	7.2	3.6	28.4	20.4	.0	100.0	48.6	42.6	186
Karak	25.3	1.8	12.5	11.3	48.2	.9	100.0	37.8	36.2	311
Kohat	41.0	5.3	3.4	16.9	32.9	.6	100.0	48.8	48.5	234
Mardan	36.9	3.3	4.2	31.3	23.5	.8	100.0	44.4	41.8	280
Nowshehra	47.8	4.2	4.0	14.4	28.4	1.3	100.0	55.5	53.1	266
Peshawar	48.4	2.0	3.7	29.3	15.1	1.4	100.0	53.2	51.7	587
Swabi	26.6	4.5	7.3	30.0	29.6	2.0	100.0	37.9	33.7	240
Upper Dir	19.8	2.4	7.4	17.5	52.5	.4	100.0	26.2	28.3	233
Battagram	36.9	3.6	1.8	21.2	35.8	.7	100.0	40.5	41.2	263
Buner	20.2	2.4	11.4	25.6	38.6	1.9	100.0	33.5	31.0	185
Kohistan	16.6	.0	.6	12.4	70.4	.0	100.0	17.2	16.7	199
Lakki Marwat	30.4	3.4	11.0	5.2	50.0	.0	100.0	43.1	37.2	184
Lower Dir	38.5	5.8	8.1	19.8	27.2	.6	100.0	51.7	44.1	192
Mansehra	28.3	8.1	1.3	32.3	29.2	.7	100.0	36.4	34.4	163
Shangla	24.2	5.7	2.7	11.1	56.3	.0	100.0	31.9	27.8	119
Malakand								34		
Swat								56		
Hangu								54		
Tank								10		

\* MICS indicator 4; MDG indicator 17

\*\* MICS indicator 5

Note: Figures reported against Malakand, Swat, Hangu and Tank have been taken from PSLM report 2006-07 as data could not be collected from the same in NWFP MICS 2008 due to security reasons

**Table RH.7A: Postnatal care by background characteristics**

Percentage of ever married women receiving postnatal care within six weeks after birth among women aged 15–49 years who gave birth in two years preceding the survey, NWFP, 2008

	Percentage of women receiving PNC one or more times after birth	Number of women who gave birth in two years preceding survey
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>4822</b>
<b>Residence</b>		
Urban	24.5	1061
Rural	11.0	3761
<b>Age</b>		
15-19	8.3	318
20-24	13.0	1304
25-29	14.7	1498
30-34	13.3	881
35-39	12.2	535
40-44	10.3	217
45-49	7.8	69
<b>Education*</b>		
None	8.9	3474
Primary	16.0	531
Secondary+	30.9	815
DK/Missing		2
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>		
Poorest	7.2	904
Second	7.1	1016
Middle	11.0	1003
Fourth	14.1	946
Richest	28.6	953

\*\*2 cases about dk/missing education not shown

**Table RH.7B: Postnatal care by region and district**

Percentage of ever married women receiving postnatal care within six weeks after birth among women aged 15–49 years who gave birth in two years preceding the survey, NWFP, 2008

	Percentage of women receiving PNC one or more times after birth	Number of women who gave birth in two years preceding survey
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>4822</b>
<b>Region</b>		
Central	14.9	1687
Hazara	17.7	1017
Malakand	8.3	903
Southern	8.1	1215
<b>District</b>		
Abbotabad	30.0	206
Bannu	8.7	201
Charsada	8.0	314
Chitral	18.4	174
D I Khan	7.5	285
Haripur	20.5	186
Karak	10.5	311
Kohat	9.1	234
Mardan	13.9	280
Nowshera	14.9	266
Peshawar	21.8	587
Swabi	7.7	240
Upper Dir	4.5	233
Battagram	6.9	263
Buner	7.2	185
Kohistan	8.6	199
Lakki Marwat	5.3	184
Lower Dir	11.9	192
Mansehra	18.7	163
Shangla	3.9	119
<i>Malakand</i>	<i>17</i>	
<i>Swat</i>	<i>54</i>	
<i>Hangu</i>	<i>8</i>	
<i>Tank</i>	<i>17</i>	

Note: Figures reported against Malakand, Swat, Hangu and Tank have been taken from PSLM report 2006-07 as data could not be collected from the same in NWFP MICS 2008 due to security reasons

**Table RH.8A: Postnatal care provider by background characteristics**

Percent distribution of ever married women aged 15–49 who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey by type of personnel providing postnatal care within six weeks after birth, NWFP, 2008

	Person providing postnatal care					Total	Any skilled personnel	Number of women who gave birth in the preceding two years
	Doctor	Nurse/LHV	Traditional birth attendant	Other	No postnatal care received			
<b>Total</b>	11.1	.8	.7	.4	87.0	100.0	11.9	4822
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	21.3	1.0	.9	1.3	75.5	100.0	22.3	1061
Rural	9.3	.8	.6	.3	89.0	100.0	10.1	3761
<b>Age</b>								
15-19	5.5	1.6	1.1	.0	91.7	100.0	7.1	318
20-24	11.5	.6	.5	.4	87.0	100.0	12.1	1304
25-29	12.6	.7	.8	.7	85.3	100.0	13.3	1498
30-34	11.2	1.0	.8	.3	86.7	100.0	12.3	881
35-39	10.7	.6	.8	.1	87.8	100.0	11.3	535
40-44	10.1	.2	.0	.0	89.7	100.0	10.3	217
45-49	4.0	1.3	.0	2.5	92.2	100.0	5.3	69
<b>Education*</b>								
None	7.3	.5	.7	.3	91.1	100.0	7.9	3474
Primary	12.6	1.7	1.3	.4	84.0	100.0	14.3	531
Secondary+ DK/Missing	28.7	1.4	.1	.7	69.1	100.0	30.1	815 2
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>								
Poorest	5.9	.5	.8	.1	92.8	100.0	6.3	904
Second	5.5	.5	.6	.4	92.9	100.0	6.1	1016
Middle	8.6	1.2	.7	.5	89.0	100.0	9.8	1003
Fourth	12.1	.5	1.0	.5	85.9	100.0	12.5	946
Richest	26.4	1.3	.3	.6	71.4	100.0	27.7	953

\*2 cases about dk/missing education not shown

**Table RH.8B: Postnatal care provider by region and district**

Percent distribution of ever married women aged 15–49 who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey by type of personnel providing postnatal care within six weeks after birth, NWFP, 2008

	Person providing postnatal care					Total	Any skilled personnel	Number of women who gave birth in the preceding two years
	Doctor	Nurse/LHV	Traditional birth attendant	Other	No postnatal care received			
<b>Total</b>	11.1	.8	.7	.4	87.0	100.0	11.9	4822
<b>Region</b>								
Central	12.7	.5	1.1	.6	85.1	100.0	13.2	1687
Hazara	15.6	.9	.7	.5	82.3	100.0	16.5	1017
Malakand	6.8	1.1	.1	.2	91.7	100.0	7.9	903
Southern	6.9	.9	.3	.0	91.9	100.0	7.8	1215
<b>District</b>								
Abbotabad	24.0	3.3	1.9	.8	70.0	100.0	27.3	206
Bannu	8.5	.2	.0	.0	91.3	100.0	8.7	201
Charsada	7.5	.2	.0	.3	92.0	100.0	7.7	314
Chitral	9.2	7.7	.6	.8	81.6	100.0	17.0	174
D I Khan	5.0	1.7	.8	.0	92.5	100.0	6.8	285
Haripur	17.7	1.0	1.1	.7	79.5	100.0	18.8	186
Karak	8.6	1.7	.0	.3	89.5	100.0	10.3	311
Kohat	9.1	.0	.0	.0	90.9	100.0	9.1	234
Mardan	9.4	.3	3.4	.9	86.1	100.0	9.7	280
Nowshehra	14.0	.8	.0	.0	85.1	100.0	14.9	266
Peshawar	19.3	.4	1.0	1.1	78.2	100.0	19.7	587
Swabi	5.6	1.3	.8	.0	92.3	100.0	6.9	240
Upper Dir	4.5	.0	.0	.0	95.5	100.0	4.5	233
Battagram	5.9	.0	.6	.4	93.1	100.0	5.9	263
Buner	5.6	1.1	.4	.0	92.8	100.0	6.7	185
Kohistan	8.6	.0	.0	.0	91.4	100.0	8.6	199
Lakki Marwat	5.3	.0	.0	.0	94.7	100.0	5.3	184
Lower Dir	10.6	.8	.0	.5	88.1	100.0	11.4	192
Mansehra	17.9	.0	.0	.7	81.3	100.0	17.9	163
Shangla	3.9	.0	.0	.0	96.1	100.0	3.9	119

**Table RH.9A: Caesarean deliveries by background characteristics**

Caesarean deliveries as a proportion of all births reported about the last pregnancy in the last 2 years preceding the survey , NWFP, 2008

	Percentage of caesarean deliveries	No of ever-married women aged 15-49 who have given birth
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>10746</b>
<b>Residence</b>		
Urban	5.4	2718
Rural	3.0	8028
<b>Age</b>		
15-19	3.1	364
20-24	2.5	1715
25-29	4.5	2370
30-34	3.5	1952
35-39	4.1	1717
40-44	2.8	1454
45-49	2.3	1174
<b>Education*</b>		
None	2.2	8124
Primary	4.3	1058
Secondary+	10.0	1558
DK/Missing		6
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>		
Poorest	1.4	1863
Second	1.8	2073
Middle	2.6	2132
Fourth	4.1	2208
Richest	7.2	2470

\*6 cases about dk/missing education not shown



**Table RH.9B: Caesarean deliveries by region and district**

Caesarean deliveries as a proportion of all births reported about the last pregnancy in the last 2 years preceding the survey, NWFP, 2008

	Percentage of caesarean deliveries	No of ever-married women aged 15-49 who have given birth
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>10746</b>
<b>Region</b>		
Central	3.4	3890
Hazara	5.5	2236
Malakand	1.1	1999
Southern	3.3	2621
<b>District</b>		
Abbottabad	7.5	518
Bannu	3.3	485
Charsada	3.4	685
Chitral	1.6	531
D I Khan	2.4	654
Haripur	7.0	481
Karak	2.2	610
Kohat	4.7	524
Mardan	3.3	677
Newshehra	4.9	596
Peshawar	3.8	1387
Swabi	1.3	545
Upper Dir	.6	450
Battagram	4.8	472
Buner	.6	412
Kohistan	2.5	409
Lakki Marwat	4.5	348
Lower Dir	.8	390
Mansehra	4.9	356
Shangla	2.8	216

**Table ED.1A: Primary-school entry by background characteristics**

Percentage of children of primary-school entry age attending grade one, NWFP, 2008

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age currently attending grade 1*	Number of children of primary school entry age
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>2757</b>
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	6.7	1420
Female	6.3	1337
<b>Residence</b>		
Urban	5.4	611
Rural	6.7	2146
<b>Mother's education**</b>		
None	5.7	2217
Primary	10.0	225
Secondary+	10.7	311
DK/Missing		4
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>		
Poorest	4.6	545
Second	4.8	592
Middle	7.0	601
Fourth	9.2	535
Richest	8.2	484

\* MICS indicator 54

\*\*4 cases of individuals with dk/missing education of mother not shown

**Table ED.1B: Primary-school entry by region and district**

Percentage of children of primary-school entry age attending grade one, NWFP, 2008

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age currently attending grade 1*	Number of children of primary school entry age
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>2757</b>
<b>Region</b>		
Central	6.5	982
Hazara	8.2	484
Malakand	4.9	590
Southern	6.9	701
<b>District</b>		
Abbotabad	17.8	82
Bannu	5.4	160
Charsada	3.3	163
Chitral	3.1	110
D I Khan	7.0	162
Haripur	10.3	86
Karak	7.0	172
Kohat	13.9	106
Mardan	7.0	168
Newshehra	7.5	145
Peshawar	4.6	334
Swabi	11.3	172
Upper Dir	6.0	136
Battagram	2.0	125
Buner	6.9	134
Kohistan	.8	119
Lakki Marwat	3.0	101
Lower Dir	4.4	133
Mansehra	11.4	72
Shangla	2.1	77

\* MICS indicator 54

**Table ED.2A: Gross primary-school attendance ratio by background characteristics**

Percentage of children attending primary school, NWFP, 2008

	Male		Female		Total	
	Gross attendance ratio	Number of children	Gross attendance ratio	Number of children	Gross attendance ratio	Number of children
<b>Total</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>6806</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>6270</b>	<b>86.6</b>	<b>13076</b>
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	99.2	1531	88.5	1447	93.9	2978
Rural	98.5	5275	70.8	4823	85.3	10098
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>						
Poorest	83.5	1357	43.0	1274	64.0	2631
Second	95.9	1430	61.8	1324	79.5	2754
Middle	106.1	1435	78.9	1285	93.2	2720
Fourth	106.8	1343	96.3	1246	101.7	2589
Richest	104.5	1241	100.9	1141	102.7	2382

**Table ED.2B: Gross primary-school attendance ratio by region and district**

Percentage of children attending primary school, NWFP, 2008

	Male		Female		Total	
	Gross attendance ratio	Number of children	Gross attendance ratio	Number of children	Gross attendance ratio	Number of children
<b>Total</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>6806</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>6270</b>	<b>86.6</b>	<b>13076</b>
<b>Region</b>						
Central	101.4	2326	74.8	2220	88.5	4546
Hazara	102.6	1255	80.2	1214	91.4	2469
Malakand	99.1	1445	77.0	1213	89.0	2658
Southern	88.6	1780	60.9	1623	75.4	3403
<b>District</b>						
Abbottabad	121.9	240	118.1	239	120.0	479
Bannu	83.4	366	61.6	317	73.4	683
Charsada	102.4	416	63.0	405	82.6	821
Chitral	108.7	313	91.9	243	101.0	556
D I Khan	73.2	421	46.1	394	60.2	815
Haripur	105.0	232	100.9	216	103.0	448
Karak	104.9	439	76.4	377	91.8	816
Kohat	108.3	309	82.8	282	96.2	591
Mardan	105.7	412	81.4	388	93.9	800
Nowshera	108.6	318	96.0	322	102.3	640
Peshawar	96.5	826	69.9	757	84.1	1583
Swabi	101.2	354	74.8	348	88.4	702
Upper Dir	101.8	334	66.1	308	84.7	642
Battagram	93.7	321	62.1	291	78.4	612
Buner	94.1	312	86.4	248	90.7	560
Kohistan	80.0	268	15.6	273	47.3	541
Lakki Marwat	93.0	245	55.3	253	74.0	498
Lower Dir	103.7	322	93.0	256	98.9	578
Mansehra	110.2	194	105.0	195	107.6	389
Shangla	83.3	164	43.7	158	64.1	322
<i>Malakand</i>	<i>116</i>		<i>80</i>		<i>98</i>	
<i>Swat</i>	<i>96</i>		<i>74</i>		<i>86</i>	
<i>Hangu</i>	<i>98</i>		<i>50</i>		<i>77</i>	
<i>Tank</i>	<i>84</i>		<i>44</i>		<i>67</i>	

Note: Figures reported against Malakand, Swat, Hangu and Tank have been taken from PSLM report 2006-07 as data could not be collected from the same in NWFP MICS 2008 due to security reasons

**Table ED.3 A: Primary school net attendance ratio by background characteristics**

Percentage of children of primary-school age attending primary or secondary school (NAR), NWFP, 2008

	Male		Female		Total	
	Net attendance ratio	Number of children	Net attendance ratio	Number of children	Net attendance ratio*	Number of children
<b>Total</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>6806</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>6270</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>13076</b>
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	51.9	1531	49.0	1447	50.5	2978
Rural	47.1	5275	36.0	4823	41.8	10098
<b>Age</b>						
5	7.6	1420	7.4	1337	7.5	2757
6	29.1	1316	27.1	1264	28.1	2580
7	55.8	1460	45.3	1409	50.7	2869
8	70.5	1480	55.5	1265	63.6	2745
9	79.9	1130	60.8	995	71.0	2125
<b>Mother's Education**</b>						
None	45.9	5587	34.3	5122	40.3	10709
Primary	58.5	531	51.5	477	55.3	1008
Secondary+	57.2	675	62.2	666	59.7	1341
DK/Missing						18
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>						
Poorest	36.0	1357	20.4	1274	28.5	2631
Second	42.9	1430	30.1	1324	36.7	2754
Middle	51.5	1435	39.6	1285	45.9	2720
Fourth	55.0	1343	50.3	1246	52.7	2589
Richest	58.3	1241	58.3	1141	58.3	2382

\* MICS Indicator 55; MDG Indicator 6

\*\*18 cases of individuals with dk/missing education of mother not shown

**Table ED.3B: Primary school net attendance ratio by region and district**

Percentage of children of primary-school age attending primary or secondary school (NAR), NWFP, 2008

	Male		Female		Total	
	Net attendance ratio	Number of children	Net attendance ratio	Number of children	Net attendance ratio*	Number of children
<b>Total</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>6806</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>6270</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>13076</b>
<b>Region</b>						
Central	48.1	2326	37.3	2220	42.8	4546
Hazara	50.9	1255	46.1	1214	48.5	2469
Malakand	44.1	1445	36.6	1213	40.6	2658
Southern	48.4	1780	32.7	1623	40.9	3403
<b>District</b>						
Abbotabad	64.8	240	66.9	239	65.8	479
Bannu	47.5	366	25.7	317	37.4	683
Charsada	44.1	416	29.9	405	37.0	821
Chitral	45.6	313	31.3	243	39.1	556
D I Khan	37.4	421	25.8	394	31.9	815
Haripur	67.1	232	64.3	216	65.8	448
Karak	56.8	439	39.9	377	49.0	816
Kohat	63.4	309	46.3	282	55.3	591
Mardan	46.7	412	37.7	388	42.3	800
Nowshera	57.9	318	50.3	322	54.1	640
Peshawar	46.1	826	34.2	757	40.6	1583
Swabi	51.3	354	41.7	348	46.7	702
Upper Dir	41.9	334	30.1	308	36.2	642
Battagram	37.3	321	33.5	291	35.5	612
Buner	52.4	312	48.6	248	50.7	560
Kohistan	24.1	268	5.8	273	14.8	541
Lakki Marwat	49.3	245	36.2	253	42.7	498
Lower Dir	42.8	322	42.9	256	42.8	578
Mansehra	60.1	194	61.3	195	60.7	389
Shangla	36.2	164	23.5	158	30.0	322
<i>Malakand</i>	<i>59</i>		<i>50</i>		<i>55</i>	
<i>Swat</i>	<i>48</i>		<i>42</i>		<i>45</i>	
<i>Hangu</i>	<i>58</i>		<i>31</i>		<i>46</i>	
<i>Tank</i>	<i>46</i>		<i>25</i>		<i>37</i>	

\* MICS Indicator 55; MDG Indicator 6

Note: Figures reported against Malakand, Swat, Hangu and Tank have been taken from PSLM report 2006-07 as data could not be collected from the same in NWFP MICS 2008 due to security reasons

**Table ED.3C: Net enrolment rate at primary level (age 5-9) by sex and district (excluding katchi class)**

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total*
<b>Total</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>District</b>									
Abbottabad	64	75	69	80	66	73	78	67	73
Bannu	74	62	70	63	28	47	65	31	49
Charsada	53	53	53	54	40	47	54	42	48
Chitral	59	73	67	63	57	61	63	59	61
D I Khan	64	64	64	53	29	42	54	31	44
Haripur	64	80	71	65	66	65	64	67	66
Karak	61	54	57	68	53	61	67	53	61
Kohat	73	64	69	56	41	49	59	46	53
Mardan	62	54	58	59	43	52	60	45	53
Nowshehra	61	59	60	74	59	67	71	59	66
Peshawar	54	45	50	62	26	45	59	33	47
Swabi	59	47	53	53	48	51	54	48	51
Upper Dir	61	59	60	51	30	41	52	31	42
Battagram	0	0	0	42	36	39	42	36	39
Buner	0	0	0	52	39	46	52	39	46
Kohistan	0	0	0	39	15	28	39	15	28
Lakki Marwat	83	54	67	66	33	51	67	36	52
Lower Dir	69	51	60	42	39	41	44	39	42
Mansehra	58	76	66	61	57	59	61	58	59
Shangla	0	0	0	39	24	32	39	24	32
Malakand	55	71	62	60	49	54	59	50	55
Swat	54	48	51	48	41	45	48	42	45
Hangu	53	50	51	59	27	45	58	31	46
Tank	51	55	53	45	22	35	46	25	37

\*Source: Pakistan Living Standards Measurement Survey 2006-07, Provincial /District



**Table ED.4A: Gross secondary-school attendance ratio by background characteristics**

Percentage of children attending secondary school, NWFP, 2008

	Male		Female		Total	
	Gross attendance ratio	Number of children	Gross attendance ratio	Number of children	Gross attendance ratio	Number of children
<b>Total</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>6296</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>5646</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>11942</b>
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	75.3	1503	64.6	1423	70.1	2926
Rural	66.6	4793	29.5	4223	49.1	9016
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>						
Poorest	39.4	1187	7.3	983	24.8	2170
Second	62.2	1300	19.4	1133	42.0	2433
Middle	64.3	1307	28.5	1181	47.4	2488
Fourth	81.1	1277	49.3	1168	66.0	2445
Richest	100.2	1225	78.0	1181	89.4	2406

**Table ED.4B: Gross secondary-school attendance ratio by region and district**

Percentage of children attending secondary school, NWFP, 2008

	Male		Female		Total	
	Gross attendance ratio	Number of children	Gross attendance ratio	Number of children	Gross attendance ratio	Number of children
<b>Total</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>6296</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>5646</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>11942</b>
<b>Region</b>						
Central	66.9	2270	37.0	2067	52.7	4337
Hazara	71.8	1231	44.2	1053	59.0	2284
Malakand	62.0	1231	26.7	1135	45.1	2366
Southern	72.5	1564	32.0	1391	53.5	2955
<b>District</b>						
Abbotabad	90.8	269	68.1	237	80.2	506
Bannu	66.6	257	28.3	264	46.9	521
Charsada	66.6	408	29.2	364	49.1	772
Chitral	84.0	306	58.8	286	71.8	592
D I Khan	47.3	376	28.9	306	39.0	682
Haripur	98.3	206	61.5	217	78.9	423
Karak	89.0	405	28.5	353	61.0	758
Kohat	96.1	303	42.1	283	70.2	586
Mardan	59.3	427	39.4	362	50.2	789
Nowshera	74.6	304	41.3	313	57.5	617
Peshawar	66.1	791	38.0	710	52.8	1501
Swabi	73.9	340	36.2	318	55.9	658
Upper Dir	47.7	302	17.0	275	33.3	577
Battagram	47.5	272	16.1	216	33.4	488
Buner	73.0	237	28.3	217	51.0	454
Kohistan	31.1	259	1.6	179	19.1	438
Lakki Marwat	86.8	223	34.2	185	63.1	408
Lower Dir	64.3	246	26.9	240	46.2	486
Mansehra	83.6	225	48.9	204	67.5	429
Shangla	54.6	140	15.2	117	36.5	257

**Table ED.5A: Secondary school net attendance ratio by background characteristics**

Percentage of children of secondary-school age\*\* attending secondary school or higher (NAR), NWFP, 2008

	Male		Female		Total	
	Net attendance ratio	Number of children	Net attendance ratio	Number of children	Net attendance ratio*	Number of children
<b>Total</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>6296</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>5646</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>11942</b>
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	40.0	1503	35.3	1423	37.8	2926
Rural	28.8	4793	14.9	4223	22.3	9016
<b>Age**</b>						
10	4.8	1454	3.7	1361	4.3	2815
11	16.2	960	10.1	880	13.3	1840
12	30.2	1449	19.3	1254	25.2	2703
13	47.2	1190	29.3	1031	39.0	2221
14	57.5	1243	31.5	1120	44.9	2363
<b>Mother's education**</b>						
None	27.9	5427	14.2	4789	21.5	10216
Primary	44.7	408	39.0	395	41.9	803
Secondary+	56.4	454	51.7	459	54.0	913
DK/Missing						10
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>						
Poorest	16.0	1187	3.1	983	10.1	2170
Second	26.1	1300	9.7	1133	18.4	2433
Middle	28.1	1307	14.7	1181	21.8	2488
Fourth	37.2	1277	23.5	1168	30.7	2445
Richest	50.2	1225	43.9	1181	47.1	2406

\* MICS indicator 56

\*\*10 cases of individuals with dk/missing education of mother not shown

**Table ED.5B: Secondary school net attendance ratio by region and district**

Percentage of children of secondary-school age\*\* attending secondary school or higher (NAR), NWFP, 2008

	Male		Female		Total	
	Net attendance ratio	Number of children	Net attendance ratio	Number of children	Net attendance ratio*	Number of children
<b>Total</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>6296</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>5646</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>11942</b>
<b>Region</b>						
Central	30.2	2270	18.7	2067	24.7	4337
Hazara	34.2	1231	22.6	1053	28.8	2284
Malakand	22.6	1231	13.5	1135	18.2	2366
Southern	36.3	1564	18.5	1391	27.9	2955
<b>District</b>						
Abbottabad	45.4	269	34.5	237	40.3	506
Bannu	32.9	257	15.1	264	23.7	521
Charsada	27.0	408	13.6	364	20.8	772
Chitral	32.5	306	22.2	286	27.5	592
D I Khan	25.6	376	17.1	306	21.8	682
Haripur	42.6	206	29.5	217	35.7	423
Karak	42.7	405	15.0	353	29.8	758
Kohat	46.8	303	28.9	283	38.2	586
Mardan	28.6	427	14.6	362	22.2	789
Nowshera	31.1	304	21.4	313	26.1	617
Peshawar	31.2	791	20.6	710	26.2	1501
Swabi	32.3	340	22.1	318	27.4	658
Upper Dir	20.4	302	8.4	275	14.7	577
Battagram	16.5	272	7.6	216	12.5	488
Buner	26.8	237	19.0	217	23.0	454
Kohistan	7.5	259	1.0	179	4.8	438
Lakki Marwat	43.3	223	16.1	185	31.0	408
Lower Dir	18.5	246	13.0	240	15.9	486
Mansehra	48.7	225	26.9	204	38.6	429
Shangla	21.7	140	9.8	117	16.3	257

\* MICS indicator 56

**Table ED.6A: Secondary-school age children attending primary school by background characteristics**

Percentage of children of secondary-school age attending primary school, NWFP, 2008

	Male		Female		Total	
	Percentage attending primary school	Number of children	Percentage attending primary school	Number of children	Percentage attending primary school	Number of children
<b>Total</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>6296</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>5646</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>11942</b>
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	44.8	1503	39.3	1423	42.2	2926
Rural	52.9	4793	37.6	4223	45.7	9016
<b>Age</b>						
10	77.7	1454	58.3	1361	68.5	2815
11	69.6	960	56.4	880	63.1	1840
12	53.0	1449	36.8	1254	45.6	2703
13	33.9	1190	25.9	1031	30.2	2221
14	21.6	1243	11.8	1120	16.8	2363
<b>Mother's education*</b>						
None	52.6	5427	37.2	4789	45.4	10216
Primary	47.1	408	45.8	395	46.5	803
Secondary+	41.0	454	39.9	459	40.5	913
DK/Missing						10
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>						
Poorest	50.6	1187	27.6	983	40.2	2170
Second	54.1	1300	33.6	1133	44.4	2433
Middle	56.1	1307	40.8	1181	48.9	2488
Fourth	51.1	1277	48.2	1168	49.7	2445
Richest	44.5	1225	40.0	1181	42.3	2406

\*\*10 cases of individuals with dk/missing education of mother not shown

**Table ED.6B: Secondary-school age children attending primary school by region and district**

Percentage of children of secondary-school age attending primary school, NWFP, 2008

	Male		Female		Total	
	Percentage attending primary school	Number of children	Percentage attending primary school	Number of children	Percentage attending primary school	Number of children
<b>Total</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>6296</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>5646</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>11942</b>
<b>Region</b>						
Central	51.2	2270	38.1	2067	45.0	4337
Hazara	48.0	1231	37.5	1053	43.2	2284
Malakand	62.1	1231	43.4	1135	53.1	2366
Southern	45.4	1564	32.1	1391	39.2	2955
<b>District</b>						
Abbottabad	49.4	269	49.8	237	49.6	506
Bannu	51.5	257	39.0	264	45.1	521
Charsada	52.9	408	36.3	364	45.2	772
Chitral	58.2	306	51.7	286	55.0	592
D I Khan	39.9	376	26.0	306	33.7	682
Haripur	41.4	206	35.8	217	38.4	423
Karak	49.9	405	37.7	353	44.3	758
Kohat	43.2	303	35.0	283	39.3	586
Mardan	54.9	427	45.9	362	50.8	789
Nowshehra	50.6	304	45.1	313	47.8	617
Peshawar	47.6	791	33.6	710	41.0	1501
Swabi	53.1	340	35.3	318	44.6	658
Upper Dir	61.2	302	37.9	275	50.2	577
Battagram	57.6	272	34.6	216	47.2	488
Buner	58.4	237	42.4	217	50.5	454
Kohistan	51.6	259	12.0	179	35.4	438
Lakki Marwat	48.0	223	25.0	185	37.7	408
Lower Dir	70.4	246	52.5	240	61.8	486
Mansehra	43.5	225	45.3	204	44.3	429
Shangla	54.1	140	26.9	117	41.6	257

### Table ED.7A: Children reaching grade five by background characteristics

Percentage of children entering first grade of primary school who eventually reach grade five, NWFP, 2008

	Percent who reach grade 5 of those who enter 1st grade*
<b>Total</b>	<b>91.3</b>
<b>Sex</b>	
Male	94.6
Female	87.3
<b>Residence</b>	
Urban	89.9
Rural	91.8
<b>Mother's education</b>	
None	90.8
Primary	92.0
Secondary+	97.5
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>	
Poorest	88.3
Second	93.9
Middle	90.1
Fourth	91.5
Richest	93.3

\* MICS indicator 57; MDG indicator 7

**Table ED.7B: Children reaching grade five by region and district**

Percentage of children entering first grade of primary school who eventually reach grade five, NWFP, 2008

	Percent who reach grade 5 of those who enter 1st grade*
<b>Total</b>	<b>91.3</b>
<b>Region</b>	
Central	89.6
Hazara	94.3
Malakand	91.3
Southern	93.3
<b>District</b>	
Abbottabad	92.9
Bannu	100.0
Charsada	89.9
Chitral	94.5
D I Khan	90.3
Haripur	93.6
Karak	91.8
Kohat	93.1
Mardan	89.6
Newshehra	94.7
Peshawar	87.7
Swabi	88.5
Upper Dir	88.6
Battagram	95.5
Buner	93.6
Kohistan	99.9
Lakki Marwat	95.2
Lower Dir	89.5
Mansehra	94.6
Shangla	95.7

\* MICS indicator 57; MDG indicator 7



**Table ED.8A: Primary-school completion by background characteristics**

Primary-school completion rate, NWFP, 2008

	Primary-school completion rate*	Number of children of primary-school completion age
<b>Total</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>2125</b>
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	94.4	1130
Female	69.2	995
<b>Residence</b>		
Urban	91.5	487
Rural	81.0	1638
<b>Mother's education**</b>		
None	80.5	1758
Primary	82.9	155
Secondary+	90.9	211
DK/Missing		1
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>		
Poorest	51.1	409
Second	79.7	447
Middle	87.7	438
Fourth	100.5	418
Richest	99.5	413

\*MICS 59\*\*1 case of individual with dk/missing education of mother not shown

**Table ED.8B: Primary-school completion by region and district**

Primary-school completion rate, NWFP, 2008

	Primary-school completion rate*	Number of children of primary-school completion age
<b>Total</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>2125</b>
<b>Region</b>		
Central	80.9	752
Hazara	100.6	380
Malakand	80.6	437
Southern	72.4	556
<b>District</b>		
Abbottabad	111.1	76
Bannu	66.0	111
Charsada	61.1	143
Chitral	105.5	101
D I Khan	55.0	128
Haripur	107.2	80
Karak	97.7	143
Kohat	113.3	87
Mardan	88.8	141
Nowshehra	96.4	101
Peshawar	82.1	255
Swabi	79.2	112
Upper Dir	72.6	102
Battagram	57.8	107
Buner	67.3	93
Kohistan	59.1	65
Lakki Marwat	55.4	87
Lower Dir	99.6	95
Mansehra	149.0	52
Shangla	(56.3)	46

Figures in parenthesis are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

\*MICS 59

**Table ED.9A: Net primary-school completion and transition to secondary education by background characteristics**

Net primary-school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education, NWFP, 2008

	Net primary-school completion rate	Number of children of primary-school completion age	Transition rate to secondary education*	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year
<b>Total</b>	4.7	2125	89.7	1592
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	5.0	1130	92.5	1011
Female	4.4	995	84.6	581
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	8.3	487	91.1	481
Rural	4.1	1638	89.3	1111
<b>Mother's education**</b>				
None	3.9	1758	88.0	1239
Primary	6.9	155	94.9	147
Secondary+	11.7	211	98.8	166
DK/Missing				40
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>				
Poorest	2.2	409	88.6	169
Second	3.2	447	88.1	276
Middle	3.6	438	89.8	310
Fourth	5.7	418	87.6	390
Richest	10.2	413	92.9	447

\* MICS indicator 58

\*\*40 cases of individuals with dk/missing education of mother not shown

**Table ED.9B: Net primary-school completion and transition to secondary education by region and district**

Net primary-school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education, NWFP, 2008

	Net primary-school completion rate	Number of children of primary-school completion age	Transition rate to secondary education*	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>2125</b>	<b>89.7</b>	<b>1592</b>
<b>Region</b>				
Central	4.4	752	86.9	573
Hazara	6.7	380	90.8	319
Malakand	2.7	437	92.9	290
Southern	5.7	556	91.4	410
<b>District</b>				
Abbottabad	3.8	76	93.8	84
Bannu	5.6	111	96.3	69
Charsada	1.5	143	84.3	86
Chitral	10.7	101	96.1	89
D I Khan	4.1	128	94.2	58
Haripur	13.6	80	88.6	79
Karak	5.7	143	87.6	114
Kohat	11.2	87	86.3	100
Mardan	2.4	141	83.3	117
Newshehra	7.8	101	76.4	88
Peshawar	6.1	255	92.1	203
Swabi	4.8	112	90.6	79
Upper Dir	.0	102	89.6	73
Battagram	2.3	107	(78.1)	45
Buner	2.7	93	95.3	55
Kohistan	3.1	65	(89.6)	31
Lakki Marwat	4.6	87	94.1	69
Lower Dir	.0	95	(89.7)	48
Mansehra	9.8	52	93.0	80
Shangla	(8.9)	46	(100)	25

\* MICS indicator 58

Figures in parenthesis are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

**Table ED.10A: Education gender parity by background characteristics**

Ratio of girls to boys attending primary education and ratio of girls to boys attending secondary education, NWFP, 2008

	Primary-school net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary-school net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school NAR*	Secondary-school net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Secondary-school net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school NAR*
<b>Total</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>.80</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>.60</b>
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	49.0	51.7	.95	35.2	39.6	.89
Rural	35.9	46.9	.76	14.9	28.8	.52
<b>Mother's education</b>						
None	34.2	45.7	.75	14.2	27.8	.51
Primary	51.4	58.4	.88	39.0	44.7	.87
Secondary+	62.0	57.0	1.09	51.3	56.1	.92
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>						
Poorest	20.4	35.8	.57	3.1	16.0	.19
Second	30.0	42.9	.70	9.7	26.1	.37
Middle	39.6	51.3	.77	14.7	27.9	.53
Fourth	50.0	54.9	.91	23.4	37.1	.63
Richest	58.1	58.1	1.00	43.7	50.1	.87

\* MICS Indicator 61; MDG Indicator 9

**Table ED.10B: Education gender parity by region and district**

Ratio of girls to boys attending primary education and ratio of girls to boys attending secondary education, NWFP, 2008

	Primary-school net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary-school net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school NAR*	Secondary-school net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Secondary-school net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school NAR*
<b>Total</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>.80</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>.60</b>
<b>Region</b>						
Central	37.2	47.8	.78	18.7	30.0	.62
Hazara	45.9	50.9	.90	22.5	34.2	.66
Malakand	36.6	44.0	.83	13.5	22.6	.60
Southern	32.6	48.1	.68	18.4	36.2	.51
<b>District</b>						
Abbotabad	66.9	64.8	1.03	34.5	45.4	.76
Bannu	25.7	47.2	.54	15.1	32.3	.47
Charsada	29.6	43.6	.68	13.6	27.0	.50
Chitral	31.3	45.0	.70	22.2	32.5	.68
D I Khan	25.6	37.2	.69	16.9	25.6	.66
Haripur	63.7	67.1	.95	29.0	42.6	.68
Karak	39.9	56.6	.70	15.0	42.7	.35
Kohat	46.1	63.0	.73	28.6	46.8	.61
Mardan	37.7	46.5	.81	14.6	28.6	.51
Nowshetra	50.3	57.9	.87	21.4	31.1	.69
Peshawar	34.2	46.0	.74	20.6	30.8	.67
Swabi	41.7	51.0	.82	22.1	32.3	.68
Upper Dir	30.1	41.9	.72	8.4	20.4	.41
Battagram	33.5	37.3	.90	7.6	16.5	.46
Buner	48.6	52.2	.93	18.7	26.8	.70
Kohistan	5.8	24.1	.24	1.0	7.5	.13
Lakki Marwat	36.2	49.3	.73	16.1	43.3	.37
Lower Dir	42.9	42.8	1.00	13.0	18.5	.70
Mansehra	60.8	60.1	1.01	26.9	48.7	.55
Shangla	23.5	36.2	.65	9.8	21.7	.45

\* MICS Indicator 61; MDG Indicator 9

**Table ED.11A: Adult literacy (aged 15–24) by background characteristics**

Percentage of population aged 15–24 years that are literate\*, NWFP, 2008

	Male	Female	Total	Number of persons aged 15-24
<b>Total</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>20568</b>
Urban	85.6	65.4	75.4	5292
Rural	80.5	40.4	60.7	15276
<b>Education**</b>				
None	1.8	1.2	1.3	6091
Primary	70.7	67.1	68.8	3593
Secondary+	100.0	100.0	100.0	10876
DK/Missing				8
<b>Age group</b>				
15-19	81.9	47.7	64.8	11429
20-24	80.8	41.2	61.3	9139
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>				
Poorest	59.3	12.6	36.4	3087
Second	74.8	27.3	51.1	3869
Middle	83.9	39.6	62.5	4066
Fourth	88.5	55.3	71.6	4479
Richest	95.8	79.6	87.7	5067

\* MICS indicator 60; MDG indicator 8

\*\*8 cases about dk/missing education not shown

**Table ED.11B: Adult literacy (aged 15–24) by region and district**

Percentage of population aged 15–24 years that are literate\*, NWFP, 2008

	Male	Female	Total	Number of persons aged 15-24
<b>Total</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>20568</b>
<b>Region</b>				
Central	80.8	44.2	62.5	7462
Hazara	85.5	58.3	72.1	4204
Malakand	79.5	35.3	57.6	3736
Southern	79.6	38.7	59.4	5166
<b>District</b>				
Abbotabad	95.4	81.7	88.7	987
Bannu	81.4	42.7	63.3	944
Charsada	79.3	38.6	58.9	1296
Chitral	88.2	60.4	73.8	1035
D I Khan	62.4	31.2	46.6	1140
Haripur	93.9	67.5	80.8	957
Karak	92.3	48.3	70.5	1223
Kohat	89.9	45.1	68.6	1071
Mardan	82.3	50.2	66.2	1261
Nowshehra	83.0	49.9	66.5	1268
Peshawar	79.9	45.0	62.3	2567
Swabi	80.3	35.9	58.6	1070
Upper Dir	73.9	22.4	47.7	806
Battagram	71.9	31.2	51.1	813
Buner	74.5	34.6	55.5	726
Kohistan	51.5	4.6	27.9	620
Lakki Marwat	85.2	33.4	58.2	788
Lower Dir	85.5	41.0	63.9	790
Mansehra	93.1	69.9	81.8	827
Shangla	74.8	21.2	48.1	379

\* MICS indicator 60; MDG indicator 8



**Table ED.12A: Literacy (aged 10+) by background characteristics**

Percentage of population aged 10 years and older that are literate, NWFP, 2008

	Male		Female		Total	
	Percentage literate	Number of males	Percentage literate	Number of females	Percentage literate	Number of persons
<b>Total</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>35176</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>32951</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>68127</b>
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	76.2	9036	48.7	8596	62.8	17632
Rural	64.0	26140	25.8	24355	45.6	50495
<b>Age</b>						
10-14	62.5	6260	45.3	5626	54.4	11886
15-19	81.9	5698	47.7	5724	64.8	11422
20-24	80.8	4617	41.2	4510	61.3	9127
25-29	78.9	3793	31.7	3771	55.3	7564
30-34	74.1	2811	20.6	2651	48.2	5462
35-39	66.4	2329	15.3	2210	41.7	4539
40-44	57.1	1996	10.2	1825	34.4	3821
45-49	54.4	1621	10.6	1463	33.5	3084
50-54	49.2	1446	7.2	1568	27.2	3014
55-59	46.7	1141	6.1	1067	27.9	2208
60+	31.2	3464	3.3	2536	19.4	6000
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>						
Poorest	40.1	5755	7.6	5187	24.6	10942
Second	55.7	6667	16.8	6212	36.9	12879
Middle	66.4	6925	25.3	6446	46.7	13371
Fourth	76.2	7346	36.5	7044	56.8	14390
Richest	88.6	8483	58.3	8062	74.0	16545

**Table ED.12B: Literacy (aged 10+) by region and district**

Percentage of population aged 10 years and older that are literate, NWFP, 2008

	Male		Female		Total	
	Percentage literate	Number of males	Percentage literate	Number of females	Percentage literate	Number of persons
<b>Total</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>35176</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>32951</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>68127</b>
<b>Region</b>						
Central	65.6	12625	30.3	11919	48.5	24544
Hazara	71.3	7567	38.6	6933	55.7	14500
Malakand	59.8	6338	21.4	5899	41.3	12237
Southern	66.7	8646	25.7	8200	46.9	16846
<b>District</b>						
Abbottabad	84.7	1800	53.9	1695	69.7	3495
Bannu	68.4	1484	26.4	1420	47.9	2904
Charsada	60.1	2168	23.9	2017	42.6	4185
Chitral	71.6	1759	39.1	1619	56.0	3378
D I Khan	53.8	1972	23.7	1801	39.5	3773
Haripur	78.8	1713	44.0	1650	61.7	3363
Karak	76.2	2082	27.6	2019	52.4	4101
Kohat	76.3	1813	30.5	1711	54.2	3524
Mardan	65.4	2191	32.5	2036	49.6	4227
Nowshehra	70.7	2115	33.3	2034	52.3	4149
Peshawar	67.3	4325	33.6	4103	51.0	8428
Swabi	62.9	1826	24.0	1729	44.0	3555
Upper Dir	52.0	1375	12.9	1313	32.9	2688
Battagram	55.1	1435	18.5	1275	37.9	2710
Buner	56.8	1224	20.9	1158	39.4	2382
Kohistan	37.5	1129	3.3	987	21.5	2116
Lakki Marwat	69.4	1295	20.8	1249	45.6	2544
Lower Dir	66.1	1291	24.4	1198	46.0	2489
Mansehra	77.8	1490	45.4	1326	62.6	2816
Shangla	53.8	689	15.3	611	35.6	1300
<i>Malaknad</i>	<i>76</i>		<i>30</i>		<i>54</i>	
<i>Swat</i>	<i>74</i>		<i>29</i>		<i>53</i>	
<i>Hangu</i>	<i>70</i>		<i>15</i>		<i>40</i>	
<i>Tank</i>	<i>58</i>		<i>16</i>		<i>37</i>	

Note: Figures reported against Malakand, Swat, Hangu and Tank have been taken from PSLM report 2006-07 as data could not be collected from the same in NWFP MICS 2008 due to security reasons

**Table ED.13A: Adult literacy (aged 15+) by background characteristics**

Percentage of population aged 15 years and older that are literate, NWFP, 2008

	Male		Female		Total	
	Percentage literate	Number of males	Percentage literate	Number of females	Percentage literate	Number of persons
<b>Total</b>	<b>66.9</b>	<b>28949</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>27369</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>56318</b>
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	76.3	7550	44.9	7190	61.0	14740
Rural	64.9	21399	22.7	20179	44.4	41578
<b>Age</b>						
15-19	81.9	5701	47.7	5728	64.8	11429
20-24	80.8	4622	41.2	4517	61.3	9139
25-29	78.9	3796	31.7	3775	55.3	7571
30-34	74.1	2815	20.6	2656	48.2	5471
35-39	66.4	2332	15.3	2214	41.7	4546
40-44	57.1	1998	10.2	1827	34.4	3825
45-49	54.4	1624	10.6	1465	33.5	3089
50-54	49.2	1448	7.2	1570	27.2	3018
55-59	46.7	1143	6.1	1069	27.9	2212
60+	31.2	3470	3.3	2548	19.4	6018
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>						
Poorest	40.3	4585	5.6	4215	23.6	8800
Second	56.0	5377	13.9	5088	35.5	10465
Middle	66.9	5639	20.9	5277	44.8	10916
Fourth	76.5	6079	32.3	5889	54.7	11968
Richest	89.1	7269	54.5	6900	72.4	14169

**Table ED.13B: Adult literacy by region and district**

Percentage of population aged 10 years and older that are literate, NWFP, 2008

	Male		Female		Total	
	Percentage literate	Number of males	Percentage literate	Number of females	Percentage literate	Number of persons
<b>Total</b>	<b>66.9</b>	<b>28949</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>27369</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>56318</b>
<b>Region</b>						
Central	65.8	10388	26.8	9892	46.8	20280
Hazara	72.1	6345	35.5	5885	54.5	12230
Malakand	62.4	5122	18.3	4773	41.1	9895
Southern	66.9	7094	22.3	6819	45.2	13913
<b>District</b>						
Abbottabad	84.3	1536	49.0	1461	67.0	2997
Bannu	68.5	1229	23.0	1156	46.5	2385
Charsada	60.2	1777	20.3	1663	40.9	3440
Chitral	69.3	1455	32.5	1334	51.7	2789
D I Khan	52.5	1598	20.4	1497	37.1	3095
Haripur	78.7	1508	40.8	1433	60.3	2941
Karak	76.8	1684	24.5	1674	50.9	3358
Kohat	77.0	1510	26.0	1428	52.3	2938
Mardan	66.3	1769	30.0	1687	48.7	3456
Nowshera	72.3	1815	29.1	1724	51.3	3539
Peshawar	66.6	3538	29.8	3406	48.7	6944
Swabi	62.9	1489	20.2	1412	42.0	2901
Upper Dir	56.5	1077	11.4	1038	34.2	2115
Battagram	56.3	1163	16.1	1059	37.2	2222
Buner	58.3	991	16.3	944	38.1	1935
Kohistan	41.0	871	3.1	808	22.7	1679
Lakki Marwat	70.7	1073	18.8	1064	45.0	2137
Lower Dir	69.6	1050	21.8	963	46.7	2013
Mansehra	76.7	1267	41.5	1124	60.2	2391
Shangla	56.6	549	12.6	494	35.6	1043
Malakand	72		24		48	
Swat	71		21		47	
Hangu	68		12		36	
Tank	57		11		34	

Note: Figures reported against Malakand, Swat, Hangu and Tank have been taken from PSLM report 2006-07 as data could not be collected from the same in NWFP MICS 2008 due to security reasons

**Table CP.1A: Birth registration by background characteristics**

Percent distribution of children aged 0–59 months by whether birth is registered and reasons for non-registration, NWFP, 2008

	Birth is registered*	Don't know if birth is registered	Number of children aged 0-59 months	Birth is not registered because:			Total	Number of children aged 0-59 months without birth registration
				Didn't know child should be registered	Doesn't know where to register	Other		
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>11550</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8991</b>
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	20.2	4.8	5953	66.6	9.4	24.0	100.0	4632
Female	19.4	5.3	5597	64.2	11.0	24.8	100.0	4359
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	27.2	7.2	2617	54.7	11.3	34.0	100.0	1883
Rural	18.4	4.7	8933	67.1	10.0	22.8	100.0	7108
<b>Age</b>								
0-11 months	16.8	4.6	2390	61.1	9.2	29.8	100.0	1958
12-23 months	20.4	4.2	2324	66.0	10.5	23.6	100.0	1805
24-35 months	20.2	5.9	2388	65.5	10.2	24.2	100.0	1846
36-47 months	21.1	5.0	2316	66.3	11.0	22.7	100.0	1763
48-59 months	20.8	5.6	2132	68.8	10.4	20.8	100.0	1619
<b>Mother's education**</b>								
None	15.0	5.3	8557	68.7	10.3	21.1	100.0	7099
Primary	26.8	5.0	1189	58.4	12.9	28.7	100.0	850
Secondary+	41.1	3.5	1794	45.5	7.4	47.1	100.0	1034
DK/Missing								8
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>								
Poorest	12.2	4.7	2223	72.7	11.2	16.1	100.0	1951
Second	15.8	4.6	2456	69.7	10.7	19.6	100.0	2003
Middle	18.8	5.3	2301	69.2	9.2	21.5	100.0	1832
Fourth	21.5	4.8	2289	62.6	9.9	27.5	100.0	1732
Richest	33.5	6.1	2281	44.8	9.6	45.7	100.0	1473

\* MICS indicator 62

\*\*8 cases of individuals with dk/missing education of mother not shown

**Table CP.1B: Birth registration by region and district**

Percent distribution of children aged 0–59 months by whether birth is registered and reasons for non-registration, NWFP, 2008

	Birth is registered*	Don't know if birth is registered	Number of children aged 0-59 months	Birth is not registered because:			Total	Number of children aged 0-59 months without birth registration
				Didn't know child should be registered	Doesn't know where to register	Other		
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>11550</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8991</b>
<b>Region</b>								
Central	12.6	4.8	4097	68.4	8.5	23.1	100.0	3500
Hazara	32.3	3.9	2304	45.9	21.9	32.2	100.0	1609
Malakand	7.7	3.9	2215	78.9	4.5	16.6	100.0	1973
Southern	33.7	8.0	2934	59.6	10.2	30.2	100.0	1909
<b>District</b>								
Abbotabad	51.2	3.5	442	22.7	23.0	54.4	100.0	214
Bannu	7.7	13.3	496	75.4	2.1	22.5	100.0	449
Charsada	9.2	3.5	761	81.8	4.9	13.3	100.0	689
Chitral	33.9	5.9	458	60.8	3.0	36.2	100.0	298
D I Khan	43.5	7.6	719	50.6	31.1	18.3	100.0	411
Haripur	49.6	2.3	425	27.4	25.2	47.4	100.0	209
Karak	48.4	6.6	741	37.3	3.4	59.3	100.0	391
Kohat	49.6	6.9	529	44.4	3.2	52.4	100.0	270
Mardan	8.4	2.2	698	72.9	6.4	20.7	100.0	634
Nowshehra	15.3	1.5	615	58.3	6.0	35.7	100.0	518
Peshawar	18.9	9.2	1447	57.6	14.2	28.3	100.0	1117
Swabi	4.5	.9	576	78.0	4.8	17.2	100.0	542
Upper Dir	2.9	3.6	545	80.8	6.5	12.7	100.0	526
Battagram	10.4	9.9	551	60.9	7.5	31.6	100.0	498
Buner	7.1	6.3	481	93.4	.3	6.2	100.0	453
Kohistan	6.9	1.1	513	70.0	21.4	8.6	100.0	476
Lakki Marwat	12.8	5.6	449	74.0	.0	26.0	100.0	388
Lower Dir	5.3	2.6	461	73.5	7.6	18.9	100.0	440
Mansehra	41.1	5.3	373	22.3	31.4	46.3	100.0	212
Shangla	5.4	2.0	270	74.0	.0	26.0	100.0	256

\* MICS indicator 62

**Table CP.2A: Child labour by background characteristics**

Percentage of children aged 5–14 years who are involved in child labour activities by type of work, NWFP, 2008

	Working outside household		Household chores for 28+ hours/week	Working for family business	Total child labour*	Number of children aged 5-14 years
	Paid work	Unpaid work				
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>25018</b>
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	1.6	.4	1.2	3.1	6.2	13102
Female	.3	.2	3.8	1.2	5.3	11916
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	2.0	.5	1.6	1.4	5.4	5904
Rural	.8	.2	2.6	2.3	5.8	19114
<b>Age</b>						
5-11 years	.4	.2	1.0	1.9	3.5	17731
12-14 years	2.2	.4	6.1	2.9	11.3	7287
<b>School participation</b>						
Yes	.4	.2	1.3	2.1	3.9	17084
No	2.1	.4	4.8	2.5	9.5	7908
<b>Mother's education**</b>						
None	1.1	.3	2.7	2.4	6.3	20925
Primary	.4	.4	1.4	1.4	3.4	1811
Secondary+	.2	.2	1.0	.5	2.0	2254
DK/Missing						28
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>						
Poorest	1.1	.3	3.7	3.2	7.9	4801
Second	1.3	.3	3.2	3.0	7.5	5187
Middle	1.0	.3	2.4	2.2	5.7	5208
Fourth	.8	.3	1.7	1.1	3.8	5034
Richest	.6	.3	.9	1.2	2.8	4788

\* MICS indicator 71

\*\*28 cases of individuals with dk/missing education of mother not shown

**Table CP.2B: Child labour by region and district**

Percentage of children aged 5–14 years who are involved in child labour activities by type of work, NWFP, 2008

	Working outside household		Household chores for 28+ hours/ week	Working for family business	Total child labour*	Number of children aged 5-14 years
	Paid work	Unpaid work				
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>25018</b>
<b>Region</b>						
Central	1.7	.4	1.9	2.4	6.3	8883
Hazara	.2	.3	2.8	2.0	4.9	4753
Malakand	.3	.2	2.6	1.9	4.9	5024
Southern	.9	.2	3.3	2.2	6.2	6358
<b>District</b>						
Abbotabad	.1	.5	1.4	2.1	3.8	985
Bannu	.6	.1	3.6	2.3	6.5	1204
Charsada	1.1	.3	4.0	4.5	9.7	1593
Chitral	.2	.0	7.6	4.3	11.7	1148
D I Khan	1.7	.3	3.7	2.2	7.6	1497
Haripur	.2	.3	2.8	1.9	4.9	871
Karak	.5	.1	3.0	2.6	5.8	1574
Kohat	.5	.4	1.9	1.4	4.1	1177
Mardan	1.4	.2	1.0	3.0	5.6	1589
Newshehra	.7	.5	1.6	1.8	4.8	1257
Peshawar	2.5	.4	2.1	2.0	6.9	3084
Swabi	1.7	.4	.7	1.0	3.6	1360
Upper Dir	.1	.1	1.0	1.4	2.5	1219
Battagram	.2	.0	3.2	2.6	5.8	1100
Buner	.2	.1	4.3	3.9	8.2	1014
Kohistan	.1	.0	4.0	3.2	7.0	979
Lakki Marwat	.2	.0	3.5	2.5	5.7	906
Lower Dir	.8	.6	.9	.7	3.0	1064
Mansehra	.2	.5	2.8	.8	3.6	818
Shangla	.2	.0	3.4	.9	4.2	579

\* MICS indicator 71



**Table CP.3A: Labourer students and student labourers by background characteristics**

Percentage of children aged 5–14 years who are labourer students and student labourers, NWFP, 2008

	Percentage of children in child labour*	Percentage of children attending school	Number of children 5-14 years of age	Percentage of child labourers who are also attending school**	Number of child labourers aged 5-14	Percentage of students who are also involved in child labour***	Number of students aged 5-14
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>25018</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>1445</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>17084</b>
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	6.2	76.1	13102	56.9	776	4.6	10123
Female	5.3	56.1	11916	30.0	669	2.8	6961
<b>Residence</b>							
Urban	5.4	77.9	5904	49.5	286	3.4	4671
Rural	5.8	64.4	19114	44.3	1159	4.0	12413
<b>Age</b>							
5-9 years	3.5	66.0	17731	59.5	600	3.1	11999
10-14 years	11.3	67.9	7287	34.4	845	5.7	5085
<b>Mother's education****</b>							
None	6.3	63.2	20925	42.9	1329	4.2	13530
Primary	3.4	82.2	1811	72.3	63	3.0	1498
Secondary+	2.0	90.3	2254	80.5	47	1.8	2040
DK/Missing							16
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>							
Poorest	7.9	46.9	4801	34.8	386	5.9	2237
Second	7.5	59.9	5187	43.3	398	5.4	3164
Middle	5.7	67.7	5208	44.6	315	3.8	3576
Fourth	3.8	77.5	5034	53.6	206	2.6	3918
Richest	2.8	86.9	4788	76.3	140	2.5	4189

\* MICS indicator 71

\*\* MICS indicator 72

\*\*\* MICS indicator 73

\*\*\*\*16 cases of individuals with dk/missing education of mother not shown

**Table CP.3B: Labourer students and student labourers by region and district**

Percentage of children aged 5–14 years who are labourer students and student labourers, NWFP, 2008

	Percentage of children in child labour*	Percentage of children attending school	Number of children 5-14 years of age	Percentage of child labourers who are also attending school**	Number of child labourers aged 5-14	Percentage of students who are also involved in child labour***	Number of students aged 5-14
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>25018</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>1445</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>17084</b>
<b>Region</b>							
Central	6.3	67.7	8883	43.2	548	4.0	6219
Hazara	4.9	70.4	4753	47.9	238	3.3	3276
Malakand	4.9	65.0	5024	55.7	295	4.2	3449
Southern	6.2	61.7	6358	38.2	364	3.8	4140
<b>District</b>							
Abbottabad	3.8	90.7	985	81.8	38	3.5	897
Bannu	6.5	60.7	1204	38.1	74	4.1	749
Charsada	9.7	64.3	1593	45.6	150	6.9	1044
Chitral	11.7	79.3	1148	72.4	136	10.7	942
D I Khan	7.6	52.1	1497	29.2	109	4.3	819
Haripur	4.9	79.5	(871)	(37.8)	39	2.3	702
Karak	5.8	70.8	1574	50.1	83	4.1	1133
Kohat	4.1	73.2	1177	(45.4)	49	2.5	856
Mardan	5.6	68.5	1589	45.1	84	3.7	1129
Newshehra	4.8	76.5	1257	44.9	63	2.8	962
Peshawar	6.9	66.4	3084	39.5	203	4.1	2127
Swabi	3.6	67.4	1360	(46.8)	48	2.5	957
Upper Dir	2.5	59.8	1219	(50.8)	28	2.1	745
Battagram	5.8	59.2	1100	49.3	62	4.8	668
Buner	8.2	67.1	1014	52.8	81	6.5	678
Kohistan	7.0	33.9	979	37.2	67	7.7	330
Lakki Marwat	5.7	61.0	906	(45.5)	49	4.3	583
Lower Dir	3.0	68.5	1064	(57.7)	27	2.5	760
Mansehra	3.6	82.4	818	(41.1)	32	1.8	679
Shangla	4.2	53.6	579	('*)	23	2.2	324

\* MICS indicator 71

\*\* MICS indicator 72

\*\*\* MICS indicator 73

('\*') indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Figures in parenthesis are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

**Table CP.4A: Child disability by background characteristics**

Percentage of children aged two to nine years with at least one disability as reported by their mother or caretaker, NWFP, 2008

	Percentage of children aged 2-9 years with at least one disability reported and two most common types of disability					3-9 years		2 years	
	At least one disability reported*	Have fits, become rigid, lose consciousness	Appears mentally backward, dull, or slow	Speaking cannot be understood	Number of children aged 2-9 years	Speech is not normal	Number of children aged 3-9 years	Cannot name at least one object	Number of children aged 2 years
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>20619</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>18031</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>2588</b>
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	7.1	4.5	2.6	1.1	4699	5.2	4117	23.6	582
Rural	5.8	3.4	1.8	1.2	15920	3.6	13914	25.9	2006
<b>Age</b>									
2-4	6.5	3.9	2.0	1.3	7543	5.2	4955	25.5	2588
5-6	5.5	3.5	1.4	1.0	5337	3.3	5337		
7-9	5.9	3.3	2.2	1.1	7739	3.5	7739		
<b>Mother's education**</b>									
None	5.8	3.4	1.8	1.1	16406	3.7	14523	24.9	1883
Primary	8.4	4.8	3.0	2.1	1747	5.6	1479	30.2	268
Secondary+	5.7	3.6	1.7	.8	2440	3.8	2006	25.5	434
DK/Missing									3
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>									
Poorest	5.3	3.3	1.2	1.0	4116	2.9	3590	28.2	526
Second	6.1	3.8	1.6	1.0	4369	4.0	3824	25.9	545
Middle	6.3	3.4	2.1	1.5	4197	4.4	3701	22.1	496
Fourth	6.5	4.0	2.4	1.0	4075	3.9	3579	24.7	496
Richest	6.1	3.4	2.4	1.3	3862	4.3	3337	26.1	525

\* MICS indicator 101

\*\*3 cases of individuals with dk/missing education of mother not shown

**Table CP.4B: Child disability by region and district**

Percentage of children aged two to nine years with at least one disability as reported by their mother or caretaker, NWFP, 2008

	Percentage of children aged 2-9 years with at least one disability reported and two most common types of disability					3-9 years		2 years	
	At least one disability reported*	Have fits, become rigid, lose consciousness	Appears mentally backward, dull, or slow	Speaking cannot be understood	Number of children aged 2-9 years	Speech is not normal	Number of children aged 3-9 years	Cannot name at least one object	Number of children aged 2 years
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>20619</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>18031</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>2588</b>
<b>Region</b>									
Central	5.5	3.2	2.0	1.2	7144	3.8	6249	23.6	895
Hazara	7.5	4.6	2.3	1.2	3977	5.4	3440	26.8	537
Malakand	5.8	3.6	1.8	.9	4195	2.6	3681	22.4	514
Southern	5.8	3.4	1.5	1.3	5303	3.9	4661	31.7	642
<b>District</b>									
Abbottabad	16.2	10.8	5.7	1.2	755	11.4	670	29.0	85
Bannu	5.1	3.1	1.3	1.1	1017	3.0	913	35.4	104
Charsada	4.6	3.2	1.3	1.3	1300	3.0	1142	17.6	158
Chitral	12.7	9.0	2.6	1.2	877	3.3	774	17.6	103
D I Khan	4.5	2.4	1.0	.8	1266	3.3	1110	36.9	156
Haripur	8.8	4.7	2.6	1.4	722	5.3	620	36.1	102
Karak	6.3	3.9	1.6	1.0	1293	4.2	1116	30.6	177
Kohat	10.2	6.0	2.9	3.0	929	4.7	828	35.1	101
Mardan	4.8	2.6	1.3	1.5	1242	3.8	1087	27.7	155
Nowshehra	3.0	1.2	1.2	1.0	1026	2.3	882	10.2	144
Peshawar	7.1	4.0	3.1	1.0	2499	5.0	2200	28.8	299
Swabi	5.4	3.2	1.5	1.4	1077	3.1	938	23.5	139
Upper Dir	3.9	2.7	.5	.7	1005	1.6	888	19.0	117
Battagram	6.6	3.7	2.1	1.6	950	3.7	827	30.0	123
Buner	5.1	3.5	1.2	.7	893	1.6	783	27.5	110
Kohistan	2.6	1.1	.5	.6	911	1.8	776	25.8	135
Lakki Marwat	4.7	2.9	1.2	1.1	798	5.1	694	17.3	104
Lower Dir	5.4	2.4	3.3	1.3	920	4.6	803	23.8	117
Mansehra	4.9	3.2	1.1	1.4	639	4.7	547	18.4	92
Shangla	6.9	4.6	1.3	.3	500	1.6	433	22.2	67

**Table HA.1A: Knowledge of preventing HIV transmission by background characteristics**

Percentage of ever married women aged 15–49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, NWFP, 2008

	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:							Number of women
	Heard of AIDS	Care in blood transfusion	Using a condom	Abstaining from sex	Know all three ways	Know at least one way	Don't know any way	
<b>Total</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>.6</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>.4</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>12624</b>
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	70.2	23.2	1.4	35.1	1.0	40.8	59.2	3177
Rural	31.0	6.4	.4	11.8	.2	13.8	86.2	9447
<b>Age</b>								
15-19	28.7	7.7	.2	10.7	.2	13.2	86.8	842
20-24	41.8	12.1	.7	18.4	.4	21.7	78.3	2282
25-29	40.8	10.5	.9	18.0	.5	21.1	78.9	2689
30-34	39.8	9.0	.7	16.8	.4	19.5	80.5	2116
35-39	35.2	8.8	.7	15.0	.5	17.3	82.7	1860
40-44	34.9	7.1	.2	13.4	.1	15.7	84.3	1576
45-49	33.4	6.0	.4	12.0	.2	13.7	86.3	1259
<b>Education*</b>								
None	26.2	3.9	.2	7.6	.1	9.2	90.8	9333
Primary	55.3	12.9	.4	23.0	.2	27.2	72.8	1301
Secondary+	87.1	35.7	3.0	54.7	2.0	62.0	38.0	1981
DK/Missing								9
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>								
Poorest	9.5	.8	.0	2.2	.0	2.7	97.3	2167
Second	17.5	1.9	.1	4.6	.1	5.4	94.6	2437
Middle	36.0	5.7	.6	12.6	.3	14.3	85.7	2477
Fourth	51.3	11.2	.6	19.3	.3	22.8	77.2	2636
Richest	73.6	26.5	1.7	39.9	1.3	46.6	53.4	2907

\*9 cases of dk/missing education not shown

**Table HA.1B: Knowledge of preventing HIV transmission by region and district**

Percentage of ever married women aged 15–49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, NWFP, 2008

	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:							Number of women
	Heard of AIDS	Care in blood transfusion	Using a condom	Abstaining from sex	Know all three ways	Know at least one way	Don't know any way	
<b>Total</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>.6</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>.4</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>12624</b>
<b>Region</b>								
Central	51.7	12.7	.5	20.0	.3	24.5	75.5	4523
Hazara	37.0	7.8	.3	16.7	.2	18.3	81.7	2702
Malakand	12.4	1.7	.2	4.3	.1	5.0	95.0	2270
Southern	30.9	10.4	1.6	16.0	1.1	17.6	82.4	3129
<b>District</b>								
Abbotabad	60.6	11.8	.4	27.4	.3	30.1	69.9	625
Bannu	27.6	6.9	1.2	10.7	.9	12.2	87.8	540
Charsada	43.3	7.2	.9	12.3	.2	15.5	84.5	758
Chitral	15.9	1.3	.7	5.7	.2	6.2	93.8	602
D I Khan	29.1	11.0	2.9	13.0	2.1	14.7	85.3	771
Haripur	53.5	13.4	.8	25.8	.5	27.5	72.5	590
Karak	31.5	6.9	.9	16.7	.1	17.8	82.2	752
Kohat	46.4	18.0	.9	30.8	.7	33.1	66.9	647
Mardan	52.5	9.7	.2	16.7	.0	21.2	78.8	786
Nowshetra	45.7	12.6	.1	22.5	.0	27.3	72.7	746
Peshawar	66.8	19.1	.8	27.8	.7	32.9	67.1	1593
Swabi	28.0	6.8	.0	11.1	.0	15.3	84.7	640
Upper Dir	6.2	.5	.3	2.3	.2	2.5	97.5	506
Battagram	12.4	2.4	.0	5.2	.0	5.8	94.2	538
Buner	18.6	2.2	.0	6.8	.0	7.1	92.9	462
Kohistan	.6	.2	.0	.0	.0	.2	99.8	512
Lakki Marwat	18.7	7.0	.9	9.2	.5	10.5	89.5	419
Lower Dir	13.9	2.2	.0	4.5	.0	5.8	94.2	448
Mansehra	39.4	7.7	.1	16.7	.0	18.5	81.5	437
Shangla	9.7	2.8	.4	2.9	.4	4.0	96.0	252

**Table HA.2A: Identifying misconceptions about HIV/AIDS by background characteristics**

Percentage of ever married women aged 15–49 years who correctly identify misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, NWFP, 2008

	Percentage who know that:		Number of women
	A healthy looking person can be infected	HIV can be transmitted by sharing needles	
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>12624</b>
<b>Residence</b>			
Urban	47.7	37.7	3177
Rural	17.3	12.8	9447
<b>Age</b>			
15-19	16.6	13.0	842
20-24	25.1	18.4	2282
25-29	25.0	20.0	2689
30-34	21.9	17.2	2116
35-39	21.1	15.4	1860
40-44	19.6	15.4	1576
45-49	20.0	13.4	1259
<b>Education*</b>			
None	13.3	8.6	9333
Primary	32.7	25.7	1301
Secondary+	65.0	54.6	1981
DK/Missing			9
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>			
Poorest	4.2	2.0	2167
Second	8.2	4.5	2437
Middle	18.8	12.9	2477
Fourth	31.0	23.3	2636
Richest	52.2	42.9	2907

\*9 cases of dk/missing education not shown

**Table HA.2B: Identifying misconceptions about HIV/AIDS by region and district**

Percentage of ever married women aged 15–49 years who correctly identify misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, NWFP, 2008

	Percentage who know that:		Number of women
	A healthy looking person can be infected	HIV can be transmitted by sharing needles	
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>12624</b>
<b>Region</b>			
Central	29.2	25.1	4523
Hazara	24.7	15.7	2702
Malakand	6.5	3.7	2270
Southern	20.0	13.6	3129
<b>District</b>			
Abbotabad	43.2	26.8	625
Bannu	17.4	9.0	540
Charsada	23.9	15.6	758
Chitral	5.3	4.8	602
D I Khan	17.4	11.6	771
Haripur	36.2	25.3	590
Karak	20.2	12.7	752
Kohat	33.7	26.7	647
Mardan	29.8	24.8	786
Nowshehra	27.0	26.1	746
Peshawar	39.0	33.3	1593
Swabi	15.3	15.3	640
Upper Dir	4.6	2.1	506
Battagram	6.9	3.8	538
Buner	9.2	3.8	462
Kohistan	.2	.2	512
Lakki Marwat	11.6	8.1	419
Lower Dir	7.6	5.1	448
Mansehra	26.5	15.5	437
Shangla	5.5	2.7	252



**Table HA.3A: Attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS by background characteristics**

Percentage of ever married women aged 15–49 years who have heard of AIDS who express a discriminatory attitude towards people living with HIV/AIDS, NWFP, 2008

	Percentage of women who:						Number of women who have heard of AIDS
	Would not care for a family member who was sick with AIDS	If a family member had HIV would want to keep it a secret	Believe that a teacher with HIV should not be allowed to work	Would not buy food from a person with HIV/AIDS	Agree with at least one discriminatory statement	Agree with none of the discriminatory statements*	
<b>Total</b>	1.9	25.2	39.6	42.4	57.2	34.4	4902
<b>Residence</b>							
Urban	1.6	27.5	38.6	40.8	56.7	35.1	2171
Rural	2.0	24.2	40.1	43.1	57.4	34.0	2731
<b>Age</b>							
15-19	1.3	26.1	39.2	45.7	58.4	34.6	254
20-24	2.1	26.1	36.6	38.5	57.5	36.0	956
25-29	1.5	25.5	35.5	37.7	54.0	38.0	1127
30-34	2.5	25.5	39.3	45.6	58.5	33.5	869
35-39	1.3	28.0	46.9	47.3	62.0	30.6	688
40-44	1.9	22.8	47.1	49.1	60.0	30.2	576
45-49	2.3	20.4	37.6	38.7	50.6	33.8	432
<b>Education**</b>							
None	2.1	25.0	44.2	48.4	59.2	29.9	2442
Primary	1.4	25.2	46.1	44.4	61.7	30.9	736
Secondary+	1.9	25.4	30.1	32.3	51.8	43.2	1719
DK/Missing							5
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>							
Poorest	1.5	24.5	40.2	43.3	57.5	32.0	170
Second	1.7	23.2	47.6	48.3	61.0	28.3	400
Middle	1.4	25.4	43.2	46.7	59.0	32.3	839
Fourth	2.1	26.6	40.5	44.2	58.0	33.2	1339
Richest	2.1	24.7	35.5	37.6	54.8	37.8	2154

\* MICS indicator 86

\*\*5 cases of dk/missing education not shown

**Table HA.3B: Attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS by region and district**

Percentage of ever married women aged 15–49 years who have heard of AIDS who express a discriminatory attitude towards people living with HIV/AIDS, NWFP, 2008

	Percentage of women who:						Number of women who have heard of AIDS
	Would not care for a family member who was sick with AIDS	If a family member had HIV would want to keep it a secret	Believe that a teacher with HIV should not be allowed to work	Would not buy food from a person with HIV/AIDS	Agree with at least one discriminatory statement	Agree with none of the discriminatory statements*	
<b>Total</b>	1.9	25.2	39.6	42.4	57.2	34.4	4902
<b>Region</b>							
Central	2.1	24.3	35.1	38.5	52.6	37.0	2437
Hazara	1.6	22.6	47.1	45.2	64.2	30.8	1005
Malakand	2.6	26.3	41.1	44.2	54.3	35.6	365
Southern	1.3	32.4	43.6	51.4	65.3	29.2	1095
<b>District</b>							
Abbotabad	1.4	27.4	49.7	44.5	65.3	31.7	404
Bannu	1.7	17.6	35.9	42.7	48.1	43.2	169
Charsada	.7	13.5	28.3	34.6	39.1	45.1	341
Chitral	1.7	35.9	61.8	66.0	76.8	22.0	118
D I Khan	.0	55.3	40.3	42.9	70.2	22.1	258
Haripur	1.7	14.4	47.2	49.0	63.8	30.9	339
Karak	3.9	28.6	50.5	59.3	71.7	25.4	268
Kohat	.6	21.6	48.3	59.7	67.3	29.9	304
Mardan	.8	26.7	32.0	29.8	51.1	40.5	436
Nowshehra	8.7	21.9	27.2	41.4	56.3	33.4	355
Peshawar	1.4	26.0	38.2	41.4	55.2	34.7	1086
Swabi	2.1	28.7	45.5	44.6	56.1	34.5	219
Upper Dir	2.5	8.5	25.8	34.5	38.8	(51.2)	45
Battagram	1.7	38.2	65.7	71.8	90.4	4.9	62
Buner	.9	17.2	33.2	36.0	41.4	39.1	89
Kohistan	31.8	.0	65.9	65.9	65.9	(*)	3
Lakki Marwat	2.9	32.7	40.9	54.1	63.9	30.5	96
Lower Dir	5.5	39.2	47.2	47.8	66.4	29.0	87
Mansehra	1.1	21.7	39.9	38.4	59.3	32.6	197
Shangla	.0	20.8	27.2	32.0	38.8	(47.2)	26

\* MICS indicator 86

(\*) indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Figures in parenthesis are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.



# APPENDICES



## Appendix A. Sample design

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Government of Pakistan  
Federal Bureau of Statistics  
Sample Design Section  
Islamabad

Subject: **Write-up of sample design adopted in Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) NWFP 2008**

### Introduction

NWFP, in collaboration with UNICEF and with the technical assistance of the Federal Bureau of Statistics (FBS), has carried out a Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) to achieve the following objectives:

- i) To produce district-level estimates to meet the requirements of policy makers and planners under the new system of devolution of power at district level;
- ii) To collect information on 24 key social indicators to measure progress and to prepare profiles of the administrative unit of NWFP;
- iii) To develop a planning and monitoring system for delivery of social services.

### Universe

The universe of this survey consists of all urban and rural areas of NWFP defined as such by the 1998 Population Census and changes made thereafter by provincial government.

### Sampling frame

#### A. Urban areas

The FBS has developed its own sampling frame through a Quick Count Record Survey. This frame is an area frame wherein each city/town has been divided into a number of small compact areas called enumeration blocks (EBs).

Each enumeration block on average consists of 200 to 250 households with well-defined boundaries recorded in the prescribed forms and maps thereof with physical features. Each enumeration block has also been classified into low-, middle- and high-income groups, keeping in view the majority of the households located in the enumeration block belonging to a particular income class. Similarly, each enumeration block has been classified as residential, commercial and industrial in accordance with the predominance of an activity therein. This sampling frame now comprises all urban areas of the NWFP except military restricted areas. The frame is regularly updated every five to seven years

due to rapid growth in cities/towns/urban areas. It was last updated in 2004 and there are 1,933 enumeration blocks in all urban areas of the NWFP.

## **B. Rural areas**

The sampling frame for the rural domain consists of a list of mouzas/dehs/villages prepared by the Population Census. A mouza/deh/village is the smallest revenue estate identified by its name, had-bast number, cadastral map and name of the tehsil, district and province in which it is located. The rural sampling frame comprising 7,337 mouzas/dehs/villages has been used for drawing the sample for the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey.

### **Stratification plan**

#### **A. Urban domain**

##### **i) Large-sized city**

Peshawar city has been considered as a large-sized city. This city constitutes a separate stratum which has further been sub-stratified according to low-, middle- and high-income groups based on the information collected in respect of each enumeration block at the time of demarcation/updating of the urban areas sampling frame.

##### **ii) Remaining urban areas**

After excluding the population of Peshawar city from the respective administrative district, the remaining urban population of the administrative district of Peshawar and other districts of this province has been treated as separate strata. Thus each district in the urban area, except Peshawar, constitutes an independent stratum.

#### **B. Rural domain**

In the rural domain, each administrative district in the NWFP has been treated as independent and explicit stratum.

### **Sample size and its allocation**

Keeping in view the variability of characteristics for which estimates are to be prepared, requirements of the provincial government in terms of logistic cost, population distribution and main objectives of the survey, an estimated sample of 15,724 households was considered appropriate to provide estimates of population parameters within acceptable reliability limits. The entire sample of households (SSUs) was drawn from 1,061 primary sampling units (PSUs), out of which 313 PSUs were urban and 748 PSUs were rural. The sample households were allocated to 24 districts in proportion to their population according to the 1998 Population Census; however, a higher proportion of the sample was allocated to the urban domain and to smaller districts to get the district estimates with an urban and rural breakdown of desired precision. Due to the recent law and order situation in the province, 255 sample areas (PSUs) have not been covered. A sample of 806 PSUs, comprising 11,142 SSUs, has been covered. Consequently four districts and three tehsils have been dropped from the scope of this survey due to non-coverage of sample areas as per annexure. The coverage of sample PSUs and SSUs in 20 districts is given in table no. 1 of this chapter.

## Sample design

A two-stage stratified sample design has been adopted for the survey.

### Selection of primary sampling units

Enumeration blocks, demarcated as part of the urban sampling frame in the urban domain, and mouzas/dehs/villages whose lists were prepared by the Population Census Organisation at the time of the 1998 Population Census, have been taken as primary sampling units (PSUs). Sample PSUs from each stratum/sub-stratum have been selected with probability proportionate to size. The number of households and the population have been considered as a measure of size pertaining to urban and rural domains respectively.

### Selection of secondary sampling units

Based on actual listings undertaken in respect of each sample PSU by the field staff, 16 and 12 households (SSUs) have been selected from rural and urban sample areas respectively, adopting a systematic sampling technique with a random start. Households have been considered as secondary sampling units for urban areas while population has been taken as a measure of size in respect of rural areas.

#### Note:

- i) Due to non-coverage of all sample areas in four districts—namely Hangu, Swat, Malakand, and Tank—these districts have been excluded from the scope of the survey.
- ii) Due to non-coverage of sample villages, three tehsils—namely Kala Dhaka from Mansehra district, Martoong and Puran from Shangla district—have been excluded from the rural part of the respective district. The estimates of the concerned districts will be valid for the remaining part of the district as shown in table no.2 of this chapter.
- iii) Due to less coverage of sample areas from the rural part of the seven districts, the estimates of survey variables pertaining to the rural part of seven districts will be less precise.
- iv) The survey estimates for the remaining 13 districts, as per the detail mentioned in table no.2 of this chapter, will be valid at district level.



**Table No.1: Coverage of sample PSUs and SSUs**

Sr.No	District	No. of sample areas			Revised			
		Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	
1	Abbottabad	15	32	47	14	32	46	
2	Bannu	8	29	37	8	25	33	
3	Batagram	0	37	37	0	30	30	
4	Bunner	0	35	35	0	26	26	
5	Charsada	17	32	49	17	32	49	
6	Chitral	8	30	38	8	30	38	
7	D I Khan	13	31	44	13	31	44	
8	Hangu	11	29	40	0	0	0	Totally Excluded
9	Haripur	13	30	43	13	29	42	
10	Kark	7	31	38	7	31	38	
11	Kohat	13	31	44	13	28	41	
12	Kohistan	0	38	38	0	24	24	
13	Lakki Marwat	7	29	36	7	20	27	
14	Lower Dir	9	31	40	9	19	28	Totally Excluded
15	Malakand	8	30	38	0	0	0	
16	Mansehra	11	35	46	11	26	37	
17	Mardan	21	29	50	21	29	50	
18	Nowshera	20	30	50	20	30	50	
19	Shangla	0	31	31	0	15	15	
20	Swabi	15	29	44	15	29	44	
21	Swat	17	31	48	0	0	0	Totally Excluded
22	Tank	7	30	37	0	0	0	Totally Excluded
23	Upper Dir	7	30	37	6	25	31	
24	Peshawar	86	28	114	86	27	113	
	Low	16			16			
	Middle	50			50			
	High	20			20			
	Total	313	748	1061	268	538	806	

**Table No. 2**

A Districts/Tehsils which have been excluded from the scope of the survey

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Name of District/Tehsil</b>
1	Hangu (District)
2	Swat (District)
3	Malakand (District)
4	Tank (District)
5	Kala Dhaka (Tehsil) Rural
6	Martoong (Tehsil) Rural
7	Puran (Tehsil) Rural

B Districts for which survey estimates will be less precise

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Name of District</b>
1	Mansehra
2	Batagram
3	Kohistan
4	Lakki Marwat
5	Bunner
6	Lower Dir
7	Shangla

C Districts for which estimates will be valid at district level

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Name of District/Tehsil</b>
1	Abbottabad
2	Bannu
3	Charsada
4	Chitral
5	D.I.Khan
6	Haripur
7	Karak
8	Kohat
9	Mardan
10	Nowshera
11	Swabi
12	Upper Dir
13	Peshawar

## Estimation Procedures

$N_h$  = Number of total PSUs in the  $h$ th stratum of a province.

$n_h$  = Number of sample PSUs in the  $h$ th stratum of a province.

$M_{hi}$  = Number of total SSUs in the  $i$ th sample PSU of  $h$ th stratum of a province.

$m_{hi}$  = Number of sample SSUs in the  $i$ th sample PSU of  $h$ th stratum of a province.

$P_{hi}$  = Assigned probability of selection of  $i$ th PSU of the  $h$ th stratum of a province.

$Y_{hij}$  = Value of any characteristic  $y$  of  $j$ th SSU within  $i$ th PSU of  $h$ th stratum of a province.

$X_{hij}$  = Value of any characteristic  $x$  of  $j$ th SSU within  $i$ th PSU of  $h$ th stratum of a province with whose respect proportion is required.

Estimation formula for totals and other variances:

$$N = \sum_{h=1}^L N_h$$

$$n = \sum_{h=1}^L n_h$$

$$w_{hi} = \text{overall sampling weight} = \frac{1}{n_h} \times \frac{1}{P_{hi}} \times \frac{M_{hi}}{m_{hi}}$$

$$\hat{Y}_h = \frac{1}{n_h} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\hat{Y}_{hi}}{P_{hi}} \quad \hat{Y}_h = W_{hi} Y_{hi}$$

$$\hat{Y}_h = \frac{1}{n_h} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{1}{P_{hi}} \frac{M_{hi}}{m_{hi}} \sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} Y_{hij}$$

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_{h=1}^L \hat{Y}_h = \sum_{h=1}^L \frac{1}{n_h} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\hat{Y}_{hi}}{P_{hi}} = \sum_{h=1}^L W_{hi} Y_{hi}$$

For  $X$ , we have another variable of interest.

Ratio of two variables can be calculated as:

$$\bar{R} = \frac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{X}}$$

Variance of  $Y$  can be calculated as follows:

$$V(\hat{y}_h) = \frac{1}{n_h} S_{ht}^2 = \frac{1}{n_h(n_h - 1)} \left| \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{Y_{hi}^2}{P_{hi}^2} - \frac{\left( \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\hat{Y}_{hi}}{P_{hi}} \right)^2}{n_h} \right|$$

$$V(\hat{Y}) = \sum_{h=1}^L \frac{1}{n_h} S_{ht}^2 = \frac{1}{n_h(n_h - 1)} \left| \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{Y_{hi}^2}{P_{hi}^2} - \frac{\left( \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\hat{Y}_{hi}}{P_{hi}} \right)^2}{n_h} \right|$$

Variance of  $X$ , another variable of interest, is given as:

$$V(\bar{X}_h) = \frac{1}{n_h} S_{ht}^2 = \frac{1}{n_h(n_h-1)} \left| \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{X_{hi}^2}{p_{hi}^2} - \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{X_{hi}}{p_{hi}}\right)^2}{n_h} \right|$$

$$V(\bar{X}) = \sum_{h=1}^L \frac{1}{n_h} S_{ht}^2 = \frac{1}{n_h(n_h-1)} \left| \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\bar{X}_{hi}^2}{p_{hi}^2} - \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\bar{X}_{hi}}{p_{hi}}\right)^2}{n_h} \right|$$

### Formula for ratio estimates

$$\hat{r} = \frac{\hat{y}}{\hat{x}}$$

Where  $\hat{y}$  and  $\hat{x}$  can be estimated by the equations given above.

$$\text{Rel } v(r) = \frac{1}{\hat{r}^2} \sum_{h=1}^L \frac{1}{n_h} S_{hb}^2 + \frac{1}{\hat{r}^2} \sum_{h=1}^L \frac{1}{n_h} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{M_{hi}^2}{p_{hi}^{2m_{hi}}} \frac{(M_{hi}-m_{hi})}{M_{hi}} S_{hw}^2$$

Where:

$$S_{hb}^2 = S_{ht}^2 - S_{hw}^2$$

$$S_{ht}^2 = S_{hy}^2 + r^2 S_{hx}^2 - 2rs_{hxy}$$

$$S_{hy}^2 = \frac{1}{(n_h-1)} \left| \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{y_{hi}^2}{p_{hi}^2} - \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{y_{hi}}{p_{hi}}\right)^2}{n_h} \right|$$

$$S_{hx}^2 = \frac{1}{(n_h-1)} \left| \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\bar{x}_{hi}^2}{p_{hi}^2} - \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\bar{x}_{hi}}{p_{hi}}\right)^2}{n_h} \right|$$

$$S_{hxy}^2 = \frac{1}{n_h-1} \left| \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \left( \frac{\bar{x}_{hi} y_{hi}}{p_{hi}} \right) - \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\bar{x}_{hi}}{p_{hi}}\right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{y_{hi}}{p_{hi}}\right)}{n_h} \right|$$

$$S_{hw}^2 = \frac{1}{n_h-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{1}{p_{hi}^{2m_{hi}}} \frac{M_{hi}^2 (M_{hi}-m_{hi})}{M_{hi}} S_{hi}^2$$

And:

$$S_{hiy}^2 = S_{hiy}^2 + r^2 S_{hix}^2 - 2rs_{hixy}$$

$$S_{hix}^2 = \frac{1}{(m_{hi}-1)} \left| \sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} X_{hij}^2 - \frac{\left(\sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} X_{hij}\right)^2}{m_{hi}} \right|$$

$$S^2_{hiy} = \frac{1}{(m_{hi}-1)} \left| \sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} y^2_{hij} - \frac{\left(\sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} y_{hij}\right)^2}{m_{hi}} \right|$$

$$S^2_{hixy} = \frac{1}{(m_{hi}-1)} \left| \sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} X_{hij} Y_{hij} - \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} X_{hij} \sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} Y_{hij}}{m_{hi}} \right|$$

Formula for confidence interval

The confidence interval of an estimate at a specified level of confidence with the computed.

$$CI = [R - K(S.E), R + K(S.E)]$$

Sampling error is given by:

Where K is the level of confidence in NWFP MICS Sample Survey, the value of K at 95% is 1.96.

## Appendix B: Estimates of sampling errors

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The sample of respondents selected in the NWFP Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey is only one of the samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly, but can be estimated statistically from the survey results.

The following sampling error measures are presented in this appendix for each of the selected indicators:

- Standard error (se): sampling errors are usually measured in terms of standard errors for particular indicators (means, proportions, etc.). Standard error is the square root of the variance. The Taylor linearisation method is used for the estimation of standard errors.
- Coefficient of variation (se/r) is the ratio of the standard error to the value of the indicator.
- Design effect (deff) is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling. The square root of the design effect (deft) is used to show the efficiency of the sample design. A deft value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a deft value above 1.0 indicates the increase in the standard error due to the use of a more complex sample design.
- Confidence intervals are calculated to show the interval within which the true value for the population can be reasonably assumed to fall. For any given statistic calculated from the survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error ( $p + 2.se$  or  $p - 2.se$ ) of the statistic in 95% of all possible samples of identical size and design.

For the calculation of sampling errors from MICS data, the SPSS Version 13 Complex Samples module has been used. The results are shown in the tables that follow. In addition to the sampling error measures described above, the tables also include weighted and unweighted counts of denominators for each indicator.

Sampling errors are calculated for indicators of primary interest, for the provincial total, for urban and rural areas. All indicators presented here are in the form of proportions.

Table SE.1 shows the list of indicators for which sampling errors are calculated, including the base population (denominator) for each indicator. Tables SE.2 to SE.4 show the calculated sampling errors.

## ble SE.1: Indicators selected for sampling error calculations

List of indicators selected for sampling error calculations, and base populations (denominators) for each indicator, NWFP, 2008

MICS indicator		Base population
<b>HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS</b>		
11	Use of improved drinking-water sources	All household members
12	Use of improved sanitation facilities	All household members
55	Net primary-school attendance rate	Children of primary school age
56	Net secondary-school attendance rate	Children of secondary school age
59	Primary completion rate	Children of primary school completion age
71	Child labour	Children aged 5-14 years
<b>WOMEN</b>		
4	Skilled attendant at delivery	Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
20	Antenatal care	Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
21	Contraceptive prevalence	Women aged 15-49 years currently married
60	Female literacy	Women aged 15-24 years
86	Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	Women aged 15-49 years
<b>UNDER 5s</b>		
25	Tuberculosis immunization coverage	Children aged 18-29 months
-	Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	Children under age 5
-	Diarrhoea in last two weeks	Children under age 5
35	Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	Children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks

## ble SE.2: Sampling errors—total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, NWFP, 2008

	Table	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Confidence limits		Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count
				r - 2 se	r + 2 se					
<b>HOUSEHOLD</b>										
Iodized salt consumption	NU.5	.1303	.00723	.1132	.1474	.056	5.002	2.237	2141163	10774
<b>HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS</b>										
Use of improved drinking-water sources	EN.1	74.566	.9407	72.720	76.413	0.013	5.095	2.257	18534696	94061
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	56.461	1.063	54.373	58.549	0.019	5.027	2.242	18536314	94068
Net primary-school attendance rate	ED.3	43.104	0.6965	41.737	44.472	0.016	2.595	1.611	2582788	13052
Net secondary-school attendance rate	ED.5	24.862	0.6572	23.572	26.152	0.026	2.775	1.666	2359270	11940
Primary completion rate	ED.7									
Child labour	CP.2	5.754	0.243	5.276	6.233	0.042	2.750	1.658	4943275	24997
<b>WOMEN</b>										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.6	42.285	1.065	40.193	44.377	0.025	2.242	1.497	960803	4797
Antenatal care	RH.4	47.085	1.057	45.008	49.161	0.022	2.172	1.474	963712	4813
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	38.597	0.670	37.281	39.912	0.017	2.328	1.526	2405886	12228
Female adult literacy (15-24 years)	ED.10	44.800	1.144	42.553	47.047	0.026	5.450	2.335	2000868	10234
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.3	34.356	0.936	32.518	36.194	0.027	1.878	1.371	917240	4809
<b>UNDER-5s</b>										
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.1	70.242	1.256	67.774	72.709	0.018	1.759	1.326	459575	2318
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.5	19.910	0.580	18.770	21.049	0.029	2.452	1.566	2297791	11543
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.3	43.097	0.701	41.721	44.474	0.016	2.326	1.525	2297259	11542
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.4	35.881	0.875	34.163	37.599	0.024	1.632	1.277	990067	4877
Child birth registration	CP.1	19.798	0.785	18.321	21.276	0.038	4.141	2.035	2299069	11550



### Table SE.3: Sampling errors—urban areas

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, NWFP, 2008

	Table	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Confidence limits		Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count
				r - 2 se	r + 2 se					
<b>Household</b>										
Iodized salt consumption	NU.5	20.34	0.0143	16.95	23.74	0.071	2.480	1.575	384599	2909
<b>HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS</b>										
Use of improved drinking-water sources	EN.1	91.643	0.7793	90.113	93.172	0.009	1.460	1.208	3126271	23506
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	88.263	1.1369	86.031	90.494	0.013	2.298	1.516	3126271	23506
Net primary-school attendance rate	ED.3	50.493	1.261	48.017	52.968	0.025	1.282	1.132	396610	2971
Net secondary-school attendance rate	ED.5	37.753	1.590	34.630	40.876	0.042	2.149	1.466	392372	2926
Primary completion rate	ED.7									
Child labour	CP.2	5.370	0.458	4.471	6.269	0.085	1.656	1.287	789470	5901
<b>WOMEN</b>										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.6	61.081	2.000	57.154	65.008	0.033	1.185	1.089	140295	1049
Antenatal care	RH.4	69.845	1.952	66.011	73.678	0.028	1.292	1.137	142142	1061
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	47.734	1.220	45.339	50.129	0.026	1.242	1.114	407358	3050
Female adult literacy (15-24 years)	ED.10	65.364	2.213	61.018	69.710	0.034	3.929	1.982	353000	2669
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.3	35.065	1.383	32.349	37.781	0.039	1.299	1.140	293410	2135
<b>UNDER-5s</b>										
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.1	88.082	1.544	85.050	91.114	0.018	0.803	0.896	69725	516
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.5	15.371	0.934	13.537	17.205	0.061	1.202	1.096	354907	2615
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.3	42.622	1.268	40.131	45.112	0.030	1.180	1.086	355094	2616
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.4	33.709	1.724	30.324	37.094	0.051	0.997	0.998	151348	1104
Child birth registration	CP.1	27.184	1.576	24.090	30.278	0.058	2.250	1.500	355217	2617

## Table SE.4: Sampling errors—rural areas

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, NWFP, 2008

	Table	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Confidence limits		Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count
				r - 2 se	r + 2 se					
<b>Household</b>										
Iodized salt consumption	NU.5	11.42	0.0086	9.39	13.46	0.075	6.525	2.554	1756563	7865
<b>HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS</b>										
Use of improved drinking-water sources	EN.1	71.102	1.121	68.900	73.303	.016	5.555	2.357	15408425	70555
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	50.009	1.189	47.675	52.343	.024	5.135	2.266	15410043	70562
Net primary-school attendance rate	ED.3	41.764	.798	40.196	43.332	.019	2.913	1.707	2186178	10081
Net secondary-school attendance rate	ED.5	22.290	.699	20.918	23.663	.031	2.823	1.680	1966898	9014
Primary completion rate	ED.7									
Child labour	CP.2	5.828	.2783	5.281	6.374	.048	2.979	1.726	4153804	19096
<b>WOMEN</b>										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.6	39.071	1.1697	36.775	41.368	.030	2.366	1.538	820508	3748
Antenatal care	RH.4	43.147	1.183	40.823	45.470	.027	2.354	1.534	821570	3752
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	36.734	.783	35.196	38.272	.021	2.697	1.642	1998527	9178
Female adult literacy (15-24 years)	ED.10	65.364	2.213	61.018	69.710	.034	3.929	1.982	353000	2669
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.3	34.023	1.213	31.640	36.406	.036	2.157	1.469	623830	2674
<b>UNDER-5s</b>										
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.1	67.051	1.481	64.142	69.960	.022	1.963	1.401	389851	1802
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.5	20.739	.666	19.430	22.047	.032	2.651	1.628	1942884	8928
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.3	43.184	.801	41.611	44.758	.019	2.568	1.603	1942164	8926
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.4	36.273	.986	34.337	38.209	.027	1.747	1.322	838718	3773
Child birth registration	CP.1	18.449	0.870	16.740	20.157	0.047	4.942	2.223	1943852	8933



## Appendix C: Data quality tables

**Table DQ.1: Age distribution of household population**

Single-year age distribution of household population by sex, NWFP, 2008

Age, years	Males		Females		Age, years	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	1341	2.8	1322	2.9	41	200	0.4	251	0.6
1	1314	2.7	1212	2.7	42	396	0.8	368	0.8
2	1346	2.8	1242	2.7	43	247	0.5	257	0.6
3	1287	2.6	1227	2.7	44	170	0.3	204	0.4
4	1246	2.6	1195	2.6	45	813	1.7	538	1.2
5	1420	2.9	1337	2.9	46	191	0.4	236	0.5
6	1316	2.7	1264	2.8	47	197	0.4	203	0.4
7	1460	3.0	1409	3.1	48	288	0.6	313	0.7
8	1480	3.0	1265	2.8	49	135	0.3	175	0.4
9	1130	2.3	995	2.2	50	693	1.4	523	1.1
10	1454	3.0	1361	3.0	51	144	0.3	272	0.6
11	960	2.0	880	1.9	52	283	0.6	401	0.9
12	1449	3.0	1254	2.8	53	188	0.4	226	0.5
13	1190	2.4	1031	2.3	54	140	0.3	148	0.3
14	1243	2.6	1120	2.5	55	542	1.1	497	1.1
15	1201	2.5	1251	2.8	56	176	0.4	156	0.3
16	1206	2.5	1239	2.7	57	129	0.3	132	0.3
17	1018	2.1	981	2.2	58	208	0.4	191	0.4
18	1424	2.9	1408	3.1	59	88	0.2	93	0.2
19	852	1.8	849	1.9	60	831	1.7	599	1.3
20	1266	2.6	1346	3.0	61	105	0.2	59	0.1
21	753	1.5	721	1.6	62	173	0.4	145	0.3
22	995	2.0	965	2.1	63	126	0.3	65	0.1
23	835	1.7	724	1.6	64	60	0.1	55	0.1
24	773	1.6	761	1.7	65	448	0.9	397	0.9
25	1217	2.5	1182	2.6	66	64	0.1	48	0.1
26	764	1.6	777	1.7	67	73	0.2	36	0.1
27	641	1.3	620	1.4	68	100	0.2	88	0.2
28	807	1.7	768	1.7	69	34	0.1	25	0.1
29	367	0.8	428	0.9	70	545	1.1	361	0.8
30	1202	2.5	1003	2.2	71	36	0.1	23	0.1
31	293	0.6	323	0.7	72	75	0.2	59	0.1
32	610	1.3	594	1.3	73	48	0.1	25	0.1
33	374	0.8	411	0.9	74	18	0.0	17	0.0
34	336	0.7	325	0.7	75	165	0.3	141	0.3
35	1003	2.1	824	1.8	76	23	0.0	15	0.0
36	340	0.7	370	0.8	77	21	0.0	7	0.0
37	320	0.7	286	0.6	78	45	0.1	29	0.1
38	468	1.0	477	1.0	79	13	0.0	15	0.0
39	201	0.4	257	0.6	80 +	467	1.0	339	0.7
40	985	2.0	747	1.6	<b>Total</b>	<b>48585</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>45483</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table DQ.2: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women**

Household population of ever-married women aged 15–54, interviewed women aged 15–49, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, by five-year age group, NWFP, 2008

	Household population of women aged 15-54	Interviewed women aged 15-49		Percentage of eligible women interviewed
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age, years				
15-19	988	842	6.7	85.2
20-24	2546	2282	18.1	89.6
25-29	3026	2690	21.3	88.9
30-34	2374	2115	16.8	89.1
35-39	2070	1860	14.7	89.9
40-44	1737	1576	12.5	90.7
45-49	1410	1259	10.0	89.3
50-54	1531	na	na	na
<b>15-49</b>	<b>14151</b>	<b>12624</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>89.2</b>

na: not applicable

Note: Age is based on the household schedule.

**Table DQ.3: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed under-fives**

Household population of children aged nought to four, children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, and percentage of under-five children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, by five-year age group, NWFP, 2008

	Household population of children aged 0-7	Interviewed children aged 0-4		Percentage of eligible children interviewed
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age, years				
0	2663	2382	20.6	89.4
1	2526	2312	20.0	91.5
2	2588	2361	20.4	91.2
3	2514	2302	19.9	91.6
4	2441	2193	19.0	89.8
5	2757	na	na	na
6	2580	na	na	na
7	2869	na	na	na
<b>0-4</b>	<b>12732</b>	<b>11550</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>90.7</b>

na: not applicable

Note: Age is based on the household schedule.

**Table DQ.4: Age distribution of under-five children**

Age distribution of under-five children by three-month groups, NWFP, 2008

Age, months	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-2	244	4.1	287	5.1	531	4.6
3-5	324	5.4	321	5.7	645	5.6
6-8	338	5.7	304	5.4	642	5.6
9-11	301	5.1	271	4.8	572	4.9
12-14	447	7.5	411	7.3	858	7.4
15-17	249	4.2	222	4.0	471	4.1
18-20	305	5.1	291	5.2	596	5.2
21-23	214	3.6	185	3.3	399	3.5
24-26	570	9.6	530	9.5	1100	9.5
27-29	242	4.1	211	3.8	453	3.9
30-32	256	4.3	239	4.3	495	4.3
33-35	179	3.0	161	2.9	340	2.9
36-38	640	10.8	624	11.1	1264	10.9
39-41	195	3.3	173	3.1	368	3.2
42-44	186	3.1	174	3.1	360	3.1
45-47	175	2.9	149	2.7	324	2.8
48-50	685	11.5	652	11.6	1337	11.6
51-53	148	2.5	160	2.9	308	2.7
54-56	154	2.6	141	2.5	295	2.6
57-59	101	1.7	91	1.6	192	1.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>5953</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5597</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11550</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table DQ.5: Heaping on ages and periods**

Age and period ratios at boundaries of eligibility by type of information collected, NWFP, 2008

	Age and period ratios <sup>*</sup>			Eligibility boundary (lower-upper)	Module or questionnaire
	Male	Female	Total		
<b>Age in household questionnaire</b>					
1	0.99	0.96	0.97		
2	1.02	1.01	1.02	Lower	Disability
3	1.00	1.00	1.00		
4	0.95	0.95	0.95	Upper	Under-5 questionnaire
5	1.07	1.06	1.06	Lower	Child labour and education
6	0.94	0.95	0.94		
8	1.09	1.03	1.06		
9	0.83	0.82	0.83	Upper	Disability
10	1.23	1.26	1.25		
13	0.92	0.91	0.91		
14	1.03	0.99	1.01	Upper	Child labour
15	0.99	1.04	1.01	Lower	Women's questionnaire
16	1.06	1.07	1.06		
17	0.84	0.81	0.82		
18	1.30	1.30	1.30		
23	0.96	0.89	0.93		
24	0.82	0.86	0.84	Upper	Education
25	1.33	1.30	1.31		
48	1.39	1.36	1.38		
49	0.36	0.52	0.44	Upper	Women's questionnaire
50	2.14	1.62	1.88		
<b>Age in women's questionnaire</b>					
23	na	0.89	na		
24	na	0.83	na		
25	na	1.34	na		
<b>Months since last birth in women's questionnaire</b>					
6-11	na	0.99	na		
12-17	na	1.15	na		
18-23	na	0.80	na		
24-29	na	1.33	na		
30-35	na	0.63	na		

\* Age or period ratios are calculated as  $x / ((x_{n-1} + x_n + x_{n+1}) / 3)$ , where x is age or period.

na: not applicable

**Table DQ.6: Completeness of reporting**

Percentage of observations missing information for selected questions and indicators, NWFP, 2008

Questionnaire and subject	Reference group	Percent with missing information*	Number of cases
<b>Household</b>			
Salt testing	All households surveyed	0.1	10914
<b>Women</b>			
Completed years since first birth	All women age 15-49 with at least one live birth	0.1	11050
<b>Children under 5</b>			
Date of Birth	All under-5 children surveyed		
Month only		33.1	11550
Month and year missing		29.7	11550

\* Includes 'Don't know' responses.

**Table DQ.7: Presence of mother in the household and the person interviewed for the under-five questionnaire**

Distribution of children under five by whether the mother lives in the same household, and the person interviewed for the under-five questionnaire, NWFP, 2008

	Mother in the household		Mother not in the household	Total	Number of children aged 0-4 years
	Mother interviewed	Other adult female interviewed	Other adult female interviewed		
Age, years					
0	99.4	0.3	0.3	100.0	2663
1	98.8	0.7	0.5	100.0	2526
2	99.1	0.2	0.7	100.0	2588
3	98.6	0.6	0.9	100.0	2514
4	98.9	0.4	0.8	100.0	2441
<b>Total</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12732</b>



**Table DQ.8: School attendance by single age**

Distribution of household population aged 5–24 by educational level and grade attended in the current year, NWFP, 2008

Age, years	Katchi	Primary school				Secondary school								Higher	Donot know/Missi ng	Not attending school	Total	Number of household members
		Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12					
5	27.9	6.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0									0.1	64.7	100.0	2757
6	30.4	20.4	7.5	1.0	0.1	0.0									0.2	40.3	100.0	2580
7	19.9	24.4	18.7	6.7	1.4	0.1									0.1	28.6	100.0	2869
8	11.9	18.4	25.4	15.8	5.0	0.8	0.1	0.0							0.1	22.5	100.0	2745
9	5.8	10.3	21.1	22.3	13.6	4.8	0.5	0.1							0.0	21.4	100.0	2125
10	2.9	6.4	14.8	19.4	17.6	11.5	4.2	0.6	0.0	0.0					0.1	22.3	100.0	2815
11	1.4	3.3	7.6	15.7	17.8	19.1	10.1	3.7	0.5	0.1	0.1					20.8	100.0	1840
12	1.0	1.6	5.5	9.1	13.4	15.8	13.9	9.1	3.4	0.7	0.0				0.2	26.3	100.0	2703
13	0.5	1.1	2.5	5.0	8.5	11.8	13.2	14.2	9.8	3.7	0.5	0.1				29.2	100.0	2221
14	0.3	0.3	1.3	2.5	4.4	7.3	10.4	12.4	14.9	8.8	1.7	0.1	0.1		0.0	35.6	100.0	2363
15	0.0	0.4	0.3	1.1	1.9	3.0	5.5	8.7	9.9	14.4	6.6	1.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	46.2	100.0	2452
16		0.2	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.8	2.9	3.8	8.2	11.9	13.4	4.0	0.8	0.3	0.1	51.2	100.0	2445
17		0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.3	2.1	5.2	8.6	11.7	7.9	3.4	0.9	0.3	57.5	100.0	1999
18				0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.1	2.2	4.2	7.9	5.2	5.5	3.5	0.2	69.2	100.0	2832
19				0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.9	2.1	4.8	3.5	5.2	7.2	0.3	74.5	100.0	1701
20			0.1		0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.5	2.6	2.3	2.6	6.5	0.6	82.4	100.0	2612
21			0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.7	1.6	1.5	2.0	6.9	0.5	85.7	100.0	1474
22		0.1						0.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	1.1	1.1	6.5	0.7	89.2	100.0	1960
23			0.1					0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.7	6.0	0.6	91.1	100.0	1559
24						0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	4.0	1.0	93.3	100.0	1534
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>45586</b>

**Table DQ.9: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living**

Sex ratio at birth among children ever born, children living, and deceased children, by age of women, NWFP, 2008

	Children ever born			Children living			Children deceased			Number of women
	Number of sons ever born	Number of daughters ever born	Sex ratio	Number of sons living	Number of daughters living	Sex ratio	Number of deceased sons	Number of deceased daughters	Sex ratio	
Age, years										
15-19	225	247	.91	206	228	.90	19	19	1.00	360
20-24	1784	1720	1.04	1640	1577	1.04	144	143	1.01	1725
25-29	3998	3754	1.06	3651	3401	1.07	347	353	.98	2426
30-34	4856	4465	1.09	4396	4045	1.09	460	420	1.10	2014
35-39	5327	5149	1.03	4759	4578	1.04	568	571	.99	1797
40-44	5227	5036	1.04	4566	4415	1.03	661	621	1.06	1513
45-49	4600	4239	1.09	4017	3688	1.09	583	551	1.06	1215
<b>Total</b>	<b>26017</b>	<b>24610</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>23235</b>	<b>21932</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>2782</b>	<b>2678</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>11050</b>

Note: Sex ratios are calculated as number of males/number of females

**Table DQ.10: Distribution of women by time since last birth**

Distribution of ever married women ever married aged 15–49 with at least one live birth, by months since last birth, NWFP, 2008

Number of women			Percent		
<b>Months since last birth</b>			<b>Months since last birth</b>		
0	222	3.5	18	334	5.3
1	164	2.6	19	89	1.4
2	203	3.2	20	129	2.0
3	233	3.7	21	106	1.7
4	223	3.5	22	116	1.8
5	241	3.8	23	108	1.7
6	217	3.4	24	546	8.6
7	204	3.2	25	112	1.8
8	270	4.3	26	147	2.3
9	217	3.4	27	100	1.6
10	220	3.5	28	80	1.3
11	171	2.7	29	84	1.3
12	550	8.7	30	148	2.3
13	188	3.0	31	64	1.0
14	185	2.9	32	69	1.1
15	150	2.4	33	66	1.0
16	151	2.4	34	63	1.0
17	131	2.1	35	51	.8
			<b>Total</b>	<b>6352</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Appendix D: Notes on the Range of Indicators Collected

Originally, 73 indicators were approved by the Planning and Development Department Government of NWFP to be presented in the NWFP MICS report 2008.

For a variety of cost and non-cost related reasons eight indicators were dropped from the final questionnaire that went into the field, and other primary and secondary data was used to provide readers with an indication of the likely levels for some of these eight indicators. In all the final UNICEF Model Standard MICS report 2008 presents estimates about 69 indicators out of the list of 73 approved indicators.

However, a further fifteen indicators reported in the final NWFP MICS 2008 report.

The eight indicators not directly included in the questionnaire include:

- Maternal Mortality: very large and therefore costly samples have to be collected to obtain accurate estimates for maternal mortality;
- Indirect methods have been used to calculate two further mortality indicators (Under-5 Mortality and Infant Mortality). However, these same indirect methods do not allow the calculation of Neo-natal mortality. This indicator on its own is costly to collect and was therefore dropped.
- Anthropometric Indicators (Stunting; Wasting; Underweight): in view of the forthcoming National Nutrition Survey, and in view of the high costs of collecting anthropometric indicators these three variables were dropped;
- Questionnaire modules including any “illness in the past two weeks”, “full immunization of children aged 12-23 months” and “net primary school enrolment ratio” were dropped in the final questionnaire.

In order to provide the reader with an indication the likely levels for some of these eight indicators data has been inserted in the final report from other relevant and recent surveys including:

- estimates for maternal and neonatal mortality rates which have been taken from Pakistan Demographic Health Survey 2006-07;
- estimates of full immunization and net primary school enrolment rate have been taken from the Pakistan Living Standards Measurement Survey 2006-07.



## Appendix E: MICS indicators—numerators and denominators

Global Number	NWFP MICS Number	INDICATOR	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR
1	14	Under-5 mortality rate	Probability of dying by exact age 5 years	
2	15	Infant mortality rate	Probability of dying by exact age 1 year	
	16	Neonatal mortality rate	Probability of dying between birth and exactly 28 days of age	
3	1	Maternal mortality ratio	Number of women deaths from pregnancy related causes in a year	Number of live births in a year
4	2	Skilled attendant at delivery	Number of ever married women aged 15-49 years with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey that were attended during childbirth by skilled health personnel ( doctor, nurse/midwife, LHV)	Total number of ever married women surveyed aged 15-49 years with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5	3	Institutional deliveries	Number of ever married women aged 15-49 years with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey that delivered in a health facility (govt. hospital, govt. clinic, other govt, private hospital, private clinic, private maternity home, other private)	Total number of ever married women surveyed aged 15-49 years with a birth in 2 years preceding the survey
	4	Caesarean deliveries	Number of ever married women aged 15-49 years with birth as a result of caesarean case in the 2 years preceding the survey	Total number of ever married women surveyed aged 15-49 years with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
11	49	Use of improved drinking-water sources	Number of household members living in households using improved sources of drinking water (taped water in dwelling or yard, public tap, tubewell, hand pump, donkey pump, protected well, protected spring, rain water collection, bottle water)	Total number of household members in households surveyed
	48	Access to source of drinking water	Number of households according to time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return	Total number of households surveyed
		Person collecting water	Number of households according to the person collecting drinking water (adult woman, adult man, female child under age 15 and male child under age 15)	Total number of households surveyed
12	51	Use of improved sanitation facilities	Number of household members using improved sanitation facilities (flush to piped sewerage system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated pit latrine)	Total number of household members in households surveyed
13	50	Water treatment	Number of household members using water that has been treated (boil, add bleach/chlorine, strain through cloth, use water filter, solar disinfection, left it stand and settle)	Total number of household members in households surveyed
	33	Distance to the nearest health facility	The distance to the nearest health facility is calculated based on those households that do not have health facility within the community	
	44	Physical access to school	The distance to the nearest education facility is calculated based on those households that do not have education facility within the community	
	53	Washing hands before meal without soap	Number of household members washing hands without soap before meal	Total household members in households surveyed
	53	Washing hands before meal with soap	Number of household members washing hands with soap before meal	Total household members in households surveyed
	53	Washing hands without soap after using toilet	Number of household members washing hands without soap after using toilet	Total household members in households surveyed
	53	Washing hands with soap after using toilet	Number of household members washing hands with soap after using toilet	Total household members in households surveyed
	52	Disposal of household waste water	Number of households according to the type of waste water disposal	Total number of households surveyed
	52	Disposal of	Number of households according to the type of solid waste disposal	Total number of

Global Number	NWFP MICS Number	INDICATOR	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR
		household solid waste		households surveyed
	68	Proportion of land covered by forest	Forest area	Reported area
	21	Ever breastfed	Number of children aged 0-23 months that have ever breastfed	Total number of children aged 0-23 months surveyed
15	22	Exclusive breastfeeding rate	Number of infants aged 0-5 months that are exclusively breastfed	Total number of infants aged 0-5 months surveyed
16	23	Continued breastfeeding rate	Number of infants aged 12-15 months, and 20-23 months, that are currently breastfeeding	Total number of children aged 12-15 months and 20-23 months surveyed
17	24	Timely complementary feeding rate	Number of infants aged 6-9 months that are receiving breast milk and complementary foods	Total number of infants aged 6-9 months surveyed
18		Frequency of complementary feeding	Number of infants aged 6-11 months that receive breast milk and complementary food at least the minimum recommended number of times per day (2 times per day for infants aged 6-8 months, 3 times per day for infants aged 9-11 months)	Total number of infants aged 6-11 months surveyed
19		Adequately fed infants	Number of infants aged 0-11 months that are appropriately fed; infants aged 0-5 months that are exclusively breastfed; and infants aged 6-11 months that are breastfed and ate solid or semi-solid foods the appropriate number of times (see above) yesterday	Total number of infants aged 0-11 months surveyed
20	5	Antenatal care	Number of ever married women aged 15-49 years that were attended at least once during pregnancy in the 2 years preceding the survey by skilled health personnel ( doctor, nurse/midwife, LHV)	Total number of ever married women surveyed aged 15-49 years with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
	6	Postnatal care	Number of ever married women aged 15-49 years that were attended at least once after delivery within 42 days in the 2 years preceding the survey by any health personnel	Total number of ever married women surveyed aged 15-49 years with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
		Postnatal care provided by skilled health personnel	Number of ever married women aged 15-49 years that were attended at least once after delivery within 42 days in the 2 years preceding the survey by skilled health personnel ( doctor, nurse/ LHV, dispensar)	Total number of ever married women surveyed aged 15-49 years with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
21	12	Contraceptive prevalence	Number of women currently married aged 15-49 years that are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method (either modern: sterilization, pill, IUD, injection, condom or traditional: LAM, periodical abstinence, withdrawal and others)	Total number of women aged 15-49 years that are currently married
	11	Total fertility rate	Average number of children that would be born to a woman during her life time if she were to pass through all her childbearing years (15-49) conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year	
	10	General fertility rate	Number of births in a given year	Number of women aged 15-49
	9	Marriage before age 15 & marriage before age 18	Singulate mean age at marriage has been used as proxy.	
23	25	Care seeking for suspected pneumonia	Number of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks that are taken to an appropriate health provider (government hospital, government basic health unit, government health centre, government dispensary, other public, private hospital and private physician)	Total number of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks
	31	Knowledge of two danger signs of pneumonia	Number of women aged 15-49 years who recognise the two danger signs of pneumonia (fast and difficult breathing)	Total number of women aged 15-49 years
24	67	Solid fuels	Number of residents in households that use solid fuels (wood, coal, straw, animal dung and bradda) as the primary source of domestic energy to cook	Total number of residents in households surveyed
		Solid fuel use by	Number of households using solid fuels by type of stove (close stove	Total number of

Global Number	NWFP MICS Number	INDICATOR	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR
		type of stove	with chimney, open stove or fire with chimney or hood and open stove or fire with no chimney or hood/other)	households surveyed
25		Tuberculosis immunization coverage	Number of children aged 12-23 months receiving BCG vaccine before their first birthday	Total number of children aged 12-23 months surveyed
	17	Fully immunized children	Number of children fully immunized aged 12-23 months	Total number of children aged 12-23 months surveyed
32	7	Neonatal tetanus protection	Number of mothers with live births (last pregnancy) in the previous 2 years preceding survey that were given at least 2 doses of tetanus toxoid (TT) vaccine within the appropriate interval prior to giving birth	Total number of women surveyed aged 15-49 years with a birth in the last 2 years preceding the survey
33	26	Use of oral rehydration therapy (ORT)	Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks that received oral rehydration salts and/or an appropriate household solution	Total number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks
34	28	Home management of diarrhoea	Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks that received more fluids AND continued eating somewhat less, the same or more food	Total number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks
35		Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea that received ORT (oral rehydration salts or an appropriate household solution) or received more fluids AND continued eating somewhat less, the same or more food	Total number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks
	8	Households visited by Lady health worker	Number of households visited by lady health worker in her catchment area during the last month preceding the survey	Total number of households surveyed
41	37	Iodized salt consumption	Number of households with salt testing 15 parts per million or more of iodine/iodate	Total number of households surveyed
42	29	Vitamin A supplementation (under-5s)	Number of children aged 6-59 months receiving at least one high-dose vitamin A supplement in the previous 6 months	Total number of children aged 6-59 months surveyed
44		Content of antenatal care	Number of ever married women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey that received antenatal care during the last pregnancy	Total number of ever married women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
45		Timely initiation of breastfeeding	Number of children aged 0-23 months who were breastfed within 1 hour of birth and one day of birth	Total number of children aged 0-23 months surveyed
		Feeding pattern	Number of children aged 0-23 months by feeding pattern and age group	Total number of children aged 0-23 months surveyed
54		Net intake rate in primary education	Number of children of school-entry age (5 years old) that are currently attending first grade	Total number of children of primary-school entry age (5 years old) surveyed
	43	Gross primary school enrolment ratio	Number of children of all ages that are currently attending primary school	Total number of children of primary school age (5-9 years old)
55	42	Net primary-school attendance rate	Number of children of primary-school age (5-9 years old) currently attending primary or secondary school	Total number of children of primary-school age (5-9 years old) surveyed
	41	Net primary school enrolment ratio	Number of children of primary school age (5-9 years) currently enrolled in primary school	Total number of children of primary school age 5-9 years
		Secondary school age children attending primary school	Number of children of secondary school age (10-14 years) attending primary school (1-5 class)	Total number of children of secondary school age 10-14 years
		Gross secondary school enrolment ratio	Number of children of all ages that are currently attending secondary school	Total number of children of secondary school age (10- years old)



Global Number	NWFP MICS Number	INDICATOR	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR
56		Net secondary-school attendance rate	Number of children of secondary-school age (10-14 years old) currently attending secondary school or higher	Total number of children of secondary-school age (10-14 years old) surveyed
57	39	Children reaching grade 5	Proportion of children entering the first grade of primary school that eventually reach grade 5	
58	38	Transition rate to secondary school	Number of children that were in the last grade of primary school during the previous school year that attend secondary school	Total number of children that were in the last grade of primary school during the previous school year surveyed
59	40	Primary completion rate	Number of children (of any age) attending the last grade of primary school (excluding repeaters)	Total number of children of primary-school completion age (age appropriate to final grade of primary school) surveyed
60		Adult literacy rate	Number of women aged 15-24 years that are able to read and write in any language with understanding	Total number of women aged 15-24 years surveyed
	45	Adult literacy rate aged 10 +	Number of household members aged 10 years or older who can read and write with understanding in any language	Total number of household members aged 10 years or older surveyed
	46	Adult literacy rate aged 15 +	Number of household members aged 15 years or older who can read and write with understanding in any language	Total number of household members aged 15 years or older surveyed
61	47	Gender parity index	Proportion of girls in primary and secondary education	Proportion of boys in primary and secondary education
62	32	Birth registration	Number of children aged 0-59 months whose births are reported registered	Total number of children aged 0-59 months surveyed
71	54	Child labour	Number of children aged 5-14 years that are involved in child labour (age 5-11 years: at least one hour of economic work or 28 hours of domestic work per week, age 12-14 years: at least 14 hours of economic work or 28 hours of domestic work per week)	Total number of children aged 5-14 years surveyed
72		Labourer students	Number of children aged 5-14 years involved in child-labour activities that attend school	Total number of children aged 5-14 years involved in child-labour activities
73	55	Student labourers	Number of children aged 5-14 years attending school that are involved in child-labour activities	Total number of children aged 5-14 years attending school
	34	Knowledge of preventing HIV/AIDS	Number of ever married women aged 15-49 years who know the main three ways (care in blood transfusion, using a condom, abstaining from sex) of preventing HIV /AID transmission	Total number of ever married women aged 15-49 years surveyed
		Identifying misconceptions about HIV/AIDS	Number of ever married women aged 15-49 years who correctly identify misconceptions about HIV/AIDS (a health looking person can be infected and HIV can be transmitted by sharing needles)	Total number of women ever married aged 15-49 years surveyed
	36	Knowledge of preventing hepatitis C	Number of ever married women aged 15-49 years who know at least the one way (avoiding unsafe drinking water, keeping hands clean, avoiding hepatitis C patients, using sterilized surgical /shaving instruments, avoiding market cooked food) of preventing hepatitis C	Total number of women ever married aged 15-49 years surveyed
86	35	Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	Number of ever married women aged 15-49 years expressing acceptance on all 4 questions (HA5 –HA8) about people with HIV or AIDS	Total number of ever married women aged 15-49 years surveyed
98	13	Unmet need for family planning	Number of women that are currently married that are fecund and want to space their births or limit the number of children they have and that are not currently using contraception	Total number of women interviewed that are currently married
99		Demand satisfied for family planning	Number of women currently married aged 15-49 years that are currently using contraception	Number of women currently married aged 15-49 years that have an unmet need for contraception or that are currently using

Global Number	NWFP MICS Number	INDICATOR	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR
				contraception
101	72	Child disability	Number of children aged 2-9 years with at least one of 9 reported disabilities: (1) delay in sitting, standing or walking, (2) difficulty seeing, either in the daytime or at night, (3) appears to have difficulty hearing, (4) difficulty in understanding instructions, (5) difficulty walking or moving arms or has weakness or stiffness of limbs, (6) has fits, becomes rigid, loses consciousness, (7) does not learn to do things like other children his/her age, (8) cannot speak or cannot be understood in words, (9) appears mentally backward, dull or slow	Total number of children aged 2-9 surveyed
	56	Ownership of economic assets	Number of households that owned agriculture land and livestock at the time of survey	Total number of households surveyed
	57	Main source of household income	Number of households according to the type of main source of household income during the last year preceding the survey	Total number of households surveyed
	58	Employed	Number of persons aged 15 years or older who have worked at least one hour during the last week preceding the survey. It also includes those who have employment or business even they have not worked during the reference period	Active labour force (persons aged 15 years or older who are employed or unemployed)
	58	Unemployed	Number of persons aged 15 years or older who did not work during the last week preceding the survey, currently available for work and are seeking work	Active labour force (persons aged 15 years or older who are employed or unemployed)
	59	Underemployed	Number of persons aged 15 years or older who worked less than 35 hours during the last week and they would have worked more if they had the opportunity	Active labour force (persons aged 15 years or older who are employed or unemployed)
	60	Household members working outside	Number of households where at least one household member has gone to other village/city, other district, other province and abroad,	Total number of households surveyed
	61	Foreign remittances	Number of households that received foreign remittances during the last year preceding the survey	Total number of households surveyed
	62	Domestic remittances	Number of households that received domestic remittances during the last year preceding the survey	Total number of households surveyed
	63	Skill development needs	Number of labour force that can read and write , can do simple sums, can use computer	Active labour force (persons aged 15 years or older who are employed or unemployed)
	64	Household size	Total number of household members	Total number of households surveyed
	64	Mean number of persons per room	Total number of household members	Total number of rooms of households surveyed
	65	Access to telephone, mobile phone, tv cable, internet and personal computer	Number of persons with access to telephone, tv cable, mobile, internet connection and computer in the household	Total persons surveyed
	70	Zakat	Number of households that applied and received assistance from Zakat during the last 3 years preceding the survey	Total number of households surveyed
	73	Microcredit	Number of households that have taken loan during the last 3 years preceding the survey	Total number of households surveyed





HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION			
Q. No.	Questions	Responses	Skip
HH1	Name of District	.....	
HH1a	District Code	__ __	
HH2	Name of Tehsil	.....	
HH2a	Tehsil Code	__ __	
HH3	Name of Union Council	.....	
HH4	Name of Village/Mohallah	.....	
HH5	Area	Urban .....1 Rural.....2	
HH6	PSU # (as per sample)	__ __ __	
HH7	PSU # (as per FBS list)	.....	
HH8	Household # (as per sample)	__ __	
HH9	Household # (as per listing)	__ __ __	
HH 10	Interviewer name	.....	
HH 11	Facilitator name	.....	
HH 12	Date of interview	...../...../2008.....	
HH13	Name of head of the household	.....	
HH14	Sex of household head	Male .....1 Female .....2	
HH15	Is the name of the H.H. head the same as provided by the listing?	Yes .....1 No.....2	--> HH17
HH16	If No, what is the main reason for the difference?	HH Head in listing still present in HH, but not the head .....1 HH Head or members left house since listing and replaced by another household .....2 Mistake made by listing.....3 Other (specify) .....7	
HH17	Respondent's name	.....	
HH18	Line number of respondent	..... __ __	
HH19	Total number of household members	__ __	
HH20	Total number of ever married (15-49 yrs)	__ __	
HH21	Number of children under 5	__ __	
HH22	Number of women interviewed	__ __	
HH23	Number of children interviewed	__ __	
HH24	Result of household interview:	Completed.....1 Refused.....2 Not at home/locked .....3 Household not found/located .....4 Incomplete interview .....5 Others (specify).....7	

Interviewer/facilitator can note any comments.....  
.....  
.....

# Household Listing Form

HL

FIRST, PLEASE TELL ME THE NAME OF EACH PERSON WHO USUALLY LIVES HERE, STARTING WITH THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

List the head of the household in line 01. List all household members (HL2), their ages (hl3), their relationship to the household head (HL4), their sex (hl5), and marital status (HL6). DO NOT INCLUDE GUESTS OR VISITORS who do NOT live in the household.

Then ask: ARE THERE ANY OTHERS WHO LIVE HERE, EVEN IF THEY ARE NOT AT HOME NOW? (THESE MAY INCLUDE CHILDREN IN SCHOOL OR AT WORK). If yes, complete listing.

Then, ask questions starting with HL5 for each person at a time. Add a continuation sheet if there are more than 15 household members. Tick here if continuation sheet used

HL1. Line no.	HL2. Name	HL3 How old is (NAME)?  (in complete years)	HL4. What is the relationship with head of household	HL5 Is (NAME) male or female?  1 male 2 female	HL6 What is the marital status (name)? age>= 15 years  1. Single 2. Married 3. Widow(er) 4. Divorced	Eligible for:			For children 0-17 years		
						women's interview	Child-labour module	under-5 interview	HL7	HL8. For each child age 5-14: Who is the mother/primary caretaker of this child? Record line no. of mother/ caretaker	HL9. For each child under 5: Who is the mother or primary caretaker of this child? Record line # of mother/ caretaker
line	name			m	f	15-49	mother	mother		mother	father
01			1 2 3 4	1 2	1 2 3 4	01					
02			1 2 3 4	1 2	1 2 3 4	02					
03			1 2 3 4	1 2	1 2 3 4	03					
04			1 2 3 4	1 2	1 2 3 4	04					
05			1 2 3 4	1 2	1 2 3 4	05					
06			1 2 3 4	1 2	1 2 3 4	06					
07			1 2 3 4	1 2	1 2 3 4	07					
08			1 2 3 4	1 2	1 2 3 4	08					
09			1 2 3 4	1 2	1 2 3 4	09					
10			1 2 3 4	1 2	1 2 3 4	10					
11			1 2 3 4	1 2	1 2 3 4	11					
12			1 2 3 4	1 2	1 2 3 4	12					
13			1 2 3 4	1 2	1 2 3 4	13					
14			1 2 3 4	1 2	1 2 3 4	14					
15			1 2 3 4	1 2	1 2 3 4	15					

LITERACY AND OTHER SKILLS - ALL MEMBERS AGED 10 OR MORE												LS	
LS1. Line no.	LS2. Name	LS3. CAN (name) READ IN ANY LANGUAGE WITH UNDERSTANDING?  1 URDU 2 ENGLISH 3 PUSHTO 4 OTHER (SPECIFY) 5 CAN'T READ 8 DK MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE IS POSSIBLE	LS4. CAN (name) WRITE IN ANY LANGUAGE WITH UNDERSTANDING?  1 URDU 2 ENGLISH 3 PUSHTO 4 OTHER (SPECIFY) 5 CAN'T WRITE 8 DK MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE IS POSSIBLE	LS5. CAN (NAME) SOLVE SIMPLE MATH PROBLEMS (REPEATED ADDITION, FRACTIONS - HALVES AND QUARTERS)?  1 YES 2 NO	LS6. CAN (name) USE A COMPUTER (LOG ON AND OFF PROPERLY AND USE A WORD PROCESSOR TO WRITE SENTENCES AND PRINT)?  1 YES 2 NO	LS7. DOES (name) HAVE DIFFICULTY SEEING EVEN IF WEARING GLASSES?  1 NO 2 SOME 3 A LOT 4 UNABLE	LS8. DOES (name) HAVE DIFFICULTY HEARING EVEN IF USING HEARING AIDS (OR IS HE DEAF)?  1 NO 2 SOME 3 A LOT 4 UNABLE	LS9. DOES (name) HAVE DIFFICULTY WALKING OR CLIMBING STAIRS?  1 NO 2 SOME 3 A LOT 4 UNABLE	LS10. DOES (name) HAVE DIFFICULTY REMEMBERING OR CONCENTRATING?  1 NO 2 SOME 3 A LOT 4 UNABLE	LS11. DOES (name) HAVE DIFFICULTY WITH SELF-CARE SUCH AS WASHING ALL OVER OR DRESSING?  1 NO 2 SOME 3 A LOT 4 UNABLE	LS12. DOES (name) HAVE DIFFICULTY COMMUNICATING (FOR EXAMPLE, UNDERSTANDING OR BEING UNDERSTOOD BY OTHERS)?  1 NO 2 SOME 3 A LOT 4 UNABLE		
LINE NO.	NAME	CODE	CODE	YES	NO	YES	NO	CODE	CODE	CODE	CODE	CODE	CODE
01		1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1	2	1	2	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4
02		1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1	2	1	2	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4
03		1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1	2	1	2	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4
04		1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1	2	1	2	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4
05		1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1	2	1	2	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4
06		1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1	2	1	2	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4
07		1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1	2	1	2	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4
08		1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1	2	1	2	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4
09		1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1	2	1	2	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4
10		1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1	2	1	2	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4
11		1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1	2	1	2	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4
12		1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1	2	1	2	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4
13		1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1	2	1	2	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4
14		1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1	2	1	2	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4
15		1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 4 5 8	1	2	1	2	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4

For household members age 5 and above				For household members age 5-24 years					
ED1. Line no.	ED1A. NAME	ED2. Has (NAME) ever attended school?	ED3. What is the highest class (NAME) completed? (in complete years)	ED4. During the (2007-2008) school year, did (NAME) attend school?	ED5. Since last (DAY OF THE WEEK), how many days did (NAME) attend school?	ED6. What class did (NAME) attend this year?	ED7. During the last (2006- 2007) school year, did (NAME) attend school/college/university?	ED8. What is the class (NAME) attended last year?	ED9. WHAT Type of School DOES (NAME) ATTEND OR HAS ATTENDED IN THE PAST?
		1 yes 2 no ↘ next line 8 dk ↘ next line	00 FOR Katchi 98 FOR DK	1 yes 2 no ⇒ ED7 3 private ⇒ ED7	(number of days).  LEAVES: 9	Class:  00 for katchi 98 DK	1 yes 2 no 3 private 8 dk  in case of no or dk, go to ED9	Class:  00 for katchi 98 FOR DK	1 Public 2 Private 3 Madras 4 Non-standard curriculum
line		Circle Code	CLASS	Circle Code	days	CLASS	Circle Code	CLASS	SCHOOL
01		1 2 8	__ __	1 2 3	_____		1 2 8		1 2 3 4
02		1 2 8	__ __	1 2 3	_____		1 2 8		1 2 3 4
03		1 2 8	__ __	1 2 3	_____		1 2 8		1 2 3 4
04		1 2 8	__ __	1 2 3	_____		1 2 8		1 2 3 4
05		1 2 8	__ __	1 2 3	_____		1 2 8		1 2 3 4
06		1 2 8	__ __	1 2 3	_____		1 2 8		1 2 3 4
07		1 2 8	__ __	1 2 3	_____		1 2 8		1 2 3 4
08		1 2 8	__ __	1 2 3	_____		1 2 8		1 2 3 4
09		1 2 8	__ __	1 2 3	_____		1 2 8		1 2 3 4
10		1 2 8	__ __	1 2 3	_____		1 2 8		1 2 3 4
11		1 2 8	__ __	1 2 3	_____		1 2 8		1 2 3 4
12		1 2 8	__ __	1 2 3	_____		1 2 8		1 2 3 4
13		1 2 8	__ __	1 2 3	_____		1 2 8		1 2 3 4
14		1 2 8	__ __	1 2 3	_____		1 2 8		1 2 3 4
15		1 2 8	__ __	1 2 3	_____		1 2 8		1 2 3 4



LABOUR PARTICIPATION—ALL MEMBERS AGED 15 OR MORE														LP							
LP1. Line no.	LP2. Name	LP3. DURING THE PAST WEEK, DID (name) DO ANY KIND OF WORK FOR PAY, PROFIT OR FAMILY GAIN?  1 YES 2 NO ⇒ TO LP6		LP4. HOW MANY HOURS DID (name) WORK IN THE LAST WEEK?  If more than one job, include all hours at all jobs.	LP5. WOULD (name) HAVE LIKED TO WORK MORE HOURS IF HE HAD WORK?  1 YES 2 NO  Record response then ⇒ LP 11		LP6. EVEN IF HE DID NOT WORK LAST WEEK, DID (name) HAVE A JOB OR ENTERPRISE SUCH AS FARM, BUSINESS, SERVICE ESTABLISHMENT (FIXED OR MOBILE)?  1 YES 2 NO ⇒ TO LP8		LP7. WHAT IS THE MAIN REASON (name) DID NOT WORK LAST WEEK?  1 SICK 2 VACATION 3 SLACK SEASON 4 FAMILY REASON (CHILD OR OTHER MEMBER SICK) 7 OTHER _____  Record response then ⇒ LP 11			LP8. Did (name) LOOK FOR A JOB IN THE LAST 4 WEEKS?  1 YES 2 NO ⇒ TO LP10		LP9. COULD (name) START WORKING IN THE FOLLOWING 15 DAYS IF HE WERE OFFERED A JOB?  1 YES 2 NO  Record response then ⇒ NEXT LINE		LP10. WHY DID(name) NOT LOOK FOR A JOB?  1 HOUSEWIFE /CHILDCARE 2 TOO OLD/RETIRED 3 STUDENT/TRAINING 4 SICK 5 WAIT FOR BUSY SEASON 6 NO OPPORTUNITIES 7 OTHER _____  Record response then ⇒ NEXT LINE			LP11. WHAT IS THE EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF (name)'S MAIN OCCUPATION?  1 EMPLOYER 2 SELF-EMPLOYED 3 EMPLOYEE 4 UNPAID FAMILY HELPER 5 OWNER CULTIVATOR 6 SHARE-CROPPER 7 OTHER AGRICULTURE		
LINE NO.	NAME	YES	NO	NO. HOURS	YES	NO	YES	NO	REASON	YES	NO	YES	NO	ACTIVITY	STATUS						
01		1	2	___	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 4 7	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7						
02		1	2	___	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 4 7	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7						
03		1	2	___	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 4 7	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7						
04		1	2	___	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 4 7	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7						
05		1	2	___	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 4 7	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7						
06		1	2	___	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 4 7	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7						
07		1	2	___	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 4 7	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7						
08		1	2	___	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 4 7	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7						
09		1	2	___	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 4 7	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7						
10		1	2	___	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 4 7	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7						
11		1	2	___	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 4 7	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7						
12		1	2	___	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 4 7	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7						
13		1	2	___	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 4 7	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7						
14		1	2	___	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 4 7	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7						
15		1	2	___	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 4 7	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7						

Child-Labour Module													CL				
To be administered to mother/caretaker of each child in the household age 5 through 14 years. For household members below age 5 or above age 14, leave rows blank.																	
Now I would like to ask about any work children in this household may do.																	
CL1. Line no.	CL2. Name	CL3. During the past week, did (NAME) do any kind of work for someone who is not a member of this household?  IF YES: for pay in cash or kind?  1 yes, for pay (cash or kind) 2 yes, unpaid 3 no ⇒ to CL5			CL4. Since last (DAY OF THE WEEK), about how many hours did he/she do this work for someone who is not a member of this household?  <i>(If more than one job, include all hours at all jobs)</i> <b>LESS THAN HOUR= 0</b>  <b>record the response and go to cl6</b>	CL5. At any time during the past year, did (NAME) do any kind of work for someone who is not a member of this household?  IF YES: for pay in cash or kind?  1 yes, for pay (cash or kind) 2 yes, unpaid 3 no			CL6. During the past week, did (NAME) help with household chores such as shopping, collecting firewood, cleaning, fetching water, or caring for children?  1 yes 2 no ⇒ to CL8		CL7. IF YES: Since last (DAY OF THE WEEK), about how many hours did he/she spend doing these chores?  <b>LESS THAN HOUR= 0</b>	CL8. During the past week, did (NAME) do any other family work (on the farm or in a business or selling goods in the street?)  1 yes 2 no ⇒ go to next line		CL9. Since last (DAY OF THE WEEK), about how many hours did he/she do this work?			
line no.	name	yes			no	no. of hours	yes			no	yes	no	no. of hours	yes	no	no. of hours	
		paid	unpaid				Paid	unpaid									
01		1	2	3	___	___	1	2	3	1	2	___	___	1	2	___	___
02		1	2	3	___	___	1	2	3	1	2	___	___	1	2	___	___
03		1	2	3	___	___	1	2	3	1	2	___	___	1	2	___	___
04		1	2	3	___	___	1	2	3	1	2	___	___	1	2	___	___
05		1	2	3	___	___	1	2	3	1	2	___	___	1	2	___	___
06		1	2	3	___	___	1	2	3	1	2	___	___	1	2	___	___
07		1	2	3	___	___	1	2	3	1	2	___	___	1	2	___	___
08		1	2	3	___	___	1	2	3	1	2	___	___	1	2	___	___
09		1	2	3	___	___	1	2	3	1	2	___	___	1	2	___	___
10		1	2	3	___	___	1	2	3	1	2	___	___	1	2	___	___
11		1	2	3	___	___	1	2	3	1	2	___	___	1	2	___	___
12		1	2	3	___	___	1	2	3	1	2	___	___	1	2	___	___
13		1	2	3	___	___	1	2	3	1	2	___	___	1	2	___	___
14		1	2	3	___	___	1	2	3	1	2	___	___	1	2	___	___
15		1	2	3	___	___	1	2	3	1	2	___	___	1	2	___	___

Disability											DA	
TO BE ADMINISTERED TO CARETAKERS OF ALL CHILDREN 2 THROUGH 9 YEARS OLD LIVING IN THE HOUSEHOLD. FOR HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS BELOW AGE 2 OR ABOVE AGE 9, LEAVE ROWS BLANK. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU IF ANY CHILDREN IN THIS HOUSEHOLD AGED 2 THROUGH 9 HAS ANY OF THE HEALTH CONDITIONS I AM GOING TO MENTION TO YOU.												
DA1. Line no.	DA2. Child's name: )	DA3. COMPARED WITH OTHER CHILDREN, DOES OR DID (name) HAVE ANY DIFFICULTY/DELAY IN SITTING, STANDING, OR WALKING?  1= NO 2= SOME 3= A LOT 4= UNABLE	DA4. COMPARED WITH OTHER CHILDREN, DOES (name) HAVE DIFFICULTY SEEING, EITHER IN THE DAYTIME OR AT NIGHT?  1= NO 2= SOME 3= A LOT 4= UNABLE	DA5. DOES (name) APPEAR TO HAVE DIFFICULTY HEARING? (USES HEARING AID, HEARS WITH DIFFICULTY, COMPLETELY DEAF?)  1= NO 2= SOME 3= A LOT 4= UNABLE	DA6. WHEN YOU TELL (name) TO DO SOMETHING, DOES HE/SHE HAVE DIFFICULTIES UNDERSTANDING WHAT YOU ARE SAYING?  1= NO 2= SOME 3= A LOT 4= UNABLE	DA7. DOES (name) HAVE DIFFICULTY IN WALKING OR MOVING HIS/HER ARMS OR DOES HE/SHE HAVE WEAKNESS AND/OR STIFFNESS IN THE ARMS OR LEGS?  1= NO 2= SOME 3= A LOT 4= UNABLE	DA8. DOES (name) SOMETIMES HAVE FITS, BECOME RIGID, OR LOSE CONSCIOUSNESS?  Y N	DA9. DOES (name) HAVE DIFFICULTIES IN LEARNING TO DO THINGS LIKE OTHER CHILDREN HIS/HER AGE?  1= NO 2= SOME 3= A LOT 4= UNABLE	DA10. DOES (name) HAVE DIFFICULTY IN SPEAKING (CAN HE/SHE MAKE HIM OR HERSELF UNDERSTOOD IN WORDS; CAN SAY ANY RECOGNISABLE WORDS)?  1= NO 2= SOME 3= A LOT 4= UNABLE	DA11. (For 3-9 year olds): Is (name)'s SPEECH IN ANY WAY DIFFERENT FROM NORMAL (NOT CLEAR ENOUGH TO BE UNDERSTOOD BY PEOPLE OTHER THAN THE IMMEDIATE FAMILY)?  1 YES 2 NO	DA12. (For 2-year-olds): CAN (name) NAME AT LEAST ONE OBJECT (FOR EXAMPLE, AN ANIMAL, A TOY, A CUP, A SPOON)?  1 YES 2 NO	DA13. COMPARED WITH OTHER CHILDREN OF THE SAME AGE, DOES (name) APPEAR IN ANY WAY MENTALLY BACKWARD, DULL OR SLOW?  1 YES 2 NO
LINE	NAME						Y N			Y N	Y N	Y N
01		1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1 2	1..2..3..4	1...2...3...4	1 2	1 2	1 2
02		1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1 2	1..2..3..4	1...2...3...4	1 2	1 2	1 2
03		1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1 2	1..2..3..4	1...2...3...4	1 2	1 2	1 2
04		1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1 2	1..2..3..4	1...2...3...4	1 2	1 2	1 2
05		1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1 2	1..2..3..4	1...2...3...4	1 2	1 2	1 2
06		1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1 2	1..2..3..4	1...2...3...4	1 2	1 2	1 2
07		1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1 2	1..2..3..4	1...2...3...4	1 2	1 2	1 2
08		1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1 2	1..2..3..4	1...2...3...4	1 2	1 2	1 2
09		1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1 2	1..2..3..4	1...2...3...4	1 2	1 2	1 2
10		1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1 2	1..2..3..4	1...2...3...4	1 2	1 2	1 2
11		1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1 2	1..2..3..4	1...2...3...4	1 2	1 2	1 2
12		1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1 2	1..2..3..4	1...2...3...4	1 2	1 2	1 2
13		1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1 2	1..2..3..4	1...2...3...4	1 2	1 2	1 2
14		1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1 2	1..2..3..4	1...2...3...4	1 2	1 2	1 2
15		1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1...2...3...4	1 2	1..2..3..4	1...2...3...4	1 2	1 2	1 2

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS MODULE			
Q. NO.	Questions	Responses	Skip
HC1	Type of dwelling	Independent house/compound ..... 1 Apartment/flat ..... 2 Part of a large (sublet) unit..... 3 Part of a house or compound ..... 4 Tent/temporary shelter ..... 5 Other (specify) ..... 7	
HC1a	Ownership of house	Owned..... 1 Rented..... 2 Government/subsidised ..... 3 Without rent..... 4	
HC2	How many rooms does your household occupy, including bedrooms and living room? (Do not count storage rooms, bathrooms, toilets, kitchen or rooms for business)	— —	
HC2a	How many of these are used for sleeping?	— —	
HC3	Structure of house	Kacha ..... 1 Pacca ..... 2 Semi pacca ..... 3 Tent/temporary shelter..... 4	
HC4	What type of fuel does your household mainly use for cooking?	Electricity 01 Liquid Propane Gas (LPG) 02 Natural gas 03 Biogas 04 Kerosene 05 Coal 06 Wood 07 Straw/shrubs/grass 08 Animal dung 09 Bradda 10 Other (specify) 77	→ HC6 → HC6 → HC6 → HC6
HC5	In this household, what kind of stove is used for cooking?	Open fire 1 Open stove 2 Closed stove 3 Other (specify) 7	→ HC6 → HC6
HC5a	Does the fire/stove have a chimney or a hood?	Yes 1 No 2	
HC6	Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors?	In the house 1 In a separate building 2 Outdoors 3	
HC7	Does your household have ..... connection?	Yes No a)Electricity ..... 1 2 b)Gas ..... 1 2 c)Telephone (landline) ..... 1 2 d)TV cable..... 1 2 e)Internet..... 1 2	
HC7a	Do you or any member of your household own any of the following assets?	Yes No a)Air-conditioner ..... 1 2 b)Air cooler/electric fan ..... 1 2 c)Cooking range/microwaves ... 1 2 d)Refrigerator/freezer..... 1 2 e)Washing machine/dryer..... 1 2 f)Sewing machine ..... 1 2	

		g)Radio..... 1 2 h)Television..... 1 2 i)Bicycle..... 1 2 j)Motorcycle/scooter..... 1 2 k)Car/jeep..... 1 2 l)Computer ..... 1 2 m)Mobile phone ..... 1 2 n)Dish-antenna ..... 1 2 o)VCR, VCP..... 1 2 p)Camera (still or movie)..... 1 2	
HC8	Does your household own agricultural land?	Yes 1 No 2	→ HC9
HC8a	How much agricultural land does your household own?	___ ___ (Acres)	
HC8b	Total value of agricultural land?	Rs. _____	
HC8c	How much land was under cultivation in the last rabi and kariff season (not only owned but also rented or in share-cropping)?	___ ___ (Acres)	
HC9	Does your household own livestock?	Yes 1 No 2	→ HC11
HC10	Which and how much of these does your household own?	<u>Livestock</u> <u>Number</u> a) Cow ..... b) Buffalo ..... c) Ox ..... d) Camel/horse/donkey ..... e) Sheep/goat ..... f) Poultry .....	
HC11	Does any household member work outside this village/city?	Yes 1 No 2	→ HC13
HC12	Where do they work? (more than one response is possible)	In other village/city 1 Other district 2 Other province 3 Abroad 4 Do not know 8	
HC13	Did your household receive any Domestic Remittances during last 12 months?	<b>Received</b> Yes..... 1 No..... 2	<b>From which district</b>  <b>How much (Rs)</b>
HC 14	Did your household receive any Foreign Remittances during last 12 months?	<b>Received</b> Yes..... ..1 No..... 2	<b>From which country</b>  <b>How much (Rs)</b>
HC15	What is the main source of income for the household?	Employment ..... 01 Wage—agriculture 02 Wage—non agriculture 03 Income from crops 04 Income from livestock 05 Property/land rental/interest 06 Business/enterprise (self-employed) 07 Pension 08 Public transfers (Zakat, etc) 09 Foreign remittances 10 Other—specify _____ 77	

MICROFINANCE																																										
MF1	Has your household or any member of your household ever taken a loan?	Yes 1 No 2	->MF5																																							
MF2	From whom did you take a loan last time?	Relatives/friends 1 Bank 2 NRSP/SRSP 3 NGO 4 Others 7																																								
MF3	How long ago did you take a loan the last time?	__ __ years ago																																								
MF4	How much did you borrow last time?	Rs. _____																																								
MF5	Would you or any member of your household like to take a loan?	Yes 1 No 2	-> next Module																																							
MF6	For what purpose, how much and from whom would you like to take a loan?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th>Purpose (Rs)</th> <th>From whom</th> <th>How much</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a. Business</td> <td>-----</td> <td>-----</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. Agriculture</td> <td>-----</td> <td>-----</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. Livestock</td> <td>-----</td> <td>-----</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d. Education</td> <td>-----</td> <td>-----</td> </tr> <tr> <td>/marriage</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>e. House construction</td> <td>-----</td> <td>-----</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>/repair</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>f. Others (specify)</td> <td>-----</td> <td>-----</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Purpose (Rs)	From whom	How much	a. Business	-----	-----	-			b. Agriculture	-----	-----	-			c. Livestock	-----	-----	d. Education	-----	-----	/marriage			e. House construction	-----	-----	-			/repair			f. Others (specify)	-----	-----	-			
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DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION MODULE			
Q. No.	Questions	Responses	Skip
WS1	What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household?	Piped water Piped into dwelling 01 Piped into yard or plot 02 Public tap/standpipe 03 Within dwelling Hand pump 04 Donkey pump 05 Protected well 06 Unprotected well 07 Outside dwelling Turbine (tubewell) 08 Protected well 09 Unprotected well 10 Protected spring 11 Unprotected spring 12 Rainwater collection 13 Tanker-truck 14 Cart with small tank/drum 15 Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel) 16 Bottled water 17 Others (specify) 77	- ->WS4 -
WS2	How long does it take to go there, get water, and come back?	No. of minutes ___ ___ ___ Water on premises 995 DK 998	-> WS4 -> WS4
WS3	Who usually goes to this source to fetch the water for your household?  Probe: Is this person under age 15? What sex? <b>(CIRCLE CODE THAT BEST DESCRIBES THIS PERSON).</b>	Adult woman 1 Adult man 2 Female child (under 15) 3 Male child (under 15) 4	
WS4	Do you treat your water in any way to make it safer to drink?	Yes 1 No 2	-> WS6
WS5	What do you usually do to the water to make it safer to drink?  <b>(MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE IS POSSIBLE)</b>	Boil 1 Add bleach/chlorine 2 Strain it through a cloth 3 Use water filter (ceramic, sand, composite, etc.) 4 Solar disinfection 5 Let it stand and settle 6 Other (specify) 77 DK 98	
WS6	What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use?  <b>(ENCIRCLE ONE THAT IS MOSTLY USED)</b>	Flush/pour flush Flush to piped sewer system 01 Flush to septic tank 02 Flush to pit (latrine) 03 Ventilated improved pit latrine (VIP) 04 Pit latrine with slab 05 Pit latrine without slab/open pit 06 Hanging latrine 07 Public latrine 08 No facilities or bush or field 09 Other (specify) 77	-> WS9
WS7	Do you share this facility with other	Yes 1	

	households?	No 2	-> WS9
<b>WS8</b>	How many households in total use this toilet facility?	No. of households    _   _ _  DK 98	
<b>WS 9</b>	What is the sewerage system of your household?	Linked to main sewerage line ..... 1 Linked to drain outside house..... 2 Ditch inside or outside house ..... 3 In open street or ground ..... 4 Others ..... 7	
<b>WS 10</b>	How do family members discard rubbish of the household?	Municipal committee collects rubbish..... 1 Into open street..... 2 In open ground/river..... 3 Into compound..... 4 In specifically dug hole----- ..... 5 Others ..... 7	
<b>WS11</b>	How many members of family (5 or above) wash their hands before eating meals?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	If 00 go to WS 14
<b>WS 12</b>	How many members wash their hands with soap before eating?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	If 00 go to WS 14
<b>WS13</b>	Among family members how many: A) Regularly wash hands with soap B) Sometimes wash hands with soap?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
WS14	How many members of family (5 years are above) wash their hands after using latrine?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	If 00 go to next module
WS15	How many members wash their hands with soap after using latrine?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	If 00 go to next module
WS 16	Among family members how many, after using latrine: A) Regularly wash hands with soap B) Sometimes wash hands with soap?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	



ACCESS TO EDUCATION AND HEALTH FACILITY				
Q. No.	Questions	Responses		Skip
EH1	What is the level of the nearest girls/boys <b>school</b> from your house?	<b>Boys</b> Primary.....1 Middle .....2 High .....3 College or more ....4	<b>Girls</b> Primary ..... 1 Middle ..... 2 High ..... 3 College or more .....4	
EH2	How far is the nearest school?	___ ___ Kilometres  In the village/area....95 Don't know.....98	___ ___ Kilometres  In the village/area....95 Don't know.....98	
EH3	Is this a government school or private?	Government.....1 Private..... 2	Government.....1 Private..... 2	
EH4	What kind of <b>health facility</b> (government or private) is nearest your house?	<b>Government</b> Hospital..... .01 RHC..... 02 BHU..... 03 MCHC..... 04 Dispensary.... 05 Others..... 07	<b>Private</b> Hospital..... 01 Dr. Clinic..... 02 Nurse/dispenser/ LHV clinic ..... 03 Others ..... 07	
EH5	Distance in kilometres	___ ___ Kilometres  In the village..... 95 Do not know.....98	___ ___ Kilometres  In the village..... 95 Do not know.....98	
LADY HEALTH WORKER				
EH6	Is there any lady health worker (LHW) working in your village/Mohalla?	Yes ..... 1 No.....2 Do not know ..... 8		→ NEXT MODULE
EH7	Did she visit your household during the last month?	Yes ..... 1 No.....2 Do not know ..... 8		→ NEXT MODULE
EH8	What was the purpose of her visit?	Gave ORS/medicine ..... 1 Weighed the child..... 2 Health education ..... 3 Others (specify) ..... 7 Do not know ..... 8		

SOCIAL PROTECTION MODULE			
Q. No.	Questions	Responses	Skip
SP1	Did you or any other household member apply for support from zakat or bait-ul-maal committees in the last three years?	Yes, applied 1 Yes, received support 2 No 3	->SP4 ->SP7
SP2	Why you did not apply for assistance from these committees?  More than one response is possible	No need 1 I am not eligible 2 Procedure is too complicated ....3 Office is too far 4 I am not aware of this facility 5 Other 7	Next module  Next module
SP3	Did you get assistance from other ways?	Yes, borrowed money from bank/NGO 1 Yes, borrowed money from friends/relatives 2 Yes, borrowed money from others 3 Yes, sold assets/withdrew savings 4 Yes, help from neighbours/relatives 5 Yes, help from NGOs, private entities 6 Yes, other ways77 No 98	next module →
SP4	Did you get any help?	Yes 1 No 2	⇒SP7
SP5	Why was help not provided?	Do not meet the requirements 1 I am still waiting for reply of application 2 Don't know 8	
SP6	Did you find help in other ways?	Yes, borrowed money from bank/NGO 1 Yes, borrowed money from friends/relatives 2 Yes, borrowed money from others 3 Yes, sold assets/withdrew savings 4 Yes, help from neighbours/relatives 5 Yes, help from NGOs, private entities 6 Yes, other ways77 No 95	next module →
SP7	How long did you have to wait before receiving support?	Months <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
SP8	What type of support did you receive?	Zakat, guzara allowance 1 Zakat, permanent rehabilitation 2 Zakat, general education 3 Zakat, deni madrassah education 4 Zakat, technical education 5 Zakat, health care 6 Zakat, other7 Bait-ul-maal, food support 8 Bait-ul-maal, other 9	
SP9	Support was one off or recurrent?	Every month 1 Once a year 2 One-off 3	
SP10	How many months ago did you receive the last payment?	Month <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
SP11	How much did you receive in the last payment?	Rs. _____	
SP12	Does this assistance help your family?	Yes, a lot 1 Yes, somewhat 2 No, not at all 3	

<b>SALT IODIZATION MODULE</b>			
<b>Q. No.</b>	<b>Questions</b>	<b>Responses</b>	<b>Skip</b>
SI1	Do you know about iodized salt?	Yes 1 No 2	
<b>SI2</b>	<p>We would like to check whether the salt used in your household is iodized. May I see a sample of the salt used to cook the main meal eaten by members of your household last night?</p> <p><i>Once you have examined the salt, circle number that corresponds to test outcome.</i></p>	Not iodized 0 PPM (no colour) 1 Less than 15 PPM (light colour) 2 15 PPM or more (dark colour) 3 No salt in home 4 Salt not tested 5	

Serial No

Identification Code

Women \_\_\_\_



**QUESTIONNAIRE  
FOR EVER-MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15–49**

**Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey**

**NWFP 2008**

**Planning and Development Department  
Government of NWFP**

EVER-MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-49 YEARS			
Q. No.	Questions	Responses	Skip
WM1	Name of respondent	.....	
WM2	Line number of women	__ __	
WM3	Age of women from household roster	__ __ years	
WM4	How old are you? (in completed years)	__ __ years	

CHILD-MORTALITY MODULE (indirect method)			
Q. No.	Questions	Responses	Skip
CM0	Have you ever been pregnant?	Yes 1 No 2	->HA1
CM1	Have you ever given a live birth?  <i>If 'No' probe by asking:</i> I mean, to a child who ever breathed or cried or showed other signs of life—even if he or she lived only a few minutes or hours?	Yes 1 No 2 First pregnancy.....3	->CM10 ->CM10c
CM2	How many years ago did you have your first live birth?	__ __ years	
CM3	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?	Yes 1 No 2	->CM5
<b>CM4</b>	How many sons live with you?  How many daughters live with you?	a) Sons at home ..... __ __ b) Daughters at home..... __ __	
<b>CM5</b>	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you?	Yes 1 No 2	->CM7
<b>CM6</b>	How many sons are alive but do not live with you?  How many daughters are alive but do not live with you?	a) Sons elsewhere..... __ __ b) Daughters elsewhere ..... __ __	
<b>CM7</b>	Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died?	Yes 1 No 2	->CM9
<b>CM8</b>	How many boys have died? How many girls have died?	a) Boys dead ..... __ __ b) Girls dead ..... __ __	
<b>CM9</b>	Sum answers to CM4, CM6, and CM8.	Total __ __	
	<b>JUST TO MAKE SURE THAT I HAVE THIS RIGHT, YOU HAVE HAD IN TOTAL (TOTAL NUMBER) BIRTHS DURING YOUR LIFE.</b>		
CM10	How many still births have you ever had?	__ __	
CM10a	What was the outcome of your last pregnancy?	Live birth ..... 1 Still birth..... 2 Miscarriage ..... 3	->CM10c
CM10b	Type of delivery?	Normal ..... 1 Forceps..... 2 Caesarean section ..... 3	
CM10c	At the time you got pregnant last time,	At that time ..... 1	

	did you want to be pregnant at that time, wanted it later or did not want it at all?	Later ..... 2 Did not want at all ..... 3	
CM11	How long ago did you give birth (live or still)?  <b>[If answer is less than 24 months, fill in Maternal &amp; Newborn Health Module, otherwise go to Contraceptive Module]</b>	<p style="text-align: center;">__ __ months</p> If less than a month ..... 00 For 96 or more months ..... 96 First pregnancy ..... 97	->HA1

<b>MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH MODULE</b>			
<b>(This module is for those women who gave birth (live or still) during last two years)</b>			
<b>Q. No.</b>	<b>Questions</b>	<b>Responses</b>	<b>Skip</b>
MN1	Did you visit anyone for antenatal care for this pregnancy?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	⇒MN4
MN2	Whom did you visit?  More than one response is possible	Doctor..... 01 Nurse/midwife ..... 02 Lady health visitor ..... 03 Lady health worker..... 04 Traditional birth attendant ..... 05 Relative/friend ..... 06 Other ( <i>specify</i> ) ..... 77	
MN3	During that checkup or advice: a) Checked your weight? b) Checked your blood pressure? c) Did you give urine for test? d) Did you give blood for test?	Yes No 1.....2 1.....2 1..... 2 1..... 2	
MN4	Do you have a card or other document with your own immunizations listed?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	
<b>MN4a</b>	During this pregnancy, did you receive any injection to prevent the child from getting tetanus?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK ..... 8	⇒MN5B ⇒MN5B
<b>MN5a</b>	<i>IF YES:</i> How many times did you receive this anti-tetanus injection during your last pregnancy?	No. of times ..... —  <b>[if 2 or more go to MN6]</b>	
MN5b	Did you receive any tetanus toxoid injection at any time before your last pregnancy?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK ..... 8	⇒ MN6 ⇒ MN6
<b>MN5c</b>	How many times did you receive it?	No. of times ..... _ _	
MN6	Who assisted with the last delivery?	Doctor..... 1 Nurse/midwife ..... 2 Lady health visitor ..... 3 Lady health worker..... 4 Traditional birth attendant ..... 5 Relative/friend ..... 6 Other ( <i>specify</i> ) ..... 7	
<b>MN7</b>	Where did the LAST DELIVERY occur?  If source is hospital, health centre, or clinic, write the name of the place below. Probe to identify the type of source and circle the appropriate code. ( <i>Name of place</i> ) .....	At home..... 11 Govt. hospital ..... 12 Govt. clinic/health centre..... 13 Other public ( <i>specify</i> )..... 17 Private hospital ..... 21 Private clinic..... 22 Private maternity home ..... 23 Other private medical ( <i>specify</i> ) ..... 27	
MN8	Did you visit/see anyone within 42 days after delivery for a checkup?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	->next module
MN9	Whom did you see?  (More then one response is possible)	Doctor..... 1 Nurse/LHV ..... 2 Dispenser ..... 3 TBA ..... 4 Others ..... 7	

CONTRACEPTION AND UNMET NEED MODULE			
Q. No.	Questions	Responses	Skip
CP0	Marital status of women?	Currently married ..... 1 Widow/divorced..... 2	->next module
CP1	Are you currently pregnant?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 Not sure/do not know ..... 8	->CP2 ->CP2
CP1a	When you got pregnant this time, did you want to be pregnant at that time, wanted it later or did not want to be pregnant at all?	At that time ..... 1 Later ..... 2 Did not want at all ..... 3	->CP3a ->CP3a ->CP3a
CP2	Are you or your husband currently using any method to prevent or delay pregnancy?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	->CP3a
CP3	Which family planning method are you currently using?	Female sterilisation ..... 01 Male sterilisation ..... 02 Oral pills ..... 03 IUD ..... 04 Injectable..... 05 Condom..... 06 LAM..... 07 Periodic abstinence..... 08 Withdrawal ..... 09 Others (specify)..... 77	->next M ->next M → CP4
CP3a	If you were using any contraceptives before, reasons for leaving that method?  (More than one response is possible)	Due to religion ..... 01 Wanted more children ..... 02 Wanted a son ..... 03 Contraceptives are expensive ..... 04 Due to side effects ..... 05 Husband's opposition ..... 06 Method failure ..... 07 Others (specify) ..... 77 Never used..... 98	
CP4	Do you want (more) children in future?  [For <b>pregnant women, ask:</b> After this birth, do you want more children?]	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 I cannot be pregnant..... 3 Do not know ..... 8	->next module
CP5	After how many months would you like to have your next child?	____ __ months  As soon as possible ..... 00	



<b>HIV/AIDS AND HEPATITIS MODULE</b>			
<b>Q. No.</b>	<b>Questions</b>	<b>Responses</b>	<b>Skip</b>
HA1	Have you ever heard of the virus HIV or an illness called AIDS?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	⇒ HA9
<b>HA2</b>	Is there anything a person can do to avoid getting HIV, the virus that causes AIDS?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 Don't know ..... 8	⇒ HA4 ⇒ HA4
<b>HA3</b>	If yes, what can a person do to avoid getting HIV?  (More than one response is possible)	Care in blood transfusion ..... 01 Avoid sexual contact ..... 02 Disposable syringe..... 03 Use of condom ..... 04 Use of new razor for shaving ..... 05 Use sterilised instruments for pitching nose/ear ..... 06 DK .....08 Others ..... 77	
<b>HA4</b>	Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have the AIDS virus?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 Don't know ..... 8	
<b>HA5</b>	If a teacher has the AIDS virus but is not sick, should he or she be allowed to continue teaching in school?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 Don't know ..... 8	
<b>HA6</b>	If you knew that a shopkeeper or food seller had AIDS or the virus that causes it, would you buy food from him or her?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 Don't know ..... 8	
HA7	Would you keep it secret, if someone in your family got HIV/AIDS?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 Don't know/not certain ..... 8	
HA8	Would you look after a household member, if he/she got HIV/AIDS?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 Don't know/not certain ..... 8	
HA9	Have ever heard about jaundice?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	⇒ next module
HA10	Do you know the difference between jaundice and hepatitis C?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	
HA11	How can one protect him/herself from hepatitis C?  (More than one response is possible.)	Avoid unsafe drinking water..... 1 Wash hands ..... 2 Avoid meeting hepatitis C patients ..... 3 Use of sterilised surgical/shaving instruments.....4 Avoid market-cooked food .....5 Others ..... 7 Don't know ..... 8	

Serial

Identification Code

Child \_\_\_\_



**QUESTIONNAIRE  
CHILDREN UNDER 5**

**Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey**

**NWFP 2008**

**Planning and Development Department  
Government of NWFP**

<b>CHILDREN UNDER 5</b>			
<b>Q. No.</b>	<b>Questions</b>	<b>Responses</b>	<b>Skip</b>
UF1	Name of the child	Line number ___ __	
UF2	Name of mother/caretaker	Line number ___ __	
UF3	Now I would like to ask you some questions about the health of each child under the age of 5 in your care, who lives with you now. Now I want to ask you about ( <i>NAME</i> ). In what month and year was ( <i>NAME</i> ) born? <i>PROBE:</i> What is his/her birthday?	Date of birth:  Day ..... ___ __ Month ..... ___ __ Year..... ___ __  DK ..... 98	
UF4	How old is ( <i>NAME</i> )? Record age in months	Age in month ..... ___ __	
<b>BIRTH REGISTRATION MODULE</b>			
BR1	Does ( <i>NAME</i> ) have a birth certificate?	Yes, seen ..... 1 Yes, not seen ..... 2 No..... 3 DK ..... 8	1⇒Next module
<b>BR2</b>	Has ( <i>NAME'S</i> ) birth been registered with the civil authorities?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK ..... 8	⇒Next Module
<b>BR3</b>	Why is ( <i>NAME'S</i> ) birth not registered?	Costs too much ..... 1 Must travel too far ..... 2 Did not know it should be registered..... 3 Did not want to pay fine ..... 4 Does not know where to register ..... 5 Other ( <i>specify</i> ) ..... 6	
<b>VITAMIN A AND Immunization MODULE</b>			
VA1	Has ( <i>NAME</i> ) ever received a vitamin A capsule (supplement) like this one?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK ..... 8	⇒VA4 ⇒VA4
<b>VA2</b>	How many months ago did ( <i>NAME</i> ) take the last dose?	Months ago ..... ___ __  DK ..... 98	
<b>VA3</b>	Where did ( <i>NAME</i> ) get this last dose from?	On routine visit to health facility ..... 1 Sick child visit to health facility ..... 2 National Immunization Day campaign ..... 3	
VA4	Has ( <i>NAME</i> ) ever been given a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis—that is, an injection in the arm or shoulder that caused a scar?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK ..... 8	⇒NEXT M ⇒NEXT M
VA5	Record observation BCG SCAR PRESENT	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	
<b>BREASTFEEDING MODULE (ask for those who are less than 2 years)</b>			
BF1	Has (name) ever been breastfed?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK ..... 8	⇒BF4 ⇒BF4

<b>BF2</b>	How long after birth did you first put (name) to the breast?  <i>If less than 1 hour, record '00' hours. If less than 24 hours, record hours. Otherwise, record days.</i>	Immediately..... 00  Hours..... 1 ___ or Days..... 2 ___  Don't know/remember..... 98	
<b>BF3</b>	Is he/she still being breastfed?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
<b>BF4</b>	Since this time yesterday, did he/she receive any of the following:  <i>Read each item aloud and record response before proceeding to the next item.</i>	Y N DK  A. Vitamin supplements ..... 1 2 8  B. Plain water ..... 1 2 8 C. Sweetened water or juice ..... 1 2 8  D. ORS..... 1 2 8 E. Infant formula..... 1 2 8 F. Tinned or powdered milk ..... 1 2 8 G. Other liquids ..... 1 2 8 H. Solid or semi-solid food ..... 1 2 8	
<b>BF5</b>	<b>CHECK BF4H:</b> Did child receive solid or semi-solid (mushy) food?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	⇒NEXT M
<b>BF6</b>	Since this time yesterday, how many times did (NAME) eat solid, semi-solid, or soft foods other than liquids?	[_] Number of times  Do not know ..... 8	
<b>CARE OF ILLNESS MODULE</b> For children less than 5 years			
<b>CA1</b>	Has (name) had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks, that is, since (day of the week) of the week before last?  <i>Diarrhoea is determined as perceived by mother or caretaker, or as 3 or more loose or watery stools per day, or blood in stool.</i>	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	⇒CA5 ⇒CA5
<b>CA2</b>	During this last episode of diarrhoea, did (name) drink any of the following:  <i>Read each item aloud and record response before proceeding to the next item.</i>  A. Fluid made from a special packet called (local name for ORS packet solution)? b. Government-recommended homemade fluid? c. A pre-packaged ORS fluid for diarrhoea?	Yes No DK  A. Fluid from ORS packet ..... 1 2 8  B. Recommended homemade fluid .. 1 2 8  C. Pre-packaged ORS fluid..... 1 2 8	
<b>CA3</b>	During (name's) illness, did he/she drink much less, about the same, or more than usual?	Much less or none..... 1 About the same (or somewhat less) ..... 2 More ..... 3 DK ..... 8	
<b>CA4</b>	During (name's) illness, did he/she eat	None..... 1	

	less, about the same, or more food than usual?  <i>If 'less', probe: much less or a little less?</i>	Much less ..... 2 Somewhat less ..... 3 About the same ..... 4 More ..... 5 DK ..... 8	
<b>CA5</b>	Has (name) had an illness with a cough at any time in the last 2 weeks, that is, since (day of the week) of the week before last?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2  DK ..... 8	⇒CA11  ⇒CA11
<b>CA6</b>	When (name) had an illness with a cough, did he/she breathe faster than usual with short, quick breaths or have difficulty breathing?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2  DK ..... 8	⇒CA11  ⇒CA11
<b>CA7</b>	Were the symptoms due to a problem in the chest or a blocked nose?	Problem in chest ..... 1 Blocked nose ..... 2 Both ..... 3 Other ( <i>specify</i> ) ..... 7 DK ..... 8	⇒CA11  ⇒CA11
<b>CA8</b>	Did you seek advice or treatment for the illness outside the home?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK ..... 8	⇒CA10 ⇒CA10
<b>CA9</b>	From where did you seek care?  (More than one response is possible.)	Govt. hospital ..... 01 Basic health unit (BHU) ..... 02 Rural health centre (RHC) ..... 03 Dispensary ..... 04 Other public ( <i>specify</i> ) ..... 05 Private hospital/clinic ..... 06 Private physician ..... 07 Private dispensary/compounder ..... 08 Other private ..... 09 Relative or friend ..... 10 Traditional practitioner (Hakeem) ..... 11 Homeopath ..... 12 Other ( <i>specify</i> ) ..... 77	
<b>CA10</b>	Was (name) given medicine to treat this illness?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK ..... 8	
<b>CA11</b>	<i>Ask the following question (CA11) only once for each mother/caretaker.</i>  Sometimes children have severe illnesses and should be taken immediately to a health facility.  What types of symptoms would cause you to take your child to a health facility right away?  (More than one response is possible.)	Child not able to drink or breastfeed ..... 01 Child becomes sicker ..... 02 Child develops a fever ..... 03 Child has fast breathing ..... 04 Child has difficult breathing ..... 05 Child has blood in stool ..... 06 Child is drinking poorly ..... 07 Other ( <i>specify</i> ) ..... 77	