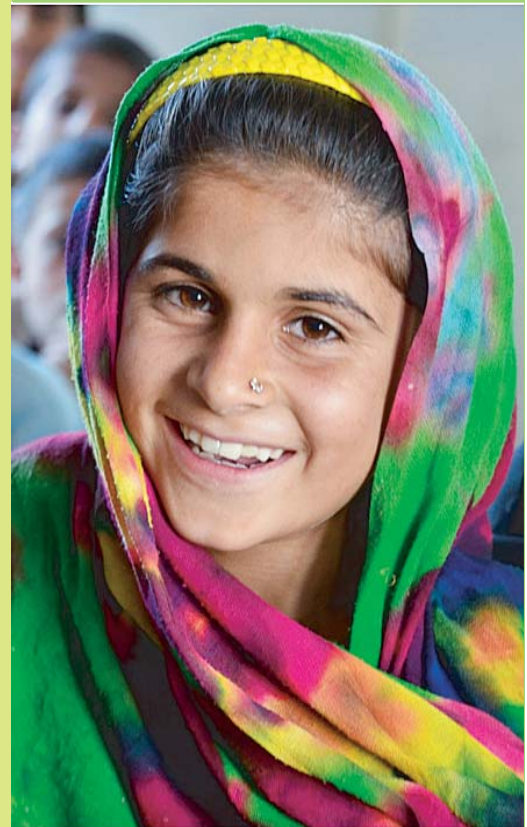


Sindh

Final Report

Monitoring the situation of children and women



Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2014

December 2015



Bureau of Statistics
Planning & Development Department
Government of Sindh



Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources
Ministry of Science & Technology
Government of Pakistan

unicef  United Nations
Children's Fund

 **MICS**



Sindh

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2014

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The Sindh Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2014 by Bureau of Statistics, Planning and Development Department, Government of Sindh in collaboration with Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resource (PCRWR) and Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN), as part of the global MICS programme. Technical and financial support was provided by the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF).

The global MICS programme was developed by UNICEF in the 1990s as an international household survey programme to support countries in the collection of internationally comparable data on a wide range of indicators on the situation of children and women. MICS surveys measure key indicators that allow countries to generate data for use in policies and programmes, and to monitor progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other internationally agreed upon commitments. The main objectives of the MICS Sindh are: a) establish a credible baseline for monitoring the socioeconomic status of districts and use for planning purpose b) empower districts with knowledge of current socioeconomic conditions c) build capacity of relevant government institutions through their active involvement in all phases of the survey and d) monitor progress through repeat surveys.

Suggested citation:

Sindh Bureau of Statistics and UNICEF. 2015. *Sindh Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2014, Final Report*. Karachi, Pakistan: Sindh Bureau of Statistics and UNICEF.

Message

I am extremely pleased to present to the people of Sindh, Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) 2014, the first ever survey successfully conducted by the Government of Sindh in accordance with the MICS global standards. This round of MICS has revealed some important improvements on key elements relating to the well-being of children and women. However, much still needs to be done to improve the quality of life for a vast majority of women and children in the Province.

The MICS facilitates the collection of statistically sound and internationally comparable data essential for developing evidence-based policies and programmes and for monitoring progress towards global, national and provincial goals. By generating data on key indicators for children and women, this survey will help to shape policies for improvements in their lives.

The Government of Sindh is committed to using the MICS for evidence based planning, monitoring and resource allocation down to the district-level, through an approach that is both responsible and practical and envisage the procedures that will lead to future progress. It will improve sustainable development in Sindh and will allow the Government to manage the effective delivery of basic services and to build and adapt as we learn over time. These commitments complement “World Fit for Children Declaration and Plan of Action, the goals of the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS, the Education for All Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)”. It also provides the basis for Sustainable Development Goals, post 2015 agenda.

In the end, I would like to compliment UNICEF for providing the technical support and the entire team of Bureau of Statistics, Planning & Development Department who have successfully conducted this survey and produced high-quality data on children and women of Sindh.

SYED MURAD ALI SHAH
Senior Minister
Planning & Development Department
Government of Sindh

Preface

A diverse set of data is a pre-requisite for effective planning and governance. The Sindh Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) is an important source of accurate and reliable data on a comprehensive set of socioeconomic indicators. The Survey was carried out in 2014 by Bureau of Statistics, Planning & Development Department, Government of Sindh in collaboration with Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resource (PCRWR), as part of the global MICS programme. Technical and financial support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

The purpose of the survey is to provide statistically valid data for researchers, policy makers, planners, and individual's vis-à-vis evidence based decision, program and policy making, in-depth analysis and future forecast regarding human development. MICS is a unique source of information in which more than 120 indicators are covered on the basis of the province, 5 divisions, 28 districts as well as area of residence and background. MICS also provides high-quality data on household's characteristics, child mortality, nutrition, child health, reproductive health, ante-natal health checks, child development, education and literacy, water and sanitation, wealth quintiles and poverty status.

The Government of Sindh is pleased to inform that MICS was one of the largest exercises, of its kind, in the history of Sindh, with a sample size of 19,360 households. This methodology has been successfully implemented in 108 countries for assessing progress towards major goals particularly affecting women and children, and to monitor progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

I would like to convey my deep appreciation to the Bureau of Statistics team for conducting this survey and preparing this report, which I feel will provide the best avenue for planning & decision making in Sindh. I also acknowledge and appreciate technical support provided by UNICEF and PCRWR for making this survey a success.

AJAZ ALI KHAN
Additional Chief Secretary (Dev)
Planning & Development Department
Government of Sindh

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Sindh Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2014 is the result of dedicated efforts of various departments and organizations. The survey was funded through the Sindh Annual Development Programme and UNICEF. The survey and its analysis was conducted by the Sindh Bureau of Statistics (BOS) with technical support from UNICEF Regional and Global MICS Team. Pakistan Bureau of Statistics was responsible for the sample design. Pakistan Council of Research on Water Resources (PCRWR) supported the survey in water quality component while Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) provided support on salt iodization in the survey.

Each individual, department and organization involved in Sindh MICS, 2014 deserve recognition. The Additional Chief Secretary, Planning and Development (Head of the Provincial MICS Steering Committee) provided his immense support throughout the process. Mr. Ali Dino Gahoti, Director General Bureau of Statistics Sindh and his team deserve special appreciation for the timely completion of Sindh MICS, 2014. Significant contribution made by the members of the Steering Committee, Technical, Planning and Coordination groups is also acknowledged. The services of Mr. Shah Nawaz Jiskani, Survey Coordinator, in coordinating Sindh MICS, 2014 are highly commendable.

The technical support provided by UNICEF at all stages of this Survey. UNICEF Sindh Field Office team, Pakistan Country Office, Regional Office for South Asia and Global MICS team, as well as UNICEF national and international consultants supported the Survey from the planning stage to the sample design, training, data collection, and the data processing phases to ensure the quality of the MICS Final Report.

Contribution and support of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics in sample design and listing, Dr. Ghulam Murtaza, Research Officer, Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources (PCRWR) testing and analysis of water quality testing and Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) for salt testing and analysis is duly acknowledged.

Fieldwork was an enormous task especially regarding the security situation in Karachi, very high temperature in upper Sindh areas from April to August and distant clusters in desert areas of Tharparkar and other districts. Without the dedication and hard work of the entire MICS team including divisional field managers, team supervisors, editors, measurers, enumerators and data processing staff at BOS Head Office, timely completion of the survey would not have been possible.

All district functionaries and administrative departments provided valuable support through services of their staff and facilitation in field work. Communities, local leaders, households and survey respondents that devoted their time and resources need to be applauded for their confidence in sharing personal information and enriching this survey. The information provided remains in trust and will not be used for any purposes other than their own benefit and prosperity.

SUMMARY TABLE OF SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION AND THE SURVEY POPULATION, SINDH, 2014

Survey implementation			
Sample frame	Census 1998	Questionnaires	Household
- Updated	Urban Frame 2013		Women (age 15-49)
	Rural Frame 2011		Children under five
- Household listing	Jan-Jul 2014		Vaccination records at health facilities ¹
			Water Quality Testing
Interviewer training	Jan-Feb 2014	Fieldwork	Jan-Aug 2014
Survey sample			
Households		Children under five	
- Sampled	19,360	- Eligible	18,108
- Occupied	18,018	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	16,605
- Interviewed	17,014	- Response rate (Per cent)	91.7
- Response rate (Per cent)	94.4		
Women		Water Quality Testing ²	
- Eligible for interviews	29,898	- Sampled	1,936
- Interviewed	26,647	- Occupied	1,845
- Response rate (Per cent)	89.1	- Sample collected/tested	1,758
		- Response rate (Per cent)	95.3

Survey population			
Average household size	7.2	Percentage of population living in	
Percentage of population under:		- Urban areas	52.4
- Age 5	13.6	- Rural areas	47.6
- Age 18	44.2	- Larkana	13.5
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	22.9	- Sukkur	17.3
		- Hyderabad	22.4
		- Mirpurkhas	10.0
		- Karachi	36.8

Housing characteristics	
Percentage of households with	
- Electricity	91.4
- Finished floor	60.9
- Finished roofing	72.4
- Finished walls	76.8
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	3.94

Household or personal assets	
Percentage of households that own	
- A television	65.7
- A refrigerator	47.7
- Agricultural land	18.3
- Farm animals/livestock	34.8
- Personal computer/Laptop	19.6
Percentage of households where at least a member has or owns a	
- Mobile phone	87.5
- Car /Truck /Jeep /Van	8.2
- Bank Account	29.7
- Motorcycle / Scooter	39.2

¹ The questionnaire for vaccination records at health facility was administered for all the children under-3 to reduce the memory recall errors and to obtain missing information in the vaccination cards at home.

² Two households were randomly selected from each of the 968 clusters and samples of household drinking water were collected for water quality testing.

SUMMARY TABLE OF FINDINGS³

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Indicators, Sindh, 2014

CHILD MORTALITY

Early childhood mortality*

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
1.2 MDG 4.2	Infant mortality rate	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday	82
1.5 MDG 4.1	Under-five mortality rate	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday	104

*Indicator values are per 1,000 live births and rates refer to 2011.1. The East Model was assumed to approximate the age pattern of mortality in Sindh, Pakistan and calculations are based on the time since first birth version of the indirect children ever born/children surviving method.

NUTRITION

Nutritional status

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
2.1a MDG 1.8	Underweight prevalence (a) Moderate and severe (b) Severe	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	42.0
2.1b		(b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	17.0
2.2a	Stunting prevalence (a) Moderate and severe (b) Severe	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	48.0
2.2b		(b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	24.4
2.3a	Wasting prevalence (a) Moderate and severe (b) Severe	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe)	15.4
2.3b		(b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	3.6
2.4	Overweight prevalence	Percentage of children under age 5 who are above two standard deviations of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	1.0

Breastfeeding and infant feeding

2.5	Children ever breastfed	Percentage of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who breastfed their last live-born child at any time	95.6
2.6	Early initiation of breastfeeding	Percentage of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who put their last newborn to the breast within one hour of birth	20.7
2.7	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed	28.9
2.8	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment during the previous day	56.0
2.9	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	Percentage of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	76.7
2.10	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	48.9
2.11	Median duration of breastfeeding	The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day	21.3
2.12	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed during the previous day	53.4

³ See Appendix F for a detailed description of MICS indicators

2.13	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	63.9
2.14	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	69.6
2.15	Minimum meal frequency	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times or more during the previous day	55.7
2.16	Minimum dietary diversity	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received foods from 4 or more food groups during the previous day	14.2
2.17a	Minimum acceptable diet	(a) Percentage of breastfed children age 6-23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	9.2
2.17b		(b) Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity not including milk feeds and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	7.7
2.18	Bottle feeding	Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	37.0
Salt iodization			
2.19	Iodized salt consumption	Percentage of households with salt testing 15 parts per million or more of iodate	36.2
2.S1	Purchasing behavior for iodized salt	Percentage of households who look/ask for salt with <i>Handi</i> logo or labeled as <i>Iodized</i> when purchasing salt	23.1
Low-birthweight			
2.20	Low-birthweight infants	Percentage of most recent live births in the last 2 years weighing below 2,500 grams at birth	30.0
2.21	Infants weighed at birth	Percentage of most recent live births in the last 2 years who were weighed at birth	33.2

CHILD HEALTH

Vaccinations

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
3.1	Tuberculosis immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received BCG vaccine by their first birthday	76.3
3.2	Polio immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of OPV vaccine (OPV3) by their first birthday	60.3
3.3	Pentavalent (DPT+HepB+Hib) immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Pentavalent (DPT+HepB+Hib) vaccine by their first birthday	52.7
3.5			
3.6			
3.4	MDG 4.3 Measles immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received measles vaccine by their first birthday	52.7
3.8	Full immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule by their first birthday	35.0

Tetanus toxoid

3.9	Neonatal tetanus protection	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were given at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine within the appropriate interval prior to the most recent birth	54.1
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Diarrhoea

-	Children with diarrhoea	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	28.4
3.10	Care-seeking for diarrhoea	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	69.2

3.11	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORS and zinc	11.6
3.12	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet, pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	41.0
Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) symptoms			
-	Children with ARI symptoms	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks	12.9
3.13	Care-seeking for children with ARI symptoms	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	75.4
3.14	Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks who received antibiotics	32.9
Solid fuel use			
3.15	Use of solid fuels for cooking	Percentage of household members in households that use solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy to cook	44.3
Malaria / Fever			
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
-	Children with fever	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks	42.8
3.16a 3.16b	Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)	Percentage of households with (a) at least one ITN (b) at least one ITN for every two people	11.3 0.8
3.17a 3.17b	Household vector control	Percentage of households (a) with at least one ITN or that have been sprayed by IRS in the last 12 months (b) with at least one ITN for every two people or that have been sprayed by IRS in the last 12 months	12.5 2.4
3.18	MDG 6.7 Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	Percentage of children under age 5 who slept under an ITN the previous night	6.4
3.19	Population that slept under an ITN	Percentage of household members who slept under an ITN the previous night	4.3
3.20	Care-seeking for fever	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	74.8
3.21	Malaria diagnostics usage	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who had a finger or heel stick for malaria testing	4.4
3.22	MDG 6.8 Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who received any antimalarial treatment	1.6
3.23	Treatment with Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) among children who received anti-malarial treatment	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who received ACT (or other first-line treatment according to national policy)	15.9
3.24	Pregnant women who slept under an ITN	Percentage of pregnant women who slept under an ITN the previous night	6.7

WATER AND SANITATION

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value	
4.1	MDG 7.8	Use of improved drinking water sources	Percentage of household members using improved ^A sources of drinking water	90.5
4.2		Water treatment	Percentage of household members in households using unimproved drinking water who use an appropriate treatment method	12.8
4.3	MDG 7.9	Use of improved sanitation	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	64.6
4.4		Safe disposal of child's faeces	Percentage of children age 0-2 years whose last stools were disposed of safely	43.7
4.5		Place for handwashing	Percentage of households with a specific place for hand washing where water and soap or other cleansing agent are present	66.5
4.6		Availability of soap or other cleansing agent	Percentage of households with soap or other cleansing agent	82.0
4.1		<i>E. coli</i> concentration in household drinking water	Percentage of household members with <i>E. coli</i> concentration in household drinking water equal to or above 1 cfu/mL	38.8
4.52		Arsenic concentration in household drinking water	Percentage of household members using drinking water with over 10 ppb Arsenic concentration	3.0

^AThe population using improved sources of drinking water are those using any of the following types of supply: piped water (into dwelling, compound, yard or plot, to neighbor, public tap/standpipe), tube well/borehole, protected well, protected spring, and rainwater collection. Bottled water is considered as an improved water source only if the household is using an improved water source for hand washing and cooking.

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Contraception and unmet need

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value	
-		Total fertility rate	Total fertility rate ^A for women age 15-49 years	4.0
5.1	MDG 5.4	Adolescent birth rate	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years	56
5.2		Early childbearing	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who had at least one live birth before age 18	10.0
5.3	MDG 5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married who are using (or whose husband is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	29.0
5.4	MDG 5.6	Unmet need	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married who are fecund and want to space their births or limit the number of children they have and who are not currently using contraception	21.7

^AThe age-specific fertility rate is defined as the number of live births to women in a specific age group during a specified period, divided by the average number of women in that age group during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women. The age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years is also termed as the adolescent birth rate.

The total fertility rate (TFR) is calculated by summing the age-specific fertility rates calculated for each of the 5-year age groups of women, from age 15 through to age 49. The TFR denotes the average number of children to which a woman will have given birth by the end of her reproductive years (by age 50) if current fertility rates prevailed.

All fertility rates are calculated by using information on the date of last birth of each woman and are based on the one-year period (1-12 months) preceding the survey

Maternal and newborn health

5.5a	MDG 5.5	Antenatal care coverage	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth	
5.5b	MDG 5.5			
			(a) at least once by skilled health personnel	79.7
			(b) at least four times by any provider	41.1

5.6	Content of antenatal care	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who had their blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples during the last pregnancy that led to a live birth	48.4
5.7	MDG 5.2 Skilled attendant at delivery	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended by skilled health personnel during their most recent live birth	65.7
5.8	Institutional deliveries	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	64.0
5.9	Caesarean section	Percentage of women age 15-49 years whose most recent live birth in the last 2 years was delivered by caesarean section	17.8
5.S1	Lady health worker visits	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were visited by lady health worker during the past three months	52.3
Post-natal health checks			
5.10	Post-partum stay in health facility	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who stayed in the health facility for 12 hours or more after the delivery of their most recent live birth in the last 2 years	53.8
5.11	Post-natal health check for the newborn	Percentage of last live births in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery	78.0
5.12	Post-natal health check for the mother	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live birth in the last 2 years	71.8

CHILD DEVELOPMENT

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
6.1	Attendance to early childhood education	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	17.8
6.2	Support for learning	Percentage of children age 36-59 months with whom an adult has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	39.8
6.3	Father's support for learning	Percentage of children age 36-59 months whose biological father has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	3.8
6.4	Mother's support for learning	Percentage of children age 36-59 months whose biological mother has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	10.4
6.5	Availability of children's books	Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	6.7
6.6	Availability of playthings	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	62.3
6.7	Inadequate care	Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week	17.6
6.8	Early child development index	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning	57.3

LITERACY AND EDUCATION

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
7.1 MDG 2.3	Literacy rate among young women	Percentage of young women age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education	52.3
7.2	School readiness	Percentage of children in first grade of primary school who attended pre-school during the previous school year	86.2
7.3	Net intake rate in primary education	Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	21.7
7.4 MDG 2.1	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children of primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school	45.2
7.5	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children of secondary school age currently attending secondary school or higher	37.0
7.6 MDG 2.2	Children reaching last grade of primary	Percentage of children entering the first grade of primary school who eventually reach last grade	88.6
7.7	Primary completion rate	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school (excluding repeaters) divided by number of children of primary school completion age (age appropriate to final grade of primary school)	49.0
7.8	Transition rate to secondary school	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are in the first grade of secondary school during the current school year divided by number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year	90.9
7.9 MDG 3.1	Gender parity index (primary school)	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	0.86
7.10 MDG 3.1	Gender parity index (secondary school)	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	0.81

CHILD PROTECTION

Birth registration

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
8.1	Birth registration	Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered	29.1

Child labour

8.2	Child labour	Percentage of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour	26.0
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Child discipline

8.3	Violent discipline	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month	81.3
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Early marriage and polygyny

8.4	Marriage before age 15	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were first married before age 15	9.3
8.5	Marriage before age 18	Percentage of women age 20-49 years who were first married before age 18	31.2
8.6	Young women age 15-19 years currently married	Percentage of young women age 15-19 years who are married	16.3
8.7	Polygyny	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are in a polygyny	4.5

8.8a	Spousal age difference	Percentage of young women who are married and whose spouse is 10 or more years older, (a) among women age 15-19 years, (b) among women age 20-24 years	12.4
8.8b			14.8
Attitudes towards domestic violence			
8.12	Attitudes towards domestic violence	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food	49.0
Children's living arrangements			
8.13	Children's living arrangements	Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	1.9
8.14	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead	5.5
8.15	Children with at least one parent living abroad	Percentage of children 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	0.5

HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitudes

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
-	Have heard of AIDS	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS	41.9
9.1 MDG 6.3	Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women	Percentage of young women age 15-24 years who correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV ⁴ , and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission ⁵	2.2
9.2	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means ⁶ of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	25.5
9.3	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	Percentage of women age 15-49 years expressing accepting attitudes on all four questions ⁷ toward people living with HIV	19.7

⁴ Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner

⁵ The two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission are included in the indicator calculation: i) Supernatural means and ii) Sharing food with someone with HIV.

⁶ Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding

⁷ People (1) who think that a female teacher who is HIV-positive and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching, (2) who would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive, (3) who would not want to keep secret that a family member is HIV-positive, and (4) who would be willing to care for a family member with AIDS in own home

ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND ICT

Access to mass media

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
10.1	Exposure to mass media	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television	2.4
Use of information/communication technology			
10.2	Use of computers	Percentage of young women age 15-24 years who used a computer during the last 12 months	20.5
10.3	Use of internet	Percentage of young women age 15-24 years who used the internet during the last 12 months	13.8

TOBACCO

Tobacco use

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
12.1	Tobacco use	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who smoked cigarettes, or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products at any time during the last one month	10.0
12.2	Smoking before age 15	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15	0.9

HEPATITIS KNOWLEDGE

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
13.S1	Knowledge about hepatitis B and C prevention among women	Percentage of women age 15-49 with comprehensive knowledge about ways of transmission of Hepatitis B or C.	34.0

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACT	Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	Ante-natal Care
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rate
APHA	American Public Health Association
ARI	Acute Respiratory Illness
AWWA	American Water Works Association
BCG	Bacillus-Cereus-Geuerin (Tuberculosis)
BHU	basic health unit
BOS	Bureau of Statistics
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CSPRO	Census and Survey Processing System
DPT	Diphtheria Pertussis Tetanus
ECDI	Early Child Development Index
E. Coli	Escherichia coli
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
FGM/C	Female genital mutilation/cutting
GAIN	Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition
GPI	Gender Parity Index
GVAP	Global Vaccine Action Plan
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorders
ITN	Insecticide Treated Net
IUD	Intrauterine Device
JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme
LHW	Lady Health Worker
LLIN	Long Lasting Insecticide Net
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MICS5	Fifth global round of Multiple Indicator Clusters Surveys programme
MoH	Ministry of Health
NAR	Net Attendance Rate
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salt
ORT	Oral Rehydration Treatment
PCRWR	Pakistan Council for Research in Water Resources
PCV	Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine
PDHS	Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey
PNC	Post-natal Care
ppm	Parts Per Million
RHC	Rural health Centre
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
U5MR	Under Five Mortality 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
WEF	Water Environment Federation
WFFC	World Fit for Children
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
USI	Universal Salt Iodization

Executive Summary

The Sindh Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2014 was designed to provide estimates for more than 100 indicators on the situation of children and women for the province. It is one of the largest surveys in Sindh with a sample size of 19,360 households. The survey which was conducted from January to August, 2014 is part of the fifth global round of Multiple Indicator Clusters Surveys programme. The MICS Survey is a unique source of information which will serve as a baseline for researchers, policy makers, planners and individuals and provide evidence based data for decision making by program and policy makers.

The survey was implemented by Sindh Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with UNICEF and Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resource (PCRWR) while Pakistan Bureau of Statistics provided the sampling frame. Key Findings report presents provincial level summary results and will be followed by final report containing division and district level disaggregated data. Main findings of the survey are:

Early childhood mortality

In recent years, the people of Sindh have experienced major emergencies as a result of two successive years (2010 and 2011) of record breaking rains and flooding. Children may have been disproportionately affected and Sindh MICS 2014 shows that Infant mortality rate is 82 deaths per 1,000 live births and the under-five mortality rate is 104 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Nutritional status

More than four out of ten children under the age of five in Sindh are underweight (42 percent) and 17 percent are classified as severely underweight. Almost half of children under five years (48 percent) are stunted or short for their age and one quarter (24 percent) children are severely stunted. The results also show that 15 percent of the children are wasted or thin for their height and only 1 percent of children are overweight or too heavy for their height. These indicators are also reflecting the crises situation of children under five year's age and the Government of Sindh, taking notice of situation, has already launched a mega program for the nutrition support in the province.

Child health

Immunization is key to reducing child deaths from vaccine-preventable diseases. Overall, 35 percent of children age 12-23 months received all the recommended vaccinations by 12 months of age which reflects an improvement in last few years if compared to DHS 2012 findings of 29 percent for the same indicator. Similarly, an increase has been witnessed in measles vaccine coverage (53 percent) as compare to DHS 2012 (45 percent).

Water and Sanitation

Sindh MICS 2014 shows that 90 percent of the population has access to improved sources of drinking water which is a 10 percentage point increase in the last decade if compared to the Sindh MICS 2003 findings of same indicator (80 percent). The results also show that almost 65 percent of the population of Sindh is using improved sanitation facilities. The survey also presents findings from water quality testing. It is observed that 3 percent of households are using drinking water indicating Arsenic contamination while 39 percent of households are using drinking water indicating *E.coli* contamination in Sindh.

Reproductive Health

The total Fertility Rate in Sindh for the one year period before the survey was 4 children per woman which has reduced over the last decade from 5.3 children per woman as per findings of MICS 2003-4. The survey further shows that 29 percent of ever married women are using a contraceptive method and 25 percent are using a modern method. The most common contraceptive method is female sterilization which is currently used by 8.4 percent of ever married women.

Maternal and newborn health

The results indicate that almost 80 percent of ever married women receive antenatal care from a skilled provider which is almost 100 percent improvement in last decade as compared to the findings of MICS 2003-4 (42 percent). The prevalence of institutional deliveries is also considerably increased from 42 percent (DHS 2006-7) to 64 percent as reported in Sindh MICS 2014.

Literacy and education

More than half (52.3 percent) of young women age 15-24 are literate. Out of children of primary school age, 45.2 percent are currently attending primary education or higher with a modest improvement from 39 percent witnessed in MICS 2003-4. For every 100 boys attending primary school, 86 girls are also attending. This falls to 81 girls for every 100 boys attending secondary school.

Child protection

In Sindh, 29.1 percent of the births of children age under 5 are registered. 26 percent of children age 5-17 are involved in child labour. Eighty one percent of children age 1-14 years experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment as a way of discipline in the past month. Just over a third of children (35%) received a severe form of physical punishment.

Early Marriages

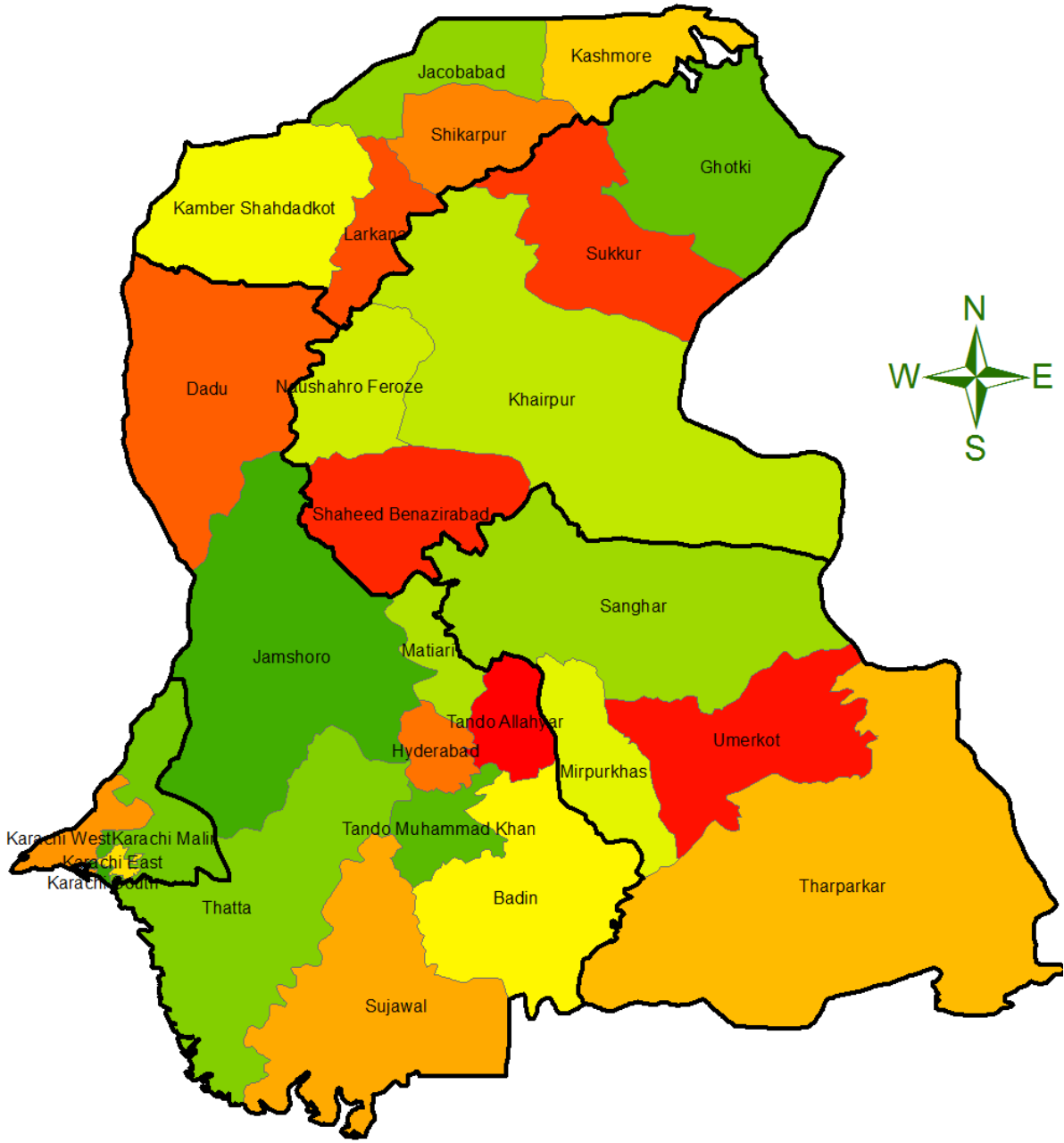
The survey shows that 16.3 percent young women age 15-19 years are currently married. However there seems to be a decline in the number of girls marrying before age 15. Data reflects that 17.5 percent of women in the 45-49 year age group married before the age of 15 compared with 4 percent of women in 15-19 year age group. The Government of Sindh has passed a law in 2014 to control early marriages in Sindh.

Access to mass media and ICT

Overall, 70.4 percent of women either watch television or read a newspaper or magazine or listen to the radio at least once a week which is a positive indicator for planners from the communication perspective.

Among women age 15-24, almost 21 percent used a computer during in the one year period before the survey and 13.1 percent used a computer at least once a week during the past month. Further to that, 13.8 percent of young women used internet during the past year. Only 8.1 percent of young women used the social media (facebook, twitter, etc.), at least once a week during the last month. More than half of women in richest households used social media compared with less than 1 percent in poorest households.

MAP OF SINDH (DIVISION AND DISTRICT BOUNDARIES)



I. INTRODUCTION

Background

This report is based on the Sindh Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), conducted in 2014 by the Sindh Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources (PCRWR), Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) with technical and financial support from UNICEF. The survey provides statistically sound and internationally comparable data essential for developing evidence-based policies and programmes, and for monitoring progress toward national goals and global commitments. Among these global commitments are those emanating from the World Fit for Children Declaration and Plan of Action, the goals of the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS, the Education for All Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

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 subnational levels of progress in order to address obstacles more effectively and accelerate actions....” (**A World Fit for Children**, paragraph 61)

The Plan of Action of the World Fit for Children (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 specialized 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 Sindh MICS results will be critically important for final MDG reporting in 2015, and are expected to form part of the baseline data for the post-2015 era.

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

Survey Objectives

The 2014 Sindh MICS has as its primary objectives:

- To provide up-to-date information for assessing the situation of children and women in Sindh, particularly at district level;
- To generate data for the critical assessment of the progress made in various areas, and to put additional efforts in those areas that require more attention;
- To furnish data needed for monitoring progress toward goals established in the Millennium Declaration and other internationally agreed upon goals, as a basis for future action;
- To collect disaggregated data for the identification of disparities, to allow for evidence based policy-making aimed at social inclusion of the most vulnerable;
- To contribute to the generation of baseline data for the post-2015 agenda;
- To validate data from other sources and the results of focused interventions.

This final report presents the results of the indicators and topics covered in the survey. Provincial level results presented in this report were published earlier in October 2015 as part of the key findings report. The discussion for each chapter in this report is based on tables within the text that contain provincial and divisional level results. District level tables can be found in Appendix A of the report.

The report is divided into 15 chapters, focusing on different aspects of the survey. The first three chapters explain about the survey objective, methodology (sample design, questionnaires, training and fieldwork) and sample coverage, characteristics of the households, asset ownership, and wealth quintiles. The remaining 12 chapters discuss the findings on child mortality, nutrition, child health, water and sanitation, reproductive health, early child development, literacy and education, child protection, HIV/AIDS knowledge, Hepatitis B and C, access to mass media and use of information/communication technology and tobacco use.

II. SAMPLE AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Sample Design

The sample for the Sindh Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women at provincial level, for urban and rural areas, for the five divisions namely Larkana, Sukkur, Hyderabad, Mirpurkhas and Karachi; and 28 districts. The districts within each division are administratively specified as follows:

Larkana: Kashmore, Jacobabad, Kamber Shahdadkot, Larkana and Shikarpur

Sukkur: Ghotki, Sukkur, Khairpur, Naushahro Feroze, and Shaheed Benazirabad

Hyderabad: Dadu, Jamshoro, Hyderabad, Matiari, Tando Allahyar, Tando Muhammad Khan, Badin, Sujawal and Thatta

Mirpurkhas: Sanghar, Mirpurkhas, Umerkot and Tharparkar

Karachi: Karachi Malir, Karachi East, Karachi Central, Karachi West and Karachi South

The urban and rural areas within each district were identified as the main sampling strata and the sample was selected in two stages. Within each stratum, a specified number of census enumeration areas was selected systematically with probability proportional to size, for a total sample of 975 enumeration. After a household listing was carried out within the selected enumeration areas, a systematic sample of 20 households was selected in each EA, resulting in a total sample of 19,500 households for Sindh Province. Seven of the selected enumeration areas were not visited due to a law and order situation during the fieldwork period. The sample was stratified by district, urban and rural areas, and is not self-weighting. For reporting provincial, divisional and district level results, sample weights are used. A more detailed description of the sample design can be found in Appendix B, Sample Design.

Questionnaires

Five sets of questionnaires were used in the survey: 1) a household questionnaire which was used to collect basic demographic information on all *de jure* household members (usual residents), the household, and the dwelling; 2) a questionnaire for individual women administered in each household to all women age 15-49 years; 3) an under-5 questionnaire, administered to mothers (or caretakers) for all children under 5 living in the household; 4) a water quality testing questionnaire was used in selected households to record information on quality of household drinking water 5) a questionnaire form for vaccination records at health facility to obtain the vaccination record of all children age two years or less. The questionnaires included the following modules:

The Household Questionnaire included the following modules:

- List of Household Members
- Education
- Child Labour
- Child Discipline
- Household Characteristics
- Insecticide Treated Nets
- Indoor Residual Spraying

- Water and Sanitation
- Handwashing
- Salt Iodization

The Questionnaire for Individual Women was administered to all women age 15-49 years living in the households, and included the following modules:

- Woman's Background
- Access to Mass Media and Use of Information/Communication Technology
- Marriage
- Fertility
- Desire for Last Birth
- Maternal and Newborn Health
- Post-natal Health Checks
- Illness Symptoms
- Visit from Lady Health Worker⁸
- Contraception
- Unmet Need
- Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence
- HIV/AIDS
- Hepatitis⁹
- Tobacco Use

The Questionnaire for children under-five was administered to mothers (or caretakers) of children under 5 years of age¹⁰ living in the households. Normally, the questionnaire was administered to mothers of under-5 children; 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:

- Age
- Birth Registration
- Early Childhood Development
- Breastfeeding and Dietary Intake
- Immunization
- Care of Illness
- Anthropometry

The Questionnaire for Water Quality Testing was administered to two households per cluster. Details on the sampling procedure for selecting these households as well as the methodology used for water quality testing can be found in chapter seven of this report. Samples of drinking water were collected for testing of bacterial content in the household and from the household's drinking

⁸ *Visit from Lady Health Worker module is a survey specific module that includes questions on services provided by lady health workers.*

⁹ *Hepatitis module is a survey specific module on awareness and knowledge about Hepatitis.*

¹⁰ *The terms "children under 5", "children age 0-4 years", and "children age 0-59 months" are used interchangeably in this report.*

water source. Additional samples were collected for laboratory testing of the following parameters: Arsenic, Nitrate, Fluoride, Total Dissolved Solids, Iron and Hardness.

For all children age 0-2 years with a completed Questionnaire for Children Under Five an additional form, the Questionnaire Form For Vaccination Records At Health Facility, was used to record vaccinations from the registers at health facilities.

The questionnaires are based on the MICS5 model questionnaire¹¹. From the MICS5 model English version, the questionnaires were customised and translated into Urdu and Sindhi and were pre-tested in three districts in clusters that were not selected for the survey during the month of September, 2013. Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording and translation of the questionnaires. A copy of the Sindh MICS questionnaires is provided in Appendix G.

In addition to the administration of questionnaires, fieldwork teams tested the salt used for cooking in the households for iodine content, tested water quality, observed the place for hand washing, collected additional salt and water samples for quality testing in laboratory and measured the weights and heights of children age under 5 years. Details and findings of these observations and measurements are provided in the respective sections of the report.

Training and Fieldwork

Before training of enumerators, there was a Training of Trainers (ToT) and pretesting teams constituting of experienced survey staff. The training was conducted by a team of persons who had participated in the MICS5 Survey Design Workshop facilitated by the UNICEF MICS Global Team. During the training, subject matter specialists from Government line departments and UNICEF were invited as guest speakers for some modules.

Due to the size of the survey and the large number of survey teams required, training for the fieldwork was conducted in three phases. The first phase started on 5th January, 2014, the second phase started on 17th February 2014, both phases lasted 21 days. The third phase which was from 16th April to 26th April, 2014 was conducted mostly to replace any drop out of survey personnel. Training in all phases included lectures on interviewing techniques and the contents of the questionnaires, and mock interviews between trainees to gain practice in asking questions. Each training concluded with three days of field practice in different urban and rural locations, Sindhi and Urdu speaking areas, remote and nearby communities, in order for the teams to gain practical field experience before deployment for actual field work.

The data were collected by 34 teams; each was comprised of one supervisor, three female interviewers, one editor and one measurer. Fieldwork began in January 2014 and concluded in August 2014. During fieldwork, there were some challenges. Inaccessibility to some of the clusters required special arrangements to be made to reach the difficult to reach areas. Seven clusters in Karachi could not be accessed due to lack of law and order, poor geographical access and political disputes. Different strategies during field work were implemented to minimize refusal of interviews

¹¹ The model MICS5 questionnaires can be found at <http://mics.unicef.org/tools>

in Karachi. This included social mobilization which involved influential community and political leaders, engaging field teams from local communities, effective communication mechanisms and seeking support from local government. Senior citizens were also engaged to negotiate with head of households that were refusing to be interviewed which was found to be an effective strategy to increase response rates. In security compromised areas, support from local police was sought. Media also was used to increase awareness about the survey. In addition, leaflets were distributed to households a day prior to data collection. In two clusters (each in Dadu and Tando Muhammad Khan districts), data collection could not take place due to seasonal migration and internal conflict.

Data collection was closely monitored throughout both in the field and at the central level. For example, the data processing team sent feedback to field staff on a daily basis based on enumeration errors observed during the data entry process and review of field check tables. Field teams also sent summary sheets of anthropometry measurements to the data processing team through mobile messaging service or email. Measurements were analyzed instantly using the Emergency Nutrition Assessment software. Any outlying measurement was flagged and this information was sent back to the field supervisor's to instruct the measurements to be performed again.

Data Processing

Data were entered using the CPro software, Version 5.0. The data were entered on 14 desktop computers and carried out by 14 data entry operators and 2 questionnaire administrators, 3 secondary editors and one data entry supervisor. For quality assurance purposes, all questionnaires were double-entered and internal consistency checks were performed. Procedures and standard programs developed under the global MICS programme and adapted to the Sindh MICS questionnaire were used throughout. Data processing began simultaneously with data collection in February 2014 and was completed in August 2014. Data were analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software, Version IBM PAWS 18 (SPSS). Model syntax and tabulation plans developed by UNICEF were customized and used for this purpose.

III. SAMPLE COVERAGE AND THE CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS AND RESPONDENTS

Sample Coverage

Of the 19,360 households selected for the sample, 18,018 were found to be occupied. Of these, 17,014 were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 94.4 percent. Despite issues of security, law and order, field teams were extremely successful in achieving such a high response rate in the context of Sindh.

In the interviewed households, 29,898 women (age 15-49 years) were identified. Of these, 26,647 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 89.1 percent within the interviewed households.

There were 18,108 children under age five listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 16,605 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 91.7 percent within interviewed households.

Overall response rates of 84.2 percent and 86.6 percent are calculated for the individual interviews of women and under-5s, respectively (Table HH.1).

Table HH.1: Results of household, women's and under-5 interviews

Number of households, women and children under 5 by results of the household, women's and under-5's interviews household, women's and under-5's response rates, Sindh, 2014

	Area			Division				
	Total	Urban	Rural	Larkana	Sukkur	Hyderabad	Mirpurkhas	Karachi
Households								
Sampled	19,360	9,600	9,760	3,160	3,520	5,740	2,560	4,380
Occupied	18,018	8,818	9,200	2,939	3,347	5,257	2,440	4,035
Interviewed	17,014	7,964	9,050	2,877	3,253	5,037	2,394	3,453
Household response rate	94.4	90.3	98.4	97.9	97.2	95.8	98.1	85.6
Women								
Eligible	29,898	14,365	15,533	4,842	6,378	8,953	3,754	5,971
Interviewed	26,647	12,404	14,243	4,448	5,857	8,069	3,413	4,860
Women's response rate	89.1	86.3	91.7	91.9	91.8	90.1	90.9	81.4
Women's overall response rate	84.2	78.0	90.2	89.9	89.3	86.4	89.2	69.7
Children under 5								
Eligible	18,108	7,270	10,838	3,716	4,126	5,171	2,511	2,584
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	16,605	6,429	10,176	3,451	3,855	4,807	2,326	2,166
Under-5's response rate	91.7	88.4	93.9	92.9	93.4	93.0	92.6	83.8
Under-5's overall response rate	86.6	79.9	92.4	90.9	90.8	89.1	90.9	71.7

Response rates were higher in rural than urban areas. Across divisions, response rates were lowest in Karachi division, which is highly urban. Access to households in Karachi division was limited due to the security situation in Karachi and non-availability of eligible women at home at the time of the survey despite several follow-ups, resulting in low response rates for women and children under 5. It should be noted that in anticipation of low response rates in Karachi, a non-response rate of 15 percent was factored into the sample size calculation for the division compared with a 10 percent non-response rate for all other divisions. However despite all efforts to mitigate the non-response, it was not possible to collect data in seven clusters in Karachi as indicated in the previous chapter.

Characteristics of Households

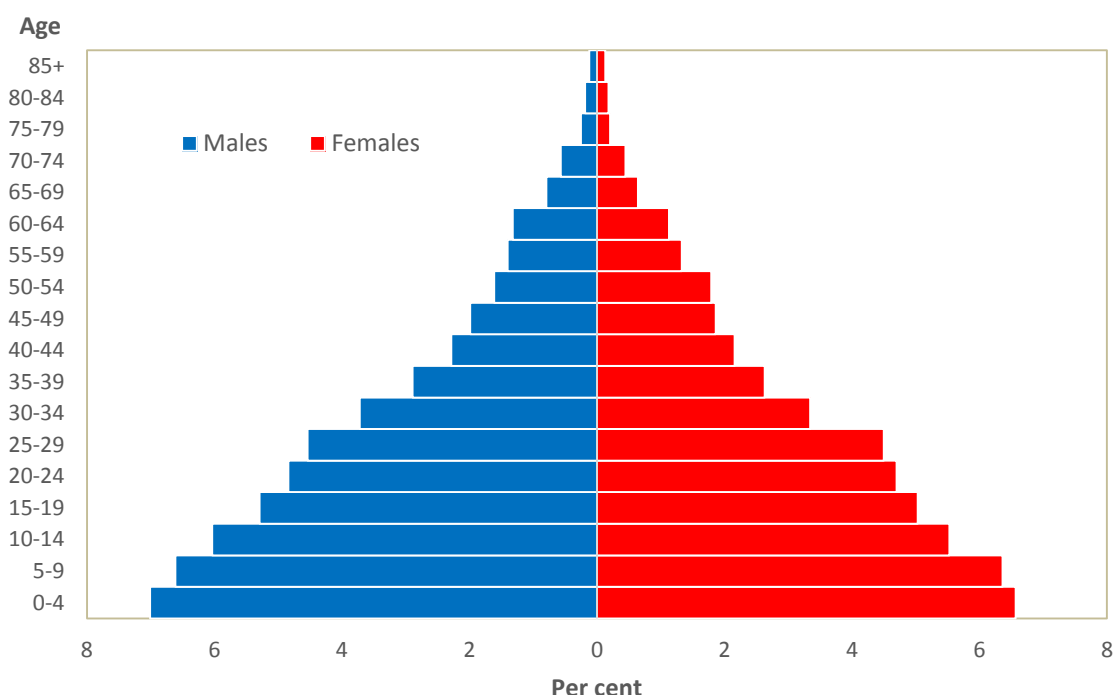
The weighted age and sex distribution of the survey population is provided in Table HH.2. The distribution is also used to produce the population pyramid in Figure HH.1. In the 17,014 households successfully interviewed in the survey, 121,826 household members were listed. Of these, 62,690 were males, and 59,136 were females.

Table HH.2: Household age distribution by sex						
Percent and frequency distribution of the household population by five-year age groups, dependency age groups, and by child (age 0-17 years) and adult populations (age 18 or more), by sex, Sindh, 2014						
	Total		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	121,826	100.0	62,690	100.0	59,136	100.0
Age						
0-4	16,540	13.6	8,540	13.6	8,000	13.5
5-9	15,803	13.0	8,052	12.8	7,750	13.1
10-14	14,082	11.6	7,349	11.7	6,733	11.4
15-19	12,575	10.3	6,447	10.3	6,128	10.4
20-24	11,619	9.5	5,895	9.4	5,724	9.7
25-29	11,012	9.0	5,531	8.8	5,481	9.3
30-34	8,608	7.1	4,531	7.2	4,076	6.9
35-39	6,722	5.5	3,520	5.6	3,203	5.4
40-44	5,417	4.4	2,785	4.4	2,632	4.5
45-49	4,689	3.8	2,420	3.9	2,268	3.8
50-54	4,146	3.4	1,965	3.1	2,181	3.7
55-59	3,332	2.7	1,709	2.7	1,623	2.7
60-64	2,985	2.4	1,606	2.6	1,378	2.3
65-69	1,748	1.4	967	1.5	781	1.3
70-74	1,236	1.0	691	1.1	544	0.9
75-79	561	0.5	308	0.5	252	0.4
80-84	446	0.4	225	0.4	221	0.4
85+	304	0.2	146	0.2	158	0.3
Dependency age groups						
0-14	46,425	38.1	23,941	38.2	22,484	38.0
15-64	71,104	58.4	36,409	58.1	34,695	58.7
65+	4,295	3.5	2,337	3.7	1,957	3.3
Child and adult populations						
Children age 0-17 years	53,889	44.2	27,765	44.3	26,124	44.2
Adults age 18+ years	67,935	55.8	34,923	55.7	33,012	55.8

Note: Total includes 2 male household members with missing age

Table HH.2 shows that 38.1 percent of the population is under 15 years and 3.5 percent is age 65 or over, showing a high dependent population. Children age less than 18 constitute 44.2 percent of the population and 55.8 percent of the population is 18 years or older. Sindh has a youthful population as shown by the broad base of the population pyramid.

Figure HH.1: Age and sex distribution of household population, Sindh, 2014



Note: 2 household members with missing age are excluded

Tables HH.3, HH.4 and HH.5 provide basic information on the households, female respondents age 15-49 and children under-5. Both unweighted and weighted numbers are presented. Such information is essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the report and provides background information on the representativeness of the survey sample. The remaining tables in this report are presented only with weighted numbers.¹²

Table HH.3 provides basic background information on the households, including the sex of the household head, division, area, number of household members and education of household head. These background characteristics are used in subsequent tables in this report; the figures in the table are also intended to show the numbers of observations by major categories of analysis in the report.

The weighted and unweighted total number of households is equal, since sample weights were normalized¹⁰. The table also shows the weighted mean household size estimated by the survey.

The data show that only 6.4 percent of the households are headed by females in Sindh. A majority of the households (55.9 percent) are in urban areas compared with 44.1 percent in rural areas. Most households (40.7 percent) are found in Karachi division, followed by Hyderabad (21.8 percent). Regarding household size, 48.8 percent of the households in Sindh have more than 6 members and 20.2 percent of the households have 10 members or more. The average household size is 7.2 members. More than a third of the household heads have only pre-school or no education.

¹² See Appendix B: Sample Design, for more details on sample weights.

Table HH.3: Household composition

Percent and frequency distribution of households by selected characteristics, Sindh, 2014

	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	17,014	17,014
Sex of household head			
Male	93.6	15,919	16,219
Female	6.4	1,095	795
Division			
Larkana	12.5	2,122	2,877
Sukkur	14.5	2,470	3,253
Hyderabad	21.8	3,710	5,037
Mirpurkhas	10.5	1,788	2,394
Karachi	40.7	6,925	3,453
Area			
Urban	55.9	9,503	7,964
Rural	44.1	7,511	9,050
Number of household members			
1	0.8	130	85
2	4.4	744	663
3	7.1	1,203	1,139
4	10.9	1,848	1,687
5	14.1	2,406	2,223
6	14.0	2,390	2,327
7	12.3	2,087	2,099
8	9.4	1,595	1,700
9	6.9	1,167	1,283
10+	20.2	3,444	3,808
Education of household head			
None/Preschool	35.1	5,964	6,583
Primary	20.0	3,406	3,790
Middle	8.6	1,463	1,321
Secondary	14.3	2,426	2,096
Higher secondary	8.4	1,422	1,331
Higher	13.5	2,294	1,847
Missing/DK	0.3	39	46
Mean household size	7.2	17,014	17,014

Characteristics of Female Respondents 15-49 Years of Age and Children Under-5

Tables HH.4 and HH.5 provide information on the background characteristics of female respondents 15-49 years of age and of children under age 5. In both tables, the total numbers of weighted and unweighted observations are equal, since sample weights have been normalized (standardized).¹⁰ In addition to providing useful information on the background characteristics of women and children under age five, the tables are also intended to show the numbers of observations in each background category. These categories are used in the subsequent tabulations of this report.

Table HH.4: Women's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Sindh, 2014

	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	26,647	26,647
Division			
Larkana	12.0	3,204	4,448
Sukkur	16.4	4,375	5,857
Hyderabad	22.3	5,943	8,069
Mirpurkhas	9.1	2,433	3,413
Karachi	40.1	10,691	4,860
Area			
Urban	56.0	14,911	12,404
Rural	44.0	11,736	14,243
Age			
15-19	20.9	5,572	5,739
20-24	18.8	4,998	5,053
25-29	17.9	4,762	4,847
30-34	14.0	3,736	3,696
35-39	11.4	3,037	2,922
40-44	9.3	2,468	2,387
45-49	7.8	2,073	2,003
Marital status			
Currently married	65.5	17,448	17,679
Widowed	2.1	564	557
Divorced	0.6	167	137
Separated	0.2	58	64
Never married	31.6	8,410	8,210
Motherhood and recent births			
Never gave birth	40.6	10,831	10,758
Ever gave birth	59.4	15,816	15,889
Gave birth in last two years	22.9	6,095	6,581
No birth in last two years	36.5	9,723	9,311
Education			
None/Preschool	45.1	12,017	14,566
Primary	14.5	3,863	4,175
Middle	9.0	2,390	1,929
Secondary	14.2	3,796	2,771
Higher secondary	9.0	2,408	1,779
Higher	7.8	2,084	1,328
Missing/DK	0.3	89	99
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	17.2	4,576	5,892
Second	18.4	4,904	6,539
Middle	20.0	5,329	6,414
Fourth	22.8	6,083	4,370
Richest	21.6	5,754	3,432

Table HH.4 provides background characteristics of female respondents, age 15-49 years. The table includes information on the distribution of women according to division, area, age, marital status, motherhood status, births in last two years, education¹³, wealth index quintiles^{14,15} of the household head. The results show that 56 percent of female respondents live in urban areas. At division level, the distribution of women by division shows that a high proportion of women live in Karachi (40.1 percent) and 22.3 percent live in Hyderabad.

Reflecting the young population, the age distribution shows that 20.9 percent of the women are in the 15-19 age group and this declines to 7.8 percent in the 45-49 age group. The data further show that 65.5 percent of women are currently married and 31.6 percent have never been married. Forty five percent of the women have only pre-school or no education, while 7.8 percent have more than secondary education. Seventeen percent of women live in households in the poorest wealth quintile and 22.8 percent in the fourth quintile.

In addition, 59.4 percent of the women have ever given birth. More than one in five women gave birth in the two years preceding the survey.

Background characteristics of children under 5 are presented in Table HH.5. These include the distribution of children by several attributes: sex, division and area, age in months, respondent type, mother's (or caretaker's) education and wealth.

¹³ Throughout this report, unless otherwise stated, "education" refers to highest educational level ever attended by the respondent when it is used as a background variable.

¹⁴ The wealth index is a composite indicator of wealth. To construct the wealth index, principal components analysis is performed by using information on the ownership of consumer goods, dwelling characteristics, water and sanitation, and other characteristics that are related to the household's wealth, to generate weights (factor scores) for each of the items used. First, initial factor scores are calculated for the total sample. Then, separate factor scores are calculated for households in urban and rural areas. Finally, the urban and rural factor scores are regressed on the initial factor scores to obtain the combined, final factor scores for the total sample. This is carried out to minimize the urban bias in the wealth index values.

Each household in the total sample is then assigned a wealth score based on the assets owned by that household and on the final factor scores obtained as described above. The survey household population is then ranked according to the wealth score of the household they are living in, and is finally divided into 5 equal parts (quintiles) from lowest (poorest) to highest (richest).

The wealth index is assumed to capture the underlying long-term wealth through information on the household assets, and is intended to produce a ranking of households by wealth, from poorest to richest. The wealth index does not provide information on absolute poverty, current income or expenditure levels. The wealth scores calculated are applicable for only the particular data set they are based on.

Further information on the construction of the wealth index can be found in Filmer, D. and Pritchett, L., 2001. "Estimating wealth effects without expenditure data – or tears: An application to educational enrolments in states of India". *Demography* 38(1): 115-132. Rutstein, S.O. and Johnson, K., 2004. *The DHS Wealth Index. DHS Comparative Reports No. 6.* Calverton, Maryland: ORC Macro and Rutstein, S.O., 2008. *The DHS Wealth Index: Approaches for Rural and Urban Areas. DHS Working Papers No. 60.* Calverton, Maryland: Macro International Inc.

¹⁵ When describing survey results by wealth quintiles, appropriate terminology is used when referring to individual household members, such as for instance "women in the richest household population", which is used interchangeably with "women in the wealthiest survey population" and similar.

Table HH.5 shows that 51.7 percent of children under 5 are male and 48.3 percent are female. There are more children (53.9 percent) living in rural areas than urban areas (46.1 percent). More than half of the children live in Karachi and Hyderabad divisions. The child's natural mother was interviewed in almost all cases (98.8 percent). Fifty seven percent of children under 5 are born to mothers or taken care by a care taker who had either pre-school or no education at all. It is interesting to note that one quarter of the children live in households in the poorest wealth quintile and this proportion falls to one in seven (14.7 percent) in the richest quintile.

Table HH.5: Under-5's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years of age by selected characteristics, Sindh, 2014			
	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	16,605	16,605
Sex			
Male	51.7	8,585	8,536
Female	48.3	8,020	8,069
Division			
Larkana	16.4	2,719	3,451
Sukkur	19.3	3,203	3,855
Hyderabad	22.7	3,775	4,807
Mirpurkhas	10.6	1,767	2,326
Karachi	31.0	5,140	2,166
Area			
Urban	46.1	7,651	6,429
Rural	53.9	8,954	10,176
Age			
0-5 months	9.5	1,574	1,622
6-11 months	10.8	1,800	1,774
12-23 months	19.0	3,160	3,143
24-35 months	18.9	3,142	3,137
36-47 months	21.1	3,499	3,549
48-59 months	20.7	3,429	3,380
Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire			
Mother	98.8	16,407	16,400
Other primary caretaker	1.2	198	205
Mother's education^a			
None/Preschool	57.1	9,478	10,885
Primary	14.5	2,407	2,454
Middle	6.2	1,035	797
Secondary	10.8	1,789	1,222
Higher secondary	6.5	1,085	744
Higher	4.9	808	499
Missing/DK	0.0	4	4
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	25.2	4,183	4,987
Second	22.4	3,722	4,604
Middle	20.6	3,414	3,718
Fourth	17.2	2,852	1,915
Richest	14.7	2,435	1,381

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

Housing characteristics, asset ownership, and wealth quintiles

Tables HH.6, HH.7 and HH.8 provide further details on household level characteristics. Table HH.6 presents characteristics of housing, disaggregated by area and division, distributed by whether the dwelling has electricity, the main materials of the flooring, roof, and exterior walls, as well as the number of rooms used for sleeping.

The majority of households in Sindh (91.4 percent) have access to electricity. The proportion is higher in urban areas (98.9 percent) than rural areas (82 percent). Nearly all households (99.2 percent) in Karachi division have electricity. In contrast 35 percent of households in Mirpurkhas division do not have access to electricity.

Information collected on flooring for households shows that 60.9 percent of households have a finished floor. There is wide urban-rural variation in floor types as 86.6 percent of urban dwellings have finished floor and 71 percent of rural households have a natural floor. Most households also have finished roofing and exterior walls.

Table HH.6: Housing characteristics								
Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, according to area of residence and divisions, Sindh, 2014								
	Area			Division				
	Total	Urban	Rural	Larkana	Sukkur	Hyderabad	Mirpurkhas	Karachi
Electricity								
Yes	91.4	98.9	82.0	94.7	94.1	86.1	65.0	99.2
No	8.5	1.1	18.0	5.3	5.9	13.9	35.0	0.8
Flooring								
Natural floor	35.6	7.7	71.0	71.5	58.5	50.0	66.6	0.8
Rudimentary floor	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8
Finished floor	60.9	86.6	28.3	28.4	41.3	49.3	32.9	91.2
Other	3.1	5.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.4	7.2
Roof								
Natural roofing	5.9	0.7	12.4	4.8	6.6	5.9	28.6	0.0
Rudimentary roofing	19.6	4.3	39.0	40.1	23.6	36.1	30.2	0.4
Finished roofing	72.4	92.6	46.9	54.0	67.4	57.0	39.4	96.6
Other	2.1	2.4	1.7	0.9	2.4	1.0	1.8	3.0
Exterior walls								
Natural walls	17.7	2.4	37.1	24.0	20.6	32.0	44.3	0.2
Rudimentary walls	3.3	0.5	6.7	3.7	7.4	6.9	1.6	0.1
Finished walls	76.8	96.7	51.6	71.8	70.1	60.3	37.6	99.6
Other	2.3	0.4	4.6	0.5	1.8	0.8	16.5	0.1
Rooms used for sleeping								
1	33.8	26.9	42.6	52.1	37.9	32.3	43.0	25.3
2	38.7	41.1	35.6	33.2	36.4	39.2	34.7	42.0
3 or more	26.5	31.6	20.0	12.6	24.0	27.3	21.1	32.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	17,014	9,503	7,511	2,122	2,470	3,710	1,788	6,925
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	3.9	3.4	4.6	5.2	4.8	4.0	4.2	3.2

Overall, 33.8 percent of the households in Sindh use one room for sleeping and a further 38.7 percent use two rooms for sleeping. On average, there are 3.9 persons sleeping in a room at provincial level and increases to 5.2 persons per room in Larkana division. In rural households, there is one person more sleeping per room than in urban areas (4.6 persons and 3.4 persons).

In Table HH.7, households are distributed according to ownership of assets by households and by individual household members. This also includes ownership of dwelling.

Sixty nine percent of households own an iron while 65.7 percent own a television. Most households also own a washing machine (51.8 percent), a sewing or knitting machine (44.5 percent) and a water lifting pump (43.5 percent). Ownership of these assets is higher in urban than rural areas. For example, ownership of television is more than twice as high in urban than rural areas (85.5 percent compared with 40.6 percent). Only 8.4 percent of households in Sindh own a radio.

The results further show that 19.6 percent of households own a computer or laptop and 11.5 percent of the household have access to internet. Only 1.2 percent of households have access to internet in their homes in rural areas compared with 19.7 percent in urban areas.

Agricultural land ownership is slightly lower than the national estimate for Pakistan. Only 18.3 percent households own agricultural land and 34.8 percent of the households own a farm animal or livestock. This is lower than national level results from Pakistan DHS 2012-13 showing that 30.8 percent of households own agricultural land and 46.1 percent of households own a farm animal or livestock.

Information collected on ownership of assets by household members shows that 87.5 percent of households have at least one household member who owns a mobile phone; 54.1 percent own a watch. Motorcycle or scooter is the most common means of transportation as 39.2 percent of households in Sindh have a family member who has a motor cycle or scooter.

Nearly one in three (29.7 percent) of the households in Sindh have at least one household member who has a bank account. The proportion is higher in urban areas (40.7 percent) than rural areas (15.7 percent).

Table HH.7 further shows that, almost eight out of every ten dwellings (79.9 percent) are owned by a household member and 14.9 percent of dwellings are being rented. Ownership of dwelling is more common in rural than urban areas (92.3 percent and 70.1 percent respectively) while renting is more common in urban areas as expected.

Table HH.7: Household and personal assets

Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, according to area of residence and divisions, Sindh, 2014

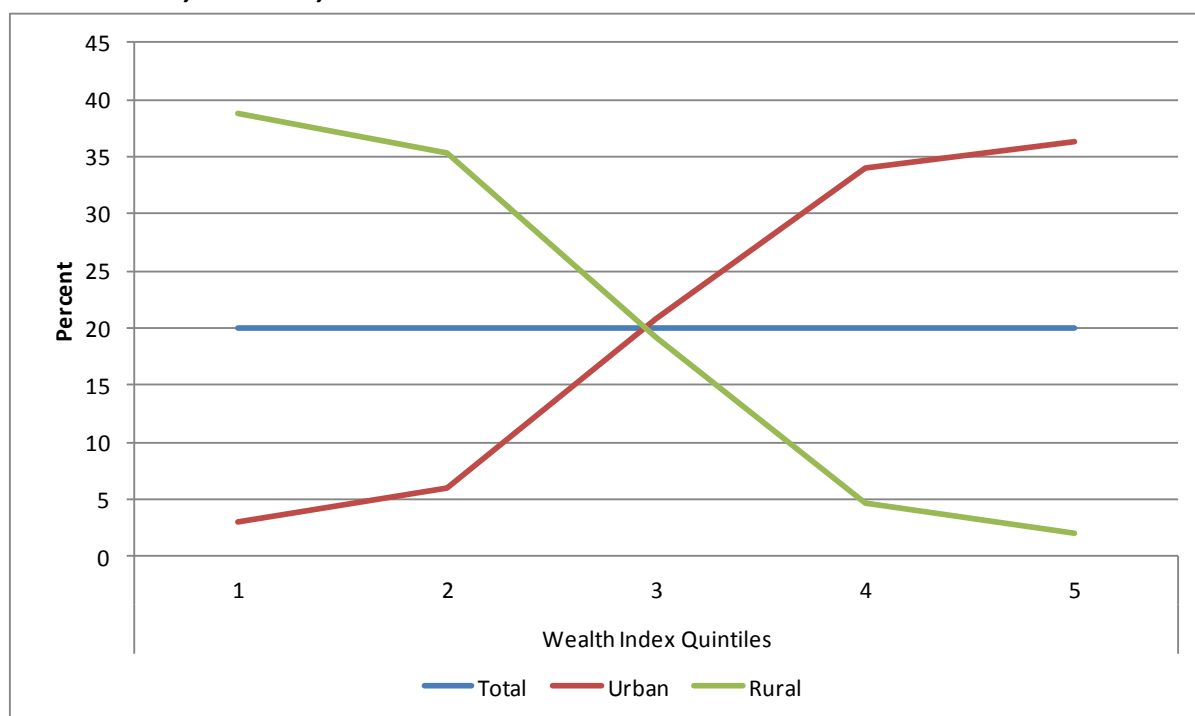
	Area			Division				
	Total	Urban	Rural	Larkana	Sukkur	Hyderabad	Mirpurkhas	Karachi
Percentage of households that own a								
Radio	8.4	6.7	10.6	7.5	9.6	11.7	9.6	6.2
Television	65.7	85.5	40.6	49.6	59.6	54.7	31.4	87.5
Non-mobile telephone	8.5	14.4	1.1	1.9	3.6	2.7	2.4	17.0
Refrigerator	47.7	70.7	18.7	23.9	32.8	30.6	18.1	77.2
Freezer	6.2	9.1	2.6	3.0	4.3	3.3	1.5	10.7
Air conditioner	9.8	15.9	2.1	7.2	6.4	9.2	2.6	14.0
Air cooler	2.8	3.8	1.5	2.5	6.0	2.4	1.4	2.4
Washing machine	51.8	75.1	22.3	36.7	43.5	30.5	17.2	79.7
Sewing machine or knitting-machine	44.5	59.5	25.4	30.0	39.8	34.6	26.7	60.4
Personal computer /Laptop	19.6	32.3	3.6	5.9	8.2	12.1	5.4	35.6
Water lifting pump	43.5	61.8	20.3	25.9	36.4	33.1	22.6	62.4
Iron	69.0	88.8	43.9	51.4	65.7	52.9	35.8	92.7
Internet	11.5	19.7	1.2	2.5	3.8	5.8	2.3	22.5
Percentage of households that own								
Agricultural land	18.3	6.7	33.0	25.9	37.6	21.6	29.2	4.6
Farm animals/Livestock	34.8	11.1	64.7	49.1	60.8	44.0	69.9	7.0
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a								
Watch	54.1	62.8	43.0	42.6	41.4	49.1	56.1	64.3
Mobile telephone	87.5	94.7	78.5	82.3	83.1	82.0	77.7	96.3
Bicycle	11.1	9.9	12.7	15.3	20.3	8.1	7.2	9.2
Motorcycle or scooter	39.2	47.5	28.8	25.2	38.5	35.9	20.0	50.5
Animal-drawn cart	7.4	1.5	15.0	15.6	16.3	8.8	9.7	0.5
Car / Truck / Jeep / Van	8.2	12.2	3.1	2.0	4.3	4.6	3.1	14.7
Boat	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
Tractor/Agriculture machinery	1.6	0.6	2.8	2.5	4.1	2.0	1.4	0.3
Bank account	29.7	40.7	15.7	20.3	25.8	21.2	16.6	41.9
Ownership of dwelling								
Owned by a household member	79.9	70.1	92.3	87.6	90.5	90.1	88.5	65.9
Not owned	20.1	29.9	7.7	12.3	9.4	9.9	11.4	34.0
Rented	14.9	25.3	1.7	4.3	4.2	6.3	2.8	29.6
Other	5.2	4.6	6.0	8.0	5.2	3.5	8.6	4.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	17,014	9,503	7,511	2,122	2,470	3,710	1,788	6,925

Table HH.8 shows how the household populations in areas and divisions are distributed according to household wealth quintiles.

The data show that 36.3 percent of the urban population is in the richest quintile compared with only 2.1 percent in rural areas. In contrast, 38.8 percent of the rural population falls in the poorest quintile compared with only 3 percent in urban areas. Karachi division which is highly urban has 41.8 percent of the population in the richest wealth quintile and less than 1 percent in the poorest quintile. In contrast, 53.2 percent of the population Mirpurkhas division is in the poorest wealth quintile compared with 4.5 percent of population in the richest quintile.

Table HH.8: Wealth quintiles							
Percent distribution of the household population by wealth index quintiles, according to area of residence and divisions , Sindh, 2014							
	Wealth index quintiles					Total	Number of household members
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest		
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	121,826
Area							
Urban	3.0	6.0	20.8	34.0	36.3	100.0	63,848
Rural	38.8	35.4	19.1	4.6	2.1	100.0	57,978
Division							
Larkana	28.9	39.7	21.6	7.1	2.7	100.0	16,413
Sukkur	18.9	37.3	28.2	10.1	5.5	100.0	21,072
Hyderabad	33.0	25.8	18.3	10.1	12.8	100.0	27,335
Mirpurkhas	53.2	19.5	15.8	6.9	4.5	100.0	12,231
Karachi	0.2	1.2	17.7	39.1	41.8	100.0	44,776

Figure HH.2: Distribution of wealth quintiles, urban, rural and total, Sindh, 2014



IV. CHILD MORTALITY

One of the overarching goals of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is the reduction of 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.

The infant mortality rate is the probability of dying before the first birthday, while the under-five mortality rate is the probability of dying before the fifth birthday.

In Sindh MICS, an indirect method, known as the Brass method¹⁶, was used. Robust estimates of the aforementioned indicators are produced by this indirect method, and are comparable with those obtained by applying direct methods.

The data used by the indirect methods are: the mean number of children ever born for five-year time-since-first-birth groups of women age 15 to 49 years, and the proportion of these children who are dead, also for five-year time-since-first-birth groups of women (Table CM.1). The technique converts the proportions dead among children of women in each time-since-first-birth group into probabilities of dying by taking into account the approximate length of exposure of children to the risk of dying, assuming a particular model age pattern of mortality. Based on previous information on mortality in Pakistan, the East model life table was selected as most appropriate.

Table CM.1: Children ever born, children surviving and proportion dead						
Mean and total numbers of children ever born, children surviving and proportion dead by time since first birth, Sindh, 2014						
	<u>Children ever born</u>		<u>Children surviving</u>		Proportion dead	Number of women age 15-49 years
	Mean	Total	Mean	Total		
Total	3.7587	53,610	3.3633	47,970	0.1052	14,263
Time since first birth						
0-4	1.6343	6,343	1.5009	5,826	0.0816	3,881
5-9	3.2251	11,015	2.9190	9,969	0.0949	3,415
10-14	4.4958	12,570	4.0286	11,263	0.1039	2,796
15-19	5.3553	12,740	4.7653	11,337	0.1102	2,379
20-24	6.1088	10,942	5.3457	9,575	0.1249	1,791

Table CM.2 provides estimates of infant and under-five mortality rates derived from proportion dead among children of women in various time-since-first-birth groups from 0-4 to 20-24. This table provides estimates of infant and under-5 mortality rates for various points in time prior to the survey. These estimates are later used in Figure CM.2 to compare the trend indicated by these rates with those from other data sources.

¹⁶ *United Nations, 1983. Manual X: Indirect Techniques for Demographic Estimation (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.XIII.2). United Nations, 1990a. QFIVE, United Nations Program for Child Mortality Estimation. New York, UN Pop Division. United Nations, 1990b. Step-by-step Guide to the Estimation of Child Mortality. New York, UN. International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, 2013. Tools for Demographic Estimation. Paris, UNFPA.*

Table CM.2: Infant and under-5 mortality rates by time since first birth groups of women

Indirect estimates of infant and under-5 mortality rates by time since first birth of women, and reference dates for estimates, East model, Sindh, 2014

	Reference date	Infant mortality rate	Under-5 mortality rate
Time since first birth			
0-4	2012.3	82.8	105.2
5-9	2009.9	81.4	103.1
10-14	2007.2	82.4	104.6
15-19	2004.1	83.2	105.8
20-24	2000.7	87.3	111.7

To obtain the most recent single estimates of the two indicators by background characteristics, estimates from time since first birth groups 0-4 and 5-9 are averaged and presented in Table CM.3.

Table CM.3: Infant and under-5 mortality rates by background characteristics

Indirect estimates of infant and under-five mortality rates by selected background characteristics, time since first birth version, East Model, Sindh, 2014

	Infant mortality rate ¹	Under-five mortality rate ²
Total	82	104
Sex		
Male	88	110
Female	76	98
Division		
Larkana	109	142
Sukkur	105	137
Hyderabad	85	109
Mirpurkhas	91	116
Karachi	52	62
Area		
Urban	57	69
Rural	106	139
Mother's education		
None/Preschool	106	139
Primary	83	105
Middle	51	61
Secondary	51	61
Higher secondary	34	39
Higher	35	40
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	117	154
Second	98	128
Middle	86	110
Fourth	62	76
Richest	30	34

¹ MICS indicator 1.2; MDG indicator 4.2 - Infant mortality rate

² MICS indicator 1.5; MDG indicator 4.1 - Under-five mortality rate

Rates refer to January 2011. The East Model was assumed to approximate the age pattern of mortality in Pakistan.

The infant mortality rate for Sindh is estimated at 82 deaths per thousand live births, while the probability of dying under age 5 (U5MR) is around 104 per thousand live births. Probability of dying among males is higher than females. The infant mortality rate for males is 88 deaths per thousand

live births compared with 76 deaths per thousand for females. At division level, under-5 mortality rates are lowest in Karachi division at 62 deaths per thousand live births and highest in Larkana division at 142 per thousand live births. There is also notable urban-rural variation with under-5 mortality rate with mortality in rural areas being twice as high in urban areas (139 and 69 deaths per thousand live births respectively). Infant mortality rate in rural areas is 106 deaths per thousand live births compared with 57 deaths per thousand live births. There are also differences in infant and under-5 mortality in terms of mother's educational levels and wealth. Under-5 mortality for children whose mothers have pre-school or no education is high (139 deaths per thousand live births) and the rates decline as the mother's educational level increases. Infant mortality rate for children whose mothers have higher secondary education is much lower, approximately, a third of the infant mortality rate for children from mothers with pre-school or no education (106 versus 35 deaths per thousand live births).

The probability of dying before age 5 for children in richest households is much lower (34 deaths per thousand live births) than in poorest households (154 deaths per thousand live births). Similarly, Infant mortality rate is 117 deaths per thousand live births in the poorest quintile compared with 30 deaths per thousand live births in the richest quintile.

Figure CM.1: Under-5 mortality rates by division, mother's education, wealth quintiles and area, Sindh, 2014

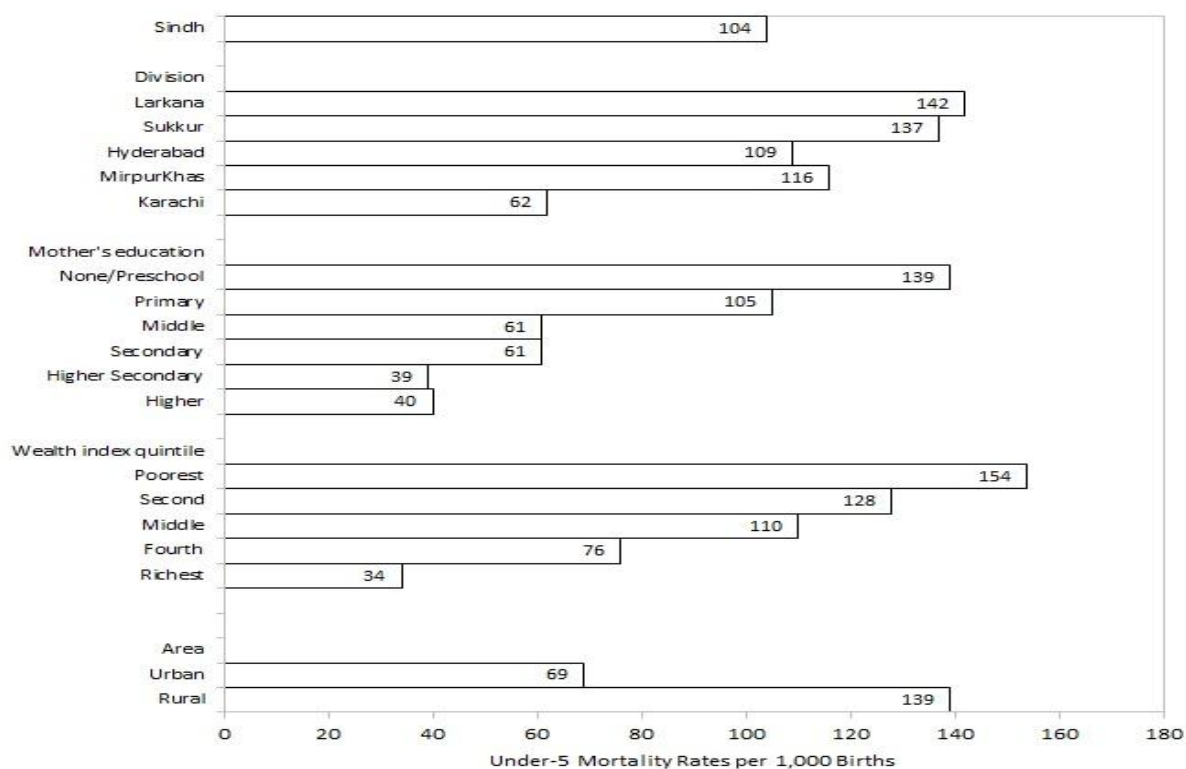
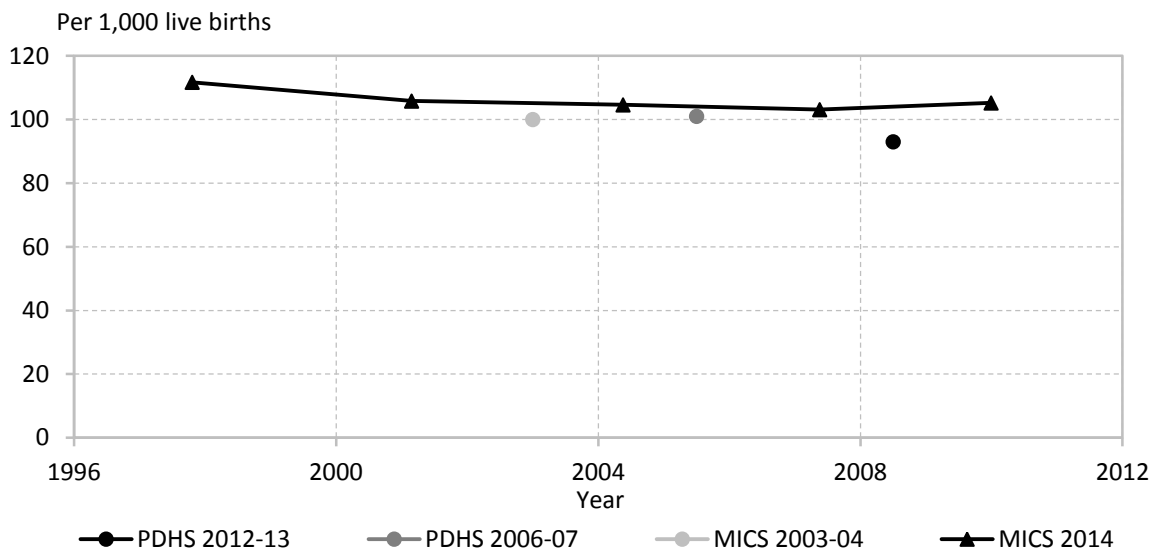


Figure CM.2 compares the findings of Sindh MICS with Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (PDHS) 2012-13. The under-5 mortality rates from Sindh MICS that are used for the comparison are obtained from Table CM.2. The MICS estimates indicate a decline in mortality during 2000-2009 with a slight incline in last 4 years. The U5MR estimate (104 per thousand live births) from MICS, which is the most recent, is about 12 percent higher than the estimate from PDHS conducted about a year before MICS (2012-13). It should be noted that the PDHS uses a direct method of mortality

estimation. PDHS also depicts a declining mortality trend; however, MICS results are considerably higher than those indicated by PDHS 2012-13. Further qualification of these apparent declines and differences as well as its determinants should be taken up in a more detailed and separate analysis.

Figure CM.2: Trend in under-5 mortality rates, Sindh, 2014



V. NUTRITION

Low Birth Weight

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

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

In the industrialized world, cigarette smoking during pregnancy is the leading cause of low birth weight. In developed and developing countries alike, teenagers who give birth when their own bodies have yet to finish growing run a higher risk of bearing low birth weight babies.

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

Because many infants are not weighed at birth and those who are weighed may be a biased sample of all births, the reported birth weights usually cannot be used to estimate the prevalence of low birth weight among all children. Therefore, the percentage of births weighing below 2500 grams is estimated from two items in the questionnaire: the mother's assessment of the child's **size** at birth (i.e., very small, smaller than average, average, larger than average, very large) and the mother's recall of the child's **weight** or the weight as recorded on a health card if the child was weighed at birth.¹⁷

¹⁷ For a detailed description of the methodology, see Boerma, J. T., Weinstein, K. I., Rutstein, S.O., and Sommerfelt, A. E. , 1996. *Data on Birth Weight in Developing Countries: Can Surveys Help?* *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*, 74(2), 209-16

Table NU.1: Low birth weight infants

Percentage of last live-born children in the last two years that are estimated to have weighed below 2,500 grams at birth and percentage of live births weighed at birth, Sindh, 2014

	Percent distribution of births by mother's assessment of size at birth					Total	Percentage of live births:		Number of last live-born children in the last two years
	Very small	Smaller than average	Average	Larger than average or very large	DK		Below 2,500 grams ¹	Weighed at birth ²	
Total	7.8	16.5	68.0	6.6	1.1	100.0	30.0	33.2	6,095
Mother's age at birth									
Less than 20 years	8.3	21.4	62.1	7.6	0.7	100.0	32.4	27.1	551
20-34 years	7.7	15.7	69.0	6.5	1.1	100.0	29.6	35.0	4,809
35-49 years	8.1	17.9	66.5	6.4	1.1	100.0	30.7	25.9	735
Birth order									
1	8.6	16.1	68.2	5.8	1.3	100.0	30.4	43.7	1,398
2-3	6.5	15.9	69.4	7.3	0.9	100.0	28.6	38.5	2,335
4-5	7.8	17.5	66.8	6.9	1.1	100.0	30.7	26.6	1,282
6+	9.8	17.1	66.3	5.8	1.1	100.0	31.6	16.1	1,080
Division									
Larkana	7.5	20.7	67.8	2.7	1.3	100.0	32.3	8.1	1,004
Sukkur	11.0	17.8	63.6	6.6	1.0	100.0	32.4	18.0	1,186
Hyderabad	7.4	15.9	66.9	8.8	1.0	100.0	28.8	23.8	1,362
Mirpurkhas	11.8	15.5	62.4	9.2	1.0	100.0	31.3	14.9	658
Karachi	4.9	14.2	73.7	6.1	1.1	100.0	27.5	69.2	1,886
Area									
Urban	6.5	15.3	70.8	6.6	0.9	100.0	28.7	55.2	2,812
Rural	9.0	17.5	65.7	6.6	1.2	100.0	31.1	14.3	3,284
Mother's education^a									
None/Preschool	8.9	18.0	65.4	6.7	1.0	100.0	31.2	14.1	3,368
Primary	8.5	17.4	66.9	6.4	0.9	100.0	30.7	35.5	926
Middle	6.5	14.3	72.7	5.9	0.6	100.0	28.0	51.8	393
Secondary	5.1	13.6	72.9	6.0	2.4	100.0	27.9	63.1	682
Higher secondary	6.7	10.7	75.9	5.4	1.2	100.0	26.8	76.7	405
Higher	3.0	12.9	74.9	9.2	0.0	100.0	24.6	88.6	303
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	9.6	18.9	64.3	6.2	1.0	100.0	32.1	7.5	1,510
Second	8.9	18.4	66.4	5.2	1.0	100.0	31.7	11.3	1,355
Middle	8.3	16.2	66.2	8.2	1.0	100.0	30.0	31.8	1,260
Fourth	5.8	13.1	74.1	5.9	1.1	100.0	27.2	57.5	1,044
Richest	4.8	14.0	72.2	7.9	1.1	100.0	27.0	81.5	926

¹ MICS indicator 2.20 - Low-birthweight infants

² MICS indicator 2.21 - Infants weighed at birth

^a Total includes 20 unweighted cases of children whose mother's education information is missing

Overall, 33.2 percent of births were weighed at birth and 30 percent of infants are estimated to weigh less than 2500 grams at birth (Table NU.1). There was some variation by division. Karachi division had the lowest proportion of low birth weight babies (27.5 percent) compared with Sukkur and Larkana (32.4 and 32.3 percent respectively). Mother's education and household wealth have an inverse relationship with low infant birth weight. About one in four mothers with higher education had infants weighing less than 2500 grams at birth compared with 31.2 percent of infants born to mothers with pre-school or no education. Infants in poorest households seem more likely to have a low birth weight (32.1 percent) compared with 27 percent of the infants born into the richest households.

Nutritional Status

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

Under nutrition is associated with more than half of all child deaths worldwide. Undernourished children are more likely to die from common childhood ailments, and for those who survive, have recurring sicknesses and faltering growth. Three-quarters of children who die from causes related to

malnutrition were only mildly or moderately malnourished – showing no outward sign of their vulnerability. The Millennium Development Goal target is to reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger between 1990 and 2015. A reduction in the prevalence of malnutrition will also assist in the goal to reduce child mortality.

In a well-nourished population, there is a reference distribution of height and weight for children under age five. Under-nourishment in a population can be gauged by comparing children to a reference population. The reference population used in this report is based on the WHO growth standards¹⁸. Each of the three nutritional status indicators – weight-for-age, height-for-age, and weight-for-height - can be expressed in standard deviation units (z-scores) from the median of the reference population.

Weight-for-age is a measure of both acute and chronic malnutrition. Children whose weight-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered *moderately or severely underweight* while those whose weight-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely underweight*.

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

Weight-for-height can be used to assess wasting and overweight status. Children whose *weight-for-height* is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are classified as *moderately or severely wasted*, while those who fall more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely wasted*. Wasting is usually the result of a recent nutritional deficiency. The indicator of wasting may exhibit significant seasonal shifts associated with changes in the availability of food or disease prevalence.

Children whose weight-for-height is more than two standard deviations above the median reference population are classified as moderately or severely overweight.

In MICS, weights and heights of all children under 5 years of age were measured using the anthropometric equipment recommended¹⁹ by UNICEF. Findings in this section are based on the results of these measurements.

Table NU.2 shows percentages of children classified into each of the above described categories, based on the anthropometric measurements that were taken during fieldwork. Additionally, the table includes mean z-scores for all three anthropometric indicators.

Children whose full birth date (month and year) were not obtained, and children whose measurements are outside a plausible range are excluded from Table NU.2. Children are excluded

¹⁸ http://www.who.int/childgrowth/standards/technical_report

¹⁹ See MICS Supply Procurement Instructions here: <http://mics.unicef.org/tools>

from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured, whichever applicable. For example, if a child has been weighed but his/her height has not been measured, the child is included in underweight calculations, but not in the calculations for stunting and wasting. Percentages of children by age and reasons for exclusion are shown in the data quality Tables DQ.12, DQ.13, and DQ.14 in Appendix E. The tables show that due to incomplete dates of birth, implausible measurements, and/or missing weight and/or height, 4.9 percent of children have been excluded from calculations of the weight-for-age indicator, 6.7 percent from the height-for-age indicator, and 5 percent for the weight-for-height indicator. Only 2 percent of children age below 6 months did not have their weight measured and the proportion is twice as high (4.7 percent) among children age 48-59 months. The same trend is observed for length or height measurement.

Table NU.2: Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Sindh, 2014

	Weight for age				Height for age				Weight for height				
	Underweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children under age 5	Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children under age 5	Wasted		Overweight		Number of children under age 5
	Percent below - 2 SD ¹	- 3 SD ²			Percent below - 2 SD ³	- 3 SD ⁴			Percent below - 2 SD ⁵	- 3 SD ⁶	Percent above + 2 SD ⁷	Mean Z-Score (SD)	
Total	42.0	17.0	-1.8	15,786	48.0	24.4	-1.9	15,501	15.4	3.6	1.0	-0.9	15,794
Sex													
Male	43.2	17.6	-1.8	8,181	48.3	25.0	-2.0	8,021	17.4	4.2	0.9	-1.0	8,161
Female	40.7	16.3	-1.8	7,605	47.6	23.8	-1.9	7,481	13.3	3.0	1.2	-0.8	7,633
Division													
Larkana	46.1	19.8	-2.0	2,558	59.2	33.6	-2.3	2,507	12.2	3.5	0.7	-0.8	2,554
Sukkur	42.3	17.8	-1.9	3,007	51.2	26.1	-2.1	2,973	13.5	3.4	0.5	-0.9	3,112
Hyderabad	50.7	22.8	-2.0	3,609	55.5	30.6	-2.2	3,512	19.4	4.9	2.0	-1.0	3,578
Mirpurkhas	58.6	28.4	-2.3	1,715	58.6	33.0	-2.3	1,680	25.0	6.6	0.7	-1.3	1,696
Karachi	27.5	6.7	-1.3	4,897	31.0	11.2	-1.3	4,829	12.0	1.9	0.9	-0.8	4,854
Area													
Urban	32.7	10.5	-1.5	7,282	37.2	15.5	-1.5	7,183	13.5	2.8	0.9	-0.9	7,222
Rural	50.0	22.6	-2.0	8,504	57.3	32.2	-2.3	8,318	17.0	4.3	1.1	-1.0	8,572
Age													
0-5 months	36.2	16.1	-1.7	1,535	27.0	11.7	-1.2	1,520	22.2	8.3	1.3	-1.0	1,502
6-11 months	35.2	14.3	-1.6	1,753	28.9	11.4	-1.2	1,741	21.1	5.9	0.2	-1.1	1,745
12-17 months	41.0	16.6	-1.7	1,664	45.0	19.1	-1.8	1,638	21.8	6.8	1.0	-1.1	1,653
18-23 months	40.8	17.4	-1.8	1,367	49.8	25.1	-2.0	1,344	18.3	4.0	0.3	-1.0	1,353
24-35 months	46.4	19.9	-1.9	3,002	60.3	32.8	-2.4	2,929	12.9	3.3	1.0	-0.8	2,994
36-47 months	44.6	18.8	-1.9	3,291	55.8	31.6	-2.3	3,211	11.1	1.5	1.3	-0.8	3,315
48-59 months	42.7	14.3	-1.8	3,175	50.0	25.2	-2.0	3,119	11.3	1.0	1.3	-0.8	3,231
Mother's education^a													
None/Preschool	50.9	23.1	-2.1	9,002	58.5	32.9	-2.3	8,794	17.0	4.6	1.0	-1.0	9,062
Primary	40.2	13.5	-1.7	2,310	47.1	21.2	-1.9	2,265	15.2	2.8	0.9	-0.9	2,297
Middle	29.6	8.2	-1.5	993	35.4	12.8	-1.5	988	13.6	2.5	0.6	-0.9	991
Secondary	28.2	8.2	-1.4	1,694	31.7	11.4	-1.4	1,686	11.6	2.4	0.7	-0.9	1,683
Higher secondary	21.7	4.9	-1.1	1,037	21.9	6.4	-1.0	1,026	12.1	1.5	0.8	-0.8	1,024
Higher	15.7	2.9	-0.9	746	15.8	3.7	-0.7	738	11.8	1.8	3.0	-0.7	733
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	60.4	29.7	-2.3	3,999	63.9	39.0	-2.5	3,887	21.7	6.2	1.0	-1.2	4,010
Second	47.5	20.7	-2.0	3,515	57.4	31.2	-2.3	3,454	14.9	3.8	1.1	-0.9	3,560
Middle	38.3	13.2	-1.7	3,246	47.6	22.4	-1.9	3,206	13.3	2.6	0.9	-0.8	3,260
Fourth	28.7	7.5	-1.4	2,714	33.9	11.5	-1.5	2,675	12.5	2.4	0.8	-0.9	2,691
Richest	22.6	5.7	-1.1	2,312	23.7	7.3	-1.1	2,281	11.3	2.0	1.3	-0.7	2,273

¹ MICS indicator 2.1a and MDG indicator 1.8 - Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)

² MICS indicator 2.1b - Underweight prevalence (severe)

³ MICS indicator 2.2a - Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)

⁴ MICS indicator 2.2b - Stunting prevalence (severe)

⁵ MICS indicator 2.3a - Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)

⁶ MICS indicator 2.3b - Wasting prevalence (severe)

⁷ MICS indicator 2.4 - Overweight prevalence

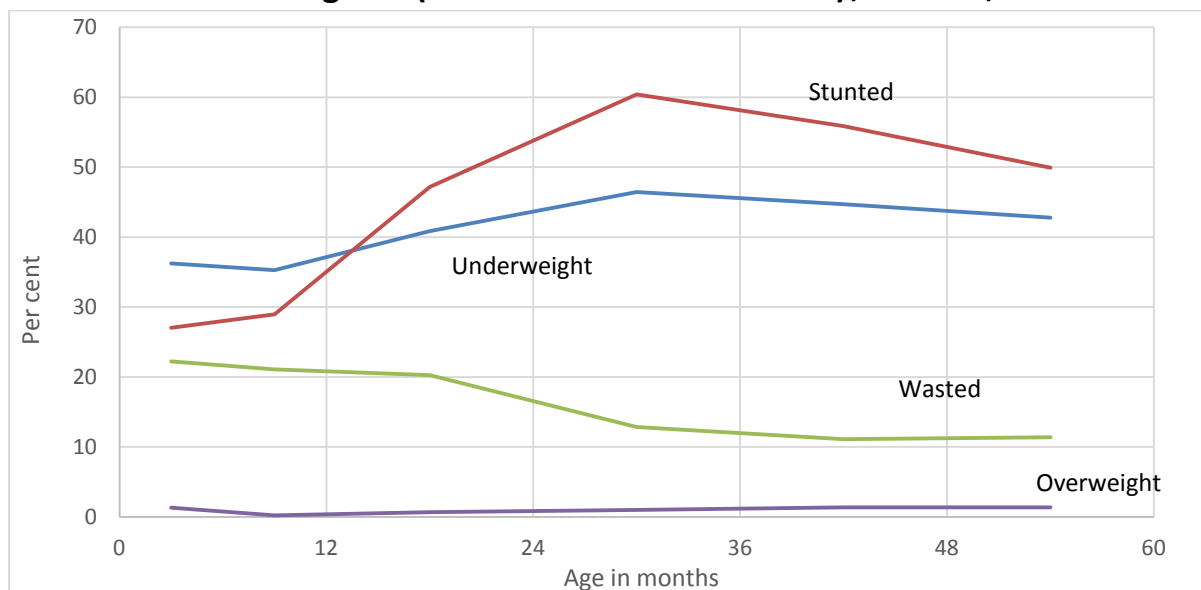
^a Total includes 4 unweighted cases of mother's education missing

In Sindh, 42 percent of children under age five are moderately or severely underweight and 17 percent are classified as severely underweight (Table NU.2). Almost half of children (48 percent) are moderately stunted or too short for their age and 15.4 percent are moderately wasted or too thin for their height. Only 1 percent of children are overweight or too heavy for their height.

Children in Mirpurkhas division are more likely to be underweight (58.6 percent) than the children in other divisions. In contrast, the percentage stunted is highest in Larkana division (59 percent). All three anthropometric indicators are lowest in Karachi division. Comparison by area shows that half of the children in rural areas are underweight compared with 32.7 percent of children in urban areas. Stunting and wasting is also higher in rural areas (57.3 percent and 17.0 percent respectively).

Those children whose mothers have secondary or higher education are the least likely to be underweight and stunted compared with children of mothers with pre-school or no education. Boys are slightly more likely to be underweight, stunted and wasted than girls. For example 17.4 percent of boys are wasted compared with 13.3 percent for girls. The age pattern shows that wasting peaks among children age under 6 months while underweight and stunting peaks among children age 24-35 months (Figure NU.1). Mothers with more than higher secondary education are more likely to have children that are overweight.

Figure NU.1: Underweight, stunted, wasted and overweight children under age 5 (moderate and severe), Sindh, 2014



Breastfeeding and Infant and Young Child Feeding

Proper feeding of infants and young children can increase their chances of survival; it can also promote optimal growth and development, especially in the critical window from birth to 2 years of age. 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 don't start to breastfeed early enough, do not breastfeed exclusively for the recommended 6 months or stop breastfeeding too soon. There are often pressures to switch to infant formula, which can contribute to growth faltering and micronutrient malnutrition and can be unsafe if hygienic conditions, including safe drinking water are not readily available. Studies have shown that, in addition to continued breastfeeding, consumption of appropriate, adequate and safe solid, semi-solid and soft foods from the age of 6 months onwards leads to better health and growth outcomes, with potential to reduce stunting during the first two years of life.²⁰

UNICEF and WHO recommend that infants be breastfed within one hour of birth, breastfed exclusively for the first six months of life and continue to be breastfed up to 2 years of age and beyond.²¹ Starting at 6 months, breastfeeding should be combined with safe, age-appropriate feeding of solid, semi-solid and soft foods.²² A summary of key guiding principles^{23, 24} for feeding 6-23 month olds is provided in the table below along with proximate measures for these guidelines collected in this survey.

The guiding principles for which proximate measures and indicators exist are:

- (i) continued breastfeeding;
- (ii) appropriate frequency of meals (but not energy density); and
- (iii) appropriate nutrient content of food.

Feeding frequency is used as proxy for energy intake, requiring children to receive a minimum number of meals/snacks (and milk feeds for non-breastfed children) for their age. Diet diversity is used to ascertain the adequacy of the nutrient content of the food (not including iron) consumed. For diet diversity, seven food groups were created for which a child consuming at least four of these is considered to have a better quality diet. In most populations, consumption of at least four food groups means that the child has a high likelihood of consuming at least one animal-source food and at least one fruit or vegetable, in addition to a staple food (grain, root or tuber).²⁵

These three dimensions of child feeding are combined into an assessment of the children who received appropriate feeding, using the indicator of "minimum acceptable diet". To have a minimum acceptable diet in the previous day, a child must have received:

- (i) the appropriate number of meals/snacks/milk feeds;

²⁰ Bhuta Z. et al. (2013). *Evidence-based interventions for improvement of maternal and child nutrition: what can be done and at what cost? The Lancet June 6, 2013.*

²¹ WHO (2003). *Implementing the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding. Meeting Report Geneva, 3-5 February 2003.*

²² WHO (2003). *Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding.*

²³ PAHO (2003). *Guiding principles for complementary feeding of the breastfed child.*

²⁴ WHO (2005). *Guiding principles for feeding non-breastfed children 6-24 months of age*

²⁵ WHO (2008). *Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices. Part 1: Definitions.*

- (ii) food items form at least 4 food groups; and
- (iii) breastmilk or at least 2 milk feeds (for non-breastfed children).

Guiding Principle (age 6-23 months)	Proximate measures	Table
Continue frequent, on-demand breastfeeding for two years and beyond	Breastfed in the last 24 hours	NU.4
Appropriate frequency and energy density of meals	Breastfed children Depending on age, two or three meals/snacks provided in the last 24 hours	NU.6
	Non-breastfed children Four meals/snacks <u>and/or milk feeds</u> provided in the last 24 hours	
Appropriate nutrient content of food	Four food groups ²⁶ eaten in the last 24 hours	NU.6
Appropriate amount of food	No standard indicator exists	na
Appropriate consistency of food	No standard indicator exists	na
Use of vitamin-mineral supplements or fortified products for infant and mother	No standard indicator exists	na
Practice good hygiene and proper food handling	While it was not possible to develop indicators to fully capture programme guidance, one standard indicator does cover part of the principle: Not feeding with a bottle with a nipple	NU.9
Practice responsive feeding, applying the principles of psycho-social care	No standard indicator exists	na

²⁶ Food groups used for assessment of this indicator are 1) Grains, roots and tubers, 2) legumes and nuts, 3) dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese), 4) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 5) eggs, 6) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 7) other fruits and vegetables.

Table NU.3: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of last live-born children in the last two years who were ever breastfed, breastfed within one hour of birth, and within one day of birth, and percentage who received a prelacteal feed, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage who were ever breastfed ¹	Percentage who were first breastfed:		Percentage who received a prelacteal feed	Number of last live-born children in the last two years
		Within one hour of birth ²	Within one day of birth		
Total	95.6	20.7	68.9	49.0	6,095
Division					
Larkana	95.3	32.4	71.8	38.9	1,004
Sukkur	94.9	14.8	59.2	67.4	1,186
Hyderabad	95.6	27.3	76.5	34.8	1,362
Mirpurkhas	96.1	16.9	61.8	44.5	658
Karachi	96.0	14.7	70.4	54.7	1,886
Area					
Urban	95.4	17.3	69.0	53.1	2,812
Rural	95.8	23.6	68.8	45.5	3,284
Months since last birth					
0-11 months	95.4	17.3	69.0	53.1	2,812
12-23 months	95.8	23.6	68.8	45.5	3,284
Assistance at delivery					
Skilled attendant	95.7	17.6	68.1	50.6	4,008
Traditional birth attendant	96.9	27.7	72.5	46.3	1,695
Other	96.8	23.7	66.6	48.3	355
No one/Missing	(10.6)	(2.1)	(8.5)	(4.6)	38
Place of delivery					
Home	96.9	26.8	71.8	46.9	2,130
Health facility					
Public	96.7	20.8	73.7	42.5	990
Private	95.3	16.5	65.9	53.4	2,911
Other/DK/Missing	48.8	5.0	32.5	22.2	64
Mother's education					
None/Preschool	95.8	23.3	67.5	47.5	3,368
Primary	95.5	23.3	72.1	50.7	926
Middle	96.5	13.9	71.4	53.3	393
Secondary	93.3	12.7	67.2	53.1	682
Higher secondary	97.7	11.2	71.8	47.4	405
Higher	95.5	22.1	70.1	49.8	303
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	96.6	25.3	68.9	42.3	1,510
Second	96.0	24.7	68.9	46.9	1,355
Middle	94.9	18.4	67.1	51.9	1,260
Fourth	94.3	14.0	68.1	52.8	1,044
Richest	95.9	17.9	72.1	54.9	926

¹ MICS indicator 2.5 - Children ever breastfed

² MICS indicator 2.6 - Early initiation of breastfeeding

a Total includes 20 unweighted cases of children whose mother's education information is missing

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

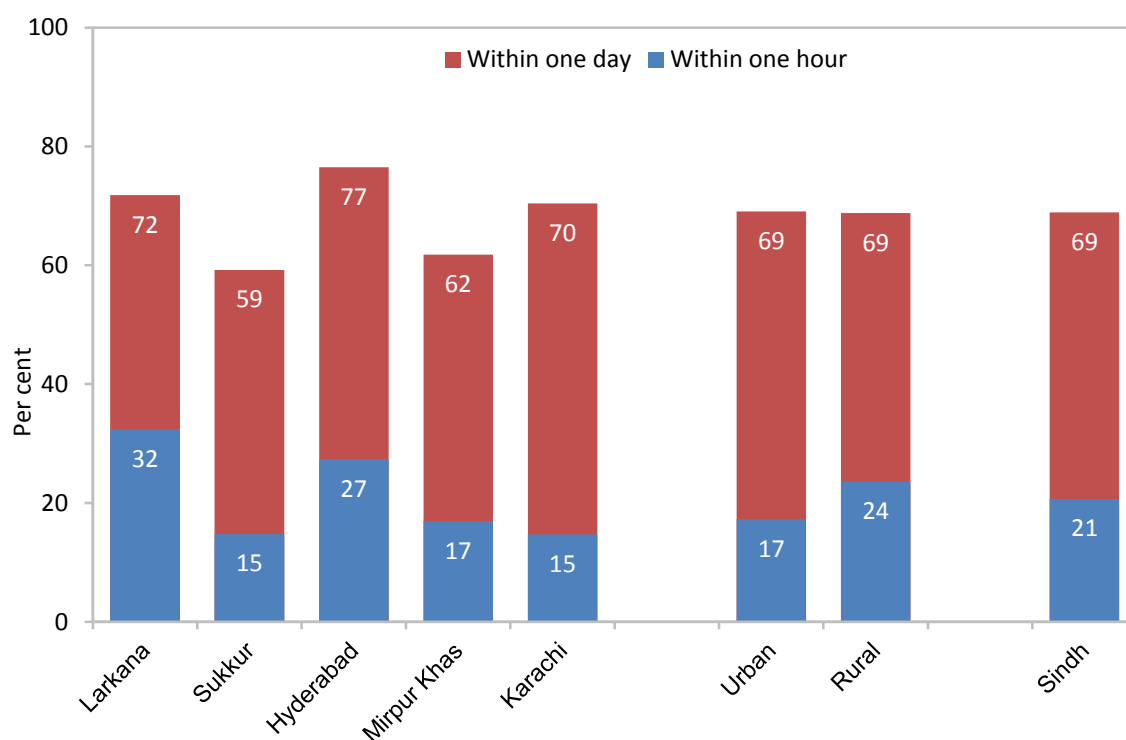
Table NU.3 is based on mothers' reports of what their last-born child, born in the last two years, was fed in the first few days of life. It indicates the proportion who were ever breastfed, those who were

first breastfed within one hour and one day of birth, and those who received a prelacteal feed.²⁷ Although a very important step in management of lactation and establishment of a physical and emotional relationship between the baby and the mother, 20.7 percent of babies are breastfed for the first time within one hour of birth, while 68.9 percent of new-borns in Sindh start breastfeeding within one day of birth. Nearly half (49 percent) of newborns receive prelacteal feed. The findings are presented in Figure NU.2 by division and area.

In urban areas, mothers are less likely to initiate breastfeeding within one hour of birth than in rural areas. At division level, more children in Larkana are breastfed within the first hour of birth than the other divisions. Similarly, children delivered at home and those delivered with the assistance of a traditional birth attendant are more likely to be breastfed within one hour of being born.

As shown in the table NU.3 there is a curvilinear relationship between first breastfeeding within one hour of birth and mother’s educational level. Twenty three percent of children born to mothers with pre-school or no education are breastfed within one hour of birth and this proportion drops for children whose mothers have secondary education but increases for mothers with higher education.

Figure NU.2: Initiation of breastfeeding, Sindh, 2014



As seen in the Figure NU.2, percentage of children age 0-5 months that were breastfed within one day of birth is almost 60 percent or above across all divisions, urban rural areas and also at provincial level. Initiation of breastfeeding within one hour of birth varies from 15 percent to 32 percent across all divisions.

²⁷ *Prelacteal feed refers to the provision any liquid or food, other than breastmilk, to a newborn during the period when breastmilk flow is generally being established (estimated here as the first 3 days of life).*

The set of Infant and Young Child Feeding indicators reported in tables NU.4 through NU.8 are based on the mother's report of consumption of food and fluids during the day or night prior to being interviewed. Data are subject to a number of limitations, some related to the respondent's ability to provide a full report on the child's liquid and food intake due to recall errors as well as lack of knowledge in cases where the child was fed by other individuals.

Table NU.4: Breastfeeding							
Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, Sindh, 2014							
	Children age 0-5 months			Children age 12-15 months		Children age 20-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed ¹	Percent predominantly breastfed ²	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year) ³	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years) ⁴	Number of children
Total	28.9	56.0	1,574	76.7	1,128	48.9	852
Sex							
Male	29.3	54.3	871	77.5	581	46.4	432
Female	28.4	58.1	703	75.9	546	51.5	420
Division							
Larkana	27.9	53.5	289	80.1	228	55.8	126
Sukkur	19.1	49.2	335	77.8	205	50.3	145
Hyderabad	33.0	65.2	347	80.2	254	51.6	190
Mirpurkhas	42.4	75.5	182	80.9	138	49.7	87
Karachi	28.1	47.2	422	68.6	302	43.4	304
Area							
Urban	31.5	50.7	644	70.6	484	44.5	472
Rural	27.0	59.7	930	81.3	644	54.4	380
Mother's education							
None/Preschool	25.4	59.2	930	77.8	680	53.0	463
Primary	34.5	55.5	234	73.0	163	53.2	127
Middle	36.4	65.1	121	(86.0)	55	(44.9)	53
Secondary	36.6	50.8	139	79.4	109	35.5	90
Higher secondary	24.3	28.7	87	64.4	80	49.5	58
Higher	(34.4)	(42.2)	63	(77.2)	42	31.4	61
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	30.0	66.3	440	81.4	317	57.3	179
Second	23.4	54.3	389	82.9	255	57.1	177
Middle	28.5	61.3	302	70.2	213	47.2	183
Fourth	30.0	40.5	241	74.3	183	38.4	153
Richest	36.1	47.6	201	69.1	159	42.2	159
¹ MICS indicator 2.7 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months							
² MICS indicator 2.8 - Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months							
³ MICS indicator 2.9 - Continued breastfeeding at 1 year							
⁴ MICS indicator 2.10 - Continued breastfeeding at 2 years							
() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases							

In Table NU.4, breastfeeding status is presented for both *Exclusively breastfed* and *Predominantly breastfed* (calculated from last 24 hours memory recall method); referring to infants age less than 6 months who are breastfed, distinguished by *the former* only allowing vitamins, mineral supplements, and medicine and *the latter* allowing also plain water and non-milk liquids. The table also shows continued breastfeeding of children at 12-15 and 20-23 months of age.

In Sindh, 28.9 percent of children less than six months age are exclusively breastfed. With 56 percent predominantly breastfed; plain water appears to be the main factor interrupting exclusive breastfeeding practices. By age 12-15 months, 76.7 percent of children are still breastfed and by age 20-23 months this falls to 48.9 percent of children.

Exclusive breastfeeding for children age less than six months is slightly higher in urban areas than rural areas. In Sukkur division fewer children (19.1 percent) are exclusively breastfed compared with children in the other divisions. Predominant breastfeeding ranges from 47.2 percent in Karachi division to 75.5 percent in Mirpurkhas division.

In rural Sindh, more than half of the children continue to breastfeed at the age of two and slightly more female than male children continue to breastfeed at that same age.

Figure NU.3: Infant feeding patterns by age, Sindh, 2014

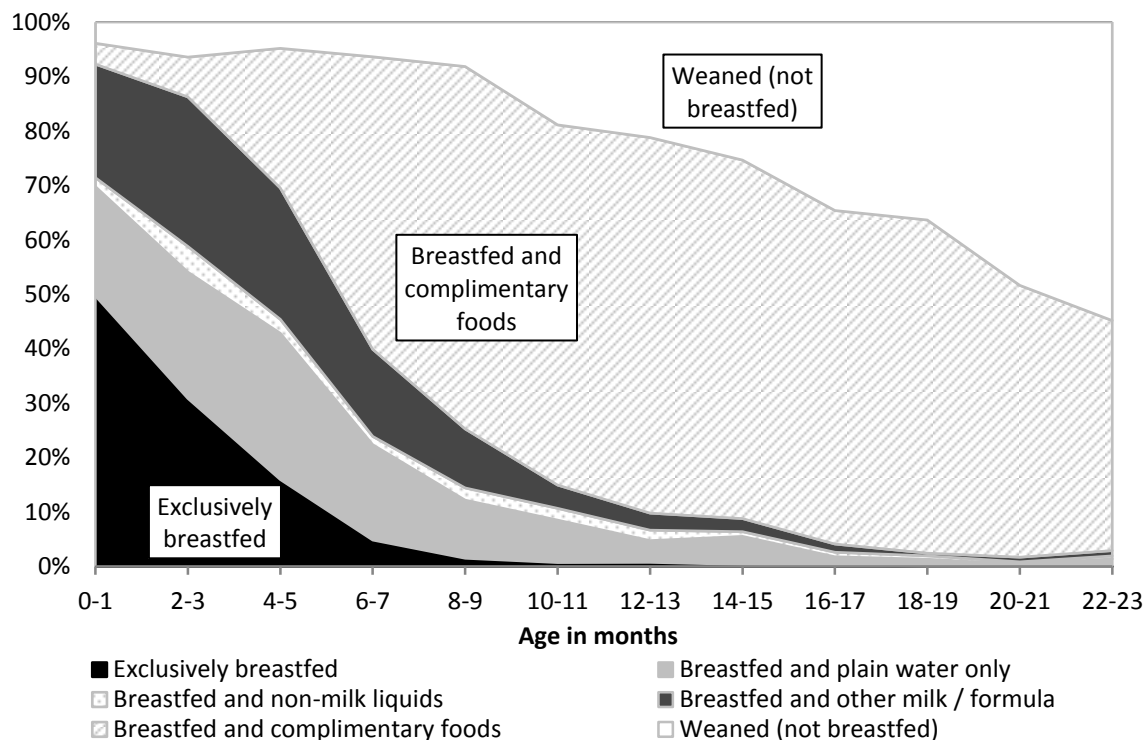


Figure NU.3 shows the detailed pattern of breastfeeding by the child’s age in months. Even at the earliest age of 0-1 months, the majority of children are receiving liquids or foods other than breast milk, with other milk, formula and plain water being provided. At age 4-5 months old, the percentage of children exclusively breastfed is only 16 percent. About 45 percent of children are receiving breast milk at age 22-23 months.

Table NU.5: Duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0-35 months, Sindh, 2014

	Median duration (in months) of:			Number of children age 0-35 months
	Any breastfeeding ¹	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	
Median	21.3	0.7	3.3	9,677
Sex				
Male	21.0	0.9	3.2	4,999
Female	21.6	0.7	3.5	4,677
Division				
Larkana	21.9	0.7	3.2	1,591
Sukkur	21.4	0.6	2.4	1,893
Hyderabad	21.9	1.1	4.5	2,152
Mirpurkhas	21.4	2.0	5.6	1,041
Karachi	20.7	1.0	2.3	2,999
Area				
Urban	20.5	1.1	2.6	4,471
Rural	21.8	0.7	4.0	5,206
Mother's education				
None/Preschool	21.8	0.7	4.0	5,360
Primary	21.5	1.5	3.1	1,513
Middle	21.2	1.9	4.4	621
Secondary	20.3	1.9	2.6	1,056
Higher secondary	19.8	0.5	0.6	649
Higher	16.9	1.9	2.2	475
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	22.4	0.7	5.4	2,372
Second	22.0	0.6	3.3	2,165
Middle	20.6	1.2	3.6	2,038
Fourth	20.3	0.8	1.9	1,664
Richest	20.3	1.6	2.3	1,439
Mean	20.5	1.9	4.6	9,677

¹ MICS indicator 2.11 - Duration of breastfeeding

Table NU.5 shows the median duration of breastfeeding by selected background characteristics. Among children under age 3, the median duration is 21.3 months for any breastfeeding, less than 1 month for exclusive breastfeeding, and 3.3 months for predominant breastfeeding.

The median duration of any breastfeeding among women with higher education is on average almost five months shorter than that of women with pre-school or no education. The median duration of predominant breastfeeding and any breastfeeding is longer in rural areas (4.0 months) compared with urban areas (2.6 months). Similarly, the median duration of exclusive breastfeeding is slightly higher in urban than rural areas (1.1 months and 0.7 months respectively).

The age-appropriateness of breastfeeding of children under age 24 months is provided in Table NU.6. Different criteria of feeding are used depending on the age of the child. For infants age 0-5 months, exclusive breastfeeding is considered as age-appropriate feeding, while children age 6-23 months are considered to be appropriately fed if they are receiving breast milk and solid, semi-solid or soft food. As a result of feeding patterns, 61.1 percent of children age 6-23 months are being appropriately breastfed and age-appropriate breastfeeding among all children age 0-23 months drops to 53.4 percent. Proportion of children age 0-23 months, that are appropriately fed is higher in Mirpurkhas division (56.6 percent) compared with 48.7 percent in Sukkur division. Age appropriate feeding is also found to be slightly higher among girls than boys.

Table NU.6: Age-appropriate breastfeeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, Sindh, 2014

	Children age 0-5 months		Children age 6-23 months		Children age 0-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed ¹	Number of children	Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children	Percent appropriately breastfed ²	Number of children
Total	28.9	1,574	61.1	4,960	53.4	6,534
Sex						
Male	29.3	871	59.0	2,521	51.3	3,392
Female	28.4	703	63.4	2,439	55.5	3,142
Division						
Larkana	27.9	289	61.2	808	52.4	1,097
Sukkur	19.1	335	59.3	932	48.7	1,267
Hyderabad	33.0	347	62.8	1,108	55.7	1,455
Mirpurkhas	42.4	182	61.6	523	56.6	704
Karachi	28.1	422	60.9	1,588	54.0	2,010
Area						
Urban	31.5	644	61.0	2,376	54.7	3,020
Rural	27.0	930	61.2	2,584	52.2	3,514
Mother's education						
None/Preschool	25.4	930	61.8	2,689	52.5	3,619
Primary	34.5	234	58.9	784	53.3	1,018
Middle	36.4	121	64.0	304	56.1	425
Secondary	36.6	139	62.5	564	57.4	703
Higher secondary	24.3	87	59.1	357	52.3	444
Higher	(34.4)	63	56.9	262	52.5	325
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	30.0	440	61.5	1,177	53.0	1,617
Second	23.4	389	62.9	1,077	52.4	1,466
Middle	28.5	302	59.1	1,067	52.4	1,369
Fourth	30.0	241	60.2	853	53.5	1,095
Richest	36.1	201	61.8	786	56.5	987
¹ MICS indicator 2.7 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months						
² MICS indicator 2.12 - Age-appropriate breastfeeding						
^a Total includes 2 unweighted case whose mother's education is missing						
() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases						

Table NU.7 shows that overall, 63.9 percent of infants age 6-8 months received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods at least once during the previous day. Among currently breastfeeding infants, the corresponding percentage is 63 percent while it is 76.6 percent among infants currently not breastfeeding. Due to the the small age group represented by the indicator denominator, results in this table are only shown by province, child's sex and urban- rural residence. Sixty nine percent of female infants receive solid, semi-solid, or soft foods compared with 58.5 percent of male infants. A higher proportion of infants living in urban areas (76.5 percent) receive solid, semi-solid, or soft foods as compared with infants living in rural areas (53.7 percent). Similar patterns are observed for breastfeeding and non-breastfeeding infants.

Table NU.7: Introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods

Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods during the previous day, Sindh, 2014

	<u>Currently breastfeeding</u>		<u>Currently not breastfeeding</u>		<u>All</u>	
	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods ¹	Number of children age 6-8 months
Total	63.0	938	76.6	67	63.9	1,006
Sex						
Male	57.2	460	73.0	43	58.5	503
Female	68.7	478	82.9	24	69.4	502
Area						
Urban	76.3	410	79.3	42	76.5	451
Rural	52.8	529	72.1	26	53.7	554

¹ MICS indicator 2.13 - Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods

In the following table NU.8, overall, more than half (55.7 percent) of the children age 6-23 months were receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods the minimum number of times. A slightly higher proportion of female children (57 percent) were achieving the minimum meal frequency compared with male children (54.4 percent). The proportion of children receiving the minimum dietary diversity, or foods from at least 4 food groups, was much lower (14.2 percent) than that for minimum meal frequency, indicating the need to focus on improving diet diversity and nutrient intake among children. A higher proportion of older children age 18-23 month old (24.9 percent) were achieving the minimum dietary diversity compared with only 2.7 percent of younger children (6-8 month old). The overall assessment using the indicator of minimum acceptable diet revealed that only 8.9 percent of children age 6-23 months were benefitting from a diet sufficient in both diversity and frequency. Children in urban areas, richest households and those whose mothers have higher education are most likely to receive as recommended the minimum meal frequency, minimum dietary diversity and minimum acceptable diet.

Table NU.8: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Sindh, 2014

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding				All				
	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:			At least 2 milk feeds ³	Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months
	Minimum dietary diversity	Minimum meal frequency ^b	Minimum acceptable diet ^{1, c}		Minimum dietary diversity ^a	Minimum meal frequency ^b	Minimum acceptable diet ^{2, c}			Minimum dietary diversity ^{4, a}	Minimum meal frequency ^{5, b}	Minimum acceptable diet ^c	
Total	10.8	48.5	9.3	3,655	25.3	78.3	7.7	69.6	1,162	14.2	55.7	8.9	4,960
Sex													
Male	10.1	46.9	8.6	1,838	26.5	76.8	8.8	72.6	610	14.1	54.4	8.7	2,521
Female	11.4	50.0	9.9	1,818	23.9	79.9	6.6	66.3	552	14.2	57.0	9.1	2,439
Age													
6-8 months	2.3	44.3	1.7	938	10.1	83.4	0.0	83.7	51	2.7	46.3	1.6	1,006
9-11 months	5.5	37.6	5.4	674	9.0	88.4	3.0	92.7	91	5.7	43.7	5.1	795
12-17 months	13.3	51.1	11.1	1,259	23.4	78.9	7.6	75.1	431	15.9	58.2	10.2	1,731
18-23 months	21.4	58.5	18.7	784	30.4	75.9	9.2	60.8	590	24.9	66.0	14.6	1,429
Division													
Larkana	7.2	39.2	5.3	630	18.1	66.3	1.5	56.0	167	9.4	44.9	4.5	808
Sukkur	7.9	48.4	6.7	695	19.0	80.7	7.0	75.7	218	10.6	56.2	6.8	932
Hyderabad	9.3	43.4	7.1	848	24.1	66.1	4.7	61.5	228	12.5	48.2	6.6	1,108
Mirpurkhas	4.8	40.7	3.5	403	11.6	75.1	1.4	66.8	109	6.5	48.0	3.0	523
Karachi	18.1	60.7	17.0	1,081	35.1	88.7	13.7	76.5	440	22.4	68.8	16.1	1,588
Area													
Urban	15.2	55.5	13.6	1,642	31.3	83.1	11.2	71.7	653	19.5	63.3	12.9	2,376
Rural	7.2	42.7	5.7	2,014	17.5	72.1	3.3	66.8	509	9.2	48.7	5.2	2,584
Mother's education^d													
None/Preschool	7.4	44.5	6.0	2,062	17.7	72.2	3.6	60.9	560	9.5	50.4	5.5	2,689
Primary	7.3	46.5	6.6	578	22.8	76.9	5.2	68.6	179	10.9	53.7	6.2	784
Middle	14.7	53.4	12.5	228	22.2	83.2	7.1	78.8	72	16.3	60.5	11.2	304
Secondary	13.2	55.8	12.5	392	35.9	85.8	20.3	81.5	144	19.1	63.9	14.6	564
Higher secondary	22.3	55.1	19.2	238	32.7	91.6	10.8	82.3	108	25.6	66.5	16.6	357
Higher	39.5	71.7	34.3	156	51.0	85.9	14.7	82.3	100	43.5	77.2	26.6	262
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	5.4	40.1	4.4	944	14.0	68.9	1.6	61.9	217	7.1	45.5	3.9	1,177
Second	7.9	44.5	6.0	843	13.7	69.6	2.0	59.4	210	9.0	49.5	5.2	1,077
Middle	8.3	47.9	6.9	749	20.8	77.2	5.9	66.3	271	11.4	55.7	6.6	1,067
Fourth	13.0	54.9	11.9	594	34.7	86.3	13.0	77.2	236	18.8	63.8	12.2	853
Richest	26.3	63.4	23.4	525	42.2	88.1	15.6	82.1	228	30.5	70.9	21.1	786

¹ MICS indicator 2.17a - Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed)

² MICS indicator 2.17b - Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed)

³ MICS indicator 2.14 - Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children

⁴ MICS indicator 2.16 - Minimum dietary diversity

⁵ MICS indicator 2.15 - Minimum meal frequency

^a Minimum dietary diversity is defined as receiving foods from at least 4 of 7 food groups: 1) Grains, roots and tubers, 2) legumes and nuts, 3) dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese), 4) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 5) eggs, 6) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 7) other fruits and vegetables.

^b Minimum meal frequency among currently breastfeeding children is defined as children who also received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods 2 times or more daily for children age 6-8 months and 3 times or more daily for children age 9-23 months. For non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months it is defined as receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods, or milk feeds, at least 4 times.

^c The minimum acceptable diet for breastfed children age 6-23 months is defined as receiving the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency, while for non-breastfed children it further requires at least 2 milk feedings and that the minimum dietary diversity is achieved without counting milk feeds.

^d Total includes 2 unweighted case of children whose mother's education information is missing

The continued practice of bottle-feeding is a concern because of the possible contamination due to unsafe water and lack of hygiene in preparation. Table NU.9 shows that bottle-feeding is prevalent in Sindh as 37 percent of children age 0-23 months are fed using a bottle with a nipple. Among of children under 6 months, 30.4 percent are fed using a bottle with a nipple and this increases to 39.3 percent for older children age 6-11 months. There are slightly more male than female children that are bottle-fed. More than half (51.4 percent) of the children under two years are bottle fed in Karachi division compared with 14.4 percent in Mirpurkhas division.

Children in urban areas are more likely (46.2 percent) to be fed with a bottle with a nipple compared with children in rural areas (29.2 percent). There exists a positive relationship between bottlefeeding of the child and the mother's education as well as wealth status. Three in every ten children born to mother with no education are fed with a bottle with a nipple compared with six in ten children born to mothers with higher education. Similarly, the wealthier the household, the more likely the child is to be fed with a bottle with a nipple.

Table NU.9: Bottle feeding		
Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day, Sindh, 2014		
	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple ¹	Number of children age 0-23 months
Total	37.0	6,534
Sex		
Male	38.4	3,392
Female	35.6	3,142
Age		
0-5 months	30.4	1,574
6-11 months	39.3	1,800
12-23 months	39.1	3,160
Division		
Larkana	35.3	1,097
Sukkur	43.1	1,267
Hyderabad	24.1	1,455
Mirpurkhas	14.4	704
Karachi	51.4	2,010
Area		
Urban	46.2	3,020
Rural	29.2	3,514
Mother's education^a		
None/Preschool	29.3	3,619
Primary	38.8	1,018
Middle	37.7	425
Secondary	50.4	703
Higher secondary	58.3	444
Higher	58.3	325
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	20.7	1,617
Second	30.5	1,466
Middle	41.6	1,369
Fourth	47.0	1,095
Richest	56.1	987
¹ MICS indicator 2.18 - Bottle feeding		
^a Total has 2 unweighted case of children with mother's education missing		

Salt Iodization

Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) is the world's leading cause of preventable mental retardation and impaired psychomotor development in young children. In its most extreme form, iodine deficiency causes cretinism. 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 indicator is the percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt (≥ 15 parts per million).

Government of Pakistan Nutrition Department with the assistance of Micronutrient Initiative and in collaboration with development partners which include WFP, UNICEF and GAIN is implementing a Universal Salt Iodization (USI) Project in selected 102 districts of Pakistan and the entire Sindh province. The project aims to ensure that all the edible salt produced or imported from other provinces is adequately iodized. In Sindh, the program started in 2006 covering four districts in Karachi division and was later expanded to the remaining districts in 2010. Furthermore, to ensure adequate availability and use of iodized salt, Sindh Government legislated the "Sindh Compulsory Salt Iodization Act" in 2013. According to this act, the manufacturers, processors and importers of salt shall not process, store, sell uniodized salt neither sell any misbranded or mislabeled salt and any person who contravenes any of the provisions of this act shall be prosecuted by law.

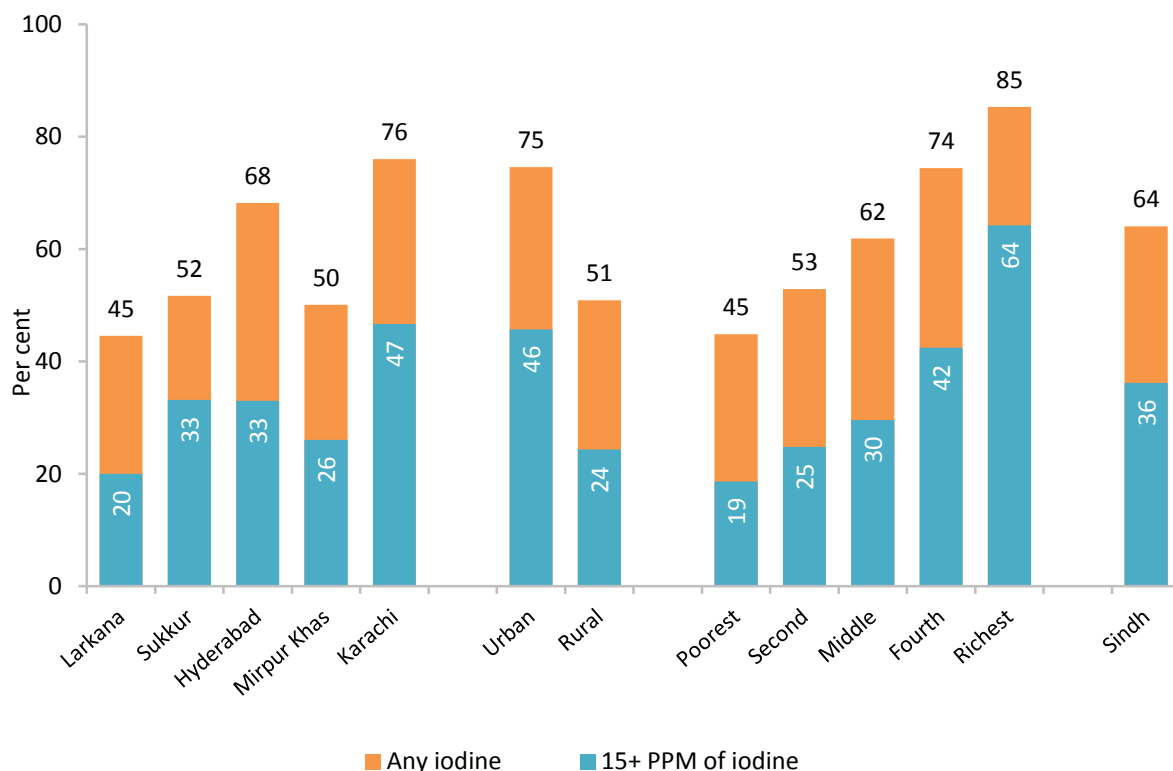
Table NU.10: Iodized salt consumption								
Percent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt, Sindh, 2014								
	Percentage of households in which salt was tested	Number of households	Percent of households with:				Total	Number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt
			No salt	Not iodized 0 PPM	Salt test result >0 and <15 PPM ¹			
Total	97.2	17,014	1.4	34.6	27.9	36.2	100.0	16,769
Division								
Larkana	98.1	2,122	0.9	54.5	24.6	20.0	100.0	2,101
Sukkur	98.4	2,470	0.9	47.5	18.5	33.2	100.0	2,452
Hyderabad	97.1	3,710	1.9	29.9	35.2	33.0	100.0	3,672
Mirpurkhas	98.1	1,788	1.2	48.7	24.0	26.1	100.0	1,775
Karachi	96.3	6,925	1.5	22.5	29.3	46.7	100.0	6,769
Area								
Urban	96.4	9,503	1.6	23.8	28.9	45.7	100.0	9,306
Rural	98.2	7,511	1.2	47.9	26.6	24.3	100.0	7,463
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	97.6	3,607	1.8	53.4	26.2	18.6	100.0	3,583
Second	98.3	3,061	1.1	46.1	28.1	24.8	100.0	3,042
Middle	97.4	3,202	1.7	36.4	32.3	29.6	100.0	3,175
Fourth	96.6	3,609	1.5	24.1	31.9	42.5	100.0	3,537
Richest	96.2	3,535	0.9	13.8	21.1	64.2	100.0	3,431

¹ MICS indicator 2.19 - Iodized salt consumption

In 97.2 percent of households, salt used for cooking was tested for iodine content by using salt test kits and testing for the presence of potassium iodate. Table NU.10 shows that in about 1 percent of households, there was no salt available. These households are included in the denominator of the indicator. In 36.2 percent of households, salt was found to contain 15 parts per million (ppm) or more of iodine. In Karachi division, 46.7 percent of households use adequately iodized salt. More than 45 percent of urban households were found to be using adequately iodized salt as compared with 24.3 percent in rural areas. Similarly, use of adequately iodized salt is higher in richest households (64.2 percent) than poorest households (18.6 percent).

The consumption of adequately iodized salt is graphically presented in Figure NU.4 together with the percentage of salt containing less the 15 ppm.

Figure NU.4: Consumption of iodized salt, Sindh, 2014



For further quantitative testing of iodine content in salt, two households per cluster were selected to provide additional 50 grams of cooking salt for testing of iodine in a laboratory. Of the 1,770 households selected for laboratory iodine testing of salt, testing was done for 98 percent of the households. The iodine laboratory testing was conducted by the Quality Control Centre Karachi of the Pakistan Standards and Quality Control Authority of Government of Pakistan. Equipment known as I-Check was used for the analysis. Separate quantitative analysis is being done based on laboratory results.

Table NU11: Purchasing behaviour and packaging type for iodized salt

Percent distribution of households by purchasing behaviour and packaging of salt used to cook meals, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of households in which additional test for salt was done	Purchasing behavior by whether household looks/asks for salt with a handi logo or salt labeled as iodised				Packaging of the household salt					Number of households selected for additional salt testing and with salt in the house
		Yes iodine logo/label sought	No	Missing/DK	Total	Sealed package	Unsealed package/ loose salt	Rock salt	Missing/DK	Total	
Total	94.2	23.1	68.5	8.4	100.0	68.1	17.1	10.0	4.8	100.0	1,748
Division											
Larkana	91.0	14.8	69.2	16.1	100.0	44.7	34.5	12.0	8.8	100.0	228
Sukkur	97.1	14.7	79.3	6.0	100.0	59.9	34.5	1.3	4.3	100.0	247
Hyderabad	92.4	11.9	78.9	9.2	100.0	68.1	15.3	10.9	5.7	100.0	383
Mirpurkhas	92.4	12.4	75.0	12.6	100.0	56.3	23.5	13.1	7.1	100.0	187
Karachi	95.6	37.7	57.0	5.3	100.0	81.6	4.6	11.2	2.6	100.0	703
Area											
Urban	94.1	31.8	61.3	6.9	100.0	77.0	11.0	8.2	3.7	100.0	974
Rural	94.2	12.1	77.5	10.4	100.0	56.8	24.8	12.2	6.2	100.0	775
Salt Packaging											
Sealed package	97.6	32.4	63.4	4.2	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,190
Unsealed package/ Loose salt	99.5	3.4	90.1	6.5	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	299
Rock salt	98.8	4.6	92.4	3.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	175
Missing/DK	17.2	0.0	12.9	87.1	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	84
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	94.2	7.7	81.4	10.9	100.0	54.4	24.9	14.4	6.4	100.0	371
Second	93.0	10.6	77.7	11.8	100.0	57.3	28.6	8.0	6.1	100.0	321
Middle	94.5	19.5	72.5	8.0	100.0	62.8	22.2	9.3	5.7	100.0	346
Fourth	93.8	29.8	63.4	6.8	100.0	78.1	7.6	10.8	3.5	100.0	360
Richest	95.2	47.6	47.5	4.9	100.0	87.3	3.0	7.2	2.5	100.0	349

na :not applicable

In the households selected for additional salt testing, other information was collected on whether the household looks for a particular logo on the salt packet indicating that salt is iodised. Table NU.11 presents findings on these additional questions.

At provincial level, 23.1 percent of households reported that they look for salt with an iodine label or *handi* logo when buying salt. More households in urban areas (31.8 percent) reported that they look for iodine label or *handi* logo before purchasing salt as compared with 12.1 percent of households in rural areas. The survey results further show that households that buy packaged salt are more likely to look for an iodine label or *handi* label than households buying salt in an unsealed package (32.4 percent and 3.4 percent respectively). Almost half of the richest households (47.6 percent) reported that they look for iodine label or *handi* logo when purchasing salt compared with 7.7 percent of the poorest households.

Sixty percent of households purchase salt in a sealed package for cooking while 17.1 percent purchase salt in unsealed package or purchase loose salt. The majority of the richest households (87.3 percent) purchase salt in a sealed package compared with 54.4 percent of the poorest households.

VI. CHILD HEALTH

Vaccinations

The Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 4 is to reduce child mortality by two thirds between 1990 and 2015. Immunization plays a key part in this goal. In addition, the Global Vaccine Action Plan (GVAP) was endorsed by the 194 Member States of the World Health Assembly in May 2012 to achieve the Decade of Vaccines vision by delivering universal access to immunization. Immunization has saved the lives of millions of children in the four decades since the launch of the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) in 1974. Worldwide there are still millions of children not reached by routine immunization and as a result, vaccine-preventable diseases cause more than 2 million deaths every year.

According to UNICEF and WHO guidelines, a child should receive a BCG vaccination to protect against tuberculosis, three doses of DPT containing vaccine to protect against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus, three doses of polio vaccine, and a first dose of measles vaccination before a child's first birthday (N.B., due to the epidemiology of disease in a country, the first dose of measles vaccine may be recommended at 12 months or later).

The vaccination schedule followed by the Pakistan Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) provides all the above mentioned vaccinations. This includes polio at birth, three doses of pentavalent vaccine comprising of antigens against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, hepatitis B and haemophilus influenza type b (Hib), three doses of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine and one dose of measles during the first year of life followed by second dose of measles at the age of 12-15 months. Taking into consideration this vaccination schedule, the estimates for full immunization coverage from the Sindh MICS are based on children age 12-23 months.

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

Table CH.1: Vaccinations in the first years of life

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey and by their first birthday, Sindh, 2014

	Children age 12-23 months:				Children age 24-35 months:			
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age ^a	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age
	Vaccination card or health facility records	Mother's report	Either		Vaccination card or health facility records	Mother's report	Either	
Antigen								
BCG ¹	50.5	26.9	77.4	76.3	39.2	36.7	76.0	71.9
Polio								
At birth	45.9	28.2	74.1	73.4	33.4	38.1	71.5	69.2
1	48.8	28.9	77.8	76.0	37.2	40.5	77.7	72.1
2	46.2	25.6	71.8	69.9	34.9	36.0	71.0	64.3
3 ²	42.3	21.2	63.5	60.3	32.3	30.6	62.9	55.3
Pentavalent³								
1	50.5	20.3	70.7	68.7	39.0	29.5	68.5	62.8
2	47.7	17.2	64.9	63.0	36.7	25.9	62.6	56.5
3	43.5	11.7	55.3	52.7	34.1	18.9	53.1	46.4
Pneumococcal⁴								
1	23.9	12.6	70.7	66.8	8.8	14.9	68.5	54.3
2	21.7	10.8	64.9	61.5	7.8	12.1	62.6	48.4
3	20.1	7.5	55.3	50.4	7.1	7.7	53.1	40.8
Measles 1 ⁵	38.6	20.0	58.6	52.7	32.0	30.2	62.2	46.6
Measles 2	na	na	na	na	20.3	1.0	21.3	19.5
Fully vaccinated ^{6,9}	35.8	7.5	43.2	35.0	29.6	12.2	41.8	25.6
No vaccinations	0.1	19.4	19.5	19.6	0.0	20.2	20.2	20.2
Number of children	3,160	3,160	3,160	3,160	3,142	3,142	3,142	3,142
¹ MICS indicator 3.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage								
² MICS indicator 3.2 - Polio immunization coverage								
³ MICS indicator 3.3 - Pentavalent (Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus, Hepatitis B and Hib) (PENTA) immunization coverage								
⁴ MICS indicator 3.5 - Pneumococcal (PCV) immunization coverage								
⁵ MICS indicator 3.4; MDG indicator 4.3 - Measles immunization coverage								
⁶ MICS indicator 3.6 - Full immunization coverage								
^a All MICS indicators refer to results in this column								
⁹ Includes: BCG, Polio3, Penta3 and Measles 1 (MCV1) as per the vaccination schedule in Sindh								

The percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months who have received each of the specific vaccinations by source of information (vaccination records at health facilities or vaccination card and mother's recall) is shown in Table CH.1 and Figure CH.1. The denominators for the table are comprised of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months so that only children who are old enough to be fully vaccinated are counted. In the first three columns in each panel of the table, the numerator includes all children who were vaccinated at any time before the survey according to the vaccination card or the vaccination records at health facilities or the mother's report. In the last column in each panel, only those children who were vaccinated before their first birthday, as recommended, are included. For children without vaccination cards or records, the proportion of

vaccinations given before the first birthday is assumed to be the same as for children with vaccination cards or records.

The results show that 76.3 percent of children age 12-23 months received a BCG vaccination by the age of 12 months and the first dose of pentavalent vaccine was given to 68.7 percent. The percentage declines to 63 percent for the second dose of pentavalent vaccine, and 52.7 percent for the third dose. Similarly, 76 percent of children received Polio 1 by age 12 months and this declines to 60.3 percent by the third dose. The coverage for the first dose of measles vaccine by 12 months is lower than most of the other vaccines at 52.7 percent. As a result, the percentage of children who had all the recommended vaccinations by their first birthday is low at only 35 percent. The individual coverage figures for children age 24-35 months are generally lower to those age 12-23 months suggesting that immunization coverage has been on average improving in Sindh between 2011 and 2012.

Figure CH.1: Vaccinations by age 12 months, Sindh, 2014

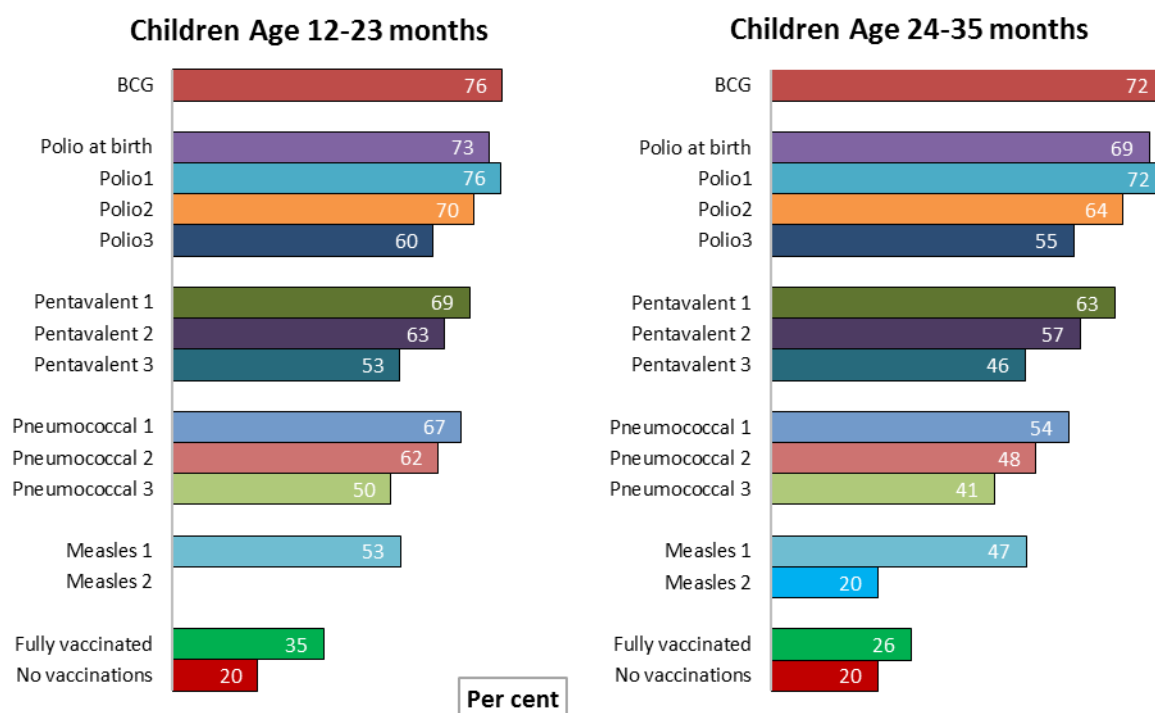


Table CH.2 presents vaccination coverage estimates among children 12-23 and 24-35 months by background characteristics. The figures indicate children receiving the vaccinations at any time up to the date of the survey, and are based on information from the health facility records or vaccination cards or mothers'/caretakers' reports. Health facility records or vaccination cards have been seen by the interviewer for only 52 percent of children age 12-23 months and 40 percent for older children age 24-35 months.

Table CH.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:															Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:					
	Polio			Pentavalent			Pneumococcal			Measles 1	Full ^a	None	Percentage with vaccination card seen and vaccination records at health facility	Number of children age 12-23 months	Measles (MCV2)	Full ^a	None	Percentage with vaccination card seen	Number of children age 24-35 months		
	BCG	At birth	1	2	3	1	2	3	1											2	3
Total	77.4	74.1	77.8	71.8	63.5	70.7	64.9	55.3	36.6	32.4	27.6	58.6	43.2	19.5	52.0	3,160	21.3	41.8	20.2	40.0	3,142
Sex																					
Male	79.0	75.0	78.6	72.5	63.6	71.9	65.5	55.8	38.5	34.3	28.9	58.9	43.1	18.3	53.5	1,622	21.7	42.6	20.1	40.8	1,607
Female	75.8	73.1	76.9	71.2	63.4	69.5	64.2	54.6	34.4	30.5	26.3	58.3	43.4	20.9	50.5	1,538	20.9	40.9	20.2	39.1	1,535
Division																					
Larkana	65.3	64.6	65.3	59.8	49.1	52.2	45.9	37.3	29.3	24.9	20.1	38.7	25.6	31.6	36.9	544	8.8	24.2	34.5	24.5	494
Sukkur	76.2	72.9	74.8	66.3	54.2	68.1	60.0	46.8	45.2	37.0	28.1	52.4	33.7	21.7	47.1	577	20.0	36.2	22.3	43.7	626
Hyderabad	76.1	72.3	77.0	71.7	62.8	69.4	63.6	54.6	32.5	28.5	24.8	62.9	45.5	19.2	54.8	701	25.9	44.6	19.6	41.0	697
Mirpurkhas	79.8	70.6	85.0	79.3	74.3	73.4	67.2	57.3	42.4	38.2	31.7	71.1	47.4	12.7	57.1	346	25.5	43.2	16.4	46.2	336
Karachi	84.9	82.4	84.3	79.2	73.5	81.8	77.4	69.0	36.2	34.4	31.7	65.3	55.2	14.3	59.5	991	23.8	51.1	13.2	42.6	989
Area																					
Urban	85.9	83.4	84.8	79.0	72.7	80.8	76.0	67.5	40.3	36.9	33.3	67.1	55.2	13.0	60.0	1,518	25.7	53.4	13.5	43.5	1,451
Rural	69.6	65.5	71.2	65.2	55.0	61.2	54.4	43.7	33.1	28.2	22.3	50.7	32.1	25.6	44.6	1,642	17.5	31.8	25.9	37.0	1,692
Mother's education^b																					
None/Preschool	69.3	65.8	70.4	64.2	53.9	59.6	52.9	42.4	31.6	26.2	21.0	48.3	31.1	26.5	43.4	1,771	15.8	29.6	28.0	34.1	1,741
Primary	82.9	80.3	84.0	75.4	68.2	80.0	72.8	62.2	37.6	34.3	29.0	59.4	43.5	13.5	57.2	462	20.8	42.7	17.1	39.7	495
Middle	88.6	87.7	88.2	84.3	79.7	86.2	81.9	74.5	44.6	42.5	40.6	71.6	62.8	11.4	67.3	177	28.4	56.5	10.8	46.7	197
Secondary	88.2	83.2	86.7	79.4	75.1	82.8	77.2	70.3	39.1	38.0	32.6	72.1	60.3	10.7	60.4	348	29.6	63.3	8.0	51.8	353
Higher secondary	93.7	90.6	92.1	91.3	87.0	91.3	90.6	85.5	49.2	45.9	44.4	85.9	77.3	5.6	76.1	223	40.5	71.8	2.4	55.0	205
Higher	90.8	88.7	89.2	86.5	78.2	89.6	87.1	74.8	52.1	49.3	43.4	83.0	66.7	9.1	61.8	179	31.6	68.2	4.9	52.6	150
Wealth index quintile																					
Poorest	61.3	56.5	64.2	58.6	49.7	51.3	44.4	34.6	28.7	23.1	18.2	43.6	24.7	31.6	37.3	780	13.0	23.9	31.9	29.9	755
Second	73.0	69.2	75.3	68.0	56.7	65.3	57.5	46.1	34.9	29.5	21.4	52.1	33.1	23.4	44.0	677	18.7	30.8	25.2	37.9	698
Middle	84.9	82.2	82.6	76.7	67.8	76.2	70.1	59.4	38.7	34.4	30.3	61.7	46.0	13.7	58.0	666	21.3	47.9	18.0	43.6	669
Fourth	84.6	82.2	83.9	77.5	72.1	82.7	76.3	68.5	38.5	36.2	33.5	65.7	56.4	14.2	61.8	541	23.2	50.6	11.2	42.4	569
Richest	90.8	88.5	89.2	85.1	79.2	87.2	86.4	78.7	45.8	43.9	40.2	78.7	68.0	9.0	67.3	496	36.9	67.8	7.3	51.8	451

^a Includes: BCG, Polio3, Penta3 and Measles 1 as per the vaccination schedule in Sindh

^b Total includes 1 unweighted case of children whose mother's education information missing

Table CH.2 shows that 43.2 percent of children age 12-23 months received all the recommended vaccines according to the vaccination schedule in Sindh. More than half (55.2 percent) of children age 12-23 months are fully vaccinated in Karachi division compared with about one quarter (25.6 percent) of children in Larkana Division. There are no gender differentials in terms of full vaccination coverage. There are notable differences between urban and rural areas. Fifty five percent of children in urban areas are fully immunized compared with 32.1 percent of children in rural areas. Children from richest households and from more educated mothers are most likely to be vaccinated. For example, 68 percent of children in the richest wealth quintile are fully vaccinated compared with 24.7 percent in poorest quintile.

Neonatal Tetanus Protection

One of the MDGs is to reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio, with one strategy to eliminate maternal tetanus. Following on the 42nd and 44th World Health Assembly calls for elimination of neonatal tetanus, the global community continues to work to reduce the incidence of neonatal tetanus to less than one case of neonatal tetanus per 1,000 live births in every district by 2015.

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

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

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

Table CH.3 shows the protection status from tetanus of women who have had a live birth within the last 2 years. More than half of women (54.1 percent) in Sindh who had a live birth in the two years before the survey are protected against tetanus. Furthermore, 47.4 percent of women received at least two doses of tetanus toxoid during the last pregnancy.

Protection against tetanus is notably higher among women in Karachi division (68.8 percent) than the rest of the divisions. Educational attainment and household wealth are strongly correlated with protection against tetanus. For example, only 35.5 percent of women in the poorest wealth quintile are protected against tetanus compared with 73.7 percent of women in the richest wealth quintile. Similarly

protection against tetanus is higher among women with higher education (83.3 percent) than those with only pre-school or no education (40.9 percent). Women in urban areas (66.4 percent) are also more likely to be protected against tetanus than their rural counterparts (43.6 percent).

Table CH.3: Neonatal tetanus protection							
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years protected against neonatal tetanus, Sindh, 2014							
	Percentage of women who received at least 2 doses during last pregnancy	Percentage of women who did not receive two or more doses during last pregnancy but received:				Protected against tetanus ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		2 doses, the last within prior 3 years	3 doses, the last within prior 5 years	4 doses, the last within prior 10 years	5 or more doses during lifetime		
Total	47.4	5.3	0.7	0.5	0.2	54.1	6,095
Division							
Larkana	44.0	5.3	0.5	0.0	0.2	50.0	1,004
Sukkur	41.2	4.2	1.0	0.6	0.1	47.2	1,186
Hyderabad	41.2	5.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	48.4	1,362
Mirpurkhas	35.7	5.1	0.9	0.6	0.2	42.6	658
Karachi	61.8	5.7	0.7	0.6	0.0	68.8	1,886
Area							
Urban	58.5	6.2	0.8	0.6	0.3	66.4	2,812
Rural	38.0	4.6	0.7	0.4	0.0	43.6	3,284
Education^a							
None/Preschool	35.4	4.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	40.9	3,368
Primary	54.2	5.0	1.6	0.9	0.0	61.8	926
Middle	64.1	6.6	1.0	0.5	0.0	72.2	393
Secondary	62.7	5.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	69.0	682
Higher secondary	70.1	9.7	0.9	0.7	0.0	81.4	405
Higher	73.4	8.8	0.6	0.4	0.1	83.3	303
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	30.5	4.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	35.5	1,510
Second	39.4	5.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	45.6	1,355
Middle	51.6	4.4	1.2	0.4	0.3	57.9	1,260
Fourth	62.4	6.1	1.0	0.5	0.2	70.2	1,044
Richest	64.2	7.9	0.4	1.0	0.1	73.7	926

¹ MICS indicator 3.9 - Neonatal tetanus protection

^a Total includes 20 unweighted case of women with education information missing

Care of Illness

A key strategy for accelerating progress toward MDG 4 is to tackle the diseases that are the leading killers of children under 5. Diarrhoea and pneumonia are two such diseases. The Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Pneumonia and Diarrhoea (GAPPD) aims to end preventable pneumonia and diarrhoea death by reducing mortality from pneumonia to 3 deaths per 1000 live births and mortality from diarrhoea to 1 death per 1000 live births by 2025. Malaria is also a major killer of children under 5, killing about 1200 children every day. The Global Malaria Action Plan (GMAP) aims to reduce malaria deaths to near zero by 2015

Table CH.4 presents the percentage of children under 5 years of age who were reported to have had an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), or fever during the two weeks preceding the survey. These results are not measures of true prevalence, and should not be used as such, but rather the period-prevalence of those illnesses over a two-week time window.

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

Overall, 28.4 percent of under five children were reported to have had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, 12.9 percent symptoms of ARI, and 42.8 percent had an episode of fever (Table CH.4). At divisional level, there were more reports of all the three childhood illnesses for children in Sukkur compared with the other divisions. Differences are reported between urban and rural areas in the case of ARI (7.9 percent and 17.1 percent respectively). Diarrhoea, fever and ARI symptoms were less likely among children that are older, those whose mothers have higher education and in richest households. A lower proportion (15.6 percent) of children age 48-59 months reported to have had diarrhoea compared with 37.2 percent of children age 0-11 months. Only 5.7 percent of children in richest quintile were reported to have symptoms of ARI compared with 14.9 percent of children in the poorest quintile.

Table CH.4: Reported disease episodes

Percentage of children age 0-59 months for whom the mother/caretaker reported an episode of diarrhoea, fever, and/or symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the last two weeks, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of children who in the last two weeks had:			Number of children age 0-59 months
	An episode of diarrhoea	Symptoms of ARI	An episode of fever	
Total	28.4	12.9	42.8	16,605
Sex				
Male	28.7	14.1	44.2	8,585
Female	28.1	11.6	41.4	8,020
Division				
Larkana	22.3	15.1	37.9	2,719
Sukkur	32.1	26.6	52.4	3,203
Hyderabad	30.8	10.5	41.2	3,775
Mirpurkhas	28.5	8.9	38.4	1,767
Karachi	27.6	6.3	42.2	5,140
Area				
Urban	28.1	7.9	40.8	7,651
Rural	28.7	17.1	44.6	8,954
Age				
0-11 months	37.2	16.6	50.3	3,375
12-23 months	39.2	14.5	49.7	3,160
24-35 months	30.2	11.8	44.5	3,142
36-47 months	21.1	12.3	37.1	3,499
48-59 months	15.6	9.3	33.4	3,429
Mother's education^a				
None/Preschool	29.2	15.2	43.6	9,478
Primary	31.8	13.4	46.8	2,407
Middle	26.9	9.2	40.4	1,035
Secondary	26.1	8.3	40.2	1,789
Higher secondary	24.6	7.9	37.5	1,085
Higher	21.9	5.1	38.1	808
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	29.8	14.9	41.0	4,183
Second	28.8	18.1	46.3	3,722
Middle	28.6	13.7	45.8	3,414
Fourth	28.1	8.2	40.8	2,852
Richest	25.6	5.7	38.8	2,435

^a Total includes 4 unweighted case of children whose mother's education information missing

Diarrhoea

Diarrhoea is a 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. In addition, provision of zinc supplements has been shown to reduce the duration and severity of the illness as well as the risk of future episodes within the next two or three months. Preventing dehydration and malnutrition by increasing fluid intake and continuing to feed the child are also important strategies for managing diarrhoea.

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

The overall period-prevalence of diarrhoea in children under 5 years of age is 28.4 percent (Table CH.4). The highest period-prevalence is seen among children age 12-23 months which grossly corresponds to the weaning period.

Table CH.5 shows the percentage of children with diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey for which advice or treatment was sought and where. Overall, a health facility or provider was seen in 69.2 percent of cases, mostly in the private sector (60.3 percent). Seeking diarrhoea treatment is more common for younger than older children. The results show that 72.8 percent of children age 0-11 months received treatment from a health facility compared with 62.6 percent of children age 48-59 months.

Table CH.5: Care-seeking during diarrhoea								
Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Sindh, 2014								
	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom:						Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	
	Advice or treatment was sought from:							
	Health facilities or providers		Lady health worker ^a	Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1, b}	No advice or treatment sought		
Public	Private							
Total	12.1	60.3	0.2	3.1	69.2	26.3	4,720	
Sex								
Male	12.1	60.8	0.1	2.8	69.3	26.1	2,465	
Female	12.1	59.9	0.2	3.3	69.1	26.5	2,254	
Division								
Larkana	7.7	66.2	0.0	3.5	72.2	23.6	607	
Sukkur	12.0	58.1	0.3	2.8	65.1	30.0	1,028	
Hyderabad	15.8	56.5	0.1	1.8	69.6	27.0	1,161	
Mirpurkhas	16.3	55.9	0.1	6.4	68.0	23.6	504	
Karachi	9.5	64.2	0.3	2.9	70.9	25.1	1,419	
Area								
Urban	9.0	64.9	0.2	2.7	70.7	25.0	2,151	
Rural	14.7	56.5	0.2	3.3	67.9	27.4	2,568	
Age								
0-11 months	11.1	64.6	0.3	2.6	72.8	23.3	1,257	
12-23 months	11.6	63.4	0.0	2.3	71.7	24.9	1,239	
24-35 months	12.5	60.2	0.2	2.7	69.6	26.2	950	
36-47 months	12.6	54.6	0.1	4.6	63.0	30.2	738	
48-59 months	14.4	51.6	0.4	4.2	62.6	31.3	537	
Mother's education								
None/Preschool	12.4	58.6	0.1	2.8	67.5	27.9	2,765	
Primary	15.8	61.0	0.2	4.1	72.9	22.0	765	
Middle	10.5	67.8	0.0	0.9	74.9	22.1	278	
Secondary	10.6	61.6	0.2	3.9	68.9	27.2	467	
Higher secondary	9.0	64.6	1.4	1.5	72.5	23.9	267	
Higher	2.4	64.0	0.0	5.2	65.9	28.4	177	
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	15.9	55.5	0.2	2.8	67.7	27.8	1,245	
Second	13.0	58.2	0.2	4.2	67.8	27.0	1,074	
Middle	13.4	60.3	0.1	2.6	69.7	25.9	978	
Fourth	10.5	63.6	0.5	2.5	71.2	23.9	800	
Richest	2.9	69.6	0.0	3.0	71.3	25.8	623	
¹ MICS indicator 3.10 - Care-seeking for diarrhoea								
^a Lady health worker is also included under public health provider as a survey specific category								
^b Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, but excludes private pharmacy								

Table CH.6: Feeding practices during diarrhea

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, Sindh, 2014

	Drinking practices during diarrhoea							Eating practices during diarrhoea							Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Child was given to drink:							Child was given to eat:							
	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/ DK	Total	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/ DK	Total	
Total	15.1	35.2	39.2	6.8	3.1	0.5	100.0	16.5	37.9	32.3	2.2	10.8	0.4	100.0	4,720
Sex															
Male	14.5	34.8	38.9	7.9	3.4	0.5	100.0	16.4	38.6	31.7	2.7	10.1	0.5	100.0	2,465
Female	15.8	35.6	39.5	5.7	2.9	0.6	100.0	16.6	37.1	32.9	1.5	11.6	0.3	100.0	2,254
Division															
Larkana	18.1	31.7	35.0	9.8	4.3	1.1	100.0	19.6	33.5	30.9	1.8	12.8	1.4	100.0	607
Sukkur	13.4	31.4	43.5	9.3	2.3	0.1	100.0	15.4	34.8	34.3	2.3	13.1	0.1	100.0	1,028
Hyderabad	12.1	40.9	38.2	3.3	5.3	0.2	100.0	13.9	42.5	30.8	1.1	11.6	0.2	100.0	1,161
Mirpurkhas	24.9	43.0	28.0	2.4	1.7	0.0	100.0	25.4	44.3	25.8	2.6	1.8	0.0	100.0	504
Karachi	14.1	31.9	42.7	8.3	2.0	1.0	100.0	15.0	36.0	35.0	2.9	10.8	0.4	100.0	1,419
Area															
Urban	13.8	36.5	38.8	7.6	2.4	0.9	100.0	14.8	39.6	32.0	2.4	10.6	0.6	100.0	2,151
Rural	16.3	34.0	39.5	6.2	3.8	0.2	100.0	17.9	36.5	32.5	1.9	10.9	0.2	100.0	2,568
Age															
0-11 months	14.6	31.7	44.5	6.8	2.1	0.2	100.0	11.5	27.9	30.6	1.2	28.2	0.6	100.0	1,257
12-23 months	17.4	36.0	39.1	5.8	1.5	0.2	100.0	18.6	38.8	32.6	2.3	7.6	0.2	100.0	1,239
24-35 months	14.4	37.5	38.2	5.9	3.4	0.6	100.0	19.2	40.9	34.1	2.5	3.0	0.2	100.0	950
36-47 months	10.9	40.0	35.1	8.3	4.8	1.0	100.0	14.9	47.9	30.6	3.1	2.8	0.7	100.0	738
48-59 months	18.2	30.7	34.3	8.9	6.5	1.3	100.0	20.8	40.5	34.4	2.2	2.1	0.0	100.0	537
Mother's education															
None/Preschool	16.1	35.0	39.1	5.6	3.7	0.5	100.0	18.3	37.2	31.7	1.8	10.6	0.5	100.0	2,765
Primary	14.3	32.6	41.3	8.5	2.5	0.7	100.0	16.6	35.6	33.6	2.1	11.6	0.4	100.0	765
Middle	19.6	33.3	40.8	3.2	3.1	0.0	100.0	17.2	33.6	35.0	3.1	11.0	0.0	100.0	278
Secondary	11.6	38.2	39.5	8.2	2.5	0.0	100.0	14.5	40.2	34.6	2.6	8.1	0.0	100.0	467
Higher secondary	10.2	44.0	34.2	9.4	2.2	0.0	100.0	6.2	45.5	30.6	2.0	15.8	0.0	100.0	267
Higher	13.1	30.6	35.2	17.7	0.0	3.4	100.0	8.1	48.1	27.6	6.2	10.0	0.0	100.0	177
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	19.1	35.0	36.1	6.0	3.5	0.3	100.0	20.3	37.9	30.7	2.1	8.5	0.4	100.0	1,245
Second	15.8	34.8	38.0	6.2	4.7	0.4	100.0	16.4	38.0	30.8	1.5	12.9	0.4	100.0	1,074
Middle	11.8	34.5	43.4	6.8	3.2	0.3	100.0	17.2	36.0	32.4	2.9	11.3	0.2	100.0	978
Fourth	12.8	34.8	41.9	7.3	2.1	1.0	100.0	12.3	38.2	35.2	2.0	11.8	0.5	100.0	800
Richest	14.3	37.7	37.1	9.1	0.8	1.0	100.0	13.4	40.3	34.0	2.3	9.6	0.4	100.0	623

Table CH.6 provides statistics on drinking and feeding practices during diarrhoea. For 6.8 percent of under-five children with diarrhoea, they were given more than usual to drink while 89.5 percent were given the same or less to drink. About 81 percent were given somewhat less, same or more (continued feeding) to eat, but 18.3 percent were given much less or almost nothing to eat.

Eating and drinking patterns during diarrhoea varied by education of the mother. Children born to mothers with higher education are three times more likely (17.7 percent) to receive more liquid during diarrhoea episode as compared with children born to mothers with no education (5.6 percent).

Table CH.7 shows the percentage of children receiving ORS, various types of recommended homemade fluids and zinc during the episode of diarrhoea. Since children may have been given more than one type of liquid, the percentages do not necessarily add to 100. The data show that 47.7 percent received fluids from ORS packets or pre-packaged ORS fluids and 18 percent received recommended homemade fluids. Additionally, 17.6 percent received zinc in one form or another. For 54.5 percent of children with diarrhoea, they received one or more of the recommended home treatments (i.e. were treated with ORS or any recommended homemade fluid). Furthermore, 11.6 percent received both ORS and zinc.

Figure CH.2: Children under-5 with diarrhea who received ORS or recommended homemade liquids, Sindh, 2014

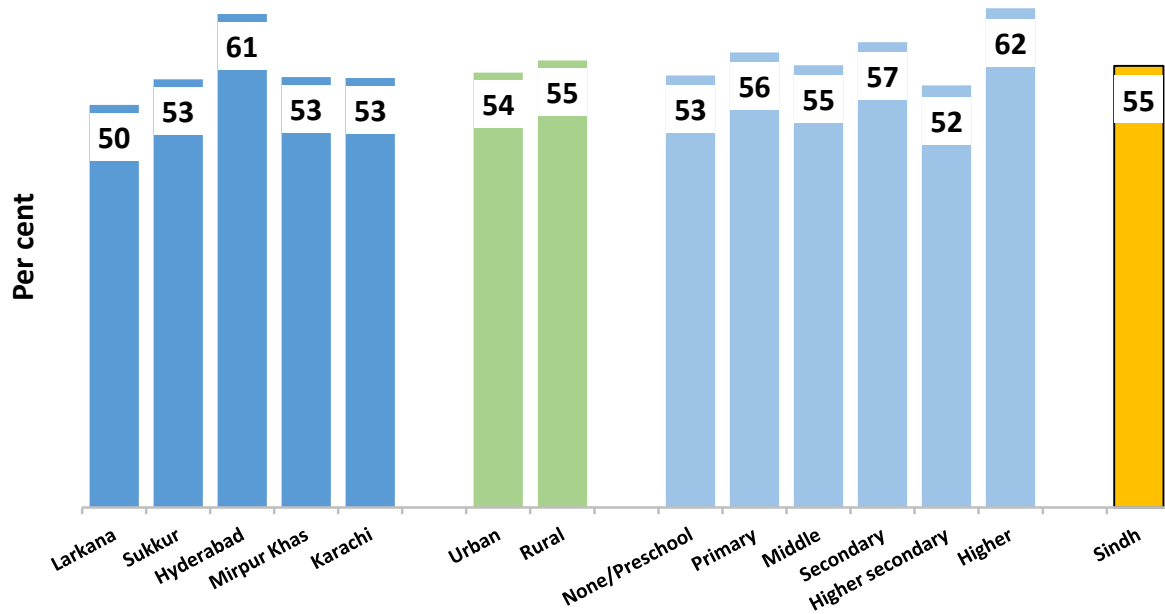


Table CH.7: Oral rehydration solutions, recommended homemade fluids, and zinc

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, and treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS), recommended homemade fluids, and zinc, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who received:										Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Oral rehydration salts (ORS)			Recommended homemade fluid	Zinc						
	Fluid from packet	Pre-packaged fluid	Any ORS		ORS or any recommended homemade fluid	Tablet	Syrup	Any zinc	ORS and zinc ¹		
Total	41.9	16.2	47.7	18.0	54.5	5.3	15.1	17.6	11.6	4,720	
Sex											
Male	43.1	16.8	49.6	18.2	56.2	5.6	16.0	18.4	12.1	2,465	
Female	40.5	15.5	45.6	17.7	52.8	5.0	14.2	16.7	11.0	2,254	
Division											
Larkana	40.4	17.7	46.8	8.6	49.7	5.8	8.7	12.5	8.4	607	
Sukkur	45.9	17.2	48.1	11.8	52.9	13.3	25.0	29.3	19.7	1,028	
Hyderabad	43.0	15.1	50.1	29.6	61.0	3.9	9.7	11.8	7.9	1,161	
Mirpurkhas	45.7	7.2	46.5	21.4	53.2	2.1	9.7	10.5	6.8	504	
Karachi	37.2	18.8	46.4	15.7	53.1	1.6	17.2	18.5	11.8	1,419	
Area											
Urban	38.0	20.2	47.4	15.0	53.7	3.1	15.4	17.4	11.1	2,151	
Rural	45.1	12.8	48.0	20.5	55.2	7.2	14.9	17.7	12.0	2,568	
Age											
0-11 months	37.1	15.2	43.2	13.0	49.2	3.3	14.0	16.2	10.7	1,257	
12-23 months	45.9	19.4	53.1	18.3	59.7	5.0	17.6	19.7	12.3	1,239	
24-35 months	39.6	16.1	45.5	17.1	52.4	5.2	14.8	16.7	11.2	950	
36-47 months	45.0	12.3	48.3	22.8	55.6	7.9	14.0	17.7	11.7	738	
48-59 months	43.3	16.5	49.3	23.5	57.5	7.5	14.2	17.4	12.6	537	
Mother's education											
None/Preschool	42.9	12.9	46.5	18.6	53.4	6.4	13.2	16.0	10.9	2,765	
Primary	43.6	17.2	50.1	18.0	56.2	5.5	13.2	15.9	10.6	765	
Middle	40.4	19.4	47.1	16.3	54.6	2.2	17.2	18.7	12.0	278	
Secondary	37.7	23.3	50.1	18.2	57.5	3.5	22.0	23.6	16.1	467	
Higher secondary	34.3	25.7	46.4	11.5	52.1	0.9	19.6	20.2	9.2	267	
Higher	42.5	24.6	53.6	19.7	61.7	3.5	25.7	27.3	17.6	177	
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	46.1	11.5	48.4	23.1	57.0	6.5	13.0	16.1	11.3	1,245	
Second	42.6	13.4	45.8	18.0	52.6	7.5	13.9	17.4	10.3	1,074	
Middle	39.7	17.7	48.0	13.2	52.3	5.4	12.9	15.0	10.2	978	
Fourth	38.4	21.2	47.5	15.4	53.7	3.6	18.4	20.4	12.9	800	
Richest	39.9	21.4	49.6	18.3	57.6	1.4	20.6	21.3	14.9	623	

¹ MICS indicator 3.11 - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc

Table CH.8 provides the proportion of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding, and the percentage of children with diarrhoea who received other treatments. Overall, about half of children with diarrhoea received ORS or increased fluids, 56.7 percent received ORT (ORS or recommended homemade fluids or increased fluids). Combining the information in Table CH.6 with that of Table CH.7 on oral rehydration therapy, it is observed that 41 percent of children received ORT and, at the same time, feeding was continued, as is the recommendation. The results also show that more male children (43.6 percent) received ORT with continued feeding than female children (38 percent). Figure CH.3 shows that the practice of giving children with diarrhoea ORT with continued feeding is highest among mother's with higher education.

Table CH.8 also shows the percentage of children having had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey who were given various forms of treatment. Use of antibiotic pills or syrup in children with diarrhoea though not recommended, is reported in 5 percent of the children in Sindh. Use of antibiotics in children with diarrhoea is higher in Karachi division where 9.6 percent of children with diarrhoea were given an antibiotic pill or syrup and 5.5 percent received an antibiotic injection. Fourteen percent of the children in Sindh who has diarrhoea in the last two weeks preceding the survey did not receive any treatment or drug.

Table CH.8: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and percentage who were given other treatments, Sindh, 2014

	Children with diarrhoea who were given:															Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS or recommended homemade fluids or increased fluids)	ORT with continued feeding ¹	Other treatments										Not given any treatment or drug	
					Pill or syrup				Injection			Intra-venous	Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other		
					Anti-biotic	Anti-motility	Other	Unknown	Anti-biotic	Non-antibiotic	Unknown					
Total	17.6	50.5	56.9	41.0	5.0	1.8	0.7	11.1	3.8	0.2	3.1	1.0	5.2	30.1	14.0	4,720
Sex																
Male	18.4	53.1	59.2	43.6	5.5	1.8	0.2	11.2	3.7	0.1	3.2	0.9	5.1	29.3	13.8	2,465
Female	16.7	47.5	54.3	38.0	4.4	1.8	1.2	11.0	3.9	0.2	3.1	1.0	5.2	30.8	14.3	2,254
Division																
Larkana	12.5	51.3	53.9	38.5	3.2	0.1	0.3	21.4	3.5	0.1	4.8	1.6	3.5	13.3	18.2	607
Sukkur	29.3	51.4	55.8	39.3	4.0	0.4	0.3	8.8	3.9	0.1	4.6	2.2	11.8	29.7	13.9	1,028
Hyderabad	11.8	51.4	61.7	46.0	2.2	3.5	0.0	13.7	1.6	0.3	3.8	0.7	5.9	29.8	10.3	1,161
Mirpurkhas	10.5	47.3	53.7	34.9	3.0	0.2	0.2	6.8	4.1	0.2	3.8	0.5	1.2	28.9	21.4	504
Karachi	18.5	49.7	56.1	41.3	9.6	2.6	1.8	7.8	5.5	0.1	0.6	0.2	1.9	38.1	12.7	1,419
Area																
Urban	17.4	50.5	56.7	42.0	7.2	2.3	1.0	9.7	3.8	0.2	2.1	0.6	2.9	39.7	12.2	2,151
Rural	17.7	50.4	57.1	40.1	3.2	1.4	0.4	12.3	3.7	0.2	4.0	1.3	7.1	22.0	15.6	2,568
Age																
0-11 months	16.2	45.2	51.0	31.6	5.7	1.7	0.6	9.9	5.4	0.3	3.6	0.7	5.3	31.5	16.8	1,257
12-23 months	19.7	55.4	61.9	45.1	5.7	1.5	0.5	12.3	3.7	0.1	3.3	1.3	3.8	30.0	10.5	1,239
24-35 months	16.7	47.6	54.4	42.4	3.6	2.2	1.6	12.8	3.2	0.0	2.3	0.7	5.1	28.2	15.0	950
36-47 months	17.7	52.5	58.7	45.9	5.5	1.8	0.1	10.1	3.0	0.2	3.7	1.5	5.1	28.0	13.7	738
48-59 months	17.4	53.5	61.2	43.9	3.8	1.7	0.5	9.5	2.4	0.2	2.3	0.5	8.1	32.8	14.2	537
Mother's education																
None/Preschool	16.0	49.2	55.5	39.0	3.2	1.1	0.3	12.6	3.5	0.1	4.0	1.3	6.0	24.6	16.2	2,765
Primary	15.9	51.8	57.5	39.8	7.9	2.7	2.2	10.2	3.8	0.3	3.0	0.5	4.4	32.3	11.6	765
Middle	18.7	48.8	56.3	39.6	9.3	1.4	0.9	8.5	5.8	0.0	0.9	0.9	4.5	39.1	13.9	278
Secondary	23.6	52.0	59.3	45.1	5.2	4.5	0.5	7.7	6.0	0.0	1.5	0.3	4.3	40.8	10.0	467
Higher secondary	20.2	51.2	57.0	46.3	9.2	0.8	0.7	10.6	2.2	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.3	43.0	9.9	267
Higher	27.3	62.1	70.2	59.0	7.1	3.1	0.0	6.5	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	5.0	43.1	7.2	177
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	16.1	51.4	59.3	42.0	1.7	0.9	0.0	12.8	3.0	0.0	3.5	0.8	5.8	18.6	17.2	1,245
Second	17.4	48.0	54.4	38.1	3.5	0.9	0.2	14.1	3.5	0.2	5.5	1.9	8.7	24.4	15.2	1,074
Middle	15.0	50.3	54.4	37.6	4.3	3.1	1.1	12.4	4.3	0.4	3.4	1.0	4.7	33.4	13.5	978
Fourth	20.4	49.9	55.8	42.7	10.1	2.5	1.8	7.2	4.6	0.1	0.5	0.5	2.1	39.0	11.1	800
Richest	21.3	53.9	61.8	47.0	8.8	1.8	0.8	5.7	3.9	0.0	1.1	0.2	2.6	46.0	10.4	623

¹ MICS indicator 3.12 - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding

Figure CH.3: Children under-5 with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding, Sindh, 2014

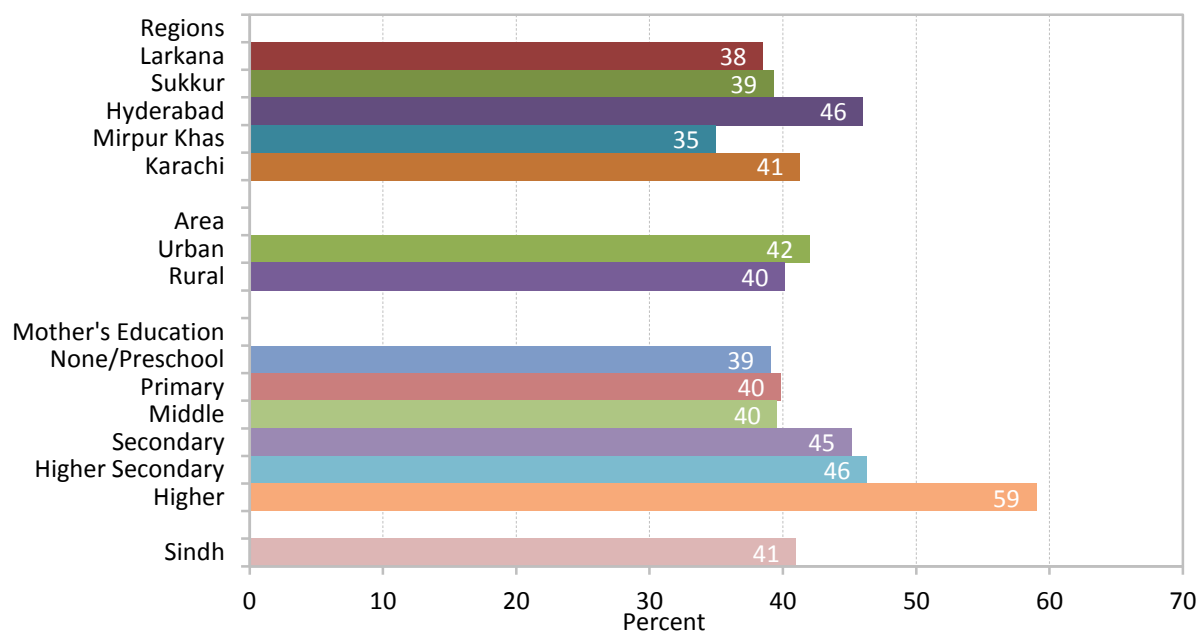


Table CH.9 provides information on the source of ORS and zinc for children who benefitted from these treatments. The main source of ORS is the private sector (86.1 percent); the same applies for zinc (84.1 percent). Children in urban areas are more likely to get ORS and zinc from private sources.

Table CH.9: Source of ORS and zinc

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given ORS, and percentage given zinc, by the source of ORS and zinc, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of children who were given as treatment for diarrhoea:		Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Percentage of children for whom the source of ORS was:						Number of children age 0-59 months who were given ORS as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Percentage of children for whom the source of zinc was:						Number of children age 0-59 months who were given zinc as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	ORS	zinc		Health facilities or providers							Health facilities or providers						
				Public	Private	Lady health worker ^a	Other source	DK/Missing	A health facility or provider ^b		Public	Private	Lady health worker ^a	Other source	DK/Missing	A health facility or provider ^b	
Total	47.7	17.6	4,720	10.7	86.1	0.0	2.5	0.7	96.8	2,253	11.6	84.1	0.6	3.9	0.4	95.7	830
Sex																	
Male	49.6	18.4	2,465	9.9	86.4	0.0	3.1	0.6	96.3	1,224	13.0	81.0	0.8	5.3	0.8	93.9	452
Female	45.6	16.7	2,254	11.8	85.7	0.1	1.8	0.7	97.5	1,029	9.9	87.9	0.4	2.1	0.0	97.9	377
Division																	
Larkana	46.8	12.5	607	8.5	86.4	0.0	3.4	1.8	94.9	284	6.9	90.8	0.0	2.3	0.0	97.7	76
Sukkur	48.1	29.3	1,028	14.8	83.1	0.0	1.3	0.8	98.0	494	14.1	82.2	0.4	3.3	0.4	96.3	301
Hyderabad	50.1	11.8	1,161	15.4	80.9	0.0	3.3	0.4	96.3	581	13.9	80.5	0.0	4.8	0.8	94.4	137
Mirpurkhas	46.5	10.5	504	13.7	83.0	0.2	2.5	0.9	96.6	234	15.2	80.7	0.0	1.8	2.3	95.9	53
Karachi	46.4	18.5	1,419	3.5	93.9	0.0	2.3	0.3	97.4	658	8.1	87.0	1.4	4.9	0.0	95.1	262
Area																	
Urban	47.4	17.4	2,151	5.5	91.2	0.0	2.6	0.7	96.7	1,020	8.6	86.9	1.0	4.4	0.0	95.6	374
Rural	48.0	17.7	2,568	15.1	81.8	0.0	2.4	0.7	96.9	1,233	14.0	81.8	0.3	3.4	0.8	95.8	455
Age																	
0-11 months	43.2	16.2	1,257	6.7	90.6	0.0	1.7	0.9	97.3	543	6.9	89.5	1.8	3.0	0.6	96.4	203
12-23 months	53.1	19.7	1,239	9.1	88.3	0.0	2.2	0.4	97.4	657	7.3	90.1	0.0	2.6	0.0	97.4	244
24-35 months	45.5	16.7	950	10.9	85.3	0.1	3.2	0.6	96.2	432	13.8	81.5	0.8	3.9	0.7	95.4	158
36-47 months	48.3	17.7	738	16.5	80.4	0.0	3.1	0.0	96.9	356	20.8	74.8	0.0	4.4	0.0	95.6	131
48-59 months	49.3	17.4	537	15.3	80.1	0.0	2.9	1.6	95.4	264	16.4	74.2	0.0	8.1	1.3	90.6	93
Mother's education																	
None/Preschool	46.5	16.0	2,765	13.7	83.4	0.0	1.9	0.9	97.2	1,285	14.7	80.7	0.0	3.8	0.8	95.4	444
Primary	50.1	15.9	765	9.1	88.5	0.0	2.0	0.4	97.6	384	7.3	90.8	0.0	1.9	0.0	98.1	122
Middle	47.1	18.7	278	4.6	94.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	99.5	131	(5.7)	(88.1)	(0.0)	(6.2)	(0.0)	(93.8)	52
Secondary	50.1	23.6	467	6.8	89.1	0.1	4.2	0.0	95.8	234	9.2	90.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	110
Higher secondary	46.4	20.2	267	3.6	90.2	0.0	5.2	1.0	93.8	124	(7.4)	(83.7)	(6.7)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(91.1)	54
Higher	53.6	27.3	177	4.5	87.6	0.0	7.7	0.3	92.1	95	(2.6)	(80.1)	(0.0)	(17.3)	(0.0)	(82.7)	48
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	48.4	16.1	1,245	17.2	80.4	0.0	1.8	0.6	97.6	603	17.4	77.7	0.0	3.8	1.2	95.1	200
Second	45.8	17.4	1,074	16.6	79.3	0.1	2.6	1.5	95.9	491	14.0	81.5	0.0	3.8	0.7	95.5	187
Middle	48.0	15.0	978	8.5	88.3	0.0	2.5	0.7	96.8	469	9.6	87.8	0.0	2.7	0.0	97.3	146
Fourth	47.5	20.4	800	2.6	96.3	0.1	1.0	0.1	98.9	380	8.4	90.2	2.2	1.4	0.0	98.6	163
Richest	49.6	21.3	623	2.2	92.1	0.0	5.6	0.1	94.3	309	5.6	86.0	1.0	8.4	0.0	91.6	132

^a Lady health worker is also included under health provider as a survey specific category

^b Includes all public and private health facilities and providers

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

Acute Respiratory Infections

Symptoms of ARI are collected during the Sindh MICS to capture pneumonia disease, the leading cause of death in children under five. Once diagnosed, pneumonia is treated effectively with antibiotics. Studies have shown a limitation in the survey approach of measuring pneumonia because many of the suspected cases identified through surveys are in fact, not true pneumonia.²⁸ While this limitation does not affect the level and patterns of care-seeking for suspected pneumonia, it limits the validity of the level of treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics, as reported through household surveys. The treatment indicator described in this report must therefore be taken with caution, keeping in mind that the accurate level is likely higher.

Table CH.10 presents the percentage of children with symptoms of ARI in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom care was sought, by source of care and the percentage who received antibiotics. Overall, 75.4 percent of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI were taken to a qualified provider. For most of the children (67 percent) with ARI symptoms in Sindh, advice or treatment was sought from a private source. Out of all children with ARI, 20.9 percent did not receive any treatment.

At division level, seeking advice or treatment for ARI symptom in children from a qualified provider varied, being lowest (70.3 percent) in Sukkur division and highest (87.2 percent) in Karachi division. Treatment was sought mostly for children that are older, in urban areas and in the richest wealth quintile.

Table CH.10 also presents the use of antibiotics for the treatment of children under 5 years with symptoms of ARI by sex, age, division, area, and socioeconomic factors. In Sindh, 32.9 percent of under-5 children with symptoms of ARI received antibiotics during the two weeks prior to the survey. The percentage was slightly higher in urban than in rural areas. At division level, use of antibiotics in children with ARI ranged from 18.6 percent in Mirpurkhas division to 41.5 percent in Hyderabad division. The table also shows that antibiotic treatment of ARI symptoms is lower among children in the poorest households.

Table CH.10 also shows the point of treatment among children with symptoms of ARI who were treated with antibiotics. The treatment was received mostly from private health facilities (91.4 percent).

²⁸ Campbell H, el Arifeen S, Hazir T, O’Kelly J, Bryce J, et al. (2013) *Measuring Coverage in MNCH: Challenges in Monitoring the Proportion of Young Children with Pneumonia Who Receive Antibiotic Treatment*. *PLoS Med* 10(5): e1001421. doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1001421

Table CH.10: Care-seeking for and antibiotic treatment of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, and percentage of children with symptoms who were given antibiotics, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom: Advice or treatment was sought from:							Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI who were given antibiotics in the last two weeks ²	Number of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom the source of antibiotics was:					Number of children with symptoms of ARI who were given antibiotics in the last two weeks
	Health facilities or providers						Health facilities or providers								
	Public	Private	Lady health worker ^a	Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1, b}	No advice or treatment sought	Public			Private	Lady health worker ^a	Other source	A health facility or provider ^c		
Total	12.5	67.0	0.0	1.9	75.4	20.9	32.9	2,139	6.3	91.4	0.0	1.4	97.7	703	
Sex															
Male	11.9	68.4	0.0	1.8	76.1	20.3	33.9	1,207	4.5	93.0	0.0	1.6	97.5	410	
Female	13.3	65.1	0.1	2.0	74.4	21.8	31.5	931	8.8	89.1	0.0	1.2	97.9	293	
Division															
Larkana	8.0	69.3	0.0	1.2	75.7	22.2	40.5	411	5.0	90.9	0.0	4.1	95.9	167	
Sukkur	12.0	64.9	0.0	1.8	70.3	24.4	26.9	853	5.3	92.2	0.0	0.5	97.5	229	
Hyderabad	14.1	65.1	0.2	0.8	77.9	21.1	41.5	395	10.0	88.6	0.0	1.1	98.6	164	
Mirpurkhas	10.5	65.9	0.0	7.9	71.1	19.2	18.6	156	(12.0)	(83.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(95.9)	29	
Karachi	18.7	72.2	0.0	1.5	87.2	10.8	35.2	324	3.4	96.2	0.0	0.3	99.7	114	
Area															
Urban	9.8	75.0	0.0	1.6	82.3	15.2	36.8	606	4.2	95.4	0.0	0.4	99.6	223	
Rural	13.6	63.8	0.1	2.0	72.6	23.2	31.3	1,533	7.3	89.5	0.0	1.9	96.8	480	
Age															
0-11 months	11.4	73.5	0.0	2.3	80.5	16.3	33.6	562	5.6	92.2	0.0	0.4	97.8	189	
12-23 months	12.5	66.6	0.0	1.3	74.9	21.2	36.4	457	4.1	93.7	0.0	1.3	97.7	167	
24-35 months	13.7	64.4	0.0	2.0	74.3	21.8	29.2	371	6.5	92.3	0.0	1.1	98.9	108	
36-47 months	12.4	66.9	0.0	1.3	75.8	21.5	32.9	431	7.2	88.6	0.0	3.3	95.8	142	
48-59 months	13.3	58.8	0.3	2.6	67.4	27.2	30.6	318	9.9	88.8	0.0	1.3	98.7	97	
Mother's education															
None/Preschool	11.7	64.7	0.0	1.9	72.3	23.8	32.0	1,444	7.2	90.2	0.0	1.6	97.3	463	
Primary	18.3	67.8	0.0	2.7	80.5	16.1	30.7	322	6.5	92.3	0.0	0.6	98.8	99	
Middle	5.4	71.7	0.0	1.9	70.1	23.0	33.5	95	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	32	
Secondary	18.4	66.9	0.6	1.5	83.2	14.7	33.1	149	(9.5)	(90.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	49	
Higher secondary	4.6	87.5	0.0	0.0	91.0	7.9	40.6	85	(0.0)	(95.1)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(95.1)	35	
Higher	(7.0)	(86.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(93.7)	(6.3)	(62.4)	41	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26	
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	11.9	58.3	0.0	1.5	66.5	30.0	29.4	623	12.5	83.8	0.0	1.3	96.3	184	
Second	12.8	66.9	0.0	2.2	74.7	21.3	33.4	674	4.1	93.0	0.0	2.6	97.1	226	
Middle	16.7	67.6	0.2	2.4	78.4	16.4	34.6	467	6.8	92.0	0.0	0.9	98.7	162	
Fourth	10.6	74.7	0.0	1.0	84.0	13.9	34.9	234	1.5	97.1	0.0	0.4	98.6	82	
Richest	3.5	90.7	0.0	1.6	93.4	6.2	36.0	139	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	50	

¹ MICS indicator 3.13 - Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms

² MICS indicator 3.14 - Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms

^a Lady health worker is also included under public health provider as a survey specific category

^b Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, but excludes private pharmacy

^c Includes all public and private health facilities and providers

(*) Figures based on less than 25 unweighted cases

() Figures based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Mothers' knowledge of danger signs is an important determinant of care-seeking behaviour. In the MICS, mothers or caretakers were asked to report symptoms that would cause them to take a child under-five for care immediately at a health facility. Issues related to knowledge of danger signs of pneumonia are presented in Table CH.11. Overall, 31.2 percent of women know at least one of the two danger signs of pneumonia – fast and/or difficult breathing. The most commonly identified symptom for taking a child to a health facility is when a child develops a fever (80.3 percent). Just under two thirds of mothers (64.6 percent) also thought that a child having too many or frequent stools is cause to take a child immediately to a health facility. Fifteen percent of mothers identified fast breathing and 21.1 percent difficult breathing as symptoms for taking children immediately to a health care provider.

More than half of the women in Sukkur division (51.2 percent) have knowledge of at least one of the two danger signs of pneumonia compared with 18.5 percent of women in Karachi division. It is interesting to note that women with primary education or less, from rural areas and poorest households are more likely to recognize fast or difficult breathing in children as a danger sign of pneumonia.

Table CH.11: Knowledge of the two danger signs of pneumonia

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are mothers or caretakers of children under age 5 by symptoms that would cause to take a child under age 5 immediately to a health facility, and percentage of mothers who recognize fast or difficult breathing as signs for seeking care immediately, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children age 0-59 months who think that a child should be taken immediately to a health facility if the child:											Mothers/caretakers who recognize at least one of the two danger signs of pneumonia (fast and/or difficult breathing)	Number of women age 15-49 years who are mothers/caretakers of children under age 5
	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	weeping continuously	vomiting	has too many /frequent stools	Has other symptoms		
Total	4.4	40.6	80.3	15.0	21.1	4.8	4.2	11.1	54.0	64.6	28.2	31.2	10,031
Division													
Larkana	9.8	46.7	72.9	21.9	30.2	10.0	9.8	21.2	72.8	67.0	12.3	44.3	1,516
Sukkur	3.2	33.0	89.4	25.9	35.3	7.1	4.0	9.1	59.8	71.0	23.6	51.2	1,829
Hyderabad	5.6	35.4	81.8	13.8	19.8	4.7	5.1	15.1	64.3	67.1	29.9	29.6	2,292
Mirpurkhas	8.0	57.3	76.9	12.3	11.3	3.7	5.3	15.9	58.7	60.5	26.7	21.6	1,031
Karachi	0.5	40.4	78.8	7.6	13.2	1.6	0.9	3.4	34.0	59.5	37.4	18.5	3,364
Area													
Urban	2.4	40.9	77.7	11.1	16.5	3.6	2.9	7.2	43.1	62.0	33.5	23.8	4,858
Rural	6.2	40.2	82.8	18.6	25.4	6.0	5.5	14.7	64.3	67.0	23.3	38.3	5,173
Education^a													
None/Preschool	5.9	41.8	80.3	17.1	23.1	6.1	5.5	13.9	59.9	64.5	24.0	35.0	5,526
Primary	4.0	38.5	81.5	15.6	24.3	3.4	3.3	10.1	56.2	67.1	28.4	33.7	1,384
Middle	2.0	42.0	82.4	11.2	16.6	3.5	1.8	7.5	44.9	60.6	35.6	24.4	672
Secondary	1.1	42.0	79.1	10.9	14.6	2.8	2.0	3.7	40.9	64.3	35.5	21.9	1,159
Higher secondary	2.9	33.2	78.4	9.7	16.4	1.9	3.1	8.8	41.3	64.1	35.0	23.1	715
Higher	1.3	38.8	79.3	11.2	18.6	5.2	2.8	7.4	43.1	65.1	37.9	26.2	543
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	6.6	43.5	80.8	16.0	21.3	6.1	6.6	17.3	65.0	64.8	23.6	33.3	2,350
Second	6.6	40.0	81.7	21.2	28.5	7.1	6.1	14.7	67.1	68.9	21.5	42.6	2,135
Middle	4.3	39.0	80.8	15.5	24.1	4.2	3.4	9.9	52.3	65.6	26.1	33.6	2,050
Fourth	1.4	41.0	79.7	9.0	13.1	2.1	1.7	4.3	39.7	60.2	37.1	19.4	1,844
Richest	1.7	38.6	77.9	11.4	16.4	3.8	2.5	6.5	39.6	62.2	36.5	23.9	1,653

^a Total includes 33 unweighted cases of women with education information missing

Solid Fuel Use

More than 3 billion people around the world rely on solid fuels for their basic energy needs, including cooking and heating. Solid fuels include biomass fuels, such as wood, charcoal, crops or other agricultural waste, dung, shrubs and straw, and coal. Cooking and heating with solid fuels leads to high levels of indoor smoke which contains a complex mix of health-damaging pollutants. The main problem with the use of solid fuels is their incomplete combustion, which produces toxic elements such as carbon monoxide, polyaromatic hydrocarbons, and sulphur dioxide (SO₂), among others. Use of solid fuels increases the risks of incurring acute respiratory illness, pneumonia, chronic obstructive lung disease, cancer, and possibly tuberculosis, asthma, or cataracts, and may contribute to low birth weight of babies born to pregnant women exposed to smoke. The primary indicator for monitoring use of solid fuels is the proportion of the population using solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy for cooking, shown in Table CH.12.

Table CH.12: Solid fuel use

Percent distribution of household members according to type of cooking fuel mainly used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using solid fuels for cooking, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of household members in households mainly using:														Solid fuels for cooking ¹	Number of household members	
	Solid fuels											Total	Solid fuels for cooking ¹				
	Electricity	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Natural Gas	Biogas	Coal/ Lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Straw/ Shrubs/ Grass	Animal dung	Agricultural crop residue	No food cooked in the household			Other			Missing
Total	0.1	0.6	54.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	35.3	0.2	8.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	44.3	121,826	
Division																	
Larkana	0.1	0.5	27.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	27.7	0.5	43.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	72.0	16,413	
Sukkur	0.0	0.6	30.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	63.6	0.1	4.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	68.7	21,072	
Hyderabad	0.2	0.6	36.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	53.0	0.2	8.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	62.4	27,335	
Mirpurkhas	0.0	0.7	18.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	80.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	81.0	12,231	
Karachi	0.1	0.6	97.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.6	44,776	
Area																	
Urban	0.1	1.0	88.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	9.8	63,848	
Rural	0.0	0.2	17.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	65.5	0.3	16.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	82.4	57,978	
Education of household head																	
None/Preschool	0.1	0.3	39.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	46.9	0.3	11.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	59.5	44,375	
Primary	0.0	0.3	43.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	44.5	0.2	10.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	55.9	26,803	
Middle	0.1	0.2	68.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	23.9	0.1	6.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	30.4	10,006	
Secondary	0.3	0.9	71.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	22.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	27.5	16,772	
Higher secondary	0.1	0.3	69.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	25.3	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	30.1	9,276	
Higher	0.0	2.2	83.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	11.9	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	14.1	14,260	
Missing/DK	0.0	0.4	60.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.4	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	38.8	335	
Wealth index quintiles																	
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.3	83.1	0.6	14.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.9	24,366	
Second	0.1	0.1	13.9	0.0	0.3	0.1	61.7	0.2	23.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	85.7	24,363	
Middle	0.1	0.6	66.6	0.4	0.0	0.1	27.1	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	32.0	24,360	
Fourth	0.1	1.1	95.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.4	24,373	
Richest	0.1	1.2	97.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1.4	24,365	

¹ MICS indicator 3.15 - Use of solid fuels for cooking

Overall, 44.3 percent of household members in Sindh use solid fuels for cooking, consisting mainly of wood (35.3 percent) followed by animal dung (8.6 percent).

Use of solid fuels is low in urban areas (9.8 percent), but very high in rural areas, where they are used by 82.4 percent of household members. Use of solid fuels varies widely across divisions ranging from 1.6 percent in Karachi division to 81 percent in Mirpurkhas division. Use of solid fuel among women with higher education is low (14.1 percent) compared with use of solid fuel for women with pre-school or no education (59.5 percent). Similarly, almost all the household population living in the poorest households are using solid fuel for cooking as compared with less than 2 percent of the population living in the richest households.

Table CH.13: Solid fuel use by place of cooking								
Percent distribution of household members in households using solid fuels by place of cooking, Sindh, 2014								
	Place of cooking:						Total	Number of household members in households using solid fuels for cooking
	In the house		In a separate building	Outdoors	Other place	Missing		
	In a separate room used as kitchen	Elsewhere in the house						
Total	43.4	53.1	1.7	0.3	1.3	0.1	100.0	53,977
Division								
Larkana	32.3	64.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	11,813
Sukkur	39.3	59.0	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	100.0	14,469
Hyderabad	47.9	49.1	2.1	0.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	17,051
Mirpurkhas	53.6	39.6	0.7	0.1	6.0	0.0	100.0	9,913
Karachi	62.6	26.7	1.4	7.5	1.4	0.5	100.0	732
Area								
Urban	42.6	55.4	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	100.0	6,226
Rural	43.5	52.8	1.8	0.3	1.5	0.1	100.0	47,752
Education of household head								
None/Preschool	37.2	58.5	2.3	0.5	1.5	0.1	100.0	26,417
Primary	45.5	52.0	1.0	0.3	1.1	0.1	100.0	14,974
Middle	47.8	47.4	2.4	0.2	1.4	0.8	100.0	3,041
Secondary	51.7	45.1	1.3	0.2	1.7	0.1	100.0	4,607
Higher secondary	54.6	44.2	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	2,796
Higher	67.0	31.6	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	2,012
Missing/DK	66.4	33.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	130
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	32.2	62.5	2.0	0.6	2.7	0.0	100.0	24,110
Second	45.5	52.3	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	100.0	20,889
Middle	65.6	32.6	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	100.0	7,806
Fourth	83.5	16.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	822
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	350

Solid fuel use by place of cooking is presented in Table CH.13. The presence and extent of indoor pollution are dependent on cooking practices, places used for cooking, as well as types of fuel used. According to the Sindh MICS, 43.4 percent of households cook in a separate room used as a kitchen. The percentage of households that have food cooked within the dwelling unit varies slightly between urban and rural areas (98 percent and 96.3 percent respectively). All households in the richest wealth quintile have a separate room used as kitchen compared with just under a third in the poorest households.

Malaria/Fever

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

In areas where malaria is common, WHO recommends indoor residual spraying (IRS), use of insecticide treated bednets (ITNs) and prompt treatment of cases with recommended anti-malarial drugs.

In 2010 the World Health Organization issued a recommendation for universal use of diagnostic testing to confirm malaria infection and apply appropriate treatment based on the results. According to the guidelines, treatment solely on the basis of clinical suspicion should only be considered when a parasitological diagnosis is not accessible. This recommendation was based on studies that showed substantial reduction in the proportion of fever that are associated with malaria to a low level.²⁹ This recommendation implies that the indicator on proportion of children with fever that received antimalarial treatment is no longer an acceptable indicator of the level of treatment of malaria in the population of children under age five. However, as it remains the MDG indicator and for purposes of comparisons, as well assessment of patterns across socio-demographic characteristics, the indicator remains a standard MICS indicator.

Children with severe malaria symptoms, such as fever and convulsions, should be taken to a health facility. Further, children recovering from malaria should be given extra liquids and food, and younger children should continue breastfeeding.

Insecticide-treated mosquito nets, or ITNs, if used properly, are very effective in offering protection against mosquitoes and other insects. The use of ITNs is one of the main health interventions implemented to reduce malaria transmission in Sindh. The questionnaire incorporates questions on the availability and use of bed nets, both at household level and among children under five years of age and pregnant women. In addition, all households in the Sindh MICS were asked whether the interior dwelling walls were sprayed with an insecticide to kill mosquitoes that spread malaria during the 12 months preceding the survey.

The use of Long Lasting Insecticidal Bednet (LLINs) has become one of the best interventions for vector control around the globe. Since the 2004/05 financial year, Directorate of Malaria Control (DoMC)-Pakistan is promoting the use of LLINs in Pakistan.

In Sindh the survey results indicate that 11.3 percent of households have at least one insecticide treated net (Table CH.14), 10.9 percent have a Long lasting insecticidal treated net and less than 1 percent have at least one ITN for every two household members. Furthermore, only 1.6 percent of households received indoor residual spraying during the last 12 months, and 2.4 percent have at least one ITN for every two household members and/or received IRS during the last 12 months.

Ownership of at least one LLIN is higher in rural areas (20.1 percent) than urban areas (3.6 percent). Similarly, ownership is higher for households in second and poorest quintile (19.9 percent and 19.6 percent respectively) compared with households in richest quintile (1.7 percent). Households in rural areas are five times more likely to have at least one ITN compared with urban areas (20.9 percent and 3.8 percent respectively).

²⁹ D'Acromont V, Lengeler C, Genton B. Reduction in the proportion of fevers associated with *Plasmodium falciparum* parasitaemia in Africa: a systematic review. *Malaria Journal*. 2010; 9(240).

Table CH.14: Household availability of insecticide treated nets and protection by a vector control method

Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net, one long-lasting treated net, and one insecticide treated net (ITN), percentage of households with at least one mosquito net, one long-lasting treated net, and one insecticide treated net (ITN) per two people, percentage of households with at least one ITN and/or indoor residual spraying (IRS) in the last 12 months, and percentage of households with at least one ITN per two people and/or with indoor residual spraying (IRS) in the last 12 months, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net:			Percentage of households with at least one net for every two persons ^a :			Percentage of households with IRS in the past 12 months	Percentage of households with at least one ITN and/or IRS during the last 12 months ³	Percentage of households with at least one ITN for every 2 persons and/or received IRS during the last 12 months ⁴	Number of households
	Any mosquito net	Long-lasting insecticidal treated net (LLIN)	Insecticide treated mosquito net (ITN) ¹	Any mosquito net	Long-lasting insecticidal treated net (LLIN)	Insecticide treated mosquito net (ITN) ²				
Total	27.4	10.9	11.3	3.7	0.7	0.8	1.6	12.5	2.4	17,014
Division										
Larkana	32.5	8.0	8.6	2.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	9.0	0.8	2,122
Sukkur	34.0	17.1	17.9	2.3	0.7	0.7	2.3	19.9	3.1	2,470
Hyderabad	49.5	19.9	20.6	9.5	1.4	1.6	3.1	22.7	4.6	3,710
Mirpurkhas	56.0	26.8	27.5	8.1	2.4	2.5	3.9	30.0	6.2	1,788
Karachi	4.3	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.4	6,925
Area										
Urban	11.1	3.6	3.8	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.8	4.4	1.0	9,503
Rural	48.1	20.1	20.9	6.8	1.3	1.4	2.7	22.9	4.0	7,511
Education of household head^b										
None/Preschool	32.7	12.5	13.0	4.3	0.9	1.0	1.6	14.2	2.5	5,964
Primary	35.4	14.9	15.3	4.6	0.9	0.9	1.9	16.6	2.8	3,406
Middle	22.5	8.5	8.9	3.9	0.9	1.0	1.8	10.4	2.8	1,463
Secondary	19.9	7.9	8.5	2.4	0.3	0.3	1.4	9.6	1.7	2,426
Higher secondary	23.3	10.2	10.7	3.2	0.5	0.6	1.5	11.9	2.1	1,422
Higher	15.6	5.7	6.2	2.1	0.5	0.7	1.3	7.1	1.9	2,294
Wealth index quintiles										
Poorest	49.5	19.6	20.2	7.3	1.5	1.6	2.2	21.8	3.8	3,607
Second	47.0	19.9	20.8	5.7	1.1	1.2	2.7	22.6	3.8	3,061
Middle	26.9	11.0	11.6	3.6	0.7	0.8	1.8	13.0	2.5	3,202
Fourth	10.0	3.3	3.6	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.7	4.0	0.9	3,609
Richest	6.2	1.7	1.8	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.9	2.6	1.1	3,535

¹ MICS indicator 3.16a - Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) - One+

² MICS indicator 3.16b - Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) - One+ per 2 people

³ MICS indicator 3.17a - Households covered by vector control - One+ ITNs

⁴ MICS indicator 3.17b - Households covered by vector control - One+ ITNs per 2 people

^a The numerators are based on number of usual (de jure) household members and does not take into account whether household members stayed in the household last night. MICS does not collect information on visitors to the household.

^b Total includes 46 unweighted cases of heads of household with missing education information

Table CH.15: Access to an insecticide treated net (ITN) - number of household members

Percentage of household population with access to an ITN in the household, Sindh, 2014											
	Number of ITNs owned by household:								Total	Percentage with access to an ITN ^a	Number of household members ^b
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	8 or more			
Total	88.7	6.8	3.1	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.2	121,826
Number of household members											
1	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.4	130
2	94.1	5.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.5	1,487
3	91.2	7.3	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.5	3,609
4	91.0	7.2	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.3	7,391
5	90.7	6.9	2.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.3	12,031
6	89.8	6.6	2.9	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.2	14,340
7	89.0	7.2	3.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.1	14,607
8 or more	85.3	6.7	4.7	2.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	0.2	68,231

^a Percentage of household population who could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people
^b The denominator is number of usual (de jure) household members and does not take into account whether household members stayed in the household last night. MICS does not collect information on visitors to the household.

Table CH.16: Access to an insecticide treated net (ITN) - background characteristics

Percentage of household population with access to an ITN in the household, Sindh, 2014		
	Percentage with access to an ITN ^a	Number of household members ^b
Total	0.2	121,826
Division		
Larkana	0.0	16,413
Sukkur	0.1	21,072
Hyderabad	0.6	27,335
Mirpurkhas	0.6	12,231
Karachi	0.0	44,776
Area		
Urban	0.0	63,848
Rural	0.4	57,978
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest	0.4	24,366
Second	0.1	24,363
Middle	0.2	24,360
Fourth	0.1	24,373
Richest	0.2	24,365

^a Percentage of household population who could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people
^b The denominator is number of usual (de jure) household members and does not take into account whether household members stayed in the household last night. MICS does not collect information on visitors to the household.

Tables CH.15 and CH.16 provide further insight on access to ITNs. Overall, a very small proportion (less than 1 percent) of individuals are estimated to have access to ITNs, i.e. they could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household was used by two people. From the results, 87.7 percent of households do not have any ITN.

Overall, 60.9 percent of ITNs were used during the night preceding the survey, ranging from 43.5 percent in Sukkur division to 69.5 percent in Mirpurkhas division. Use of ITNs on the night before the survey was slightly higher in urban areas (63.6 percent) than rural areas (60.3 percent). More ITNs in the poorest households were used during the night before the survey compared with richest households.

As for children under the age of five, who constitute an important vulnerable group, 6.4 percent slept under an ITN the night preceding the survey (CH.18). This figure rises to 43.6 percent considering only children living in a household with at least one ITN. There were no gender disparities in ITN use among children under five. In

households with at least one ITN, the results show higher use of ITN among children in poorest households (50.1 percent) and in Mirpurkhas division (50.9 percent).

Table CH.17: Use of ITNs

Percentage of insecticide treated nets (ITNs) that were used by anyone last night, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of ITNs used last night	Number of ITNs
Total	60.9	3,095
Division		
Larkana	50.4	272
Sukkur	43.5	696
Hyderabad	67.3	1,268
Mirpurkhas	69.5	792
Karachi	(59.1)	67
Area		
Urban	63.6	551
Rural	60.3	2,544
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest	66.6	1,085
Second	61.0	981
Middle	58.2	651
Fourth	53.2	233
Richest	41.9	145
() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases		

Table CH.18: Children sleeping under mosquito nets

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who slept under a mosquito net last night, by type of net, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of children age 0-59 who spent last night in the interviewed households	Number of children age 0-59 months	Percentage of children under age five who the previous night slept under:				Number of children age 0-59 months who spent last night in the interviewed households	Percentage of children who slept under an ITN last night in households with at least one ITN	Number of children age 0-59 living in households with at least one ITN
			Any mosquito net	An insecticide treated net (ITN) ¹	A Long-lasting insecticidal treated net (LLIN)	An ITN or in a dwelling sprayed with IRS in the past 12 months			
Total	97.0	16,605	16.5	6.4	6.2	1.7	16,114	43.6	2,381
Sex									
Male	97.0	8,585	17.0	6.6	6.3	1.9	8,327	43.9	1,247
Female	97.1	8,020	16.0	6.3	6.1	1.6	7,787	43.2	1,134
Division									
Larkana	95.8	2,719	13.3	3.9	3.6	0.8	2,604	37.8	266
Sukkur	96.8	3,203	13.4	7.0	6.8	1.9	3,100	34.4	629
Hyderabad	96.8	3,775	33.5	11.8	11.3	3.6	3,654	48.1	897
Mirpurkhas	97.5	1,767	34.5	15.6	15.2	3.6	1,722	50.9	527
Karachi	97.9	5,140	1.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	5,034	(34.5)	63
Area									
Urban	97.5	7,651	6.5	2.6	2.4	0.7	7,461	43.5	437
Rural	96.6	8,954	25.2	9.8	9.4	2.7	8,653	43.6	1,944
Age									
0-11 months	96.8	3,375	16.8	6.4	6.2	1.4	3,268	42.2	495
12-23 months	96.6	3,160	16.7	6.8	6.5	1.9	3,054	47.4	437
24-35 months	97.3	3,142	16.7	6.2	5.8	1.7	3,058	42.5	444
36-47 months	97.3	3,499	16.5	6.5	6.3	1.7	3,404	43.9	506
48-59 months	97.1	3,429	15.9	6.3	6.1	1.9	3,330	42.2	499
Mother's education									
None/Preschool	97.0	9,478	21.6	8.2	7.9	2.0	9,191	44.5	1,694
Primary	98.2	2,407	17.6	6.7	6.6	2.3	2,365	43.5	367
Middle	95.4	1,035	6.6	2.6	2.5	1.1	988	37.4	70
Secondary	97.4	1,789	6.5	2.8	2.7	0.4	1,743	36.2	133
Higher secondary	96.9	1,085	5.0	3.3	3.3	1.3	1,052	42.2	81
Higher	95.7	808	4.1	2.0	1.5	1.3	773	(41.9)	37
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	96.9	4,183	30.4	11.4	11.1	2.0	4,054	50.1	925
Second	96.8	3,722	23.0	9.3	8.9	2.7	3,604	42.9	780
Middle	97.1	3,414	13.1	4.9	4.7	2.2	3,316	36.9	442
Fourth	97.7	2,852	4.1	1.9	1.7	0.7	2,787	34.0	153
Richest	96.6	2,435	2.2	1.0	1.0	0.5	2,352	30.2	81

¹ MICS indicator 3.18; MDG indicator 6.7 - Children under age 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)

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

Table CH.19: Use of mosquito nets by the household population

Percentage of household members who slept under a mosquito net last night, by type of net, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of household members who the previous night slept under:				Number of household members who spent the previous night in the interviewed households	Percentage who the previous night slept under an ITN	Number of household members in households with at least one ITN
	Any mosquito net	An insecticide treated net (ITN) ¹	A Long-lasting insecticidal treated net (LLIN)	An ITN or in a dwelling sprayed with IRS in the past 12 months			
Total	11.9	4.3	4.1	1.7	113,817	33.6	14,626
Sex							
Male	11.5	4.1	3.9	1.7	58,250	31.8	7,460
Female	12.4	4.6	4.4	1.7	55,567	35.4	7,165
Division							
Larkana	9.8	2.5	2.3	0.6	15,049	26.5	1,422
Sukkur	8.7	4.2	4.1	2.3	19,486	21.3	3,850
Hyderabad	26.5	8.7	8.3	3.4	25,376	37.9	5,803
Mirpurkhas	28.7	12.6	12.4	3.8	11,286	43.9	3,240
Karachi	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	42,620	28.4	311
Area							
Urban	4.2	1.5	1.4	0.8	60,178	33.2	2,701
Rural	20.6	7.5	7.2	2.7	53,639	33.7	11,925
Age							
5-14	12.4	4.5	4.3	1.8	28,505	32.4	3,977
15-34	11.0	3.9	3.8	1.7	40,414	31.4	5,065
35-49	10.4	3.8	3.7	1.5	15,663	35.1	1,702
50+	9.9	3.2	3.1	1.7	13,870	27.7	1,612
Education of household head^a							
None/Preschool	14.5	4.9	4.7	1.6	41,415	34.4	5,888
Primary	14.7	5.4	5.2	2.2	25,005	32.9	4,104
Middle	9.4	3.8	3.7	2.0	9,380	37.9	930
Secondary	8.2	3.2	3.0	1.5	15,807	33.5	1,486
Higher secondary	10.3	4.3	4.1	1.3	8,653	33.6	1,098
Higher	6.0	2.4	2.3	1.4	13,240	29.2	1,092
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	25.4	8.7	8.4	2.2	22,572	40.5	4,859
Second	18.9	7.0	6.7	2.6	22,681	32.0	4,951
Middle	11.2	4.1	4.0	2.2	22,639	29.8	3,135
Fourth	2.8	1.3	1.1	0.8	22,965	25.2	1,141
Richest	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	22,959	24.6	539

¹ MICS indicator 3.19 - Population that slept under an ITN^a Total includes 32 unweighted cases of household members with education information missing

Table CH.19 gives further insight into the use of mosquito nets by household members of any age, 4.3 percent of whom slept under an ITN the night prior to the survey. This figure rises to 33.6 percent considering only household members living in a household with at least one ITN. Overall, 1.7 percent of household members slept under an ITN the previous night or in a dwelling which had IRS in the past 12 months.

In households with at least one ITN, 21.3 percent of household members in Sukkur division slept under an ITN the night before the survey compared with 43.9 percent in Mirpurkhas division. Living in the poorest households is also associated with sleeping under an ITN.

Table CH.20 provides information on care-seeking behaviour during an episode of fever in the past two weeks. As shown in Table CH.20, advice was sought from a health facility or a health care provider for 74.8 percent of children with fever; these services were provided mainly by the private sector (64 percent). However, no advice or treatment was sought in 23.5 percent of the cases.

Across divisions, more than seven in ten children with fever sought treatment or advice from a health facility or provider. Seeking treatment from a private health provider was more likely for children age 0-11 months, in urban areas, in richest households and children whose mother has higher education.

Table CH.20: Care-seeking during malaria

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of children for whom:						Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Advice or treatment was sought from:					No advice or treatment sought	
	Health facilities or providers		Lady health worker ^a	Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1, b}		
Public	Private						
Total	11.9	64.0	0.2	2.1	74.8	23.5	7,112
Sex							
Male	11.6	65.0	0.2	1.8	75.3	23.2	3,795
Female	12.3	62.8	0.2	2.4	74.2	23.8	3,317
Division							
Larkana	7.9	65.3	0.0	2.0	72.7	25.4	1,032
Sukkur	12.2	62.7	0.0	1.5	72.6	26.2	1,678
Hyderabad	14.3	61.4	0.1	1.7	74.9	23.6	1,555
Mirpurkhas	15.3	60.9	0.2	5.6	75.7	20.2	679
Karachi	10.8	67.2	0.5	1.8	77.1	21.5	2,168
Area							
Urban	10.0	68.2	0.3	1.9	77.5	21.0	3,118
Rural	13.4	60.7	0.1	2.3	72.7	25.4	3,994
Age							
0-11 months	10.8	68.5	0.2	2.4	77.9	20.1	1,697
12-23 months	11.0	65.7	0.0	1.7	75.7	22.9	1,571
24-35 months	12.6	63.8	0.0	1.3	75.1	23.9	1,399
36-47 months	13.3	61.7	0.3	2.5	74.1	24.3	1,298
48-59 months	12.4	57.9	0.4	2.9	69.5	28.0	1,147
Mother's education^c							
None/Preschool	12.3	62.3	0.0	1.9	73.5	24.9	4,132
Primary	14.4	67.0	0.1	2.0	78.7	19.7	1,126
Middle	10.3	65.6	0.1	2.4	75.2	22.6	418
Secondary	11.9	65.4	0.1	2.2	76.9	21.1	719
Higher secondary	10.5	63.7	2.7	4.6	74.2	23.2	406
Higher	2.6	70.4	0.0	1.3	73.0	25.7	308
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	13.5	58.5	0.0	2.3	70.9	27.3	1,716
Second	13.4	60.7	0.0	2.2	72.4	25.8	1,723
Middle	14.2	66.3	0.1	1.6	78.7	19.8	1,564
Fourth	9.9	68.0	1.0	2.1	77.8	20.7	1,165
Richest	5.1	71.3	0.0	2.6	76.0	22.0	944

¹ MICS indicator 3.20 - Care-seeking for fever

^a Lady health worker is also included under public health provider

^b Includes all public and private health facilities and providers as well as shops

^c Total includes 1 unweighted cases of children whose mother's education information is missing

Table CH.21: Treatment of children with fever

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks who were given anti-malarial drugs, Sindh, 2014

	Children with a fever in the last two weeks who were given:													Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Anti-malarials						Other medications							
	SP/ Fansidar	Chloroquine	Amodia-quine	Quinine	Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT)	Other anti-malarial	Antibiotic pill or syrup	Antibiotic injection	Paracetamol/ Panadol/ Acetaminophen	Aspirin	Ibuprofen	Other	Missing/DK	
Total	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	22.7	6.2	39.3	0.6	27.4	28.6	3.4	7,112
Sex														
Male	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	23.6	6.1	39.3	0.4	27.7	29.0	3.5	3,795
Female	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	21.7	6.3	39.4	0.8	27.0	28.2	3.2	3,317
Division														
Larkana	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	29.4	10.3	28.8	0.9	27.4	14.5	9.2	1,032
Sukkur	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.9	16.8	7.6	49.5	1.0	28.1	33.1	2.7	1,678
Hyderabad	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	23.9	9.7	41.0	0.8	32.0	26.9	2.9	1,555
Mirpurkhas	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.3	9.2	4.3	29.8	0.4	37.4	25.4	2.6	679
Karachi	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	27.4	1.3	38.2	0.0	20.4	34.2	1.7	2,168
Area														
Urban	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	24.9	3.2	39.4	0.2	23.6	32.7	2.3	3,118
Rural	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	20.9	8.6	39.3	0.9	30.3	25.5	4.2	3,994
Age														
0-11 months	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	21.1	6.1	47.8	0.4	17.3	29.4	3.0	1,697
12-23 months	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.6	26.1	7.2	38.4	0.8	26.3	28.6	3.0	1,571
24-35 months	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	19.9	4.6	37.5	0.4	29.8	30.1	3.6	1,399
36-47 months	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	23.7	7.3	35.1	0.7	32.2	27.3	4.1	1,298
48-59 months	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	22.8	5.8	35.2	0.6	35.3	27.3	3.3	1,147
Mother's education^a														
None/Preschool	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	20.5	8.2	38.2	0.7	29.7	26.4	4.2	4,132
Primary	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.7	25.9	5.1	41.9	0.3	25.9	30.6	2.6	1,126
Middle	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.1	23.1	2.2	36.9	1.0	32.1	32.1	0.8	418
Secondary	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	27.0	3.9	40.0	0.2	23.4	30.9	2.6	719
Higher secondary	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	22.3	1.8	42.1	0.6	17.0	40.2	1.2	406
Higher	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	31.2	1.2	43.6	0.3	18.2	25.9	2.5	308
Wealth index quintiles														
Poorest	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	17.6	8.3	34.5	0.8	32.2	23.7	4.8	1,716
Second	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	23.0	9.7	40.3	0.9	29.9	26.0	4.7	1,723
Middle	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	22.8	5.5	39.9	0.4	28.3	31.6	2.5	1,564
Fourth	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	26.6	2.3	39.1	0.3	23.4	33.4	1.3	1,165
Richest	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	26.4	1.9	45.7	0.4	17.4	31.7	2.2	944

^a Total includes 1 unweighted cases of children whose mother's education information is missing

Mothers were asked to report all of the medicines given to a child to treat the fever, including both medicines given at home and medicines given or prescribed at a health facility. Artemisinin-based Combination therapy (ACT) is the recommended first line antimalarial recommended by the World Health Organization and use in country.

Less than 1 percent of children with fever in the last two weeks were treated with an artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT) and about the same proportion received an antimalarial. Use of antibiotic is not uncommon for children with fever, as 22.7 percent of children were given antibiotic pill or syrup. Four in ten children (39.3 percent) received Paracetamol, Panadol or Acetaminophen while Ibuprofen was used in 27.4 percent of cases.

As shown in table CH.22, overall, 4.4 percent of children with a fever in the previous two weeks had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing. In total, only 1.6 percent of children, with a fever in the previous 2 weeks were treated with any antimalarial drug.

Treatment with ACT among children who received antimalarial treatment was 15.9 percent at provincial level.

Table CH.22: Diagnostics and anti-malarial treatment of children

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks who had a finger or heel stick for malaria testing, who were given Artemisinin-combination Treatment (ACT) and any anti-malarial drugs, and percentage who were given ACT among those who were given anti-malarial drugs, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of children who:					Number of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks	Treatment with Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) among children who received anti-malarial treatment ³	Number of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks who were given any anti-malarial drugs
	Had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing ¹	Were given:			Any antimalarial drugs same or next day			
		Artemisinin-combination Treatment (ACT)	ACT the same or next day	Any antimalarial drugs ²	Any antimalarial drugs same or next day			
Total	4.4	0.3	0.2	1.6	1.1	7,112	15.9	116
Sex								
Male	4.8	0.2	0.1	1.6	1.0	3,795	13.3	59
Female	3.9	0.3	0.2	1.7	1.2	3,317	18.6	57
Division								
Larkana	6.7	0.4	0.2	1.7	1.2	1,032	(*)	17
Sukkur	6.5	0.5	0.4	2.8	1.7	1,678	19.6	47
Hyderabad	3.6	0.1	0.0	2.1	1.5	1,555	(6.9)	32
Mirpurkhas	3.8	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.1	679	(*)	13
Karachi	2.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	2,168	(*)	6
Area								
Urban	3.8	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.6	3,118	(12.4)	29
Rural	4.9	0.4	0.2	2.2	1.5	3,994	17.1	87
Age								
0-11 months	3.4	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.7	1,697	(*)	18
12-23 months	5.0	0.4	0.3	2.0	1.5	1,571	(19.4)	31
24-35 months	4.0	0.1	0.0	1.8	1.1	1,399	(4.7)	25
36-47 months	5.9	0.4	0.1	1.6	0.9	1,298	(23.3)	21
48-59 months	3.9	0.3	0.3	1.9	1.3	1,147	(15.4)	22
Mother's education^a								
None/Preschool	5.0	0.3	0.1	1.8	1.1	4,132	14.4	72
Primary	4.0	0.2	0.1	2.1	1.3	1,126	(8.3)	24
Middle	4.7	0.8	0.7	1.5	1.2	418	(*)	6
Secondary	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6	719	(*)	5
Higher secondary	4.0	0.3	0.3	2.0	1.8	406	(*)	8
Higher	5.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	308	(*)	1
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	4.2	0.1	0.1	1.8	1.3	1,716	(7.3)	31
Second	5.7	0.4	0.2	2.5	1.6	1,723	14.2	44
Middle	4.1	0.4	0.2	1.6	1.0	1,564	(23.7)	25
Fourth	3.5	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.7	1,165	(*)	12
Richest	3.9	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.4	944	(*)	6

¹ MICS indicator 3.21 - Malaria diagnostics usage

² MICS indicator 3.22; MDG indicator 6.8 - Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5

³ MICS indicator 3.23 - Treatment with Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) among children who received anti-malarial treatment

^c Total includes 1 unweighted cases of children whose mother's education information is missing

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

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

Table CH.23: Source of anti-malarial

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks who were given anti-malarial by the source of anti-malarial, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of children who were given anti-malarial	Number of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks	Percentage of children for whom the source of anti-malarial was:					Number of children age 0-59 months who were given anti-malarial as treatment for fever in the last two weeks
			Health facilities or providers					
			Public	Private	Lady health worker ^a	Other	A health facility or provider ^b	
Total	1.6	7,112	14.4	81.2	0.0	2.9	95.5	116
Sex								
Male	1.6	3,795	9.0	86.0	0.0	2.9	95.0	59
Female	1.7	3,317	19.9	76.2	0.0	2.9	96.1	57
Area								
Urban	0.9	3,118	8.3	85.5	0.0	0.0	93.9	29
Rural	2.2	3,994	16.4	79.7	0.0	3.9	96.1	87

^a Lady health worker is also included under public health provider as a survey specific category
^b Includes all public and private health facilities and providers as well as shops

Table CH.23 presents the source of antimalarial for children under age five who were treated with an antimalarial. Treatment was obtained from a health facility or provider in 95.5 percent of the cases treated with antimalarials, mostly from the private sector (81.2 percent).

Pregnant women living in places where malaria is highly prevalent are highly vulnerable to malaria. Once infected, pregnant women risk anemia, premature delivery and stillbirth. Their babies are increased risk of low birth weight, which carries an increased risk to die in infancy.³⁰ For this reason, steps are taken to protect pregnant women by distributing insecticide-treated mosquito nets and treatment during antenatal check-ups with drugs that prevent malaria infection (Intermittent preventive treatment or IPT). WHO recommends that in areas of moderate-to-high malaria transmission, all pregnant women be provided an intermittent preventive treatment with sulfadoxine-Pyrimethamine (SP) at every scheduled antenatal care visit. In the Sindh MICS, women were asked of the medicines they had received to prevent malaria in their last pregnancy during the 2 years preceding the survey. Women are considered to have received intermittent preventive therapy if they have received at least 3 doses of SP/Fansidar during the pregnancy, at least one of which was taken during antenatal care.

Table CH.24 presents the proportion of pregnant women who slept under a mosquito net during the previous night. The findings show that 17.2 percent of pregnant women slept under any mosquito net the night prior to the survey and 6.7 percent slept under an insecticide treated net. This rises to 44.2 percent if we only consider those living in a household with at least one ITN. Pregnant women in rural areas are more likely to use an ITN for sleeping compared with urban counterparts.

³⁰ Shulman CE, Dorman EK. Importance and prevention of malaria in pregnancy. *Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg.* 2003; 97(1), 30–55

Table CH.24: Pregnant women sleeping under mosquito nets

Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years who slept under a mosquito net last night, by type of net, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of pregnant women who spent last night in the interviewed households	Number of pregnant women age 15-49 years	Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years who the previous night slept under:				Number of pregnant women who spent last night in the interviewed households	Percentage of pregnant women who slept under an ITN last night in households with at least one ITN	Number of pregnant women age 15-49 years living in households with at least one ITN
			Any mosquito net	An insecticide treated net (ITN) ¹	A Long-lasting insecticidal treated net (LLIN)	An ITN or in a dwelling sprayed with IRS in the past 12 months			
Total	98.1	2,298	17.2	6.7	6.4	1.7	2,255	44.2	340
Division									
Larkana	97.4	383	12.5	4.2	3.8	0.0	373	47.8	33
Sukkur	97.5	467	13.0	7.1	6.9	1.5	456	30.9	104
Hyderabad	98.1	541	32.7	10.7	10.5	3.5	530	46.6	122
Mirpurkhas	99.3	242	40.3	18.8	18.3	4.8	240	56.6	80
Karachi	98.5	666	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	656	(*)	1
Area									
Urban	98.1	1,006	7.3	2.8	2.8	0.5	987	56.2	49
Rural	98.1	1,292	24.9	9.6	9.3	2.6	1,268	42.1	290
Age									
15-19	96.3	206	20.3	7.9	7.5	2.1	198	(40.0)	39
20-24	98.0	651	17.8	6.9	6.5	1.4	638	49.4	89
25-29	98.0	711	18.4	7.3	7.3	2.5	697	47.6	107
30-34	98.7	445	14.3	4.6	4.6	1.1	440	36.9	55
35-39	98.6	201	15.5	7.8	7.4	0.7	198	(44.0)	35
40-44	99.3	64	15.5	4.9	4.2	0.7	63	(*)	9
45-49	(100.0)	21	(8.4)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(0.0)	21	(*)	5
Education^a									
None/Preschool	98.1	1,310	22.5	8.1	7.9	1.4	1,286	44.1	236
Primary	97.6	314	18.9	8.9	8.3	3.1	306	45.2	60
Middle	95.5	127	10.9	4.7	4.2	4.0	121	(*)	11
Secondary	100.0	286	4.6	2.0	1.9	0.1	286	(*)	9
Higher secondary	98.3	137	5.3	3.1	3.1	1.8	134	(*)	14
Higher	96.9	118	5.0	2.7	2.7	1.9	114	(*)	6
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	97.8	592	33.7	11.2	10.9	1.1	579	49.7	130
Second	98.7	563	21.7	9.9	9.5	2.3	555	42.7	129
Middle	97.4	411	14.0	5.6	5.3	2.8	400	40.3	56
Fourth	98.4	382	3.2	1.5	1.5	1.7	376	(29.5)	19
Richest	98.3	351	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.0	345	(*)	5

¹ MICS indicator 3.24 - Pregnant women who slept under an insecticide treated net (ITN)

a Total includes 2 unweighted cases of women with education information missing

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

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

VII. 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 cholera, typhoid, and schistosomiasis. Drinking water can also be tainted with chemical and physical 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 distances³¹.

Inadequate disposal of human excreta and personal hygiene is associated with a range of diseases including diarrhoeal diseases and polio and is an important determinant for stunting. Improved sanitation can reduce diarrheal disease by more than a third³², and can significantly lessen the adverse health impacts of other disorders responsible for death and disease among millions of children in developing countries.

The MDG goal (7, C) is to reduce by half, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.

For more details on water and sanitation and to access some reference documents, please visit the UNICEF data website³³ or the website of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation³⁴.

Use of Improved Water Sources

The distribution of the population by main source of drinking water is shown in Table WS.1. The population using *improved sources* of drinking water are those using any of the following types of supply: piped water (into dwelling, compound, yard or plot, to neighbour, public tap/standpipe), tube well/borehole, protected well, protected spring, and rainwater collection. Bottled water is considered as an improved water source only if the household is using an improved water source for handwashing and cooking.

Overall, 90.5 percent of the population is using an improved source of drinking water; 89.7 percent in urban areas and 91.3 percent in rural areas. At division level, it ranges from 76.6 percent in Mirpurkhas to nearly all individuals (99.3 percent) in Sukkur. Access to improved drinking water sources is higher for the population whose household head has higher education and is generally higher amongst those living in richer households.

Results presented in Table WS.1 show that among the population, the handpumps (drilled wells) is most common (40.9 percent) followed by piped water into a dwelling (30 percent). The source of drinking water for the population varies strongly by divisions. In Karachi division, 65.9 percent of the population uses drinking water that is piped into their dwelling or into their yard or plot. About 7

³¹ ³¹ WHO/UNICEF. 2012. *Progress on Drinking water and Sanitation: 2012 update*.

³² Cairncross, S et al. 2010. *Water, sanitation and hygiene for the prevention of diarrhoea*. International Journal of Epidemiology 39: i193-i205

³³ <http://data.unicef.org/water-sanitation/water.html>

³⁴ <http://www.wssinfo.org>

percent of those residing in Sukkur division and less than 3 percent of those in Larkana division use piped water in dwelling, yard or plot. In all other divisions except Karachi, the most important source of improved drinking water is a hand pump. Use of handpumps is higher in rural areas (70.3 percent of the population), in contrast to urban areas where 51.7 percent of the population uses piped water into dwelling. Similarly, most of the population living in households in the lower wealth quintiles use water from a handpump while population living households in higher wealth quintiles use piped water into dwelling.

Table WS.1: Use of improved water sources

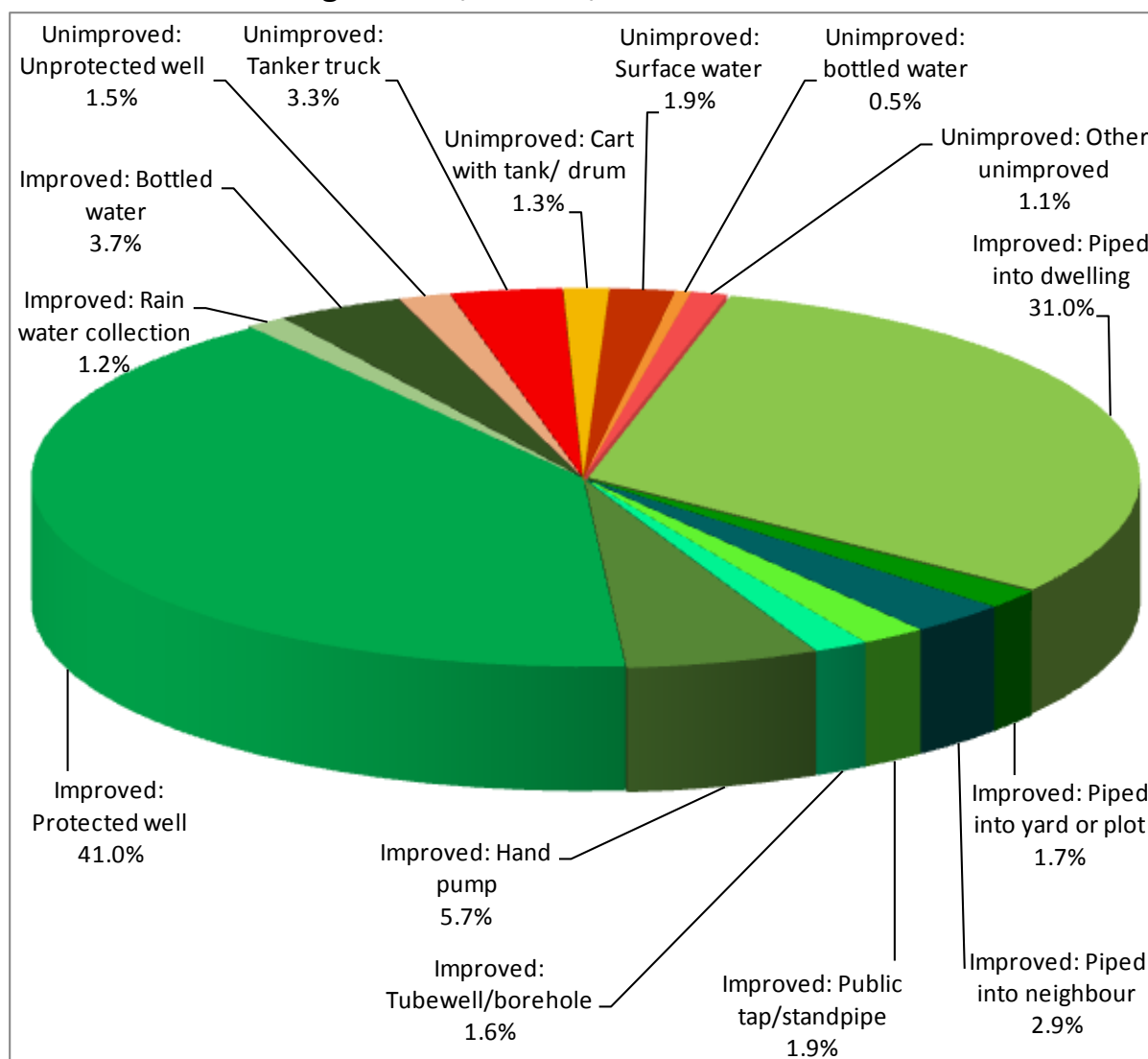
Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Sindh, 2014

	Main source of drinking water																	Total	Percentage using improved sources of drinking water ¹	Number of household members	
	Improved sources										Unimproved sources										
	Piped water				Filtration plant/ unit	Tube-well/ bore- hole	Hand Pump	Protected well	Rain-water collection	Bottled water ^a	Unprotected well	Tanker truck	Cart with tank/ drum	Surface water	Bottled water ^a	Other	Missing				
	Into dwelling	Into yard/plot	To neighbour	Public tap/ stand-pipe																	
Total	31.0	1.7	2.9	1.9	1.6	5.7	40.9	1.2	0.0	3.7	1.5	3.3	1.3	1.9	0.5	1.1	0.0	100.0	90.5	121,826	
Division																					
Larkana	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.8	0.1	0.9	86.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	4.8	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	93.3	16,413	
Sukkur	5.2	2.2	1.1	0.5	1.3	11.6	77.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.3	21,072	
Hyderabad	20.0	2.5	4.0	2.1	2.8	6.9	53.6	0.3	0.0	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	3.7	0.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	93.6	27,335	
Mirpurkhas	15.1	2.1	2.0	1.5	0.5	6.0	38.9	10.2	0.1	0.3	12.7	0.2	0.3	8.8	0.0	1.1	0.1	100.0	76.8	12,231	
Karachi	65.0	0.9	3.8	2.5	1.8	3.7	0.1	0.3	0.0	8.9	0.0	8.6	1.5	0.0	0.9	1.9	0.0	100.0	87.0	44,776	
Area																					
Urban	51.7	2.1	3.7	2.3	2.4	6.1	14.3	0.2	0.0	6.9	0.0	5.4	2.2	0.3	0.8	1.6	0.0	100.0	89.7	63,848	
Rural	8.1	1.2	1.9	1.4	0.7	5.2	70.3	2.3	0.0	0.1	3.2	1.0	0.3	3.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	91.3	57,978	
Education of household head																					
None/Preschool	23.9	1.4	3.5	1.8	0.9	4.3	50.3	1.7	0.0	0.6	2.1	4.1	1.3	2.9	0.2	1.0	0.0	100.0	88.4	44,375	
Primary	24.4	1.6	2.8	1.8	1.0	4.9	52.0	1.0	0.0	1.1	1.6	3.0	1.2	2.3	0.2	1.1	0.0	100.0	90.5	26,803	
Middle	41.1	2.0	4.1	1.6	0.8	7.4	29.0	1.1	0.0	3.6	0.5	3.9	1.3	1.5	0.3	1.6	0.0	100.0	90.8	10,006	
Secondary	42.7	1.7	3.0	2.8	2.6	6.5	26.8	1.3	0.0	4.1	1.5	3.2	1.3	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.0	100.0	91.5	16,772	
Higher secondary	35.2	1.9	1.7	1.4	3.1	8.8	32.1	0.3	0.0	7.1	0.9	3.1	1.8	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.0	100.0	91.7	9,276	
Higher	41.5	2.2	0.5	1.7	3.2	7.3	21.6	0.7	0.0	15.6	0.5	1.2	1.4	0.2	1.3	1.0	0.0	100.0	94.4	14,260	
Missing/DK	31.4	0.0	2.9	0.0	6.0	2.5	51.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	4.9	0.0	100.0	94.7	335	
Wealth index quintile																					
Poorest	0.5	0.5	2.4	1.7	0.3	2.0	72.7	5.0	0.1	0.0	6.6	0.2	0.5	7.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	85.2	24,366	
Second	4.6	1.7	2.8	1.7	0.7	3.5	79.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	94.8	24,363	
Middle	27.3	2.5	5.3	2.4	1.0	8.2	41.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	5.7	2.7	0.5	0.4	2.3	0.0	100.0	88.2	24,360	
Fourth	58.3	2.2	2.9	2.6	2.6	8.6	8.8	0.2	0.0	3.0	0.0	6.7	1.9	0.1	0.6	1.6	0.0	100.0	89.1	24,373	
Richest	64.1	1.4	0.9	1.1	3.3	6.0	3.0	0.3	0.0	14.8	0.0	3.0	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	95.0	24,365	

¹ MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8 - Use of improved drinking water sources

^a Households using bottled water as the main source of drinking water are classified into improved or unimproved drinking water users according to the water source used for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing.

Figure WS.1: Percent distribution of household members by source of drinking water, Sindh, 2014



The Sindh MICS also collected information on the taste and colour of drinking water³⁵. Households were asked if the taste of drinking water is sweet or brackish. Sweet water is defined as having total dissolved solids (TDS) values within WHO recommended limits of less than 500 mg/L. However, in Pakistan, National Environmental Quality Standards (NEQS) recommended maximum permissible limits for TDS to be 1000mg/L. Brackish water has high salinity and TDS values usually due to the sweet water mixing with sea water. Brackish water is not suitable for drinking or domestic use. The question regarding taste of water asked only for households using sources not on premises because in most of the urban and sub urban areas, surface water supply is provided on premises of houses. Table WS.1a shows the percent distribution of household members living in households without water on the premises according to the taste and colour of the household drinking water. The survey shows that one in four household members do not have drinking water on premises (24.8 percent).

³⁵ Questions are not part of the Global Standard MICS Programme

Among divisions, the percentage of household members without drinking water on the premises is highest in Mirpurkhas division (57.8 percent) and lowest in Karachi division (12.2 percent). Households in rural areas are more than twice as likely compared to those in urban areas to have no drinking water on premises (35.7 percent and 15 percent respectively)

Among households with no drinking water on the premises, 80.5 percent of household members are using drinking water with a sweet taste (including almost 70 percent having clear coloured water) and 19.2 percent of the household members are using drinking water with brackish taste. At division level, there are considerable differentials in use of sweet water, ranging from 62.3 percent of household members in Larkana to 91.7 percent of household members in Karachi. Brackish water is mostly used by household members in Larkana division (36.1 percent) and least used in Karachi division (8.2 percent).

Table WS.1a: Taste and colour/ transparency of drinking water

Percent distribution of household members according to taste and colour / transparency of drinking water used in the household, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of household members living in households without drinking water on premises	Number of household members	Sweet taste of drinking water			Brackish taste of drinking water			Missing		Total	Number of household members without water on premises
			Clear	Muddy/coloured	Missing/DK	Clear	Muddy/coloured	Missing/DK	Clear	Missing/DK		
Total	24.8	121,826	68.7	10.8	1.0	15.4	3.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	100.0	30,263
Division												
Larkana	25.2	16,413	57.4	2.3	2.6	32.3	3.1	0.7	0.4	1.1	100.0	4,137
Sukkur	15.7	21,072	64.1	2.2	0.1	28.4	5.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,311
Hyderabad	37.8	27,335	71.9	9.9	0.8	12.9	4.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	10,330
Mirpurkhas	57.5	12,231	64.3	20.7	0.9	11.5	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	7,034
Karachi	12.2	44,776	79.8	11.2	0.7	4.4	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	5,451
Area												
Urban	15.0	63,848	72.6	9.0	1.0	13.0	3.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	100.0	9,561
Rural	35.7	57,978	66.9	11.6	0.9	16.5	3.4	0.3	0.0	0.4	100.0	20,702
Education of household head												
None/Preschool	31.7	44,375	67.2	11.9	0.8	15.7	3.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	100.0	14,050
Primary	27.9	26,803	68.3	11.2	0.9	15.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	7,481
Middle	18.7	10,006	71.1	10.6	0.7	15.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,867
Secondary	19.2	16,772	72.6	10.0	1.9	12.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,223
Higher Secondary	16.8	9,276	72.0	7.6	1.9	14.7	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,561
Higher	14.1	14,260	69.0	5.4	0.7	18.8	4.2	1.0	0.6	0.2	100.0	2,007
Missing/DK	22.2	335	86.2	0.0	0.0	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	75
Main source of drinking water												
Public tap / standpipe	87.0	2,297	73.7	12.2	0.5	13.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,998
Filtration plant / unit	78.3	1,921	89.9	2.4	0.0	5.9	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,504
Tube well, Borehole	17.3	6,891	66.9	1.6	0.9	23.4	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	1,189
Hand pump	30.5	49,888	74.7	2.5	1.0	18.3	2.6	0.3	0.0	0.5	100.0	15,216
Protected well	90.5	1,474	57.9	12.0	2.4	25.3	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,334
Unprotected well	99.6	1,844	50.7	29.2	0.3	9.9	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,837
Rainwater collection	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
Tanker-truck	46.0	4,003	73.4	16.8	1.2	3.4	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,840
Cart with small tank / drum	92.1	1,607	53.8	4.6	2.5	33.3	4.6	0.0	1.0	0.2	100.0	1,480
Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel)	97.2	2,325	31.9	58.8	0.3	2.3	6.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,261
Bottled water	9.5	5,040	76.0	2.2	2.6	7.0	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	481
Other	85.8	1,283	77.9	14.7	0.0	7.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,101
Missing	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	58.1	24,366	66.7	13.8	0.8	15.1	3.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	14,153
Second	26.7	24,363	65.1	8.5	1.4	20.5	3.2	0.2	0.1	1.0	100.0	6,497
Middle	19.6	24,360	70.4	6.7	1.3	15.1	5.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,784
Fourth	13.5	24,373	74.5	11.5	0.3	10.7	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,299
Richest	6.3	24,365	85.3	3.3	0.8	7.3	1.7	0.0	0.8	0.8	100.0	1,530

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

Use of household water treatment is presented in Table WS.2. Households were asked of ways they may be treating water at home to make it safer to drink. Boiling water, adding bleach or chlorine, using a water filter and using solar disinfection are considered as proper treatment of drinking water. Sindh MICS also included a category of Alum (phitkari) as a water treatment method. Alum $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 14\text{H}_2\text{O}$, locally called “ Phitkari” is used as a coagulant. The usual dose for Alum is 10-30 mg/liter mixed with water and the water must be agitated for a few minutes to encourage the particles to form flocs. After at least 30 minutes of settling, more time is needed for the flocs to fall to the bottom, afterwhich the clear water above the flocs may be poured off for human consumption. Alum (phitkari) is usually used for the removal of suspended solids. Table WS.2 shows water treatment by household members and the percentage of household members living in households using unimproved water sources but using appropriate water treatment methods.

Overall, 87.2 percent of the population living in households using unimproved water source is not using appropriate water treatment methods while 12.8 percent is using an appropriate water treatment method. There are notable differences in the use of appropriate water treatment method at division level, with only 1.7 percent of household members in Larkana using an appropriate method rising to 23.4 percent of household members in Karachi. The proportion of the population using unimproved drinking water sources and using an appropriate treatment method is higher in urban areas, among those with a household head that is more educated and in richer households.

Table WS.2: Household water treatment

Percentage of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household, and for household members living in households where an unimproved drinking water source is used, the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method, Sindh, 2014

	Water treatment method used in the household									Number of household members	Percentage of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources and using an appropriate water treatment method ¹	Number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources
	None	Boil	Add bleach/ chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar dis-infection	Let it stand and settle	Alum (Phitkari)	Other			
Total	76.9	13.3	0.2	9.7	1.8	0.1	0.6	2.4	0.7	121,826	12.8	11,628
Division												
Larkana	96.5	0.6	0.0	2.6	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	16,413	1.7	1,092
Sukkur	94.3	1.8	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.0	1.3	2.3	0.1	21,072	4.3	149
Hyderabad	85.0	5.1	0.1	7.0	1.1	0.2	0.9	2.9	0.3	27,335	3.3	1,743
Mirpurkhas	73.6	2.9	0.1	21.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	3.0	0.1	12,231	1.6	2,841
Karachi	57.4	31.2	0.5	14.7	4.0	0.0	0.2	2.9	1.7	44,776	23.4	5,803
Area												
Urban	66.0	23.6	0.4	11.3	3.0	0.0	0.3	3.9	1.1	63,848	19.7	6,572
Rural	88.8	1.9	0.0	7.9	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.9	0.3	57,978	3.7	5,057
Main source of drinking water												
Improved	78.5	13.4	0.2	7.9	1.9	0.0	0.5	2.3	0.6	110,198	na	na
Unimproved	61.0	11.9	0.1	26.6	0.8	0.2	0.8	3.3	1.2	11,628	12.8	11,628
Education of household head												
None/Preschool	84.3	6.7	0.0	8.9	0.3	0.1	0.7	1.6	0.4	44,375	7.8	5,153
Primary	81.7	8.3	0.0	8.9	0.9	0.0	0.7	2.1	0.9	26,803	14.5	2,534
Middle	72.6	16.7	0.7	11.7	1.7	0.0	0.5	2.5	0.8	10,006	12.1	916
Secondary	68.4	21.6	0.1	12.4	2.2	0.2	0.3	3.4	0.8	16,772	17.1	1,434
Higher secondary	68.8	21.7	0.2	9.6	3.1	0.0	0.8	2.1	0.5	9,276	20.8	769
Higher	62.9	25.4	0.9	9.1	6.9	0.0	0.1	4.6	1.1	14,260	22.5	804
Missing/DK	73.7	18.7	0.0	14.4	0.0	0.0	4.7	7.6	0.0	335	100.0	18
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	87.0	0.4	0.0	11.7	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.4	0.0	24,366	0.9	3,609
Second	93.8	0.9	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.0	24,363	3.8	1,270
Middle	83.7	6.8	0.0	8.8	0.4	0.0	0.4	2.3	0.2	24,360	14.6	2,862
Fourth	65.6	23.4	0.3	12.9	1.7	0.0	0.2	4.0	1.8	24,373	26.7	2,661
Richest	54.2	34.8	0.7	10.5	6.7	0.0	0.3	5.0	1.4	24,365	22.0	1,226

¹ MICS indicator 4.2 - Water treatment

na: not applicable

The amount of time it takes to obtain water is presented in Table WS.3 and the person who usually collected the water in Table WS.4. Note that for Table WS.3, household members using water on premises are also shown in this table and for others, the results refer to one roundtrip from home to drinking water source. Information on the number of trips made in one day was not collected.

Table WS.3 shows that for 72.9 percent of household population with access to an improved source of drinking water, the drinking water source is on the premises. The availability of water on premises is associated with higher use, better family hygiene and better health outcomes. For a water collection round trip of 30 minutes or more it has been observed that households carry progressively less water and are likely to compromise on the minimal basic drinking water needs of the household. For 13.9 percent of the household population, it takes more than 30 minutes to get to the water source and bring water. Ten percent of those using an improved drinking water source spend 30 minutes or more per round trip. The population that takes at least 30 minutes to get drinking water is more likely to be in rural areas, in poorest households and have a household head with less education.

Table WS.3: Time to source of drinking water										
Percent distribution of household population according to time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources, Sindh, 2014										
	Time to source of drinking water								Total	Number of household members
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources					
	Water on premises	Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes or more	Missing/DK	Water on premises	Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes or more	Missing/DK		
Total	72.9	7.0	10.2	0.4	2.2	2.0	3.7	1.5	100.0	121,826
Division										
Larkana	74.6	6.7	10.6	1.5	0.2	0.8	2.7	3.0	100.0	16,413
Sukkur	84.2	8.0	7.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	100.0	21,072
Hyderabad	61.9	11.3	20.1	0.3	0.3	2.0	3.5	0.6	100.0	27,335
Mirpurkhas	41.6	12.4	22.6	0.2	0.9	5.1	17.0	0.1	100.0	12,231
Karachi	82.4	2.4	2.1	0.2	5.5	2.6	2.3	2.6	100.0	44,776
Area										
Urban	81.5	3.6	4.1	0.5	3.5	2.0	2.1	2.7	100.0	63,848
Rural	63.5	10.7	16.8	0.2	0.8	2.1	5.6	0.3	100.0	57,978
Education of household head										
None/Preschool	66.0	8.2	14.0	0.3	2.4	2.3	5.3	1.6	100.0	44,375
Primary	70.6	8.0	11.4	0.6	1.5	2.7	3.7	1.6	100.0	26,803
Middle	77.8	5.9	7.0	0.1	3.6	1.7	2.7	1.2	100.0	10,006
Secondary	78.2	6.1	6.7	0.4	2.6	1.5	3.2	1.3	100.0	16,772
Higher secondary	79.8	5.5	6.1	0.4	3.3	1.9	1.8	1.3	100.0	9,276
Higher	84.9	4.1	4.9	0.4	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.9	100.0	14,260
Missing/DK	77.8	3.9	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	100.0	335
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	41.8	16.1	27.1	0.2	0.1	3.7	10.8	0.2	100.0	24,366
Second	73.0	9.0	12.3	0.5	0.3	1.5	2.6	0.8	100.0	24,363
Middle	76.9	4.2	6.5	0.6	3.5	1.8	3.1	3.4	100.0	24,360
Fourth	82.0	3.2	3.6	0.4	4.5	2.4	1.6	2.4	100.0	24,373
Richest	91.0	2.3	1.5	0.1	2.7	0.9	0.6	0.8	100.0	24,365

Table WS.4 shows that for a majority of households (55.1 percent), an adult female is the person usually collecting the water, when the source of drinking water is not on the premises. Adult men collect water in only 30.2 percent of cases, while for the rest of the households (11.5 percent), female or male children under age 15 collect water. In rural areas, over two thirds of adult women (69.6 percent) collect the water compared with a quarter of men (25.4 percent) while in urban areas the picture is the other way around and with 59.4 percent of men collecting water.

Table WS.4: Person collecting water

Percentage of households without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of households without drinking water on premises according to the person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of households without drinking water on premises	Number of households	Person usually collecting drinking water						Missing	Total	Number of households without drinking water on premises
			Adult woman	Adult man	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	DK				
Total	25.5	17,014	55.1	30.2	6.8	4.7	2.3	0.8	100.0	4,330	
Division											
Larkana	25.3	2,122	43.6	29.1	7.5	7.7	10.4	1.8	100.0	538	
Sukkur	17.3	2,470	55.6	26.4	9.9	7.6	0.5	0.0	100.0	427	
Hyderabad	37.7	3,710	63.4	22.3	9.0	4.1	0.3	1.0	100.0	1,398	
Mirpurkhas	61.2	1,788	76.8	11.7	7.7	3.1	0.1	0.7	100.0	1,095	
Karachi	12.6	6,925	21.8	68.7	0.5	4.1	4.4	0.4	100.0	873	
Area											
Urban	14.9	9,503	25.4	59.4	2.4	5.6	6.7	0.5	100.0	1,419	
Rural	38.8	7,511	69.6	16.0	9.0	4.2	0.2	0.9	100.0	2,911	
Education of household head^a											
None/Preschool	33.6	5,964	63.9	22.1	8.0	3.7	1.5	0.8	100.0	2,006	
Primary	29.5	3,406	57.0	28.7	7.5	4.8	1.2	0.9	100.0	1,006	
Middle	19.0	1,463	50.4	33.0	5.3	6.0	4.3	0.9	100.0	279	
Secondary	20.3	2,426	45.2	40.8	5.6	5.7	2.3	0.6	100.0	493	
Higher secondary	17.0	1,422	38.7	50.7	4.0	4.6	1.8	0.2	100.0	242	
Higher	12.8	2,294	23.9	53.4	3.0	7.8	10.6	1.4	100.0	294	
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	59.4	3,607	75.5	12.2	8.7	2.8	0.2	0.6	100.0	2,143	
Second	27.2	3,061	57.0	23.4	9.4	7.0	1.5	1.8	100.0	833	
Middle	19.9	3,202	27.0	54.6	4.1	7.0	7.1	0.2	100.0	637	
Fourth	13.7	3,609	19.2	70.9	0.6	4.7	4.1	0.4	100.0	493	
Richest	6.3	3,535	13.0	69.5	1.0	6.5	9.2	0.9	100.0	224	

^a Total includes 11 unweighted cases of heads of household with education information missing

Use of Improved Sanitation

An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Improved sanitation facilities for excreta disposal include flush or pour flush to a piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine; ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab, and use of a composting toilet. The data on the use of improved sanitation facilities in Sindh are provided in Table WS.5.

In Sindh, 72.9 percent of the population is living in households using improved sanitation facilities (Table WS.5). This percentage is 95.9 percent in urban areas and 47.7 percent in rural areas. Residents of Mirpurkhas division are less likely to use improved facilities. The table indicates that use of improved sanitation facilities is strongly correlated with education of household head, wealth and is profoundly different between urban and rural areas. In Sindh, the most common facility is a flush toilet with connection to a sewage system (57.6 percent); this is the most common facility in both urban and rural areas although prevalence is much higher in urban areas (90 percent) than rural areas (22.1 percent). Open defecation is not uncommon in Sindh as a fifth (20.2 percent) of the population has no access to toilet facilities or does not use it. In rural areas, the percentage of the population practising open defecation is 39.9 percent. The population with not using a sanitation facility or no access to facilities is even higher in Mirpurkhas division (49.2 percent and among the population living in the poorest households (71.7 percent).

Table WS.5: Types of sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population according to type of toilet facility used by the household, Sindh, 2014

	Type of toilet facility used by household												Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
	Improved sanitation facility							Unimproved sanitation facility							
	Flush/Pour flush to:							Flush/Pour flush to somewhere else	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Bucket	Other	Missing/DK			
Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Soakage Pit latrine	Unknown place/not sure/DK where	Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Compos-ting toilet									
Total	57.6	2.4	6.9	0.3	2.8	2.6	0.2	1.5	2.8	0.0	2.4	0.1	20.2	100.0	121,826
Division															
Larkana	36.9	2.3	10.6	1.1	3.3	7.5	0.1	2.8	8.3	0.1	3.6	0.4	23.1	100.0	16,413
Sukkur	34.3	9.3	9.7	0.4	4.1	2.1	0.0	3.4	2.8	0.0	3.2	0.1	30.7	100.0	21,072
Hyderabad	37.2	1.3	11.0	0.3	6.7	3.3	0.4	2.1	3.3	0.2	4.3	0.1	29.9	100.0	27,335
Mirpurkhas	24.1	1.1	10.3	0.4	1.3	4.1	0.9	0.9	3.8	0.0	3.5	0.4	49.2	100.0	12,231
Karachi	97.9	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	44,776
Area															
Urban	90.0	1.2	2.7	0.1	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.1	2.2	100.0	63,848
Rural	22.1	3.8	11.5	0.6	4.3	4.9	0.4	2.7	5.2	0.1	4.3	0.2	39.9	100.0	57,978
Education of household head															
None/Preschool	43.1	1.4	7.0	0.4	3.8	3.1	0.2	1.3	4.1	0.0	3.0	0.1	32.5	100.0	44,375
Primary	47.6	3.1	8.4	0.3	3.6	3.7	0.4	2.3	3.3	0.1	3.7	0.1	23.4	100.0	26,803
Middle	71.6	1.6	5.6	0.3	2.1	1.9	0.4	1.1	1.8	0.0	2.7	0.1	10.8	100.0	10,006
Secondary	73.9	2.7	5.7	0.2	1.4	1.5	0.1	1.7	1.5	0.0	0.9	0.1	10.4	100.0	16,772
Higher secondary	70.0	4.1	7.7	0.5	2.0	2.5	0.3	1.9	1.8	0.0	1.4	0.2	7.5	100.0	9,276
Higher	84.7	3.3	5.1	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.1	1.0	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	2.2	100.0	14,260
Missing/DK	66.3	10.3	9.3	0.0	0.7	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	6.4	100.0	335
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	3.1	0.7	6.3	0.2	3.9	2.9	0.2	0.6	5.0	0.0	5.1	0.2	71.7	100.0	24,366
Second	23.0	3.6	15.3	0.6	5.9	7.7	0.4	3.7	6.9	0.1	5.9	0.3	26.6	100.0	24,363
Middle	70.2	5.3	10.7	0.6	2.4	2.2	0.4	2.7	2.1	0.0	0.8	0.1	2.4	100.0	24,360
Fourth	94.2	1.6	1.8	0.3	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	24,373
Richest	97.8	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	24,365

The MDGs and the WHO / UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation classify otherwise acceptable sanitation facilities which are public or shared between two or more households as unimproved. Therefore, “use of improved sanitation” is used both in the context of this report and as an MDG indicator to refer to improved sanitation facilities, which are not public or shared. Data on the use of improved sanitation are presented in Tables WS.6 and WS.7.

As shown in Table WS.6, 64.6 percent of the household population is using an improved sanitation facility that is not shared. Only 8.1 percent of households use an improved toilet facility that is public or shared with other households. Rural households with access to an improved toilet facility are slightly more likely than urban households to share the facility (9.8 percent and 6.4 percent respectively). Use of shared toilet facility is more common among households with improved sanitation facilities. Across divisions, sharing of improved sanitation facilities is most common in Larkana (16.7 percent) and least common in Karachi (3.5 percent).

Figure WS.2: Percent distribution of household members by use and sharing of sanitation facilities, Sindh, 2014

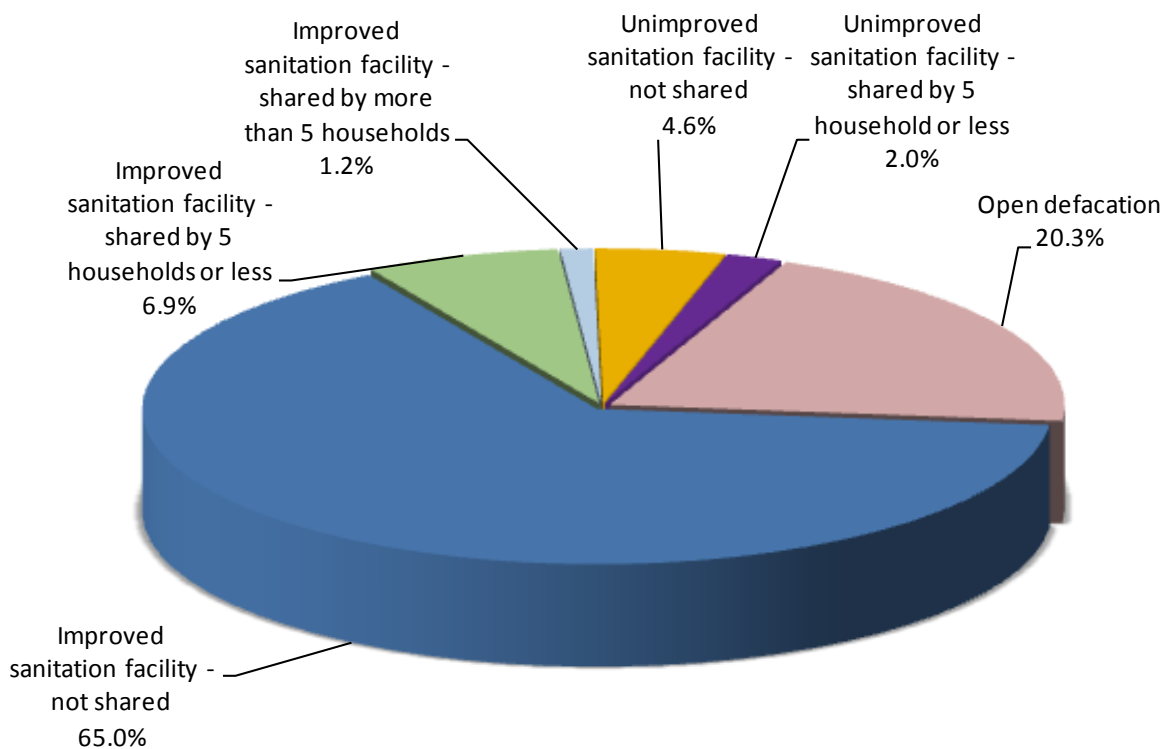


Table WS.6: Use and sharing of sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, Sindh, 2014

	Users of improved sanitation facilities					Users of unimproved sanitation facilities					Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
	Not shared ¹	Public facility	Shared by			Not shared	Public facility	Shared by					
			5 households or less	More than 5 households	Missing/DK			5 households or less	More than 5 households	Missing/DK			
Total	64.6	0.2	6.9	1.2	0.1	4.6	0.0	2.0	0.3	0.0	20.2	100.0	121,826
Division													
Larkana	44.8	0.2	11.6	5.1	0.1	8.8	0.0	5.3	1.0	0.0	23.1	100.0	16,413
Sukkur	47.4	0.1	11.2	1.0	0.1	6.1	0.1	2.9	0.4	0.1	30.7	100.0	21,072
Hyderabad	51.4	0.2	7.6	0.8	0.1	7.1	0.0	2.5	0.4	0.0	29.9	100.0	27,335
Mirpurkhas	37.0	0.0	4.5	0.6	0.0	6.8	0.0	1.6	0.2	0.0	49.2	100.0	12,231
Karachi	95.5	0.4	3.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	44,776
Area													
Urban	89.0	0.3	5.8	0.6	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	2.2	100.0	63,848
Rural	37.7	0.1	8.1	1.7	0.1	8.4	0.0	3.5	0.5	0.0	39.9	100.0	57,978
Education of household head													
None/Preschool	50.5	0.3	6.9	1.3	0.1	5.8	0.0	2.3	0.4	0.0	32.5	100.0	44,375
Primary	57.8	0.1	7.8	1.2	0.0	6.2	0.0	3.0	0.3	0.0	23.4	100.0	26,803
Middle	74.7	0.4	7.2	1.0	0.2	3.4	0.0	2.0	0.3	0.0	10.8	100.0	10,006
Secondary	77.6	0.0	6.8	0.8	0.2	2.9	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	10.4	100.0	16,772
Higher secondary	77.8	0.3	7.7	1.4	0.0	3.3	0.2	1.5	0.3	0.0	7.5	100.0	9,276
Higher	90.2	0.1	4.0	0.9	0.3	1.9	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	2.2	100.0	14,260
Missing/DK	62.4	0.0	26.3	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	6.4	100.0	335
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	11.3	0.1	4.5	1.3	0.1	7.3	0.0	3.0	0.6	0.0	71.7	100.0	24,366
Second	39.9	0.2	13.7	2.6	0.1	10.7	0.0	5.5	0.7	0.1	26.6	100.0	24,363
Middle	77.7	0.4	12.0	1.7	0.1	4.4	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.0	2.4	100.0	24,360
Fourth	95.6	0.4	3.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	24,373
Richest	98.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	24,365

¹ MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9 - Use of improved sanitation

In its 2008 report³⁶, the JMP developed a new way of presenting the access figures, by disaggregating and refining the data on drinking water and sanitation and reflecting them in "ladder" format. This ladder allows a disaggregated analysis of trends in a three rung ladder for drinking water and a four-rung ladder for sanitation. For sanitation, this gives an understanding of the proportion of population with no sanitation facilities at all – who revert to open defecation, of those reliant on technologies defined by JMP as "unimproved," of those sharing sanitation facilities of otherwise acceptable technology, and those using "improved" sanitation facilities.

Having access to both an improved drinking water source and an improved sanitation facility brings the largest public health benefits to a household. Table WS.7 presents the percentages of household population by drinking water and sanitation ladders. The table also shows the percentage of household members using both improved sources of drinking water³⁷ and an improved sanitary means of excreta disposal. In Sindh, 90.5 percent of the population is using an improved drinking water source, 64.6 percent is using an improved sanitation facility and 58.8 percent is using both an improved drinking water source and improved sanitation facility. At divisional level, Karachi has the

³⁶ WHO/UNICEF JMP (2008), MDG assessment report -

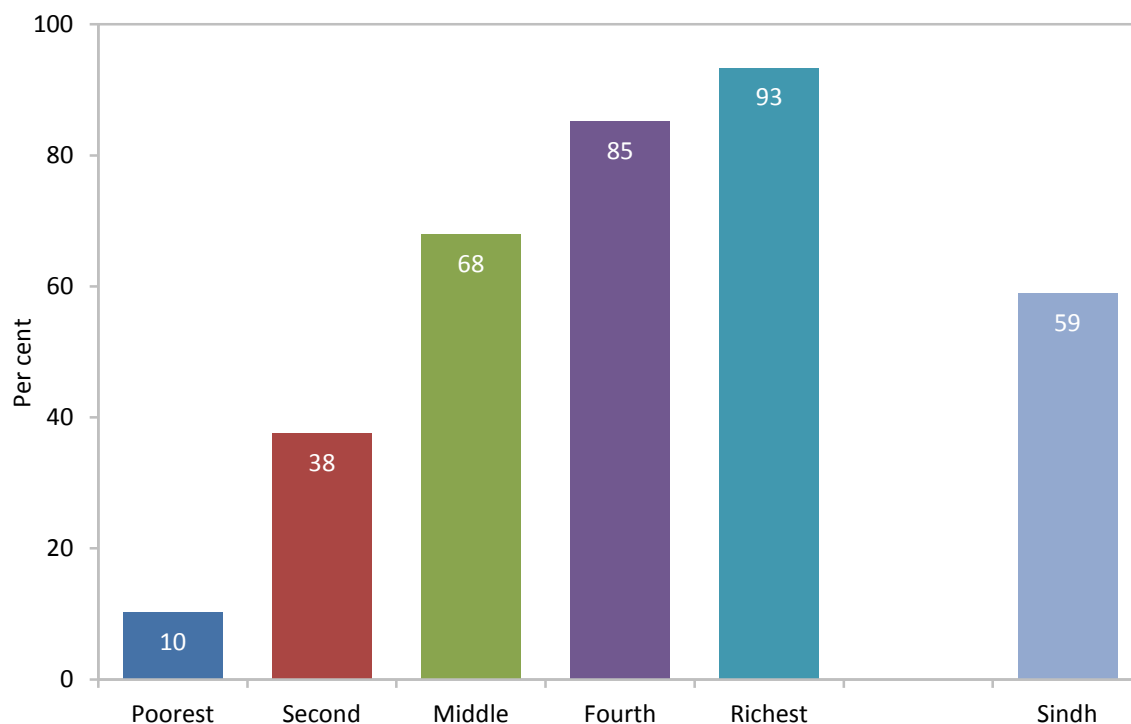
http://www.wssinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/resources/1251794333-JMP_08_en.pdf

³⁷ Those indicating bottled water as the main source of drinking water are distributed according to the water source used for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing.

highest proportion of population (83.6 percent) with access to an improved drinking water source and improved sanitation facility and Mirpurkhas division has the lowest proportion (33.7 percent). More than twice as many people (80.1 percent) in urban areas are using improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation than in rural areas (35.5 percent). There are also notable differences across wealth quintiles ranging from 10.2 percent in the poorest quintile to 93.3 percent in the richest quintile.

Table WS.7: Drinking water and sanitation ladders											
Percentage of household population by drinking water and sanitation ladders, Sindh, 2014											
	Percentage of household population using:										Number of household members
	Improved drinking water ^{1,a}				Unimproved sanitation				Improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation		
	Piped into dwelling, plot or yard	Other improved	Unimproved drinking water	Total	Improved sanitation ²	Shared improved facilities	Unimproved facilities	Open defecation		Total	
Total	35.6	54.8	9.5	100.0	64.6	8.3	6.9	20.2	100.0	58.8	121,826
Division											
Larkana	2.8	90.6	6.7	100.0	44.8	17.0	15.1	23.1	100.0	41.6	16,413
Sukkur	7.4	91.9	0.7	100.0	47.4	12.4	9.5	30.7	100.0	47.0	21,072
Hyderabad	23.8	69.8	6.4	100.0	51.4	8.7	10.0	29.9	100.0	49.1	27,335
Mirpurkhas	17.3	59.4	23.2	100.0	37.0	5.2	8.6	49.2	100.0	33.7	12,231
Karachi	73.2	13.9	13.0	100.0	95.5	3.9	0.4	0.2	100.0	83.6	44,776
Area											
Urban	59.5	30.3	10.3	100.0	89.0	6.8	1.9	2.2	100.0	80.1	63,848
Rural	9.4	81.9	8.7	100.0	37.7	10.0	12.4	39.9	100.0	35.5	57,978
Education of household head											
None/Preschool	25.8	62.6	11.6	100.0	50.5	8.6	8.5	32.5	100.0	44.6	44,375
Primary	26.8	63.8	9.5	100.0	57.8	9.2	9.5	23.4	100.0	52.3	26,803
Middle	46.0	44.8	9.2	100.0	74.7	8.8	5.7	10.8	100.0	68.2	10,006
Secondary	47.4	44.1	8.5	100.0	77.6	7.7	4.2	10.4	100.0	71.5	16,772
Higher secondary	42.8	48.9	8.3	100.0	77.8	9.4	5.2	7.5	100.0	72.0	9,276
Higher	57.2	37.2	5.6	100.0	90.2	5.2	2.4	2.2	100.0	85.5	14,260
Missing/DK	31.4	63.3	5.3	100.0	62.4	26.3	4.9	6.4	100.0	57.2	335
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	1.0	84.1	14.8	100.0	11.3	6.0	11.0	71.7	100.0	10.2	24,366
Second	6.2	88.5	5.2	100.0	39.9	16.6	16.9	26.6	100.0	37.6	24,363
Middle	30.1	58.2	11.8	100.0	77.7	14.1	5.8	2.4	100.0	67.9	24,360
Fourth	62.5	26.6	10.9	100.0	95.6	3.8	0.5	0.1	100.0	85.2	24,373
Richest	78.3	16.7	5.0	100.0	98.3	1.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	93.3	24,365
¹ MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8 - Use of improved drinking water sources											
² MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9 - Use of improved sanitation											
^a Those indicating bottled water as the main source of drinking water are distributed according to the water source used for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing.											

Figure WS.3: Use of improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation facilities by household members, Sindh, 2014



Safe disposal of a child’s faeces is disposing of the stool, by the child using a toilet or by rinsing the stool into a toilet or latrine. Putting disposable diapers with solid waste, a very common practice throughout the world has thus far been classified as an inadequate means of disposal of child faeces for concerns about poor disposal of solid waste itself. This classification is currently under review. Disposal of faeces of children 0-2 years of age is presented in Table WS.8. At provincial level, 43.7 percent of children 0-2 years of age had their last stool disposed of safely. The most common method of disposal is putting or rinsing stool into toilet or latrine (34.6 percent). Nine percent of children used a toilet or latrine. Safe disposal of stools is more common among children living in households with an improved toilet facility. There are differentials at division level as only 23.9 percent of children in Mirpurkhas division had their stool safely disposed of compared with 69.2 percent of children living in Karachi division. Safe stool disposal is also more common in urban areas (66.4 percent), for children whose mothers have secondary education (68.9 percent) and in households in the fourth wealth quintile (74.1 percent).

Table WS.8: Disposal of child's faeces

Percent distribution of children age 0-2 years according to place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percentage of children age 0-2 years whose stools were disposed of safely the last time the child passed stools, Sindh, 2014

	Place of disposal of child's faeces										Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely ¹	Number of children age 0-2 years
	Child used toilet/latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Buried	Left in the open	Other	DK	Missing	Total		
Total	9.1	34.6	13.5	31.1	0.4	8.5	1.6	0.1	1.0	100.0	43.7	9,743
Type of sanitation facility used by household members												
Improved	12.4	47.6	10.8	23.8	0.2	3.0	1.2	0.1	0.9	100.0	60.1	6,631
Unimproved	4.0	18.0	21.6	34.2	0.5	16.1	3.8	0.1	1.6	100.0	22.0	818
Open defecation	1.5	2.8	18.5	51.2	1.2	21.9	1.7	0.1	1.2	100.0	4.3	2,294
Division												
Larkana	3.5	29.2	23.0	32.1	0.5	8.7	1.1	0.1	1.8	100.0	32.7	1,598
Sukkur	7.9	27.2	18.4	29.3	1.1	13.0	1.7	0.2	1.0	100.0	35.2	1,895
Hyderabad	7.2	26.3	20.3	31.8	0.3	10.8	2.2	0.1	1.0	100.0	33.4	2,174
Mirpurkhas	2.9	21.0	8.3	46.0	0.5	16.8	3.0	0.1	1.4	100.0	23.9	1,047
Karachi	16.4	52.7	2.4	26.1	0.1	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.4	100.0	69.2	3,029
Area												
Urban	14.8	51.6	7.6	21.9	0.1	1.9	1.2	0.1	0.8	100.0	66.4	4,518
Rural	4.2	19.9	18.6	39.1	0.7	14.2	1.9	0.1	1.2	100.0	24.2	5,226
Mother's education^a												
None/Preschool	6.1	24.0	17.6	35.1	0.7	13.5	1.7	0.1	1.2	100.0	30.2	5,389
Primary	9.1	42.8	14.5	26.0	0.3	4.4	1.5	0.1	1.2	100.0	51.9	1,515
Middle	12.3	52.1	5.0	25.9	0.0	1.9	1.7	0.4	0.6	100.0	64.4	633
Secondary	15.8	53.1	6.7	22.7	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	68.9	1,061
Higher secondary	14.3	48.6	4.8	28.6	0.0	1.8	1.1	0.1	0.7	100.0	63.0	659
Higher	17.1	44.0	2.8	31.9	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	1.1	100.0	61.1	484
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	1.5	6.7	17.4	49.2	1.1	21.2	1.6	0.1	1.3	100.0	8.2	2,381
Second	5.1	20.7	22.8	35.5	0.6	11.7	2.4	0.1	1.0	100.0	25.8	2,170
Middle	12.5	52.4	14.3	16.0	0.2	2.5	1.2	0.0	1.0	100.0	64.8	2,047
Fourth	17.1	57.0	4.1	19.8	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.4	100.0	74.1	1,677
Richest	13.8	50.2	3.2	29.4	0.0	0.6	1.7	0.0	1.0	100.0	64.0	1,467

¹ MICS indicator 4.4 - Safe disposal of child's faeces

Handwashing

Handwashing with water and soap is the most cost effective health intervention to reduce both the incidence of diarrhoea and pneumonia in children under five³⁸. It is most effective when done using water and soap after visiting a toilet or cleaning a child, before eating or handling food and, before feeding a child. Monitoring correct hand washing behaviour at these critical times is challenging. A reliable alternative to observations or self-reported behaviour is assessing the likelihood that correct hand washing behaviour takes place by observing if a household has a specific place where people most often wash their hands and observing if water and soap (or other local cleansing materials) are present at a specific place for hand washing³⁹.

In Sindh, 80.7 percent of the households were found to have a specific place for hand washing while 5.4 percent households could not indicate a specific place where household members usually wash their hands and 13.8 percent of the households did not give a permission to see the place used for handwashing (Table WS.9). Among households where a place for handwashing was observed, just under two-thirds (66.5 percent) had both water and soap (or other cleansing agent) present at the specific place. In 19.8 percent of the households only water was available at the specific place, while in less than 2 percent of the households the place only had soap but no water. The remaining 6 percent of the household population had neither water nor soap available at the specific place for hand washing.

From the results, 6.7 percent of the households were not able or refused to show any soap present in the household, whereas another 10.7 percent did not have any soap in the households, leaving the remaining 82 percent of households, in which either the soap was observed or shown to the interviewer (Table WS.10). Percentage of households with soap or cleansing agent in the dwelling is higher in urban than rural areas (88.3 percent compared with 74 percent). Similarly, 89 percent of households in the richest quintile have soap or any other cleaning agent in the household compared with 61.3 percent of households in the poorest quintile.

³⁸ Cairncross, S. Valdmanis V. 2006. *Water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion. Chapter 41. In 'Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries'. Second Edition. Edt. Jameson et al 2006. The World Bank. Washington DC: National Institutes of Health.*

³⁹ Ram P, Halder A, Granger S, Hall P, Jones T, Hitchcock D, Nygren B, Islam M, Molyneaux J, Luby S, editors. *Use of a novel method to detect reactivity to structured observation for measurement of handwashing behavior. American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene; 2008; New Orleans, LA.*

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

Percentage of households where place for handwashing was observed, percentage with no specific place for handwashing, and percent distribution of households by availability of water and soap at specific place for handwashing, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of households		Number of households	Place for handwashing observed						No specific place for hand-washing in the dwelling, yard, or plot	Total	Percentage of households with a specific place for hand-washing where water and soap or other cleansing agent are present ¹	Number of households where place for handwashing was observed or with no specific place for hand-washing in the dwelling, yard, or plot
	Where place for hand-washing was observed	With no specific place for hand-washing in the dwelling, yard, or plot		Water is available and			Water is not available and						
				Soap present	No soap		Soap present	No soap					
					Ash, mud, or sand present	No other cleansing agent present		Ash, mud, or sand present	No other cleansing agent present				
Total	80.7	5.4	17,014	65.4	1.0	19.8	1.3	0.1	6.0	6.3	100.0	66.5	14,662
Division													
Larkana	75.6	14.7	2,122	48.2	3.0	30.3	0.4	0.0	1.8	16.3	100.0	51.2	1,917
Sukkur	92.6	4.2	2,470	59.1	2.8	31.0	0.1	0.0	2.6	4.3	100.0	61.8	2,389
Hyderabad	73.3	8.6	3,710	46.8	0.7	27.7	2.1	0.2	12.0	10.5	100.0	47.5	3,041
Mirpurkhas	63.1	5.0	1,788	42.9	0.3	23.4	1.7	0.2	24.1	7.4	100.0	43.2	1,218
Karachi	86.6	1.4	6,925	87.2	0.0	7.4	1.6	0.1	2.2	1.6	100.0	87.2	6,097
Area													
Urban	88.4	1.6	9,503	84.2	0.2	10.3	1.4	0.1	2.1	1.8	100.0	84.4	8,549
Rural	71.1	10.3	7,511	39.2	2.2	33.0	1.2	0.2	11.6	12.6	100.0	41.4	6,112
Education of household head													
None/Preschool	75.9	8.6	5,964	48.3	1.8	28.0	1.4	0.2	10.2	10.2	100.0	50.1	5,040
Primary	80.0	6.4	3,406	57.2	1.3	25.6	0.9	0.2	7.4	7.4	100.0	58.5	2,943
Middle	85.0	4.0	1,463	74.9	0.7	14.3	1.0	0.1	4.5	4.5	100.0	75.6	1,302
Secondary	85.8	3.0	2,426	78.8	0.0	13.3	1.9	0.0	2.6	3.3	100.0	78.8	2,154
Higher secondary	86.0	2.5	1,422	80.9	0.6	12.3	1.3	0.0	2.1	2.8	100.0	81.5	1,259
Higher	82.7	1.2	2,294	91.3	0.2	5.2	1.2	0.0	0.6	1.4	100.0	91.5	1,925
Wealth index quintiles													
Poorest	55.3	13.8	3,607	15.7	3.0	37.1	1.0	0.4	22.8	19.9	100.0	18.8	2,493
Second	81.2	8.6	3,061	41.3	2.5	39.3	1.0	0.2	6.2	9.6	100.0	43.7	2,748
Middle	91.0	3.7	3,202	69.8	0.2	19.7	2.3	0.0	4.0	3.9	100.0	70.0	3,034
Fourth	90.3	0.8	3,609	90.9	0.0	6.4	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.9	100.0	90.9	3,288
Richest	87.2	0.4	3,535	95.6	0.0	2.8	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.5	100.0	95.6	3,098

¹ MICS indicator 4.5 - Place for handwashing

Table WS.10: Availability of soap or other cleansing agent

Percent distribution of households by availability of soap or other cleansing agent in the dwelling, Sindh, 2014

	Place for handwashing observed					Place for handwashing not observed					Total	Percentage of households with soap or other cleansing agent anywhere in the dwelling ¹	Number of households
	Soap or other cleansing agent not observed at place for handwashing					Soap or other cleansing agent shown	No soap or other cleansing agent in household	Not able/Does not want to show soap or other cleansing agent	Missing				
	Soap or other cleansing agent observed	Soap or other cleansing agent shown	No soap or other cleansing agent in household	Not able/Does not want to show soap or other cleansing agent	Missing								
Total	58.5	14.3	5.9	1.5	0.5	9.2	4.8	5.2	0.1	100.0	82.0	17,014	
Division													
Larkana	46.6	20.3	6.9	1.0	0.8	15.8	6.0	2.3	0.3	100.0	82.7	2,122	
Sukkur	60.0	23.0	6.2	2.3	1.1	3.9	1.8	1.6	0.1	100.0	86.9	2,470	
Hyderabad	40.8	17.6	12.2	2.1	0.6	13.3	9.6	3.6	0.1	100.0	71.8	3,710	
Mirpurkhas	30.8	22.1	8.2	1.5	0.6	22.5	12.9	1.2	0.3	100.0	75.4	1,788	
Karachi	78.2	5.6	1.6	1.1	0.1	3.4	0.7	9.3	0.0	100.0	87.2	6,925	
Area													
Urban	77.2	7.4	2.3	1.1	0.3	3.7	1.1	6.8	0.1	100.0	88.3	9,503	
Rural	34.8	23.0	10.5	2.0	0.8	16.1	9.4	3.2	0.2	100.0	74.0	7,511	
Education of household head													
None/Preschool	43.6	19.3	10.2	2.1	0.6	12.1	8.6	3.2	0.2	100.0	75.1	5,964	
Primary	51.5	18.9	7.0	1.9	0.7	11.5	5.1	3.2	0.2	100.0	81.9	3,406	
Middle	68.3	12.2	3.0	0.8	0.7	7.9	2.2	4.9	0.0	100.0	88.4	1,463	
Secondary	71.7	10.1	2.6	1.2	0.3	6.3	2.0	5.8	0.1	100.0	88.0	2,426	
Higher secondary	73.3	8.9	2.5	0.9	0.4	5.3	1.5	7.0	0.2	100.0	87.6	1,422	
Higher	77.9	3.7	0.6	0.5	0.1	4.6	0.8	11.8	0.1	100.0	86.1	2,294	
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	13.9	23.7	15.3	1.8	0.6	23.6	16.3	4.5	0.3	100.0	61.3	3,607	
Second	40.3	27.5	9.5	2.8	1.0	11.8	5.0	1.8	0.2	100.0	79.7	3,061	
Middle	68.6	15.8	4.3	1.8	0.6	4.8	1.3	2.8	0.1	100.0	89.2	3,202	
Fourth	84.0	4.5	0.4	1.1	0.2	2.8	0.3	6.5	0.0	100.0	91.4	3,609	
Richest	84.5	1.9	0.3	0.5	0.1	2.6	0.4	9.8	0.0	100.0	89.0	3,535	

¹ MICS indicator 4.6 - Availability of soap or other cleansing agent

Water Quality Testing

Safe drinking water is a human right and a basic requirement for good health. Microbiological contamination of drinking water can lead to diarrhoeal diseases including shigellosis and cholera. Other pathogens in drinking water can cause hepatitis, typhoid, and polio myelitis. Drinking water can also be contaminated with chemicals with harmful effects on human health. Naturally occurring chemicals, especially arsenic and fluoride, have the potential to affect large numbers of people.

The MDG Target 7C is to reduce by half, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. *A World Fit for Children* 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 global indicator for tracking progress towards the MDG drinking water target is use of an 'improved source' of drinking water, as described in the previous chapter. However, improved sources may be contaminated and provide unsafe water, or safe water may be contaminated during collection, transport and storage at the household.

The Sindh MICS collected drinking water samples to test the quality of water for biological and chemical contamination, in collaboration with Pakistan Council for Research on Water Source (PCRWR) Sindh. Water was tested for risk of *E. coli*, Arsenic, Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), Iron, Nitrate, Fluoride and Hardness

Samples were drawn for divisional level results. Two households were randomly selected from each cluster for bacterial water testing and for sample collection for chemical tests. These samples were transported to PCRWR laboratories for detailed analysis of drinking water. Samples were not taken from drinking water sources if time to fetch the water was 30 minutes or more. Household replacement was also not allowed for water testing. Every tenth cluster was selected for blank testing for *E. coli* and for duplicate sampling collection as recommended in survey plans for ensuring quality of testing.

Additional three bottles of 500 mL water were collected from every selected household and sent to the laboratory at PCRWR for additional testing of Arsenic, Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), Iron, Nitrate-Nitrogen, Fluoride and Hardness.

Arsenic

Arsenic is a naturally occurring element widely distributed in the earth's crust in the form of inorganic arsenic compounds. Arsenic has been identified as one of the pollutants found in underground water of Pakistan. In the province of Sindh, groundwater arsenic concentration has been measured up to 1,100 ppb against WHO limits of 10 ppb. Reference table WQ.A provides a description of reference arsenic concentrations in ppb.

Table WQ.A: Reference arsenic concentrations	
Arsenic concentration in ppb	Description of significance
≤10	WHO provisional guideline value for arsenic in drinking water since 1993. The same value has been adopted as a standard by the US EPA and the European Union amongst others.
≤50	The Pakistan Standard for arsenic in drinking water. The same value applies in India, Bangladesh and some other severely arsenic affected countries. This was the WHO guideline value for arsenic in drinking water up to 1993.

Arsenic testing was conducted using Merck (Germany) arsenic Test Kit 1.17927.0001 with a measuring range of 0.005-0.5mg/L. When zinc powder, a solid acid and an oxidizing reagent (for elimination of interfering sulfide ion) are added to compounds of arsenic, arsenic hydride is liberated, which in turn reacts with mercury (II) bromide of the test strip to form yellow-brown mixed arsenic mercury halogenides. The concentration of arsenic is measured by visual comparison of the reaction zone with the fields of the colour scale.

Table WQ.1: Household water quality: arsenic									
Percentage of household members by arsenic concentration in drinking water, Sindh, 2014									
	Percentage of household members with Arsenic concentration in drinking water					Maximum ppb	Percentage of household members with more than 10 ppb WHO standard	Percentage of household members with > 50 ppb ^a Pakistan standard	Number of household members
	> 0 and No arsenic	> 0 and up to 10 ppb	> 10 and up to 50 ppb	> 50 ppb	Total				
Total	92.0	5.0	1.4	1.6	100.0	300	3.0	1.6	12,849
Division									
Larkana	97.0	2.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	40	0.5	0.0	1,713
Sukkur	81.2	8.6	4.5	5.7	100.0	250	10.2	5.7	2,215
Hyderabad	83.6	11.7	2.4	2.4	100.0	300	4.7	2.4	2,969
Mirpurkhas	96.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	5	0.0	0.0	1,238
Karachi	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	10	0.0	0.0	4,714
Area									
Urban	96.6	2.5	0.6	0.3	100.0	150	0.9	0.3	6,657
Rural	87.2	7.7	2.3	2.9	100.0	300	5.1	2.9	6,193
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	88.5	8.0	1.8	1.8	100.0	300	3.5	1.8	2,496
Second	87.9	7.3	3.4	1.5	100.0	250	4.9	1.5	2,673
Middle	90.1	6.5	0.6	2.7	100.0	250	3.4	2.7	2,694
Fourth	98.0	0.9	1.0	0.1	100.0	150	1.0	0.1	2,521
Richest	96.4	1.9	0.1	1.6	100.0	150	1.7	1.6	2,465

^a Percentage of household members using drinking water with arsenic level above 50 ppb

The distribution of the household members by arsenic concentration in drinking water sources is shown in table WQ.1. Only a small proportion (1.6 percent) of the household population has drinking water with more than 50 ppb arsenic. Population in Sukkur division is more likely (5.7 percent) to have arsenic at more than 50 ppb in drinking water followed by Hyderabad division with 2.4 percent arsenic in household drinking water. The arsenic contamination was higher in rural areas (2.9) than urban areas (0.3).

Nitrate

Excessive levels of nitrate in drinking water can cause serious illness. Children are the most vulnerable population affected by nitrate contaminated water ingestion due to nitrate metabolizing triglycerides⁴⁰.

Nitrate-Nitrogen test was performed using standard method 4500-NO₃-B⁴¹ and UV absorption was measured at 220 nm. Maximum permissible limits for Nitrate in drinking water is recommended 10 mg/L (PSQCA* 1932-2002 Second revision)

Table WQ.2: Household water quality: nitrate						
Percentage of household members by nitrate concentration in drinking water, Sindh, 2014						
	Percentage of household members with nitrate concentration in drinking water		Total	Maximum ppm	Number of household members	
	Up to 10 ppm	>10 ppm ^a				
Total	94.5	5.5	100.0	154	12,849	
Division						
Larkana	95.4	4.6	100.0	27	1,713	
Sukkur	91.3	8.7	100.0	73	2,215	
Hyderabad	97.6	2.4	100.0	152	2,969	
Mirpurkhas	85.7	14.3	100.0	154	1,238	
Karachi	96.2	3.8	100.0	48	4,714	
Area						
Urban	95.4	4.6	100.0	152	6,657	
Rural	93.6	6.4	100.0	154	6,193	
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	93.6	6.4	100.0	154	2,496	
Second	92.0	8.0	100.0	152	2,673	
Middle	93.6	6.4	100.0	73	2,694	
Fourth	97.4	2.6	100.0	22	2,521	
Richest	96.4	3.6	100.0	27	2,465	

^a Percentage of household members using drinking water with nitrate level above 10 ppm

Table WQ.2 shows that, 5.5 percent population in Sindh is using nitrate in drinking water greater than maximum permissible limits (10 ppm). This percentage reaches 14.3 in Mirpurkhas division, followed by Sukkur division 8.7 percent. Population in rural areas (6.4 percent) is more likely to use drinking water with more than 10 ppm nitrate concentration.

Fluoride

Fluoride is an essential element for the human body to have a significant mitigation effect against dental decay and it is accepted that presence of fluoride around 1 mg/l in drinking water is beneficial⁴². Studies have shown that children drinking fluoridated water can expect have up to 35 percent less tooth decay than those drinking non-fluoridated water. However chronic ingestion of fluoride concentrations greater than 1.5 mg/l is linked with development of dental fluorosis, in extreme cases, creates skeletal fluorosis.

⁴⁰ Ward MH DT, Levallois P, Brender Workgroup report: Drinking-water nitrate and health--recent findings and research needs. *Environ Health Perspect.* 2005 Nov;113(11):1607-14.

⁴¹ Standard methods for the examination of water and wastewater by APHA, AWWA, WEF 18th Edition 1992

⁴² C.B. Dissanayake, The fluoride problem in the groundwater of Sri Lanka – environmental management and health, *Int. J. Environ. Stud.* 1991, 19: 195–203.

Fluoride testing was performed using standard SPADNS method 4500-F-D⁴³; SPADNS Colorimeter based on the reaction between fluoride and a zirconium-dye lake. Fluoride reacts with the dye lake, dissociating a portion of it into a colorless complex anion and the dye. As the amount of fluoride increases, the color produced becomes progressively lighter. The recommended maximum permissible limit for fluoride in drinking water is 1.5 mg/l (PSQCA, 1932-2002 Second revision).

Table WQ.3: Household water quality: fluoride

Percentage of household members by Fluoride concentration in drinking water, Sindh, 2014							
	Percentage of household members with Fluoride concentration in drinking water			Total	Maximum ppm of fluoride found	Number of household members	
	Up to 1 ppm	> 1 and up to 1.5 ppm	>1.5 ppm ^a				
Total	87.4	8.1	4.5	100.0	4	12,849	
Division							
Larkana	86.7	11.2	2.1	100.0	3	1,713	
Sukkur	83.0	10.7	6.2	100.0	3	2,215	
Hyderabad	85.5	11.4	3.1	100.0	3	2,969	
Mirpurkhas	67.8	13.0	19.2	100.0	4	1,238	
Karachi	96.3	2.2	1.5	100.0	3	4,714	
Area							
Urban	94.0	4.0	2.1	100.0	4	6,657	
Rural	80.5	12.4	7.1	100.0	3	6,193	
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	72.3	16.1	11.5	100.0	3	2,496	
Second	83.2	11.1	5.6	100.0	4	2,673	
Middle	90.4	7.4	2.2	100.0	3	2,694	
Fourth	95.3	2.9	1.8	100.0	3	2,521	
Richest	96.3	2.4	1.3	100.0	3	2,465	

^a Percentage of household members using drinking water with fluoride level above 1.5 ppm

Table WQ.3 shows that, 4.5 percent population in Sindh is using fluoride in drinking water greater than maximum permissible limits (1.5 ppm). This percentage reaches 19.2 in Mirpurkhas division, followed by Sukkur division 6.2 percent. Population in rural areas 7.1 percent with poorest quintile 11.5 percent is highly likely to use drinking water with more than 1.5 ppm fluoride concentration.

Iron

The higher iron intake through drinking water/food may produce symptoms of anorexia, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, headache, weight loss, shortness of breath and possibly a graying color to the skin. WHO have recommended the guideline value for iron in drinking water as 0.3 mg/L⁴⁴. In drinking-water supplies, iron(II) salts are unstable and are precipitated as insoluble iron(III) hydroxide, which settles out as a rust-coloured silt. Anaerobic ground waters may contain iron(II) at concentrations of up to several milligrams per litre without discoloration or turbidity in the water when directly pumped from a well, although turbidity and colour may develop in piped systems at iron levels above 0.05–0.1 mg/L. Staining of laundry and plumbing may occur at concentrations above 0.3 mg/L⁴⁵.

⁴³ Standard methods for the examination of water and waste water by APHA, AWWA, WEF 18th Edition 1992

⁴⁴ WHO, 1996. Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality, Recommendation, Vol. 1, pp. 16-17.

⁴⁵ Guidelines for drinking-water quality, 2nd ed. Vol. 2. WHO, Geneva, 1996.

Table WQ.4: Household water quality: iron

Percentage of household members by Iron concentration in drinking water, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of household members with Iron concentration in drinking water		Total	Maximum ppm	Number of household members
	Upto 0.30 ppm	> 0.30 ppm ^a			
Total	97.1	2.9	100.0	5	12,849
Division					
Larkana	99.8	0.2	100.0	0	1,713
Sukkur	94.6	5.4	100.0	3	2,215
Hyderabad	95.1	4.9	100.0	5	2,969
Mirpurkhas	96.2	3.8	100.0	3	1,238
Karachi	98.9	1.1	100.0	2	4,714
Area					
Urban	98.7	1.3	100.0	1	6,657
Rural	95.4	4.6	100.0	5	6,193
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	96.5	3.5	100.0	3	2,496
Second	95.2	4.8	100.0	5	2,673
Middle	96.8	3.2	100.0	3	2,694
Fourth	98.0	2.0	100.0	1	2,521
Richest	99.3	0.7	100.0	1	2,465

^a Percentage of household members using drinking water with iron level above 0.3 ppm

As shown in table WQ.4, 2.9 percent of the population in Sindh uses drinking water with more than 0.30 ppm iron concentration. Comparison by division shows that 5.4 percent of the population in Sukkur followed by Hyderabad division (4.9 percent). Slightly more population in second poorest households (4.8 percent) use drinking water with more than 0.30 ppm iron concentration. Rural population is more likely (4.6 percent) to use drinking water with more than 0.30 ppm iron concentration compared with urban counterparts (1.3 percent).

Hardness

Hard water forms precipitates on boiling or when soap is added to it. Hardness is due to the presence of calcium, magnesium or ferrous (iron salts) as chlorides, sulphates or bicarbonates. A hardness level of about 100 mg of CaCO₃ per liter provides an acceptable balance between corrosion and the problems of incrustation, although, from aesthetic considerations 500 mg/L is recommended as a guideline value⁴⁶.

⁴⁶ Marier, J.R., et. al., 1979, *Water hardness, human health and the importance of magnesium*. Ottawa, Canada, Research Council.

Table WQ.5: Household water quality: hardness

Percentage of household members by hardness concentration in drinking water, Sindh, 2014						
	Percentage of household members with hardness concentration in drinking water			Total	Maximum ppm	Number of household members
	Up to 300 ppm	> 300 and up to 500 ppm	> 500 ppm ^a			
Total	72.2	19.0	8.9	100.0	3,500	12,849
Division						
Larkana	55.1	28.3	16.5	100.0	3,500	1,713
Sukkur	67.6	25.3	7.2	100.0	1,200	2,215
Hyderabad	62.7	22.7	14.6	100.0	1,180	2,969
Mirpurkhas	58.1	25.6	16.3	100.0	1,280	1,238
Karachi	90.6	8.3	1.2	100.0	790	4,714
Area						
Urban	81.7	13.3	4.9	100.0	3,500	6,657
Rural	62.2	24.9	13.0	100.0	1,810	6,193
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	58.6	23.5	18.0	100.0	1,810	2,496
Second	56.5	29.5	13.9	100.0	1,280	2,673
Middle	72.8	20.3	6.9	100.0	3,500	2,694
Fourth	89.0	9.0	2.0	100.0	1,200	2,521
Richest	86.0	11.2	2.9	100.0	930	2,465

^a Percentage of household members using drinking water with hardness level above 500 ppm

According to the table WQ.5, almost one out of five people in Sindh are using water with hardness level between 300 and 500 ppm. This drops to almost one out of ten for the population using drinking water with hardness level above 500 ppm at provincial level. Population in Larkana, Hyderabad and Mirpurkhas are almost equally exposed (almost 15 percent or more) to hardness >500ppm in drinking water. Thirteen percent of household population in rural areas is exposed to hardness in drinking water above 500 ppm compared with 4.9 percent in urban areas. The results indicate an inverse relation between hardness level in drinking water and household wealth.

Total Dissolved Solids

Total dissolved Solids in (TDS) in water are inorganic salts and small amounts of organic matter. TDS in water may be originated from natural sources, sewage effluent discharge, urban runoff and industrial discharges. TDS is linked to taste, hardness, corrosion properties and tendency to incrustation. There is no evidence of deleterious physiological reactions have TDS levels in excess 1000 mg/l. TDS in drinking water may even have beneficial health effects⁴⁷. The palatability of drinking water on the basis of TDS level is described as follows: *Excellent*: < 300 mg/l, *Good*: 300-600 mg/l, *Poor*: 900-1200 mg/l, *Unacceptable*: more than 1200 mg/l Water with extremely low TDS level may also be unacceptable because of its flat, insipid taste. WHO recommended 1000 mg/l TDS as guideline value for drinking water⁴⁸.

⁴⁷ Bruvold, W.H. et al 1967. Consumer attitudes towards mineral taste in domestic water. *Journal of the Amer. Water Works Ass.*, Vol 59.

⁴⁸ WHO Guidelines for Drinking-Water Quality, Fourth Edition, 2011

Table WQ.6: Household water quality: Total dissolved solids (TDS)

Percentage of household members by Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) concentration in drinking water, Sindh, 2014								
	Percentage of household members with TDS concentration in drinking water				Total	Maximum ppm	Percentage of household members using drinking water with TDS level above 1000 ppm ^a	Number of household members
	Upto 500 ppm	> 500 and upto 1000 ppm	>1000 and upto 3000 ppm	> 3000 ppm				
Total	21.2	55.2	21.6	2.0	100.0	9,875	23.6	12,849
Division								
Larkana	17.7	43.0	37.6	1.8	100.0	9,875	39.3	1,713
Sukkur	26.7	49.1	22.6	1.7	100.0	5,612	24.2	2,215
Hyderabad	11.9	52.0	32.4	3.6	100.0	5,082	36.1	2,969
Mirpurkhas	30.4	27.8	35.1	6.6	100.0	7,891	41.7	1,238
Karachi	23.3	72.1	4.6	0.0	100.0	2,509	4.6	4,714
Area								
Urban	22.8	63.9	12.7	0.5	100.0	9,875	13.2	6,657
Rural	19.5	46.0	30.9	3.6	100.0	7,891	34.5	6,193
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	15.7	41.3	37.7	5.4	100.0	7,891	43.1	2,496
Second	17.1	45.7	34.2	3.0	100.0	4,595	37.2	2,673
Middle	22.2	56.9	19.8	1.1	100.0	9,875	20.9	2,694
Fourth	24.1	69.0	6.8	0.1	100.0	3,315	6.9	2,521
Richest	27.5	64.3	7.9	0.3	100.0	3,136	8.2	2,465

^a Percentage of household members using drinking water with TDS level above 1000 ppm

Table WQ.6 shows that percentage of household population using drinking water with TDS level more than 500 ppm (maximum permissible limit WHO) is very high in Sindh. Almost half of the household population (55 percent) is using drinking water with TDS more than 500 ppm. Almost 22 percent of population is using drinking water with TDS more than 1000 ppm (maximum permissible limit in Pakistan). More than 30 percent population in Larkana, Hyderabad and Mirpurkhas division is consuming drinking having TDS concentration more than 1000 ppm. Two percent of population in Sindh is consuming drinking water with more than 3000 ppm. Almost 31 percent household population in rural areas is exposed to high concentration of TDS (>1000 ppm) in drinking water as compared with 12.7 percent in urban areas.

Bacteriological test

Escherichia coli (*E. coli*) and Total coliform

Escherichia coli (*E. coli*) is a sub group of total coliforms which are a particular group of waterborne microbiological contaminants. The presence of *E. coli* is an indicator of fecal contamination of water. It is estimated that 95 percent of all coliforms found in human feces could be *E. coli*. Usually *E. coli* cannot multiply in any natural water environment and they are, therefore, used as specific indicator for fecal contamination⁴⁹. The presence of *pathogens in fecally contaminated water* can cause diarrhea, nausea and other problems especially for infants, children and those with weak immune systems, cause infantile diarrhea and acute diarrhea that may be fatal. The WHO guidelines for drinking water quality specify that no *E. coli* should be detectable in a 100 mL sample of drinking

⁴⁹ WHO, 1996. *Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality, Recommendations, Vol 1, pp. 16-17*

water⁵⁰. The *E. coli* test was performed in the field by using Compact Dry *E. coli* plates (Nissui, Japan) coated with a dehydrated medium film. In this procedure, a 1 ml of water sample taken with sterilized syringe is pipetted into the middle of the Compact Dry Plate. The water sample diffuses automatically and evenly across the plate and transforms the dried nutrient sheet into a gel within seconds. After that, Compact Dry *E. coli* plates were incubated at 40 °C for 24 hours. After incubation, blue colonies were recorded as *E. coli* and purple / red colonies as *other coliforms*. Total coliforms refer to the combination of blue and purple/red colonies. It is important to note that since the water testing was conducted using a 1 ml sample and can therefore only detect high levels of contamination. Absence of *E. coli* in a 1 ml sample does not correspond to the WHO guideline value of 0 *E. coli* in 100 mL.

Table WQ.7 shows that, 38.8 percent of household population in Sindh is consuming drinking water contaminated with *E. coli* at levels of 1 cfu/ml or above. The results show that Mirpurkhas division is extremely exposed to high risk of *E. coli* in drinking water. More than half (56 percent) of the population in Mirpurkhas division is using drinking water with *E. coli* at levels of 1 cfu/ml or above in drinking water. This percentage is lowest (21.2 percent) in Sukkur amongst other division. More than 40 percent of population in Hyderabad and Karachi division is also using drinking water with *E. coli* at levels of 1 cfu/ml or above. Not surprising that more population using unimproved drinking water sources is using drinking water with *E. coli* compared with those using improved drinking water sources. *E. coli* risk in drinking water has no clear relation with household wealth status.

Table WQ.7: Household Water Quality: Bacterial contamination (<i>E. coli</i>)								
Percentage of household members by <i>E. coli</i> contamination in household drinking water, Sindh, 2014								
	Percentage of household members with <i>E. coli</i> contamination risk in drinking water					Total	Percentage of household members with <i>E. coli</i> in household drinking water (>=1 cfu/ml) ^a	Number of household members
	0 cfu/ml	1 to 10 cfu/ml	11 to 50 cfu/ml	51 to 100 cfu/ml	>100 cfu/ml			
Total	61.2	27.6	7.4	1.3	2.5	100.0	38.8	12,258
Division								
Larkana	71.5	19.3	5.7	0.3	3.1	100.0	28.5	1,617
Sukkur	78.8	16.4	3.3	0.5	0.9	100.0	21.2	2,196
Hyderabad	55.6	32.9	7.1	3.2	1.2	100.0	44.4	2,788
Mirpurkhas	44.0	36.5	12.7	2.6	4.2	100.0	56.0	1,199
Karachi	57.0	30.3	8.7	0.6	3.4	100.0	43.0	4,459
Main source of drinking water								
Improved sources	62.3	27.2	6.7	1.2	2.6	100.0	37.7	11,172
Unimproved sources	50.6	31.2	14.0	2.4	1.8	100.0	49.4	1,086
Area								
Urban	57.7	30.7	7.0	1.1	3.5	100.0	42.3	6,340
Rural	65.0	24.2	7.7	1.6	1.4	100.0	35.0	5,918
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	60.5	29.3	6.5	1.4	2.3	100.0	39.5	2,417
Second	69.2	21.5	6.0	1.5	1.8	100.0	30.8	2,557
Middle	61.7	26.2	8.0	1.6	2.4	100.0	38.3	2,556
Fourth	54.4	29.0	10.8	1.8	4.0	100.0	45.6	2,384
Richest	59.7	32.4	5.5	0.4	2.0	100.0	40.3	2,345

^a Percentage of household members using drinking water with *E. coli* contamination level equal or above 1 cfu/ml

⁵⁰ WHO Guidelines for Drinking-Water Quality, Fourth Edition, 2011

Table WQ.8: Drinking Water Source Quality: Bacterial contamination (*E.coli*)

Percentage of household by <i>E. coli</i> contamination in drinking water sources, Sindh, 2014								
	Percentage of households of water sources contaminated with <i>E.coli</i>					Total	Percentage of households with <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source (>=1 cfu/ml) ^a	Number of households of water sources in which <i>E.coli</i> was tested
	0 cfu/ml	1 to 10 cfu/ml	11 to 50 cfu/ml	51 to 100 cfu/ml	>100 cfu/ml			
Total	70.3	20.4	6.4	.7	2.2	100.0	29.7	1,373
Division								
Larkana	82.0	11.1	2.2	0.5	4.1	100.0	18.0	174
Sukkur	91.2	7.0	1.1	0.4	0.3	100.0	8.8	202
Hyderabad	70.6	22.9	4.5	0.6	1.4	100.0	29.4	297
Mirpurkhas	64.1	19.5	9.1	2.2	5.2	100.0	35.9	136
Karachi	60.5	26.9	10.0	0.6	2.1	100.0	39.5	564
Area								
Urban	64.3	25.1	7.6	0.6	2.3	100.0	35.7	773
Rural	77.9	14.2	4.9	0.9	2.1	100.0	22.1	600
Main source of drinking water								
Piped into dwelling	57.5	30.0	9.8	0.3	2.4	100.0	42.5	502
Piped into compound, yard or plot	(68.3)	(17.8)	(4.2)	(3.1)	(6.5)	100.0	(31.7)	26
Piped to neighbor	53.8	36.7	5.0	1.4	3.2	100.0	46.2	67
Public tap / standpipe	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	20
Filtration plant / unit	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	8
Tube well, Borehole	91.4	7.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.6	63
Hand pump	85.8	10.6	1.1	0.4	2.1	100.0	14.2	522
Protected well	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	14
Unprotected well	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	13
Tanker-truck	(74.4)	(19.8)	(5.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(25.6)	41
Cart with small tank / drum	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	15
Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	15
Bottled water	(74.7)	(17.3)	(4.7)	(3.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(25.3)	57
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	75.2	11.9	7.4	1.7	3.8	100.0	24.8	264
Second	79.6	17.4	1.0	0.7	1.3	100.0	20.4	265
Middle	71.3	20.6	5.3	0.6	2.2	100.0	28.7	281
Fourth	58.4	28.4	10.3	0.0	2.9	100.0	41.6	288
Richest	67.9	22.6	7.8	0.7	1.0	100.0	32.1	275
^a Percentage of households with <i>E. coli</i> risk level equal or above 1 cfu/ml in drinking water source								
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases								
() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases								

As shown in Table WQ.8, water sources are less likely to be contaminated with *E. coli* as compared with drinking water available at the household, showing increased risk of *E. coli* contamination with supplying, transporting or storing the drinking water at household level. Almost 30 percent of household's use a water sources contaminated with *E. coli* (1 cfu/ml or above) compared with 38.8 percent household population once water is collected at home. Almost one out of three water sources are contaminated in Karachi and Mirpurkhas division. Water sources in urban areas are more likely to be exposed to *E. coli* contamination as compared with sources in rural areas (35.7 percent compared with 22.1 percent). Interestingly sources in fourth quintile (41.6 percent) and richest quintile (32.1 percent) are more exposed to *E. coli* risk compared with sources in other quintiles.

Table WQ.9: Household Water Quality: Bacterial contamination (Total Coliform)

Percentage of household members by total coliform contamination in household drinking water, Sindh, 2014								
Percentage of household members with total coliform contamination risk in drinking water								
	0 cfu/ml	1 to 10 cfu/ml	11 to 50 cfu/ml	51 to 100 cfu/ml	>100 cfu/ml	Total	equal to or more than 1 cfu/ml ^a	Number of household members
Total	62.8	26.6	7.0	1.1	2.5	100.0	66.0	11,757
Division								
Larkana	72.1	18.7	5.7	0.4	3.2	100.0	51.6	1,592
Sukkur	78.6	16.6	3.4	0.5	0.9	100.0	58.3	2,144
Hyderabad	58.8	30.4	7.4	2.4	1.0	100.0	60.1	2,605
Mirpurkhas	48.4	37.0	8.1	2.2	4.3	100.0	81.2	1,077
Karachi	57.4	29.6	8.8	0.7	3.5	100.0	74.9	4,339
Area								
Urban	58.7	29.5	7.1	1.1	3.6	100.0	71.7	6,072
Rural	67.1	23.6	6.9	1.1	1.4	100.0	60.0	5,685
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	64.2	29.0	4.2	0.4	2.2	100.0	59.5	2,254
Second	69.8	20.8	6.0	1.5	1.9	100.0	55.3	2,494
Middle	63.5	24.9	7.9	1.2	2.6	100.0	73.0	2,443
Fourth	54.6	28.8	11.0	1.9	3.8	100.0	73.5	2,353
Richest	61.3	30.4	5.8	0.4	2.1	100.0	69.0	2,214

^a Percentage of household members with total coliform risk level equal or above 1 cfu/ml

Table WQ.9 shows that, presence of total coliforms (other coliforms + *E. coli*) in household drinking water is very high at provincial level. Sixty six percent of household population in Sindh is consuming drinking water contaminated with total coliforms risk level equal or above 1 cfu/ml. Mirpurkhas division is extremely exposed to total coliforms (81.2 percent) in drinking water. More than half of the population across all the divisions, both urban and rural areas as well as in all wealth quintiles are using drinking water contaminated with total coliforms.

Table WQ.10: Water Source Quality: Bacterial contamination (Total Coliform)

Percentage of households by total coliform contamination in the source of drinking water, Sindh, 2014									
	Percentage of households of water sources contaminated with total coliform						Total	equal to or more than 1 cfu/ml ^a	Number of household water sources in which Total coliform was tested
	0 cfu/ml	1 to 10 cfu/ml	11 to 50 cfu/ml	51 to 100 cfu/ml	>100 cfu/ml				
Total	42.4	17.0	16.9	6.7	17.0	100.0	53.6	1,331	
Division									
Larkana	62.2	20.6	6.5	1.0	9.7	100.0	31.2	173	
Sukkur	55.3	26.3	10.4	3.6	4.4	100.0	33.7	202	
Hyderabad	56.1	17.1	9.6	6.6	10.6	100.0	41.5	270	
Mirpurkhas	37.6	13.3	11.0	9.8	28.4	100.0	60.1	126	
Karachi	26.0	13.2	27.3	9.1	24.4	100.0	72.1	560	
Area									
Urban	34.2	14.3	22.9	9.2	19.4	100.0	63.5	745	
Rural	52.7	20.3	9.4	3.6	14.1	100.0	41.0	586	
Main source of drinking water									
Piped into dwelling	27.2	13.4	24.8	9.2	25.4	100.0	71.0	499	
Piped into compound, yard or plot	(39.5)	(27.7)	(18.5)	(1.9)	(12.4)	100.0	(54.5)	26	
Piped to neighbour	(28.5)	(21.7)	(14.4)	(16.5)	(18.9)	100.0	(69.8)	45	
Public tap / standpipe	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	20	
Filtration plant / unit	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	8	
Tube well, Borehole	43.1	24.4	15.4	9.6	7.4	100.0	53.9	62	
Hand pump	63.2	21.1	6.9	1.9	6.9	100.0	29.4	516	
Protected well	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	9	
Unprotected well	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	10	
Tanker-truck	(17.3)	(11.1)	(41.6)	(6.4)	(23.5)	100.0	(77.5)	41	
Cart with small tank / drum	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	15	
Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	15	
Bottled water	(44.4)	(14.1)	(19.2)	(14.6)	(7.6)	100.0	(55.6)	56	
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	9	
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	54.0	19.1	8.6	5.0	13.3	100.0	40.0	251	
Second	62.3	18.5	8.5	3.5	7.2	100.0	31.8	256	
Middle	33.3	23.6	15.6	7.1	20.4	100.0	60.8	262	
Fourth	31.5	11.2	23.9	11.1	22.2	100.0	66.6	286	
Richest	33.0	13.2	26.2	6.6	20.9	100.0	65.8	275	
^a Percentage of households with total coliform risk level equal or above 1 cfu/ml in drinking water source									
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases									
() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases									

Table WQ.10 shows that 53.6 percent of the household water sources are contaminated with total coliforms in Sindh. Highest percentage (72.1 percent) of sources in Karachi division is contaminated with total coliforms compared with other divisions. Contamination is also higher in urban areas (63.5 percent) compared with 41.0 percent in rural areas.

Biological test of bacterial contamination

Table WQ.11: Household Water Quality: Bacterial contamination detected using the H₂S test (Qualitative)

Percentage of household members by bacterial contamination in household drinking water using H ₂ S field testing kit (20ml), Sindh, 2014					
	Percentage of household members with bacterial contamination risk in drinking water			Total	Number of household members
	Yes, colour changed ^a	No change in colour			
Total	61.4	38.6	100.0		12,428
Division					
Larkana	53.5	46.5	100.0		1,683
Sukkur	43.0	57.0	100.0		2,194
Hyderabad	61.1	38.9	100.0		2,793
Mirpurkhas	74.0	26.0	100.0		1,226
Karachi	70.0	30.0	100.0		4,532
Area					
Urban	67.2	32.8	100.0		6,413
Rural	55.2	44.8	100.0		6,015
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	55.3	44.7	100.0		2,435
Second	51.1	48.9	100.0		2,616
Middle	68.2	31.8	100.0		2,618
Fourth	71.0	29.0	100.0		2,362
Richest	61.9	38.1	100.0		2,396

^a Percentage of household members with bacterial contamination in drinking water

Bacteriological test for hydrogen sulphide (H₂S) producing bacteria

An additional bacteriological test (qualitative) for hydrogen sulphide producing bacteria, known as the “H₂S test” was also conducted using a 20 ml field test⁵¹. This is a simple colour test for the presence of bacteria associated with fecal contamination. The H₂S test was incubated at 35 °C for 24 hours. As shown in Table WQ.11, 61.4 percent of household drinking water samples showed a color change, indicating the percentage of household population in Sindh consuming drinking water with H₂S-producing bacteria. The overall results appear to be broadly comparable with the quantitative analytical results found for total coliforms (66 percent) using 1 ml Compact Dry EC plates at household level. Mirpurkhas division being extremely exposed to bacterial contamination (74 percent) followed by Karachi division 70 percent. The contamination level is low (43 percent) in Sukkur amongst other divisions. This percentage is higher (67.2 percent) in urban areas compared with rural areas (55.2 percent). Most of the water samples collected from households in the upper wealth quintiles showed color change.

⁵¹ Manja et al: A simple field test for the detection of faecal pollution in drinking water* K. S. Manja, M. S. Maurya, and K. M. Rao Bull World Health Organ. 1982; 60(5): 797–801.

Table WQ.12: Source Water Quality: Bacterial contamination detected using H2S test (Qualitative)

Percentage of households with bacterial contamination of drinking water source using H2S field testing kit (20ml), Sindh, 2014				
	Percentage of households water sources with bacterial contamination risk		Total	Number of household water sources in which bacterial contamination was tested
	Yes, colour changed ^a	No change in colour		
Total	53.0	47.0	100.0	1,689
Division				
Larkana	36.8	63.2	100.0	215
Sukkur	26.0	74.0	100.0	250
Hyderabad	44.3	55.7	100.0	356
Mirpurkhas	56.7	43.3	100.0	174
Karachi	71.3	28.7	100.0	694
Area				
Urban	63.2	36.8	100.0	940
Rural	40.2	59.8	100.0	749
Main source of drinking water				
Piped into dwelling	75.8	24.2	100.0	620
Piped into compound, yard or plot	(46.5)	(53.5)	100.0	32
Piped to neighbor	67.2	32.8	100.0	73
Public tap / standpipe	(*)	(*)	100.0	25
Filtration plant / unit	(*)	(*)	100.0	10
Tube well, Borehole	32.7	67.3	100.0	77
Hand pump	29.0	71.0	100.0	642
Protected well	(*)	(*)	100.0	22
Unprotected well	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
Tanker-truck	(64.7)	(35.3)	100.0	46
Cart with small tank / drum	(*)	(*)	100.0	18
Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel)	(*)	(*)	100.0	22
Bottled water	(46.7)	(53.3)	100.0	73
Other	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	38.2	61.8	100.0	332
Second	31.3	68.7	100.0	320
Middle	56.9	43.1	100.0	345
Fourth	73.1	26.9	100.0	351
Richest	63.3	36.7	100.0	341
^a Percentage of households with bacterial contamination in drinking water source				
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases				
() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases				

Table WQ.12 shows the percentage of samples with presence of biological contamination for the sample collected from water sources. Interestingly, a lower percentage of households use water sources with biological contamination detected by the H₂S test compared with the proportion with contamination at the household level. About half (53 percent) samples collected from water sources changed color compared with 61.4 percent sample for the household population. Two in three water sources (71.3 percent) in Karachi showed presence of biological contamination compared with one in four in Sukkur (26 percent). The results further show that 63.2 percent sample changed color in urban areas compared with 40.2 percent in rural areas. Samples from fourth (73.1 percent) and richest (63.3 percent) quintile were more likely to change color compared with other quintiles.

VIII. REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

This chapter presents information on several reproductive health topics which include family planning, assistance during delivery, antenatal and post-natal care. In Sindh MICS, information on fertility and reproductive health was collected from women who have ever been married, therefore all tables in this chapter are presented for ever-married women only.

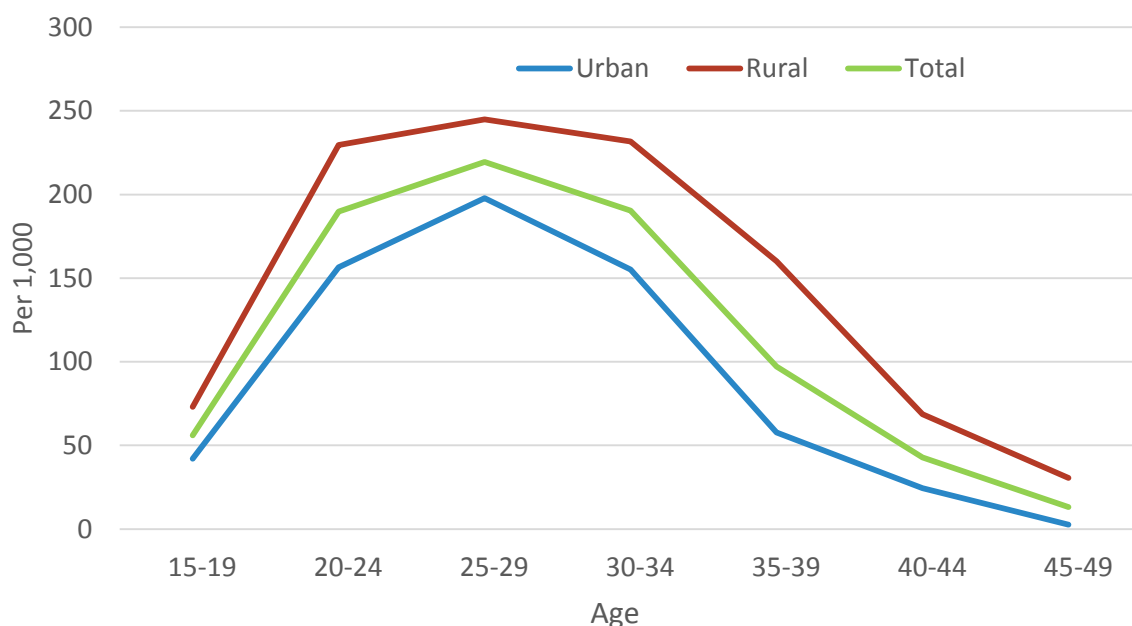
Fertility

Measures of current fertility are presented in Table RH.1 for the one year period preceding the survey. In MICS, age specific and total fertility rates are calculated by using information on the date of last birth of each woman and are based on the one-year period (1-12 months) preceding the survey. Rates are underestimated by a very small margin due to absence of information on multiple births (twins, triplets, etc.) and on women who may have had multiple deliveries during the one year period preceding the survey. The total fertility rate (TFR) is calculated by summing the age-specific fertility rates calculated for each of the 5-year age groups of women, from age 15 through to age 49. The total fertility rate (TFR) is a synthetic measure that denotes the number of live births a woman would have if she were subject to the current age-specific fertility rates throughout her reproductive years (15-49 years). The general fertility rate (GFR) is the number of live births occurring during the specified period per 1,000 women age 15-49. The crude birth rate (CBR) is the number of live births per 1,000 population during the specified period.

Table RH.1: Fertility rates			
Adolescent birth rate, age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the one-year period preceding the survey, by area, Sindh, 2014			
	Urban	Rural	Total
Age			
15-19 ¹	42	73	56
20-24	156	230	190
25-29	198	245	219
30-34	155	232	190
35-39	58	160	97
40-44	24	69	43
45-49	3	31	13
TFR ^a	3.2	5.2	4.0
GFR ^b	103	166	130
CBR ^c	27.1	37.8	32.7
¹ MICS indicator 5.1; MDG indicator 5.4 - Adolescent birth rate			
^a TFR: Total fertility rate expressed per woman age 15-49			
^b GFR: General fertility rate expressed per 1,000 women age 15-49			
^c CBR: Crude birth rate expressed per 1,000 population			

Table RH.1 shows current fertility for women that have ever been married in Sindh at the provincial level and by urban-rural area. The TFR for the one year preceding the Sindh MICS is 4.0 births per woman. Fertility is considerably higher in rural areas (5.2 births per woman) than in urban areas (3.2 births per woman). As the ASFRs show, the pattern of higher rural fertility is prevalent in all age groups. These results are shown in Figure RH.1 as well.

Figure RH.1: Age-specific fertility rates by area, Sindh, 2014



Rates refer to the one years period preceding the survey

The urban-rural fertility gap narrows for women in the 25-29 age group: 198 births per 1,000 women in urban areas versus 245 births per 1,000 women in rural areas. The overall age pattern of fertility, as reflected in the ASFRs, indicates that childbearing begins early. Fertility rises to 190 births per 1,000 among ever-married women age 20-24 and peaks to 219 births per 1,000 among ever-married women age 25-29, and declines thereafter.

Table RH.2 shows adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates. The adolescent birth rate (age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19) is defined as the number of births to women age 15-19 years during the one year period preceding the survey, divided by the average number of women age 15-19 (number of women-years lived between ages 15 through 19, inclusive) during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women.

Table RH.2: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate

	Adolescent birth rate ¹ (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19)	Total fertility rate
Total	56	4.0
Division		
Larkana	79	5.8
Sukkur	66	5.1
Hyderabad	54	4.0
Mirpurkhas	71	4.8
Karachi	42	3.0
Education		
None/Preschool	95	5.0
Primary	62	4.2
Middle	42	3.5
Secondary	15	3.0
Higher secondary	16	2.8
Higher	12	2.1
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	80	6.1
Second	80	5.2
Middle	62	4.1
Fourth	35	2.9
Richest	30	2.7

¹ MICS indicator 5.1; MDG indicator 5.4 - Adolescent birth rate

There is variation in fertility, TFR being highest in Larkana division (5.8) and lowest in Karachi division (3.0). The results also show that on average a woman with pre-school or no education will give birth to about three children more than women with higher education (5.0 and 2.1 respectively). Adolescent fertility varies from 12 births per 1,000 among ever-married women with higher education to 95 births per 1,000 among ever-married women with pre-school or no education.

Similarly, high fertility is also strongly associated with women living in households in the lower wealth quintiles.

Table RH.3 presents some early childbearing⁵² indicators for ever-married women age 15-19 and 20-24 while Table RH.4 presents the trends for early childbearing.

Table RH.3: Early childbearing							
Percentage of ever-married women age 15-19 years who have had a live birth, are pregnant with the first child, have begun childbearing, and who have had a live birth before age 15, and percentage of ever-married women age 20-24 who have had a live birth before age 18, Sindh, 2014							
	Percentage of ever-married women age 15-19 who:				Number of ever-married women age 15-19	Percentage of ever-married women age 20-24 who have had a live birth before age 18 ¹	Number of ever-married women age 20-24
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have begun childbearing	Have had a live birth before age 15			
Total	6.4	2.6	9.0	0.7	5,572	10.0	4,998
Division							
Larkana	8.7	3.6	12.3	1.1	716	16.7	582
Sukkur	7.2	3.2	10.4	0.6	937	12.8	821
Hyderabad	6.7	2.4	9.1	0.8	1,247	10.8	1,108
Mirpurkhas	7.4	3.1	10.5	1.6	521	14.4	499
Karachi	4.7	2.1	6.9	0.4	2,152	5.2	1,987
Area							
Urban	4.8	2.2	6.9	0.5	3,069	6.5	2,740
Rural	8.3	3.2	11.5	1.0	2,504	14.1	2,258
Education							
None/Preschool	11.8	4.6	16.5	1.4	1,935	17.4	1,983
Primary	6.4	2.4	8.8	0.7	999	12.1	761
Middle	3.8	1.7	5.4	0.7	877	8.0	381
Secondary	1.3	1.5	2.8	0.0	1,162	3.1	675
Higher secondary	1.7	0.3	2.0	0.0	510	0.7	650
Higher	(4.1)	(0.0)	(4.1)	(0.0)	59	0.2	535
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	8.3	4.9	13.2	1.2	911	19.0	837
Second	9.6	3.1	12.7	1.3	1,092	14.0	908
Middle	7.7	1.8	9.5	0.8	1,185	12.7	1,044
Fourth	3.8	2.7	6.5	0.3	1,318	4.8	1,134
Richest	3.1	1.1	4.2	0.1	1,067	2.3	1,075
¹ MICS indicator 5.2 - Early childbearing							
^a Total includes 19 unweighted cases of women with education information is missing							
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases							

Overall, 9 percent of ever-married adolescents have begun childbearing in Sindh. Table RH.3 shows that 6.4 percent of ever-married women age 15-19 have already had a birth, 2.6 percent are pregnant with their first child, and less than 1 percent have had a live birth before age 15. The table also presents that 10 percent of ever-married women age 20-24 have had a live birth before age 18.

Proportion of ever-married women age 15-19 that have begun childbearing is higher in rural areas than urban areas. Similarly, 13.2 percent of ever-married women age 15-19 living in the poorest wealth quintile have started childbearing compared with 4.2 percent of ever-married women in

⁵² Childbearing is the process of giving birth to children. While early childbearing is defined as having had live births before specific young ages, for the purposes of Table RH.3, women age 15-19 years who have begun childbearing includes those who have had a live birth as well as those who have not had a live birth but are pregnant with their first child.

richest wealthquintile. Early childbearing at division level is lowest (6.9 percent) in Karachi and almost twice as high (12.3 percent) in Larkana, a pattern similar to TFR.

Table RH.4: Trends in early childbearing												
Percentage of ever-married women who have had a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area and age group, Sindh, 2014												
	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of ever-married women with a live birth before age 15	Number of ever-married women age 15-49 years	Percentage of ever-married women with a live birth before age 18	Number of ever-married women age 20-49 years	Percentage of ever-married women with a live birth before age 15	Number of ever-married women age 15-49 years	Percentage of ever-married women with a live birth before age 18	Number of ever-married women age 20-49 years	Percentage of ever-married women with a live birth before age 15	Number of ever-married women age 15-49 years	Percentage of ever-married women with a live birth before age 18	Number of ever-married women age 20-49 years
Total	2.2	14,911	11.9	11,842	3.1	11,736	17.2	9,232	2.6	26,647	14.2	21,075
Age												
15-19	0.5	3,069	na	na	1.0	2,504	na	na	0.7	5,572	na	na
20-24	1.2	2,740	6.5	2,740	2.2	2,258	14.1	2,258	1.7	4,998	10.0	4,998
25-29	1.9	2,555	8.8	2,555	3.4	2,207	14.6	2,207	2.6	4,762	11.5	4,762
30-34	3.1	1,989	13.2	1,989	4.2	1,747	19.1	1,747	3.6	3,736	16.0	3,736
35-39	3.8	1,832	13.2	1,832	4.7	1,205	18.5	1,205	4.1	3,037	15.3	3,037
40-44	3.8	1,475	17.2	1,475	5.5	994	21.0	994	4.5	2,468	18.8	2,468
45-49	3.8	1,252	19.3	1,252	3.6	821	22.8	821	3.7	2,073	20.7	2,073
na: not applicable												

Table RH.4 suggests that early childbearing has gradually declined over the last 10 years, particularly in urban areas. The results show that 20.7 percent of ever-married women age 45-49 had a live birth before age of 18 and this declines to 10 percent among ever-married women age 20-24.

Contraception

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 total number of children. Access by all couples to information and services to prevent pregnancies that are too early, too closely spaced, too late or too many is critical.

Current use of any contraception was reported by 29 percent of women currently married⁵³ (Table RH.5). A quarter of currently married women in Sindh report using a modern method of contraception (24.8 percent). Female sterilization is the most common contraceptive method among currently married women (8.4 percent). The next most popular method is male condom, which accounts for 7.8 percent of married women. Between 1.5 percent and 4.4 percent of married women reported the use of the periodic abstinence, IUD, pills, withdrawal, and injectables.

Contraceptive prevalence ranges from 18.6 percent in Larkana division to 39 percent in Karachi division. Thirty six percent of married women in urban areas and 20.6 percent in rural areas use a

⁵³ All references to “married women” in this chapter include married women only.

method of contraception. The findings by division and area are depicted in Figure RH.2. Adolescents are far less likely to use contraception than older women. Only 9.2 percent of women age 15-19 married currently use a method of contraception compared with 17 percent of 20-24 year olds, while the use of contraception among older women ranges from 24 percent to 39 percent.

Number of living children, woman's education level and wealth status are strongly associated with contraceptive prevalence. Women with no children barely use any method of contraception compared with 39.9 percent for women with four children or more. Similarly, the percentage of married women using any method of contraception rises from 22.5 percent among those with pre-school or no education to 39.7 percent among those with higher education. In addition to differences in overall prevalence, the pattern of use by specific methods also varies. The most common contraceptive method for married women with pre-school or no education is female sterilization (9.5 percent), while those with higher education the most used method is male condom (18.2 percent). The use of male condom increases with woman's education and household wealth.

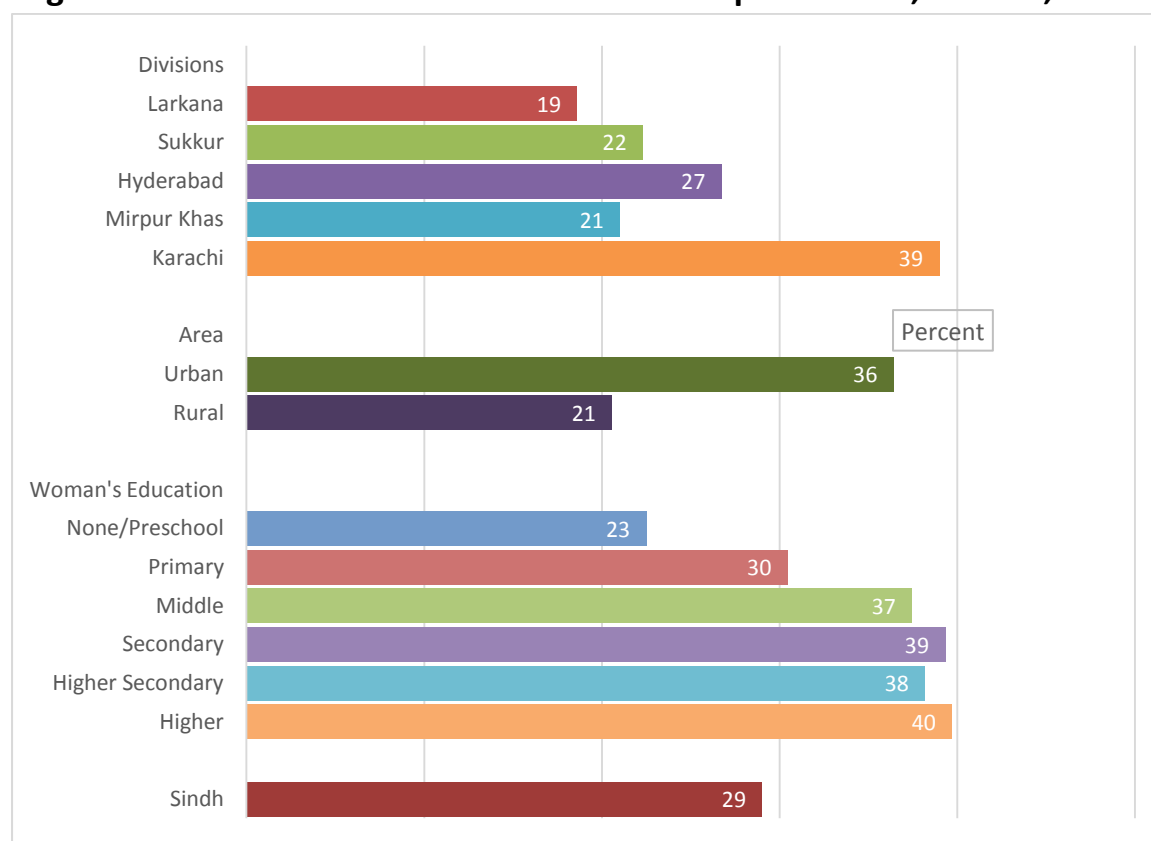
Table RH.5: Use of contraception

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married who are using (or whose husband is using) a contraceptive method, Sindh, 2014

	Percent of women currently married who are using (or whose husband is using):															Number of women age 15-49 years currently married			
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/Foam/Jelly	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Missing	Any modern method		Any traditional method	Any method ¹	
Total	71.0	8.4	0.0	1.7	4.4	0.3	2.1	7.8	0.1	0.0	1.5	2.4	0.3	0.0	24.8	4.2	29.0	17,448	
Division																			
Larkana	81.4	7.2	0.1	1.5	4.5	0.6	2.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	17.4	1.2	18.6	2,260	
Sukkur	77.7	7.9	0.0	1.9	5.8	0.3	2.5	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.0	21.1	1.2	22.3	2,911	
Hyderabad	73.3	10.2	0.0	0.9	5.4	0.3	2.6	4.5	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.0	24.3	2.4	26.7	3,890	
Mirpurkhas	79.0	9.2	0.2	1.2	4.1	0.2	2.2	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	19.7	1.2	21.0	1,753	
Karachi	61.0	7.6	0.0	2.2	3.2	0.2	1.6	15.7	0.0	0.0	2.8	5.4	0.3	0.0	30.5	8.4	39.0	6,634	
Area																			
Urban	63.6	8.8	0.0	1.8	3.6	0.3	1.9	13.3	0.1	0.0	2.5	3.8	0.4	0.0	29.8	6.6	36.4	9,314	
Rural	79.4	7.9	0.0	1.5	5.3	0.3	2.4	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.0	19.0	1.5	20.6	8,134	
Age																			
15-19	90.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	3.7	0.4	0.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.0	7.2	2.1	9.2	901	
20-24	83.0	0.6	0.0	1.2	3.7	0.3	1.7	5.9	0.0	0.0	1.2	2.1	0.2	0.0	13.5	3.5	17.0	2,675	
25-29	75.6	2.6	0.0	1.7	4.7	0.3	2.6	8.6	0.1	0.0	1.2	2.1	0.3	0.1	20.7	3.6	24.4	3,757	
30-34	65.7	7.2	0.0	1.8	5.5	0.4	2.9	11.0	0.1	0.0	1.7	3.2	0.3	0.1	29.1	5.2	34.3	3,333	
35-39	61.1	13.4	0.1	2.7	5.0	0.0	2.6	9.9	0.2	0.0	1.6	3.0	0.3	0.0	33.9	5.0	38.9	2,761	
40-44	62.0	17.3	0.0	2.0	4.2	0.5	1.5	7.3	0.1	0.0	2.0	2.6	0.4	0.0	32.9	5.0	38.0	2,209	
45-49	69.5	19.3	0.1	0.8	2.2	0.0	1.0	3.4	0.0	0.1	1.5	1.7	0.4	0.0	26.9	3.7	30.5	1,812	
Number of living children																			
0	99.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.8	2,464	
1	82.7	0.4	0.0	0.4	2.4	0.2	1.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.6	0.3	0.0	12.2	5.1	17.3	2,626	
2	67.7	2.5	0.0	2.3	4.6	0.2	2.5	14.1	0.1	0.1	1.9	3.6	0.3	0.0	26.4	5.8	32.3	2,879	
3	64.7	6.6	0.0	2.4	4.9	0.6	2.9	12.0	0.1	0.0	1.9	3.5	0.3	0.0	29.5	5.7	35.3	2,691	
4+	60.1	17.6	0.1	2.2	6.4	0.3	2.9	6.4	0.1	0.0	1.3	2.2	0.4	0.1	35.9	3.9	39.9	6,788	
Education																			
None/Preschool	77.5	9.5	0.0	1.2	5.1	0.3	2.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.0	20.7	1.8	22.5	9,157	
Primary	69.6	8.8	0.0	2.1	5.3	0.3	2.8	6.8	0.1	0.0	1.5	2.1	0.7	0.0	26.2	4.3	30.4	2,456	
Middle	62.6	7.8	0.0	2.1	4.4	0.1	2.0	14.5	0.1	0.0	1.8	4.4	0.2	0.0	31.0	6.4	37.4	1,259	
Secondary	60.7	6.4	0.0	2.2	3.3	0.4	1.8	16.5	0.1	0.1	2.2	5.4	0.9	0.0	30.8	8.5	39.3	2,044	
Higher secondary	61.8	4.8	0.0	2.1	2.5	0.1	2.0	18.1	0.2	0.0	2.9	5.4	0.1	0.0	29.8	8.4	38.2	1,281	
Higher	60.3	6.6	0.0	2.7	0.6	0.5	2.0	18.2	0.1	0.0	3.5	5.3	0.0	0.0	30.9	8.8	39.7	1,195	
Missing/DK	70.4	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	26.4	0.0	29.6	56	
Wealth index quintile																			
Poorest	84.6	7.2	0.0	0.8	4.6	0.3	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	14.6	0.7	15.4	3,445	
Second	79.7	8.1	0.0	1.8	5.6	0.3	2.5	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	19.3	1.0	20.3	3,388	
Middle	69.8	9.6	0.1	1.7	6.2	0.3	3.1	5.0	0.1	0.0	1.4	2.2	0.3	0.0	26.2	3.9	30.2	3,449	
Fourth	62.6	8.5	0.0	2.0	3.2	0.3	1.9	14.0	0.1	0.0	2.3	4.8	0.3	0.0	29.9	7.4	37.4	3,670	
Richest	59.0	8.4	0.0	2.1	2.3	0.2	1.6	18.3	0.1	0.1	3.0	4.2	0.6	0.0	33.2	7.8	41.0	3,497	

MICS indicator 5.3; MDG indicator 5.3 - Contraceptive prevalence rate

Figure RH.2: Differentials in contraceptive use, Sindh, 2014



Unmet Need

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

Table RH.6 shows the levels of met need for contraception, unmet need, and the demand for contraception satisfied.

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

- are not pregnant, and not postpartum amenorrhic⁵⁴, and are fecund⁵⁵, and say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth OR

⁵⁴ A woman is postpartum amenorrhic if she had a birth in last two years and is not currently pregnant, and her menstrual period has not returned since the birth of the last child

⁵⁵ A woman is considered infecund if she is neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrhic, and (1a) has not had menstruation for at least six months, or (1b) never menstruated, or (1c) her last menstruation occurred before her last birth, or (1d) in menopause/has had hysterectomy OR (2) She declares that she has had hysterectomy, or that she has never menstruated, or that she is menopausal, or that she has been trying to get pregnant for 2 or more years without result in response to questions on why she thinks she is not

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

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

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

Total unmet need for contraception is the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting. This indicator is also known as unmet need for family planning and is one of the indicators used to track progress toward the Millennium Development Goal 5 of improving maternal health. Table RH.6 shows that 21.7 percent of women currently married have unmet need for contraception. About 10 percent have unmet need for spacing births and 11.6 percent have unmet need for limiting births. There is only a little variation in unmet need for family planning between urban and rural women (20 percent versus 23.7 percent). Unmet need for family planning also varies by wealth. Twenty six percent of currently married women in the poorest quintile have unmet need for contraception and this declines to 17.5 percent among women in the richest quintile. Women in the poorest wealth quintile have high unmet need for both limiting and spacing births. The pattern between limiting and spacing varies according to woman's age. As women get older, they have unmet need for limiting births while younger women have unmet need for spacing births.

Met need for limiting includes women married who are using (or whose husband is using) a contraceptive method⁵⁶, and who want no more children, are using male or female sterilization, or declare themselves as infecund. Met need for spacing includes women who are using (or whose husband is using) a contraceptive method, and who want to have another child, or are undecided whether to have another child. The total of met need for spacing and limiting add up to the total met need for contraception.

Overall, the met need for contraception among women currently married is 29 percent; mostly (20.4 percent) for limiting births and 8.6 percent for spacing births.

physically able to get pregnant at the time of survey OR

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

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

⁵⁶ In this chapter, whenever reference is made to the use of a contraceptive by a woman, this may refer to her partner using a contraceptive method (such as male condom).

Table RH.6: Unmet need for contraception

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married with an unmet need for family planning and percentage of demand for contraception satisfied, Sindh, 2014

	Met need for 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	For spacing	For limiting	Total ¹			
Total	8.6	20.4	29.0	10.1	11.6	21.7	17,448	57.2	8,851
Division									
Larkana	5.9	12.7	18.6	13.8	10.6	24.4	2,260	43.3	972
Sukkur	6.4	15.9	22.3	9.6	13.0	22.6	2,911	49.7	1,306
Hyderabad	6.4	20.4	26.7	10.1	10.1	20.2	3,890	56.9	1,826
Mirpurkhas	6.3	14.8	21.0	12.1	12.7	24.8	1,753	45.9	803
Karachi	12.4	26.5	39.0	8.7	11.8	20.5	6,634	65.6	3,944
Area									
Urban	10.9	25.5	36.4	9.1	10.9	20.0	9,314	64.5	5,254
Rural	6.0	14.5	20.6	11.3	12.3	23.7	8,134	46.5	3,597
Age									
15-19	7.4	1.8	9.2	17.2	2.5	19.7	901	32.0	260
20-24	12.1	5.0	17.0	17.5	4.5	22.0	2,675	43.6	1,043
25-29	14.0	10.4	24.4	16.6	9.5	26.1	3,757	48.3	1,896
30-34	11.9	22.4	34.3	9.8	14.7	24.5	3,333	58.3	1,960
35-39	5.0	33.9	38.9	4.9	17.8	22.6	2,761	63.2	1,700
40-44	2.0	36.0	38.0	1.8	14.9	16.7	2,209	69.5	1,207
45-49	0.7	29.8	30.5	1.2	11.5	12.8	1,812	70.5	784
Education^a									
None/Preschool	4.8	17.7	22.5	10.3	12.7	23.0	9,157	49.5	4,166
Primary	9.7	20.8	30.4	10.8	10.4	21.2	2,456	58.9	1,268
Middle	12.5	25.0	37.4	8.3	11.3	19.5	1,259	65.7	717
Secondary	14.9	24.4	39.3	10.9	9.4	20.3	2,044	66.0	1,218
Higher secondary	15.2	22.9	38.2	9.7	11.5	21.2	1,281	64.3	761
Higher	14.1	25.5	39.7	8.9	9.3	18.2	1,195	68.5	692
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	3.3	12.2	15.4	12.5	13.5	26.0	3,445	37.2	1,428
Second	5.3	15.0	20.3	11.6	12.5	24.1	3,388	45.7	1,504
Middle	9.1	21.1	30.2	9.4	12.7	22.0	3,449	57.8	1,800
Fourth	11.5	25.9	37.4	8.5	10.6	19.2	3,670	66.1	2,074
Richest	13.7	27.3	41.0	9.0	8.5	17.5	3,497	70.1	2,045

¹ MICS indicator 5.4; MDG indicator 5.6 - Unmet need^a Total includes 25 unweighted cases of women with education information missing

Using information on contraception and unmet need, the percentage of demand for contraception satisfied is also estimated from the MICS data. The percentage of demand satisfied is defined as the proportion of women currently married who are currently using contraception, over the total demand for contraception. The total demand for contraception includes women who currently have an unmet need (for spacing or limiting), plus those who are currently using contraception. In Sindh, 57.2 percent of currently married women have their demand for contraception satisfied.

Table RH.6 shows that the total met need is higher than the total unmet need for family planning. Unmet need is also slightly higher among rural women and women with no education. Unmet need is strongly associated with wealth, with the least wealthy women having the highest level of unmet need and the richest women the lowest. The table also highlights that the total demand for family planning satisfied is high, though the demand satisfied in rural areas is still relatively low.

Antenatal Care

The antenatal period presents important opportunities for reaching pregnant women with a number of interventions that may be vital to their health and well-being and that of their infants. Better understanding of foetal growth and development and its relationship to the mother's health has resulted in increased attention to the potential of antenatal care as an intervention to improve both maternal and newborn health. For example, antenatal care can be used to inform women and families about risks and symptoms in pregnancy and about the risks of labour and delivery, and therefore it may provide the route for ensuring that pregnant women do, in practice, deliver with the assistance of a skilled health care provider. Antenatal visits also provide an opportunity to supply information on birth spacing, which is recognized as an important factor in improving infant survival. Tetanus immunization during pregnancy can be life-saving for both the mother and the infant. The prevention and treatment of malaria among pregnant women, management of anaemia during pregnancy and treatment of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) can significantly improve foetal outcomes and improve maternal health. Adverse outcomes such as low birth weight can be reduced through a combination of interventions to improve women's nutritional status and prevent infections (e.g., malaria and STIs) during pregnancy. More recently, the potential of the antenatal care 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 on antenatal care visits, which include:

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

It is of crucial importance for pregnant women to start attending antenatal care visits as early in pregnancy as possible in order to prevent and detect pregnancy conditions that could affect both the woman and her baby. Antenatal care should continue throughout the entire pregnancy.

Antenatal care coverage indicators (at least one visit with a skilled provider and four or more visits with any providers) are used to track progress toward the Millennium Development Goal 5 of improving maternal health. In Sindh, skilled providers include medical doctor, nurse /midwife, community midwife and lady health visitor.

The type of personnel providing antenatal care to ever-married women age 15-49 years who gave birth in the two years preceding is presented in Table RH.7. The results show that 79.6 percent of women that have ever been married in Sindh receive antenatal care. The majority (75.8 percent) of antenatal care is provided by medical doctors. Only 3.8 percent receive antenatal care from a nurse or midwife. Even though antenatal care is important, 18.8 percent of ever-married women do not receive any antenatal care.

There is variation in antenatal care at divisional level; ranging from 56.8 percent in Mirpurkhas division to 94.1 percent in Karachi division. In urban areas, antenatal care is much higher (90.4

percent) compared with rural areas (70.3 percent). Antenatal care by a skilled provider is higher among younger mothers. Ever-married women age less than 20 are more likely to go for ANC than older mothers age 35-49 (81.6 percent and 72.1 percent respectively). Almost all ever-married women with higher education receive antenatal care. Notably, 98.2 percent of ever-married women in the richest wealth quintile receive antenatal care compared with only 56.3 percent of ever-married women in the poorest quintile.

Table RH.7: Antenatal care coverage

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by antenatal care provider during the pregnancy for the last birth, Sindh, 2014

	Provider of antenatal care ^a									Total	Any skilled provider ^(b)	Number of ever-married women with a live birth in the last two years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife	Community midwife	Lady Health Visitor	Traditional/skilled birth attendant	Lady health worker	Relative/Friends	Other	No antenatal care			
Total	75.8	3.8	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.5	18.8	100.0	79.6	6,095
Division												
Larkana	62.7	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.8	33.4	100.0	64.5	1,004
Sukkur	69.0	8.8	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	21.2	100.0	77.9	1,186
Hyderabad	78.2	4.9	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.5	15.6	100.0	83.1	1,362
Mirpurkhas	53.7	3.1	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.3	1.0	40.3	100.0	56.8	658
Karachi	93.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	4.4	100.0	94.1	1,886
Area												
Urban	88.9	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	7.8	100.0	90.4	2,812
Rural	64.6	5.7	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.5	28.2	100.0	70.3	3,284
Mother's age at birth												
Less than 20	78.5	3.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.5	16.2	100.0	81.6	551
20-34	76.6	3.9	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.4	18.0	100.0	80.5	4,809
35-49	69.0	3.1	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.7	26.2	100.0	72.1	734
Education												
None/Preschool	63.5	5.1	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	29.3	100.0	68.6	3,368
Primary	84.0	3.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	11.9	100.0	87.1	926
Middle	91.5	2.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	4.2	100.0	94.1	393
Secondary	94.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.7	3.0	100.0	95.8	682
Higher secondary	96.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.6	100.0	97.7	405
Higher	97.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.4	100.0	98.5	303
Wealth index quintiles												
Poorest	52.2	4.2	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.6	41.6	100.0	56.3	1,510
Second	68.4	6.7	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.6	23.4	100.0	75.1	1,355
Middle	82.1	4.9	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	10.9	100.0	87.0	1,260
Fourth	92.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.5	5.0	100.0	93.5	1,044
Richest	97.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.3	100.0	98.2	926

¹ MICS indicator 5.5a; MDG indicator 5.5 - Antenatal care coverage

^a Only the most qualified provider is considered in cases where more than one provider was reported.

^b Skilled providers include medical doctor and nurse/midwife, community midwife and lady health visitor.

Table RH.8: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and by the timing of first antenatal care visits, Sindh, 2014

	Percent distribution of ever-married women who had:							Percent distribution of ever-married women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit							Number of ever-married women with a live birth in the last two years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of ever-married women with a live birth in the last two years who had at least one ANC visit
	No antenatal care visits	One visit	Two visits	Three visits	4 or more visits ¹	Missing/ DK	Total	No antenatal care visits	First trimester	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months	DK/ Missing	Total			
Total	18.8	11.6	14.5	11.2	41.1	2.8	100.0	18.8	42.2	15.6	14.8	7.6	0.9	100.0	6,095	3.0	4,894
Division																	
Larkana	33.4	14.3	18.2	10.2	23.5	0.5	100.0	33.4	23.3	15.3	16.1	11.5	0.4	100.0	1,004	5.0	665
Sukkur	21.2	15.7	17.7	13.2	30.9	1.4	100.0	21.2	28.4	19.9	17.6	12.3	0.7	100.0	1,186	5.0	927
Hyderabad	15.6	15.0	19.5	14.9	33.9	1.0	100.0	15.7	37.9	18.9	18.0	8.6	0.9	100.0	1,362	4.0	1,136
Mirpurkhas	40.3	18.2	13.0	9.4	18.1	1.0	100.0	40.3	23.4	11.8	15.2	8.2	1.0	100.0	658	5.0	386
Karachi	4.4	2.9	7.4	8.4	70.2	6.8	100.0	4.4	70.8	12.1	10.0	1.6	1.2	100.0	1,886	2.0	1,781
Area																	
Urban	7.8	5.3	9.7	9.5	63.1	4.6	100.0	7.9	63.3	13.9	10.3	3.5	1.1	100.0	2,812	3.0	2,561
Rural	28.2	17.0	18.6	12.6	22.3	1.3	100.0	28.2	24.2	17.1	18.7	11.1	0.7	100.0	3,284	5.0	2,333
Mother's age at birth																	
Less than 20	16.2	17.6	16.5	11.1	35.0	3.6	100.0	16.2	39.8	13.8	18.0	11.4	0.8	100.0	551	4.0	458
20-34	18.0	10.7	14.3	11.0	43.2	2.8	100.0	18.0	44.3	15.6	14.3	6.9	0.9	100.0	4,809	3.0	3,901
35-49	26.2	12.9	14.5	12.4	31.8	2.3	100.0	26.2	30.7	16.9	16.0	9.3	1.0	100.0	734	4.0	535
Education^a																	
None/Preschool	29.3	16.6	18.6	11.8	22.3	1.4	100.0	29.3	24.0	16.6	18.5	10.8	0.8	100.0	3,368	5.0	2,355
Primary	11.9	9.0	15.4	13.9	47.4	2.3	100.0	12.0	45.6	20.0	14.4	7.3	0.8	100.0	926	3.0	808
Middle	4.2	6.1	9.7	14.1	57.1	8.8	100.0	4.2	68.0	11.4	14.1	1.9	0.5	100.0	393	2.0	375
Secondary	3.0	3.9	8.2	9.6	69.7	5.6	100.0	3.0	73.7	11.4	8.6	2.5	0.9	100.0	682	2.0	656
Higher secondary	1.6	1.9	2.6	6.0	82.8	5.1	100.0	1.6	75.9	13.6	4.9	1.1	2.9	100.0	405	2.0	387
Higher	1.4	1.6	1.6	2.7	89.7	3.1	100.0	1.4	86.0	8.7	3.4	0.3	0.2	100.0	303	2.0	298
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	41.6	19.7	17.1	9.4	11.8	0.4	100.0	41.6	14.5	12.7	18.6	12.0	0.6	100.0	1,510	6.0	873
Second	23.4	17.0	21.2	13.5	24.0	0.9	100.0	23.4	24.0	20.2	19.6	12.2	0.5	100.0	1,355	5.0	1,032
Middle	10.9	9.3	18.3	16.9	41.8	2.9	100.0	11.0	43.9	20.5	16.1	7.0	1.5	100.0	1,260	3.0	1,102
Fourth	5.0	4.7	8.0	8.4	68.7	5.2	100.0	5.1	70.0	12.0	9.7	1.9	1.3	100.0	1,044	2.0	977
Richest	1.3	1.4	2.7	6.0	81.8	6.7	100.0	1.3	80.7	11.1	5.6	0.9	0.4	100.0	926	2.0	910

¹ MICS indicator 5.5b; MDG indicator 5.5 - Antenatal care coverage

^aTotal includes 20 unweighted cases of women with a live birth in the last 2 years and 18 unweighted cases of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who attended one ANC visit with education missing

Table RH.8 shows the number of antenatal care visits during the latest pregnancy that took place within the two years preceding the survey, regardless of provider, by selected characteristics. Almost seven in ten mothers (66.8 percent) received antenatal care more than once and over four in ten mothers received antenatal care at least four times (41.1 percent). A lower percentage of ever-married women in Mirpurkhas division (18.1 percent) received antenatal care four or more times compared with as high as 70.2 percent in Karachi division. Ever-married women in urban areas are three times more likely (63.1 percent) to visit antenatal care providers 4 or more times as compared with 22.3 percent of ever-married women in rural areas. Mothers from the poorest households and those with pre-school or no education are less likely than more advantaged mothers to receive antenatal care at least four times. For example, 11.8 percent of the ever-married women living in poorest households reported four or more antenatal care visits compared with 81.8 percent among those living in richest households.

Table RH.8 also provides information about the timing of the first antenatal care visit. Overall, 42.2 percent of ever-married women with a live birth in the last two years had their first antenatal care visit during the first trimester of their last pregnancy, with a median of 3.0 months of pregnancy at the first visit among those who received antenatal care.

More ever-married women in urban areas (63.3 percent), with higher education (86 percent) and in richest household (80.7 percent) are likely to receive antenatal care during the first three months of pregnancy.

The coverage of key services that pregnant women are expected to receive during antenatal care are shown in Table RH.9. Among those ever-married women who had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey, 54.4 percent reported that a blood sample was taken during antenatal care visits, 70.5 percent that their blood pressure was checked, and 56 percent that urine specimen was taken.

The results show that in Sindh, 48.4 percent of ever-married women who had a live birth in the past two years had blood pressure measured, urine and blood samples taken. Only 26.8 percent of ever-married women in rural areas received all the three services compared with 73.7 percent of ever-married women in urban areas. At divisional level, 86.7 percent of women in Karachi division had blood pressure measured, urine as well as blood samples taken compared with less than half of ever-married women in the other divisions. As expected, having all the three services is positively related to woman's education and wealth status.

Table RH.9: Content of antenatal care

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who, at least once, had their blood pressure measured, urine sample taken, and blood sample taken as part of antenatal care, during the pregnancy for the last birth, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of ever-married women who, during the pregnancy of their last birth, had:				Number of ever-married women with a live birth in the last two years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken ¹	
Total	70.5	56.0	54.4	48.4	6,095
Division					
Larkana	52.9	37.0	34.1	27.6	1,004
Sukkur	60.8	35.7	35.5	25.1	1,186
Hyderabad	70.7	53.7	49.5	42.3	1,362
Mirpurkhas	50.7	33.4	32.3	25.5	658
Karachi	92.7	88.5	88.3	86.7	1,886
Area					
Urban	86.9	78.1	78.3	73.7	2,812
Rural	56.4	37.1	34.0	26.8	3,284
Mother's age at birth					
Less than 20	68.4	55.6	54.9	44.1	551
20-34	71.8	57.8	55.9	50.6	4,809
35-49	63.4	45.0	44.0	37.4	734
Education^a					
None/Preschool	56.1	37.3	35.1	28.2	3,368
Primary	77.8	64.4	60.9	55.1	926
Middle	88.6	81.6	79.3	75.7	393
Secondary	93.8	84.6	86.0	80.9	682
Higher secondary	95.8	90.2	91.0	87.4	405
Higher	97.9	94.7	96.6	93.5	303
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	44.8	25.7	23.8	18.1	1,510
Second	58.9	37.7	35.5	25.9	1,355
Middle	77.3	61.1	58.9	52.0	1,260
Fourth	90.3	83.8	83.3	79.7	1,044
Richest	97.7	93.9	93.3	90.7	926
¹ MICS indicator 5.6 - Content of antenatal care					
a Total includes 20 unweighted cases of women with education information missing					

Assistance at Delivery

About three quarters of all maternal deaths occur due to direct obstetric causes.⁵⁷ The single most critical intervention for safe motherhood is to ensure that a competent health worker with midwifery skills is present at every birth, and in case of emergency that transport is available to a referral facility for obstetric care. The skilled attendant at delivery indicator is used to track progress toward the Millennium Development Goal 5 of improving maternal health.

The 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 or lady health visitor.

The results show that 65.3 percent of births occurring in the two years preceding the MICS survey were delivered by skilled personnel (Table RH.10). By division, 86.9 percent of births to women in Karachi division were delivered by a skilled attendant while in Mirpurkhas division the corresponding percentage is 41.9 percent. Delivery by a skilled provider was considerably higher in urban areas compared with rural areas. As expected, women delivering in a health facility were in almost all cases (99.1 percent) delivered by a skilled provider than women delivering at home (4.3 percent). Education of the mother and wealth are positively correlated with delivery of birth by skilled personnel.

For 60.2 percent of deliveries in the two years preceding the MICS survey, they were delivered with assistance by a doctor. Traditional birth attendants assisted with the delivery of 27.8 percent of births and nurse/midwife assisted with 5.1 percent of births. This information is summarised in Figure RH.3.

Assistance by a medical doctor during delivery is higher in urban areas (78.9 percent) than rural areas (44.2 percent). Medical doctors are also most likely to attend a majority of deliveries in health facility (92.3 percent), women with higher education (95.4 percent) and women in richest households (96 percent). Traditional birth attendants assisted in 78.4 percent of deliveries at home. Assistance during delivery by traditional birth attendant is higher among women with lower education levels, from rural areas and in the lower wealth quintiles.

⁵⁷ Say, L et al. 2014. *Global causes of maternal death: a WHO systematic analysis*. *The Lancet Global Health* 2(6): e323-33. DOI: 10.1016/S2214-109X(14)70227-X

Table RH.10: Assistance during delivery and caesarian section

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last two years by person providing assistance at delivery, and percentage of births delivered by C-section, Sindh, 2014

	Person assisting at delivery									Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ^{1 a}	Percent delivered by C-section			Number of ever-married women who had a live birth in the last two years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife	Community midwife	Lady Health Visitor	Traditional birth attendant	Lady health worker	Relative/Friend	Other/Mising	No attendant			Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total ²	
Total	60.2	5.1	0.3	0.2	27.8	0.2	4.9	1.2	0.1	100.0	65.3	11.0	6.8	17.8	6,095
Division															
Larkana	43.1	6.1	0.4	0.1	44.4	0.0	4.8	1.0	0.0	100.0	49.2	5.5	3.2	8.7	1,004
Sukkur	46.3	10.2	0.3	0.4	35.1	0.3	4.5	2.6	0.3	100.0	56.5	8.3	8.0	16.3	1,186
Hyderabad	61.6	4.6	0.4	0.0	27.9	0.2	4.1	1.3	0.0	100.0	66.2	11.5	6.1	17.6	1,362
Mirpurkhas	38.1	3.8	0.1	0.1	39.3	0.7	16.4	1.4	0.0	100.0	41.9	6.3	2.8	9.1	658
Karachi	84.7	2.2	0.2	0.1	10.3	0.3	1.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	86.9	17.0	9.8	26.8	1,886
Area															
Urban	78.9	3.5	0.2	0.1	14.2	0.2	2.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	82.4	17.0	9.1	26.1	2,812
Rural	44.2	6.5	0.3	0.2	39.4	0.3	7.1	1.8	0.1	100.0	50.7	5.9	4.8	10.7	3,284
Mother's age at birth															
Less than 20	57.5	5.1	0.2	0.2	31.4	0.4	3.9	1.4	0.0	100.0	62.6	5.9	6.9	12.8	551
20-34	61.7	5.1	0.2	0.1	26.4	0.2	4.9	1.1	0.1	100.0	66.8	11.8	7.2	19.0	4,809
35-49	52.3	5.4	0.5	0.3	34.0	0.3	5.4	1.8	0.0	100.0	57.6	9.7	3.8	13.5	734
Place of delivery															
Home	2.2	2.1	0.5	0.2	78.4	0.6	13.9	2.0	0.2	100.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,130
Health facility	92.3	6.8	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.1	17.2	10.6	27.8	3,901
Public	92.3	7.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	13.8	7.2	21.0	990
Private	92.3	6.7	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	18.4	11.7	30.1	2,911
Other/DK/Missing	35.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	9.8	1.3	1.0	51.1	0.0	100.0	36.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	64
Education															
None/Preschool	43.7	6.4	0.3	0.2	39.8	0.3	7.7	1.6	0.1	100.0	50.1	5.5	3.5	9.0	3,368
Primary	68.8	4.2	0.6	0.4	22.2	0.4	2.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	73.0	11.5	7.9	19.4	926
Middle	77.5	4.2	0.1	0.0	15.8	0.1	1.2	1.1	0.0	100.0	81.7	14.4	9.1	23.5	393
Secondary	85.6	3.2	0.1	0.0	8.1	0.4	2.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	88.8	20.4	11.8	32.3	682
Higher secondary	91.6	3.1	0.1	0.1	4.2	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	100.0	94.8	19.9	13.6	33.5	405
Higher	95.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.5	32.3	16.4	48.8	303
Wealth index quintiles															
Poorest	31.9	5.7	0.3	0.1	47.7	0.2	12.1	2.0	0.1	100.0	37.6	2.5	2.4	4.9	1,510
Second	45.3	7.3	0.6	0.3	40.1	0.4	4.3	1.6	0.0	100.0	52.6	5.9	4.0	9.9	1,355
Middle	65.7	6.2	0.3	0.2	23.6	0.2	2.7	0.9	0.1	100.0	71.9	12.4	7.6	20.0	1,260
Fourth	82.0	4.3	0.0	0.2	9.9	0.3	2.2	1.2	0.0	100.0	86.3	17.2	9.7	26.9	1,044
Richest	96.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	96.4	23.8	13.5	37.3	926

¹ MICS indicator 5.7; MDG indicator 5.2 - Skilled attendant at delivery

² MICS indicator 5.9 - Caesarian section

^a Skilled attendants include medical doctor, nurse/midwife, community nurse and lady health visitor.

Figure RH.3: Person assisting at delivery, Sindh, 2014

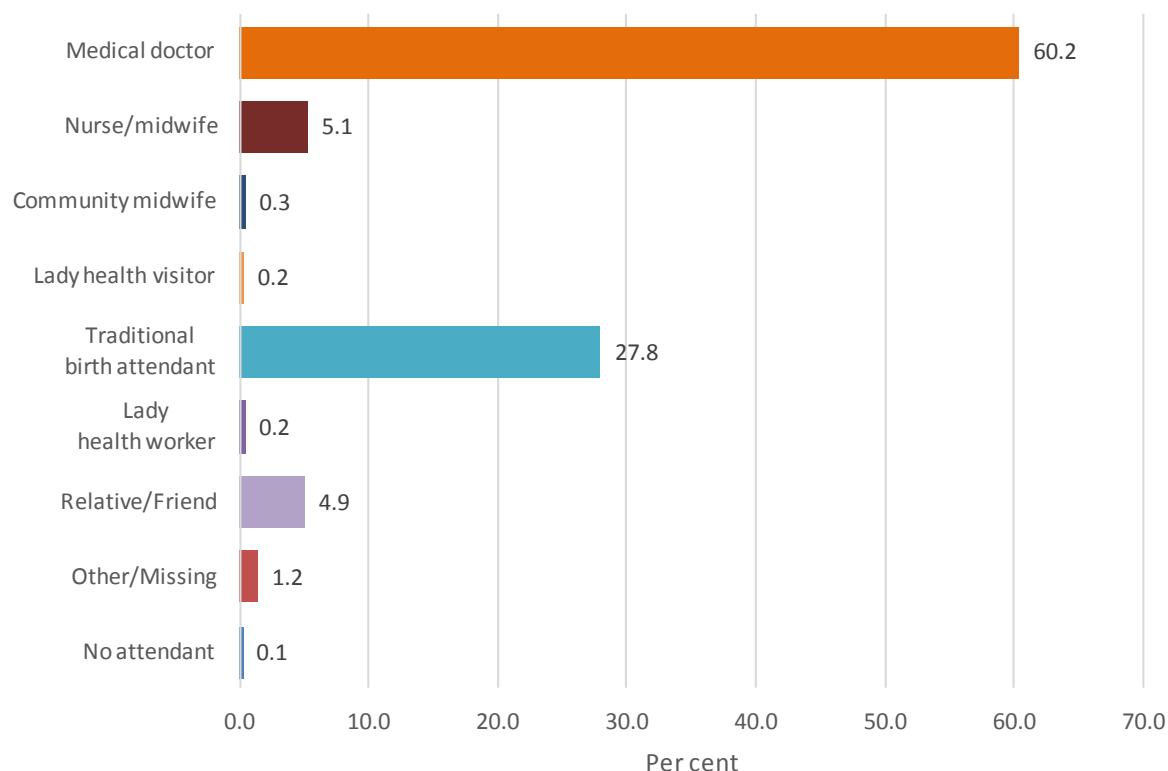


Table RH.10 also shows information on women who delivered by caesarean section (C-section) and provides additional information on the timing of the decision to conduct a C-section (before labour pains began or after) in order to better assess if such decisions are mostly driven by medical or non-medical reasons.

Overall, 17.8 percent of women who delivered in the last two years had a C-section; for 11 percent of women, the decision was taken before the onset of labour pains and for 6.8 percent after. There is variation at division level, with almost 26.8 percent of births in Karachi delivered by a C-section compared with 8.7 percent in Larkana division. Nearly half of women (48.8 percent) with higher education had their birth by C-section compared with 9 percent of women with pre-school or no education. The survey also shows that C-sections seem to be more common among women in urban areas (26.1 percent), in richest households (37.3 percent) and among women who delivered in a private health facilities (30.1 percent).

Place of Delivery

Increasing the proportion of births that are delivered in health facilities is an important factor in reducing the health risks to both the mother and the baby. Proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risks of complications and infection that can cause morbidity and mortality to either the mother or the baby. Table RH.11 presents the percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by place

of delivery, and the percentage of births delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics.

Table RH.11: Place of delivery								
Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last two years by place of delivery of their last birth, Sindh, 2014								
	Place of delivery					Total	Delivered in health facility ¹	Number of ever-married women with a live birth in the last two years
	Health facility		Home	Other	Missing/DK			
	Public sector	Private sector						
Total	16.2	47.8	35.0	0.5	0.5	100.0	64.0	6,095
Division								
Larkana	10.9	37.8	50.2	0.1	0.9	100.0	48.7	1,004
Sukkur	10.9	44.4	43.9	0.3	0.5	100.0	55.3	1,186
Hyderabad	21.0	43.8	33.5	1.0	0.8	100.0	64.8	1,362
Mirpurkhas	12.0	27.9	58.7	0.6	0.7	100.0	40.0	658
Karachi	20.4	65.0	13.9	0.5	0.1	100.0	85.4	1,886
Area								
Urban	20.3	60.4	18.4	0.7	0.3	100.0	80.7	2,812
Rural	12.8	36.9	49.2	0.4	0.7	100.0	49.7	3,284
Mother's age at birth								
Less than 20	17.0	45.9	36.2	0.4	0.5	100.0	62.9	551
20-34	16.4	48.7	33.8	0.6	0.5	100.0	65.1	4,809
35-49	14.5	42.9	41.7	0.3	0.6	100.0	57.4	734
Number of antenatal care visits								
None	6.9	16.7	73.5	0.0	2.8	100.0	23.6	1,146
1-3 visits	16.1	40.9	42.2	0.7	0.0	100.0	57.0	2,272
4+ visits	20.2	67.3	12.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	87.5	2,506
Missing/DK	21.9	61.1	15.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	83.0	171
Education^a								
None/Preschool	13.6	35.3	50.1	0.3	0.6	100.0	48.9	3,368
Primary	21.2	50.1	27.4	0.6	0.6	100.0	71.4	926
Middle	19.5	61.0	19.2	0.1	0.2	100.0	80.4	393
Secondary	19.9	66.5	11.7	1.4	0.5	100.0	86.4	682
Higher secondary	20.9	72.4	5.3	1.1	0.2	100.0	93.3	405
Higher	11.0	86.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.5	303
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	10.4	26.6	61.9	0.4	0.7	100.0	37.0	1,510
Second	15.0	36.6	47.3	0.2	0.7	100.0	51.7	1,355
Middle	20.9	49.3	28.9	0.6	0.3	100.0	70.2	1,260
Fourth	21.6	62.6	15.0	0.4	0.5	100.0	84.2	1,044
Richest	15.1	79.7	3.7	1.3	0.2	100.0	94.8	926

¹ MICS indicator 5.8 - Institutional deliveries

^a Total includes 20 unweighted cases of women with education information missing

Sixty four percent of births in Sindh are delivered in a health facility; 16.2 percent of deliveries occur in public sector facilities and 47.8 percent in private sector facilities. More than one third of births (35 percent) take place at home. Ever-married women in the 35-39 year age group are less likely to deliver in a health facility (57.4 percent) compared with 62.9 percent of ever-married women age less than 20. Ever-married women delivering in health facilities are much higher in urban areas than rural areas (80.7 percent compared with 49.7 percent). The proportion of institutional deliveries varies from 40 percent in Mirpurkhas division to 85.4 percent in Karachi division. Ever-married women with higher levels of education attainment are more likely to deliver in a health facility than women with less education or no education at all. The proportion of births occurring in a health facility increases steadily with wealth, from 37 percent in the lowest wealth quintile to 94.8 percent in the highest wealth quintile. The majority of ever-married women who did not receive any antenatal care services delivered at home (73.5 percent).

Post-natal Health Checks

The time of birth and immediately after is a critical window of opportunity to deliver lifesaving interventions for both the mother and newborn. Across the world, approximately 3 million newborns annually die in the first month of life⁵⁸ and the majority of these deaths occur within a day or two of birth⁵⁹, which is also the time when the majority of maternal deaths occur⁶⁰.

Despite the importance of the first few days following birth, large-scale, nationally representative household survey programmes have not systematically included questions on the post-natal period and care for the mother and newborn. In 2008, the Countdown to 2015 initiative, which monitors progress on maternal, newborn and child health interventions, highlighted this data gap, and called not only for post-natal care (PNC) programmes to be strengthened, but also for better data availability and quality⁶¹.

Following the establishment and discussions of an Inter-Agency Group on PNC and drawing on lessons learned from earlier attempts of collecting PNC data, a new questionnaire module for MICS was developed and validated. Named the Post-natal Health Checks (PNHC) module, the objective is to collect information on newborns' and mothers' contact with a provider, not content of care. The rationale for this is that as PNC programmes scale up, it is important to measure the coverage of that scale up and ensure that the platform for providing essential services is in place. Content is considered more difficult to measure, particularly because the respondent is asked to recall services delivered up to two years preceding the interview.

Table RH.12: Post-partum stay in health facility

	Duration of stay in health facility						Total	12 hours or more ¹	Number of ever-married women who had their last birth delivered in a health facility in the last 2 years
	Less than 6 hours	6-11 hours	12-23 hours	1-2 days	3 days or more	DK/ Missing			
Total	41.1	4.7	2.4	24.5	26.9	0.3	100.0	53.8	3,901
Division									
Larkana	60.3	4.6	1.8	16.0	16.4	0.9	100.0	34.2	489
Sukkur	54.5	5.0	1.6	13.8	24.2	0.8	100.0	39.7	656
Hyderabad	47.2	6.0	2.1	18.9	25.6	0.2	100.0	46.6	882
Mirpurkhas	53.5	4.5	1.0	19.8	20.9	0.2	100.0	41.7	263
Karachi	24.5	4.0	3.2	35.3	33.0	0.0	100.0	71.5	1,611
Area									
Urban	30.0	4.8	2.7	29.9	32.5	0.0	100.0	65.1	2,268
Rural	56.5	4.6	1.8	17.1	19.2	0.7	100.0	38.1	1,632
Mother's age at birth									
Less than 20	56.2	3.6	2.5	17.3	19.8	0.6	100.0	39.6	347
20-34	38.7	4.4	2.5	25.9	28.3	0.3	100.0	56.6	3,132
35-49	47.0	8.1	1.5	20.4	22.8	0.2	100.0	44.7	422
Type of health facility									
Public	41.0	6.7	2.7	25.9	23.3	0.3	100.0	52.0	990
Private	41.2	4.1	2.2	24.0	28.2	0.3	100.0	54.4	2,911
Type of delivery									
Vaginal birth	56.5	6.5	3.1	28.4	5.1	0.4	100.0	36.6	2,799
C-section	2.0	0.2	0.5	14.6	82.5	0.2	100.0	97.6	1,101

⁵⁸ UN Interagency Group for Child Mortality Estimation. 2013. *Levels and Trends in Child Mortality: Report 2013*

⁵⁹ Lawn, JE et al. 2005. *4 million neonatal deaths: When? Where? Why?* Lancet 2005; 365:891–900.

⁶⁰ WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, The World Bank. 2012. *Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990-2010*. World Health Organization.

⁶¹ HMN, UNICEF, WHO. 2008. *Countdown to 2015: Tracking Progress in Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival, The 2008 Report*. UNICEF.

Table RH.12: Post-partum stay in health facility - continued									
Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who had their last birth delivered in a health facility by duration of stay in health facility, Sindh, 2014									
	Duration of stay in health facility						Total	12 hours or more ¹	Number of ever-married women who had their last birth delivered in a health facility in the last 2 years
	Less than 6 hours	6-11 hours	12-23 hours	1-2 days	3 days or more	DK/ Missing			
Total	41.1	4.7	2.4	24.5	26.9	0.3	100.0	53.8	3,901
Education^a									
None/Preschool	57.6	4.4	1.9	17.3	18.0	0.8	100.0	37.2	1,648
Primary	41.9	6.7	1.9	23.7	25.7	0.0	100.0	51.3	661
Middle	35.6	3.9	1.7	31.8	27.2	0.0	100.0	60.6	316
Secondary	23.4	5.1	3.2	28.6	39.6	0.0	100.0	71.4	590
Higher secondary	21.6	3.5	3.6	40.6	30.7	0.0	100.0	74.9	378
Higher	13.7	3.9	3.2	30.7	48.4	0.0	100.0	82.4	296
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	61.8	4.5	2.4	16.6	14.0	0.8	100.0	33.0	559
Second	62.4	5.1	1.0	13.4	17.6	0.6	100.0	31.9	700
Middle	45.1	5.1	2.0	21.2	26.1	0.5	100.0	49.3	884
Fourth	27.4	5.9	2.8	31.0	33.0	0.0	100.0	66.7	879
Richest	20.7	3.1	3.4	35.3	37.4	0.0	100.0	76.1	878
¹ MICS indicator 5.10 - Post-partum stay in health facility									
^a Total includes 14 unweighted cases of women with education information missing									

Table RH.12 presents the percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 who gave birth in a health facility in the two years preceding the survey by duration of stay in the facility following the delivery, according to background characteristics.

Overall, 53.8 percent of ever-married women who gave birth in a health facility stay 12 hours or more in the facility after delivery. Across the divisions, the percentage of ever-married women who stay 12 hours or more varies from 34.2 percent in Larkana division to 71.5 percent in Karachi division. A considerably higher proportion (65.1 percent) of women delivering in urban areas stays for 12 hours or more than those delivering in rural areas (38.1 percent). As expected, nearly all women (97.6 percent) giving birth through C-section stay 12 hours or more in the facility after giving birth. There exists a positive relation with health facility stay after delivery and women's education and wealth. Looking at the wealth of the household, there seems to be a high proportion of ever-married women from households in the poorest and second wealth quintile that stay less than 6 hours after delivery (more than 60 percent in each quintile) compared with 20.7 percent of ever-married women in the richest quintile.

Safe motherhood programmes have recently increased emphasis on the importance of post-natal care, recommending that all women and newborns receive a health check within two days of delivery. To assess the extent of post-natal care utilization, women were asked whether they and their newborn received a health check after the delivery, the timing of the first check, and the type of health provider for the woman's last birth in the two years preceding the survey.

Table RH.13 shows the percentage of newborns born in the last two years who received health checks and post-natal care visits from any health provider after birth. Please note that *health checks following birth* while in facility or at home refer to checks provided by any health provider regardless of timing (column 1), whereas *post-natal care visits* refer to a separate visit to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services and therefore do not include *health checks following birth* while in facility or at home. The indicator *Post-natal health checks* includes any health check after birth received while in the health facility and at home (column 1), regardless of timing, as well as PNC visits within two days of delivery (columns 2, 3, and 4).

Table RH.13: Post-natal health checks for newborns

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years whose last live birth received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution whose last live birth received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post natal health checks, Sindh, 2014

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^a	PNC visit for newborns ^b							Total	Post-natal health check for the newborn ^{1,c}	Number of last live births in the last two years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	Missing/DK			
Total	77.0	6.9	3.9	2.0	4.2	8.5	65.6	8.9	100.0	78.2	6,095
Division											
Larkana	68.2	9.4	7.4	0.6	1.3	2.4	68.0	10.8	100.0	70.2	1,004
Sukkur	80.4	11.6	4.4	2.2	3.9	5.1	59.7	13.1	100.0	82.2	1,186
Hyderabad	75.0	7.1	2.1	1.6	4.3	4.6	74.9	5.3	100.0	76.3	1,362
Mirpurkhas	61.6	11.4	3.0	0.5	1.7	1.8	77.7	4.1	100.0	62.6	658
Karachi	86.3	1.0	3.3	3.5	6.9	18.9	57.1	9.4	100.0	86.8	1,886
Area											
Urban	85.1	3.1	3.5	2.8	6.0	14.3	60.2	10.0	100.0	85.8	2,812
Rural	70.0	10.2	4.2	1.3	2.7	3.4	70.2	7.9	100.0	71.7	3,284
Mother's age at birth											
Less than 20	76.6	8.0	4.8	3.2	2.6	6.9	64.8	9.8	100.0	78.2	551
20-34	77.6	6.8	3.7	1.9	4.5	8.9	65.2	9.1	100.0	78.7	4,809
35-49	73.3	7.0	4.5	2.1	4.1	6.6	68.7	7.1	100.0	74.6	734
Place of delivery											
Home	56.8	15.7	6.2	2.3	1.7	1.4	72.1	0.6	100.0	59.3	2,130
Health facility	89.1	2.2	2.7	1.9	5.7	12.4	61.5	13.5	100.0	89.6	3,901
Public	85.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	4.5	8.0	70.3	10.5	100.0	85.8	990
Private	90.4	2.2	2.8	1.8	6.1	13.9	58.6	14.6	100.0	90.9	2,911
Other/DK/Missing	14.3	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	95.5	0.0	100.0	15.1	64
Education											
None/Preschool	69.0	9.2	4.3	1.3	2.6	3.6	72.2	6.7	100.0	70.7	3,368
Primary	79.4	6.7	3.4	2.9	4.9	8.9	62.9	10.2	100.0	80.3	926
Middle	88.0	3.1	6.7	3.6	2.4	11.9	63.6	8.6	100.0	88.2	393
Secondary	88.0	2.3	2.5	3.7	5.2	15.3	60.0	11.0	100.0	88.5	682
Higher secondary	92.2	3.4	1.7	2.0	11.5	18.0	47.5	15.8	100.0	92.6	405
Higher	98.4	1.9	2.6	1.4	11.3	28.9	39.4	14.5	100.0	98.7	303
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	62.4	10.7	4.6	1.0	2.5	2.6	74.6	4.0	100.0	64.0	1,510
Second	73.4	11.1	3.6	1.9	2.2	2.8	69.5	8.9	100.0	75.4	1,355
Middle	79.9	5.4	4.5	2.1	3.8	6.2	66.6	11.5	100.0	81.2	1,260
Fourth	85.4	2.3	3.6	3.3	6.2	13.3	62.1	9.2	100.0	85.7	1,044
Richest	92.6	1.9	2.6	2.2	8.4	24.0	48.0	12.9	100.0	93.0	926

¹ MICS indicator 5.11 - Post-natal health check for the newborn

^a Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).

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

^c Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note ^a above), as well as PNC visits (see note ^b above) within two days of delivery.

Overall, 77 percent of newborns receive a health check following birth while in a facility or at home. With regards to PNC visits, 3.9 percent occur on the first and 2 percent occur on the second day after the delivery. As a result, a total of 78.2 percent of all newborns receive a post-natal health check. This percentage varies from 62.6 percent in Mirpurkhas division to 86.8 percent in Karachi division. Urban newborns are more likely to receive a health check including PNC visits (85.8 percent) than

their rural counterparts (71.7 percent). There is a very clear correlation to both education and household wealth, with the percentage of post-natal health checks of newborns increasing with education and wealth.

Health checks following birth occur mainly in health facility deliveries (85.8 percent public, 90.9 percent private), whereas for newborns delivered at home the figure is much lower (59.3 percent). Looking only at those newborns that did not receive a PNC visit, an expected pattern is seen. Proportion of newborns with no post-natal visit is likely to be higher among mothers with low education and low wealth status. For instance, 72.2 percent of newborns to women with pre-school or no education did not have any post-natal care compared with 39.4 percent of newborns to ever-married women with higher education.

Table RH.14: Post-natal care visits for newborns within one week of birth

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years whose last live birth received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Sindh, 2014

	Location of first PNC visit for newborns					Provider of first PNC visit for newborns						Number of last live births in the last two years with a PNC visit within the first week of life	
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Other location	Missing	Total	Doctor/nurse/midwife	Community midwife	Lady health visitor	Traditional birth attendant	Lady health worker		Total
Total	48.0	12.1	39.3	0.4	0.2	100.0	55.5	0.5	0.4	42.7	0.8	100.0	1,040
Division													
Larkana	65.1	8.3	26.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	39.2	0.0	0.7	60.1	0.0	100.0	188
Sukkur	55.3	9.7	34.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	46.9	0.0	0.7	51.8	0.6	100.0	261
Hyderabad	53.9	10.4	33.4	1.2	1.0	100.0	51.8	0.5	0.3	45.8	1.5	100.0	206
Mirpurkhas	80.3	5.1	14.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	22.6	0.6	0.0	74.4	2.4	100.0	108
Karachi	12.5	20.9	66.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.5	1.4	0.0	7.5	0.6	100.0	276
Area													
Urban	25.6	15.7	58.2	0.1	0.5	100.0	78.1	0.9	0.0	20.8	0.2	100.0	436
Rural	64.2	9.5	25.8	0.6	0.0	100.0	39.2	0.3	0.7	58.5	1.3	100.0	605
Mother's age at birth													
Less than 20	48.1	4.0	48.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	53.6	0.0	0.0	46.4	0.0	100.0	102
20-34	46.3	13.1	40.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	57.4	0.7	0.4	40.6	0.9	100.0	809
35-49	58.5	12.3	27.5	0.0	1.6	100.0	45.0	0.0	0.5	53.3	1.1	100.0	129
Place of delivery^a													
Home	85.2	3.8	11.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20.3	1.0	0.5	77.1	1.1	100.0	551
Health facility	6.1	21.4	71.5	0.5	0.4	100.0	95.5	0.0	0.2	3.7	0.6	100.0	488
Public	8.0	69.3	22.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.4	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.4	100.0	112
Private	5.6	7.2	86.0	0.7	0.6	100.0	95.8	0.0	0.3	3.3	0.6	100.0	376
Education^b													
None/Preschool	65.2	7.1	26.8	0.6	0.4	100.0	37.4	0.1	0.4	61.4	0.6	100.0	588
Primary	42.7	18.4	38.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	63.0	3.0	0.8	31.4	1.7	100.0	167
Middle	31.4	17.7	51.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	78.3	0.0	0.0	20.8	0.8	100.0	62
Secondary	13.4	19.6	67.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.9	100.0	93
Higher secondary	9.7	14.1	75.3	0.8	0.0	100.0	92.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	100.0	76
Higher	(6.7)	(24.9)	(68.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(94.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.2)	(1.7)	100.0	52
Wealth index quintiles													
Poorest	72.5	4.5	21.9	1.2	0.0	100.0	29.1	0.0	0.5	69.9	0.5	100.0	284
Second	64.0	9.1	26.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	39.9	0.7	0.4	57.9	1.1	100.0	255
Middle	45.4	13.4	40.1	0.0	1.1	100.0	57.9	2.0	0.8	37.8	1.5	100.0	199
Fourth	19.8	29.9	50.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.0	0.0	0.0	11.6	0.3	100.0	162
Richest	5.3	10.5	84.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.7	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.6	100.0	140

^a Total includes 2 unweighted cases of women with place of delivery information missing

^b Total includes 3 unweighted cases of women with education information missing

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

In Table RH.14, the percentage of newborns who received the first PNC visit within one week of birth is shown by location and type of provider of service. As defined above, a visit does not include a check in the facility or at home following birth.

Thirty nine percent of the first PNC visits for newborns occur in a private facility and only 12.1 percent take place in a public facility. Nearly half (48 percent) of the first PNC visits for newborns occur at home. The survey shows that private facility visits are predominantly with ever-married women in the wealthiest households (84 percent) compared with 21.9 percent of ever-married women in the poorest households. Similarly in urban areas, 58.2 percent of ever-married women had their PNC visit for their newborn at a private facility. The corresponding percentage in rural areas was 64.2 percent.

More than half (55.5 percent) of the first PNC visits for newborns are provided by either a doctor, nurse or a midwife in Sindh. In 42.7 percent of the cases, this check-up is done by traditional birth attendants. This however masks large differences across population groups. For example, the urban/rural distribution shows that eight out of ten first visits (78.1 percent) among urban newborns are attended by a doctor, nurse, or midwife, whereas rural newborns are attended by traditional birth attendant in almost six out of ten cases (58.5 percent). Doctor, nurse or a midwife provides PNC to a majority of ever-married women (96.7 percent) in the richest wealth quintile compared with 29.1 percent of ever-married women in the poorest quintile.

Tables RH.15 and RH.16 present information collected on post-natal health checks and visits of the mother and are identical to Tables RH.13 and RH.14 that presented the data collected for newborns.

Table RH.15 presents a pattern somewhat similar to Table RH.13, but with some important differences. Overall, 70.9 percent of mothers receive a health check following birth while in a facility or at home. With regards to PNC visits, only 4 percent occur on the same day of delivery while 13.4 percent occur one week after the delivery. As a result, a total of 71.9 percent of all mothers receive a post-natal health check. Urban mothers are more likely to receive a health check both following birth including PNC visits (82.7 percent), than their rural counterparts (62.6 percent). There is again a very clear correlation to both education and household wealth, with the percentage of post-natal health checks of mothers increasing with education and wealth. Health checks following birth occur mainly in health facility deliveries (80.8 percent public, 87.5 percent private). The main difference between the table for newborns and the table for mothers is that the percentage with health checks, both following the birth and through a visit, is lower for mothers than for newborns. This is associated with slightly lower rates of timely PNC visits.

Table RH.15: Post-natal health checks for mothers

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth at the time of last birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post natal health checks, Sindh, 2014

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^a	PNC visit for mothers ^b							Total	Post-natal health check for the mother ^{1,c}	Number of ever-married women with a live birth in the last two years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	Missing/DK			
Total	70.9	4.1	3.5	1.4	3.2	13.4	70.7	3.7	100.0	71.9	6,095
Division											
Larkana	56.8	3.6	8.8	0.9	1.9	4.0	77.0	3.8	100.0	58.1	1,004
Sukkur	70.6	5.7	4.2	2.4	2.9	7.0	71.7	6.0	100.0	72.0	1,186
Hyderabad	70.1	4.5	2.1	0.8	2.2	10.9	77.0	2.4	100.0	71.4	1,362
Mirpurkhas	57.1	9.9	2.3	0.4	1.3	3.6	79.6	2.9	100.0	58.2	658
Karachi	83.9	1.0	1.6	1.8	5.5	27.8	58.9	3.4	100.0	84.3	1,886
Area											
Urban	82.2	1.6	2.2	1.6	4.9	23.5	62.1	4.1	100.0	82.7	2,812
Rural	61.2	6.3	4.5	1.2	1.8	4.8	78.0	3.4	100.0	62.6	3,284
Mother's age at birth											
Less than 20	68.9	4.7	3.8	1.6	2.9	10.3	73.1	3.6	100.0	70.3	551
20-34	72.1	3.7	3.4	1.4	3.3	14.5	70.0	3.7	100.0	73.0	4,809
35-49	64.3	6.0	3.6	1.2	3.2	8.6	73.3	4.1	100.0	65.5	734
Place of delivery											
Home	46.0	9.1	7.5	1.8	1.1	1.1	79.3	0.1	100.0	48.2	2,130
Health facility	85.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	4.4	20.4	65.5	5.7	100.0	85.8	3,901
Public	80.2	1.3	1.3	1.0	3.7	15.4	73.5	3.8	100.0	80.8	990
Private	87.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	4.7	22.1	62.8	6.4	100.0	87.5	2,911
Other/DK/Missing	9.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.6	0.0	100.0	9.9	64
Type of delivery											
Vaginal birth	65.1	4.9	4.2	1.6	2.5	5.7	78.9	2.2	100.0	66.3	4,994
C-section	97.1	0.7	0.0	0.6	6.5	48.3	33.2	10.6	100.0	97.1	1,101
Education											
None/Preschool	60.6	5.3	4.7	1.5	1.7	5.5	78.1	3.1	100.0	62.0	3,368
Primary	75.8	5.1	2.4	1.9	2.7	13.8	70.7	3.4	100.0	77.0	926
Middle	86.7	2.1	4.4	1.3	4.7	22.3	62.4	2.8	100.0	87.0	393
Secondary	84.3	0.9	1.0	1.0	5.9	25.4	60.3	5.4	100.0	84.3	682
Higher secondary	88.9	1.2	1.1	1.2	5.8	28.3	57.5	4.9	100.0	88.9	405
Higher	95.1	0.9	0.5	0.0	10.9	41.4	39.5	6.9	100.0	95.1	303
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	52.6	7.4	6.0	0.8	1.2	2.9	79.7	1.9	100.0	54.3	1,510
Second	63.5	6.1	4.4	1.6	1.7	4.3	78.5	3.4	100.0	65.2	1,355
Middle	75.4	2.7	2.9	1.8	2.5	11.3	74.2	4.6	100.0	75.8	1,260
Fourth	82.9	1.3	1.3	1.6	5.2	23.5	63.7	3.4	100.0	83.6	1,044
Richest	91.7	0.8	1.1	1.3	7.5	35.6	47.4	6.2	100.0	91.7	926

¹ MICS indicator 5.12 - Post-natal health check for the mother

^a Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).

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

^c Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note ^a above), as well as PNC visits (see note ^b above) within two days of delivery.

Table RH.16: Post-natal care visits for mothers within one week of birth

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Sindh, 2014

	Location of first PNC visit for mothers					Provider of first PNC visit for mothers						Number of ever-married women with a live birth in the last two years who received a PNC visit within one week of birth
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Other location	Total	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife/ LHW	Community midwife	Lady health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Lady health worker	Total	
Total	58.1	8.9	32.9	0.1	100.0	47.1	0.5	0.6	51.1	0.6	100.0	744
Division												
Larkana	74.8	4.2	21.0	0.0	100.0	28.7	0.0	0.0	71.3	0.0	100.0	153
Sukkur	66.6	7.5	25.9	0.0	100.0	38.2	0.0	1.1	60.2	0.4	100.0	181
Hyderabad	66.5	11.6	21.9	0.0	100.0	42.1	0.0	1.9	55.4	0.6	100.0	131
Mirpurkhas	86.2	5.4	8.3	0.0	100.0	17.0	0.0	0.2	80.1	2.6	100.0	91
Karachi	17.0	13.7	68.8	0.5	100.0	88.6	2.1	0.0	8.9	0.4	100.0	188
Area												
Urban	31.0	12.4	56.7	0.0	100.0	74.4	1.3	0.0	24.2	0.0	100.0	290
Rural	75.5	6.6	17.7	0.2	100.0	29.6	0.0	1.0	68.3	1.0	100.0	454
Mother's age at birth												
Less than 20	52.9	10.0	37.1	0.0	100.0	48.9	0.0	0.0	51.1	0.0	100.0	72
20-34	57.7	8.9	33.2	0.2	100.0	48.2	0.7	0.7	49.8	0.6	100.0	569
35-49	63.8	8.1	28.0	0.0	100.0	39.6	0.0	0.7	58.5	1.2	100.0	103
Place of delivery^a												
Home	93.4	1.3	5.4	0.0	100.0	12.3	0.9	0.7	85.0	1.0	100.0	415
Health facility	13.6	18.5	67.9	0.0	100.0	91.1	0.0	0.5	8.3	0.1	100.0	327
Public	13.4	69.0	17.6	0.0	100.0	94.7	0.0	1.0	4.3	0.0	100.0	72
Private	13.7	4.3	82.0	0.0	100.0	90.1	0.0	0.4	9.4	0.2	100.0	256
Type of delivery												
Vaginal birth	65.3	7.3	27.3	0.2	100.0	40.2	0.6	0.7	57.7	0.7	100.0	658
C-section	3.8	20.9	75.3	0.0	100.0	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	86
Education^b												
None/Preschool	74.0	4.7	21.3	0.0	100.0	29.7	0.0	0.8	68.8	0.7	100.0	446
Primary	56.3	20.4	23.3	0.0	100.0	53.9	3.5	1.0	40.4	1.3	100.0	112
Middle	42.8	6.7	50.5	0.0	100.0	69.6	0.0	0.0	30.4	0.0	100.0	49
Secondary	15.1	13.9	71.0	0.0	100.0	90.8	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.0	100.0	60
Higher secondary	16.3	20.5	60.6	2.7	100.0	87.3	0.0	0.0	12.7	0.0	100.0	38
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	37
Wealth index quintiles												
Poorest	87.7	2.1	10.2	0.0	100.0	14.6	0.0	0.1	84.8	0.5	100.0	232
Second	70.6	8.6	20.8	0.0	100.0	35.8	0.0	1.1	62.0	1.0	100.0	188
Middle	50.1	13.0	36.1	0.8	100.0	54.0	3.1	1.9	40.4	0.6	100.0	125
Fourth	29.1	14.4	56.5	0.0	100.0	83.9	0.0	0.0	15.2	0.8	100.0	98
Richest	4.7	14.3	81.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	100

^a Total includes 2 unweighted cases of women with place of delivery information missing

^b Total includes 2 unweighted cases of women with education information missing

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

Table RH.16 matches Table RH.14, but now deals with PNC visits for mothers by location and type of provider. As defined above, a visit does not include a check in the facility or at home following birth.

Overall, 58.1 percent of the first PNC visits occur at home. A further 32.9 percent of women received post-natal care in a private health facility and only 8.9 percent of women received post-natal care in a public health facility. Not surprising, 93.4 percent of women who delivered at home also had the first PNC visit at home. Proportion of first PNC visits at home is lowest (17 percent) for mothers in Karachi division compared with 86.2 percent in Mirpurkhas division. Similarly, the percentage is higher among women with pre-school or no education, women in the poorest wealth quintile and among women with a vaginal birth.

With regards to provider of the first PNC visit for mothers, traditional birth attendant as PNC provider was reported highest among women who delivered at home (85 percent). Among divisions, this percentage is highest (80.1 percent) in Mirpurkhas division compared with only 8.9 percent in Karachi division. In almost all cases with C-section births, PNC was provided by a doctor, nurse or midwife.

Table RH.17 presents the distribution of women with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by receipt of health checks or PNC visits within two days of birth for the mother and the newborn, thus combining the indicators presented in Tables RH.13 and RH.15.

The Sindh MICS shows that for 66.8 percent of live births, both the mothers and their newborns receive either a health check following birth or a timely PNC visit, whereas for 19.2 percent of births neither receive health checks or timely visits. There are quite large discrepancies across the background characteristics. Urban births (77.5 percent) are better served with health checks or timely visits as compared with rural births (57.6 percent). The figures between the divisions vary from 53 percent in Larkana to approximately 80 percent in Karachi. There are also very clear correlations to household wealth and the education of the woman, where increasing wealth and education tends to equate with better coverage. As expected, the opposite is true for births without health checks or timely visits. The results further show generally a higher level of coverage for newborns than mothers.

Table RH.17: Post-natal health checks for mothers and newborns

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by post-natal health checks for the mother and newborn, within two days of the most recent birth, Sindh, 2014

	Post-natal health checks within two days of birth for:					Missing	Total	Number of ever-married women with a live birth in the last two years
	Both mothers and newborns	Mothers only	Newborns only	Neither mother nor newborn				
Total	66.8	2.5	8.9	19.2	2.6	100.0	6,095	
Division								
Larkana	53.1	2.3	14.4	27.4	2.8	100.0	1,004	
Sukkur	64.3	2.8	13.1	14.9	4.8	100.0	1,186	
Hyderabad	66.7	3.0	7.9	20.7	1.7	100.0	1,362	
Mirpurkhas	55.2	1.4	5.9	35.9	1.6	100.0	658	
Karachi	79.7	2.5	5.0	10.6	2.2	100.0	1,886	
Area								
Urban	77.5	2.4	5.5	11.7	2.8	100.0	2,812	
Rural	57.6	2.6	11.8	25.6	2.5	100.0	3,284	
Mother's age at birth								
Less than 20	65.1	2.3	10.3	19.4	2.8	100.0	551	
20-34	67.9	2.6	8.3	18.6	2.6	100.0	4,809	
35-49	60.4	2.3	11.4	23.1	2.8	100.0	734	
Place of delivery								
Home	46.1	2.2	13.2	38.5	0.0	100.0	2,130	
Health facility	79.1	2.7	6.5	7.6	4.1	100.0	3,901	
Public	74.9	3.8	8.9	10.4	2.1	100.0	990	
Private	80.5	2.4	5.7	6.6	4.8	100.0	2,911	
Other/DK/Missing	7.2	2.7	7.9	82.2	0.0	100.0	64	
Type of delivery								
Vaginal birth	62.3	2.6	10.5	23.2	1.5	100.0	4,994	
C-section	87.1	2.3	1.7	1.0	7.8	100.0	1,101	
Education								
None/Preschool	57.1	2.7	11.5	26.5	2.2	100.0	3,368	
Primary	70.8	3.5	6.8	16.2	2.7	100.0	926	
Middle	82.5	2.8	4.0	9.0	1.7	100.0	393	
Secondary	79.3	1.2	5.4	10.0	4.1	100.0	682	
Higher secondary	83.7	1.9	5.6	5.4	3.3	100.0	405	
Higher	89.7	0.9	4.4	0.4	4.6	100.0	303	
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	51.2	1.8	11.5	34.1	1.3	100.0	1,510	
Second	59.7	3.0	13.2	21.6	2.5	100.0	1,355	
Middle	69.0	3.1	8.6	15.6	3.7	100.0	1,260	
Fourth	78.6	2.9	5.1	11.1	2.3	100.0	1,044	
Richest	86.1	1.7	3.0	5.3	3.9	100.0	926	

Lady Health Worker Visits

As part of a national strategy to reduce poverty and improve health by bringing health services to communities, Ministry of Health in Pakistan implemented the Lady Health Worker Programme (LHWP). Rooted in the concept of primary care, the LHWP plays a key role in Pakistan's strategy to achieve the MDGs, strengthen its primary health care system. LHWs are expected to be agents of change within their communities by providing integrated preventative and curative health services to their neighbors. Their peer status enables them to connect with patients and navigate local customs, languages, and social relationships more effectively than outsiders. In effect, these women are liaisons between the formal health system and their community. Each LHW is associated with a government health facility within the community, where she receives training, a stipend, and medical supplies. LHWs are each responsible for approximately 1,000 people within a catchment area of 200 houses. They work directly out of their homes, which are commonly called "health houses." The government has placed a specific focus on training LHWs from rural areas, which often have poor access to care.

LHWs visit households to increase awareness on reproductive health and nutrition, facilitate registration of births and deaths, distribute medication for family planning and immunize children according to the national schedule. Basic maternal and child health services that they provide include reproductive health education, promotion of healthy behaviors, preventive care, family planning, HIV/AIDS care, and basic curative care. LHWs provide regular treatment for diarrhea, malaria, acute respiratory tract infections, and intestinal worms, and offer contraceptives as part of family planning. They also play a role in expanding access to public health initiatives, such as the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI).

LHWs play a particularly important role for mothers and children by coordinating with traditional birth attendants and midwives to ensure that mothers receive adequate care. Each LHW is affiliated with either a rural health centre (RHC) or a basic health unit (BHU), where the LHW is trained and will refer her clients to. In an RHC or BHU, clients of LHWs can receive basic health care services. For more complicated conditions, LHWs are trained to refer patients to nearby clinics.

The survey collected information from respondents on whether there is a LHW in their area, services provided by the LHW, and whether a LHW visited in the last 3 months. Keeping in mind the sensitivity of services provided by LHWs in Pakistan, these questions were asked only from women who have ever been married. Results presented in table RH.18 show that 64.0 percent of ever married women age 15-49 years in Sindh know of a lady health worker working in their area of residence. From the results, 52.3 percent of women were visited by a lady health worker during the last three months. Percentage of women who were visited by the LHW by division is ranging from 23.5 percent in Karachi division to 74.4 percent in Sukkur division. In rural areas, 65.1 percent of women were visited by a LHW compared with 41.2 percent in urban areas. Similarly, visit of LHWs in the last three months is higher among women having pre-school or no education (59.9 percent) and in the poorest wealth quintile (60.2 percent).

Among those women who had reported the presence of a lady health worker in their area, services received from LHWs included administration of polio drops (93.7 percent), education or advice on routine immunization (13.8 percent) followed by education or advice on family planning methods (7.7 percent). Advice on general health care, hygiene and sanitation was provided to 6.1 percent of the women. There is almost a similar pattern observed in services received from LHWs by division, urban-rural residence, education and wealth.

Table RH.18: Health care services provided by Lady health worker (LHW)

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who reported that a LHW visited and provided health care services, Sindh, 2014

	Health care services provided by LHW during the visit:											Percentage of ever-married women who had a visit by the LHW in the past 3 months			
	Percentage of ever-married women who have a lady health worker in her area	ORS (nimkol), Vitamins & Medicines	Growth monitoring of Under 5 child	Education/Advice on health care, hygiene & sanitation	Education/Advice on family planning methods	Administered polio drops	Education/Advice on routine immunization	Education/Advice on antenatal & postnatal care	Education/Advice on breast-feeding	Other	DK/ Missing	Number of ever-married women who have a lady health worker in her area	Number of ever-married women who had a visit by the LHW in the past 3 months	Number of ever-married women who had a visit by the LHW in the past 3 months	Number of ever-married women age 15-49
Total	64.0	7.4	2.1	6.1	7.7	93.7	13.8	4.5	2.2	2.9	0.8	11,678	52.3	9,533	18,237
Division															
Larkana	79.2	3.6	1.7	7.9	3.6	97.1	4.9	3.4	4.1	0.4	0.6	1,855	69.4	1,626	2,341
Sukkur	84.3	7.3	1.8	5.1	6.9	96.4	15.1	6.9	1.3	4.7	0.4	2,564	74.4	2,262	3,040
Hyderabad	83.4	11.9	1.5	6.2	8.4	93.5	22.5	3.3	1.9	2.8	1.1	3,387	70.9	2,879	4,061
Mirpurkhas	74.1	10.9	3.6	7.3	6.6	93.6	17.5	4.9	4.4	3.3	0.8	1,339	62.3	1,126	1,806
Karachi	36.3	2.7	2.5	5.1	11.4	88.8	5.4	4.3	0.7	2.8	1.0	2,534	23.5	1,640	6,988
Area															
Urban	54.5	6.9	2.2	5.0	8.7	91.9	10.3	3.7	1.6	2.7	0.8	5,335	41.2	4,033	9,785
Rural	75.0	7.9	1.9	7.1	6.9	95.2	16.7	5.1	2.6	3.0	0.8	6,342	65.1	5,500	8,452
Mother's education^a															
None/Preschool	71.0	7.2	1.8	5.6	5.8	94.9	13.9	3.8	2.3	2.6	0.8	6,824	59.9	5,755	9,608
Primary	67.7	7.5	2.1	6.8	7.7	94.4	16.1	5.0	2.1	3.1	1.1	1,733	56.3	1,440	2,560
Middle	60.2	7.5	2.7	6.5	13.4	89.1	10.1	5.7	2.1	3.5	0.6	787	45.9	600	1,307
Secondary	53.3	6.4	2.9	6.5	11.3	93.5	11.1	5.2	1.3	3.1	0.8	1,136	40.7	867	2,130
Higher secondary	48.7	8.6	2.8	7.9	11.7	92.0	14.0	4.9	2.2	2.0	0.8	651	36.2	484	1,337
Higher	41.1	11.4	1.8	7.7	11.7	85.5	15.5	6.5	2.7	6.2	0.3	509	28.7	356	1,239
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	69.5	6.8	2.0	6.5	4.4	95.1	16.0	4.1	3.4	2.3	0.8	2,482	60.2	2,148	3,570
Second	81.2	8.0	1.9	6.4	6.8	95.4	15.6	5.0	2.5	2.7	0.8	2,847	71.5	2,508	3,507
Middle	71.0	8.3	2.4	6.5	8.5	94.2	14.6	4.5	2.1	3.0	0.8	2,585	60.0	2,186	3,642
Fourth	53.2	6.4	2.1	5.7	9.3	91.9	8.8	3.0	0.9	3.0	0.7	2,073	38.3	1,492	3,898
Richest	46.7	7.5	2.0	5.2	10.9	90.1	12.3	6.1	1.5	3.7	0.9	1,691	33.1	1,199	3,621

^a Total includes missing education information for 37 unweighted cases of women who have a LHW in her area.

IX. EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

Early Childhood Care and Education

Readiness of children for primary school can be improved through attendance to early childhood education programmes or through pre-school attendance. Early childhood education programmes include programmes for children that have organised learning components as opposed to baby-sitting and day-care which do not typically have organised education and learning.

In Pakistan, early childhood education (ECE), termed Katchi or pre-primary classes, includes formal and informal services for children aged 3-5 years. Private schools generally offer three years of pre-primary education, while public schools offer one year in the form of Katchi. Nursery, kindergarten or Montessori-style educations are offered in for-profit and not-for-profit private schools. These schools usually operate in urban localities, offering children aged 3-5 years a higher quality early learning experience with well-trained teachers using proper ECE materials.

In 2002, the Government of Pakistan formulated a policy to formalize katchi classes as a formal pre-school learning environment. Previously katchi class had no formal curriculum taking into account the needs of children age 3-5 years. These classes were also organised within the same school facility where formal classes were operating.

Early childhood education was also addressed in the National Plan of Action for the Education For All (EFA) agreement covering the period 2000-2015. One of the goals in the plan clearly indicates the commitment by Government of Pakistan to expand facilities for pre-school and participatory or early childhood care and education. The National Plan of Action also aims to institutionalize and formalize katchi class system and expand ECE facilities for the katchi class. There is also an Early Childhood Education Policy (ECE) developed in 2014. This is the first policy to be adopted by the Sindh Government of Pakistan to focus on early childhood since the country's independence in 1947 and subsequent provincial devolution of education via the 18th Constitutional Amendment in 2010. The purpose of the policy is to chart out a provincial strategy for guiding early childhood education development in Pakistan.

The results show that 17.8 percent of children age 36-59 months are attending an organised early childhood education programme (Table CD.1). Urban-rural and divisional differentials are notable – the figure is as high as 30.7 percent in urban areas, compared with 6.8 percent in rural areas. Among children age 36-59 months, attendance to early childhood education programmes is more prevalent in Karachi division (36.8 percent), and lowest in the Larkana division (5.5 percent). No gender differential exists, but there are differentials by socioeconomic status. Forty eight percent of children living in the richest households attend such programmes, while the figure drops to 3.3 percent among children in the poorest households. There are also differences by age with 12.6 percent for children age 36-47 months attending early childhood education compared with 23.1 percent for children age 48-59 months.

Table CD.1: Early childhood education		
Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an organized early childhood education programme, Sindh, 2014		
	Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending early childhood education ¹	Number of children age 36-59 months
Total	17.8	6,928
Sex		
Male	17.8	3,586
Female	17.8	3,343
Division		
Larkana	5.5	1,128
Sukkur	12.8	1,311
Hyderabad	10.1	1,623
Mirpurkhas	6.9	726
Karachi	36.8	2,141
Area		
Urban	30.7	3,181
Rural	6.8	3,748
Age of child		
36-47 months	12.6	3,499
48-59 months	23.1	3,429
Mother's education^a		
None/Preschool	6.9	4,118
Primary	15.5	894
Middle	26.3	413
Secondary	39.9	733
Higher secondary	46.7	436
Higher	61.3	333
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	3.3	1,811
Second	6.8	1,557
Middle	16.0	1,376
Fourth	30.6	1,188
Richest	48.3	996
¹ MICS indicator 6.1 - Attendance to early childhood education		
^a Total includes 1 unweighted case of a woman with education information missing		

Quality of Care

It is well recognized that a period of rapid brain development occurs in the first 3-4 years of life, and the quality of home care is a major determinant of the child's development during this period. In this context, engagement of adults in activities with children, presence of books in the home for the child, and the conditions of care are important indicators of quality of home care. As set out in *A World Fit for Children*, "children should be physically healthy, mentally alert, emotionally secure, socially competent and ready to learn."⁶²

Information on a number of activities that support early learning was collected in the survey. These included the involvement of adults with children in the following activities: reading books or looking at picture books, telling stories, singing songs, taking children outside the home, compound or yard, playing with children, and spending time with children naming, counting, or drawing things.

⁶² UNICEF, *A World Fit For Children*, Adopted by the UN General Assembly at the 27th Special Session, 10 May 2002, p. 2.

In Sindh, for 39.8 percent of children age 36-59 months, an adult household member engaged in four or more activities that promote learning and school readiness during the 3 days preceding the survey (Table CD.2). The mean number of activities that adults engaged with children was 3. The table also indicates that the father's involvement in such activities was limited. Father's involvement in four or more activities was only 3.8 percent. Very few children live without the biological father and mother. Only 3.8 percent of children age 36-59 months live without their biological father and 1.7 percent live without their biological mother. There were 10.4 percent of children whom the biological mother engaged in four or more activities. The mean number of activities with biological mother was 1.1.

There are no notable gender differentials in terms of engagement of adults in activities with children. Among children living in urban areas (52.1 percent), a larger proportion of adults engaged in learning and school readiness activities with children than in rural areas (29.3 percent). Strong differentials by division and socio-economic status are also observed: Adult engagement in activities with children was greatest in Karachi division (55.7 percent) and lowest in the Mirpurkhas division (25.1 percent), while the proportion was 75.7 percent for children living in the richest households, as opposed to those living in the poorest households (21.1 percent). Father's involvement showed a similar pattern in terms of engagement in such activities. Percentage of children with whom biological mother engaged in four or more activities is higher across all background characteristics than child's engagement by the biological father.

Table CD.2: Support for learning

Percentage of children age 36-59 months with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by biological fathers and mothers, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children living with their:		Number of children age 36-59 months	Percentage of children with whom biological fathers have engaged in four or more activities ²	Mean number of activities with biological fathers	Number of children age 36-59 months living with their biological fathers	Percentage of children with whom biological mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³	Mean number of activities with biological mothers	Number of children age 36-59 months living with their biological mothers
			Biological father	Biological mother							
Total	39.8	3.0	96.2	98.3	6,928	3.8	0.9	6,662	10.4	1.1	6,809
Sex											
Male	40.2	3.0	96.2	97.9	3,586	3.9	1.0	3,449	9.4	1.1	3,510
Female	39.4	2.9	96.1	98.7	3,343	3.7	0.9	3,212	11.6	1.2	3,299
Division											
Larkana	32.8	2.5	96.2	98.3	1,128	1.5	0.7	1,086	2.8	0.7	1,109
Sukkur	39.1	3.0	96.9	98.9	1,311	8.6	1.1	1,270	9.0	0.9	1,296
Hyderabad	30.7	2.6	96.9	98.0	1,623	3.4	0.8	1,573	7.4	0.9	1,590
Mirpurkhas	25.1	2.5	96.7	98.2	726	1.4	0.8	702	1.8	0.7	713
Karachi	55.7	3.7	94.9	98.1	2,141	3.3	1.1	2,031	20.5	1.9	2,101
Area											
Urban	52.1	3.5	95.5	98.2	3,181	4.1	1.1	3,039	17.9	1.7	3,123
Rural	29.3	2.5	96.7	98.4	3,748	3.6	0.8	3,623	4.1	0.7	3,686
Age											
36-47 months	38.4	2.9	96.6	98.5	3,499	3.8	0.9	3,378	10.4	1.1	3,448
48-59 months	41.2	3.0	95.7	98.0	3,429	3.8	0.9	3,283	10.4	1.2	3,361
Mother's education^a											
None/Preschool	25.3	2.4	97.0	98.3	4,118	2.8	0.8	3,995	3.0	0.6	4,046
Primary	41.1	3.0	94.4	97.4	894	3.2	0.9	844	6.7	1.0	871
Middle	60.4	3.7	96.1	99.7	413	2.4	1.0	397	13.7	1.6	412
Secondary	67.0	4.1	95.8	97.9	733	6.5	1.4	702	24.9	2.2	718
Higher secondary	76.1	4.4	92.1	98.9	436	7.7	1.4	401	31.6	2.6	431
Higher	82.9	4.7	96.6	98.9	333	9.0	1.5	322	48.1	3.2	329
Father's education^b											
None/Preschool	22.7	2.3	100.0	99.0	2,071	1.6	0.7	2,071	4.0	0.7	2,050
Primary	29.1	2.6	100.0	99.3	1,278	2.1	0.8	1,278	3.9	0.7	1,268
Middle	42.6	3.1	100.0	97.5	683	2.9	1.0	683	8.1	1.1	666
Secondary	48.4	3.3	100.0	99.4	1,105	4.3	1.1	1,105	11.8	1.3	1,098
Higher secondary	55.6	3.6	100.0	99.6	772	5.0	1.2	772	18.6	1.6	769
Higher	72.0	4.3	100.0	99.5	745	13.0	1.6	745	30.3	2.3	741
Cannot be determined	43.9	3.1	0.0	78.0	267	(*)	(*)	0	13.1	1.5	208
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	21.1	2.2	97.6	97.9	1,811	2.2	0.7	1,767	3.1	0.6	1,773
Second	29.0	2.6	96.7	98.7	1,557	3.7	0.8	1,506	3.8	0.7	1,536
Middle	38.1	3.0	95.6	98.0	1,376	4.0	0.9	1,315	7.2	1.0	1,349
Fourth	54.1	3.6	95.6	98.3	1,188	2.4	1.1	1,136	14.6	1.6	1,168
Richest	75.7	4.4	94.2	98.7	996	8.5	1.4	938	33.5	2.5	983

¹ MICS indicator 6.2 - Support for learning

² MICS Indicator 6.3 - Father's support for learning

³ MICS Indicator 6.4 - Mother's support for learning

^a The background characteristic "Mother's education" refers to the education level of the respondent to the Questionnaire for Children Under five, and covers both mothers and primary caretakers, who are interviewed when the mother is not listed in the same household. Since indicator 6.4 reports on the biological mother's support for learning, this background characteristic refers to only the educational levels of biological mothers when calculated for the indicator in question.

^b Total includes 11 unweighted cases of father's education information missing and 1 case of mother's education missing

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

Exposure to books in early years not only provides the child with greater understanding of the nature of print, but may also give the child opportunities to see others reading, such as older siblings doing school work. Presence of books is important for later school performance. The mother/caretaker of all children under 5 were asked about number of children's books or picture books they have for the child, household objects or outside objects, and homemade toys or toys that came from a shop that are available at home.

In Sindh, only 6.7 percent of children age 0-59 months live in households where at least three children's books are present for the child (Table CD.3). The proportion of children with 10 or more books declines to 1 percent. Karachi division has highest (17.8) percentage of children who have three or more books at home as compared with less than 1 percent in Larkana division. While no gender differentials are observed, a higher percentage of urban children have access to children's books than those living in rural households. The proportion of under-5 children who have three or more children's books is 13.4 percent in urban areas, compared with less than 1 percent in rural areas. The presence of children's books is positively correlated with the child's age; in the homes of 9.7 percent of children age 24-59 months, there are three or more children's books, while the figure is 2 percent for children age 0-23 months.

When children for whom there are 10 or more children's books or picture books are taken into account, a similar pattern of the background characteristics is observed as in the case of at least three children's books although the percentages are much lower.

Table CD.3 also shows that 62.3 percent of children age 0-59 months had two or more types of playthings to play with in their homes. The types of playthings included in the questionnaires were homemade toys (such as dolls and cars, or other toys made at home), toys that came from a store, and household objects (such as pots and bowls) or objects and materials found outside the home (such as sticks, animal shells, or leaves). It is interesting to note that 69.1 percent of children play with toys that come from a store or manufactured toys. More children in urban areas (80.1 percent) play with toys coming from a store compared with children in rural areas (59.7 percent). The percentages of children playing with household objects or objects found outside the household is 65.8 percent and 41.7 percent for homemade toys. The proportion of children who have two or more types of playthings to play with is 60.8 percent among male children and 63.8 percent among female children, showing minimal variation by sex of child. Children in rural areas are just as likely to have at least two playthings as their urban counterparts. Older children (24-59 month old) are more likely (73.5 percent) to have two or more play things compared with 45 percent of young children (0-23 month old); small differences are observed in terms of mother's education – 65.9 percent of children whose mothers have higher education have two or more types of playthings, while the proportion is 61.3 percent for children whose mothers have no education.

Table CD.3: Learning materials							
Percentage of children under age 5 by numbers of children's books present in the household, and by playthings that child plays with, Sindh, 2014							
	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				Number of children under age 5
	3 or more children's books ¹	10 or more children's books	Home-made toys	Toys from a shop/manufactured toys	Household objects/objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings ²	
Total	6.7	1.0	41.7	69.1	65.8	62.3	16,605
Sex							
Male	6.3	0.9	40.9	69.4	63.9	60.8	8,585
Female	7.1	1.2	42.5	68.8	67.9	63.8	8,020
Division							
Larkana	0.7	0.0	57.3	60.1	64.1	61.3	2,719
Sukkur	1.8	0.1	52.9	64.3	73.5	66.5	3,203
Hyderabad	2.6	0.2	48.0	66.5	65.6	60.9	3,775
Mirpurkhas	1.0	0.3	64.8	56.7	61.2	62.7	1,767
Karachi	17.8	3.0	13.9	83.0	63.6	61.0	5,140
Area							
Urban	13.4	2.2	26.1	80.1	63.0	61.5	7,651
Rural	0.9	0.0	55.0	59.7	68.2	63.0	8,954
Age							
0-23 months	2.0	0.7	26.5	53.9	48.8	45.0	6,534
24-59 months	9.7	1.3	51.6	79.0	76.8	73.5	10,071
Mother's education^a							
None/Preschool	1.1	0.1	52.0	58.9	67.4	61.3	9,478
Primary	3.8	0.3	37.9	76.5	66.2	64.3	2,407
Middle	10.4	2.7	24.9	81.3	61.8	61.7	1,035
Secondary	15.7	0.8	22.4	85.6	62.8	62.6	1,789
Higher secondary	19.0	2.2	24.2	87.7	62.2	63.3	1,085
Higher	39.2	10.6	20.3	89.8	62.1	65.9	808
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	0.1	0.0	58.8	48.8	67.0	58.6	4,183
Second	0.3	0.0	56.1	62.8	69.9	65.0	3,722
Middle	3.8	0.3	40.3	74.1	64.0	62.7	3,414
Fourth	13.7	1.9	21.6	84.6	63.7	62.2	2,852
Richest	23.4	4.5	15.8	88.6	62.4	64.0	2,435
¹ MICS indicator 6.5 - Availability of children's books							
² MICS indicator 6.6 - Availability of playthings							
^a Total includes 4 unweighted cases of mother's education information missing							

Leaving children alone or in the presence of other young children is known to increase the risk of injuries.⁶³ In MICS, two questions were asked to find out whether children age 0-59 months were left alone during the week preceding the interview, and whether children were left in the care of other children under 10 years of age.

Table CD.4 shows that 9.3 percent of children age 0-59 months were left in the care of other children, while 14.6 percent were left alone during the week preceding the interview. Combining the two care indicators, it is calculated that a total of 17.6 percent of children were left with inadequate care during the past week, either by being left alone or in the care of another child. Inadequate care remained the same across divisions (around 22 percent) except for Karachi (7.1 percent). No major differences were observed by the sex of the child but there are differences between urban (9.5 percent) and rural areas (24.6 percent). Inadequate care is reported more for children in poorest households (30.5 percent) and those whose mothers have low or no education (22.8 percent). Children age 24-59 months were left with inadequate care more (19.7 percent) than those who were age 0-23 months (14.5 percent).

⁶³ Grossman, David C. (2000). *The History of Injury Control and the Epidemiology of Child and Adolescent Injuries. The Future of Children, 10(1), 23-52.*

Table CD.4: Inadequate care

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or left in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of children under age 5:			Number of children under age 5
	Left alone in the past week	Left in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate care in the past week ¹	
Total	14.6	9.3	17.6	16,605
Sex				
Male	15.3	9.5	18.2	8,585
Female	13.9	9.1	17.0	8,020
Division				
Larkana	17.8	12.1	22.2	2,719
Sukkur	16.0	14.2	22.1	3,203
Hyderabad	20.2	10.5	22.5	3,775
Mirpurkhas	20.5	14.8	22.8	1,767
Karachi	5.8	2.0	7.1	5,140
Area				
Urban	7.0	4.3	9.5	7,651
Rural	21.0	13.6	24.6	8,954
Age				
0-23 months	12.1	7.6	14.5	6,534
24-59 months	16.2	10.4	19.7	10,071
Mother's education^a				
None/Preschool	19.2	12.8	22.8	9,478
Primary	12.8	6.9	15.6	2,407
Middle	7.2	4.2	9.5	1,035
Secondary	5.2	2.9	7.0	1,789
Higher secondary	6.6	4.2	10.0	1,085
Higher	6.8	2.7	7.8	808
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	26.7	17.1	30.5	4,183
Second	17.9	12.4	21.9	3,722
Middle	9.5	6.6	12.6	3,414
Fourth	5.8	3.0	7.9	2,852
Richest	6.1	2.5	7.6	2,435

¹ MICS indicator 6.7 - Inadequate care

^a Total includes 4 unweighted cases of mother's education information missing

Developmental Status of Children

Early childhood development is defined as an orderly, predictable process along a continuous path, in which a child learns to handle more complicated levels of moving, thinking, speaking, feeling and relating to others. Physical growth, literacy and numeracy skills, socio-emotional development and readiness to learn are vital domains of a child's overall development, which is a basis for overall human development.⁶⁴

A 10-item module was used to calculate the Early Child Development Index (ECDI). The primary purpose of the ECDI is to inform public policy regarding the developmental status of children in Sindh province, Pakistan. The index is based on selected milestones that children are expected to achieve by ages 3 and 4. The 10 items are used to determine if children are developmentally on track in four domains:

⁶⁴ Shonkoff J, and Phillips D, (eds), *From neurons to neighborhoods: the science of early childhood development*, Committee on Integrating the Science of Early Childhood Development, National Research Council, 2000.

- Literacy-numeracy: Children are identified as being developmentally on track based on whether they can identify/name at least ten letters of the alphabet, whether they can read at least four simple, popular words, and whether they know the name and recognize the symbols of all numbers from 1 to 10. If at least two of these are true, then the child is considered developmentally on track.
- Physical: If the child can pick up a small object with two fingers, like a stick or a rock from the ground and/or the mother/caretaker does not indicate that the child is sometimes too sick to play, then the child is regarded as being developmentally on track in the physical domain.
- Social-emotional: Children are considered to be developmentally on track if two of the following are true: If the child gets along well with other children, if the child does not kick, bite, or hit other children and if the child does not get distracted easily.
- Learning: If the child follows simple directions on how to do something correctly and/or when given something to do, is able to do it independently, then the child is considered to be developmentally on track in this domain.

ECDI is then calculated as the percentage of children who are developmentally on track in at least three of these four domains.

The results are presented in Table CD.5. In Sindh, 57.3 percent of children age 36-59 months are developmentally on track. Eight out of ten children in Karachi division are developmentally on track compared with four out of ten children in Mirpurkhas division. Higher ECDI is seen in urban areas (73.5 percent) than rural areas (43.5 percent). ECDI is also slightly higher among girls than boys. As expected, ECDI is higher in older age group (63.4 percent among 48-59 months old compared with 51.4 percent among 36-47 months old), since children have more skills with increasing age. Higher ECDI is seen in children attending an early childhood education programme at 87.7 percent compared with 50.7 percent among those who are not attending.

Table CD.5: Early child development index

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score ¹	Number of children age 36-59 months
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional	Learning		
Total	25.1	91.8	58.1	85.0	57.3	6,928
Sex						
Male	24.8	92.4	56.6	84.5	56.0	3,586
Female	25.5	91.2	59.7	85.5	58.7	3,343
Division						
Larkana	8.5	86.5	56.6	81.4	47.2	1,128
Sukkur	20.4	90.2	40.8	82.8	41.6	1,311
Hyderabad	13.4	93.6	55.9	84.1	53.6	1,623
Mirpurkhas	5.8	89.2	61.5	69.0	39.5	726
Karachi	52.3	95.2	69.9	94.3	81.1	2,141
Area						
Urban	42.9	93.6	65.0	91.4	73.5	3,181
Rural	10.1	90.4	52.2	79.5	43.5	3,748
Age						
36-47 months	17.7	89.3	55.4	81.4	51.4	3,499
48-59 months	32.8	94.5	60.8	88.7	63.4	3,429
Attendance to early childhood education						
Attending	74.8	98.0	67.3	96.7	87.7	1,232
Not attending	14.4	90.5	56.1	82.5	50.7	5,696
Mother's education^a						
None/Preschool	10.0	89.7	54.1	80.3	45.4	4,118
Primary	25.3	94.6	59.2	90.2	60.8	894
Middle	40.5	94.3	58.2	89.1	71.5	413
Secondary	52.8	96.6	66.6	93.6	81.3	733
Higher secondary	67.0	93.9	69.1	92.8	84.8	436
Higher	77.1	94.5	70.8	95.2	88.5	333
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	4.1	89.3	52.9	76.7	39.8	1,811
Second	9.4	91.3	51.6	81.1	44.5	1,557
Middle	23.7	91.2	58.2	87.7	59.0	1,376
Fourth	45.4	95.3	64.8	93.1	75.0	1,188
Richest	65.8	94.0	69.6	92.9	85.8	996
¹ MICS indicator 6.8 - Early child development index						
^a Total includes 1 unweighted case of mother's education information missing						

Children born to highly educated mothers are highly likely to be developmentally on track as compared with children born to mothers with only pre-school or no education (88.5 percent versus 45.4 percent). Children living in poorest households have lower ECDI (39.8 percent) compared with children living in richest households (85.8 percent). The analysis of four domains of child development shows that 91.8 percent of children are on track in the physical domain, followed by (85 percent) in learning, social-emotional (58.1 percent) and literacy-numeracy (25.1 percent) domains. In each individual domain the higher score is associated with children living in urban areas, in richest households, with children attending an early childhood education programme and older children.

X. LITERACY AND EDUCATION

Literacy among Young Women

The Youth Literacy Rate reflects the outcomes of primary education over the previous 10 years or so. As a measure of the effectiveness of the primary education system, it is often seen as a proxy measure of social progress and economic achievement. In Sindh MICS, since only a women's questionnaire was administered, the results are based only on females age 15-24. Literacy is assessed on the ability of the respondent to read a short simple statement or based on school attendance.

The percent literate is presented in Table ED.1. Table ED.1 indicates that 52.3 percent of young women in Sindh are literate and that literacy status varies widely across divisions. The results show Karachi division is the only division with literacy as high as 80 percent and literacy is lowest in Larkana (28.8 percent). Of women who stated that primary school was their highest level of education, only 43.8 percent were actually able to read the statement shown to them compared with 84.4 percent of women with middle education. Comparison by wealth quintile shows that 92.8 percent of young women living in the richest households were literate compared with only 6.7 percent of women living in the poorest households.

Table ED.1: Literacy (young women)			
Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are literate, Sindh, 2014			
	Percentage literate ¹	Percentage not known	Number of women age 15-24 years
Total	52.3	0.1	10,570
Division			
Larkana	28.8	0.3	1,298
Sukkur	37.5	0.1	1,758
Hyderabad	36.1	0.2	2,355
Mirpurkhas	32.7	0.0	1,020
Karachi	80.0	0.1	4,139
Area			
Urban	73.8	0.2	5,808
Rural	26.0	0.1	4,762
Education^a			
None/Preschool	2.0	0.1	3,918
Primary	43.8	0.2	1,760
Middle	84.4	0.2	1,258
Secondary	100.0	0.0	1,837
Higher secondary	100.0	0.0	1,160
Higher	100.0	0.0	595
Age			
15-19	53.0	0.2	5,572
20-24	51.5	0.1	4,998
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	6.7	0.0	1,748
Second	22.0	0.2	2,000
Middle	49.2	0.3	2,229
Fourth	76.9	0.0	2,452
Richest	92.8	0.2	2,142
¹ MICS indicator 7.1; MDG indicator 2.3 - Literacy rate among young women			
^a Total includes 53 unweighted cases of women with education information missing			

School Readiness

Attendance to pre-school education is important for the readiness of children to school. Table ED.2 shows the proportion of children in the first grade of primary school (regardless of age) who attended pre-school the previous year⁶⁵. Overall, 86.2 percent of children who are currently attending the first grade of primary school were attending pre-school the previous year. There is minimal variation between males and females.

In urban areas, 89.6 percent of children who are attending first grade attended pre-school the previous year as compared with 82.3 percent in rural areas. Socioeconomic status appears to have a positive correlation with school readiness – while the indicator is 76.4 percent among the poorest households, it increases to 96.2 percent among those children living in the richest households. Similarly, increase in mother’s education is associated with readiness of children to school.

Table ED.2: School readiness		
Percentage of children attending first grade of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year, Sindh, 2014		
	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool in previous year ¹	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Total	86.2	2,527
Sex		
Male	85.3	1,417
Female	87.3	1,110
Division		
Larkana	69.8	295
Sukkur	92.0	471
Hyderabad	78.1	568
Mirpurkhas	89.1	262
Karachi	92.5	931
Area		
Urban	89.6	1,343
Rural	82.3	1,184
Mother's education^a		
None/Preschool	82.8	1,310
Primary	82.8	433
Middle	85.3	186
Secondary	96.8	269
Higher secondary	94.4	170
Higher	97.7	157
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	76.4	367
Second	81.3	566
Middle	84.5	600
Fourth	91.2	524
Richest	96.2	471
¹ MICS indicator 7.2 - School readiness		
^a Total includes 1 unweighted case of mother's education information missing		

⁶⁵ The computation of the indicator does not exclude repeaters, and therefore is inclusive of both children who are attending primary school for the first time, as well as those who were in the first grade of primary school the previous school year and are repeating. Children repeating may have attended pre-school prior to the school year during which they attended the first grade of primary school for the first time; these children are not captured in the numerator of the indicator

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 Millennium Development Goals. 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.

In Sindh, children enter primary school at age 5, enter middle school at 10, secondary school at age 13 and higher secondary school at the age of 15. There are 5 grades in primary school, three grade in middle school, two grades in secondary and 2 grades in higher secondary school. In primary school, grades are referred to as year 1 to year 5, in middle school as year 6 to 8, in secondary school, year 9 and 10 while higher secondary school is 11 and 12. The school year typically runs from April of one year to March of the following year.

Table ED.3: Primary school entry		
Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), Sindh, 2014		
	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade ¹	Number of children of primary school entry age
Total	21.7	3,367
Sex		
Male	22.2	1,689
Female	21.3	1,678
Division		
Larkana	12.4	533
Sukkur	20.9	714
Hyderabad	18.0	784
Mirpurkhas	17.8	367
Karachi	32.0	969
Area		
Urban	28.9	1,490
Rural	16.0	1,877
Mother's education^a		
None/Preschool	13.8	2,131
Primary	27.1	464
Middle	34.4	192
Secondary	32.4	274
Higher secondary	45.5	161
Higher	57.5	145
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	7.3	846
Second	17.1	792
Middle	23.9	731
Fourth	29.2	566
Richest	45.0	432
¹ MICS indicator 7.3 - Net intake rate in Primary education		
^a Total includes 2 unweighted case whose education cannot be determined		

Of children who are of primary school entry age (age 5) in Sindh, 21.7 percent are attending the first grade of primary school (Table ED.3). Sex differentials are very minimal; however, large differentials are present by divisions and urban-rural areas. For instance, children in Karachi division are nearly three times (32 percent) as likely to enter first grade by age five as compared with 12.4 percent in Larkana division. Children's participation to primary school in urban areas (28.9 percent) is more timely than in rural areas (16 percent). A positive correlation with mother's education and socioeconomic status is observed; for children age 5 whose mothers have higher education, 57.5 percent were attending the first grade. In richest households, the proportion is around 45 percent, while it is only 7.3 percent among children living in the poorest households.

Table ED.4 provides the percentage of children of primary school age 5 to 9 years who are attending primary or secondary school⁶⁶ and those who are out of school. Approximately 45 percent of the

⁶⁶ Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only primary school attendance, but also secondary school attendance in the numerator.

primary school age children are attending school. More than half of children of primary school age are out of school (54.1 percent) and 17 percent are attending pre-school. This high out-of-school rate is partly due to a very low attendance rate (23 percent) among children age 5, who appear to be starting late in school, as seen by a relatively high percentage not attending school or preschool.

Among divisions, attendance is highest in Karachi division (61.2 percent) and it drops to 32.5 percent in Larkana division. In urban areas 59.3 percent of children attend school while in rural areas attendance is only 33.9 percent. Net school attendance is higher among older children, those in the richest households and those whose mother has higher education. Net attendance ratio for children in the poorest household is 18.2 percent and it rises to 76.6 percent among children in the richest households. Net school attendance is slightly higher (48.5 percent) for male children as compared with female children (41.8 percent). The pattern of background characteristics between boys and girls is similar.

Table ED.4: Primary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of Primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending preschool, and percentage out of school, Sindh, 2014

	Male					Female					Total				
	Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:				
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school ^a	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school ^a	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school ^a	Number of children
Total	48.5	32.3	18.4	50.8	8,190	41.8	42.1	15.5	57.6	7,741	45.2	37.1	17.0	54.1	15,931
Division															
Larkana	36.6	43.2	19.2	62.4	1,331	28.1	56.9	14.4	71.3	1,248	32.5	49.8	16.9	66.7	2,580
Sukkur	50.6	29.4	19.4	48.8	1,641	38.5	44.6	16.4	61.0	1,560	44.7	36.8	18.0	54.8	3,201
Hyderabad	42.5	40.7	16.3	57.0	1,897	34.0	54.0	11.1	65.1	1,795	38.4	47.2	13.8	60.9	3,692
Mirpurkhas	44.4	36.9	17.5	54.4	933	29.6	55.5	13.8	69.3	855	37.3	45.8	15.7	61.5	1,788
Karachi	60.2	19.9	19.5	39.3	2,388	62.2	17.9	19.7	37.5	2,282	61.2	18.9	19.6	38.4	4,670
Area															
Urban	59.8	20.8	19.0	39.7	3,660	58.9	22.9	17.8	40.7	3,446	59.3	21.8	18.4	40.2	7,107
Rural	39.4	41.7	18.0	59.7	4,530	28.1	57.5	13.7	71.2	4,294	33.9	49.4	15.9	65.3	8,824
Age at beginning of school year															
5	23.4	40.1	35.8	75.8	1,689	22.6	50.8	25.5	76.3	1,678	23.0	45.4	30.6	76.0	3,367
6	40.9	34.3	24.0	58.3	1,682	36.6	42.3	20.7	63.0	1,728	38.7	38.4	22.3	60.7	3,410
7	50.7	32.3	16.5	48.7	1,662	46.1	38.5	14.9	53.4	1,591	48.4	35.3	15.7	51.0	3,254
8	63.9	26.1	9.0	35.1	1,517	52.4	39.0	8.1	47.1	1,336	58.5	32.1	8.6	40.7	2,853
9	65.8	28.2	5.6	33.7	1,640	55.9	38.4	5.2	43.6	1,407	61.3	32.9	5.4	38.3	3,047
Mother's education^b															
None/Preschool	38.4	43.6	17.4	61.0	5,346	26.4	59.1	13.7	72.9	4,930	32.6	51.1	15.6	66.7	10,276
Primary	57.8	17.9	23.2	41.1	1,024	57.1	23.1	19.4	42.5	1,020	57.5	20.5	21.3	41.8	2,044
Middle	68.5	9.7	21.1	30.8	418	69.8	6.8	22.8	29.6	421	69.2	8.2	22.0	30.2	839
Secondary	66.9	8.0	24.0	32.0	656	73.9	6.8	18.9	25.6	617	70.3	7.4	21.5	28.9	1,274
Higher secondary	76.6	5.7	16.9	22.6	386	74.1	6.3	19.3	25.6	378	75.3	6.0	18.1	24.1	764
Higher	86.8	4.2	9.0	13.2	355	86.0	3.1	10.9	14.0	370	86.4	3.6	9.9	13.6	726
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	24.7	58.6	16.2	74.8	2,098	11.2	79.1	9.4	88.4	1,930	18.2	68.4	13.0	81.3	4,029
Second	43.6	37.4	18.1	55.5	1,921	31.8	51.7	15.4	67.1	1,840	37.8	44.4	16.8	61.2	3,762
Middle	52.8	26.0	20.5	46.5	1,742	48.7	32.2	18.8	51.0	1,583	50.9	29.0	19.7	48.6	3,325
Fourth	64.2	13.9	21.7	35.5	1,362	63.8	16.0	19.6	35.7	1,273	64.0	14.9	20.7	35.6	2,635
Richest	77.2	5.4	16.0	21.5	1,067	76.3	5.8	17.2	23.0	1,113	76.7	5.6	16.6	22.2	2,180

1 MICS indicator 7.4; MDG indicator 2.1 - Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)
^a The percentage of children of Primary school age out of school are those not attending school and those attending preschool

^b Total includes 5 unweighted cases of mother's education information missing

The secondary school (covering middle, secondary and higher secondary levels) net attendance ratio is presented in Table ED.5⁶⁷. More dramatic than in primary school, only 37 percent of the secondary school age children are attending secondary school or higher education. Of the remaining, 15.3 percent are attending primary school, but nearly half (47.2 percent) children of secondary school age are completely out of school. Net school attendance rate in Karachi division is twice as high as Larkana division (53 percent and 25.4 percent respectively). School attendance for boys (41 percent) is higher than for girls (32.8 percent).

In urban areas, 51.6 percent of children of secondary school age are attending secondary school or higher education compared with 22 percent in rural areas. Secondary school attendance also increases with increasing levels in the mother's education. Similarly, a higher proportion of children living in the richest households are attending secondary school (76.7 percent) compared with only 9 percent of children living in the poorest households.

⁶⁷ Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher levels in the numerator.

Table ED.5: Secondary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of Secondary school age attending secondary school or Higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, Sindh, 2014

	Male				Female				Total			
	Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^a	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^a	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^a	Number of children
Total	41.0	18.6	39.8	9,617	32.8	11.8	55.1	9,035	37.0	15.3	47.2	18,652
Division												
Larkana	32.8	18.8	47.8	1,347	17.3	13.1	68.9	1,216	25.4	16.1	57.8	2,563
Sukkur	42.7	20.7	36.3	1,799	24.8	12.2	62.5	1,655	34.1	16.7	48.8	3,455
Hyderabad	31.1	18.7	49.7	2,139	22.9	9.3	67.6	2,041	27.1	14.1	58.4	4,180
Mirpurkhas	32.8	17.8	48.3	1,020	18.8	8.1	72.0	974	26.0	13.0	59.9	1,994
Karachi	52.3	17.5	29.5	3,311	53.7	13.7	32.5	3,149	53.0	15.7	30.9	6,460
Area												
Urban	51.7	17.0	30.6	4,876	51.5	12.7	35.7	4,574	51.6	14.9	33.1	9,451
Rural	29.9	20.2	49.2	4,740	13.5	10.8	74.9	4,461	22.0	15.7	61.7	9,201
Age at beginning of school year												
10	18.4	50.2	30.9	1,374	20.5	36.0	43.3	1,244	19.4	43.5	36.8	2,618
11	31.4	33.5	34.4	1,503	26.4	23.3	50.2	1,447	28.9	28.5	42.2	2,951
12	45.5	19.7	34.2	1,385	38.5	11.2	50.2	1,404	42.0	15.4	42.3	2,790
13	47.4	11.9	39.5	1,480	37.7	5.5	56.1	1,203	43.1	9.0	47.0	2,683
14	50.2	7.3	42.0	1,369	39.0	2.6	58.0	1,264	44.8	5.1	49.6	2,633
15	48.1	2.8	48.6	1,254	37.1	0.7	61.1	1,236	42.7	1.7	54.8	2,490
16	47.4	0.9	51.3	1,251	30.6	1.0	68.1	1,236	39.1	0.9	59.6	2,487
Mother's education												
None/Preschool	29.1	20.3	50.0	5,932	17.7	11.3	70.6	5,352	23.7	16.0	59.7	11,284
Primary	48.1	24.2	26.1	1,116	45.7	19.9	34.0	1,069	46.9	22.1	30.0	2,185
Middle	63.8	19.5	16.7	496	63.4	20.2	16.4	453	63.6	19.8	16.5	949
Secondary	69.4	15.4	15.0	715	77.7	13.3	9.0	617	73.3	14.4	12.2	1,333
Higher secondary	73.1	17.0	9.9	414	82.8	11.2	6.0	362	77.6	14.3	8.1	776
Higher	90.1	4.5	4.7	417	92.6	5.4	2.0	375	91.3	4.9	3.4	792
Cannot be determined ^b	35.1	3.5	60.9	522	13.8	1.5	83.7	803	22.2	2.3	74.7	1,325
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	14.1	15.6	69.7	1,944	3.5	4.9	91.0	1,787	9.0	10.4	79.9	3,731
Second	29.6	22.4	47.4	2,030	11.2	12.6	75.4	1,917	20.7	17.6	61.0	3,947
Middle	38.8	22.1	38.7	2,127	27.9	16.1	55.6	1,954	33.6	19.2	46.8	4,081
Fourth	54.3	18.7	26.7	1,961	51.5	15.3	33.1	1,873	53.0	17.0	29.8	3,835
Richest	75.6	12.5	10.5	1,554	77.9	8.8	13.1	1,504	76.7	10.7	11.8	3,058

1 MICS indicator 7.5 - Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)^a The percentage of children of Secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending Primary, Secondary, or Higher education^b Children age 15 or Higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household

Table ED.6: Children reaching last grade of Primary school

Percentage of children entering first grade of primary school who eventually reach the last grade of Primary school (Survival rate to last grade of Primary school), Sindh, 2014

	Percent attending grade 1 last school year who are in grade 2 this school year	Percent attending grade 2 last school year who are attending grade 3 this school year	Percent attending grade 3 last school year who are attending grade 4 this school year	Percent attending grade 4 last school year who are attending grade 5 this school year	Percent who reach grade 5 of those who enter grade 1 ¹
Total	98.2	97.4	96.0	96.5	88.6
Sex					
Male	98.2	97.7	96.2	96.9	89.4
Female	98.2	97.1	95.7	95.9	87.5
Division					
Larkana	99.6	98.7	99.6	99.2	97.1
Sukkur	99.2	98.5	95.8	96.0	89.9
Hyderabad	98.0	97.2	98.5	98.1	92.1
Mirpurkhas	99.5	98.8	98.2	96.4	93.0
Karachi	96.9	96.3	93.8	95.3	83.5
Area					
Urban	98.0	97.4	96.1	96.5	88.6
Rural	98.5	97.4	95.8	96.4	88.6
Mother's education					
None/Preschool	97.8	97.0	94.4	94.9	85.0
Primary	97.3	95.9	98.2	96.2	88.2
Middle	99.9	97.0	100.0	97.8	94.8
Secondary	99.1	100.0	93.4	100.0	92.6
Higher secondary	99.6	100.0	96.9	99.6	96.0
Higher	100.0	98.5	100.0	100.0	98.5
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	97.5	97.3	98.5	94.7	88.6
Second	97.6	96.6	96.0	95.9	86.8
Middle	98.0	96.5	95.3	94.3	84.9
Fourth	98.1	97.9	94.8	97.2	88.5
Richest	100.0	98.8	97.4	99.2	95.4

1 MICS indicator 7.6; MDG indicator 2.2 - Children reaching last grade of Primary

The percentage of children entering first grade who eventually reach the last grade of primary school is presented in Table ED.6. Of all children starting grade one, 88.6 percent will eventually reach grade 5. The MICS included only questions on school attendance in the current and previous year. Thus, the indicator is calculated synthetically by computing the cumulative probability of survival from the first to the last grade of primary school, as opposed to calculating the indicator for a real cohort which would need to be followed from the time a cohort of children entered primary school, up to the time they reached the last grade of primary school. Repeaters are excluded from the calculation of the indicator, because it is not known whether they will eventually graduate. As an example, the probability that a child will move from the first grade to the second grade is computed by dividing the number of children who moved from the first grade to the second grade (during the two consecutive school years covered by the survey) by the number of children who have moved from the first to the second grade plus the number of children who were in the first grade the previous school year, but dropped out. Both the numerator and denominator excludes children who repeated during the two school years under consideration.

According to the ED.6 table, there is no major difference between boys and girls who reached grade 5 of those who entered the first grade. Looking at divisions, the proportion ranges from 83.5 percent in

Karachi division to 97.1 percent of children in Larkana division. Increase in household wealth and the mother's education level is associated with reaching last grade of primary school.

The primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education are presented in Table ED.7. The primary completion rate is the ratio of the total number of students, regardless of age, entering the last grade of primary school for the first time, to the number of children of the primary graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year.

Table ED.7 shows that the primary school completion rate is 49 percent. The results further reveal that, 90.9 percent of the children who were attending the last grade of primary school in the previous school year were found to be attending the first grade of secondary school in the school year of the survey. The table also provides "effective" transition rate which takes account of the presence of repeaters in the final grade of primary school. This indicator better reflects situations in which pupils repeat the last grade of primary education but eventually make the transition to the secondary level. The simple transition rate tends to underestimate pupils' progression to secondary school as it assumes that the repeaters never reach secondary school. The table shows that in total 93 percent of the children in the last grade of primary school are expected to move on to secondary school.

Primary school completion rate across divisions ranges from 33 percent in Larkana division to 69.5 percent in Karachi division. Male children are more likely to complete primary school compared with female children (52.7 percent and 44.8 percent respectively). Similarly primary school completion rate is higher in urban areas and also increases with household wealth. No notable difference was observed in transition rate to secondary schools by sex. However transition to secondary school has a positive relationship with urban residence and wealth. Around 84 percent of children living in the poorest quintile transitioned to secondary school and this increases to 97.2 percent of children living in the richest quintile.

Table ED.7: Primary school completion and transition to Secondary school

Primary school completion rates and transition and effective transition rates to secondary school, Sindh, 2014						
	Primary school completion rate ¹	Number of children of primary school completion age	Transition rate to secondary school ²	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year	Effective transition rate to secondary school	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year
Total	49.0	3,047	90.9	1,536	93.0	1,502
Sex						
Male	52.7	1,640	90.7	893	92.6	875
Female	44.8	1,407	91.3	643	93.5	627
Division						
Larkana	33.1	514	81.5	176	93.3	154
Sukkur	51.0	528	90.0	297	90.2	296
Hyderabad	39.9	686	92.0	252	92.3	251
Mirpurkhas	34.2	384	91.6	126	91.8	126
Karachi	69.5	934	93.2	685	94.6	675
Area						
Urban	65.1	1,405	92.3	956	95.1	927
Rural	35.3	1,642	88.7	580	89.5	575
Mother's education^a						
None/Preschool	33.8	2,056	87.8	703	90.3	683
Primary	73.7	344	94.0	238	96.0	233
Middle	89.5	154	95.9	122	96.7	121
Secondary	77.7	227	92.1	189	93.4	187
Higher secondary	90.1	138	94.8	102	95.8	101
Higher	70.5	125	97.7	141	100.0	137
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	17.3	749	84.1	133	86.4	129
Second	36.1	707	85.1	261	87.4	254
Middle	58.3	625	85.9	328	89.7	314
Fourth	77.9	523	94.6	404	95.5	400
Richest	76.2	443	97.2	411	98.7	404
1 MICS indicator 7.7 - Primary completion rate						
2 MICS indicator 7.8 - Transition rate to Secondary school						
^a Total includes 3 unweighted cases of mother's education information missing						
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases						

The ratio of girls to boys attending primary and secondary education is provided in Table ED.8. These ratios are better known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI). Notice that the ratios included here are obtained from net attendance ratios rather than gross attendance ratios. The latter provide an erroneous description of the GPI mainly because, in most cases, the majority of over-age children attending primary education tend to be boys.

The table shows that gender parity for primary school is 0.86, indicating a significant gender gap in the attendance of girls and boys in primary school. Moreover, the indicator slightly drops to 0.81 for secondary education. The disadvantage of girls is particularly pronounced in Mirpurkhas division (0.67). As expected, gender parity index for primary school is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (0.98 versus 0.71). The pattern of differentials in gender parity for primary and secondary school is similar. However the magnitude of differences across background characteristics in gender parity in secondary school is much larger than gender parity in primary school. For example gender parity in secondary school for urban areas is 1.00 compared with 0.46 for rural areas.

Table ED.8: Education gender parity

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in Primary and Secondary school, Sindh, 2014

	Primary school			Secondary school		
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for Primary school adjusted NAR ¹	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for Secondary school adjusted NAR ²
Total	41.8	48.5	0.86	33.6	41.7	0.81
Division						
Larkana	28.1	36.6	0.77	17.7	33.2	0.53
Sukkur	38.5	50.6	0.76	25.4	42.5	0.60
Hyderabad	34.0	42.5	0.80	23.3	31.4	0.74
Mirpurkhas	29.6	44.4	0.67	19.6	34.1	0.57
Karachi	62.2	60.2	1.03	55.0	53.6	1.03
Area						
Urban	58.9	59.8	0.98	52.8	52.8	1.00
Rural	28.1	39.4	0.71	13.9	30.3	0.46
Mother's education						
None/Preschool	26.4	38.4	0.69	18.3	29.7	0.62
Primary	57.1	57.8	0.99	46.7	48.4	0.96
Middle	69.8	68.5	1.02	64.9	64.2	1.01
Secondary	73.9	66.9	1.10	77.8	70.9	1.10
Higher secondary	74.1	76.6	0.97	83.2	74.1	1.12
Higher	86.0	86.8	0.99	92.6	91.8	1.01
Cannot be determined ^a	na	na	na	16.8	36.2	0.47
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	11.2	24.7	0.45	3.6	14.8	0.25
Second	31.8	43.6	0.73	11.5	29.9	0.38
Middle	48.7	52.8	0.92	28.6	39.4	0.73
Fourth	63.8	64.2	0.99	53.6	55.1	0.97
Richest	76.3	77.2	0.99	78.9	76.8	1.03
1 MICS indicator 7.9; MDG indicator 3.1 - Gender parity index (Primary school)						
2 MICS indicator 7.10; MDG indicator 3.1 - Gender parity index (Secondary school)						
a Children age 15 or older at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household						
na: not applicable						

The percentage of girls in the total out of school population, in both primary and secondary school, are provided in Table ED.9. The table shows that at the primary level, girls account for slightly above half (51.8 percent) of the out-of-school population. However, at the secondary education level, girls' share increased to 56.5 percent.

Table ED.9 also shows that among divisions, percentage of girls amongst out of school population at primary school age ranges from 47.7 percent in Karachi to 54.3 percent in Sukkur. In rural areas, girls constitute a larger proportion of the out-of-school population at both primary and secondary school levels. For example, 53.1 percent of girls in rural areas account for out of school population of primary school age compared with 49.1 percent in urban areas.

Table ED.9: Out of school gender parity

Percentage of girls in the total out of school population, in primary and secondary school, Sindh, 2014

	Primary school				Secondary school			
	Percentage of out of school children	Number of children of primary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out of school population of primary school age	Number of children of primary school age out of school	Percentage of out of school children	Number of children of secondary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out of school population of secondary school age	Number of children of secondary school age out of school
Total	54.1	15,931	51.8	8,618	47.1	18,652	56.5	8,781
Division								
Larkana	66.7	2,580	51.7	1,721	57.6	2,563	56.7	1,476
Sukkur	54.8	3,201	54.3	1,753	49.0	3,455	61.0	1,694
Hyderabad	60.9	3,692	52.0	2,249	58.4	4,180	56.5	2,441
Mirpurkhas	61.5	1,788	53.9	1,100	59.8	1,994	58.8	1,193
Karachi	38.4	4,670	47.7	1,796	30.6	6,460	51.3	1,977
Area								
Urban	40.2	7,107	49.1	2,858	32.9	9,451	52.2	3,111
Rural	65.3	8,824	53.1	5,761	61.6	9,201	58.9	5,670
Mother's education^b								
None/Preschool	66.7	10,276	52.4	6,855	59.6	11,284	56.1	6,725
Primary	41.8	2,044	50.8	854	29.8	2,185	55.1	650
Middle	30.2	839	49.2	254	16.2	949	46.0	153
Secondary	28.9	1,274	43.0	368	12.2	1,333	34.0	163
Higher secondary	24.1	764	52.6	184	8.4	776	(37.6)	65
Higher	13.6	726	52.5	99	3.4	792	(*)	27
Cannot be determined ^a	na	na	na	na	74.7	1,325	67.7	990
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	81.3	4,029	52.1	3,277	79.9	3,731	54.6	2,981
Second	61.2	3,762	53.7	2,302	60.9	3,947	60.1	2,405
Middle	48.6	3,325	49.9	1,617	46.8	4,081	56.7	1,911
Fourth	35.6	2,635	48.4	938	29.3	3,835	54.2	1,122
Richest	22.2	2,180	52.8	485	11.8	3,058	55.3	361

a Children age 15 or Higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household

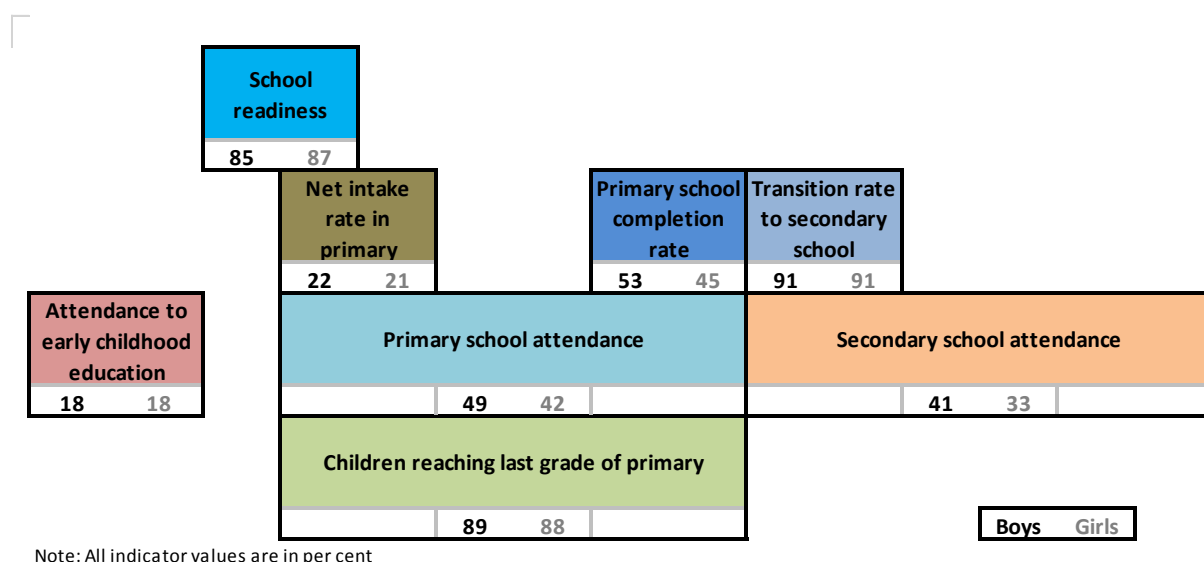
na: not applicable

^b Total includes 10 unweighted cases of primary school age children, 10 unweighted cases of secondary school age children and 7 unweighted cases of children of secondary school age out of school whose mothers education information missing

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

Figure ED.1 brings together all of the attendance and progression related education indicators covered in this chapter, by sex. Information on attendance to early childhood education is also included, which was covered in Chapter IX, in Table CD.1. The summary shows that girls lag behind boys notably in relation to primary and secondary school attendance including primary school completion.

Figure ED.1: Education indicators by sex, Sindh, 2014



Additional questions were added to the survey on the type of schools that children attend. In Sindh there are three major types of schools classified as government schools, private schools and registered madrassa. Madrassa was only considered as a type of school in cases where formal certification is issued to the graduating children which is recognized by the regular school system in the country.

Table ED.10 presents distribution of population age 5-24 by type of school attended in 2013-2014 school year. From the data, 45.5 percent of population age 5-24 attended school at some point during the current school year. School attendance was highest in Karachi division (58 percent) and lowest in Mirpurkhas division (36 percent).

More than half (54.4 percent) of the population age 5-24 years attended a government school, 44.7 percent attended private schools and less than 1 percent attended registered madrassas in Sindh. School attendance at registered madrassas was very low across all background characteristics. Results by division shows that population age 5-24 attending government school was lowest in Karachi division (only 26.2 percent) compared with 84.4 percent in Larkana division. A majority of the population age 5-24 in Karachi division attended private schools (72.4 percent) compared with only 15.2 percent in Larkana division. Low attendance in government schools is also associated with urban residence, increase in both education of household head and household wealth. The findings reveal that in urban areas, only 37.8 percent attended government schools while 61.2 percent attend private schools. Similarly, in wealthiest households, 71 percent of the population age 5-24 attended private schools compared with only 28.4 percent attending government schools.

Table ED.10: Type of school attended during school year (2013-2014)

Percent distribution of adult population age 5 to 24 years according to type of school attended during school year (2013-2014) , Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of household population age 5-24 years who attended school at any time during the current school year (2013-2014)	Number of household population age 5-24 years	Type of school				Total	Number of household members
			Government	Private	Registered madrasa	Missing/DK		
Total	45.5	54,079	54.4	44.7	0.6	0.2	100.0	24,616
Division								
Larkana	37.0	7,608	84.4	15.2	0.1	0.3	100.0	2,812
Sukkur	45.8	9,868	74.4	25.2	0.4	0.1	100.0	4,516
Hyderabad	36.7	12,283	72.2	27.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	4,513
Mirpurkhas	36.4	5,754	76.8	22.8	0.1	0.4	100.0	2,095
Karachi	57.5	18,566	26.2	72.4	1.1	0.3	100.0	10,680
Area								
Urban	56.2	27,224	37.8	61.2	0.7	0.2	100.0	15,295
Rural	34.7	26,855	81.7	17.7	0.4	0.3	100.0	9,320
Education of household head								
None/Preschool	29.8	20,298	64.7	33.6	1.5	0.2	100.0	6,054
Primary	39.3	12,285	67.9	31.5	0.4	0.2	100.0	4,831
Middle	50.5	4,354	46.5	53.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	2,199
Secondary	60.0	7,125	46.5	52.6	0.4	0.4	100.0	4,277
Higher secondary	65.7	4,012	48.0	51.5	0.1	0.4	100.0	2,636
Higher	77.5	5,861	41.3	58.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	4,541
Missing/DK	53.9	144	65.1	34.5	0.0	0.4	100.0	78
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	20.6	11,156	93.4	6.0	0.2	0.4	100.0	2,303
Second	36.0	11,466	88.2	11.0	0.5	0.3	100.0	4,126
Middle	46.9	11,401	65.5	33.4	0.9	0.2	100.0	5,345
Fourth	57.6	10,641	35.9	63.2	0.8	0.1	100.0	6,133
Richest	71.3	9,415	28.4	71.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	6,709

XI. CHILD PROTECTION

Birth Registration

A name and nationality is every child's right, enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and other international treaties. Yet the births of around one in four children under the age of five worldwide have never been recorded⁶⁸. This lack of formal recognition by the State usually means that a child is unable to obtain a birth certificate. As a result, he or she may be denied health care or education. Later in life, the lack of official identification documents can mean that a child may enter into marriage or the labour market, or be conscripted into the armed forces, before the legal age. In adulthood, birth certificates may be required to obtain social assistance or a job in the formal sector, to buy or prove the right to inherit property, to vote and to obtain a passport. Registering children at birth is the first step in securing their recognition before the law, safeguarding their rights, and ensuring that any violation of these rights does not go unnoticed.⁶⁹

In Sindh, births are registered at a Union Council's office. The existing birth registration system is being strengthened to increase efficiency of the registration process. Innovative approaches using technology to augment birth registration are also being piloted.

The births of 29.1 percent of children under five years in Sindh have been registered (Table CP.1). There is no variation in birth registration depending on the sex of the child. Children in Karachi division (64.3 percent) are more likely to be registered than in all other divisions. In urban areas, 50.3 percent of children are registered compared with only 11 percent in rural areas. In addition, child registration is correlated with household wealth and mother's education. Mothers with higher education are more likely to register their children than mothers with pre-school or no education (73.7 percent compared with 13.5 percent). Similarly 71 percent of children living in the richest households are registered compared with only 6.3 percent living in the poorest households. The data show some differences between the proportion of children whose births are reported as registered and those who actually have a birth certificate. Overall, 25.9 percent of children possess a birth certificate which is a very high proportion of the total children who are registered. These findings are also presented in Figure CP.1. Birth certificates were seen by the interviewer for 15 percent of the children while for 10.9 percent of children, birth certificates were not seen possibly due to the cultural norm in Sindh where household head or adult male is in possession of such important documents and may not have been available at the time of the interview.

The lack of adequate knowledge of how to register a child can present another major obstacle to the fulfilment of a child's right to identity. Data show that 88.5 percent of mothers of unregistered children report not knowing how to register a child's birth. Knowledge of how to register a birth is highest in Karachi (41.3 percent) but 8 percent or lower in all other divisions.

⁶⁸ http://www.unicef.org/publications/files/SOWC_2015_Summary_and_Tables.pdf

⁶⁹ United Nations Children's Fund, *Every Child's Birth Right: Inequities and trends in birth registration*, UNICEF, New York, 2013.

Table CP.1: Birth registration

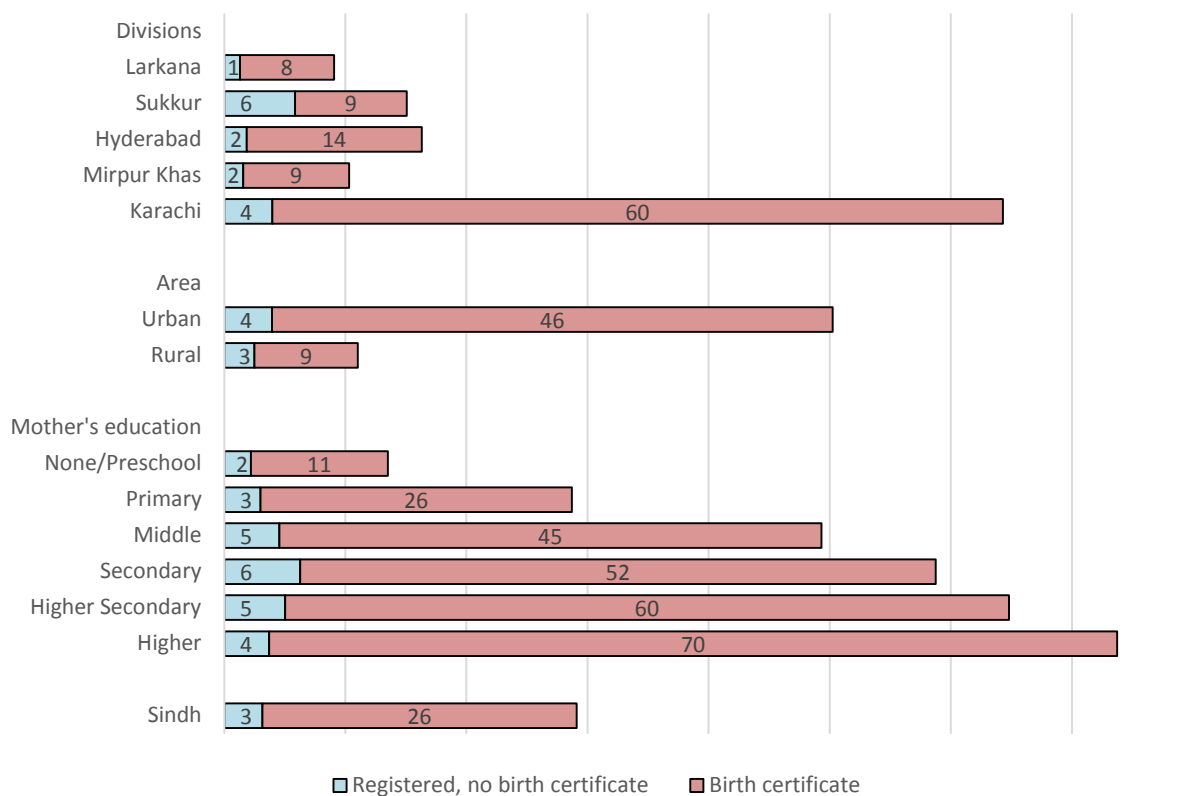
Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered and percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caretakers know how to register birth, Sindh, 2014

	Children under age 5 whose birth is registered with civil authorities				Children under age 5 whose birth is not registered		
	Has birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered ¹	Number of children under age 5	Percent of children whose mother/caretaker knows how to register birth	Number of children under age 5 without birth registration
	Seen	Not seen					
Total	15.0	10.9	3.2	29.1	16,605	11.5	11,773
Sex							
Male	15.6	10.7	3.2	29.4	8,585	11.5	6,058
Female	14.4	11.1	3.2	28.7	8,020	11.4	5,714
Division							
Larkana	1.2	6.6	1.3	9.1	2,719	3.9	2,473
Sukkur	2.7	6.6	5.9	15.1	3,203	6.6	2,721
Hyderabad	6.0	8.5	1.9	16.3	3,775	8.0	3,160
Mirpurkhas	1.4	7.4	1.6	10.3	1,767	3.9	1,584
Karachi	41.4	18.9	4.0	64.3	5,140	41.3	1,836
Area							
Urban	30.3	16.0	3.9	50.3	7,651	27.1	3,806
Rural	2.0	6.5	2.5	11.0	8,954	4.0	7,966
Age							
0-11 months	11.5	8.5	2.8	22.8	3,375	14.3	2,604
12-23 months	14.9	10.9	2.7	28.5	3,160	12.7	2,260
24-35 months	16.1	11.3	4.0	31.4	3,142	10.7	2,154
36-47 months	15.4	11.7	2.9	30.0	3,499	9.4	2,450
48-59 months	17.4	12.1	3.4	32.8	3,429	9.9	2,304
Mother's education^a							
None/Preschool	4.3	7.0	2.2	13.5	9,478	4.9	8,196
Primary	14.7	11.0	3.0	28.7	2,407	14.8	1,716
Middle	31.6	13.2	4.6	49.3	1,035	30.2	524
Secondary	35.1	17.4	6.3	58.7	1,789	36.5	738
Higher secondary	38.2	21.5	5.0	64.8	1,085	37.7	382
Higher	44.8	25.2	3.7	73.7	808	56.0	212
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	0.2	5.3	0.8	6.3	4,183	1.8	3,917
Second	1.0	6.1	2.6	9.7	3,722	3.2	3,362
Middle	11.9	10.7	4.7	27.3	3,414	17.2	2,480
Fourth	35.3	14.5	4.3	54.2	2,852	34.7	1,307
Richest	42.5	23.9	4.6	71.0	2,435	41.3	706

¹ MICS indicator 8.1 - Birth registration

^a Total includes 4 unweighted cases of mother's education information missing

Figure CP.1: Children under-5 whose births are registered, Sindh, 2014



Child Labour

Children around the world are routinely engaged in paid and unpaid forms of work that are not harmful to them. However, they are classified as child labourers when they are either too young to work or are involved in hazardous activities that may compromise their physical, mental, social or educational development. Article 32 (1) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child states: "States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development".

The child labour module was administered for children age 5-17 and includes questions on the type of work a child does and the number of hours he or she is engaged in it. Data are collected on both economic activities (paid or unpaid work for someone who is not a member of the household, work for a family farm or business) and domestic work (household chores such as cooking, cleaning or caring for children, as well as collecting firewood or fetching water). The module also collects information on hazardous working conditions.^{70, 71}

⁷⁰ United Nations Children's Fund, *How Sensitive Are Estimates of Child Labour to Definitions?*, MICS Methodological Paper No. 1, UNICEF, New York, 2012.

⁷¹ The Child Labour module and the Child Discipline module were administered using random selection of a single child in all households with one or more children age 1-17 (See Appendix G: Questionnaires). The Child Labour module was administered if the selected child was age 5-17 and the Child Discipline module if the child was age 1-14 years old. To account for the random selection, the household sample weight is multiplied by the total number of children age 1-17 in each household.

Table CP.2 presents children's involvement in economic activities. The methodology of the MICS Indicator on Child Labour uses three age-specific thresholds for the number of hours a child can perform economic activity without it being classified as in child labour. A child that performed economic activities during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour:

- i. age 5-11: 1 hour or more
- ii. age 12-14: 14 hours or more
- iii. age 15-17: 43 hours or more

Sixteen percent of children age 5-11 in Sindh are engaged in some forms of economic activities for at least an hour in the past week. Among children in 12-14 age group, 19 percent are involved in an economic activity for less than 14 hours compared with 16.5 percent that are involved in economic activity for 14 hours or more in the past week. For children age 15-17, about 38 percent are engaged in an economic activity for less than 43 hours and it drops to 9 percent of children working for 43 hours or more in the past week. Male children are more likely to be engaged in economic activity across all the age groups as compared with female children. For example 14.7 percent of males age 15-17 are involved in an economic activity for 43 hours or more compared with only 3.1 percent of females. Overall, more children in rural areas are engaging in an economic activity than in urban areas. For example, 25.5 percent of children age 5-11 in rural areas worked for at least an hour compared with 5.8 percent in urban areas. Children attending school are less likely to be involved in economic activities as shown by 7.5 percent of those age 12-14 attending school that are engaged in an economic activity for at least 14 hours compared with 29.1 percent of those not attending school. Mother's education and household wealth have an inverse relationship with child involvement in economic activities.

Table CP.2: Children's involvement in economic activities

Percentage of children by involvement in economic activities during the last week, according to age groups, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years
			Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more		Economic activity less than 43 hours	Economic activity for 43 hours or more	
Total	16.4	23,007	19.0	16.5	8,680	38.1	9.0	8,190
Sex								
Male	17.6	11,555	18.2	21.4	4,533	42.2	14.7	4,153
Female	15.2	11,452	19.9	11.3	4,147	33.9	3.1	4,037
Division								
Larkana	16.6	3,708	26.3	18.0	1,220	56.7	7.6	1,029
Sukkur	25.6	4,549	36.3	19.3	1,560	57.4	11.3	1,539
Hyderabad	19.7	5,124	18.2	20.7	2,024	39.8	10.0	1,847
Mirpurkhas	31.5	2,520	26.2	31.7	1,070	55.5	10.8	806
Karachi	2.6	7,107	4.1	5.6	2,806	15.9	7.1	2,969
Area								
Urban	5.8	10,668	10.0	8.7	4,266	22.0	9.7	4,196
Rural	25.5	12,339	27.7	24.1	4,414	55.1	8.3	3,994
School attendance								
Yes	13.9	14,087	15.9	7.5	5,054	25.9	4.5	3,670
No	20.4	8,921	23.4	29.1	3,626	48.1	12.6	4,520
Mother's education^b								
None/Preschool	21.7	14,469	23.4	22.6	5,641	49.5	10.8	4,740
Primary	14.8	3,092	16.1	10.9	1,138	24.3	6.9	1,044
Middle	4.4	1,281	7.2	2.2	439	21.8	9.9	351
Secondary	3.4	1,932	10.9	1.8	670	6.9	2.6	496
Higher secondary	1.9	1,127	4.7	2.8	429	10.9	4.5	339
Higher	2.9	1,089	4.7	0.3	359	6.4	0.0	296
Cannot be determined ^a	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	0	38.7	9.7	906
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	28.6	5,479	27.9	32.1	1,891	63.4	11.0	1,421
Second	23.6	5,421	27.6	24.6	1,871	55.9	10.9	1,674
Middle	13.5	4,880	20.2	14.0	1,730	42.3	12.0	1,888
Fourth	4.9	4,017	10.2	5.8	1,781	20.7	8.6	1,716
Richest	2.1	3,210	5.2	1.6	1,408	8.8	1.5	1,491

^a Children age 15 or Higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household
na: not applicable

^b Total includes 18 unweighted cases of children age 5-11 with mother's education information missing and 6 unweighted cases of children age 12-14 with mother's education information missing
(* Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CP.3 presents children's involvement in household chores. As for economic activity above, the methodology also uses age-specific thresholds for the number of hours a child can perform household chores without it being classified as child labour. A child that performed household chores during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour:

- i. age 5-11 and age 12-14: 28 hours or more
- ii. age 15-17: 43 hours or more

Among children in the 5-11 year age group, 1.9 percent of the children are involved in household chores for 28 hours or more. Approximately 7 percent of children age 12-14 are involved in household chores for the same number of hours. Of children age 15-17 involved in household chores, 79.9 percent work on household chores for less than 43 hours per week. Girls are more likely to perform household chores than boys across all three age groups. The percentage of children involved in household chores seems consistently higher in rural areas than in urban areas as well as inversely correlated to mother's education and household wealth. For example children working on household chores for hours beyond the age specific number of hours are more likely to be from households in the lower wealth quintiles and those whose mothers have low education. The results further show that more children in Mirpurkhas division are involved in household chores than children in the other division. For example among children age 15-17 working at least 43 hours, 10 percent of children in Mirpurkhas perform household chores compared with 3 percent or less in each of the other divisions.

Table CP.3: Children's involvement in household chores

Percentage of children by involvement in household chores during the last week, according to age groups, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in:			Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:			Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		
	Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more	Number of children age 5-11 years	Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more	Number of children age 12-14 years	Household chores less than 43 hours	Household chores for 43 hours or more	Number of children age 15-17 years
Total	59.1	1.9	23,007	72.6	6.5	8,680	79.9	2.8	8,190
Sex									
Male	56.9	1.7	11,555	69.5	3.0	4,533	70.4	1.4	4,153
Female	61.3	2.2	11,452	76.1	10.4	4,147	89.7	4.3	4,037
Division									
Larkana	55.3	1.5	3,708	73.4	5.8	1,220	78.9	3.2	1,029
Sukkur	73.8	1.5	4,549	81.6	4.7	1,560	86.4	2.0	1,539
Hyderabad	55.3	2.3	5,124	67.3	8.7	2,024	75.2	3.0	1,847
Mirpurkhas	60.4	7.8	2,520	65.0	17.4	1,070	73.4	10.0	806
Karachi	53.8	0.1	7,107	74.1	2.1	2,806	81.6	1.0	2,969
Area									
Urban	54.3	0.7	10,668	72.4	3.5	4,266	79.9	1.3	4,196
Rural	63.2	3.0	12,339	72.9	9.5	4,414	79.9	4.3	3,994
School attendance									
Yes	59.0	1.6	14,087	74.8	3.4	5,054	80.3	1.0	3,670
No	59.3	2.5	8,921	69.6	10.9	3,626	79.6	4.2	4,520
Mother's education^b									
None/Preschool	62.6	2.3	14,469	72.2	8.7	5,641	80.6	3.0	4,740
Primary	61.5	3.1	3,092	77.7	3.0	1,138	78.5	2.1	1,044
Middle	47.3	0.9	1,281	75.9	2.1	439	69.8	2.5	351
Secondary	55.0	0.2	1,932	76.7	3.1	670	83.1	0.7	496
Higher secondary	49.0	0.1	1,127	74.5	2.3	429	78.8	2.0	339
Higher	36.0	0.0	1,089	48.6	1.3	359	75.1	0.0	296
Cannot be determined ^a	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	0	82.2	4.8	906
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	60.6	4.9	5,479	69.5	14.8	1,891	76.7	7.3	1,421
Second	66.1	1.7	5,421	76.0	7.8	1,871	79.6	4.1	1,674
Middle	63.0	1.2	4,880	74.5	5.5	1,730	82.7	0.7	1,888
Fourth	53.4	0.3	4,017	70.7	1.1	1,781	79.3	1.9	1,716
Richest	45.7	0.4	3,210	72.6	1.9	1,408	80.6	0.7	1,491

^a Children age 15 or Higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household

na: not applicable

^b Total includes 18 unweighted cases of children age 5-11 and 6 unweighted cases of children age 12-14 with mother's education information missing

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

Table CP.4 combines the children working and performing household chores at or above and below the age-specific thresholds as detailed in the previous tables, as well as those children reported working under hazardous conditions, into the total child labour indicator. Nearly 15 percent of children age 5-17 are engaged in some form of economic activities beyond the age-specific number of hours defining child labour. About 3 percent of children age 5-17 are involved in household chores for more than the age-specific number of hours defining child labour. The survey shows that 20.9 percent of children are working under hazardous conditions. Overall, 26 percent of children age 5-17 are involved in child labour.

Only 7.7 percent of children in Karachi division are involved in child labour compared with 45.1 percent in Mirpurkhas division. Children are more likely to be involved in child labour as they grow older; 40 percent of children age 15-17 are involved in child labour compared with 18 percent among children age 5-11. Similarly child labour is higher in rural areas (38 percent) than urban areas (13 percent). The survey also shows that boys are more likely to be involved in child labour than girls (29.2 percent and 22.7 percent respectively). As expected child labour is higher among children not currently attending school, those whose mother's education is low and children from households in the lower wealth quintiles. Socioeconomic differentials in children working under hazardous conditions are similar for child labour.

Table CP.4: Child labour

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week, percentage working under hazardous conditions during the last week, and percentage engaged in child labour during the last week, Sindh, 2014

	Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:		Children working under hazardous conditions	Total child labour ¹	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Below the age specific threshold	Above the age specific threshold	Below the age specific threshold	Above the age specific threshold			
Total	12.7	14.9	66.3	3.1	20.9	26.0	39,877
Sex							
Male	13.3	17.8	62.5	1.9	24.4	29.2	20,241
Female	12.0	11.9	70.2	4.3	17.2	22.7	19,636
Division							
Larkana	16.0	15.3	63.1	2.7	21.3	28.3	5,956
Sukkur	20.8	21.5	77.9	2.2	33.5	38.9	7,648
Hyderabad	12.6	17.9	62.1	3.9	25.1	30.5	8,996
Mirpurkhas	17.6	27.8	63.9	10.6	35.1	45.1	4,396
Karachi	4.6	4.3	64.7	0.7	5.4	7.7	12,882
Area							
Urban	7.2	7.3	63.9	1.5	9.7	13.0	19,131
Rural	17.7	21.9	68.5	4.6	31.2	38.0	20,746
Age							
5-11	1.2	16.4	59.1	1.9	12.5	18.0	23,007
12-14	19.0	16.5	72.6	6.5	27.9	34.0	8,680
15-17	38.1	9.0	79.9	2.8	36.9	40.0	8,190
School attendance							
Yes	8.2	10.9	65.9	1.9	13.6	17.7	22,811
No	18.6	20.2	66.8	4.7	30.7	37.1	17,067
Mother's education^a							
None/Preschool	15.7	19.8	68.2	3.9	27.5	33.8	24,850
Primary	8.6	12.4	68.4	2.9	14.8	20.2	5,275
Middle	5.6	4.9	57.2	1.5	6.3	8.3	2,071
Secondary	4.1	2.9	64.2	0.9	4.9	6.2	3,099
Higher secondary	3.4	2.5	60.1	1.0	3.9	5.7	1,895
Higher	2.5	1.9	45.2	0.3	1.9	3.2	1,744
Cannot be determined ^b	38.7	9.7	82.2	4.8	36.0	41.6	906
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	17.4	26.5	65.1	7.4	35.6	43.6	8,791
Second	17.6	21.4	70.7	3.4	30.4	36.5	8,966
Middle	13.8	13.3	69.7	2.0	19.2	25.0	8,498
Fourth	7.3	6.0	63.4	0.9	9.1	11.6	7,514
Richest	3.7	1.8	60.4	0.8	2.6	4.4	6,109

¹ MICS indicator 8.2 - Child labour

^a Total includes 24 unweighted cases of children whose mother's education information is missing

^b Children age 15 or Higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household

Child Discipline

Teaching children self-control and acceptable behavior is an integral part of child discipline in all cultures. Positive parenting practices involve providing guidance on how to handle emotions or conflicts in manners that encourage judgment and responsibility and preserve children's self-esteem, physical and psychological integrity and dignity. Too often however, children are raised through the use of punitive methods that rely on the use of physical force or verbal intimidation to obtain desired behaviors. Studies⁷² have found that exposing children to violent discipline have harmful consequences, which range from immediate impacts to long-term harm that children carry forward into adult life. Violence hampers children's development, learning abilities and school performance; it inhibits positive relationships, provokes low self-esteem, emotional distress and depression; and, at times, it leads to risk taking and self-harm.

In the MICS, respondents to the household questionnaire were asked a series of questions on the methods adults in the household used to discipline a selected child during the past month.⁷¹

In Sindh, 81.3 percent of children age 1-14 were subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by household members during the past month (Table CP.5).

For the most part, households employ a combination of violent disciplinary practices, reflecting caregivers' motivation to control children's behaviour by any means possible. While 78 percent of children experienced psychological aggression, about 63 percent experienced physical punishment. Almost 35 percent of children were subjected to most severe forms of physical punishment (hitting the child on the head, ears or face or hitting the child hard and repeatedly). Figure CP.2 also depicts the child disciplining methods.

Male children were subjected to physical discipline more than female children (66 percent and 60.2 percent respectively). Children that are older, living in rural areas, those whose mother has low education and those living in the poorest households were equally likely to experience at least one violent psychological or physical punishment.

⁷² Straus, M.A., and M.J. Paschall, 'Corporal Punishment by Mothers and Development of Children's Cognitive Ability: A longitudinal study of two nationally representative age cohorts', *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma*, vol. 18, no. 5, 2009, pp. 459-483; Erickson, M.F., and B. Egeland, 'A Developmental View of the Psychological Consequences of Maltreatment', *School Psychology Review*, vol. 16, 1987, pp. 156-168; Schneider, M.W., A. Ross, J.C. Graham and A. Zielinski, 'Do Allegations of Emotional Maltreatment Predict Developmental Outcomes Beyond that of Other Forms of Maltreatment?', *Child Abuse & Neglect*, vol. 29, no. 5, 2005, pp. 513-532.

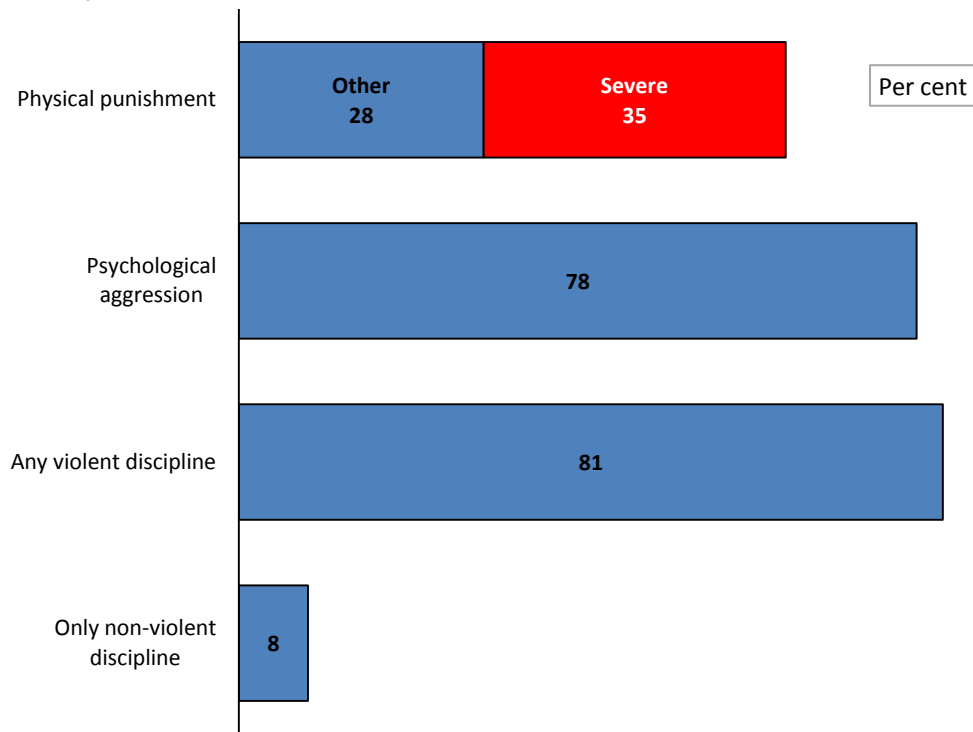
Table CP.5: Child discipline

Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced:					Number of children age 1-14 years
	Only nonviolent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method ¹	
			Any	Severe		
Total	8.0	78.3	63.1	34.9	81.3	46,218
Sex						
Male	6.8	79.4	66.0	37.2	82.5	23,590
Female	9.2	77.1	60.2	32.5	80.0	22,628
Division						
Larkana	3.3	82.1	66.7	34.7	83.7	7,324
Sukkur	7.7	83.8	69.8	41.3	86.4	8,891
Hyderabad	6.9	81.4	62.9	38.2	84.3	10,510
Mirpurkhas	9.7	76.7	56.9	30.8	79.6	5,127
Karachi	10.8	71.2	59.6	30.1	75.4	14,366
Area						
Urban	9.8	74.6	60.3	31.0	78.3	21,650
Rural	6.4	81.5	65.6	38.4	83.9	24,568
Age						
1-2	9.2	63.6	48.4	26.3	66.8	6,964
3-4	7.3	78.4	69.3	39.9	83.0	7,567
5-9	6.6	83.7	70.9	40.4	86.5	17,237
10-14	9.4	78.9	57.8	29.9	81.3	14,451
Education of household head						
None/Preschool	5.9	81.7	68.5	38.9	84.6	17,829
Primary	7.8	79.4	63.9	37.0	81.7	10,397
Middle	7.3	79.0	63.8	33.8	81.4	3,611
Secondary	8.9	76.0	59.7	31.6	79.2	6,041
Higher secondary	10.4	74.0	57.8	31.2	77.6	3,588
Higher	13.9	68.2	49.0	22.8	72.9	4,638
Missing/DK	2.7	96.7	69.1	42.4	96.7	114
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	4.4	83.5	67.4	38.4	85.5	11,169
Second	6.3	81.6	66.0	38.4	84.1	10,449
Middle	8.7	77.7	64.2	37.8	81.1	9,568
Fourth	9.9	74.2	58.3	29.4	77.5	8,157
Richest	13.1	70.4	56.2	26.3	75.2	6,875

¹ MICS indicator 8.3 - Violent discipline

Figure CP.2: Child disciplining methods, children age 1-14 years, Sindh, 2014



While violent methods are extremely common forms of discipline, Table CP.6 reveals that 36.6 percent of respondents to the household questionnaires believe that physical punishment is a necessary part of child-rearing.

There are large differentials across some of the background variables of respondents. Overall, respondents with low educational attainment and those residing in poorer households are more likely to find physical punishment as necessary in disciplining children. Twice as many respondents in rural areas than urban areas believe that a child needs to be physically punished. Similarly, more than half (55.5 percent) of respondents in the poorest wealth quintile compared with only 15 percent in the richest wealth quintile believe that a child requires physical punishment. Slightly more mothers and young respondents believe in the necessity of physical punishment.

Table CP.6: Attitudes toward physical punishment		
Percentage of respondents to the child discipline module who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, Sindh, 2014		
	Respondent believes that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of respondents to the child discipline module
Total	36.6	11,827
Sex		
Male	35.0	2,515
Female	37.0	9,311
Division		
Larkana	51.5	1,632
Sukkur	51.0	1,878
Hyderabad	43.2	2,632
Mirpurkhas	38.3	1,325
Karachi	20.3	4,359
Area		
Urban	24.9	6,171
Rural	49.3	5,655
Age		
<25	37.3	1,316
25-39	37.6	6,088
40-59	35.2	3,674
60+	33.3	749
Respondent's relationship to child		
Mother	38.4	7,014
Father	35.5	1,708
Other	33.0	3,105
Respondent's education^a		
None/Preschool	48.4	5,798
Primary	36.3	1,839
Middle	28.2	881
Secondary	20.1	1,415
Higher secondary	17.4	870
Higher	16.2	1,019
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	55.5	2,787
Second	49.1	2,316
Middle	33.9	2,287
Fourth	23.2	2,390
Richest	15.4	2,047

^a Total includes 6 unweighted cases of respondents with education information missing

Early Marriage and Polygyny

Marriage before the age of 18 is a reality for many young girls. In many parts of the world parents encourage the marriage of their daughters while they are still children in hopes that the marriage will benefit them both financially and socially, while also relieving financial burdens on the family. In actual fact, child marriage is a violation of human rights, compromising the development of girls and often resulting in early pregnancy and social isolation, with little education and poor vocational training reinforcing the gendered nature of poverty. The right to 'free and full' consent to a marriage is recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - with the recognition that consent cannot be 'free and full' when one of the parties involved is not sufficiently mature to make an informed decision about a life partner. Closely related to the issue of child marriage is the age at which girls become sexually active. Women who are married before the age of 18 tend to have more children than those who marry later in life. Pregnancy related deaths are known to be a leading cause of mortality for both married and unmarried girls between the ages of 15 and 19, particularly among the youngest of this cohort.

The percentage of women married before ages 15 and 18 years are provided in Table CP.7. Among women age 15-49 years, nearly one in ten (9.3 percent) were married before age 15 and, among women age 20-49 years, nearly one in three (31.2 percent) women were married before age 18. Proportion married before age 15 and 18 increases with age and rural residence. In urban areas, 6.9 percent of women age 15-49 were married by age 15 and this rises to 12.4 percent of women in rural areas. Similarly, 15.7 percent of women with pre-school or no education and 15.4 percent in poorest households married before age 15 compared with less than 1 percent of women with higher education and 3.5 percent of women in the richest households.

About one in every six young women (16.3 percent) age 15-19 years is currently married. This proportion is twice as high in rural than urban areas (21.8 percent and 11.8 percent respectively). As expected, more women age 15-19 with low education and wealth status are currently married. For example, 26.3 percent of young women living in households in the poorest wealth quintile are currently married compared with 6.7 percent of women in households in the richest wealth quintile. Among all women age 15-49 years who are married, 4.5 percent are in polygynous marriage. Rural residence and increase in woman's age seem to be correlated with a polygynous marriage.

Table CP.7: Early marriage and polygyny

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 years who first married before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married, and the percentage of women who are in a polygynous marriage, Sindh, 2014

	Women age 15-49 years		Women age 20-49 years			Women age 15-19 years		Women age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage currently married ³	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage ⁴	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married
Total	9.3	26,647	10.7	31.2	21,075	16.3	5,572	4.5	17,448
Division									
Larkana	11.6	3,204	13.4	41.7	2,488	21.4	716	7.4	2,260
Sukkur	12.5	4,375	14.6	37.5	3,439	18.6	937	6.2	2,911
Hyderabad	10.4	5,943	12.0	34.4	4,696	19.0	1,247	4.7	3,890
Mirpurkhas	14.9	2,433	16.5	42.8	1,913	23.6	521	3.2	1,753
Karachi	5.4	10,691	6.3	21.4	8,539	10.3	2,152	3.0	6,634
Area									
Urban	6.9	14,911	8.0	24.7	11,842	11.8	3,069	3.7	9,314
Rural	12.4	11,736	14.2	39.6	9,232	21.8	2,504	5.4	8,134
Age									
15-19	4.0	5,572	na	na	na				
20-24	6.2	4,998	6.2	22.5	4,998	na	na	2.4	2,675
25-29	8.4	4,762	8.4	26.1	4,762	na	na	3.7	3,757
30-34	12.3	3,736	12.3	32.0	3,736	na	na	4.2	3,333
35-39	12.1	3,037	12.1	34.7	3,037	na	na	5.3	2,761
40-44	14.4	2,468	14.4	39.1	2,468	na	na	6.7	2,209
45-49	17.5	2,073	17.5	48.4	2,073	na	na	7.0	1,812
Education									
None/Preschool	15.7	12,017	17.0	45.8	10,081	28.0	1,935	5.9	9,157
Primary	8.7	3,863	10.4	32.1	2,865	17.2	999	4.3	2,456
Middle	4.6	2,390	6.5	26.4	1,513	10.4	877	2.7	1,259
Secondary	2.6	3,796	3.6	16.4	2,634	6.5	1,162	2.9	2,044
Higher secondary	1.1	2,408	1.4	7.9	1,898	4.0	510	1.6	1,281
Higher	0.6	2,084	0.6	2.5	2,024	5.9	59	2.1	1,195
Missing/DK	8.7	89	13.1	33.7	59	17.2	30	1.8	56
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	15.4	4,576	17.1	47.0	3,666	26.3	911	4.7	3,445
Second	12.7	4,904	14.8	40.5	3,812	22.3	1,092	6.0	3,388
Middle	10.7	5,329	12.6	34.6	4,145	17.1	1,185	5.1	3,449
Fourth	6.1	6,083	7.3	23.4	4,765	11.5	1,318	3.6	3,670
Richest	3.5	5,754	4.1	16.4	4,687	6.7	1,067	3.3	3,497

¹ MICS indicator 8.4 - Marriage before age 15

² MICS indicator 8.5 - Marriage before age 18

³ MICS indicator 8.6 - Young women age 15-19 years currently married

⁴ MICS indicator 8.7 - Polygyny

na: not applicable

Tables CP.8 present the proportion of women who were first married before age 15 and 18 by area and age groups. Examining the percentages married before age 15 and 18 by different area and age groups allows for trends to be observed in early marriage over time. Data show that the prevalence of the proportion of women married by age 15 and 18 has gradually declined over time; 48.4 percent of women age 45-49 years were first married by age 18 compared with 22.5 percent of women age 20-24 years. Similarly, 17.5 percent of women in 45-49 year age group married before the age of 15 compared with 4 percent of women in 15-19 year age group. The data also show that 58.6 percent of women age 45-49 in rural areas married by age 18 compared with 41.8 percent of women in urban areas. The variation is bigger for younger women as 31.2 percent of rural women age 20-24 married by age 18 and the corresponding percentage for rural women is 15.3 percent.

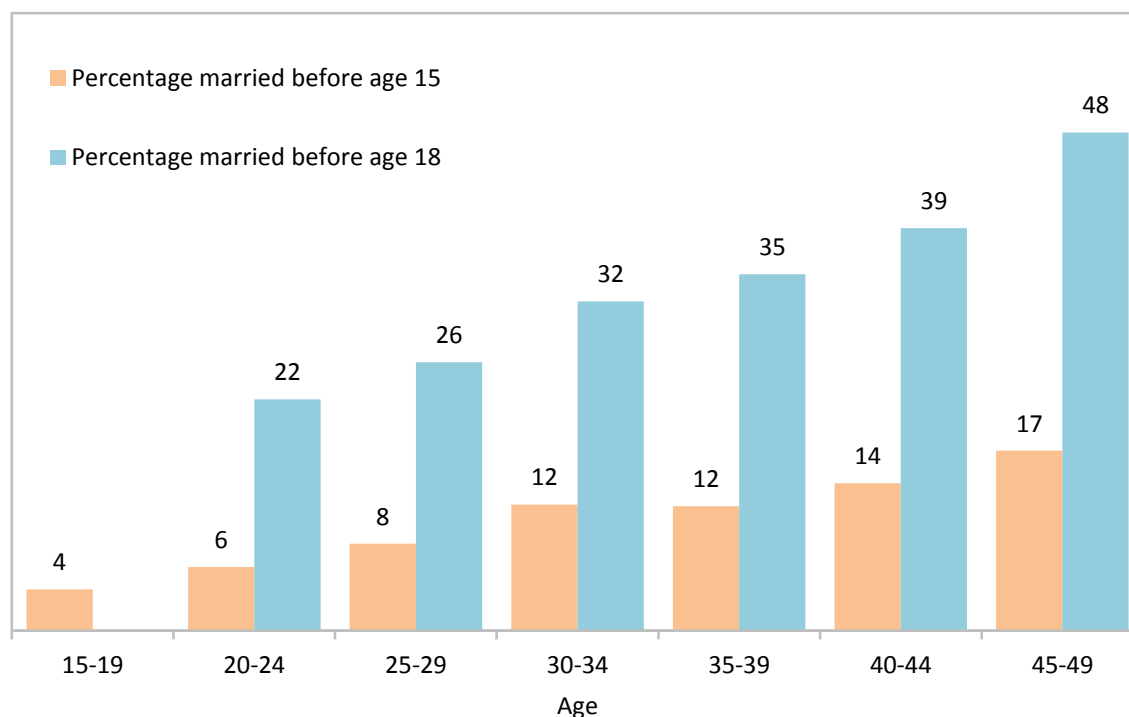
Table CP.8: Trends in early marriage

Percentage of women who were first married before age 15 and 18, by area and age groups, Sindh, 2014

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	6.9	14,911	24.7	11,842	12.4	11,736	39.6	9,232	9.3	26,647	31.2	21,075
Age												
15-19	2.6	3,069	na	na	5.7	2,504	na	na	4.0	5,572	na	na
20-24	3.6	2,740	15.3	2,740	9.3	2,258	31.2	2,258	6.2	4,998	22.5	4,998
25-29	5.1	2,555	18.3	2,555	12.3	2,207	35.1	2,207	8.4	4,762	26.1	4,762
30-34	9.5	1,989	24.9	1,989	15.4	1,747	40.1	1,747	12.3	3,736	32.0	3,736
35-39	9.7	1,832	29.8	1,832	15.7	1,205	42.1	1,205	12.1	3,037	34.7	3,037
40-44	11.5	1,475	32.1	1,475	18.7	994	49.6	994	14.4	2,468	39.1	2,468
45-49	14.3	1,252	41.8	1,252	22.4	821	58.6	821	17.5	2,073	48.4	2,073

na: not applicable

Figure CP.3: Early marriage among women, Sindh, 2014



Another component is the spousal age difference with the indicator being the percentage of married women 10 or more years younger than their current spouse. Table CP.9 presents the results of the age difference between husbands and wives. The results show that there are some important spousal age differences in Sindh. Among currently married women age 20-24, about 15 percent are currently married to a man who is older by ten years or more. The proportion is slightly lower among currently married women age 15-19 (approximately 12 percent).

In urban areas, currently married women age 15-19 are more likely to get married to a man who is older by 5 years or more than in rural areas (46.8 percent and 37.3 percent respectively). This proportion is also higher in Karachi division (55.4 percent). The same trend is observed among women age 20-24.

Table CP.9: Spousal age difference

Percent distribution of women currently married age 15-19 and 20-24 years according to the age difference with their husband, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of currently married women age 15-19 years whose husband:						Number of women age 15-19 years currently married	Percentage of currently married women age 20-24 years whose husband:						Number of women age 20-24 years currently married
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older ¹	Husband's age unknown	Total		Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older ²	Husband's age unknown	Total	
Total	5.1	46.9	28.7	12.4	6.9	100.0	901	7.0	47.0	25.7	14.8	5.6	100.0	2,675
Division														
Larkana	4.3	58.5	13.7	13.8	9.7	100.0	151	9.1	48.8	17.4	12.9	11.9	100.0	391
Sukkur	7.1	44.0	28.7	9.7	10.5	100.0	170	8.5	48.1	22.0	12.9	8.4	100.0	456
Hyderabad	4.2	47.9	29.0	12.7	6.2	100.0	236	9.2	49.8	23.4	14.4	3.3	100.0	609
Mirpurkhas	5.5	56.8	24.3	10.1	3.3	100.0	123	8.5	57.1	18.9	9.1	6.4	100.0	329
Karachi	4.7	34.8	40.9	14.5	5.1	100.0	222	3.1	40.0	35.3	19.0	2.6	100.0	891
Area														
Urban	5.4	41.9	33.0	13.8	5.9	100.0	361	4.4	42.4	31.8	18.0	3.3	100.0	1,251
Rural	4.8	50.3	25.8	11.5	7.6	100.0	541	9.2	51.0	20.3	12.0	7.6	100.0	1,424
Age														
15-19	5.1	46.9	28.7	12.4	6.9	100.0	901	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
20-24	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.0	47.0	25.7	14.8	5.6	100.0	2,675
Education^a														
None/Preschool	4.8	52.6	22.8	12.2	7.6	100.0	537	8.5	51.4	19.5	12.5	8.2	100.0	1,368
Primary	5.4	44.6	30.9	10.5	8.5	100.0	172	6.9	45.1	26.9	16.0	5.2	100.0	459
Middle	4.7	30.9	47.5	12.8	4.0	100.0	91	6.4	54.8	20.8	14.6	3.4	100.0	201
Secondary	2.9	35.5	42.2	15.8	3.6	100.0	74	6.5	37.2	36.4	18.8	1.0	100.0	318
Higher secondary	(20.5)	(39.2)	(25.6)	(10.2)	(4.5)	100.0	19	1.9	36.4	40.3	20.5	0.8	100.0	224
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4	0.9	33.9	49.2	15.5	0.5	100.0	97
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	5.6	57.0	21.5	9.8	6.0	100.0	239	7.1	56.9	18.6	11.8	5.6	100.0	615
Second	4.3	48.3	26.1	10.5	10.7	100.0	241	11.7	48.2	18.5	12.7	8.9	100.0	567
Middle	5.3	50.8	22.4	14.2	7.2	100.0	198	8.1	45.7	27.2	13.6	5.4	100.0	582
Fourth	2.0	27.0	48.8	17.1	5.1	100.0	152	2.2	43.4	28.0	20.1	6.2	100.0	502
Richest	(11.5)	(40.2)	(35.6)	(12.4)	(0.3)	100.0	72	4.4	36.6	41.2	17.4	0.4	100.0	410

¹ MICS indicator 8.8a - Spousal age difference (among women age 15-19)

² MICS indicator 8.8b - Spousal age difference (among women age 20-24)

na: not applicable

^a Total includes 4 unweighted cases of women age 15-19 and 10 unweighted cases of women age 20-24 with education information is missing

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

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

Attitudes toward Domestic Violence

MICS assessed the attitudes of women age 15-49 years towards wife beating by asking the respondents whether husbands are justified to hit or beat their wives in a variety of situations. The purpose of these questions is to capture the social justification of violence (in contexts where women have a lower status in society) as a disciplinary action when a woman does not comply with certain expected gender roles.

In the standard MICS5 questionnaire, there are five situations in which a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife. However Sindh MICS added two survey specific situations; if the wife does not perform household chores and secondly if she uses media such as mobile phone, television, internet, social media such as facebook, twitter or other entertainment.

The responses to these questions can be found in Table CP.13 for women. Overall, nearly half (49 percent) of women in Sindh feel that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the five situations. Women who justify a husband's violence, in most cases agree and justify violence in instances when a wife neglects the children (36.5 percent) or if she demonstrates her autonomy, exemplified by arguing with him (37 percent) or going out without telling her husband (35.5 percent). Almost 30 percent of women believe that wife-beating is justified if the wife refuses to have sex with the husband and about the same proportion reported if she burns the food. The results further show that 34.5 percent of women reported that it is justified for a husband to beat his wife if she does not perform household chores and 27.5 percent of women justified a husband's violence if she uses mobile phone, television or social media.

Women in rural areas have more accepting attitudes towards domestic violence. Justification in any of the five situations is more present among women living in poorest households, less educated, and among ever married women. For example, 41.3 percent of never married women felt a husband is justified to beat his wife in at least one of the listed situations compared with 52.6 percent of currently married women.

Table CP.13: Attitudes toward domestic violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:									
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons ¹	If she does not perform household chores	If she uses mobile/ phone, TV or social media	For any of these seven reasons	Number of women age 15-49 years
Total	35.5	36.5	37.0	29.9	28.5	49.0	34.5	27.5	51.1	26,647
Division										
Larkana	45.5	44.6	42.6	36.4	36.7	57.8	40.5	33.0	59.7	3,204
Sukkur	62.5	61.3	63.1	52.8	48.5	77.5	60.5	45.4	79.0	4,375
Hyderabad	47.4	49.2	50.6	41.6	40.8	63.7	46.2	35.7	66.0	5,943
Mirpurkhas	55.5	57.5	51.4	43.3	50.1	70.4	53.4	37.8	72.8	2,433
Karachi	10.3	12.1	13.9	9.1	6.1	21.7	11.2	11.6	23.9	10,691
Area										
Urban	19.1	20.7	21.5	16.4	13.3	31.4	18.5	15.9	33.5	14,911
Rural	56.3	56.6	56.7	47.1	47.9	71.3	54.7	42.2	73.5	11,736
Age										
15-19	33.5	34.9	35.2	20.1	26.8	47.3	34.0	25.3	49.7	5,572
20-24	34.8	36.3	36.7	26.8	28.6	47.7	34.3	27.1	50.3	4,998
25-29	35.5	37.4	36.6	32.2	28.7	49.9	33.8	26.7	51.7	4,762
30-34	37.7	38.0	39.5	35.1	30.3	51.8	36.0	29.7	53.2	3,736
35-39	35.5	35.1	35.9	34.0	28.1	48.4	33.3	27.6	50.3	3,037
40-44	35.6	36.9	37.8	35.4	29.6	48.9	35.6	28.8	50.6	2,468
45-49	38.4	38.4	40.2	37.0	28.6	50.7	35.5	30.0	53.1	2,073
Marital status										
Currently married	39.1	39.6	40.2	37.1	31.4	52.6	37.1	30.2	54.5	17,448
Formerly married	37.6	39.4	38.7	36.4	28.8	51.6	35.7	31.1	53.9	789
Never married	27.9	29.9	30.3	14.5	22.6	41.3	28.9	21.6	43.8	8,410
Education										
None/Preschool	54.1	54.1	54.4	46.7	45.3	68.9	51.6	40.9	70.8	12,017
Primary	38.6	39.4	41.1	30.8	29.6	53.3	36.9	30.0	55.7	3,863
Middle	21.8	24.0	24.2	16.0	15.0	35.8	21.9	17.3	38.3	2,390
Secondary	14.0	16.6	17.0	10.9	9.3	26.9	15.3	12.6	29.1	3,796
Higher secondary	10.4	12.2	13.5	9.4	7.8	20.6	10.6	9.6	22.3	2,408
Higher	6.3	8.5	7.8	6.1	4.3	14.5	7.8	4.8	16.4	2,084
Missing/DK	37.3	41.3	41.1	29.5	35.3	57.3	39.5	27.3	61.4	89
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	62.9	63.4	63.2	55.2	56.2	78.6	61.2	48.4	80.4	4,576
Second	58.4	58.2	58.0	48.0	48.7	72.7	56.5	42.9	74.7	4,904
Middle	40.3	41.8	41.5	32.9	31.0	55.3	38.0	30.5	57.6	5,329
Fourth	17.3	19.0	20.6	14.6	11.0	30.7	17.3	14.9	33.2	6,083
Richest	9.0	10.2	11.7	7.9	5.6	18.8	9.2	8.1	20.6	5,754

¹ MICS indicator 8.12 - Attitudes towards domestic violence

Children's Living Arrangements

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

Table CP.14 presents information on the living arrangements and orphanhood status of children under age 18. In Sindh, 91.9 percent of children age 0-17 live with both their parents, 4.9 percent live with mothers only and less than 2 percent live with fathers only. Around one percent of children live with neither of their biological parents while both of them are alive. Almost 2 percent of children live with mothers only while the biological father is alive.

The information further shows that 5.5 percent of children age 0-17 have lost one or both parents. As expected, older children are less likely than younger children to live with both parents and slightly more likely than younger children to have lost one or both parents.

There are no major differences across the other differentials as urban rural residence, sex of child and wealth status in terms of orphanhood.

Table CP.14: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, Sindh, 2014

	Living with neither biological parent					Living with mother only		Living with father only		Missing information on father/mother	Total	Living with neither biological parent ¹	One or both parents dead ²	Number of children age 0-17 years
	Living with both parents	Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead					
Total	91.1	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.3	1.6	3.3	0.3	1.5	0.3	100.0	1.9	5.5	53,889
Sex														
Male	91.5	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.3	1.7	3.4	0.3	1.5	0.3	100.0	1.4	5.5	27,765
Female	90.6	0.3	0.3	1.6	0.3	1.5	3.3	0.3	1.4	0.4	100.0	2.5	5.6	26,124
Division														
Larkana	90.5	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.4	2.2	3.3	0.3	1.2	0.5	100.0	2.0	5.5	8,296
Sukkur	91.1	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.2	1.3	3.6	0.2	1.8	0.4	100.0	1.6	6.1	10,367
Hyderabad	91.5	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.3	0.8	3.2	0.2	1.7	0.3	100.0	2.2	5.7	12,221
Mirpurkhas	91.7	0.2	0.1	1.6	0.3	0.7	3.4	0.1	1.4	0.5	100.0	2.1	5.5	5,856
Karachi	90.8	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.2	2.4	3.2	0.4	1.2	0.2	100.0	1.8	5.1	17,150
Area														
Urban	90.9	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.2	1.9	3.4	0.3	1.4	0.2	100.0	1.9	5.4	25,530
Rural	91.2	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.3	1.4	3.3	0.3	1.6	0.4	100.0	2.0	5.6	28,359
Age														
0-4	96.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.7	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.1	100.0	0.5	1.3	16,540
5-9	92.7	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.2	1.7	2.7	0.3	1.2	0.2	100.0	1.4	4.4	15,803
10-14	88.6	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.4	1.6	5.0	0.4	2.3	0.2	100.0	2.0	8.2	14,082
15-17	80.5	0.4	0.7	4.1	0.8	1.2	7.4	0.4	3.1	1.4	100.0	6.1	12.4	7,464
Wealth index quintiles														
Poorest	91.2	0.2	0.3	1.3	0.3	1.2	3.2	0.2	1.8	0.3	100.0	2.1	5.8	12,504
Second	91.7	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.3	1.4	3.0	0.2	1.3	0.5	100.0	2.0	5.1	12,027
Middle	90.4	0.2	0.4	1.2	0.2	1.7	3.9	0.2	1.4	0.4	100.0	2.0	6.1	11,322
Fourth	89.8	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.2	2.0	3.9	0.7	1.7	0.2	100.0	1.8	6.2	9,723
Richest	92.2	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.2	2.1	2.6	0.2	1.1	0.3	100.0	1.5	4.2	8,313

¹ MICS indicator 8.13 - Children's living arrangements

² MICS indicator 8.14 - Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead

Sindh MICS included a simple measure of one particular aspect of migration related to what is termed as children left behind, i.e. for whom one or both parents have moved abroad. While the amount of literature is growing, the long-term effects of the benefits of remittances versus the potential adverse psycho-social effects are not yet conclusive, as there is somewhat conflicting evidence available as to the effects on children.

Table CP15 presents the percent distribution of children age 0-17 by residence of parents. The results of the survey presented in Table CP.15 will greatly help fill the data gap on the topic of migration, besides presenting simple prevalence rates. The data show that less than 1 percent of children age 0-17 have at least one parent living abroad and in all cases it is the father.

Table CP.15: Children with parents living abroad							
Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years by residence of parents in another country, Sindh, 2014							
	Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years:					Percentage of children age 0-17 years with at least one parent living abroad ¹	Number of children age 0-17 years
	With at least one parent living abroad			With neither parent living abroad	Total		
	Only mother abroad	Only father abroad	Both mother and father abroad				
Total	0.0	0.5	0.0	99.5	100.0	0.5	53,889
Sex							
Male	0.0	0.6	0.0	99.4	100.0	0.6	27,765
Female	0.0	0.5	0.0	99.5	100.0	0.5	26,124
Division							
Larkana	0.0	0.7	0.0	99.2	100.0	0.8	8,296
Sukkur	0.0	0.5	0.0	99.5	100.0	0.5	10,367
Hyderabad	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	12,221
Mirpurkhas	0.0	0.1	0.0	99.9	100.0	0.1	5,856
Karachi	0.0	1.0	0.0	99.0	100.0	1.0	17,150
Area							
Urban	0.0	0.7	0.0	99.3	100.0	0.7	25,530
Rural	0.0	0.4	0.0	99.6	100.0	0.4	28,359
Age group							
0-4	0.0	0.6	0.0	99.4	100.0	0.6	16,540
5-9	0.0	0.6	0.0	99.4	100.0	0.6	15,803
10-14	0.0	0.5	0.0	99.5	100.0	0.5	14,082
15-17	0.0	0.2	0.0	99.8	100.0	0.2	7,464
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	0.0	0.2	0.0	99.8	100.0	0.2	12,504
Second	0.0	0.5	0.0	99.5	100.0	0.5	12,027
Middle	0.0	0.4	0.0	99.6	100.0	0.4	11,322
Fourth	0.0	0.6	0.0	99.4	100.0	0.6	9,723
Richest	0.0	1.2	0.1	98.8	100.0	1.2	8,313

¹ MICS indicator 8.15 - Children with at least one parent living abroad

XII. HIV/AIDS

Knowledge about HIV Transmission and Misconceptions about HIV

One of the most important prerequisites for reducing the rate of HIV infection is accurate knowledge of how HIV is transmitted and strategies for preventing transmission. Correct information is the first step towards raising awareness and giving adolescents and young people the tools to protect themselves from infection. Misconceptions about HIV are common and can confuse adolescents and young people and hinder prevention efforts. Different regions are likely to have variations in misconceptions although some appear 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. HIV module(s) were administered to women 15-49 years of age. Please note that the questions in this module often refer to “the AIDS virus”. This terminology is used strictly as a method of data collection to aid respondents, preferred over the correct terminology of “HIV” that is used here in reporting the results, where appropriate.

One indicator which is both an MDG and the Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting (GARPR; formerly UNGASS) indicator is the percentage of young people who have comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission. This is defined as 1) knowing that consistent use of a condom during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the change of getting HIV, 2) knowing that a health-looking person can have HIV, and 3) rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission/prevention of HIV. In the Sindh MICS all women who have heard of AIDS were asked questions on all three components and the results are detailed in Table HA.1.

In Sindh, less than half (41.9 percent) of the women age 15-49 years have heard of AIDS. The percentage of those women who know of both main ways of preventing HIV transmission – having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time – is only 15.9 percent. About 28 percent of women know of having one faithful uninfected sex partner and 17.6 percent of women know of using a condom every time as main ways of preventing HIV transmission. Awareness about AIDS is very low in the poorest households with only 2.8 percent who have ever heard of AIDS compared with 82.7 percent in richest households. Similarly awareness is also low among women from rural areas (15 percent) and women with pre-school or no education (13 percent) compared with those from urban areas (63.2 percent) and women with higher education (95.3 percent). More than seven in ten women have heard of AIDS in Karachi division compared with one in ten women in Larkana division.

Table HA.1 also present the percentage of women who can correctly identify misconceptions concerning HIV. The indicator is based on the two most common and relevant misconceptions in Sindh, that HIV can be transmitted by supernatural means or sharing food with someone with HIV. Overall, 9.8 percent of women reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive.

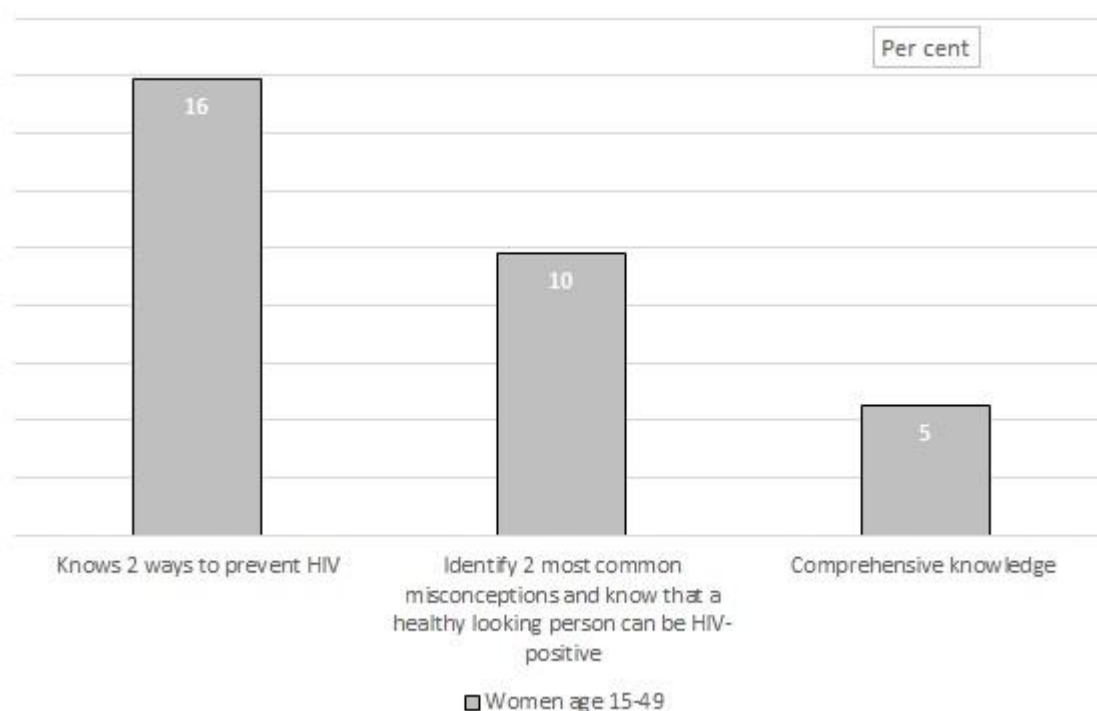
Table HA.1: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:					Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:										Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ¹	Number of women age 15-49
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV	Sharing needles and syringes with someone with HIV	Unscreened blood transfusion	Non sterilized surgical and dental instruments	Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive					
Total	41.9	27.8	17.6	15.9	27.8	21.2	28.2	21.6	0.9	1.0	1.0	9.8	4.5	26,647			
Division																	
Larkana	11.4	7.2	5.8	5.0	5.5	6.1	7.2	5.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.9	1.3	3,204			
Sukkur	24.3	17.2	14.3	12.6	16.1	11.2	16.4	10.2	0.7	0.9	0.5	4.5	2.7	4,375			
Hyderabad	27.7	18.7	15.5	13.6	18.7	12.8	19.5	14.1	0.5	0.7	0.6	5.6	3.2	5,943			
Mirpurkhas	15.9	11.6	9.2	8.0	9.4	7.7	10.8	9.0	1.1	0.7	1.5	3.9	2.5	2,433			
Karachi	72.2	46.9	25.6	23.6	48.6	37.6	48.1	38.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	18.0	7.4	10,691			
Area																	
Urban	63.2	41.6	25.7	23.4	43.1	33.2	42.8	34.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	15.9	7.2	14,911			
Rural	15.0	10.1	7.4	6.3	8.3	5.9	9.6	5.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	2.0	1.0	11,736			
Age																	
15-24 ¹	33.4	15.6	9.5	8.0	22.7	17.0	21.9	14.8	0.8	1.1	0.9	6.9	2.2	10,570			
15-19	26.5	9.6	5.7	4.8	18.2	13.2	17.0	10.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	5.0	1.1	5,572			
20-24	41.1	22.2	13.7	11.5	27.7	21.1	27.5	19.3	0.9	1.4	1.0	9.1	3.5	4,998			
25-29	46.7	33.5	21.7	19.6	30.7	24.2	32.1	24.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	11.4	5.3	4,762			
30-39	48.5	37.7	24.3	22.3	31.3	25.1	33.2	28.4	0.8	0.9	1.0	12.6	6.7	6,774			
40-49	47.0	35.3	22.4	20.7	31.5	22.1	31.1	24.8	1.0	0.6	1.1	10.5	5.6	4,542			
Marital status																	
Ever married	42.6	32.4	21.2	19.2	27.9	21.0	28.3	22.4	0.8	1.0	1.0	9.9	5.4	18,237			
Never married	40.6	17.7	10.0	8.7	27.6	21.6	28.0	20.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	9.6	2.4	8,410			
Education																	
None/Preschool	13.1	8.2	5.5	4.7	7.5	4.1	6.4	4.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.3	0.6	12,017			
Primary	38.1	24.3	16.4	14.4	22.0	15.4	21.4	15.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	5.0	2.6	3,863			
Middle	53.5	33.9	21.1	19.0	35.3	23.7	33.8	25.9	0.7	1.2	1.4	10.7	3.4	2,390			
Secondary	72.9	44.3	28.1	25.5	48.4	38.9	51.7	35.7	1.4	1.7	1.5	17.1	7.4	3,796			
Higher secondary	85.9	58.5	35.6	32.5	60.2	49.3	62.9	50.8	1.5	2.1	1.7	23.5	10.3	2,408			
Higher	95.3	74.4	46.1	43.1	72.9	63.3	77.0	67.2	1.2	1.1	2.1	37.5	19.3	2,084			
Missing/DK	35.1	26.5	15.8	15.8	12.8	17.4	26.7	17.5	0.0	1.0	1.0	5.3	3.6	89			
Wealth index quintiles																	
Poorest	2.8	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.6	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	4,576			
Second	11.5	7.3	5.9	4.8	6.3	3.9	6.7	3.7	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.7	4,904			
Middle	35.3	22.3	15.8	13.9	21.4	13.6	20.8	14.9	1.3	1.2	1.0	5.0	2.4	5,329			
Fourth	63.3	40.6	24.7	22.5	40.5	30.8	40.7	32.1	1.1	1.2	1.7	14.2	5.8	6,083			
Richest	82.7	57.3	34.7	31.7	59.7	48.9	61.2	48.7	1.2	1.4	1.4	24.5	11.7	5,754			

¹MICS indicator 9.1; MDG indicator 6.3 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women

Figure HA.1: Women with comprehensive knowledge of HIV transmission, Sindh, 2014



People who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention include those who know of the two main ways of HIV prevention (having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time), who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive, and who reject the two most common misconceptions. Comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention methods and transmission is very low. Overall, 4.5 percent of women were found to have comprehensive knowledge. The results show that comprehensive knowledge is higher in urban than rural areas (7.2 percent versus 1 percent). As expected, the percentage of women with comprehensive knowledge increases with their education level ranging from less than 1 percent among women with pre-school or no education to 19.3 percent among women with higher education. Similarly, comprehensive knowledge is higher among women in richest households (11.7 percent) compared with poorest households (less than 1 percent). Older and ever married women are also more likely to have comprehensive knowledge. The report highlights the extremely low level of comprehensive knowledge (overall, but in particular) among young people.

Table HA.2: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS and:							Number of women age 15-49
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child		
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means ¹			
Total	31.7	29.2	28.7	33.4	25.5	8.5	26,647	
Division								
Larkana	7.4	7.2	7.0	8.2	6.2	3.2	3,204	
Sukkur	19.3	17.5	18.1	20.8	15.6	3.4	4,375	
Hyderabad	21.0	18.9	19.3	22.5	16.6	5.2	5,943	
Mirpurkhas	10.3	10.2	9.8	11.7	8.4	4.2	2,433	
Karachi	54.8	50.5	49.0	57.1	44.3	15.1	10,691	
Area								
Urban	47.6	43.8	42.4	49.8	38.3	13.4	14,911	
Rural	11.4	10.6	11.2	12.6	9.4	2.4	11,736	
Age group								
15-24	23.7	21.7	21.9	25.3	19.3	8.1	10,570	
15-19	17.9	16.3	16.9	19.2	14.9	7.3	5,572	
20-24	30.1	27.8	27.5	32.1	24.2	9.0	4,998	
25-29	35.0	31.9	31.4	37.2	27.8	9.6	4,762	
30-39	37.7	34.9	33.7	39.7	30.2	8.8	6,774	
40-49	37.7	35.1	33.9	39.0	30.8	8.0	4,542	
Marital status								
Ever married	33.5	31.2	30.2	35.2	27.1	7.3	18,237	
Never married	27.7	24.7	25.3	29.4	22.1	11.2	8,410	
Education								
None/Preschool	9.8	9.4	9.5	10.6	8.3	2.5	12,017	
Primary	29.1	27.1	27.6	31.1	24.5	7.0	3,863	
Middle	40.7	37.4	37.4	42.8	33.4	10.7	2,390	
Secondary	53.0	48.9	48.1	56.0	43.0	16.9	3,796	
Higher secondary	65.6	59.2	59.4	68.5	53.3	17.4	2,408	
Higher	73.8	67.2	60.8	76.9	54.3	18.4	2,084	
Missing/DK	26.7	27.0	22.6	28.5	19.7	6.6	89	
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.6	0.6	4,576	
Second	8.4	7.9	8.4	9.5	6.9	2.0	4,904	
Middle	27.2	25.5	25.2	29.0	22.7	6.2	5,329	
Fourth	47.2	43.5	44.0	49.7	39.3	13.5	6,083	
Richest	62.8	57.2	54.3	65.4	48.6	17.3	5,754	

¹ MICS indicator 9.2 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV is also an important first step for women to seek HIV testing when they are pregnant to avoid infection in the baby. Women should know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, during delivery, and through breastfeeding. The level of knowledge among women 15-49 years concerning mother-to-child transmission is presented in Tables HA.2. Overall, 33.4 percent of women know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child. One quarter of women (25.5 percent) know all three ways of mother-to-child transmission, while 8.5 percent of women did not know of any specific way. Variation by differentials shows that in richest households, 65 percent of women have knowledge about mother-to-child transmission compared with only 2.2 percent of women in poorest households. Similarly, knowledge on mother-

to-child transmission is higher among women with higher education (76.9 percent) compared with women with only pre-school or no education (10.6 percent). Half of the urban women know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child compared with only 12.6 percent of rural women. At divisional level, knowledge about mother-to-child HIV transmission is highest in Karachi (57.1 percent).

Accepting Attitudes toward People Living with HIV

The indicators on attitudes toward people living with HIV measure stigma and discrimination in the community. Stigma and discrimination are considered low if respondents report an accepting attitude on the following four questions: 1) would care for a family member with AIDS in own home; 2) would buy fresh vegetables from a vendor who is HIV-positive; 3) thinks that a female teacher who is HIV-positive should be allowed to teach in school; and 4) would not want to keep it a secret if a family member is HIV-positive.

Table HA.3: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who express an accepting attitude towards people living with HIV, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of women who:						Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators ¹	Number of women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS
	Are willing to care for a family member is HIV-positive in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Believe that a female teacher who is HIV-positive and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member is HIV-positive	Agree with at least one accepting attitude			
Total	83.4	51.3	59.3	52.1	96.3	19.7	11,178	
Division								
Larkana	75.7	55.8	61.9	39.1	91.7	14.2	365	
Sukkur	93.1	56.6	63.6	49.8	98.1	24.6	1,062	
Hyderabad	86.3	50.2	58.5	43.5	95.4	15.7	1,648	
Mirpurkhas	81.4	52.7	55.1	38.2	94.3	13.7	387	
Karachi	81.9	50.5	59.0	55.6	96.5	20.4	7,715	
Area								
Urban	82.4	51.8	60.2	52.5	96.3	19.9	9,416	
Rural	88.5	48.3	54.5	50.2	96.3	18.6	1,762	
Age								
15-24	82.0	46.7	60.4	50.4	96.1	17.5	3,533	
15-19	80.0	45.2	59.4	51.7	96.5	15.7	1,478	
20-24	83.5	47.8	61.2	49.5	95.8	18.7	2,056	
25-29	83.3	52.9	59.5	48.4	96.4	18.3	2,224	
30-39	85.5	56.0	60.6	54.9	96.8	23.6	3,286	
40-49	82.6	49.8	55.3	54.6	95.6	18.8	2,135	
Marital status								
Ever married	83.9	51.6	57.2	52.7	96.1	19.7	7,763	
Never married	82.3	50.6	64.2	50.8	96.7	19.5	3,416	
Education^a								
None/Preschool	81.8	43.1	45.8	47.3	94.0	11.6	1,576	
Primary	83.6	49.0	51.6	50.1	94.4	17.2	1,471	
Middle	83.2	50.5	55.9	57.9	96.6	22.7	1,279	
Secondary	82.1	48.6	59.2	51.9	96.5	18.0	2,767	
Higher secondary	85.8	55.3	64.8	53.2	97.7	23.1	2,068	
Higher	83.8	59.7	72.6	53.2	97.5	25.0	1,986	
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	86.1	33.5	33.0	45.2	94.2	6.2	129	
Second	87.4	45.3	53.7	43.8	96.0	12.2	564	
Middle	83.6	49.3	55.0	51.6	96.6	18.5	1,880	
Fourth	81.1	50.8	58.1	54.3	95.2	21.0	3,849	
Richest	84.6	53.7	63.4	51.8	97.1	20.3	4,756	

¹ MICS indicator 9.3 - Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV^a Total includes 28 unweighted cases of respondents with education information missing

Figure HA.2: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS, Sindh, 2014

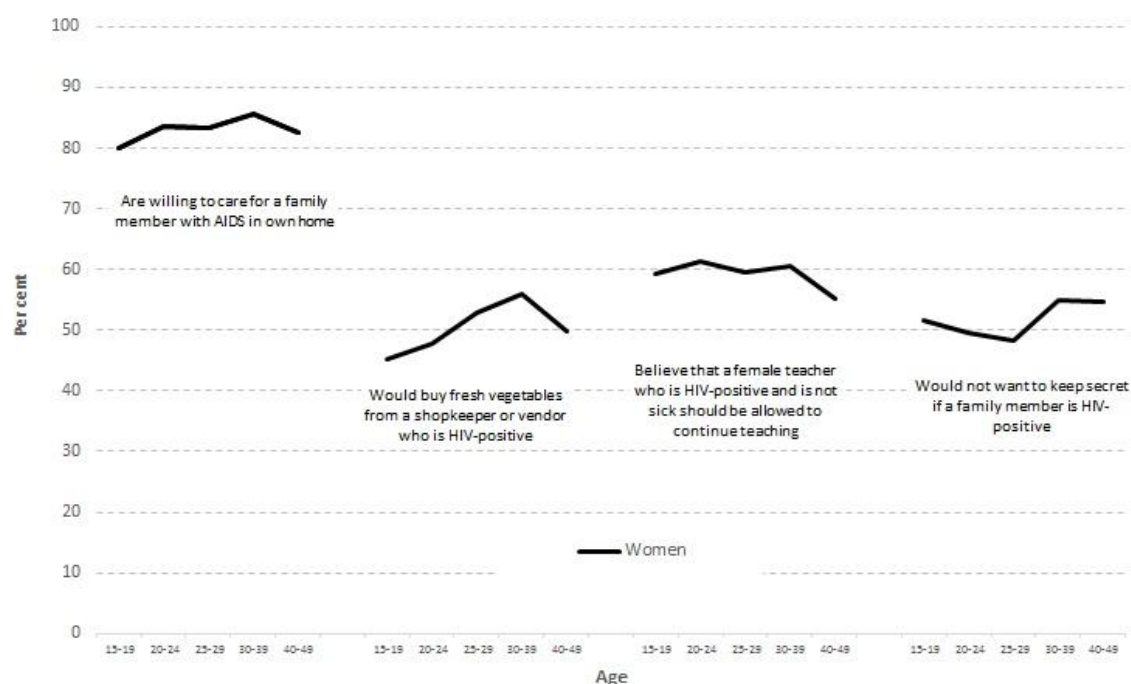


Table HA.3 present the attitudes of women towards people living with HIV. In Sindh, 96.3 percent of women who have heard of AIDS agree with at least one accepting statement. The most common accepting attitude is being willing to care for a family member is HIV-positive in own home (83.4 percent). The younger population has less accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV except on belief that a female teacher who is HIV positive and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching (as shown in figure HA.2). People in rural areas and in the second wealth quintile households are more likely to be willing to care for an HIV-positive family member in own home.

Only 19.7 percent of women expressed accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV on all the four indicators. More educated individuals have more accepting attitudes than the ones with lower education; 25 percent among women with higher education and 11.6 percent among women with pre-school or no education. Accepting attitudes are also higher among women from Sukkur division (24.6 percent) and women in 30-39 year age group (23.6 percent).

XIII. HEPATITIS B AND C

Knowledge about Hepatitis and Transmission

Viral hepatitis is a liver disease which is associated with inflammation of liver and in many cases permanent damage of liver tissue⁷³. It is a serious health concern and one of the most important infectious leading causes of death worldwide. Viral hepatitis leads to at least one million deaths in the world yearly. There are six common known types of hepatitis viruses (A, B, C, D, E and G). Hepatitis B and C viruses are two common causes of chronic liver disease and permanent liver damage. About two billion patients are infected with hepatitis B virus (HBV), and more than 350 million people are carriers worldwide. Hepatitis C Virus Infection appears to be endemic in most parts of the world and about 3.3 percent of the world's population (200 million people) are infected with Hepatitis C Virus (HCV).

Hepatitis B is spread through blood⁷⁴. It is not spread through casual contact. One cannot get hepatitis B from the air, hugging, touching, sneezing, coughing, toilet seats or doorknobs. The most common way hepatitis B is passed to others by following routes of transmission:

- Direct contact with blood or infected bodily fluids
- Unprotected sex with an infected partner
- Shared or re-used needles (for example, sharing needles for illegal drugs or re-using needles that are not properly sterilized for acupuncture, tattoos, or ear/body piercing)
- From an infected mother to her newborn baby during delivery (this is the most common route of infection among Asians)

Prevalence of hepatitis B and C in General Population of Sindh was reported to be 2.5 percent and 5 percent respectively in Sindh⁷⁵. One of the most important prerequisites for reducing the rate of hepatitis B and C infection is accurate knowledge of how hepatitis B and C is transmitted and strategies for preventing transmission. Correct information is the first step towards raising awareness and giving adolescents and young people the tools to protect themselves from infection. In Sindh MICS, this was survey specific module and women age 15-49 who have heard about this disease were asked about modes of its transmission.

⁷³ *Knowledge and attitude of medical science students toward hepatitis B and C infections, Roya Mansour-Ghanaei, Farahnaz Joukar, Fatemeh Souti, Zahra Atrkar-Roushan* Int J Clin Exp Med. 2013; 6(3): 197–205. Published online 2013 March 21. PMID: PMC3609696

⁷⁴ *Official website of Hepatitis Control programme, Government of Sindh* www.hpsp.com.pk

⁷⁵ *Pakistan Hepatitis B and C Prevalence Survey 2007-2008, Pakistan Medical Research Council* <http://www.pmr.org.pk/hepatitisbc.htm>

Table HE.1: Knowledge about Hepatitis B and C

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who ever heard of Hepatitis, percentage who know chance of getting infected through safe sex such as using condom, percentage who know a person can be infected through blood transfusion, and percentage who know a person can be infected through sharing syringes / unsterilized instruments, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of women age 15-49 who know that					Number of women age 15-49 who have heard of Hepatitis B or C
	Percentage who have heard of Hepatitis B or C	People can reduce their chance of getting Hepatitis B or C by using a condom every time when they have sex	A person can become infected with Hepatitis B or C through an unscreened blood transfusion	A person can become infected with Hepatitis B or C by sharing needles/syringes or using unsterilized surgical and dental instruments	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge about ways of transmission of Hepatitis B or C	
Total	87.8	38.4	71.7	73.5	34.0	26,647
Division						
Larkana	76.9	28.1	59.0	58.5	24.0	3,204
Sukkur	88.6	42.1	71.4	73.7	37.7	4,375
Hyderabad	90.2	45.0	75.8	75.0	40.3	5,943
Mirpurkhas	85.6	46.9	67.1	61.3	35.5	2,433
Karachi	89.8	34.4	74.4	79.8	31.7	10,691
Area						
Urban	90.4	39.6	76.4	80.3	36.5	14,911
Rural	84.4	36.8	65.8	64.8	30.9	11,736
Age						
15-24	84.3	26.3	66.1	68.5	22.8	10,570
15-19	81.3	19.9	61.8	64.0	17.0	5,572
20-24	87.6	33.3	70.8	73.6	29.2	4,998
25-29	89.9	44.3	74.4	75.0	39.1	4,762
30-39	90.1	48.2	76.6	77.4	43.4	6,774
40-49	90.3	46.0	74.6	77.4	41.0	4,542
Marital status						
Ever married	88.8	45.8	73.3	74.7	40.5	18,237
Never married	85.6	22.4	68.2	70.8	20.0	8,410
Mother's education						
None/Preschool	80.8	33.2	60.4	60.2	27.7	12,017
Primary	88.3	37.4	72.6	74.9	33.3	3,863
Middle	91.1	36.7	73.9	79.3	33.0	2,390
Secondary	95.2	41.0	83.7	87.6	37.6	3,796
Higher secondary	97.3	47.9	87.9	91.7	44.7	2,408
Higher	98.4	56.6	92.0	93.9	54.2	2,084
Missing/DK	86.2	46.6	75.7	75.0	42.3	89
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	82.1	34.3	58.3	56.0	26.8	4,576
Second	82.5	35.1	65.0	64.2	30.1	4,904
Middle	85.4	38.3	69.7	71.8	34.0	5,329
Fourth	90.4	37.3	75.7	80.2	34.2	6,083
Richest	96.1	45.8	85.7	89.7	43.0	5,754

Table HE.1 provides estimates of women age 15-49 with knowledge about hepatitis B or C. Percentage of women who have heard of hepatitis B or C is 87.8 percent which reflects that majority of women are aware of this disease. Of the women who have heard of hepatitis B or C, 71.7 percent know that unscreened blood transfusion can increase the spread of Hepatitis B and C while 73.5 percent of the women know that hepatitis B or C is spread through sharing needles and syringes or using unsterilized surgical and dental instruments. Furthermore, thirty eight percent of the women that are aware of the disease know that hepatitis B or C can be prevented by using a condom during sexual intercourse. Overall, 34 percent of women that are aware about hepatitis were found to have comprehensive knowledge about transmission of hepatitis B or C, that is women with knowledge about all the three modes of hepatitis transmission.

Of women who had heard of hepatitis B or C, comprehensive knowledge on transmission is higher among women in urban areas than rural areas (36.5 percent compared with 30.9 percent). Comprehensive knowledge among ever married women is twice as high then among never married women (40.5 percent and 20 percent respectively). As expected, 54.2 percent of women with higher education have comprehensive knowledge about Hepatitis B or C transmission compared with a corresponding percentage of 27.7 percent among women with pre-school or no education. Similarly, 43 percent of women in the richest wealth quintile have comprehensive knowledge on hepatitis compared with 26.8 percent in women in poorest quintile.

XIV. ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

The Sindh MICS collected information on exposure to mass media and the use of computers and the internet. Information was collected on exposure to newspapers/magazines, radio and television among women age 15-49 years, while the questions on the use of computers, internet and the use of the social media was asked to 15-24 year-old women.

Access to Mass Media

The proportion of women who read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio and watch television at least once a week is shown in table MT.1.

In Sindh, 14.5 percent of women age 15-49 years in Sindh read a newspaper or magazine, 9.1 percent listen to the radio and 66.8 percent watch television at least once a week. Overall, 29.4 percent do not have regular exposure to any of the three media, while 70.4 percent are exposed to at least one and 2.4 percent to all the three types of media on a weekly basis.

Younger women are more likely than older women to report exposure to all three types of mass media. Some differentials by area, education and socio-economic status are observed for exposure to all types of media, primarily due to differentials in exposure to television and print media.

Women with higher education are more likely to have been exposed to all three types of media than women with pre-school or no education. Similarly, 5.1 percent of women in the richest households have been exposed to all the three media forms, while the corresponding proportion of women in the poorest households is less than 1 percent. The results also show that more urban women are exposed to all the media types than rural women (3.5 percent and 1 percent respectively). Among divisions, exposure to all the three types of media was highest in Karachi (4.1 percent).

Table MT.1: Exposure to mass media							
Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Sindh, 2014							
	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who:						Number of women age 15-49 years
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week	All three media at least once a week ¹	Any media at least once a week	None of the media at least once a week	
Total	14.5	9.1	66.8	2.4	70.4	29.4	26,647
Age							
15-19	17.4	13.8	71.0	4.0	75.8	24.0	5,572
20-24	16.5	11.9	68.2	3.2	72.6	27.1	4,998
25-29	14.3	8.2	65.7	2.4	69.3	30.5	4,762
30-34	12.3	6.4	64.5	1.2	67.4	32.5	3,736
35-39	13.1	5.6	66.2	1.4	68.1	31.8	3,037
40-44	11.5	5.3	63.3	1.0	66.4	33.5	2,468
45-49	11.7	6.4	64.4	1.4	67.3	32.6	2,073
Division							
Larkana	5.5	5.4	51.5	0.6	53.7	45.9	3,204
Sukkur	8.9	7.4	61.5	1.4	64.3	35.3	4,375
Hyderabad	9.7	10.5	61.6	1.8	65.8	34.0	5,943
Mirpurkhas	6.4	4.7	40.2	0.7	44.0	55.8	2,433
Karachi	24.0	11.1	82.6	4.1	86.6	13.4	10,691
Area							
Urban	20.7	10.1	81.9	3.5	85.3	14.6	14,911
Rural	6.5	7.8	47.7	1.0	51.6	48.1	11,736
Education							
None/Preschool	0.6	5.9	47.1	0.0	49.6	50.1	12,017
Primary	12.3	9.6	73.2	1.3	77.8	21.9	3,863
Middle	21.2	10.0	82.3	3.0	87.2	12.8	2,390
Secondary	26.3	12.8	87.9	4.8	91.6	8.1	3,796
Higher secondary	33.7	13.4	87.4	7.0	91.2	8.8	2,408
Higher	47.0	13.8	89.2	7.7	95.0	5.0	2,084
Missing/DK	18.5	13.6	63.3	3.9	71.3	27.6	89
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	1.0	5.5	19.3	0.1	23.4	76.4	4,576
Second	3.5	7.6	54.5	0.3	58.2	41.3	4,904
Middle	11.8	8.6	74.3	1.5	77.7	22.2	5,329
Fourth	20.8	10.9	83.4	4.1	87.6	12.4	6,083
Richest	30.5	11.9	90.7	5.1	93.6	6.4	5,754

¹ MICS indicator 10.1 - Exposure to mass media

Use of Information/Communication Technology

The questions on computer, internet and social media use were asked only to 15-24 year old women.

As shown in Table MT.2, about 27 percent of 15-24 year old women ever used a computer, 20.5 percent used a computer during the last year and 13.1 percent used at least once a week during the last month. Overall, 15.7 percent of women age 15-24 ever used the internet, while 13.8 percent used internet during the last year. The proportion of young women, who used the internet more frequently, at least once a week during the last month, is smaller, at 10 percent. The proportion of young women, who used the social media (facebook, twitter, etc.), at least once a week during the last month, is 8.1 percent.

The computer use during the last 12 months is slightly more among the 15-19 year old women, where the use of internet and social media is higher among the women age 20-24 years old. Use of a computer, the internet and social media is also strongly associated with area, education and wealth.

Less than 1 percent of women with pre-school or no education report using a computer during the last year, while 72.1 percent of women with higher education used a computer during that period. Similarly higher utilisation of the internet during the last year is observed among young women in urban areas (23.8 percent) compared with those in rural areas (1.6 percent). The use of the internet during the past year is greatest in the Karachi Division (28.5 percent) and lowest in the Larkana Division (2.4 percent). More than half (51.1 percent) of young women in the richest households are using internet compared with less than 1 percent living in the poorest households. Similarly, the use of social media is much higher among women with higher education (42.6 percent).

Table MT.2: Use of computers and internet

Percentage of young women age 15-24 years who have ever used a computer and the internet, percentage who have used during the last 12 months, and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last one month, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who have:							Number of women age 15-24 years
	Ever used a computer	Used a computer during the last 12 months ¹	Used a computer at least once a week during the last one month	Ever used the internet	Used the internet during the last 12 months ²	Used the internet at least once a week during the last one month	Used social media (facebook, twitter, etc.) at least once a week during the last one month	
Total	27.2	20.5	13.1	15.7	13.8	10.0	8.1	10,570
Age								
15-19	27.6	21.8	14.2	15.1	13.3	9.6	7.4	5,572
20-24	26.7	19.0	11.8	16.3	14.4	10.6	9.0	4,998
Division								
Larkana	7.7	4.8	2.4	2.6	2.4	1.3	1.0	1,298
Sukkur	13.3	8.5	4.7	5.1	4.2	2.8	2.2	1,758
Hyderabad	16.1	11.6	6.7	8.1	6.0	3.8	3.0	2,355
Mirpurkhas	6.9	4.7	2.5	3.8	3.0	1.9	1.5	1,020
Karachi	50.5	39.4	26.2	31.5	28.5	21.4	17.4	4,139
Area								
Urban	44.6	34.4	22.4	26.9	23.8	17.6	14.2	5,808
Rural	5.9	3.5	1.7	2.0	1.6	0.9	0.7	4,762
Education								
None/Preschool	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	3,918
Primary	5.1	3.3	1.8	1.6	1.1	0.6	0.5	1,760
Middle	30.1	21.3	11.6	12.0	9.7	6.0	4.0	1,258
Secondary	54.4	38.5	23.1	28.4	24.4	16.8	13.0	1,837
Higher secondary	71.4	57.5	37.8	44.8	41.2	31.0	26.4	1,160
Higher	87.6	72.1	53.3	71.0	64.0	51.4	42.6	595
Missing/DK	18.4	13.0	4.3	9.6	3.8	2.1	0.0	43
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	1,748
Second	1.9	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	2,000
Middle	13.9	7.3	3.6	3.6	2.4	1.0	0.9	2,229
Fourth	37.6	25.5	12.9	15.1	12.4	7.4	5.4	2,452
Richest	74.5	63.2	45.7	56.0	51.1	39.9	32.9	2,142

¹ MICS indicator 10.2 - Use of computers

² MICS indicator 10.3 - Use of internet

XV. TOBACCO USE

Tobacco products are products made entirely or partly of leaf tobacco as raw material, which are intended to be smoked, sucked, chewed, or snuffed. All contain the highly addictive psychoactive ingredient, nicotine. Tobacco use is one of the main risk factors for a number of chronic diseases, including cancer, lung diseases, and cardiovascular diseases.⁷⁶

The Sindh MICS collected information on ever and current use of tobacco and intensity of use among women age 15-49 years. This section presents the main results.

Tobacco Use

Table TA.1 presents the current and ever use of tobacco products by women age 15-49 years.

In Sindh, 12.7 percent of women reported to have ever used tobacco products and 10 percent reported using tobacco during the last one month. Tobacco use among women is more common in rural areas than in urban areas (14.5 percent compared with 6.5 percent) during the last one month. The highest proportion of tobacco use by women is in Hyderabad division (21.2 percent) during last one month. Tobacco use is related with wealth and education. Women in poorest households (21.1 percent) use tobacco more than women in richest households (3.3 percent). Similarly, 16 percent among women with pre-school or no education use tobacco compared with less than 1 percent of women with higher education. There is no significant difference between women that have a child age less than five years living in the household and women without a child in the household. The results further show that use of tobacco increases with age as shown in Figure TA. 1. Only 5.1 percent of women age 15-19 use tobacco compared with 20.2 percent of women age 45-49.

Cigarettes are uncommon with less than 1 percent of women that used cigarettes during last one month while 8.7 percent of women only used other tobacco products during that same period.

⁷⁶ World Health Organization, <http://www.who.int/topics/tobacco/en/>

Table TA.1: Current and ever use of tobacco

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Sindh, 2014

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Number of women age 15-49 years
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product ¹	
Total	87.2	2.1	1.1	9.6	12.7	0.9	0.4	8.7	10.0	26,647
Age										
15-19	93.1	1.0	0.4	5.6	6.9	0.1	0.1	4.9	5.1	5,572
20-24	91.3	1.0	0.4	7.2	8.6	0.2	0.1	6.1	6.4	4,998
25-29	88.8	1.7	0.9	8.5	11.1	0.5	0.3	7.9	8.7	4,762
30-34	86.0	2.3	1.0	10.6	13.9	1.2	0.6	9.3	11.1	3,736
35-39	82.7	3.1	1.9	12.2	17.2	1.2	0.7	11.6	13.5	3,037
40-44	79.2	3.5	2.2	15.1	20.8	2.1	0.9	13.9	16.9	2,468
45-49	76.2	4.8	2.5	16.6	23.8	3.3	1.2	15.7	20.2	2,073
Division										
Larkana	92.3	2.6	1.1	3.9	7.6	1.5	0.6	3.5	5.6	3,204
Sukkur	88.9	4.0	1.3	5.7	10.9	1.5	0.4	4.5	6.5	4,375
Hyderabad	76.0	2.1	1.8	20.0	23.9	1.2	0.9	19.0	21.2	5,943
Mirpurkhas	89.0	2.5	0.7	7.6	10.8	1.4	0.3	6.5	8.3	2,433
Karachi	90.8	1.0	0.6	7.6	9.2	0.2	0.1	6.8	7.1	10,691
Area										
Urban	91.1	1.4	0.6	6.8	8.8	0.5	0.1	5.9	6.5	14,911
Rural	82.2	2.9	1.7	13.1	17.7	1.5	0.8	12.2	14.5	11,736
Education										
None/Preschool	80.7	3.1	1.7	14.5	19.2	1.8	0.8	13.5	16.0	12,017
Primary	86.6	1.8	0.9	10.6	13.4	0.5	0.3	9.9	10.7	3,863
Middle	92.1	1.4	0.2	6.3	7.9	0.4	0.1	5.5	5.9	2,390
Secondary	94.8	0.8	0.7	3.7	5.2	0.1	0.1	3.0	3.2	3,796
Higher secondary	95.7	0.8	0.5	3.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.2	2,408
Higher	96.7	1.3	0.2	1.8	3.3	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.7	2,084
Missing/DK	88.9	4.0	0.0	7.1	11.1	1.5	0.0	6.0	7.5	89
Under-5s in the same household										
At least one	86.8	2.1	1.1	9.8	13.1	1.0	0.4	9.0	10.4	15,606
None	87.7	2.0	1.0	9.3	12.2	0.9	0.4	8.3	9.6	11,041
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	75.8	3.1	2.3	18.7	24.1	2.0	1.2	17.9	21.1	4,576
Second	83.9	3.3	1.6	11.1	16.0	1.6	0.7	10.1	12.4	4,904
Middle	85.9	2.2	1.0	10.8	14.0	0.9	0.3	9.8	11.0	5,329
Fourth	93.0	1.1	0.3	5.7	7.0	0.3	0.1	4.9	5.4	6,083
Richest	94.2	1.0	0.5	4.2	5.8	0.1	0.0	3.2	3.3	5,754

¹ MICS indicator 12.1 - Tobacco use

Figure TA.1: Ever and current smokers, Sindh, 2014

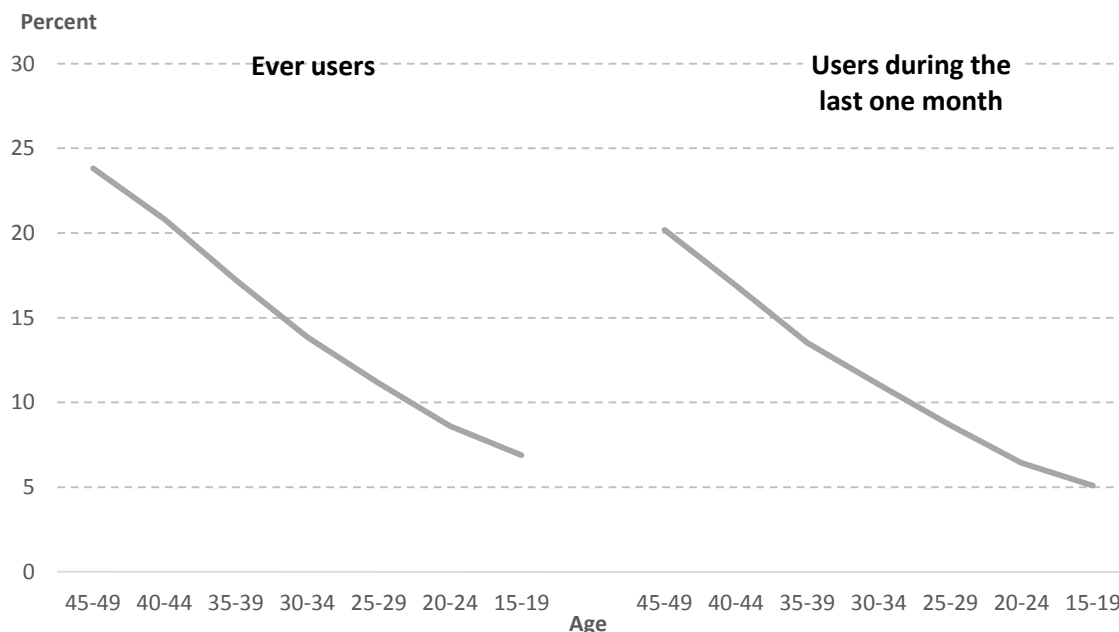


Table TA.2 present results on age at first use of cigarettes, as well as frequency of use for women. The results show that less than 1 percent of women 15-49 years old smoked a cigarette for the first time before age 15. The results further show that, among women who are currently smokers, 33.1 percent smoked more than 10 cigarettes in the last 24 hours and 20.5 percent smoked 20 cigarettes or more in that same period. Most of the smokers (60.2 percent) smoked less than 10 cigarettes in the last 24 hours. The percentage of women that smoked at least 10 cigarettes per day was slightly higher among women who had a child under 5 living in the household compared with women living without any child (35.1 percent and 30.1 percent respectively). More than half of smokers (53.1 percent) living without an under 5 in the household smoked less than five cigarettes in the last 24 hours compared with 41 percent of women having a child in the household.

Table TA.2: Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of women who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 ¹	Number of women age 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours					DK/ Missing	Total	Number of women age 15-49 years who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+				
Total	0.9	26,647	45.9	14.2	12.6	20.5	6.8	100.0	363	
Age										
15-19	0.6	5,572	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11	
20-24	0.3	4,998	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17	
25-29	0.7	4,762	(60.0)	(13.7)	(5.3)	(16.4)	(4.5)	100.0	38	
30-34	1.0	3,736	48.9	16.9	11.9	8.6	13.7	100.0	65	
35-39	1.4	3,037	40.4	13.6	12.7	31.6	1.7	100.0	64	
40-44	1.7	2,468	35.5	15.3	16.7	25.9	6.6	100.0	74	
45-49	1.4	2,073	43.1	14.2	13.2	22.1	7.4	100.0	94	
Division										
Larkana	0.9	3,204	36.1	16.2	8.9	20.4	18.4	100.0	68	
Sukkur	1.2	4,375	55.1	11.9	5.8	19.0	8.1	100.0	84	
Hyderabad	1.4	5,943	40.8	13.6	14.4	28.2	3.0	100.0	130	
Mirpurkhas	0.7	2,433	46.6	16.0	18.4	16.0	3.0	100.0	42	
Karachi	0.5	10,691	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	39	
Area										
Urban	0.5	14,911	46.3	15.0	13.8	21.3	3.5	100.0	93	
Rural	1.4	11,736	45.7	14.0	12.1	20.3	7.9	100.0	271	
Education										
None/Preschool	1.3	12,017	44.0	13.7	13.3	21.0	8.0	100.0	306	
Primary	0.9	3,863	(49.5)	(12.4)	(15.9)	(22.2)	(0.0)	100.0	31	
Middle	0.4	2,390	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10	
Secondary	0.5	3,796	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13	
Higher secondary	0.1	2,408	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	
Higher	0.3	2,084	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	
Missing/DK	0.0	89	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	
Under-5s in the same household										
At least one	0.9	15,606	41.0	16.3	13.7	21.4	7.5	100.0	217	
None	0.9	11,041	53.1	11.2	10.8	19.3	5.6	100.0	146	
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	1.5	4,576	43.3	17.0	12.8	17.8	9.1	100.0	149	
Second	1.5	4,904	40.9	10.2	14.2	29.4	5.2	100.0	113	
Middle	0.8	5,329	50.9	14.6	8.3	18.2	8.0	100.0	63	
Fourth	0.4	6,083	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	25	
Richest	0.4	5,754	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13	

¹ MICS indicator 12.2 - Smoking before age 15

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

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

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Table D.HH.1a: Results of household, women's and under-5 interviews (District Table)

Number of households, women and children under 5 by results of the household, women's and under-5's interviews household, women's and under-5's response rates, by districts (Kashmore, Jacobabad, Kamber Shahdadkot, Larkana, Shikarpur, Ghotki, Sukkur, Khairpur, Naushahro Feroze, Shaheed Benazirabad), Sindh, 2014

	District									
	Kashmore	Jacobabad	Kamber Shahdadkot	Larkana	Shikarpur	Ghotki	Sukkur	Khairpur	Naushahro Feroze	Shaheed Benazirabad
Households										
Sampled	600	600	640	720	600	700	720	780	620	700
Occupied	549	551	596	677	566	672	676	744	590	665
Interviewed	533	542	584	669	549	663	642	719	585	644
Household response rate	97.0	98.0	98.0	99.0	97.0	99.0	95.0	97.0	99.0	97.0
Women										
Eligible	774	820	1,145	1,119	984	1,202	1,231	1,436	1,112	1,397
Interviewed	686	760	1,028	1,058	916	1,096	1,114	1,318	1,061	1,268
Women's response rate	89.0	93.0	90.0	95.0	93.0	91.0	90.0	92.0	95.0	91.0
Women's overall response rate	86.0	91.0	88.0	93.0	90.0	90.0	86.0	89.0	95.0	88.0
Children under 5										
Eligible	731	641	855	674	815	856	775	896	703	896
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	665	599	793	632	762	795	711	819	688	842
Under-5's response rate	91.0	93.0	93.0	94.0	93.0	93.0	92.0	91.0	98.0	94.0
Under-5's overall response rate	88.0	92.0	91.0	93.0	91.0	92.0	87.0	88.0	97.0	91.0

Table D.HH.1b: Results of household, women's and under-5 interviews (District Table)

Number of households, women and children under 5 by results of the household, women's and under-5's interviews household, women's and under-5's response rates, by districts (Dadu, Jamshoro, Hyderabad, Matiari, Tando Allahyar, Tando Muhammad Khan, Badin, Sujawal, Thatta, Sanghar), Sindh, 2014

	District									
	Dadu	Jamshoro	Hyderabad	Matiari	Tando Allahyar	Tando Muhammad Khan	Badin	Sujawal	Thatta	Sanghar
Households										
Sampled	660	600	840	600	600	580	660	600	600	680
Occupied	592	526	766	534	556	540	637	563	543	655
Interviewed	582	484	675	516	542	532	625	541	540	640
Household response rate	98.3	92.0	88.1	96.6	97.5	98.5	98.1	96.1	99.4	97.7
Women										
Eligible	1,198	815	1,263	898	1,022	813	1,089	941	914	1,068
Interviewed	1,100	726	1,094	792	946	717	992	862	840	979
Women's response rate	91.8	89.1	86.6	88.2	92.6	88.2	91.1	91.6	91.9	91.7
Women's overall response rate	90.3	82.0	76.3	85.2	90.2	86.9	89.4	88.0	91.4	89.6
Children under 5										
Eligible	798	403	602	569	535	489	642	639	494	685
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	735	369	547	522	504	457	596	612	465	648
Under-5's response rate	92.1	91.6	90.9	91.7	94.2	93.5	92.8	95.8	94.1	94.6
Under-5's overall response rate	90.5	84.3	80.1	88.6	91.8	92.1	91.1	92.0	93.6	92.4

Table D.HH.1c: Results of household, women's and under-5 interviews (District Table)

Number of households, women and children under 5 by results of the household, women's and under-5's interviews household, women's and under-5's response rates, by districts (Mirpurkhas, Umerkot, Tharparkar, Karachi Malir, Karachi Central, Karachi West, Karachi South), Sindh, 2014

	District							
	Mirpurkhas	Umerkot	Tharparkar	Karachi Malir	Karachi East	Karachi Central	Karachi West	Karachi South
Households								
Sampled	660	600	620	760	960	920	840	900
Occupied	620	575	590	709	896	869	769	792
Interviewed	606	565	583	648	761	723	680	641
Household response rate	98.0	98.0	99.0	91.0	85.0	83.0	88.0	81.0
Women								
Eligible	913	963	810	1,097	1,314	1,281	1,266	1,013
Interviewed	845	863	726	905	1,027	1,045	1,045	838
Women's response rate	93.0	90.0	90.0	82.0	78.0	82.0	83.0	83.0
Women's overall response rate	90.0	88.0	89.0	75.0	66.0	68.0	73.0	67.0
Children under 5								
Eligible	517	737	572	542	555	462	620	405
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	488	659	531	459	444	386	542	335
Under-5's response rate	94.0	89.0	93.0	85.0	80.0	84.0	87.0	83.0
Under-5's overall response rate	92.0	88.0	92.0	77.0	68.0	70.0	77.0	67.0

Table D.HH.3: Household composition (District Table)

Percent and frequency distribution of households by selected characteristics, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	17,014	17,014
District			
Kashmore	2.1	355	533
Jacobabad	2.2	379	542
Kamber Shahdadkot	2.6	442	584
Larkana	3.1	523	669
Shikarpur	2.5	422	549
Ghotki	3.1	522	663
Sukkur	2.3	399	642
Khairpur	4.5	768	719
Naushahro Feroze	2.1	353	585
Shaheed Benazirabad	2.5	427	644
Dadu	2.7	460	582
Jamshoro	1.6	270	484
Hyderabad	5.6	957	675
Matiari	1.6	272	516
Tando Allahyar	1.6	268	542
Tando Muhammad Khan	1.6	266	532
Badin	3.4	583	625
Sujawal	1.7	286	541
Thatta	2.0	348	540
Sanghar	3.0	504	640
Mirpurkhas	3.2	547	606
Umerkot	1.4	232	565
Tharparkar	3.0	505	583
Karachi Malir	5.2	879	648
Karachi East	9.4	1,601	761
Karachi Central	10.1	1,726	723
Karachi West	7.4	1,255	680
Karachi South	8.6	1,464	641

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

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	26,647	26,647
District			
Kashmore	1.7	450	686
Jacobabad	2.0	527	760
Kamber Shahdaddock	2.9	770	1,028
Larkana	3.0	790	1,058
Shikarpur	2.5	667	916
Ghotki	3.1	825	1,096
Sukkur	2.6	687	1,114
Khairpur	5.2	1,399	1,318
Naushahro Feroze	2.3	616	1,061
Shaheed Benazirabad	3.2	849	1,268
Dadu	3.3	866	1,100
Jamshoro	1.4	378	726
Hyderabad	5.9	1,573	1,094
Matiali	1.6	419	792
Tando Allahyar	1.7	444	946
Tando Muhammad Khan	1.4	372	717
Badin	3.4	896	992
Sujawal	1.7	441	862
Thatta	2.1	554	840
Sanghar	2.9	774	979
Mirpurkhas	2.8	747	845
Umerkot	1.3	348	863
Tharparkar	2.1	564	726
Karachi Malir	5.2	1,395	905
Karachi East	9.2	2,439	1,027
Karachi Central	10.2	2,717	1,045
Karachi West	7.8	2,091	1,045
Karachi South	7.7	2,049	838

Table D.HH.5: Under-5's background characteristics (District Table)

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years of age by selected characteristics, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	16,605	16,605
District			
Kashmore	2.9	478	665
Jacobabad	2.7	441	599
Kamber Shahdadkot	4.0	668	793
Larkana	3.1	520	632
Shikarpur	3.7	612	762
Ghotki	4.1	682	795
Sukkur	2.7	445	711
Khairpur	6.0	997	819
Naushahro Feroze	2.8	461	688
Shaheed Benazirabad	3.7	619	842
Dadu	3.9	652	735
Jamshoro	1.4	234	369
Hyderabad	4.6	772	547
Matiali	1.8	296	522
Tando Allahyar	1.6	265	504
Tando Muhammad Khan	1.5	249	457
Badin	3.7	620	596
Sujawal	2.1	349	612
Thatta	2.0	339	465
Sanghar	3.1	516	648
Mirpurkhas	2.9	481	488
Umerkot	1.9	312	659
Tharparkar	2.8	458	531
Karachi Malir	4.6	767	459
Karachi East	7.3	1,206	444
Karachi Central	6.5	1,085	386
Karachi West	7.0	1,166	542
Karachi South	5.5	917	335

Table D.HH.6a: Housing characteristics (District Table)

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics by districts (Kashmore, Jacobabad, Kamber Shahdadkot, Larkana, Shikarpur, Ghotki, Sukkur, Khairpur, Naushahro Feroze, Shaheed Benazirabad), , Sindh, 2014

	District									
	Kashmore	Jacobabad	Kamber Shahdadkot	Larkana	Shikarpur	Ghotki	Sukkur	Khairpur	Naushahro Feroze	Shaheed Benazirabad
Electricity										
Yes	91.8	92.5	91.9	98.8	96.9	85.0	96.7	94.8	98.8	97.6
No	8.2	7.5	8.1	1.2	3.1	15.0	3.0	5.2	1.2	2.4
Flooring										
Natural floor	82.2	72.4	72.9	60.5	73.9	65.1	38.6	62.1	64.2	57.5
Rudimentary floor	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.4
Finished floor	17.8	27.5	26.6	39.4	26.1	34.9	60.5	37.9	35.7	42.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Roof										
Natural roofing	9.7	3.3	4.8	2.2	5.3	7.4	2.5	10.1	4.0	5.5
Rudimentary roofing	41.2	46.8	47.4	27.0	41.7	24.7	19.3	20.6	21.4	33.3
Finished roofing	48.0	48.4	47.4	69.1	52.5	61.5	77.8	67.5	72.3	60.6
Other	1.2	0.9	0.4	1.7	0.1	6.4	0.4	1.8	2.2	0.6
Exterior walls										
Natural walls	47.7	27.5	17.5	4.2	32.5	15.7	6.5	17.8	26.9	39.5
Rudimentary walls	2.3	2.9	10.4	2.3	0.5	10.2	11.1	3.8	12.7	3.0
Finished walls	49.6	68.9	71.3	93.2	66.8	69.6	82.1	76.4	59.3	57.3
Other	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.2	4.6	0.3	2.0	1.0	0.2
Rooms used for sleeping										
1	61.5	49.5	53.6	44.7	53.9	48.8	38.6	38.6	30.8	28.6
2	30.2	36.7	30.7	34.9	32.9	31.4	40.7	37.3	33.9	39.0
3 or more	7.4	9.3	15.1	17.7	11.0	18.1	19.0	21.7	34.4	31.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	355	379	442	523	422	522	399	768	353	427
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	5.4	4.8	5.7	4.8	5.3	5.0	4.7	5.0	4.3	4.6

Table D.HH.6b: Housing characteristics (District Table)

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, by districts (Dadu, Jamshoro, Hyderabad, Matiari, Tando Allahyar, Tando Muhammad Khan, Badin, Sujawal, Thatta, Sanghar), Sindh, 2014

	District									
	Dadu	Jamshoro	Hyderabad	Matiari	Tando Allahyar	Tando Muhammad Khan	Badin	Sujawal	Thatta	Sanghar
Electricity										
Yes	96.1	91.0	97.6	92.5	94.6	75.7	74.1	59.8	75.9	89.8
No	3.8	9.0	2.4	7.5	5.4	24.3	25.9	40.2	24.1	10.0
Flooring										
Natural floor	72.8	40.1	10.2	56.7	48.3	67.4	76.2	70.9	58.6	54.4
Rudimentary floor	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Finished floor	27.1	59.0	88.6	43.2	49.2	32.6	23.5	28.5	41.0	45.6
Other	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0
Roof										
Natural roofing	2.5	6.7	0.6	7.6	4.5	5.5	4.5	18.6	16.2	17.8
Rudimentary roofing	40.9	28.9	9.4	28.0	33.6	52.4	67.6	51.0	39.8	26.0
Finished roofing	55.7	63.6	88.7	62.5	60.9	40.9	27.7	30.1	43.1	55.9
Other	0.9	0.6	1.4	1.8	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.2
Exterior walls										
Natural walls	32.9	32.6	5.6	19.5	30.7	41.9	62.5	56.6	34.4	42.7
Rudimentary walls	9.0	5.0	0.4	12.3	6.7	6.5	6.2	4.7	22.6	0.4
Finished walls	57.4	62.0	93.3	66.9	61.2	50.7	29.9	37.9	42.8	53.0
Other	0.6	0.2	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.0	3.8
Rooms used for sleeping										
1	43.5	48.9	25.7	56.0	32.7	31.7	26.9	23.1	21.1	45.5
2	35.4	31.1	35.8	30.3	42.0	48.5	45.5	41.8	45.2	34.2
3 or more	20.7	18.7	37.7	13.1	25.1	18.6	24.6	34.2	31.9	18.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	460	270	957	272	268	266	583	286	348	504
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	5.3	4.1	3.3	5.0	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.6	4.5

Table D.HH.6c: Housing characteristics (District Table

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics by districts (Mirpurkhas, Umerkot, Tharparkar, Karachi Malir, Karachi Central, Karachi West, Karachi South), Sindh, 2014

	District							
	Mirpurkhas	Umerkot	Tharparkar	Karachi Malir	Karachi East	Karachi Central	Karachi West	Karachi South
Electricity								
Yes	79.2	72.9	21.1	95.0	99.8	99.9	99.4	100.0
No	20.8	27.1	78.9	5.0	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.0
Flooring								
Natural floor	58.6	79.6	81.5	2.8	0.4	0.0	1.9	0.0
Rudimentary floor	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	2.4
Finished floor	40.5	19.5	18.2	92.6	90.5	92.5	92.9	88.2
Other	0.6	0.8	0.3	4.4	9.2	6.4	5.2	9.4
Roof								
Natural roofing	13.1	13.2	63.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rudimentary roofing	36.3	52.9	17.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Finished roofing	47.2	31.0	18.3	95.1	98.7	98.8	89.1	98.9
Other	3.4	2.9	1.3	2.2	1.3	1.2	10.7	1.1
Exterior walls								
Natural walls	47.2	41.6	44.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Rudimentary walls	3.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Finished walls	48.7	21.8	17.3	98.0	100.0	99.9	99.8	99.8
Other	0.5	35.5	37.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
Rooms used for sleeping								
1	54.4	36.2	31.3	34.7	21.4	19.4	25.8	30.3
2	31.7	42.0	35.0	37.4	44.9	42.4	41.7	41.1
3 or more	12.6	21.8	32.9	27.8	33.7	37.7	32.4	28.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	547	232	505	879	1,601	1,726	1,255	1,464
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	4.5	4.3	3.5	3.6	3.1	2.9	3.5	3.1

Table D.HH.7a: Household and personal assets (District Table)

Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, by districts (Kashmore, Jacobabad, Kamber Shahdadkot, Larkana, Shikarpur, Ghotki, Sukkur, Khairpur, Naushahro Feroze, Shaheed Benazirabad), Sindh, 2014

	District									
	Kashmore	Jacobabad	Kamber Shahdadkot	Larkana	Shikarpur	Ghotki	Sukkur	Khairpur	Naushahro Feroze	Shaheed Benazirabad
Percentage of households that own a										
Radio	10.4	2.6	9.7	8.6	5.9	12.8	6.4	6.2	9.6	14.7
Television	34.1	44.7	48.5	75.5	35.7	51.5	63.5	55.7	70.6	63.8
Non-mobile telephone	1.2	1.0	2.2	3.2	1.5	4.9	5.5	2.4	1.8	4.2
Refrigerator	22.8	22.8	20.4	31.1	20.6	29.5	41.2	30.2	33.0	33.5
Freezer	1.6	4.0	4.0	3.4	1.7	4.1	5.1	4.0	3.8	5.0
Air Conditioner	6.3	10.4	4.6	9.8	4.8	7.6	10.0	4.3	5.7	5.7
An Air Cooler	2.9	1.9	1.6	3.9	1.6	7.5	8.8	4.8	3.9	5.4
A Washing Machine	19.0	37.3	35.6	47.9	38.3	41.7	57.4	40.8	46.0	35.3
A Sewing Machine Or Knitting-Machine	22.4	23.8	30.9	42.2	25.7	36.5	46.4	33.4	50.9	39.8
Personal Computer /Laptop	3.5	4.2	4.6	9.3	6.5	11.6	9.5	6.1	6.8	7.9
A Water Lifting Pump	21.7	17.7	19.3	39.2	27.5	35.8	43.2	31.6	38.7	37.3
An Iron	30.8	43.7	53.5	70.9	49.2	59.1	72.2	60.4	75.7	69.1
Internet	1.5	2.2	2.6	4.0	1.4	5.3	5.4	2.5	2.1	4.0
Percentage of households that own										
Agricultural land	28.6	21.5	34.6	26.1	18.1	48.3	24.3	46.4	35.3	23.1
Farm animals/Livestock	55.4	38.0	62.4	45.9	43.9	64.1	44.5	64.6	64.0	62.7
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a										
Watch	44.1	44.3	45.5	42.2	37.6	49.0	34.3	30.9	60.5	42.0
Mobile telephone	89.2	75.0	84.5	84.6	77.9	86.1	81.1	81.3	83.3	84.4
Bicycle	9.3	18.6	17.0	17.0	13.4	14.9	22.1	23.0	22.2	19.1
Motorcycle or scooter	26.3	20.9	28.2	31.6	17.0	43.0	38.1	35.3	40.0	37.9
Animal-drawn cart	13.8	5.9	27.4	15.6	13.6	18.6	6.7	15.4	15.3	24.9
Car / Truck / Jeep / Van	1.5	1.5	1.7	3.7	0.8	5.6	2.8	4.9	2.2	4.9
Boat	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tractor/Agriculture Machinery	3.3	1.3	3.2	1.8	2.9	8.1	3.2	2.5	4.3	2.6
Bank account	10.7	18.2	19.3	32.5	15.9	24.0	25.1	24.8	27.7	28.5
Ownership of dwelling										
Owned by a household member	84.9	79.8	95.3	86.5	90.3	90.4	85.1	94.2	92.3	87.8
Not owned	15.1	20.0	4.7	13.5	9.4	9.6	14.6	5.8	7.7	12.2
Rented	4.1	3.7	3.0	7.6	2.2	4.4	9.1	1.8	2.9	4.6
Other	11.0	16.4	1.7	5.9	7.2	5.2	5.4	3.9	4.8	7.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	355	379	442	523	422	522	399	768	353	427

Table D.HH.7b: Household and personal assets (District Table)

Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, by districts (Dadu, Jamshoro, Hyderabad, Matiari, Tando Allahyar, Tando Muhammad Khan, Badin, Sujawal, Thatta, Sanghar), Sindh, 2014

	District									
	Dadu	Jamshoro	Hyderabad	Matiari	Tando Allahyar	Tando Muhammad Khan	Badin	Sujawal	Thatta	Sanghar
Percentage of households that own a										
Radio	8.7	21.2	10.7	12.0	7.3	12.3	8.9	17.3	13.6	10.4
Television	59.7	67.9	85.7	52.8	54.9	35.9	29.7	26.6	33.4	48.7
Non-mobile telephone	1.8	1.2	7.0	2.2	1.8	0.5	0.8	1.4	0.5	2.7
Refrigerator	27.9	26.3	64.9	25.2	23.4	10.6	13.1	10.2	14.4	28.8
Freezer	4.5	3.9	5.5	2.2	3.7	1.1	1.8	2.4	1.0	3.4
Air Conditioner	9.7	5.9	23.5	5.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	1.6	0.8	4.5
An Air Cooler	3.0	1.3	5.8	1.3	1.0	0.3	0.1	1.3	1.0	3.0
A Washing Machine	28.8	29.0	64.7	29.6	23.5	10.7	11.4	9.1	10.5	31.7
A Sewing Machine Or Knitting-Machine	31.8	24.7	61.9	31.9	33.6	19.0	26.2	14.4	16.4	36.6
Personal Computer /Laptop	5.9	6.6	31.6	8.1	8.2	4.2	4.6	3.5	2.9	7.0
A Water Lifting Pump	26.8	32.8	65.4	25.9	37.3	14.0	16.8	11.1	15.7	38.3
An Iron	63.4	47.2	80.1	50.5	53.4	36.8	35.2	32.7	28.9	53.3
Internet	3.1	1.7	16.3	3.5	3.4	1.1	2.1	2.1	0.7	2.9
Percentage of households that own										
Agricultural land	32.9	21.0	9.0	14.2	17.6	18.9	30.1	36.1	26.6	16.4
Farm animals/Livestock	62.3	43.5	19.4	56.2	53.7	41.2	48.3	57.7	54.8	56.6
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a										
Watch	51.0	49.9	62.6	46.2	44.6	38.6	41.2	39.3	43.8	60.8
Mobile telephone	85.1	79.3	89.7	78.7	79.7	69.8	82.1	76.0	76.8	82.7
Bicycle	17.8	8.9	10.8	6.4	6.9	4.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	8.8
Motorcycle or scooter	32.1	25.6	54.1	31.1	30.8	24.4	30.7	27.1	31.2	25.4
Animal-drawn cart	22.4	3.2	2.4	12.6	14.8	10.5	5.5	8.3	9.5	11.7
Car / Truck / Jeep / Van	3.2	3.8	7.8	5.7	4.1	2.8	2.8	2.1	3.9	6.0
Boat	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.4
Tractor/Agriculture Machinery	3.8	0.7	1.0	2.5	4.5	2.1	2.5	0.8	0.8	2.6
Bank account	16.5	12.3	39.7	21.4	17.6	10.9	17.2	10.2	10.1	23.8
Ownership of dwelling										
Owned by a household member	93.3	95.3	77.2	93.1	87.6	95.6	94.3	98.4	98.9	88.5
Not owned	6.6	4.7	22.8	6.9	12.1	4.4	5.7	1.4	1.1	11.4
Rented	3.8	3.2	19.1	3.4	2.4	1.9	0.7	0.0	0.3	5.0
Other	2.8	1.5	3.7	3.5	9.6	2.4	5.0	1.4	0.8	6.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	460	270	957	272	268	266	583	286	348	504

Table D.HH.7c: Household and personal assets (District Table)

Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, by districts (Mirpurkhas, Umerkot, Tharparkar, Karachi Malir, Karachi Central, Karachi West, Karachi South), Sindh, 2014

	District							
	Mirpurkhas	Umerkot	Tharparkar	Karachi Malir	Karachi East	Karachi Central	Karachi West	Karachi South
Percentage of households that own a								
Radio	7.7	10.2	10.6	8.4	5.9	6.7	5.6	5.0
Television	41.9	26.4	5.1	80.0	89.4	92.3	79.0	91.5
Non-mobile telephone	2.4	1.0	2.8	6.4	20.8	26.9	4.6	18.2
Refrigerator	25.0	9.2	3.9	61.7	77.2	87.8	68.2	81.6
Freezer	1.1	1.1	0.1	5.5	13.1	15.9	6.7	8.6
Air Conditioner	3.2	0.9	0.8	9.1	17.2	17.0	5.3	17.3
An Air Cooler	1.2	0.8	0.2	2.4	2.6	3.2	1.7	1.9
A Washing Machine	22.5	4.8	2.7	68.5	82.1	86.4	72.5	82.1
A Sewing Machine Or Knitting-Machine	26.6	22.0	19.0	54.2	57.7	69.9	58.9	57.2
Personal Computer /Laptop	8.7	2.2	1.7	24.3	37.9	45.4	21.2	40.6
A Water Lifting Pump	29.2	12.8	4.2	63.5	69.7	66.6	68.2	43.8
An Iron	44.3	31.1	11.3	83.0	94.0	97.1	90.2	94.0
Internet	3.8	1.0	0.8	10.6	26.9	30.9	11.4	24.5
Percentage of households that own								
Agricultural land	19.3	18.6	57.6	5.4	6.0	1.0	5.8	5.9
Farm animals/Livestock	59.9	79.2	89.7	16.0	6.4	3.4	7.9	5.8
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a								
Watch	49.1	59.0	57.6	56.2	68.8	68.3	51.6	70.3
Mobile telephone	76.6	74.5	75.4	93.0	95.9	98.0	95.8	96.9
Bicycle	11.5	6.4	1.4	15.3	12.6	6.2	8.8	5.8
Motorcycle or scooter	28.7	14.2	7.9	47.7	51.7	61.2	41.9	45.8
Animal-drawn cart	8.9	14.3	6.7	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.2
Car / Truck / Jeep / Van	2.7	2.6	0.9	13.1	19.8	18.0	5.4	14.4
Boat	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
Tractor/Agriculture Machinery	1.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.5
Bank account	19.8	10.2	9.0	36.5	45.9	48.4	27.3	45.7
Ownership of dwelling								
Owned by a household member	78.2	88.7	99.6	75.0	68.7	68.3	65.6	55.0
Not owned	21.7	11.3	0.4	25.0	31.3	31.5	34.4	45.0
Rented	3.8	1.2	0.3	22.5	28.4	28.7	29.7	36.5
Other	18.0	10.2	0.0	2.6	2.9	2.9	4.7	8.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	547	232	505	879	1,601	1,726	1,255	1,464

Table D.HH.8: Wealth quintiles (District Table)

Percent distribution of the household population by wealth index quintiles, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Wealth index quintiles					Total	Number of household members
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest		
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	121,826
District							
Kashmore	46.0	32.0	15.7	5.2	1.1	100.0	2,553
Jacobabad	39.2	35.1	17.7	6.7	1.4	100.0	2,682
Kamber Shahdadkot	29.5	43.2	20.5	4.6	2.2	100.0	3,864
Larkana	10.4	42.1	30.9	10.0	6.6	100.0	3,959
Shikarpur	28.6	42.4	19.3	8.6	1.1	100.0	3,354
Ghotki	24.0	36.8	25.9	7.8	5.5	100.0	4,140
Sukkur	14.5	29.2	33.6	15.6	7.1	100.0	3,261
Khairpur	19.4	40.0	28.7	7.8	4.1	100.0	6,778
Naushahro Feroze	15.0	40.0	27.8	13.1	4.1	100.0	2,872
Shaheed Benazirabad	19.4	37.9	25.5	9.6	7.7	100.0	4,021
Dadu	25.9	42.9	17.5	7.3	6.4	100.0	4,138
Jamshoro	18.3	33.6	35.5	9.0	3.6	100.0	1,790
Hyderabad	6.3	7.7	21.2	24.1	40.6	100.0	6,484
Matiari	27.1	35.9	21.8	6.8	8.4	100.0	2,039
Tando Allahyar	26.2	32.3	26.5	8.2	6.9	100.0	2,008
Tando Muhammad Khan	52.2	30.1	12.0	3.9	1.8	100.0	1,735
Badin	58.5	23.8	12.2	4.0	1.6	100.0	4,359
Sujawal	60.8	26.0	5.8	3.9	3.4	100.0	2,208
Thatta	52.3	26.0	16.6	3.5	1.6	100.0	2,576
Sanghar	30.6	26.4	24.5	11.9	6.5	100.0	3,697
Mirpurkhas	48.3	16.7	18.2	8.8	8.0	100.0	3,527
Umerkot	58.5	24.2	14.1	2.2	1.1	100.0	1,756
Tharparkar	81.5	12.1	4.3	1.8	0.4	100.0	3,251
Karachi Malir	1.2	6.7	31.3	34.7	26.0	100.0	5,997
Karachi East	0.0	0.1	16.4	38.4	45.1	100.0	10,420
Karachi Central	0.0	0.0	5.4	36.4	58.2	100.0	10,872
Karachi West	0.2	1.4	29.2	44.9	24.2	100.0	9,009
Karachi South	0.0	0.0	13.4	40.1	46.5	100.0	8,478

Table D.NU.1: Low birth weight infants (District Table)

Percentage of last live-born children in the last two years that are estimated to have weighed below 2,500 grams at birth and percentage of live births weighed at birth, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Percent distribution of births by mother's assessment of size at birth					Total	Percentage of live births:		Number of last live-born children in the last two years
	Very small	Smaller than average	Average	Larger than average or very large	DK		Below 2,500 grams ¹	Weighed at birth ²	
Total	7.8	16.5	68.0	6.6	1.1	100.0	30.0	33.2	6,095
District									
Kashmore	15.6	14.8	64.2	5.4	0.0	100.0	34.1	2.1	161
Jacobabad	4.3	14.0	80.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	27.2	7.2	177
Kamber Shahdaskot	3.5	22.6	69.3	2.5	2.0	100.0	31.2	9.9	245
Larkana	9.7	28.7	54.8	5.4	1.4	100.0	37.1	12.0	199
Shikarpur	6.7	20.9	70.8	0.6	0.9	100.0	32.1	7.7	223
Ghotki	16.8	14.7	61.6	6.4	0.5	100.0	34.6	15.9	248
Sukkur	9.5	22.9	61.2	5.3	1.1	100.0	34.1	21.5	170
Khairpur	9.9	20.3	65.9	3.7	0.2	100.0	33.4	17.4	373
Naushahro Feroze	12.4	20.5	54.5	9.7	2.8	100.0	34.7	16.0	172
Shaheed Benazirabad	6.5	11.2	70.6	10.4	1.3	100.0	25.6	20.5	223
Dadu	8.1	12.5	70.9	8.5	0.0	100.0	27.7	10.8	224
Jamshoro	8.9	13.0	59.2	17.8	1.1	100.0	27.6	12.2	83
Hyderabad	11.3	9.6	63.8	15.4	0.0	100.0	27.1	51.1	299
Matiali	12.6	8.7	73.4	5.2	0.0	100.0	29.2	32.6	93
Tando Allahyar	9.9	18.1	60.8	10.2	1.1	100.0	31.2	18.9	97
Tando Muhammad Khan	2.9	22.8	65.2	8.8	0.4	100.0	29.4	12.6	88
Badin	3.2	24.3	68.3	2.6	1.7	100.0	31.2	13.5	221
Sujawal	1.2	19.7	72.9	4.1	2.0	100.0	27.6	3.5	129
Thatta	6.9	18.7	65.3	5.7	3.6	100.0	30.1	33.7	128
Sanghar	7.3	18.3	58.4	14.9	1.0	100.0	28.9	20.3	198
Mirpurkhas	22.9	8.6	58.3	8.5	1.7	100.0	35.0	14.5	172
Umerkot	4.8	24.6	66.8	3.7	0.1	100.0	32.4	14.3	113
Tharparkar	10.3	13.4	68.3	7.0	1.0	100.0	29.7	9.6	175
Karachi Malir	6.3	17.4	66.5	9.3	0.5	100.0	28.8	62.9	291
Karachi East	6.5	12.8	74.0	6.6	0.0	100.0	27.2	63.4	414
Karachi Central	1.2	14.8	76.5	5.5	2.0	100.0	26.5	84.8	423
Karachi West	3.5	15.4	73.9	5.3	1.9	100.0	27.9	54.7	437
Karachi South	8.1	10.9	75.7	4.6	0.7	100.0	27.5	82.0	320

¹ MICS indicator 2.20 - Low-birthweight infants

² MICS indicator 2.21 - Infants weighed at birth

Table D.NU.2: Nutritional status of children (District Table)

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Weight for age			Height for age			Weight for height						
	Underweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children under age 5	Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children under age 5	Wasted		Overweight		
	Percent below - 2 SD ¹	Percent below - 3 SD ²			Percent below - 2 SD ³	Percent below - 3 SD ⁴			Percent below - 2 SD ⁵	Percent below - 3 SD ⁶	Percent above + 2 SD ⁷	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children under age 5
Total	42.0	17.0	-1.8	15,786	48.0	24.4	-1.9	15,501	15.4	3.6	1.0	-0.9	15,794
District													
Kashmore	55.5	27.1	-2.3	458	66.2	41.6	-2.7	434	15.1	5.3	1.0	-0.9	457
Jacobabad	50.1	21.6	-2.0	423	63.7	36.4	-2.4	417	13.9	3.7	0.6	-0.8	421
Kamber Shahdadkot	48.8	22.2	-2.0	595	60.2	36.0	-2.4	584	13.7	3.8	1.0	-0.8	589
Larkana	39.0	14.4	-1.7	496	51.6	25.7	-2.0	488	9.8	1.4	0.8	-0.7	494
Shikarpur	39.0	15.1	-1.8	587	56.2	29.7	-2.2	585	9.4	3.4	0.4	-0.7	592
Ghotki	42.7	19.5	-1.9	666	52.8	27.7	-2.2	662	14.3	3.1	0.8	-0.8	669
Sukkur	43.7	15.6	-1.8	428	50.8	26.5	-2.1	423	13.1	2.7	0.0	-0.9	423
Khairpur	41.0	18.0	-1.8	869	51.1	26.1	-2.1	857	10.8	2.5	0.4	-0.8	972
Naushahro Feroze	41.4	15.3	-1.8	445	44.5	19.6	-1.9	440	17.5	6.1	0.7	-1.0	450
Shaheed Benazirabad	43.5	19.1	-1.9	600	54.9	28.9	-2.1	592	14.2	3.5	0.6	-1.0	599
Dadu	44.6	21.2	-1.7	618	57.9	34.7	-2.3	593	14.5	3.0	9.0	-0.5	617
Jamshoro	50.8	22.1	-2.1	223	54.4	29.4	-2.1	219	23.8	10.0	0.5	-1.3	227
Hyderabad	42.3	15.1	-1.8	727	44.1	18.3	-1.7	721	19.8	4.4	1.0	-1.1	727
Matiari	51.6	22.4	-2.1	279	54.8	28.6	-2.2	259	16.0	2.6	0.1	-1.0	267
Tando Allahyar	48.2	19.7	-2.0	259	49.4	23.3	-2.0	254	19.8	4.8	0.6	-1.1	256
Tando Muhammad	58.9	26.0	-2.2	238	59.2	31.8	-2.3	237	21.5	4.3	0.0	-1.3	237
Badin	61.1	32.5	-2.4	604	66.9	39.8	-2.6	582	21.7	6.6	0.8	-1.2	595
Sujawal	51.5	23.5	-2.1	338	55.6	30.7	-2.3	328	20.1	4.9	0.3	-1.1	331
Thatta	55.4	25.5	-2.2	323	59.5	41.0	-2.5	319	20.4	4.7	0.2	-1.1	321
Sanghar	47.1	23.3	-2.0	507	53.1	30.8	-2.2	492	17.6	4.8	0.0	-1.1	497
Mirpurkhas	58.1	26.0	-2.2	466	55.4	28.2	-2.2	462	26.5	7.1	0.8	-1.3	463
Umerkot	63.5	33.4	-2.5	299	66.2	35.2	-2.5	291	22.9	5.7	0.1	-1.3	294
Tharparkar	68.8	33.3	-2.5	443	63.0	39.2	-2.5	434	32.9	8.8	1.7	-1.4	443
Karachi Malir	28.5	7.7	-1.4	716	32.9	10.0	-1.4	710	16.5	2.3	0.7	-0.9	723
Karachi East	27.7	5.5	-1.2	1,173	29.2	10.1	-1.2	1,161	12.0	1.7	0.4	-0.8	1,169
Karachi Central	26.2	8.3	-1.3	1,022	24.4	8.5	-1.2	1,013	13.1	3.1	0.6	-0.9	1,008
Karachi West	26.8	5.8	-1.3	1,109	35.2	14.7	-1.5	1,076	6.8	0.9	1.6	-0.7	1,084
Karachi South	28.7	6.7	-1.4	877	34.3	12.4	-1.4	869	13.3	1.8	1.2	-0.8	871

¹ MICS indicator 2.1a and MDG indicator 1.8 - Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)

² MICS indicator 2.1b - Underweight prevalence (severe)

³ MICS indicator 2.2a - Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)

⁴ MICS indicator 2.2b - Stunting prevalence (severe)

⁵ MICS indicator 2.3a - Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)

⁶ MICS indicator 2.3b - Wasting prevalence (severe)

⁷ MICS indicator 2.4 - Overweight prevalence

Table D.NU.3: Initial breastfeeding (District Table)

Percentage of last live-born children in the last two years who were ever breastfed, breastfed within one hour of birth, and within one day of birth, and percentage who received a prelacteal feed, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage who were ever breastfed ¹	Percentage who were first breastfed:		Percentage who received a prelacteal feed	Number of last live-born children in the last two years
		Within one hour of birth ²	Within one day of birth		
Total	95.6	20.7	68.9	49.0	6,095
District					
Kashmore	98.2	34.8	79.9	35.1	161
Jacobabad	96.1	59.2	83.9	19.7	177
Kamber Shahdadt	95.6	17.2	60.7	43.5	245
Larkana	90.7	22.6	67.6	48.0	199
Shikarpur	96.4	34.5	72.2	43.8	223
Ghotki	93.2	14.5	63.4	61.2	248
Sukkur	94.7	7.4	59.2	63.4	170
Khairpur	95.4	12.7	52.8	69.7	373
Naushahro Feroze	95.6	20.0	59.0	79.3	172
Shaheed Benazirabad	95.8	20.2	65.4	64.2	223
Dadu	97.0	34.9	76.1	37.4	224
Jamshoro	92.9	45.9	82.1	15.6	83
Hyderabad	93.0	15.9	66.6	46.4	299
Matiari	98.6	36.7	83.8	30.8	93
Tando Allahyar	95.5	15.5	70.4	55.9	97
Tando Muhammad Khan	99.3	12.4	88.1	40.1	88
Badin	97.2	20.9	77.7	31.7	221
Sujawal	96.6	32.3	82.9	10.7	129
Thatta	92.5	47.4	79.8	28.1	128
Sanghar	95.9	17.6	65.5	41.1	198
Mirpurkhas	97.2	9.5	54.8	54.0	172
Umerkot	98.1	4.8	54.0	58.4	113
Tharparkar	93.9	31.4	69.4	29.9	175
Karachi Malir	95.3	17.7	72.1	45.3	291
Karachi East	96.1	11.6	72.0	62.4	414
Karachi Central	94.4	11.6	68.8	48.6	423
Karachi West	96.8	18.3	68.5	61.4	437
Karachi South	97.7	15.2	71.6	52.5	320
¹ MICS indicator 2.5 - Children ever breastfed					
² MICS indicator 2.6 - Early initiation of breastfeeding					

Table D.NU.4: Breastfeeding (District Table)

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Children age 0-5 months			Children age 12-15 months		Children age 20-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed ¹	Percent predominantly breastfed ²	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year) ³	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years) ⁴	Number of children
Total	28.9	56.0	1574	76.7	1128	48.9	852
District							
Kashmore	35.7	53.7	45	86.4	46	(*)	11
Jacobabad	40.2	65.8	46	(89.5)	35	(60.7)	27
Kamber Shahdadkot	15.9	50.8	62	89.6	55	(56.5)	37
Larkana	32.7	60.7	54	83.1	41	(45.5)	21
Shikarpur	22.4	43.7	81	55.5	51	(63.6)	30
Ghotki	12.8	50.7	72	(79.4)	30	(47.1)	23
Sukkur	36.9	65.3	42	85.7	28	(52.1)	25
Khairpur	19.1	45.6	110	77.9	82	(44.5)	43
Naushahro Feroze	16.3	39.2	53	72.6	30	(71.4)	22
Shaheed Benazirabad	16.8	51.6	58	(74.2)	35	(44.8)	32
Dadu	17.3	61.1	64	86.3	58	(45.9)	28
Jamshoro	(28.7)	(56.0)	20	(*)	16	(*)	10
Hyderabad	45.5	58.2	70	(76.1)	64	(48.9)	46
Matiali	(34.6)	(66.5)	26	(82.4)	15	(*)	10
Tando Allahyar	(38.3)	(73.8)	21	(75.0)	21	(40.9)	17
Tando Muhammad Khan	(19.3)	(55.3)	23	(*)	11	(43.6)	13
Badin	(33.2)	(75.3)	52	(71.4)	30	(53.1)	25
Sujawal	32.1	70.9	38	(89.6)	21	(50.5)	15
Thatta	44.9	71.0	33	(85.3)	19	(65.7)	25
Sanghar	37.4	77.7	44	(65.5)	38	(50.4)	32
Mirpurkhas	50.4	80.4	59	(90.0)	34	(*)	12
Umerkot	18.2	61.3	28	(82.9)	22	48.0	26
Tharparkar	50.8	76.0	51	(86.0)	44	(*)	17
Karachi Malir	(25.5)	(52.0)	66	(75.2)	51	(39.4)	36
Karachi East	(22.4)	(38.2)	91	(*)	58	(64.9)	77
Karachi Central	(33.2)	(42.2)	111	(*)	54	(*)	63
Karachi West	29.4	52.0	118	(64.7)	73	(50.1)	65
Karachi South	(*)	(*)	36	(*)	66	(*)	63

¹ MICS indicator 2.7 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months² MICS indicator 2.8 - Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months³ MICS indicator 2.9 - Continued breastfeeding at 1 year⁴ MICS indicator 2.10 - Continued breastfeeding at 2 years

(*) Figures based on less than 25 unweighted cases

() Figures based on 25–49 unweighted cases

Table D.NU.5: Duration of breastfeeding (District Table)

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0-35 months, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Median duration (in months) of:			Number of children age 0-35 months
	Any breastfeeding ¹	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	
Median	21.3	0.7	3.3	9,677
District				
Kashmore	21.6	1.9	3.2	264
Jacobabad	22.5	2.1	4.0	281
Kamber Shahdadkot	22.5	0.6	2.9	391
Larkana	21.4	0.6	4.1	296
Shikarpur	21.7	0.6	1.9	359
Ghotki	21.9	0.5	1.7	387
Sukkur	22.8	1.7	3.7	268
Khairpur	20.9	0.5	1.6	600
Naushahro Feroze	23.2	0.6	1.9	284
Shaheed Benazirabad	19.3	0.5	1.8	354
Dadu	21.0	0.5	4.0	366
Jamshoro	21.9	0.4	4.7	144
Hyderabad	21.9	2.1	3.4	459
Matiali	24.1	1.0	5.4	151
Tando Allahyar	19.2	2.0	6.5	150
Tando Muhammad Khan	21.2	0.6	3.0	146
Badin	21.8	0.8	5.1	359
Sujawal	24.3	1.8	5.0	197
Thatta	24.7	2.1	5.1	179
Sanghar	20.9	2.0	4.6	319
Mirpurkhas	21.5	2.5	6.4	289
Umerkot	21.3	0.6	5.5	177
Tharparkar	21.9	2.7	5.6	256
Karachi Malir	18.8	1.2	2.7	476
Karachi East	23.3	0.5	2.0	678
Karachi Central	18.9	0.6	1.5	645
Karachi West	20.7	1.8	2.8	670
Karachi South	17.9	1.6	3.2	530
Mean	20.5	1.9	4.6	9,677

¹ MICS indicator 2.11 - Duration of breastfeeding

Table D.NU.6: Age-appropriate breastfeeding (District Table)

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Children age 0-5 months		Children age 6-23 months		Children age 0-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed ¹	Number of children	Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children	Percent appropriately breastfed ²	Number of children
Total	28.9	1574	61.1	4960	53.4	6,534
District						
Kashmore	35.7	45	59.1	126	52.9	171
Jacobabad	40.2	46	60.6	147	55.7	194
Kamber Shahdadkot	15.9	62	62.5	210	51.9	272
Larkana	32.7	54	68.9	152	59.4	206
Shikarpur	22.4	81	54.9	172	44.5	253
Ghotki	12.8	72	60.1	176	46.4	249
Sukkur	36.9	42	60.8	141	55.4	183
Khairpur	19.1	110	59.3	302	48.6	412
Naushahro Feroze	16.3	53	69.1	135	54.1	188
Shaheed Benazirabad	16.8	58	50.0	178	41.9	236
Dadu	17.3	64	64.7	199	53.2	263
Jamshoro	(28.7)	20	67.7	67	58.7	88
Hyderabad	45.5	70	66.2	236	61.5	306
Matiali	(34.6)	26	56.4	72	50.7	98
Tando Allahyar	(38.3)	21	50.3	81	47.8	103
Tando Muhammad Khan	(19.3)	23	63.9	67	52.7	90
Badin	(33.2)	52	60.0	182	54.0	234
Sujawal	32.1	38	68.6	107	59.1	144
Thatta	44.9	33	60.1	97	56.3	131
Sanghar	37.4	44	55.1	171	51.5	215
Mirpurkhas	50.4	59	69.3	123	63.2	182
Umerkot	18.2	28	60.9	97	51.3	125
Tharparkar	50.8	51	63.3	132	59.8	183
Karachi Malir	(25.5)	66	59.6	242	52.2	308
Karachi East	(22.4)	91	69.0	358	59.5	449
Karachi Central	(33.2)	111	56.9	341	51.1	452
Karachi West	29.4	118	57.3	325	49.9	443
Karachi South	(*)	36	60.6	323	57.2	359

¹ MICS indicator 2.7 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months² MICS indicator 2.12 - Age-appropriate breastfeeding

(*) Figures based on less than 25 unweighted cases

() Figures based on 25–49 unweighted cases

Table D.NU.8: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices (District Table)

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding					All			
	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:				Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months
	Minimum dietary diversity	Minimum meal frequency ^b	Minimum acceptable D.diet ^{1, c}		Minimum dietary diversity ^a	Minimum meal frequency ^b	Minimum acceptable D.diet ^{2, c}	At least 2 milk feeds ³		Minimum dietary diversity ^{4, a}	Minimum meal frequency ^{5, b}	Minimum acceptable D.diet ^c	
Total	10.8	48.5	9.3	3,655	25.3	78.3	7.7	69.6	1,162	14.2	55.7	8.9	4,960
District													
Kashmore	2.9	21.6	2.1	108	(10.0)	(80.4)	(0.0)	(85.7)	18	3.9	30.0	1.8	126
Jacobabad	5.3	20.9	0.5	119	(21.8)	(51.5)	(4.9)	(43.6)	26	8.4	26.3	1.2	147
Kamber Shahdadkot	7.6	43.0	6.7	168	(21.2)	(47.4)	(1.2)	(34.5)	38	10.1	43.8	5.7	210
Larkana	8.0	63.2	8.0	119	(14.4)	(75.8)	(0.0)	(52.8)	30	9.1	65.7	6.4	152
Shikarpur	11.7	44.5	8.2	115	18.9	76.7	1.4	68.8	55	13.9	54.9	6.0	172
Ghotki	6.8	58.8	6.5	142	10.7	88.0	0.0	73.7	30	7.8	63.9	5.4	176
Sukkur	2.9	43.7	2.0	107	(19.6)	(72.5)	(9.2)	(63.1)	31	6.4	50.1	3.6	141
Khairpur	7.9	38.4	5.6	222	22.7	64.5	7.1	68.0	75	11.4	45.0	6.0	302
Naushahro Feroze	10.5	68.3	9.1	99	14.8	98.5	8.7	91.3	34	11.9	76.1	9.0	135
Shaheed Benazirabad	11.5	42.6	10.9	125	21.1	93.8	8.4	85.7	49	14.1	56.9	10.2	178
Dadu	14.1	50.3	10.2	151	(30.2)	(61.7)	(2.9)	(48.3)	40	16.7	52.7	8.7	199
Jamshoro	29.9	50.3	20.4	54	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	30.8	50.3	18.6	67
Hyderabad	6.8	29.6	4.7	177	(26.3)	(57.4)	(8.3)	(64.2)	51	10.7	35.8	5.5	236
Matiari	4.3	27.8	2.1	58	(33.3)	(87.5)	(0.0)	(83.2)	12	10.1	37.7	1.7	72
Tando Allahyar	6.2	29.3	5.5	57	(12.8)	(70.7)	(0.0)	(69.2)	23	8.0	41.0	4.0	81
Tando Muhammad Khan	9.5	51.5	7.7	51	(20.5)	(82.0)	(7.1)	(75.0)	16	12.1	58.8	7.6	67
Badin	7.9	64.3	7.9	139	(12.0)	(91.0)	(4.5)	(79.1)	36	9.6	69.8	7.2	182
Sujawal	4.0	36.5	4.0	83	(17.4)	(36.3)	(2.0)	(48.3)	23	6.9	36.4	3.6	107
Thatta	5.3	43.8	3.9	76	(39.7)	(64.3)	(6.6)	(41.2)	18	13.1	47.7	4.5	97
Sanghar	4.5	24.6	2.2	118	14.4	74.6	3.2	78.2	47	8.2	38.9	2.5	171
Mirpurkhas	6.0	40.2	4.0	104	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	5.4	42.6	3.4	123
Umerkot	8.9	65.0	8.1	73	18.8	91.1	0.0	51.0	23	11.3	71.3	6.2	97
Tharparkar	1.2	42.3	1.2	108	(5.0)	(75.8)	(0.0)	(74.8)	20	1.7	47.5	1.0	132

Table D.NU.8: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices (District Table)

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding				All				
	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	
	Minimum dietary diversity	Minimum meal frequency ^b	Minimum acceptable D.diet ^{1, c}		Minimum dietary diversity ^a	Minimum meal frequency ^b	Minimum acceptable D.diet ^{2, c}		At least 2 milk feeds ³	Minimum dietary diversity ^{4, a}	Minimum meal frequency ^{5, b}		Minimum acceptable D.diet ^c
Total	10.8	48.5	9.3	3,655	25.3	78.3	7.7	69.6	1,162	14.2	55.7	8.9	4,960
Karachi Malir	9.7	47.7	9.7	171	(17.8)	(83.3)	(9.1)	(65.6)	58	11.1	56.7	9.5	242
Karachi East	21.4	64.4	19.1	266	(42.0)	(97.1)	(9.0)	(80.2)	71	25.1	71.4	16.9	358
Karachi Central	28.1	73.8	28.1	211	(37.2)	(96.5)	(19.3)	(89.1)	117	30.8	81.9	24.9	341
Karachi West	15.8	52.8	13.1	214	(27.5)	(68.1)	(12.4)	(54.6)	92	18.2	57.4	12.9	325
Karachi South	13.5	61.6	13.5	218	(44.6)	(95.6)	(14.2)	(85.5)	102	23.2	72.4	13.8	323

¹ MICS indicator 2.17a - Minimum acceptable D.diet (breastfed)

² MICS indicator 2.17b - Minimum acceptable D.diet (non-breastfed)

³ MICS indicator 2.14 - Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children

⁴ MICS indicator 2.16 - Minimum dietary diversity

⁵ MICS indicator 2.15 - Minimum meal frequency

^a Minimum dietary diversity is defined as receiving foods from at least 4 of 7 food groups: 1) Grains, roots and tubers, 2) legumes and nuts, 3) dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese), 4) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 5) eggs, 6) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables D.s, and 7) other fruits and vegetables D.s.

^b Minimum meal frequency among currently breastfeeding children is defined as children who also received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods 2 times or more daily for children age 6-8 months and 3 times or more daily for children age 9-23 months. For non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months it is defined as receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods, or milk feeds, at least 4 times.

^c The minimum acceptable D.diet for breastfed children age 6-23 months is defined as receiving the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency, while it for non-breastfed children further requires at least 2 milk feedings and that the minimum dietary diversity is achieved without counting milk feeds.

(*) Figures based on less than 25 unweighted cases

() Figures based on 25–49 unweighted cases

Table D.NU.9: Bottle feeding (District Table)

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple ¹	Number of children age 0-23 months
Total	37.0	6,534
District		
Kashmore	26.0	171
Jacobabad	26.9	194
Kamber Shahdadkot	37.2	272
Larkana	32.6	206
Shikarpur	48.3	253
Ghotki	36.6	249
Sukkur	30.2	183
Khairpur	51.5	412
Naushahro Feroze	48.3	188
Shaheed Benazirabad	41.0	236
Dadu	32.2	263
Jamshoro	25.3	88
Hyderabad	37.6	306
Matari	19.6	98
Tando Allahyar	30.4	103
Tando Muhammad Khan	21.0	90
Badin	15.1	234
Sujawal	6.5	144
Thatta	12.1	131
Sanghar	29.0	215
Mirpurkhas	14.9	182
Umerkot	5.0	125
Tharparkar	3.4	183
Karachi Malir	45.5	308
Karachi East	53.4	449
Karachi Central	62.9	452
Karachi West	41.4	443
Karachi South	52.1	359

¹ MICS indicator 2.18 - Bottle feeding

Table D.NU.10: Iodized salt consumption (District Table)

Percent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of households in which salt was tested	Number of households	Percent of households with:				Total	Number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt
			Salt test result					
			No salt	Not iodized 0 PPM	>0 and <15 PPM	15+ PPM ¹		
Total	97.2	17,014	1.4	34.6	27.9	36.2	100.0	16,769
District								
Kashmore	99.3	355	0.4	66.9	10.8	21.8	100.0	354
Jacobabad	97.7	379	1.4	64.8	16.3	17.4	100.0	375
Kamber Shahdadkot	98.2	442	0.5	50.3	31.3	17.9	100.0	437
Larkana	96.6	523	1.8	33.4	39.2	25.6	100.0	515
Shikarpur	99.4	422	0.2	65.2	18.6	16.0	100.0	421
Ghotki	98.8	522	0.6	64.7	12.3	22.4	100.0	518
Sukkur	96.9	399	2.3	27.1	20.6	50.0	100.0	396
Khairpur	98.3	768	0.8	70.1	15.2	14.0	100.0	761
Naushahro Feroze	98.8	353	0.4	32.4	25.6	41.6	100.0	350
Shaheed Benazirabad	99.2	427	0.6	17.6	23.9	57.9	100.0	427
Dadu	98.4	460	1.0	60.6	20.0	18.4	100.0	458
Jamshoro	98.4	270	1.4	22.9	37.1	38.6	100.0	269
Hyderabad	94.5	957	3.0	18.8	34.3	43.9	100.0	932
Matiali	96.9	272	1.9	23.8	33.6	40.7	100.0	269
Tando Allahyar	98.7	268	1.3	19.0	38.2	41.5	100.0	268
Tando Muhammad Khan	97.7	266	1.8	10.4	36.0	51.8	100.0	264
Badin	98.2	583	1.0	47.4	33.2	18.5	100.0	578
Sujawal	97.3	286	2.7	38.2	34.7	24.4	100.0	286
Thatta	97.8	348	2.0	16.9	58.5	22.6	100.0	348
Sanghar	98.5	504	0.4	40.0	30.6	29.0	100.0	498
Mirpurkhas	97.1	547	1.9	23.8	28.6	45.7	100.0	542
Umerkot	95.9	232	3.6	42.3	39.1	15.0	100.0	231
Tharparkar	99.8	505	0.2	87.0	5.6	7.1	100.0	505
Karachi Malir	96.8	879	2.5	42.7	24.4	30.4	100.0	873
Karachi East	94.8	1,601	2.0	24.2	25.4	48.4	100.0	1,548
Karachi Central	95.5	1,726	1.6	11.7	29.7	56.9	100.0	1,675
Karachi West	98.2	1,255	0.9	28.0	41.6	29.5	100.0	1,244
Karachi South	96.8	1,464	0.9	16.1	25.3	57.8	100.0	1,429

¹ MICS indicator 2.19 - Iodized salt consumption

Table D.CH.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics (District Table)

Percentage of children age 12-23 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:															Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:						
	BCG		Polio			Pentavalent			Pneumococcal			Measles 1			Percentage with vaccination card seen and vaccination records at health facility	Number of children age 12-23 months	Measles (MCV2)			Percentage with vaccination card seen	Number of children age 24-35 months	
	At birth	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	Measles 1	Full ^a	None	Measles (MCV2)			Full ^a	None				
Total	77.4	74.1	77.8	71.8	63.5	70.7	64.9	55.3	36.6	32.4	27.6	58.6	43.2	19.5	52.0	3,160	21.3	41.8	20.2	40.0	3,142	
District																						
Kashmore	58.4	64.3	62.9	61.1	50.8	36.1	25.0	15.6	20.0	12.2	7.2	18.2	9.7	34.4	31.8	82	6.8	17.5	31.5	21.5	93	
Jacobabad	66.9	66.1	67.6	66.8	48.6	48.1	45.7	28.5	34.5	33.4	23.7	44.4	18.0	27.6	32.8	98	3.4	10.0	35.6	15.0	87	
Kamber Shahdadkot	58.1	56.8	56.1	48.4	41.9	49.9	44.9	38.1	18.4	16.3	14.1	27.8	22.6	41.6	32.0	140	3.8	25.6	51.7	15.3	119	
Larkana	74.1	73.3	74.3	70.1	60.7	62.2	56.4	50.9	32.2	29.3	27.0	52.2	41.0	22.7	42.2	108	16.1	40.4	24.0	38.9	90	
Shikarpur	69.2	64.8	67.8	57.1	46.3	59.1	50.6	43.7	44.4	34.7	28.3	49.0	32.0	29.2	44.9	117	14.4	25.5	26.0	33.2	105	
Ghotki	68.1	64.4	66.3	51.5	34.2	58.4	47.8	33.6	36.1	26.1	20.5	42.7	19.6	29.4	49.4	104	5.4	14.5	35.8	40.7	138	
Sukkur	73.4	74.1	72.2	63.7	51.4	64.9	53.6	40.2	29.2	21.2	15.1	40.6	27.9	25.0	38.6	81	21.5	33.0	25.9	31.4	85	
Khairpur	74.4	71.3	74.0	64.2	47.6	65.6	60.3	41.4	51.4	38.5	26.5	51.8	29.8	22.9	40.2	197	17.3	34.0	21.3	34.6	188	
Naushahro Feroze	82.4	80.9	82.4	75.4	73.5	74.2	68.2	66.8	44.9	48.3	47.2	68.6	62.5	17.6	55.3	83	23.7	56.7	15.7	52.9	96	
Shaheed Benazirabad	84.1	76.9	80.4	78.5	71.5	78.7	69.3	57.7	54.3	47.7	33.6	58.7	36.4	13.4	57.0	113	37.2	50.2	11.1	63.2	118	
Dadu	56.5	53.6	57.2	53.6	37.4	41.9	35.8	21.4	8.6	6.0	4.6	41.6	18.9	40.5	20.2	143	3.5	26.8	34.0	10.3	103	
Jamshoro	88.2	81.7	85.6	85.6	84.9	84.9	84.2	84.2	46.2	39.3	33.9	71.4	68.5	11.1	78.8	39	24.0	29.3	13.6	42.8	56	
Hyderabad	82.7	80.5	80.0	72.9	66.7	74.6	72.1	67.4	35.0	31.3	30.5	67.7	61.3	16.5	68.8	150	29.9	61.2	15.7	41.0	154	
Matiari	94.8	91.0	94.8	91.9	87.4	90.7	88.8	77.7	41.7	42.9	36.9	81.0	68.0	3.3	76.8	42	56.8	69.9	6.4	72.8	54	
Tando Allahyar	92.2	83.9	92.9	88.9	84.1	92.9	86.0	78.9	53.6	46.5	36.2	78.5	63.8	6.3	77.0	53	38.4	63.5	7.0	67.1	47	
Tando Muhammad Khan	82.4	76.3	82.8	69.5	53.4	69.8	52.0	40.7	22.5	13.6	9.2	69.5	32.1	12.8	44.6	43	13.2	29.5	18.7	41.0	56	
Badin	74.9	68.8	78.1	73.3	69.0	69.5	66.3	61.4	39.0	39.3	38.2	63.2	45.6	18.4	63.5	102	33.7	43.6	22.5	48.4	125	
Sujawal	64.9	62.7	73.8	66.8	61.1	67.4	61.1	50.4	43.4	38.6	30.1	67.8	40.2	15.1	56.6	71	24.5	34.0	28.9	35.8	53	
Thatta	82.2	81.2	81.7	77.2	59.4	77.4	63.1	44.6	27.2	17.7	10.8	57.3	37.4	13.2	41.5	58	11.9	30.9	18.7	30.1	48	
Sanghar	91.4	76.4	93.2	92.2	86.4	89.3	83.0	72.8	58.9	55.0	47.0	84.5	59.4	6.1	70.4	109	29.2	53.7	9.1	58.9	105	
Mirpurkhas	64.9	59.8	66.5	57.3	52.8	63.2	54.2	45.4	27.6	26.2	22.4	48.4	38.1	27.0	51.8	82	25.9	34.4	30.0	38.3	107	
Umerkot	86.7	83.7	92.6	85.1	82.6	87.1	83.1	73.2	54.6	47.5	43.4	77.3	60.1	7.4	69.2	67	38.7	52.3	9.6	56.7	52	
Tharparkar	74.0	63.6	86.2	79.4	72.9	53.3	48.5	37.8	28.4	23.1	14.8	71.0	31.3	11.5	36.0	88	10.0	35.0	11.9	31.9	73	
Karachi Malir	86.3	83.1	85.3	76.6	64.1	77.7	68.2	59.6	23.9	24.0	21.8	61.1	48.4	11.5	57.3	129	21.4	43.0	12.7	41.7	168	
Karachi East	88.6	86.4	89.7	78.7	76.8	85.6	79.4	74.4	35.9	32.8	29.1	69.8	58.9	10.3	54.0	232	20.4	51.4	19.4	31.8	229	
Karachi Central	85.8	83.2	86.0	84.8	80.9	84.6	83.1	76.8	49.7	46.3	45.2	74.9	67.8	14.0	70.6	202	22.0	43.3	13.4	46.7	194	
Karachi West	76.5	75.9	74.8	71.1	67.3	73.9	69.5	59.0	33.4	31.8	27.8	52.9	44.6	22.6	51.8	227	24.4	53.5	13.5	45.9	227	
Karachi South	88.3	84.1	86.5	84.8	75.4	86.2	84.3	72.2	33.6	33.6	31.4	66.8	54.7	11.7	64.8	201	31.9	63.5	5.0	49.0	171	

[a] Includes: BCG, Polio3, Penta3 and Measles 1 as per the vaccination schedule in Sindh

Table D.CH.3: Neonatal tetanus protection (District Table)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years protected against neonatal tetanus, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of women who received at least 2 doses during last pregnancy	Percentage of women who did not receive two or more doses during last pregnancy but received:				Protected against tetanus ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		2 doses, the last within prior 3 years	3 doses, the last within prior 5 years	4 doses, the last within prior 10 years	5 or more doses during lifetime		
Total	47.4	5.3	0.7	0.5	0.2	54.1	6,095
District							
Kashmore	34.4	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.7	161
Jacobabad	59.8	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.6	177
Kamber Shahdadkot	45.6	4.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	49.8	245
Larkana	43.3	5.4	1.1	0.0	0.4	50.2	199
Shikarpur	37.2	4.1	1.1	0.0	0.5	42.8	223
Ghotki	38.7	3.5	1.2	0.3	0.0	43.7	248
Sukkur	43.7	4.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	49.2	170
Khairpur	44.4	3.7	0.7	0.5	0.0	49.2	373
Naushahro Feroze	32.7	3.9	1.5	1.2	0.5	39.9	172
Shaheed Benazirabad	43.3	5.9	1.8	0.4	0.2	51.6	223
Dadu	35.5	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.5	224
Jamshoro	43.3	3.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	48.1	83
Hyderabad	44.6	13.1	0.2	0.7	1.4	60.0	299
Matiali	55.0	3.3	0.5	2.1	0.0	60.9	93
Tando Allahyar	44.3	5.3	0.5	0.8	0.6	51.4	97
Tando Muhammad Khan	31.8	8.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	41.3	88
Badin	44.9	1.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	47.5	221
Sujawal	30.6	3.2	0.7	0.3	0.0	34.7	129
Thatta	39.7	7.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	47.9	128
Sanghar	42.4	6.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	49.7	198
Mirpurkhas	22.8	4.0	1.8	0.7	0.6	29.9	172
Umerkot	46.2	7.0	1.6	1.0	0.0	55.8	113
Tharparkar	34.2	3.1	0.0	1.0	0.2	38.5	175
Karachi Malir	59.5	5.5	0.8	1.2	0.0	66.9	291
Karachi East	61.9	6.4	0.5	0.9	0.0	69.8	414
Karachi Central	72.3	4.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	77.3	423
Karachi West	52.3	4.7	2.2	0.5	0.0	59.7	437
Karachi South	62.7	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.6	320

¹ MICS indicator 3.9 - Neonatal tetanus protection

Table D.CH.4: Reported disease episodes (District Table)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months for whom the mother/caretaker reported an episode of diarrhoea, fever, and/or symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the last two weeks, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of children who in the last two weeks had:			Number of children age 0-59 months
	An episode of diarrhoea	Symptoms of ARI	An episode of fever	
Total	28.4	12.9	42.8	16,605
Kashmore	32.4	16.9	40.0	478
Jacobabad	19.9	15.2	35.6	441
Kamber Shahdadkot	22.9	20.4	41.8	668
Larkana	14.3	10.7	26.4	520
Shikarpur	22.4	11.7	43.6	612
Ghotki	26.8	24.8	41.4	682
Sukkur	33.8	20.3	53.2	445
Khairpur	30.9	24.7	52.1	997
Naushahro Feroze	36.8	25.8	61.1	461
Shaheed Benazirabad	35.1	36.9	57.9	619
Dadu	25.0	13.6	44.4	652
Jamshoro	20.2	7.5	28.5	234
Hyderabad	39.0	9.7	39.3	772
Matiari	31.2	11.2	44.1	296
Tando Allahyar	41.1	7.5	52.2	265
Tando Muhammad Khan	31.2	9.0	38.7	249
Badin	38.7	9.7	51.1	620
Sujawal	14.1	9.5	27.2	349
Thatta	24.5	13.3	35.0	339
Sanghar	26.9	5.8	39.5	516
Mirpurkhas	30.3	10.4	40.6	481
Umerkot	35.9	10.6	46.8	312
Tharparkar	23.4	9.5	29.3	458
Karachi Malir	28.8	10.8	42.1	767
Karachi East	27.2	6.6	38.7	1,206
Karachi Central	24.1	2.9	34.2	1,085
Karachi West	28.1	6.3	49.1	1,166
Karachi South	30.8	6.2	47.5	917

Table D.CH.5: Care-seeking during diarrhoea (District Table)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom:						Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Advice or treatment was sought from:						
	Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1, b}	No advice or treatment sought	
	Public	Private	Lady health worker ^a				
Total	12.1	60.3	0.2	3.1	69.2	26.3	4,720
District							
Kashmore	6.4	72.9	0.0	7.9	78.2	14.9	155
Jacobabad	11.7	69.2	0.0	3.3	80.1	17.0	88
Kamber Shahdadt	5.4	68.1	0.0	0.6	72.6	26.2	153
Larkana	8.9	57.8	0.0	4.7	64.5	30.7	75
Shikarpur	8.6	59.2	0.0	1.0	63.9	31.2	137
Ghotki	4.4	43.2	0.0	3.3	44.7	49.6	183
Sukkur	13.3	60.9	0.0	0.5	72.8	26.5	151
Khairpur	9.9	61.3	0.4	1.6	67.5	28.9	308
Naushahro Feroze	18.3	52.6	1.3	8.2	60.6	30.2	170
Shaheed Benazirabad	15.5	68.6	0.0	1.3	77.3	17.5	217
Dadu	9.2	56.4	0.0	5.1	64.3	31.5	163
Jamshoro	22.0	67.6	0.0	0.0	84.3	14.9	47
Hyderabad	11.7	58.0	0.0	1.0	68.6	28.3	301
Matari	21.8	52.4	1.0	2.8	70.2	23.6	92
Tando Allahyar	12.6	72.9	0.0	0.0	80.1	15.3	109
Tando Muhammad Khan	13.2	46.1	0.0	5.5	56.5	36.9	77
Badin	17.6	51.2	0.0	0.4	66.9	30.8	240
Sujawal	24.0	60.8	0.0	1.1	82.9	16.0	49
Thatta	30.1	50.4	0.0	1.0	73.0	26.4	83
Sanghar	17.7	58.4	0.0	5.3	67.8	22.2	139
Mirpurkhas	11.2	52.0	0.0	10.9	63.2	29.5	146
Umerkot	16.5	55.6	0.5	0.0	68.9	28.0	112
Tharparkar	21.2	58.2	0.0	8.3	74.0	12.7	107
Karachi Malir	17.9	43.9	0.0	0.0	61.5	38.5	220
Karachi East	6.9	67.5	0.0	4.7	66.7	22.7	328
Karachi Central	8.0	76.5	1.4	5.7	81.3	15.5	261
Karachi West	6.8	62.8	0.0	1.4	69.0	29.6	327
Karachi South	10.8	66.3	0.0	2.5	76.0	21.1	282

¹ MICS indicator 3.10 - Care-seeking for diarrhoea

^a Lady health worker is already part of public health provider

^b Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, but excludes private pharmacy

Table D.CH.6: Feeding practices during diarrhoea (District Table)

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Drinking practices during diarrhoea							Eating practices during diarrhoea							Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Child was given to drink:							Child was given to eat:							
	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/DK	Total	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/DK	Total	
Total	15.1	35.2	39.2	6.8	3.1	0.5	100.0	16.5	37.9	32.3	2.2	10.8	0.4	100.0	4,720
District															
Kashmore	26.6	18.9	33.0	17.3	2.6	1.6	100.0	31.3	22.8	33.7	0.7	8.8	2.7	100.0	155
Jacobabad	28.2	29.2	27.3	8.5	6.8	0.0	100.0	26.0	31.7	31.8	0.0	10.5	0.0	100.0	88
Kamber Shahdadkot	9.7	38.4	39.9	8.8	3.1	0.0	100.0	11.6	40.2	28.1	3.8	16.3	0.0	100.0	153
Larkana	12.0	31.7	44.4	4.4	5.0	2.5	100.0	12.1	25.2	43.0	2.1	15.1	2.5	100.0	75
Shikarpur	14.8	40.0	31.5	6.2	5.6	1.9	100.0	15.4	43.5	23.5	1.8	13.8	1.9	100.0	137
Ghotki	3.7	24.2	49.2	13.9	9.1	0.0	100.0	6.4	33.5	43.5	3.2	13.4	0.0	100.0	183
Sukkur	10.6	23.3	47.4	18.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	9.8	34.2	28.4	0.5	27.0	0.0	100.0	151
Khairpur	11.0	39.1	46.0	3.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	11.9	38.5	47.0	1.9	0.5	0.2	100.0	308
Naushahro Feroze	17.5	28.8	46.5	3.9	3.3	0.0	100.0	26.0	28.9	16.1	3.3	25.6	0.0	100.0	170
Shaheed Benazirabad	23.9	34.0	30.1	11.3	0.3	0.4	100.0	23.4	35.8	26.8	2.8	11.2	0.0	100.0	217
Dadu	15.3	39.3	38.5	1.7	3.9	1.3	100.0	12.8	44.3	28.2	1.2	13.5	0.0	100.0	163
Jamshoro	14.0	29.6	49.0	2.8	4.7	0.0	100.0	9.9	43.5	33.7	2.8	10.1	0.0	100.0	47
Hyderabad	2.5	55.3	33.3	2.5	6.3	0.0	100.0	6.6	53.5	28.8	0.3	10.9	0.0	100.0	301
Matiari	13.5	26.5	50.2	3.0	6.8	0.0	100.0	20.1	27.4	38.8	1.0	12.7	0.0	100.0	92
Tando Allahyar	17.4	26.5	41.2	1.5	13.5	0.0	100.0	16.9	34.7	28.0	1.9	16.9	1.6	100.0	109
Tando Muhammad Khan	2.1	26.7	69.4	0.6	1.2	0.0	100.0	4.3	29.6	55.5	0.9	9.7	0.0	100.0	77
Badin	25.6	45.6	24.3	3.1	1.4	0.0	100.0	22.1	44.7	22.1	1.0	10.1	0.0	100.0	240
Sujawal	0.9	26.7	65.1	4.0	2.0	1.3	100.0	8.3	32.3	50.2	1.5	7.6	0.0	100.0	49
Thatta	7.6	41.3	26.8	15.0	9.3	0.0	100.0	22.5	36.6	26.3	2.9	11.6	0.0	100.0	83
Sanghar	9.8	58.2	29.1	1.6	1.3	0.0	100.0	13.0	52.2	29.8	1.7	3.2	0.0	100.0	139
Mirpurkhas	17.6	38.5	40.3	1.2	2.4	0.0	100.0	25.8	50.9	20.8	1.8	0.7	0.0	100.0	146
Umerkot	25.0	54.6	16.2	3.4	0.8	0.0	100.0	26.4	55.0	17.1	1.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	112
Tharparkar	54.4	17.1	22.0	3.9	2.5	0.0	100.0	39.9	14.1	36.3	6.5	3.1	0.0	100.0	107
Karachi Malir	11.8	33.6	44.0	8.4	2.1	0.0	100.0	12.3	37.0	37.3	2.5	10.8	0.0	100.0	220
Karachi East	17.7	27.1	40.5	10.1	3.9	0.7	100.0	16.9	43.2	27.1	3.5	9.4	0.0	100.0	328
Karachi Central	22.9	35.7	29.1	12.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	22.2	28.9	33.2	2.6	13.1	0.0	100.0	261
Karachi West	6.2	29.4	53.7	6.2	2.7	1.8	100.0	10.0	27.6	43.8	3.3	14.0	1.2	100.0	327
Karachi South	12.8	35.8	43.9	4.8	0.6	2.1	100.0	13.9	43.3	33.5	2.1	6.4	0.8	100.0	282

Table D.CH.7: Oral rehydration solutions, recommended homemade fluids, and zinc (District Table)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, and treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS), recommended homemade fluids, and zinc, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who received:									Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Oral rehydration salts (ORS)			Recommended homemade fluid	ORS or any recommended homemade fluid	Zinc			ORS and zinc ¹	
	Fluid from packet	Pre-packaged fluid	Any ORS			Table D.t	Syrup	Any zinc		
Total	41.9	16.2	47.7	18.0	54.5	5.3	15.1	17.6	11.6	4,720
District										
Kashmore	44.9	23.7	46.8	16.2	51.9	1.5	2.2	3.0	1.5	155
Jacobabad	34.1	13.0	34.8	6.4	37.6	6.4	8.2	8.9	6.9	88
Kamber Shahdaddock	40.1	22.5	57.0	6.1	60.0	12.2	18.1	28.6	20.0	153
Larkana	47.9	16.1	55.0	6.5	57.1	7.4	15.2	17.5	10.0	75
Shikarpur	35.7	9.6	38.5	5.3	39.5	2.4	2.2	4.6	3.6	137
Ghotki	24.1	6.1	25.9	12.0	32.9	5.6	8.3	11.7	7.6	183
Sukkur	49.9	13.3	52.7	7.9	53.9	5.4	10.9	14.1	9.3	151
Khairpur	42.7	27.6	46.4	13.3	53.9	25.4	39.6	45.7	28.5	308
Naushahro Feroze	51.3	4.6	52.3	5.9	54.2	3.5	6.7	8.2	7.5	170
Shaheed Benazirabad	62.0	24.4	62.7	16.9	66.6	15.7	42.3	48.0	34.3	217
Dadu	47.2	7.1	51.6	26.3	55.3	6.2	13.7	17.6	14.7	163
Jamshoro	43.5	20.4	46.5	15.4	52.8	6.8	12.5	14.4	12.0	47
Hyderabad	22.4	24.8	42.0	18.1	50.3	1.6	4.1	4.9	3.3	301
Matiari	45.8	16.6	49.6	22.6	61.9	11.4	17.2	26.1	9.2	92
Tando Allahyar	49.2	11.4	51.9	35.4	62.4	0.0	4.0	4.0	3.6	109
Tando Muhammad Khan	41.6	5.4	42.5	39.5	64.1	1.7	3.3	3.7	2.8	77
Badin	52.9	5.1	54.5	37.8	67.5	1.7	5.0	6.6	3.0	240
Sujawal	48.1	28.3	56.1	43.8	72.9	6.2	15.6	19.8	11.2	49
Thatta	67.1	25.5	67.1	44.8	83.8	10.4	35.6	36.2	29.6	83
Sanghar	29.7	7.5	31.3	8.5	36.0	2.7	3.1	5.4	0.7	139
Mirpurkhas	38.0	7.6	39.2	23.1	48.5	2.3	5.3	5.3	4.8	146
Umerkot	49.1	1.9	49.1	21.2	55.9	1.0	25.6	26.1	17.3	112
Tharparkar	73.0	11.7	73.3	35.9	78.9	2.0	7.7	7.7	6.6	107
Karachi Malir	28.3	11.0	36.4	10.2	40.7	1.8	13.6	14.6	12.5	220
Karachi East	40.9	23.0	52.7	13.8	57.2	1.7	14.6	15.6	10.4	328
Karachi Central	42.2	24.9	48.7	21.6	60.1	3.6	34.2	37.7	19.0	261
Karachi West	33.7	14.1	40.9	17.1	47.6	0.0	8.2	8.2	4.8	327
Karachi South	39.6	20.0	51.1	14.9	57.8	1.5	17.5	19.0	14.4	282

¹ MICS indicator 3.11 - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc

Table D.CH.8: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments (District Table)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and percentage who were given other treatments, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Children with diarrhoea who were given:															Not given any treatment or drug	Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS or recommended homemade fluids or increased fluids)	ORT with continued feeding ¹	Other treatments												
					Pill or syrup				Injection			Intra-venous	Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other			
					Anti-biotic	Anti-motility	Other	Unknown	Anti-biotic	Non-antibiotic	Unknown						
Total	17.6	50.5	56.9	41.0	5.0	1.8	0.7	11.1	3.8	0.2	3.1	1.0	5.2	30.1	14.0	4,720	
District																	
Kashmore	3.0	57.8	62.2	40.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	19.3	3.5	0.0	9.9	5.5	3.4	7.3	17.9	155	
Jacobabad	8.9	37.4	40.2	33.3	1.9	0.0	1.0	23.5	1.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.7	27.5	21.6	88	
Kamber Shahdadkot	28.6	59.7	61.9	46.7	2.9	0.0	0.0	8.2	2.4	0.3	1.1	0.7	4.0	5.4	20.3	153	
Larkana	17.5	56.1	58.2	40.4	9.1	1.0	0.0	6.7	0.8	0.0	1.4	0.0	5.4	22.1	16.4	75	
Shikarpur	4.6	41.0	41.9	29.1	2.6	0.0	0.9	45.2	7.8	0.0	4.8	0.2	4.1	15.1	14.9	137	
Ghotki	11.7	36.0	40.8	32.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	3.6	1.2	3.8	45.4	25.0	183	
Sukkur	14.1	57.7	59.0	35.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.7	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.3	4.2	30.3	11.4	151	
Khairpur	45.7	47.9	55.4	46.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	1.1	0.3	4.1	1.9	17.8	15.5	12.8	308	
Naushahro Feroze	8.2	54.0	55.8	27.5	18.8	0.0	0.0	13.4	14.6	0.0	11.3	6.4	18.7	34.5	15.4	170	
Shaheed Benazirabad	48.0	63.1	66.9	47.0	3.3	2.0	1.3	2.0	5.7	0.0	2.9	1.5	10.1	32.4	6.7	217	
Dadu	17.6	52.4	55.7	42.1	2.7	0.0	0.0	29.1	1.2	1.0	6.2	3.0	4.8	4.3	16.5	163	
Jamshoro	14.4	49.3	52.8	45.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.0	0.6	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	27.7	7.2	47	
Hyderabad	4.9	43.1	51.4	42.4	3.6	5.7	0.0	14.7	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	59.6	11.3	301	
Matiari	26.1	50.0	61.9	43.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	10.6	1.2	0.0	6.8	0.5	13.7	21.1	9.8	92	
Tando Allahyar	4.0	52.7	63.1	39.4	2.8	0.0	0.0	19.5	1.8	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.5	46.3	7.4	109	
Tando Muhammad Khan	3.7	42.5	64.1	57.0	0.6	28.5	0.6	16.8	1.9	2.0	10.9	1.4	5.2	15.7	12.2	77	
Badin	6.6	55.9	68.3	45.9	0.9	0.6	0.0	2.2	4.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	15.0	23.5	8.0	240	
Sujawal	19.8	60.1	74.9	66.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.5	14.6	12.8	11.2	49	
Thatta	36.2	70.4	84.8	56.7	2.8	0.0	0.0	10.7	0.6	0.6	4.0	1.2	0.8	2.6	4.9	83	
Sanghar	5.4	31.6	36.3	29.4	5.5	0.0	0.0	6.9	3.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	1.8	28.1	29.9	139	
Mirpurkhas	5.3	40.5	49.1	30.4	2.2	0.0	0.5	9.9	2.4	0.5	3.2	0.0	0.0	27.7	26.8	146	
Umerkot	26.1	50.1	56.5	37.7	4.1	1.0	0.4	4.1	10.4	0.0	6.6	2.2	0.8	42.7	10.5	112	
Tharparkar	7.7	74.1	79.7	45.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	17.0	14.5	107	
Karachi Malir	14.6	39.4	42.2	30.6	8.7	4.2	3.8	4.1	10.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.4	39.6	21.2	220	
Karachi East	15.6	57.7	62.2	48.5	7.3	1.0	1.6	10.8	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	32.8	15.6	328	
Karachi Central	37.7	54.7	66.0	39.1	6.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	6.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	2.3	28.1	9.7	261	
Karachi West	8.2	41.7	48.4	39.3	16.5	4.6	0.7	7.6	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.7	12.1	327	
Karachi South	19.0	53.2	59.9	45.5	8.4	3.4	3.6	10.9	2.3	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.6	42.4	6.2	282	

¹ MICS indicator 3.12 - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding

Table D.CH.9: Source of ORS and zinc (District Table)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given ORS, and percentage given zinc, by the source of ORS and zinc, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of children who were given as treatment for diarrhoea:		Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Percentage of children for whom the source of ORS was:						Number of children age 0-59 months who were given ORS as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Percentage of children for whom the source of zinc was:						Number of children age 0-59 months who were given zinc as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	ORS	zinc		Health facilities or providers			Other source	DK/Missing	A health facility or provider ^b		Health facilities or providers			Other source	DK/Missing	A health facility or provider ^b	
				Public	Private	Lady health worker ^a					Public	Private	Lady health worker ^a				
Total	47.7	17.6	4,720	10.7	86.1	0.0	2.5	0.7	96.8	2,253	11.6	84.1	0.6	3.9	0.4	95.7	830
District																	
Kashmore	46.8	3.0	155	5.5	89.3	0.0	4.1	1.2	94.7	72	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Jacobabad	34.8	8.9	88	(15.4)	(84.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	31	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Kamber Shahdadkot	57.0	28.6	153	4.8	86.2	0.0	5.3	3.7	91.0	87	2.9	93.1	0.0	4.0	0.0	96.0	44
Larkana	55.0	17.5	75	(7.3)	(87.2)	(0.0)	(4.1)	(1.5)	(94.4)	41	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Shikarpur	38.5	4.6	137	15.7	83.1	0.0	0.6	0.6	98.7	53	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Ghotki	25.9	11.7	183	11.8	86.5	0.0	0.0	1.7	98.3	47	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Sukkur	52.7	14.1	151	17.4	80.4	0.0	1.0	1.2	97.8	79	(13.0)	(82.1)	(0.0)	(4.9)	(0.0)	(95.1)	21
Khairpur	46.4	45.7	308	14.2	83.6	0.0	1.3	0.9	97.8	143	14.2	80.8	0.0	4.1	0.9	95.1	141
Naushahro Feroze	52.3	8.2	170	13.7	81.4	0.0	4.0	1.0	95.0	89	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Shaheed Benazirabad	62.7	48.0	217	15.8	84.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	136	11.1	87.8	0.0	1.1	0.0	98.9	104
Dadu	51.6	17.6	163	9.7	85.1	0.0	5.3	0.0	94.7	84	(3.2)	(92.6)	(0.0)	(4.2)	(0.0)	(95.8)	29
Jamshoro	46.5	14.4	47	(37.7)	(62.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Hyderabad	42.0	4.9	301	3.6	90.7	0.0	5.7	0.0	94.3	126	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Matiari	49.6	26.1	92	24.8	70.5	0.6	2.9	1.7	95.4	46	(6.4)	(88.2)	(0.0)	(5.4)	(0.0)	(94.6)	24
Tando Allahyar	51.9	4.0	109	7.9	92.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	56	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Tando Muhammad Khan	42.5	3.7	77	13.0	81.0	0.0	3.9	2.0	94.1	33	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Badin	54.5	6.6	240	21.2	77.5	0.0	0.7	0.5	98.7	131	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Sujawal	56.1	19.8	49	(23.7)	(74.4)	(0.0)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(98.1)	28	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Thatta	67.1	36.2	83	26.0	67.8	0.0	6.2	0.0	93.8	56	(18.7)	(80.4)	(0.0)	(1.0)	(0.0)	(99.0)	30
Sanghar	31.3	5.4	139	10.9	89.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	44	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Mirpurkhas	39.2	5.3	146	12.4	79.0	0.0	4.9	3.6	91.5	57	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Umerkot	49.1	26.1	112	22.0	74.7	1.0	3.3	0.0	96.7	55	15.2	81.5	0.0	3.3	0.0	96.7	29
Tharparkar	73.3	7.7	107	10.2	88.3	0.0	1.5	0.0	98.5	79	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Karachi Malir	36.4	14.6	220	2.8	96.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	99.2	80	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	32
Karachi East	52.7	15.6	328	4.0	94.7	0.0	1.2	0.0	98.8	173	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	51
Karachi Central	48.7	37.7	261	(1.4)	(96.3)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(97.7)	127	(1.8)	(91.7)	(3.7)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(93.5)	99
Karachi West	40.9	8.2	327	3.0	91.9	0.0	3.7	1.4	94.9	134	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	27
Karachi South	51.1	19.0	282	5.4	91.2	0.0	3.4	0.0	96.6	144	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	54

^a Lady health worker is already part of public health provider

^b Includes all public and private health facilities and providers

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

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

Table D.CH.10: Care-seeking for and antibiotic treatment of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) (District Table)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, and percentage of children with symptoms who were given antibiotics, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom: Advice or treatment was sought from:						Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI who were given antibiotics in the last two weeks ²	Number of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom the source of antibiotics was:					Number of children with symptoms of ARI who were given antibiotics in the last two weeks
	Health facilities or providers								Health facilities or providers					
	Public	Private	Lady health worker ^a	Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1, b}	No advice or treatment sought			Public	Private	Lady health worker ^a	Other source	A health facility or provider ^c	
Total	12.5	67.0	0.0	1.9	75.4	20.9	32.9	2,139	6.3	91.4	0.0	1.4	97.7	703
District														
Kashmore	5.6	75.7	0.0	4.4	80.3	17.4	22.9	81	(2.7)	(95.5)	(0.0)	(1.9)	(98.1)	18
Jacobabad	8.3	77.8	0.0	0.0	83.0	13.9	17.8	67	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Kamber Shahdadkot	7.2	61.4	0.0	0.0	66.6	30.8	68.4	136	3.6	91.2	0.0	5.2	94.8	93
Larkana	14.8	72.6	0.0	0.0	85.7	14.3	29.8	56	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Shikarpur	6.7	66.5	0.0	1.7	73.2	25.1	36.6	71	(5.7)	(89.7)	(0.0)	(4.7)	(95.3)	26
Ghotki	7.5	50.2	0.0	2.4	53.1	40.6	5.0	169	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Sukkur	16.5	68.8	0.0	0.0	81.9	18.1	14.8	90	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Khairpur	12.3	62.0	0.0	1.3	69.2	26.3	19.5	247	(18.7)	(79.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(98.1)	48
Naushahro Feroze	17.6	66.0	0.0	4.8	70.2	25.5	45.0	119	0.9	93.3	0.0	0.7	94.2	53
Shaheed Benazirabad	10.2	76.8	0.0	1.1	79.7	12.4	46.5	228	1.9	97.2	0.0	0.0	99.1	106
Dadu	8.6	80.8	0.0	0.0	86.5	12.1	77.9	89	8.3	90.9	0.0	0.0	99.2	69
Jamshoro	(30.8)	(49.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(80.0)	(20.0)	(31.1)	17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Hyderabad	8.4	64.5	0.0	0.0	72.9	27.1	22.4	75	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Matiari	17.6	65.3	2.8	0.0	81.8	18.2	33.3	33	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Tando Allahyar	(12.8)	(71.0)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(83.8)	(16.2)	(28.7)	20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Tando Muhammad Khan	(7.5)	(71.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(79.1)	(20.9)	(30.7)	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Badin	14.4	55.7	0.0	2.6	70.1	27.3	39.2	60	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Sujawal	(5.2)	(60.2)	(0.0)	(3.6)	(65.4)	(31.0)	(30.3)	33	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Thatta	35.5	51.1	0.0	0.0	81.6	18.4	34.0	45	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Sanghar	(11.8)	(78.0)	(0.0)	(12.3)	(89.8)	(10.2)	(25.5)	30	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Mirpurkhas	8.2	67.1	0.0	0.0	75.3	24.7	26.0	50	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Umerkot	15.7	66.0	0.0	0.0	63.9	18.3	18.5	33	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Tharparkar	(8.3)	(56.4)	(0.0)	(20.0)	(59.1)	(19.8)	(5.5)	44	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Karachi Malir	(42.1)	(65.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(96.9)	(3.0)	(25.1)	83	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Karachi East	(4.9)	(73.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(76.2)	(21.7)	(36.9)	80	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29
Karachi Central	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	32	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Karachi West	(18.9)	(59.8)	(0.0)	(4.1)	(78.7)	(17.2)	(43.7)	73	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	32
Karachi South	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	56	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13

¹ MICS indicator 3.13 - Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms

² MICS indicator 3.14 - Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms

^a Lady health worker is already part of public health provider

^b Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, but excludes private pharmacy

^c Includes all public and private health facilities and providers

(*) Figures based on less than 25 unweighted cases

() Figures based on 25–49 unweighted cases

Table D.CH.11: Knowledge of the two danger signs of pneumonia (District Table)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are mothers or caretakers of children under age 5 by symptoms that would cause to take a child under age 5 immediately to a health facility, and percentage of mothers who recognize fast or difficult breathing as signs for seeking care immediately, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children age 0-59 months who think that a child should be taken immediately to a health facility if the child:											Mothers/caretakers who recognize at least one of the two danger signs of pneumonia (fast and/or difficult breathing)	Number of women age 15-49 years who are mothers/caretakers of children under age 5
	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	weeping continuously	vomiting	has too many /frequent stools	Has other symptoms		
Total	4.4	40.6	80.3	15.0	21.1	4.8	4.2	11.1	54.0	64.6	28.2	31.2	10,031
District													
Kashmore	20.7	58.9	65.8	22.7	26.1	16.2	16.8	45.9	68.4	51.0	12.4	43.6	261
Jacobabad	12.9	55.7	70.4	19.9	22.2	12.7	16.9	34.7	71.6	51.2	9.1	36.7	250
Kamber Shahdadkot	1.0	23.0	78.0	20.7	36.6	5.0	6.7	8.7	78.2	81.3	20.7	50.4	367
Larkana	4.0	58.2	73.2	28.3	39.3	7.2	4.2	6.9	75.6	78.0	9.7	51.2	313
Shikarpur	14.2	45.7	74.7	17.9	23.5	11.5	7.7	18.7	68.2	65.3	7.5	37.3	324
Ghotki	1.3	21.1	93.8	23.5	50.9	8.2	2.7	5.2	42.5	76.5	33.0	60.4	380
Sukkur	2.9	39.0	93.6	12.4	20.8	4.5	1.6	10.2	56.3	61.0	16.0	29.9	262
Khairpur	1.4	33.3	89.4	28.7	29.0	7.0	5.8	12.5	59.9	62.0	10.3	50.0	566
Naushahro Feroze	9.8	34.4	85.3	17.2	51.5	10.6	1.2	10.2	80.2	86.8	42.5	62.0	254
Shaheed Benazirabad	3.7	39.4	84.6	39.8	27.8	5.7	6.4	6.1	66.0	75.5	26.5	51.5	367
Dadu	10.5	48.8	78.8	28.5	41.6	14.3	6.7	20.1	81.5	68.6	20.1	60.3	368
Jamshoro	20.5	44.9	87.6	17.9	22.6	10.1	16.7	24.0	58.6	41.9	20.2	31.4	145
Hyderabad	0.7	25.9	76.2	4.3	8.4	1.0	0.3	6.9	38.1	62.2	49.2	12.4	517
Matari	7.8	48.1	73.0	14.7	9.5	1.0	1.7	25.2	65.2	50.6	22.5	21.5	180
Tando Allahyar	3.4	35.0	83.5	11.8	14.8	2.0	1.2	8.8	71.1	81.3	29.7	24.9	155
Tando Muhammad Khan	3.5	16.7	95.3	6.3	21.5	1.1	2.6	5.7	69.2	85.5	34.5	26.4	148
Badin	1.4	15.3	87.8	11.6	23.0	2.6	3.2	10.7	75.4	81.3	35.0	29.6	370
Sujawal	7.2	63.1	90.7	16.1	15.0	4.6	9.5	19.9	71.0	65.9	18.0	27.0	200
Thatta	6.5	40.4	74.0	16.0	17.5	5.3	12.6	26.6	67.6	60.5	11.6	32.4	209
Sanghar	5.0	52.9	70.7	9.1	5.8	2.6	4.2	10.6	45.3	62.0	23.0	14.1	320
Mirpurkhas	2.5	58.3	86.8	11.6	13.4	3.9	3.8	28.1	69.4	63.1	30.8	22.7	270
Umerkot	22.6	65.3	81.6	10.1	10.3	4.7	9.2	14.6	77.4	73.5	31.4	19.6	172
Tharparkar	7.9	56.4	71.3	18.3	16.4	4.2	5.6	10.6	51.8	47.9	24.0	30.7	268
Karachi Malir	1.1	49.1	81.2	8.4	15.7	1.3	1.0	4.2	29.3	59.9	35.7	21.1	485
Karachi East	0.2	39.5	79.9	7.2	11.6	1.1	1.7	4.3	27.2	53.0	36.8	17.7	777
Karachi Central	1.3	34.4	72.5	9.9	13.7	3.9	1.4	4.2	42.3	71.7	39.6	20.3	713
Karachi West	0.2	44.5	78.7	5.7	9.9	0.9	0.5	2.4	33.0	57.3	38.8	14.4	761
Karachi South	0.0	36.5	82.7	7.1	16.5	0.7	0.0	2.0	37.7	56.0	35.1	20.6	627

Table D.CH.12: Solid fuel use (District Table)

Percent distribution of household members according to type of cooking fuel mainly used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using solid fuels for cooking, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of household members in households mainly using:															Solid fuels for cooking ¹	Number of household members
	Solid fuels											Total	Solid fuels for cooking ¹	Number of household members			
	Electricity	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Natural Gas	Biogas	Coal/ Lignite	Char-coal	Wood	Straw/ Shrubs/ Grass	Animal dung	Agricultural crop residue	No food cooked in the household				Other		
Total	0.1	0.6	54.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	35.3	0.2	8.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	44.3	121,826	
District																	
Kashmore	0.8	0.3	14.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	68.7	0.6	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	84.7	2,553	
Jacobabad	0.0	1.5	27.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	22.3	2.1	46.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	71.0	2,682	
Kamber Shahdadkot	0.0	0.3	19.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.9	0.2	61.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	80.0	3,864	
Larkana	0.0	0.0	43.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	11.6	0.1	44.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	56.6	3,959	
Shikarpur	0.0	0.6	26.3	1.1	0.7	0.2	31.3	0.1	39.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	72.0	3,354	
Ghotki	0.0	0.0	26.7	0.4	0.2	0.0	61.7	0.1	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	72.8	4,140	
Sukkur	0.0	0.7	45.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	53.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	53.5	3,261	
Khairpur	0.0	1.0	27.7	0.4	0.2	0.0	70.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	70.9	6,778	
Naushahro Feroze	0.1	0.2	23.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.9	0.6	8.3	1.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	75.6	2,872	
Shaheed Benazirabad	0.0	0.9	30.8	0.1	0.1	0.8	61.4	0.1	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	68.1	4,021	
Dadu	0.0	0.1	24.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	29.3	0.1	45.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	75.7	4,138	
Jamshoro	0.0	1.3	34.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	62.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	63.8	1,790	
Hyderabad	0.7	0.4	81.9	0.7	0.0	0.1	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	16.2	6,484	
Matiali	0.1	0.8	29.4	0.0	1.2	0.0	65.3	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.0	100.0	68.2	2,039	
Tando Allahyar	0.0	1.1	48.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	50.2	2,008	
Tando Muhammad Khan	0.0	0.0	19.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.5	0.6	20.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	79.8	1,735	
Badin	0.0	0.1	12.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	86.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.7	4,359	
Sujawal	0.0	2.9	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	84.8	0.4	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.7	2,208	
Thatta	0.0	0.4	15.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	82.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	84.0	2,576	
Sanghar	0.0	0.3	39.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.1	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	60.0	3,697	
Mirpurkhas	0.0	1.4	21.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	75.8	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	77.6	3,527	
Umerkot	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	98.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	99.5	1,756	
Tharparkar	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	98.7	3,251	
Karachi Malir	0.4	0.2	91.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	7.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	7.9	5,997	
Karachi East	0.0	1.4	97.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.5	10,420	
Karachi Central	0.1	0.1	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.1	10,872	
Karachi West	0.0	0.7	98.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.7	9,009	
Karachi South	0.2	0.4	97.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.5	8,478	

¹ MICS indicator 3.15 - Use of solid fuels for cooking

Table D.CH.13: Solid fuel use by place of cooking (District Table)

Percent distribution of household members in households using solid fuels by place of cooking, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Place of cooking:						Total	Number of household members in households using solid fuels for cooking
	In the house		In a separate building	Outdoors	Other place	Missing		
	In a separate room used as kitchen	Elsewhere in the house						
Total	43.4	53.1	1.7	0.3	1.3	0.1	100.0	53,977
District								
Kashmore	21.1	72.5	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,161
Jacobabad	27.0	72.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,906
Kamber Shahdadkot	22.0	74.1	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,089
Larkana	38.3	59.4	1.2	0.0	0.1	1.0	100.0	2,241
Shikarpur	54.1	44.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	2,415
Ghotki	30.3	68.2	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.2	100.0	3,013
Sukkur	25.7	74.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,743
Khairpur	46.3	51.5	1.5	0.0	0.2	0.4	100.0	4,803
Naushahro Feroze	39.2	60.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	2,172
Shaheed Benazirabad	45.7	51.0	2.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	2,737
Dadu	37.8	55.8	5.8	0.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	3,133
Jamshoro	44.0	50.2	3.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,141
Hyderabad	44.8	52.0	2.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	1,049
Matiali	37.5	61.7	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,390
Tando Allahyar	43.7	54.6	0.4	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	1,007
Tando Muhammad Khan	42.2	57.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,385
Badin	44.0	53.7	1.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,825
Sujawal	56.8	42.1	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,959
Thatta	77.1	19.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	2,163
Sanghar	49.5	48.1	1.4	0.1	1.0	0.0	100.0	2,220
Mirpurkhas	37.2	59.1	1.4	0.3	2.0	0.0	100.0	2,736
Umerkot	51.5	48.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,748
Tharparkar	71.5	12.3	0.1	0.0	16.2	0.0	100.0	3,209
Karachi Malir	60.3	26.2	2.1	8.8	1.9	0.7	100.0	474
Karachi East	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	54
Karachi Central	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
Karachi West	58.7	20.8	0.0	20.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	66
Karachi South	(95.7)	(3.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.9)	(0.0)	100.0	130

(*) Figures based on less than 25 unweighted cases

() Figures based on 25–49 unweighted cases

Table D.CH.14: Household availability of insecticide treated nets and protection by a vector control method (District Table)

Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net, one long-lasting treated net, and one insecticide treated net (ITN), percentage of households with at least one mosquito net, one long-lasting treated net, and one insecticide treated net (ITN) per two people, percentage of households with at least one ITN and/or indoor residual spraying (IRS) in the last 12 months, and percentage of households with at least one ITN per two people and/or with indoor residual spraying (IRS) in the last 12 months, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net:			Percentage of households with at least one net for every two persons ^a :			Percentage of households with IRS in the past 12 months	Percentage of households with at least one ITN and/or IRS during the last 12 months ³	Percentage of households with at least one ITN for every 2 persons and/or received IRS during the last 12 months ⁴	Number of households
	Any mosquito net	Long-lasting insecticidal treated net (LLIN)	Insecticide treated mosquito net (ITN) ¹	Any mosquito net	Long-lasting insecticidal treated net (LLIN)	Insecticide treated mosquito net (ITN) ²				
Total	27.4	10.9	11.3	3.7	0.7	0.8	1.6	12.5	2.4	17,014
District										
Kashmore	20.4	9.0	9.3	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	9.7	0.7	355
Jacobabad	27.8	5.2	5.9	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	6.3	0.6	379
Kamber Shahdadkot	56.2	14.9	16.3	3.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	16.5	1.0	442
Larkana	36.6	6.1	6.4	1.9	0.1	0.2	0.7	7.1	0.9	523
Shikarpur	16.7	4.7	5.0	1.9	0.3	0.4	0.5	5.6	0.9	422
Ghotki	23.9	9.5	11.0	2.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	12.2	2.3	522
Sukkur	16.2	4.1	4.4	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	4.5	0.5	399
Khairpur	47.7	36.4	36.7	1.6	0.9	0.9	3.2	39.7	4.1	768
Naushahro Feroze	30.1	8.7	9.4	2.2	0.9	0.9	0.7	9.6	1.6	353
Shaheed Benazirabad	41.5	10.8	12.1	5.2	0.1	0.1	5.6	16.4	5.7	427
Dadu	39.3	30.6	30.7	1.6	0.9	0.9	1.8	31.5	2.7	460
Jamshoro	13.2	7.4	8.6	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.5	9.0	1.2	270
Hyderabad	18.4	2.1	2.1	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.9	0.8	957
Matiari	50.8	6.0	7.3	9.1	0.2	0.2	2.8	9.6	3.0	272
Tando Allahyar	64.8	36.5	38.8	11.9	2.8	3.0	3.4	39.7	5.6	268
Tando Muhammad Khan	71.8	16.1	16.7	17.6	1.8	1.8	7.7	22.8	9.5	266
Badin	85.1	22.2	23.3	24.4	1.6	2.4	3.6	26.3	5.8	583
Sujawal	72.6	38.9	39.2	13.6	4.8	4.8	2.5	40.4	7.0	286
Thatta	68.4	45.9	47.1	8.7	3.2	3.4	9.7	53.0	12.7	348
Sanghar	57.4	25.6	26.4	9.1	2.1	2.3	3.1	28.2	5.1	504
Mirpurkhas	72.6	36.6	37.1	12.5	3.5	3.5	4.0	39.2	7.3	547
Umerkot	73.8	13.8	14.8	5.6	0.3	0.6	2.4	16.9	3.0	232
Tharparkar	28.5	23.5	23.9	3.3	2.4	2.4	5.2	27.7	7.5	505
Karachi Malir	10.8	1.3	1.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.7	0.1	879
Karachi East	4.9	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.3	1,601
Karachi Central	2.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	1,726
Karachi West	6.0	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.9	0.8	1,255
Karachi South	1.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.2	0.7	1,464

¹ MICS indicator 3.16a - Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) - One+

² MICS indicator 3.16b - Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) - One+ per 2 people

³ MICS indicator 3.17a - Households covered by vector control - One+ ITNs

⁴ MICS indicator 3.17b - Households covered by vector control - One+ ITNs per 2 people

^a The numerators are based on number of usual (de jure) household members and does not take into account whether household members stayed in the household last night. MICS does not collect information on visitors to the household.

Table D.CH.16: Access to an insecticide treated net (ITN) - background characteristics (District Table)

Percentage of household population with access to an ITN in the household, by district, Sindh, 2014		
	Percentage with access to an ITN ^a	Number of household members ^b
Total	0.2	121,826
District		
Kashmore	0.2	2,553
Jacobabad	0.1	2,682
Kamber Shahdadkot	0.0	3,864
Larkana	0.0	3,959
Shikarpur	0.0	3,354
Ghotki	0.1	4,140
Sukkur	0.0	3,261
Khairpur	0.0	6,778
Naushahro Feroze	0.4	2,872
Shaheed Benazirabad	0.1	4,021
Dadu	1.2	4,138
Jamshoro	0.0	1,790
Hyderabad	0.0	6,484
Matiali	0.0	2,039
Tando Allahyar	0.7	2,008
Tando Muhammad Khan	0.4	1,735
Badin	1.4	4,359
Sujawal	1.1	2,208
Thatta	0.6	2,576
Sanghar	1.1	3,697
Mirpurkhas	0.8	3,527
Umerkot	0.0	1,756
Tharparkar	0.2	3,251
Karachi Malir	0.0	5,997
Karachi East	0.0	10,420
Karachi Central	0.0	10,872
Karachi West	0.0	9,009
Karachi South	0.0	8,478

^a Percentage of household population who could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people
^b The denominator is number of usual (de jure) household members and does not take into account whether household members stayed in the household last night. MICS does not collect information on visitors to the household.

Table D.CH.17: Use of ITNs (District Table)

Percentage of insecticide treated nets (ITNs) that were used by anyone last night, by district, Sindh, 2014		
	Percentage of ITNs used last night	Number of ITNs
Total	60.9	3,095
District		
Kashmore	79.0	49
Jacobabad	(35.7)	29
Kamber Shahdadkot	49.9	117
Larkana	44.5	46
Shikarpur	(30.1)	31
Ghotki	38.8	100
Sukkur	(34.1)	21
Khairpur	42.7	450
Naushahro Feroze	52.0	57
Shaheed Benazirabad	51.1	69
Dadu	34.2	258
Jamshoro	79.6	33
Hyderabad	(*)	25
Matiali	82.9	31
Tando Allahyar	82.5	154
Tando Muhammad Khan	86.4	66
Badin	73.2	242
Sujawal	81.2	209
Thatta	68.0	250
Sanghar	79.2	246
Mirpurkhas	84.6	314
Umerkot	74.2	51
Tharparkar	28.8	181
Karachi Malir	(*)	19
Karachi East	(*)	14
Karachi Central	(*)	6
Karachi West	(*)	20
Karachi South	(*)	9
(*) Figures based on less than 25 unweighted cases		
() Figures based on 25–49 unweighted cases		

Table D.CH.18: Children sleeping under mosquito nets (District Table)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who slept under a mosquito net last night, by type of net, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of children age 0-59 who spent last night in the interviewed households	Number of children age 0-59 months	Percentage of children under age five who the previous night slept under:				Number of children age 0-59 months who spent last night in the interviewed households	Percentage of children who slept under an ITN last night in households with at least one ITN	Number of children age 0-59 living in households with at least one ITN
			Any mosquito net	An insecticide treated net (ITN) ¹	A Long-lasting insecticidal treated net (LLIN)	An ITN or in a dwelling sprayed with IRS in the past 12 months			
Total	97.0	16,605	16.5	6.4	6.2	1.7	16,114	43.6	2,381
District									
Kashmore	95.3	478	11.3	7.7	7.5	0.0	455	69.4	51
Jacobabad	93.9	441	9.9	1.5	1.5	1.2	414	(20.6)	30
Kamber Shahdadkot	96.9	668	25.0	6.6	5.7	0.8	648	34.5	124
Larkana	95.5	520	15.2	2.5	2.5	1.5	497	(36.9)	34
Shikarpur	96.4	612	2.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	590	(14.3)	27
Ghotki	98.0	682	9.4	6.4	6.4	0.6	668	41.9	102
Sukkur	96.8	445	6.7	1.1	1.0	0.0	431	(29.2)	17
Khairpur	95.1	997	16.1	12.7	12.7	2.9	948	32.6	371
Naushahro Feroze	97.5	461	17.0	4.1	4.1	1.3	449	34.3	53
Shaheed Benazirabad	97.5	619	15.4	4.9	4.3	3.4	604	34.2	86
Dadu	94.7	652	12.0	10.9	10.6	2.9	617	34.7	193
Jamshoro	98.5	234	9.4	5.5	5.4	0.1	230	(55.0)	23
Hyderabad	94.3	772	10.7	1.0	0.8	1.4	728	(*)	24
Matiali	98.7	296	30.0	6.1	5.0	3.7	292	(59.1)	30
Tando Allahyar	97.7	265	46.8	21.8	21.2	5.0	259	54.3	104
Tando Muhammad Khan	97.9	249	55.5	7.3	7.1	6.4	243	50.7	35
Badin	97.6	620	65.0	12.2	11.0	2.6	605	51.2	144
Sujawal	99.5	349	52.5	26.5	26.5	3.1	347	57.7	159
Thatta	98.1	339	39.6	26.2	25.6	10.8	333	47.2	185
Sanghar	96.9	516	39.5	17.7	17.1	2.6	500	55.2	161
Mirpurkhas	97.4	481	50.4	25.9	25.6	4.4	468	60.3	201
Umerkot	97.0	312	43.5	11.2	10.7	1.6	302	59.4	57
Tharparkar	98.5	458	6.7	5.4	5.4	5.1	452	22.7	108
Karachi Malir	98.6	767	4.0	1.2	0.6	0.1	756	(*)	15
Karachi East	99.3	1,206	1.7	0.4	0.4	0.0	1,197	(*)	11
Karachi Central	94.2	1,085	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,022	(*)	0
Karachi West	98.5	1,166	2.6	0.6	0.6	1.0	1,149	(*)	30
Karachi South	99.2	917	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	909	(*)	7
¹ MICS indicator 3.18; MDG indicator 6.7 - Children under age 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)									
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases									
() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases									

Table D.CH.19: Use of mosquito nets by the household population (District Table)

Percentage of household members who slept under a mosquito net last night, by type of net, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of household members who the previous night slept under:				Number of household members who spent the previous night in the interviewed households	Percentage who the previous night slept under an ITN	Number of household members in households with at least one ITN
	Any mosquito net	An insecticide treated net (ITN) ¹	A Long-lasting insecticidal treated net (LLIN)	An ITN or in a dwelling sprayed with IRS in the past 12 months			
Total	11.9	4.3	4.1	1.7	113,817	33.6	14,626
District							
Kashmore	6.4	4.6	4.5	0.1	2,315	45.8	231
Jacobabad	6.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	2,419	18.3	155
Kamber Shahdadkot	21.0	4.7	4.2	0.6	3,536	27.1	610
Larkana	10.5	1.6	1.6	0.7	3,639	22.8	256
Shikarpur	1.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	3,140	11.4	171
Ghotki	5.1	3.1	2.8	0.9	3,793	23.6	500
Sukkur	4.8	0.7	0.7	0.1	3,038	18.8	117
Khairpur	10.8	8.2	8.1	2.8	6,224	20.3	2,501
Naushahro Feroze	11.7	2.8	2.8	1.2	2,685	27.7	276
Shaheed Benazirabad	10.0	2.6	2.3	5.2	3,746	21.2	456
Dadu	7.0	6.2	6.2	2.0	3,747	20.4	1,139
Jamshoro	6.0	4.1	4.0	0.5	1,720	50.3	141
Hyderabad	7.4	0.5	0.5	1.3	5,868	25.9	121
Matiari	22.5	3.9	3.0	3.5	1,900	41.8	175
Tando Allahyar	36.7	18.3	17.5	3.5	1,880	43.1	800
Tando Muhammad Khan	50.0	8.5	8.1	7.8	1,631	51.4	270
Badin	58.6	11.1	10.2	3.7	4,074	45.0	1,002
Sujawal	42.3	20.2	20.2	2.9	2,122	48.0	892
Thatta	29.1	17.6	17.1	9.8	2,434	34.0	1,262
Sanghar	30.7	14.3	13.9	3.3	3,448	48.0	1,030
Mirpurkhas	43.7	20.7	20.4	4.0	3,331	53.8	1,280
Umerkot	35.7	6.7	6.4	2.1	1,598	39.6	272
Tharparkar	5.4	4.6	4.6	5.2	2,909	20.2	658
Karachi Malir	3.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	5,716	26.9	78
Karachi East	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	10,043	(54.9)	52
Karachi Central	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	10,089	(*)	11
Karachi West	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.7	8,571	22.1	124
Karachi South	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	8,201	(*)	45
¹ MICS indicator 3.19 - Population that slept under an ITN							
(*) Figures based on less than 25 unweighted cases							
() Figures based on 25–49 unweighted cases							

Table D.CH.20: Care-seeking during malaria (District Table)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of children for whom:						
	Advice or treatment was sought from:					No advice or treatment sought	Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Health facilities or providers		Lady health worker ^a	Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1, b}		
Public	Private						
Total	11.9	64.0	0.2	2.1	74.8	23.5	7,112
District							
Kashmore	6.6	74.2	0.0	7.6	79.9	13.7	191
Jacobabad	8.4	67.8	0.0	1.2	75.5	23.4	157
Kamber Shahdadkot	6.9	60.9	0.0	0.4	67.2	32.0	280
Larkana	13.3	66.3	0.0	0.3	79.7	20.1	137
Shikarpur	6.8	61.5	0.0	1.1	68.2	30.7	267
Ghotki	3.8	55.5	0.0	1.6	58.9	39.5	282
Sukkur	14.7	64.7	0.0	0.4	78.1	21.5	237
Khairpur	12.8	60.5	0.0	0.8	72.5	26.7	519
Naushahro Feroze	16.6	59.0	0.0	4.7	66.9	30.6	282
Shaheed Benazirabad	12.9	73.2	0.0	0.7	84.4	14.9	359
Dadu	10.0	66.4	0.0	0.3	75.3	24.4	289
Jamshoro	21.4	58.5	0.0	0.0	76.7	23.3	67
Hyderabad	8.6	69.8	0.0	2.7	78.0	19.2	303
Matiari	22.9	50.2	0.7	1.4	72.4	26.1	130
Tando Allahyar	9.6	76.9	0.0	0.8	86.0	13.7	138
Tando Muhammad Khan	10.6	58.9	0.0	1.0	68.5	30.8	96
Badin	18.1	51.1	0.0	2.3	68.9	28.9	317
Sujawal	15.3	55.1	0.0	3.0	70.4	26.6	95
Thatta	24.4	58.5	0.0	2.9	79.0	18.9	119
Sanghar	13.6	64.6	0.0	5.4	77.9	20.2	204
Mirpurkhas	10.7	58.4	0.0	5.7	69.1	26.3	195
Umerkot	20.6	60.2	0.8	0.7	79.8	19.9	146
Tharparkar	18.8	59.7	0.0	11.3	77.6	11.8	134
Karachi Malir	18.8	59.9	0.0	0.3	76.1	23.6	322
Karachi East	10.4	59.7	0.0	1.2	70.0	28.7	467
Karachi Central	10.0	70.5	2.9	4.3	78.2	20.3	372
Karachi West	9.6	70.4	0.0	1.9	80.0	17.7	573
Karachi South	7.7	73.7	0.0	1.4	80.8	18.2	435
¹ MICS indicator 3.20 - Care-seeking for fever							
^a Lady health worker is already part of public health provider							
^b Includes all public and private health facilities and providers as well as shops							

Table D.CH.21: Treatment of children with fever (District Table)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks who were given anti-malarial drugs, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Children with a fever in the last two weeks who were given:													Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Anti-malarials						Other medications							
	SP/ Fansidar	Chloroquine	Amodia-quine	Quinine	Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT)	Other anti-malarial	Antibiotic pill or syrup	Antibiotic injection	Paracetamol/ Panadol/ Acetaminophen	Aspirin	Ibuprofen	Other	Missing/DK	
Total	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	22.7	6.2	39.3	0.6	27.4	28.6	3.4	7,112
District														
Kashmore	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	29.1	17.8	29.4	1.6	21.0	19.3	9.0	191
Jacobabad	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	12.9	5.1	42.1	2.4	41.3	11.4	0.8	157
Kamber Shahdadkot	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	51.3	12.0	12.9	0.0	20.6	4.3	9.9	280
Larkana	0.7	1.5	0.0	1.4	0.7	0.0	20.7	6.5	30.0	0.7	21.0	28.7	13.9	137
Shikarpur	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	21.0	8.2	36.7	0.7	34.2	16.3	11.1	267
Ghotki	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.6	1.1	3.3	2.1	26.8	0.8	30.9	44.7	1.7	282
Sukkur	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.5	6.8	2.6	37.9	0.4	26.6	33.3	10.7	237
Khairpur	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	13.4	4.6	52.3	1.4	19.6	25.6	0.8	519
Naushahro Feroze	1.4	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.8	3.1	29.6	12.4	59.0	1.7	30.9	35.4	1.5	282
Shaheed Benazirabad	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.4	28.8	15.6	63.6	0.4	37.0	33.0	2.1	359
Dadu	0.4	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.0	55.2	27.8	24.8	2.8	26.2	9.2	0.5	289
Jamshoro	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.6	8.3	19.9	0.0	38.5	29.9	12.6	67
Hyderabad	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	20.9	0.7	35.0	0.3	27.2	33.2	3.5	303
Matiari	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	17.2	6.6	54.6	0.0	36.7	19.0	1.5	130
Tando Allahyar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	13.2	7.3	38.4	0.4	40.2	31.4	5.6	138
Tando Muhammad Khan	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	8.9	11.7	32.2	1.0	30.3	37.5	2.8	96
Badin	0.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.4	2.5	60.1	0.0	38.2	33.8	1.2	317
Sujawal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.6	8.3	50.3	2.4	27.1	34.1	3.9	95
Thatta	2.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	13.5	15.0	44.6	0.0	28.8	22.4	3.9	119
Sanghar	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.8	8.6	2.2	33.0	0.4	36.1	15.7	0.7	204
Mirpurkhas	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	13.0	3.7	25.0	0.7	27.6	24.3	5.6	195
Umerkot	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	9.3	12.2	35.5	0.4	61.3	15.0	0.3	146
Tharparkar	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	4.5	0.0	25.8	0.0	27.4	53.1	3.4	134
Karachi Malir	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	32.1	0.5	40.0	0.0	21.4	29.5	1.1	322
Karachi East	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	30.7	1.8	42.4	0.0	16.0	32.0	1.3	467
Karachi Central	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.0	1.9	28.6	0.0	18.1	36.6	2.9	372
Karachi West	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.3	1.5	40.9	0.1	22.6	35.3	1.9	573
Karachi South	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.8	0.8	37.2	0.0	23.1	36.8	1.1	435

Table D.CH.22: Diagnostics and anti-malarial treatment of children (District Table)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks who had a finger or heel stick for malaria testing, who were given Artemisinin-combination Treatment (ACT) and any anti-malarial drugs, and percentage who were given ACT among those who were given anti-malarial drugs, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of children who:					Number of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks	Treatment with Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) among children who received anti-malarial treatment ³	Number of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks who were given any anti-malarial drugs
	Had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing ¹	Artemisinin-combination Treatment (ACT)	ACT the same or next day	Any anti-malarial drugs ²	Any anti-malarial drugs same or next day			
Total	4.4	0.3	0.2	1.6	1.1	7,112	15.9	116
District								
Kashmore	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	191	(*)	1
Jacobabad	3.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	157	(*)	2
Kamber Shahdadkot	8.7	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.7	280	(*)	5
Larkana	5.3	0.7	0.7	4.4	3.2	137	(*)	6
Shikarpur	6.7	1.3	0.5	1.5	0.5	267	(*)	4
Ghotki	8.7	0.6	0.4	2.4	0.8	282	(*)	7
Sukkur	4.2	0.9	0.9	1.7	1.3	237	(*)	4
Khairpur	6.9	0.5	0.5	2.4	2.1	519	(*)	13
Naushahro Feroze	7.6	0.8	0.1	6.1	3.3	282	(13.5)	17
Shaheed Benazirabad	4.9	0.2	0.0	1.8	0.9	359	(*)	6
Dadu	6.0	0.8	0.0	2.3	1.1	289	(*)	7
Jamshoro	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	67	(*)	0
Hyderabad	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	303	(*)	0
Matiali	2.9	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.3	130	(*)	2
Tando Allahyar	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.4	138	(*)	1
Tando Muhammad Khan	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.2	96	(*)	2
Badin	0.4	0.0	0.0	5.0	3.5	317	(*)	16
Sujawal	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	95	(*)	0
Thatta	6.7	0.0	0.0	4.1	4.1	119	(*)	5
Sanghar	6.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.7	204	(*)	4
Mirpurkhas	2.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.5	195	(*)	3
Umerkot	2.8	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.2	146	(*)	4
Tharparkar	3.0	0.1	0.1	2.1	1.6	134	(*)	3
Karachi Malir	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	322	(*)	2
Karachi East	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	467	(*)	2
Karachi Central	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	372	(*)	0
Karachi West	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	573	(*)	2
Karachi South	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	435	(*)	0

¹ MICS indicator 3.21 - Malaria diagnostics usage

² MICS indicator 3.22; MDG indicator 6.8 - Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5

³ MICS indicator 3.23 - Treatment with Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) among children who received anti-malarial treatment

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

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

Table D.CH.24: Pregnant women sleeping under mosquito nets (District Table)

Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years who slept under a mosquito net last night, by type of net, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of pregnant women who spent last night in the interviewed households	Number of pregnant women age 15-49 years	Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years who the previous night slept under:				Number of pregnant women who spent last night in the interviewed households	Percentage of pregnant women who slept under an ITN last night in households with at least one ITN	Number of pregnant women age 15-49 years living in households with at least one ITN
			Any mosquito net	An insecticide treated net (ITN) ¹	A Long-lasting insecticidal treated net (LLIN)	An ITN or in a dwelling sprayed with IRS in the past 12 months			
Total	98.1	2,298	17.2	6.7	6.4	1.7	2,255	44.2	340
District									
Kashmore	99.3	71	7.3	6.1	6.1	0.0	71	(*)	5
Jacobabad	89.1	51	7.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	45	(*)	2
Kamber Shahdadkot	97.7	94	27.1	7.3	5.5	0.0	92	(*)	17
Larkana	100.0	69	16.3	3.9	3.9	0.0	69	(*)	6
Shikarpur	98.0	98	2.2	0.6	0.6	0.0	96	(*)	3
Ghotki	98.1	86	8.0	7.3	7.3	0.4	84	(*)	15
Sukkur	98.0	57	8.9	1.1	1.1	0.0	56	(*)	6
Khairpur	96.6	163	18.8	13.1	13.1	2.4	158	29.4	70
Naushahro Feroze	97.6	59	14.4	3.7	3.7	0.0	57	(*)	4
Shaheed Benazirabad	98.3	102	9.6	2.7	1.8	2.8	100	(*)	10
Dadu	98.0	120	7.2	7.2	7.2	1.3	118	24.4	35
Jamshoro	(100.0)	25	(11.1)	(6.3)	(6.3)	(0.0)	25	(*)	2
Hyderabad	95.7	97	9.0	1.3	1.3	0.9	93	(*)	1
Matiari	99.0	33	22.6	5.0	5.0	2.7	32	(*)	3
Tando Allahyar	99.4	42	44.7	19.5	19.5	0.0	42	47.6	17
Tando Muhammad Khan	98.8	32	52.8	8.6	7.0	7.0	31	(*)	4
Badin	97.9	94	69.3	7.0	7.0	0.0	92	(*)	11
Sujawal	98.7	50	54.7	29.5	29.5	3.4	49	(62.0)	23
Thatta	99.3	49	43.1	25.3	23.9	23.9	49	(50.4)	24
Sanghar	100.0	84	40.1	20.8	20.0	7.7	84	(55.0)	32
Mirpurkhas	100.0	60	68.5	33.7	32.7	3.9	60	(*)	24
Umerkot	98.8	38	48.3	9.6	9.6	0.0	38	(*)	6
Tharparkar	98.1	60	6.9	6.9	6.9	4.8	59	(*)	18
Karachi Malir	98.9	123	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	121	(*)	1
Karachi East	98.6	142	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	140	(*)	0
Karachi Central	96.6	137	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	133	(*)	0
Karachi West	99.0	160	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	159	(*)	0
Karachi South	(100.0)	104	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	104	(*)	0

¹ MICS indicator 3.24 - Pregnant women who slept under an insecticide treated net (ITN)

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

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

Table D.WS.1: Use of improved water sources (District Table)

Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Main source of drinking water																	Total	Percentage using improved sources of drinking water ¹	Number of household members	
	Improved sources										Unimproved sources										
	Piped water					Tube-well/ bore-hole	Hand Pump	Protected well	Rain-water collection	Filtration plant/ unit	Bottled water ^a	Unprotecte d well	Tanker truck	Cart with tank/ drum	Surface water	Bottled water ^a	Other				Missing
Into dwelling	Into yard/plot	To neighbo urhood	Tap/ stand- pipe																		
Total	31.0	1.7	2.9	1.9	1.6	5.7	40.9	1.2	0.0	3.7	1.5	3.3	1.3	1.9	0.5	1.1	0.0	100.0	90.5	121,826	
District																					
Kashmore	0.6	0.0	0.2	3.2	0.4	1.6	92.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	98.5	2,553	
Jacobabad	0.5	3.8	5.1	5.0	0.0	0.0	66.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	19.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	80.6	2,682	
Kamber Shahdadkot	2.3	3.3	0.8	1.9	0.0	0.1	76.5	0.2	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.1	6.7	4.3	0.1	1.5	0.0	100.0	86.3	3,864	
Larkana	2.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.7	95.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	3,959	
Shikarpur	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	98.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	3,354	
Ghotki	3.5	0.8	0.5	0.0	2.7	7.8	84.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	4,140	
Sukkur	13.6	3.4	1.4	1.8	0.9	9.5	68.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.4	3,261	
Khairpur	4.1	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.5	4.4	88.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	6,778	
Naushahro Feroze	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	28.4	69.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	100.0	98.3	2,872	
Shaheed Benazirabad	5.9	6.2	1.8	1.0	2.5	17.4	63.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	98.7	4,021	
Dadu	6.3	1.7	4.5	3.4	0.7	2.3	73.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.7	3.6	0.2	1.7	0.0	100.0	93.4	4,138	
Jamshoro	37.5	8.0	0.7	1.3	0.2	13.8	28.0	1.0	0.0	0.2	1.4	4.1	0.1	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.6	1,790	
Hyderabad	54.8	4.4	7.3	0.8	8.1	3.5	12.7	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	97.4	6,484	
Matiali	22.3	2.3	6.3	0.8	0.0	3.4	63.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.1	2,039	
Tando Allahyar	4.0	0.2	7.9	4.6	1.4	32.5	49.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.7	2,008	
Tando Muhammad Khan	3.1	0.8	2.1	0.1	0.0	2.9	83.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	2.3	0.0	100.0	93.0	1,735	
Badin	2.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	2.3	7.2	77.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.5	6.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	91.0	4,359	
Sujawal	0.7	0.5	0.2	6.1	1.2	4.0	76.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.3	6.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	89.4	2,208	
Thatta	11.1	2.4	3.3	3.7	1.4	6.0	57.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	11.3	0.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	86.1	2,576	
Sanghar	16.3	1.8	1.6	2.2	0.8	8.0	63.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.4	2.3	0.0	1.6	0.2	100.0	94.7	3,697	
Mirpurkhas	21.6	2.9	1.7	1.4	0.6	5.6	47.6	0.3	0.0	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	15.7	0.1	1.1	0.0	100.0	82.1	3,527	
Umerkot	17.7	1.5	5.1	1.6	0.0	6.8	35.3	3.1	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.7	1.2	21.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	71.1	1,756	
Tharparkar	5.2	1.9	1.1	0.9	0.4	3.9	3.7	36.2	0.4	0.0	43.3	0.5	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	53.7	3,251	
Karachi Malir	69.8	1.5	4.1	0.9	1.4	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.1	8.7	5.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	85.3	5,997	
Karachi East	68.4	0.2	6.0	1.2	2.1	6.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	12.1	0.0	1.2	0.8	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.0	100.0	96.4	10,420	
Karachi Central	76.1	2.1	1.0	1.1	1.4	5.5	0.1	1.0	0.0	10.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	98.8	10,872	
Karachi West	46.9	0.1	4.2	2.2	0.6	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.1	33.7	2.0	0.0	0.6	6.4	0.0	100.0	57.3	9,009	
Karachi South	62.2	0.6	4.2	7.6	3.7	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	13.0	0.0	1.4	1.4	0.0	3.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	93.3	8,478	

¹ MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8 - Use of improved drinking water sources

^a Households using bottled water as the main source of drinking water are classified into improved or unimproved drinking water users according to the water source used for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing.

Table D.WS.1a: Taste and colour/ transparency of drinking water (District Table)

Percent distribution of household members according to taste and colour / transparency of drinking water used in the household, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of household members living in households without drinking water on premises	Number of household members	Sweet taste of drinking water			Brackish taste of drinking water			Missing		Total	Number of household members without water on premises
			Clear	Muddy/ coloured	Missing/ DK	Clear	Muddy/ coloured	Missing/ DK	Clear	Missing/ DK		
Total	24.8	121,826	68.7	10.8	1.0	15.4	3.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	100.0	30,263
District												
Kashmore	12.9	2,553	23.7	0.8	0.5	70.7	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	329
Jacobabad	51.8	2,682	39.9	0.2	4.9	50.7	1.7	1.1	0.9	0.6	100.0	1,390
Kamber Shahdadkot	55.6	3,864	71.3	4.2	1.4	18.0	3.5	0.3	0.3	1.1	100.0	2,147
Larkana	4.2	3,959	69.2	0.0	4.7	8.2	8.6	0.0	0.0	9.3	100.0	165
Shikarpur	3.2	3,354	90.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	106
Ghotki	12.8	4,140	69.5	0.7	0.0	29.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	528
Sukkur	22.8	3,261	78.7	2.8	0.0	9.3	8.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	744
Khairpur	16.2	6,778	39.5	1.3	0.0	51.5	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,097
Naushahro Feroze	6.5	2,872	76.8	0.0	2.2	16.1	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	187
Shaheed Benazirabad	18.8	4,021	78.6	4.6	0.0	15.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	755
Dadu	46.4	4,138	53.0	6.0	1.6	33.4	5.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,922
Jamshoro	25.9	1,790	58.8	10.3	2.9	27.2	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	463
Hyderabad	12.5	6,484	75.6	7.9	0.0	11.1	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	808
Matiali	12.7	2,039	95.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	259
Tando Allahyar	28.9	2,008	92.8	2.8	0.0	3.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	581
Tando Muhammad Khan	39.6	1,735	73.8	7.0	0.0	13.9	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	686
Badin	58.6	4,359	71.5	12.6	0.0	7.8	7.2	0.2	0.0	0.8	100.0	2,554
Sujawal	61.3	2,208	79.4	8.3	1.6	8.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,353
Thatta	66.2	2,576	78.2	17.3	0.9	1.9	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,705
Sanghar	28.8	3,697	65.9	11.1	0.4	19.6	1.2	0.5	0.0	1.3	100.0	1,064
Mirpurkhas	55.8	3,527	66.1	26.3	1.3	4.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	1,969
Umerkot	64.5	1,756	71.5	19.9	0.0	6.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,132
Tharparkar	88.2	3,251	59.7	20.8	1.1	15.1	3.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,868
Karachi Malir	10.7	5,997	86.6	9.4	2.0	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	643
Karachi East	7.0	10,420	88.2	7.7	1.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	731
Karachi Central	3.3	10,872	85.2	9.1	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	359
Karachi West	26.4	9,009	73.0	12.4	0.5	6.9	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,379
Karachi South	15.8	8,478	82.5	12.4	0.5	2.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,339

Table D.WS.2: Household water treatment

Percentage of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household, and for household members living in households where an unimproved drinking water source is used, the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method, Sindh, 2014

	Water treatment method used in the household									Number of household members	Percentage of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources and using an appropriate water treatment method ¹	Number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources
	None	Boil	Add bleach/ chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar disinfection	Let it stand and settle	Alum (Phitkari)	Other			
Total	76.9	13.3	0.2	9.7	1.8	0.1	0.6	2.4	0.7	121,826	12.8	11,628
District												
Kashmore	96.5	0.9	0.0	1.3	1.5	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	2,553	0.0	39
Jacobabad	97.5	0.1	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,682	0.7	521
Kamber Shahdadkot	90.3	1.1	0.0	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	3,864	2.8	531
Larkana	99.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	3,959	(*)	0
Shikarpur	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,354	(*)	0
Ghotki	99.0	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	4,140	(*)	2
Sukkur	75.4	5.0	0.0	2.9	0.3	0.0	6.6	12.9	0.3	3,261	(0.0)	19
Khairpur	97.6	0.7	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	6,778	7.6	29
Naushahro Feroze	98.8	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	2,872	0.0	48
Shaheed Benazirabad	96.0	2.7	0.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.8	0.0	4,021	8.1	52
Dadu	93.6	1.0	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,138	0.0	274
Jamshoro	76.6	4.4	0.1	15.7	1.2	0.0	0.5	4.3	0.0	1,790	0.0	169
Hyderabad	69.5	16.2	0.0	4.9	3.9	0.0	0.2	10.1	1.2	6,484	13.1	167
Matari	98.0	1.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	2,039	0.0	19
Tando Allahyar	98.3	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	2,008	(*)	7
Tando Muhammad Khan	88.1	1.0	0.0	7.6	0.0	0.0	5.0	1.0	0.0	1,735	2.2	122
Badin	90.1	1.9	0.2	7.6	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.2	0.0	4,359	1.4	393
Sujawal	93.1	1.6	0.0	4.0	1.0	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.0	2,208	5.0	235
Thatta	77.3	1.1	0.1	20.5	0.1	0.9	2.2	0.2	0.0	2,576	4.3	359
Sanghar	91.2	4.6	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	3,697	12.9	197
Mirpurkhas	84.3	3.4	0.4	5.7	1.1	0.0	0.5	6.0	0.3	3,527	0.0	631
Umerkot	73.5	0.7	0.0	24.5	0.1	0.0	0.9	1.7	0.0	1,756	0.5	508
Tharparkar	41.8	1.6	0.0	57.5	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.4	0.0	3,251	1.1	1,506
Karachi Malir	56.8	28.1	0.2	16.6	5.6	0.0	0.6	2.2	3.0	5,997	28.6	881
Karachi East	56.8	31.5	0.2	15.6	4.7	0.0	0.1	2.3	1.7	10,420	18.7	376
Karachi Central	57.8	34.7	1.5	11.6	5.3	0.1	0.2	2.6	1.4	10,872	23.3	135
Karachi West	60.3	25.7	0.0	13.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	3.6	1.5	9,009	22.8	3,846
Karachi South	54.9	34.4	0.3	17.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	3.8	1.1	8,478	22.3	565

¹ MICS indicator 4.2 - Water treatment

Table D.WS.3: Time to source of drinking water (District Table)

Percent distribution of household population according to time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Time to source of drinking water									Number of household members
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources				Total	
	Water on premises	Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes or more	Missing/DK	Water on premises	Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes or more	Missing/DK		
Total	72.9	7.0	10.2	0.4	2.2	2.0	3.7	1.5	100.0	121,826
District										
Kashmore	87.1	4.8	6.4	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.1	100.0	2,553
Jacobabad	47.7	15.3	17.0	0.6	0.5	0.6	5.4	12.9	100.0	2,682
Kamber Shahdadkot	43.8	9.2	27.9	5.3	0.6	2.4	7.0	3.7	100.0	3,864
Larkana	95.8	3.1	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,959
Shikarpur	96.8	2.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,354
Ghotki	87.2	8.8	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,140
Sukkur	77.2	10.8	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	3,261
Khairpur	83.7	6.6	9.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	6,778
Naushahro Feroze	93.1	3.9	1.3	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.0	100.0	2,872
Shaheed Benazirabad	81.2	9.9	7.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.3	100.0	4,021
Dadu	52.4	4.0	36.7	0.3	1.2	1.5	3.7	0.2	100.0	4,138
Jamshoro	73.7	2.4	14.5	0.0	0.5	0.7	7.6	0.7	100.0	1,790
Hyderabad	87.5	3.8	5.7	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.7	0.7	100.0	6,484
Matiari	87.3	10.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	2,039
Tando Allahyar	71.1	13.2	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,008
Tando Muhammad Khan	59.9	15.7	17.4	0.0	0.5	1.2	3.6	1.7	100.0	1,735
Badin	41.3	17.7	31.3	0.7	0.1	4.9	4.0	0.0	100.0	4,359
Sujawal	38.4	23.6	27.3	0.1	0.3	3.6	5.0	1.7	100.0	2,208
Thatta	33.8	23.4	28.8	0.1	0.1	2.6	10.1	1.1	100.0	2,576
Sanghar	70.1	9.6	14.8	0.2	1.1	1.4	2.4	0.4	100.0	3,697
Mirpurkhas	42.4	17.7	21.8	0.2	1.7	6.4	9.7	0.0	100.0	3,527
Umerkot	35.1	14.0	22.0	0.0	0.5	11.8	16.7	0.0	100.0	1,756
Tharparkar	11.6	9.0	32.7	0.3	0.2	4.4	41.8	0.0	100.0	3,251
Karachi Malir	83.4	0.6	1.3	0.1	5.9	6.4	1.3	1.1	100.0	5,997
Karachi East	92.4	2.2	1.8	0.0	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.8	100.0	10,420
Karachi Central	96.3	1.7	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.0	100.0	10,872
Karachi West	53.4	1.1	2.6	0.2	20.2	5.3	6.7	10.6	100.0	9,009
Karachi South	82.1	6.4	4.3	0.4	2.1	1.9	1.8	0.9	100.0	8,478

Table D.WS.4: Person collecting water (District Table)

Percentage of households without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of households without drinking water on premises according to the person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of households without drinking water on premises	Number of households	Person usually collecting drinking water							Total	Number of households without drinking water on premises
			Adult woman	Adult man	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	DK	Missing			
Total	25.5	17,014	55.1	30.2	6.8	4.7	2.3	0.8	100.0	4,330	
District											
Kashmore	13.0	355	35.2	22.8	13.1	27.8	1.1	0.0	100.0	46	
Jacobabad	53.1	379	40.6	24.3	5.5	5.4	21.7	2.5	100.0	201	
Kamber Shahdadkot	55.8	442	40.4	37.5	9.4	6.8	4.7	1.1	100.0	247	
Larkana	4.7	523	(80.1)	(9.3)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(8.2)	100.0	25	
Shikarpur	4.5	422	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19	
Ghotki	14.4	522	91.0	3.9	2.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	75	
Sukkur	23.6	399	41.5	34.5	10.3	12.5	1.3	0.0	100.0	94	
Khairpur	18.1	768	48.1	26.0	16.2	9.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	139	
Naushahro Feroze	7.2	353	(80.7)	(18.1)	(1.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	25	
Shaheed Benazirabad	21.8	427	45.7	39.1	8.7	5.3	1.1	0.0	100.0	93	
Dadu	50.3	460	27.2	44.1	16.1	11.6	0.0	1.0	100.0	231	
Jamshoro	28.2	270	44.6	50.9	1.4	3.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	76	
Hyderabad	11.4	957	43.1	48.8	4.1	4.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	109	
Matari	14.8	272	78.3	12.4	5.4	3.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	40	
Tando Allahyar	29.6	268	60.2	20.6	10.2	9.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	79	
Tando Muhammad Khan	41.6	266	68.2	11.6	15.8	2.6	1.8	0.0	100.0	111	
Badin	57.8	583	71.0	11.8	11.6	2.8	0.1	2.7	100.0	337	
Sujawal	63.6	286	76.0	17.3	4.1	1.3	0.8	0.4	100.0	182	
Thatta	66.6	348	90.3	5.2	3.6	0.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	232	
Sanghar	32.5	504	58.9	18.9	12.7	6.8	0.0	2.7	100.0	164	
Mirpurkhas	58.6	547	76.2	7.5	11.7	4.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	321	
Umerkot	67.9	232	80.4	10.8	5.8	2.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	157	
Tharparkar	89.7	505	82.4	12.3	3.6	1.1	0.1	0.5	100.0	453	
Karachi Malir	13.3	879	35.2	61.7	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	117	
Karachi East	6.8	1,601	11.8	77.9	1.6	6.6	2.1	0.0	100.0	109	
Karachi Central	4.2	1,726	(42.7)	(53.0)	(0.0)	(4.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	73	
Karachi West	25.4	1,255	18.3	69.3	0.1	4.5	7.1	0.6	100.0	319	
Karachi South	17.4	1,464	18.2	71.9	0.0	4.5	5.4	0.0	100.0	255	

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

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

Table D.WS.5: Types of sanitation facilities (District Table)

Percent distribution of household population according to type of toilet facility used by the household, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Type of toilet facility used by household													Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
	Improved sanitation facility						Unimproved sanitation facility									
	Flush/Pour flush to:						Compos-ting toilet	Flush/Pour flush to somewhere else	Pit latrine without slab/open pit	Bucket	Other	Missing/DK				
Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Soakage Pit latrine	Ventilated improved pit latrine	Place/no place/other	sure/DK											
Total	57.6	2.4	6.9	0.3	2.8	2.6	0.2	1.5	2.8	0.0	2.4	0.1	20.2	100.0	121,826	
District																
Kashmore	11.2	3.5	23.2	0.4	3.2	8.1	0.5	1.5	9.9	0.1	0.4	0.0	38.0	100.0	2,553	
Jacobabad	19.6	2.9	22.6	1.2	7.7	7.2	0.3	4.5	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.6	100.0	2,682	
Kamber Shahdadkot	36.5	1.3	4.2	0.0	2.3	13.6	0.1	1.3	16.3	0.0	5.1	0.2	19.1	100.0	3,864	
Larkana	63.7	1.0	1.6	2.3	2.0	2.7	0.0	5.4	2.9	0.0	8.1	0.3	10.0	100.0	3,959	
Shikarpur	39.0	3.5	9.2	1.2	2.3	6.1	0.0	1.0	4.0	0.3	1.8	1.4	30.2	100.0	3,354	
Ghotki	29.5	2.6	12.8	0.0	2.5	2.2	0.2	4.5	4.3	0.0	2.4	0.1	39.0	100.0	4,140	
Sukkur	45.4	13.6	7.4	0.0	2.6	0.7	0.0	6.1	0.6	0.0	2.0	0.1	21.6	100.0	3,261	
Khairpur	28.4	11.8	12.5	0.0	2.3	3.6	0.0	4.3	1.3	0.0	0.7	0.1	34.9	100.0	6,778	
Naushahro Feroze	48.7	4.1	5.6	2.4	2.7	0.6	0.0	1.0	4.9	0.0	3.9	0.1	26.0	100.0	2,872	
Shaheed Benazirabad	29.8	12.0	6.5	0.3	10.9	1.5	0.0	0.3	4.3	0.0	8.5	0.0	26.0	100.0	4,021	
Dadu	51.3	0.3	2.4	0.5	5.6	6.4	0.0	0.2	6.7	0.9	2.8	0.0	22.9	100.0	4,138	
Jamshoro	37.0	0.3	22.8	1.0	20.3	1.9	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.7	0.4	13.5	100.0	1,790	
Hyderabad	71.9	0.6	3.6	0.0	10.6	0.9	0.0	2.6	1.1	0.0	1.9	0.3	6.6	100.0	6,484	
Matiari	43.7	2.4	4.3	0.0	5.2	4.6	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	12.2	0.0	27.0	100.0	2,039	
Tando Allahyar	29.1	0.4	19.6	0.0	1.3	10.5	0.9	7.0	5.4	0.0	1.2	0.0	24.5	100.0	2,008	
Tando Muhammad Khan	13.8	7.5	2.7	0.6	0.7	2.4	0.0	5.7	3.5	0.0	2.0	0.0	61.1	100.0	1,735	
Badin	10.3	2.0	22.8	0.0	2.9	0.6	1.0	1.0	2.6	0.0	12.1	0.0	44.7	100.0	4,359	
Sujawal	11.4	0.6	25.4	0.0	2.2	1.8	0.0	0.7	6.9	0.0	1.7	0.4	48.8	100.0	2,208	
Thatta	11.6	0.5	7.1	0.8	9.4	5.2	2.0	2.7	3.9	0.1	1.8	0.0	54.9	100.0	2,576	
Sanghar	41.8	1.1	11.7	1.3	0.4	2.7	0.0	2.5	6.8	0.0	3.1	0.6	28.1	100.0	3,697	
Mirpurkhas	29.5	0.0	10.2	0.0	2.1	6.4	0.0	0.5	4.4	0.0	5.5	0.4	41.1	100.0	3,527	
Umerkot	9.8	5.1	9.9	0.0	2.7	3.1	5.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.5	0.0	58.2	100.0	1,756	
Tharparkar	5.9	0.1	8.8	0.2	0.8	3.6	0.5	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.8	0.5	77.1	100.0	3,251	
Karachi Malir	90.9	1.7	2.4	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.3	100.0	5,997	
Karachi East	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,420	
Karachi Central	99.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,872	
Karachi West	97.2	0.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	9,009	
Karachi South	99.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8,478	

Table D.WS.6: Use and sharing of sanitation facilities (District Table)

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Users of improved sanitation facilities					Users of unimproved sanitation facilities					Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
	Not shared ¹	Public facility	Shared by			Not shared	Public facility	Shared by					
			5 households or less	More than 5 households	Missing/DK			5 households or less	More than 5 households	Missing/DK			
Total	64.6	0.2	6.9	1.2	0.1	4.6	0.0	2.0	0.3	0.0	20.2	100.0	121,826
District													
Kashmore	40.0	0.0	4.2	6.1	0.0	9.1	0.0	2.5	0.2	0.0	38.0	100.0	2,553
Jacobabad	39.2	0.0	9.5	12.5	0.3	5.3	0.0	5.1	2.6	0.0	25.6	100.0	2,682
Kamber Shahdadkot	39.9	0.0	15.0	3.1	0.0	11.6	0.0	10.5	0.9	0.0	19.1	100.0	3,864
Larkana	56.3	0.3	16.3	0.5	0.0	11.5	0.0	4.9	0.4	0.0	10.0	100.0	3,959
Shikarpur	44.9	0.5	9.4	6.2	0.3	5.2	0.0	2.1	1.3	0.0	30.2	100.0	3,354
Ghotki	34.7	0.2	13.9	0.7	0.2	5.6	0.4	3.9	1.3	0.0	39.0	100.0	4,140
Sukkur	54.4	0.0	14.2	0.9	0.3	4.3	0.0	4.0	0.4	0.0	21.6	100.0	3,261
Khairpur	48.7	0.1	8.9	0.8	0.1	4.5	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.3	34.9	100.0	6,778
Naushahro Feroze	45.9	0.0	18.1	0.1	0.0	5.6	0.1	4.3	0.0	0.0	26.0	100.0	2,872
Shaheed Benazirabad	53.8	0.0	4.8	2.3	0.0	10.8	0.0	2.0	0.2	0.0	26.0	100.0	4,021
Dadu	57.7	0.4	7.0	1.2	0.1	8.3	0.0	2.0	0.3	0.0	22.9	100.0	4,138
Jamshoro	73.7	0.0	8.9	0.5	0.0	2.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	13.5	100.0	1,790
Hyderabad	78.8	0.2	8.3	0.3	0.0	4.5	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	6.6	100.0	6,484
Matiali	47.7	0.0	10.4	2.0	0.0	9.8	0.0	3.0	0.1	0.0	27.0	100.0	2,039
Tando Allahyar	50.7	0.3	10.2	0.6	0.0	9.9	0.0	3.3	0.4	0.0	24.5	100.0	2,008
Tando Muhammad Khan	17.7	0.0	8.8	1.2	0.0	5.5	0.0	5.1	0.5	0.1	61.1	100.0	1,735
Badin	32.9	0.0	5.6	0.4	0.7	10.7	0.0	4.0	1.1	0.0	44.7	100.0	4,359
Sujawal	37.7	0.2	3.0	0.5	0.0	8.3	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	48.8	100.0	2,208
Thatta	26.4	0.0	8.2	1.9	0.0	5.1	0.0	2.7	0.8	0.0	54.9	100.0	2,576
Sanghar	51.1	0.0	6.6	1.3	0.0	8.4	0.1	3.8	0.6	0.0	28.1	100.0	3,697
Mirpurkhas	43.1	0.0	4.4	0.6	0.0	9.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	41.1	100.0	3,527
Umerkot	28.6	0.2	6.9	0.4	0.0	4.4	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	58.2	100.0	1,756
Tharparkar	18.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.1	100.0	3,251
Karachi Malir	92.6	0.1	3.9	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.3	100.0	5,997
Karachi East	97.4	0.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,420
Karachi Central	98.0	0.0	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,872
Karachi West	93.2	0.9	5.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	9,009
Karachi South	94.3	0.5	4.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8,478

¹ MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9 - Use of improved sanitation

Table D.WS.7: Drinking water and sanitation ladders (District Table)

Percentage of household population by drinking water and sanitation ladders, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of household population using:										Number of household members
	Improved drinking water ^{1, a}				Unimproved sanitation						
	Piped into dwelling, plot or yard	Other improved	Unimproved drinking water	Total	Improved sanitation ²	Shared improved facilities	Unimproved facilities	Open defecation	Total	Improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation	
Total	35.6	54.8	9.5	100.0	64.6	8.3	6.9	20.2	100.0	58.8	121,826
District											
Kashmore	0.6	97.9	1.5	100.0	40.0	10.2	11.8	38.0	100.0	39.8	2,553
Jacobabad	4.3	76.2	19.4	100.0	39.2	22.3	12.9	25.6	100.0	28.1	2,682
Kamber Shahdadkot	5.6	80.6	13.7	100.0	39.9	18.1	22.9	19.1	100.0	34.5	3,864
Larkana	2.8	97.2	0.0	100.0	56.3	17.1	16.7	10.0	100.0	56.3	3,959
Shikarpur	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	44.9	16.4	8.6	30.2	100.0	44.9	3,354
Ghotki	4.4	95.6	0.0	100.0	34.7	15.1	11.2	39.0	100.0	34.7	4,140
Sukkur	17.0	82.4	0.6	100.0	54.4	15.4	8.7	21.6	100.0	53.8	3,261
Khairpur	5.0	94.6	0.4	100.0	48.7	10.0	6.4	34.9	100.0	48.5	6,778
Naushahro Feroze	0.0	98.3	1.7	100.0	45.9	18.2	9.9	26.0	100.0	45.1	2,872
Shaheed Benazirabad	12.2	86.5	1.3	100.0	53.8	7.1	13.1	26.0	100.0	53.0	4,021
Dadu	8.1	85.3	6.6	100.0	57.7	8.7	10.7	22.9	100.0	54.5	4,138
Jamshoro	45.5	45.1	9.4	100.0	73.7	9.5	3.3	13.5	100.0	68.0	1,790
Hyderabad	64.7	32.7	2.6	100.0	78.8	8.8	5.8	6.6	100.0	77.1	6,484
Matiari	24.7	74.4	0.9	100.0	47.7	12.3	12.9	27.0	100.0	46.9	2,039
Tando Allahyar	4.2	95.5	0.3	100.0	50.7	11.2	13.6	24.5	100.0	50.7	2,008
Tando Muhammad Khan	3.9	89.1	7.0	100.0	17.7	10.0	11.1	61.1	100.0	15.7	1,735
Badin	3.0	88.0	9.0	100.0	32.9	6.6	15.8	44.7	100.0	29.6	4,359
Sujawal	1.2	88.2	10.6	100.0	37.7	3.8	9.8	48.8	100.0	34.6	2,208
Thatta	13.6	72.5	13.9	100.0	26.4	10.1	8.5	54.9	100.0	24.9	2,576
Sanghar	18.3	76.4	5.3	100.0	51.1	7.9	13.0	28.1	100.0	48.5	3,697
Mirpurkhas	24.9	57.3	17.9	100.0	43.1	5.0	10.7	41.1	100.0	38.4	3,527
Umerkot	19.2	51.9	28.9	100.0	28.6	7.5	5.7	58.2	100.0	25.9	1,756
Tharparkar	7.1	46.6	46.3	100.0	18.9	1.0	2.9	77.1	100.0	16.1	3,251
Karachi Malir	73.3	12.0	14.7	100.0	92.6	4.3	1.8	1.3	100.0	79.6	5,997
Karachi East	78.1	18.3	3.6	100.0	97.4	2.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	93.8	10,420
Karachi Central	87.6	11.1	1.2	100.0	98.0	1.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	97.0	10,872
Karachi West	48.2	9.1	42.7	100.0	93.2	6.5	0.0	0.3	100.0	54.0	9,009
Karachi South	75.0	18.3	6.7	100.0	94.3	5.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	88.0	8,478

¹ MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8 - Use of improved drinking water sources² MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9 - Use of improved sanitation^a Those indicating bottled water as the main source of drinking water are distributed according to the water source used for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing.

Table D.WS.8: Disposal of child's faeces (District Table)

Percent distribution of children age 0-2 years according to place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percentage of children age 0-2 years whose stools were disposed of safely the last time the child passed stools, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Place of disposal of child's faeces										Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely ¹	Number of children age 0-2 years
	Child used toilet/latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Buried	Left in the open	Other	DK	Missing	Total		
Total	9.1	34.6	13.5	31.1	0.4	8.5	1.6	0.1	1.0	100.0	43.7	9,743
District												
Kashmore	1.8	28.7	16.9	42.9	0.0	7.8	0.8	0.0	1.1	100.0	30.5	264
Jacobabad	5.0	32.1	20.1	35.5	0.6	4.9	0.8	0.0	1.0	100.0	37.1	281
Kamber Shahdadkot	0.6	24.2	22.5	34.1	1.1	15.6	0.5	0.5	1.0	100.0	24.8	393
Larkana	8.5	40.2	14.3	23.9	0.2	5.8	2.5	0.0	4.5	100.0	48.7	300
Shikarpur	2.6	23.8	37.5	26.0	0.2	7.3	0.9	0.1	1.6	100.0	26.3	359
Ghotki	4.3	21.5	14.9	31.5	0.5	24.5	0.7	0.1	2.0	100.0	25.8	387
Sukkur	13.6	41.5	18.6	16.6	0.3	8.2	0.5	0.0	0.7	100.0	55.1	269
Khairpur	6.3	24.5	21.3	36.5	0.9	7.2	1.5	0.7	1.0	100.0	30.9	600
Naushahro Feroze	10.7	27.7	13.3	21.2	3.7	15.5	7.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	38.4	286
Shaheed Benazirabad	8.1	26.9	21.2	30.6	0.7	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	35.1	354
Dadu	4.7	28.1	24.8	34.7	0.0	5.7	0.2	0.0	1.8	100.0	32.8	368
Jamshoro	8.5	33.9	18.7	30.6	0.0	7.5	0.2	0.0	0.6	100.0	42.4	144
Hyderabad	15.4	40.7	18.0	16.0	0.0	4.2	5.1	0.0	0.7	100.0	56.1	473
Matiali	7.0	25.2	7.9	44.9	0.3	9.2	3.3	0.3	1.9	100.0	32.2	153
Tando Allahyar	6.3	28.1	9.3	35.6	0.0	13.2	6.8	0.0	0.6	100.0	34.5	150
Tando Muhammad Khan	1.0	15.2	18.0	49.9	1.7	11.7	1.6	0.0	0.9	100.0	16.2	147
Badin	2.5	16.5	21.6	28.7	0.6	27.7	1.4	0.0	1.0	100.0	19.0	361
Sujawal	2.6	20.4	27.9	44.4	0.4	3.2	0.0	0.5	0.6	100.0	23.0	197
Thatta	9.6	13.0	29.5	32.2	0.0	14.5	0.4	0.0	0.8	100.0	22.6	181
Sanghar	2.8	40.5	10.8	27.5	0.0	15.9	1.1	0.2	1.2	100.0	43.2	320
Mirpurkhas	4.1	14.6	12.6	50.8	0.6	12.3	4.5	0.0	0.4	100.0	18.7	290
Umerkot	2.5	13.1	1.2	60.9	0.5	15.9	4.3	0.0	1.6	100.0	15.6	178
Tharparkar	2.0	9.6	5.4	53.1	1.0	23.6	2.8	0.0	2.4	100.0	11.7	260
Karachi Malir	15.9	56.2	4.2	20.2	0.4	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	72.1	476
Karachi East	16.0	54.4	1.5	26.3	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	70.3	680
Karachi Central	14.3	53.1	0.3	28.9	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	1.2	100.0	67.5	657
Karachi West	20.8	57.1	5.6	15.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.6	100.0	77.9	679
Karachi South	14.5	41.6	0.4	41.6	0.0	0.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	56.1	538

¹ MICS indicator 4.4 - Safe disposal of child's faeces

Table D.WS.9: Water and soap at place for handwashing (District Table)

Percentage of households where place for handwashing was observed, percentage with no specific place for handwashing, and percent distribution of households by availability of water and soap at specific place for handwashing, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of households			Place for handwashing observed						No specific place for handwashing in the dwelling, yard, or plot	Total	Percentage of households with a specific place for handwashing where water and soap or other cleansing agent are present ¹	Number of households where place for handwashing was observed or with no specific place for handwashing in the dwelling, yard, or plot
	Where place for handwashing was observed	With no specific place for handwashing in the dwelling, yard, or plot	Number of households	Water is available and			Water is not available and						
				Soap present	No soap		Soap present	No soap					
					Ash, mud, or sand present	No other cleansing agent present		Ash, mud, or sand present	No other cleansing agent present				
Total	80.7	5.4	17,014	65.4	1.0	19.8	1.3	0.1	6.0	6.3	100.0	66.5	14,662
District													
Kashmore	82.4	6.8	355	36.6	2.4	50.5	0.1	0.0	2.8	7.6	100.0	39.0	316
Jacobabad	65.5	13.5	379	62.7	3.5	13.7	1.0	0.0	2.1	17.1	100.0	66.2	299
Kamber Shahdadkot	60.2	38.8	442	30.6	1.5	25.1	0.4	0.0	3.2	39.2	100.0	32.1	438
Larkana	89.6	10.2	523	58.9	4.7	24.8	0.2	0.0	1.0	10.3	100.0	63.7	523
Shikarpur	77.8	2.9	422	52.2	2.6	41.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	3.5	100.0	54.7	341
Ghotki	89.1	4.0	522	36.9	1.1	54.7	0.4	0.0	2.6	4.3	100.0	38.0	486
Sukkur	93.4	4.8	399	68.9	2.5	21.7	0.0	0.0	2.0	4.9	100.0	71.3	392
Khairpur	97.3	2.2	768	62.1	3.2	29.8	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.2	100.0	65.2	764
Naushahro Feroze	93.8	5.1	353	63.4	4.4	26.2	0.2	0.0	0.6	5.2	100.0	67.9	349
Shaheed Benazirabad	86.5	6.7	427	66.9	2.8	18.0	0.3	0.2	4.7	7.1	100.0	69.7	398
Dadu	89.3	9.4	460	40.9	2.2	30.8	1.2	0.8	14.5	9.5	100.0	43.1	454
Jamshoro	92.1	6.2	270	32.0	0.5	36.9	5.1	0.0	19.1	6.3	100.0	32.5	265
Hyderabad	92.5	3.3	957	79.3	0.2	13.3	1.4	0.0	2.3	3.4	100.0	79.5	917
Matari	84.6	9.8	272	25.5	1.5	40.4	6.1	0.5	15.5	10.4	100.0	27.0	257
Tando Allahyar	74.5	13.5	268	34.0	0.0	44.3	1.0	0.3	5.1	15.3	100.0	34.0	236
Tando Muhammad Khan	53.1	1.2	266	32.3	2.2	54.6	1.0	0.0	7.6	2.3	100.0	34.5	144
Badin	60.0	12.8	583	19.0	0.3	32.9	1.5	0.0	28.7	17.5	100.0	19.4	424
Sujawal	37.3	6.2	286	49.7	0.3	20.7	0.5	0.0	14.5	14.3	100.0	50.0	124
Thatta	42.8	20.2	348	41.3	0.0	13.8	2.1	0.1	10.6	32.1	100.0	41.3	219
Sanghar	78.3	5.6	504	44.5	0.2	37.8	0.1	0.0	10.7	6.7	100.0	44.7	423
Mirpurkhas	62.4	0.5	547	60.2	0.5	23.1	2.2	0.5	12.6	0.9	100.0	60.7	344
Umerkot	50.8	22.9	232	34.1	0.2	8.1	0.2	0.3	25.9	31.1	100.0	34.3	171
Tharparkar	54.4	1.1	505	24.5	0.5	11.1	4.3	0.0	57.5	2.0	100.0	25.0	280
Karachi Malir	86.0	6.4	879	78.3	0.0	7.7	1.1	0.0	5.9	6.9	100.0	78.3	813
Karachi East	79.4	1.0	1,601	88.5	0.0	6.9	1.9	0.0	1.5	1.2	100.0	88.5	1,287
Karachi Central	85.8	0.4	1,726	96.6	0.0	1.7	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	100.0	96.6	1,487
Karachi West	94.1	1.4	1,255	74.3	0.0	17.2	2.1	0.5	4.4	1.5	100.0	74.4	1,199
Karachi South	89.4	0.1	1,464	92.4	0.0	5.3	1.6	0.0	0.6	0.1	100.0	92.4	1,311

¹ MICS indicator 4.5 - Place for handwashing

Table D.WS.10: Availability of soap or other cleansing agent (District Table)

Percent distribution of households by availability of soap or other cleansing agent in the dwelling, by district, Sindh, 2014													
	Place for handwashing observed					Place for handwashing not observed					Total	Percentage of households with soap or other cleansing agent anywhere in the dwelling ¹	Number of households
	Soap or other cleansing agent not observed at place for handwashing				Missing	Soap or other cleansing agent shown	No soap or other cleansing agent in household	Not able/Does not want to show soap or other cleansing agent	Missing				
	Soap or other cleansing agent observed	Soap or other cleansing agent shown	No soap or other cleansing agent in household	Not able/Does not want to show soap or other cleansing agent									
Total	58.5	14.3	5.9	1.5	0.5	9.2	4.8	5.2	0.1	100.0	82.0	17,014	
District													
Kashmore	34.8	29.1	16.1	1.0	1.3	9.3	6.7	1.7	0.0	100.0	73.2	355	
Jacobabad	53.0	7.2	4.0	0.8	0.4	24.2	6.6	3.7	0.0	100.0	84.5	379	
Kamber Shahdadkot	32.2	19.2	7.1	0.9	0.8	24.9	11.9	3.0	0.0	100.0	76.3	442	
Larkana	63.8	18.5	4.8	1.8	0.7	4.6	4.5	0.2	1.1	100.0	86.9	523	
Shikarpur	44.5	28.0	4.2	0.2	1.0	18.0	0.6	3.6	0.0	100.0	90.5	422	
Ghotki	35.8	36.8	8.1	7.5	0.9	7.3	3.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	79.9	522	
Sukkur	70.1	16.5	5.5	0.3	0.9	5.3	1.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	91.9	399	
Khairpur	64.9	22.4	8.6	0.6	0.7	1.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	89.2	768	
Naushahro Feroze	67.3	19.9	1.8	2.4	2.4	2.1	1.5	2.3	0.4	100.0	89.2	353	
Shaheed Benazirabad	65.4	15.5	3.4	1.1	1.1	3.8	2.9	6.5	0.4	100.0	84.7	427	
Dadu	44.5	26.7	11.9	4.1	2.1	8.0	1.9	0.8	0.0	100.0	79.3	460	
Jamshoro	37.0	16.7	36.4	1.6	0.4	2.4	5.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	56.1	270	
Hyderabad	77.5	11.0	2.6	0.9	0.5	2.9	2.2	2.4	0.1	100.0	91.4	957	
Matiari	31.8	12.6	37.9	2.2	0.0	2.5	12.1	0.5	0.3	100.0	46.9	272	
Tando Allahyar	31.0	27.0	13.3	2.5	0.7	9.2	15.1	0.9	0.2	100.0	67.2	268	
Tando Muhammad Khan	19.3	27.7	3.7	2.4	0.0	32.2	10.5	4.2	0.0	100.0	79.2	266	
Badin	15.2	25.9	14.8	3.5	0.6	23.8	8.2	8.0	0.0	100.0	64.9	583	
Sujawal	22.0	9.2	5.9	0.1	0.1	26.3	30.3	6.0	0.1	100.0	57.4	286	
Thatta	27.4	6.8	6.5	1.7	0.3	26.7	22.3	7.8	0.5	100.0	60.9	348	
Sanghar	37.6	22.9	11.9	4.0	1.8	9.2	10.7	1.6	0.3	100.0	69.7	504	
Mirpurkhas	39.9	16.5	5.1	0.7	0.1	15.7	20.7	1.3	0.0	100.0	72.1	547	
Umerkot	25.7	16.7	7.4	0.7	0.2	38.8	9.1	1.1	0.2	100.0	81.2	232	
Tharparkar	16.3	29.9	8.2	0.0	0.0	35.7	8.5	0.6	0.8	100.0	81.9	505	
Karachi Malir	73.4	8.0	2.3	2.2	0.1	6.3	1.1	6.5	0.0	100.0	87.8	879	
Karachi East	72.7	4.3	2.0	0.4	0.0	4.8	0.7	15.1	0.1	100.0	81.8	1,601	
Karachi Central	84.1	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.1	2.0	0.6	11.5	0.1	100.0	86.9	1,726	
Karachi West	73.5	14.8	3.1	2.5	0.1	2.0	0.9	3.0	0.0	100.0	90.4	1,255	
Karachi South	84.2	3.2	0.9	1.0	0.1	2.8	0.4	7.4	0.0	100.0	90.2	1,464	

¹ MICS indicator 4.6 - Availability of soap or other cleansing agent

Table D.RH.2: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate (District Table)

Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates for the one-year period preceding the survey, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Adolescent birth rate ¹ (Age-specific fertility rate for ever-married women age 15-19)	Total fertility rate
Total	56	4.0
District		
Kashmore	144	6.2
Jacobabad	61	6.0
Kamber Shahdaskot	76	6.1
Larkana	75	4.6
Shikarpur	65	6.5
Ghotki	85	6.2
Sukkur	70	4.3
Khairpur	70	4.8
Naushahro Feroze	51	5.2
Shaheed Benazirabad	40	4.8
Dadu	43	4.5
Jamshoro	63	3.7
Hyderabad	42	3.0
Matiali	50	4.2
Tando Allahyar	41	3.8
Tando Muhammad Khan	92	3.8
Badin	76	4.8
Sujawal	34	4.8
Thatta	54	4.4
Sanghar	106	4.3
Mirpurkhas	42	4.5
Umerkot	48	5.4
Tharparkar	82	5.7
Karachi Malir	70	3.9
Karachi East	51	2.7
Karachi Central	22	2.9
Karachi West	48	3.4
Karachi South	31	2.4

¹ MICS indicator 5.1; MDG indicator 5.4 - Adolescent birth rate

Table D.RH.3: Early childbearing (District Table)

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-19 years who have had a live birth, are pregnant with the first child, have begun childbearing, and who have had a live birth before age 15, and percentage of women age 20-24 who have had a live birth before age 18, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:				Number of ever-married women age 15-19	Percentage of ever-married women age 20-24 who have had a live birth before age 18 ¹	Number of ever-married women age 20-24
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have begun childbearing	Have had a live birth before age 15			
Total	6.4	2.6	9.0	0.7	5,572	10.0	4,998
District							
Kashmore	15.9	5.1	21.0	0.4	86	20.1	81
Jacobabad	6.4	4.7	11.1	0.3	114	12.8	101
Kamber Shahdadkot		2.9	13.6	2.5	187	19.3	144
Larkana	7.2	2.4	9.6	0.5	188	16.7	137
Shikarpur	5.4	4.4	9.8	1.1	141	14.5	119
Ghotki	8.1	2.5	10.6	0.4	182	11.9	149
Sukkur	6.5	2.4	8.9	0.5	144	14.4	126
Khairpur	9.1	3.8	12.9	1.4	316	15.8	294
Naushahro Feroze	6.1	3.4	9.5	0.0	136	8.7	105
Shaheed Benazirabad	4.1	3.2	7.2	0.0	159	9.2	147
Dadu	5.4	3.8	9.3	0.5	185	13.3	156
Jamshoro	3.5	1.6	5.1	1.0	57	15.8	76
Hyderabad	4.9	0.7	5.5	0.6	296	4.3	273
Matiali	7.1	2.3	9.5	0.8	92	18.4	68
Tando Allahyar	6.4	3.4	9.8	0.9	90	7.4	101
Tando Muhammad Khan	10.6	4.1	14.7	0.0	93	15.2	63
Badin	8.6	3.5	12.1	1.8	229	17.7	176
Sujawal	7.8	0.7	8.4	1.3	89	7.3	82
Thatta	7.5	1.6	9.1	0.0	116	8.1	114
Sanghar	10.0	3.5	13.5	1.2	163	12.7	163
Mirpurkhas	5.8	2.6	8.4	1.4	167	11.5	153
Umerkot	5.5	2.5	8.0	1.0	78	23.8	82
Tharparkar	7.4	3.6	11.0	2.9	113	13.7	101
Karachi Malir	7.8	1.9	9.7	1.0	286	6.8	274
Karachi East	4.1	3.7	7.8	0.3	485	6.2	437
Karachi Central	3.3	1.6	4.9	0.0	518	1.2	511
Karachi West	7.5	2.4	9.9	0.7	468	7.9	386
Karachi South	1.9	0.9	2.8	0.0	394	5.6	379

¹ MICS indicator 5.2 - Early childbearing

Table D.RH.5: Use of contraception (District Table)

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 years currently married who are using (or whose husband is using) a contraceptive method, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Percent of women currently married who are using (or whose husband is using):																Number of ever-married women age 15-49 years currently married	
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	InjecTable D.s	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/Foam/Jelly	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Missing	Any modern method	Any traditional method		Any method ¹
Total	71.0	8.4	0.0	1.7	4.4	0.3	2.1	7.8	0.1	0.0	1.5	2.4	0.3	0.0	24.8	4.2	29.0	17,448
District																		
Kashmore	84.0	4.7	0.0	0.4	5.9	0.7	2.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	15.7	0.4	16.0	367
Jacobabad	80.1	5.3	0.0	2.0	5.2	0.6	2.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.4	0.0	0.0	16.9	2.9	19.9	369
Kamber Shahdadkot	81.6	8.9	0.0	2.0	3.9	0.5	1.9	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	18.2	0.3	18.4	516
Larkana	73.3	12.2	0.0	1.2	5.9	0.5	2.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.2	24.3	2.2	26.7	516
Shikarpur	88.7	3.6	0.2	1.7	1.9	0.7	1.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	10.8	0.4	11.3	491
Ghotki	77.8	8.7	0.1	0.8	5.5	0.3	2.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	21.4	0.8	22.2	578
Sukkur	72.8	9.9	0.0	2.2	8.3	0.0	2.4	3.5	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	26.9	0.3	27.2	453
Khairpur	80.3	4.9	0.0	2.0	6.3	0.3	3.8	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	18.7	1.0	19.7	926
Naushahro Feroze	79.3	7.5	0.0	2.6	5.2	0.2	1.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.0	18.5	2.2	20.7	403
Shaheed Benazirabad	76.1	11.0	0.0	2.2	3.5	0.4	1.8	3.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.0	22.0	1.9	23.9	550
Dadu	80.3	7.8	0.0	0.7	6.3	0.1	3.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	18.8	0.9	19.7	581
Jamshoro	78.1	10.2	0.1	1.0	6.3	0.0	2.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	21.4	0.4	21.9	243
Hyderabad	66.7	10.7	0.0	0.7	3.0	0.2	1.4	12.7	0.0	0.2	2.6	0.8	1.0	0.0	28.9	4.4	33.3	957
Matiari	67.6	11.9	0.2	2.9	8.4	0.4	3.1	3.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.0	30.6	1.8	32.4	276
Tando Allahyar	71.2	10.7	0.0	1.5	4.9	1.6	2.8	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.2	0.9	0.0	26.1	2.7	28.8	295
Tando Muhammad Khan	71.5	16.5	0.0	0.6	3.7	0.5	2.7	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.0	26.4	2.1	28.5	255
Badin	69.8	13.8	0.0	1.0	8.1	0.0	3.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	1.2	0.0	28.1	2.1	30.2	625
Sujawal	84.1	4.5	0.0	1.1	5.1	1.0	2.0	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	15.3	0.6	15.9	311
Thatta	80.3	5.6	0.0	0.1	4.9	0.2	3.0	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.2	0.0	15.9	3.8	19.7	345
Sanghar	73.8	7.0	0.0	2.2	6.2	0.4	4.9	3.9	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.0	24.9	1.3	26.2	538
Mirpurkhas	75.5	12.0	0.5	0.7	3.5	0.2	1.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.5	0.0	0.5	21.9	2.1	24.5	495
Umerkot	80.8	12.3	0.0	1.2	3.8	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	19.0	0.2	19.2	261
Tharparkar	87.9	6.8	0.0	0.7	2.2	0.1	0.3	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	11.7	0.5	12.1	459
Karachi Malir	59.8	8.0	0.0	3.1	4.4	0.2	1.8	13.2	0.0	0.0	2.6	6.9	0.0	0.0	30.7	9.4	40.2	867
Karachi East	60.3	7.3	0.0	2.2	3.1	0.0	1.8	14.7	0.2	0.0	2.3	7.9	0.1	0.0	29.4	10.3	39.7	1,488
Karachi Central	63.6	7.2	0.0	2.0	1.5	0.2	0.5	17.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	4.5	0.5	0.0	28.9	7.5	36.4	1,670
Karachi West	67.1	5.9	0.0	1.0	4.8	0.0	2.3	15.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	3.2	0.0	0.0	29.4	3.5	32.9	1,349
Karachi South	52.8	10.0	0.0	3.3	2.9	0.5	1.6	16.8	0.0	0.0	6.6	5.0	0.5	0.0	35.0	12.2	47.2	1,261

¹ MICS indicator 5.3; MDG indicator 5.3 - Contraceptive prevalence rate

Table D.RH.6: Unmet need for contraception (District Table)

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 years currently married with an unmet need for family planning and percentage of demand for contraception satisfied, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Met need for 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	For spacing	For limiting	Total ¹			
Total	8.6	20.4	29.0	10.1	11.6	21.7	17,448	57.2	8,851
District									
Kashmore	4.8	11.2	16.0	16.4	9.7	26.1	367	38.1	154
Jacobabad	7.1	12.8	19.9	13.0	9.8	22.8	369	46.6	157
Kamber Shahdadkot	3.7	14.8	18.4	14.4	11.5	25.8	516	41.7	229
Larkana	10.3	16.4	26.7	8.8	11.8	20.6	516	56.4	244
Shikarpur	3.8	7.5	11.3	17.2	9.6	26.9	491	29.6	187
Ghotki	4.7	17.5	22.2	8.0	16.5	24.5	578	47.6	270
Sukkur	7.3	19.9	27.2	10.9	10.0	20.9	453	56.5	218
Khairpur	7.3	12.4	19.7	8.5	13.9	22.4	926	46.8	390
Naushahro Feroze	5.8	15.0	20.7	10.6	11.1	21.7	403	48.8	171
Shaheed Benazirabad	6.5	17.4	23.9	11.1	11.7	22.8	550	51.2	257
Dadu	6.0	13.7	19.7	12.1	9.8	21.8	581	47.4	242
Jamshoro	2.5	19.3	21.9	5.8	14.9	20.7	243	51.4	104
Hyderabad	8.5	24.8	33.3	9.2	8.3	17.5	957	65.5	486
Matari	6.8	25.5	32.4	7.6	11.7	19.3	276	62.6	143
Tando Allahyar	6.3	22.5	28.8	10.5	10.9	21.4	295	57.4	148
Tando Muhammad Khan	4.6	23.9	28.5	9.8	11.4	21.2	255	57.3	127
Badin	7.6	22.6	30.2	10.6	7.2	17.9	625	62.8	300
Sujawal	3.2	12.7	15.9	13.2	13.0	26.2	311	37.8	131
Thatta	5.2	14.5	19.7	10.4	12.2	22.6	345	46.6	146
Sanghar	11.5	14.7	26.2	9.8	11.8	21.7	538	54.7	257
Mirpurkhas	4.8	19.7	24.5	9.9	14.0	23.9	495	50.7	240
Umerkot	2.5	16.7	19.2	11.2	11.2	22.4	261	46.2	109
Tharparkar	3.8	8.4	12.1	17.5	13.3	30.9	459	28.2	197
Karachi Malir	15.9	24.2	40.2	7.5	12.1	19.6	867	67.2	518
Karachi East	13.0	26.7	39.7	8.5	12.4	20.9	1,488	65.5	902
Karachi Central	10.9	25.5	36.4	8.9	12.1	21.1	1,670	63.4	959
Karachi West	9.4	23.5	32.9	13.0	13.6	26.6	1,349	55.3	803
Karachi South	14.7	32.5	47.2	4.8	8.4	13.2	1,261	78.1	761

¹ MICS indicator 5.4; MDG indicator 5.6 - Unmet need

Table D.RH.7: Antenatal care coverage (District Table)

Percent distribution of ever- married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by antenatal care provider during the pregnancy for the last birth, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Provider of antenatal care ^a									Any skilled provider ^{1 [b]}	Number of ever-married women with a live birth in the last two years	
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Community midwife	Lady Health Visitor	Traditional/ skilled birth attendant	Lady health worker	Relative/Friends	Other	No antenatal care			Total
Total	75.8	3.8	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.5	18.8	100.0	79.6	6,095
District												
Kashmore	62.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	1.3	0.1	32.2	100.0	63.5	161
Jacobabad	59.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	38.4	100.0	59.5	177
Kamber Shahdadt	67.4	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.6	27.7	100.0	70.3	245
Larkana	70.4	2.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.8	25.4	100.0	72.6	199
Shikarpur	53.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	43.6	100.0	55.4	223
Ghotki	62.2	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	29.5	100.0	69.4	248
Sukkur	87.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	1.2	7.1	100.0	90.8	170
Khairpur	57.8	18.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	23.9	100.0	75.8	373
Naushahro Feroze	72.3	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.2	100.0	76.8	172
Shaheed Benazirabad	78.6	3.2	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	16.7	100.0	81.7	223
Dadu	65.3	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.0	22.9	100.0	74.5	224
Jamshoro	66.0	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.0	100.0	75.3	83
Hyderabad	94.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	100.0	95.0	299
Matiari	84.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.6	11.4	100.0	85.7	93
Tando Allahyar	91.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	100.0	91.7	97
Tando Muhammad Khan	77.4	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	19.0	100.0	79.9	88
Badin	80.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	17.1	100.0	82.4	221
Sujawal	63.3	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.7	100.0	79.3	129
Thatta	68.0	6.1	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	23.7	100.0	74.1	128
Sanghar	76.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.5	19.9	100.0	76.0	198
Mirpurkhas	58.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	36.2	100.0	61.9	172
Umerkot	55.2	0.6	0.0	1.5	1.7	1.2	0.0	0.3	39.5	100.0	55.8	113
Tharparkar	23.2	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	68.0	100.0	30.6	175
Karachi Malir	86.8	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	100.0	89.4	291
Karachi East	95.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	100.0	95.8	414
Karachi Central	96.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	100.0	97.7	423
Karachi West	88.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.6	0.0	0.6	6.8	100.0	88.8	437
Karachi South	97.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	98.8	320

¹ MICS indicator 5.5a; MDG indicator 5.5 - Antenatal care coverage^a Only the most qualified provider is considered in cases where more than one provider was reported.

[b] Skilled providers include Medical doctor and Nurse/Midwife.

Table D.RH.8: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit (District Table)

Percent distribution of ever- married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and by the timing of first antenatal care visits, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Percent distribution of ever-married women who had:							Percent distribution of ever-married women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit						Total	Number of ever-married women with a live birth in the last two years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of ever-married women with a live birth in the last two years who had at least one ANC visit
	No antenatal care visits	One visit	Two visits	Three visits	4 or more visits ¹	Missing/ DK	Total	No antenatal care visits	First trimester	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months	DK/ Missing				
Total	18.8	11.6	14.5	11.2	41.1	2.8	100.0	18.8	42.2	15.6	14.8	7.6	0.9	100.0	6,095	3.0	4,894
District																	
Kashmore	32.2	21.4	18.0	8.1	20.0	0.2	100.0	32.2	24.7	15.3	14.9	12.7	0.2	100.0	161	4.0	109
Jacobabad	38.4	8.4	19.5	10.8	22.4	0.5	100.0	38.4	23.9	18.3	12.1	6.1	1.1	100.0	177	4.0	107
Kamber Shahdadkot	27.7	19.5	21.1	10.2	21.6	0.0	100.0	27.7	19.1	15.4	22.6	14.9	0.3	100.0	245	6.0	176
Larkana	25.4	14.4	14.5	15.2	28.3	2.1	100.0	25.4	29.8	17.3	11.3	16.2	0.0	100.0	199	4.0	148
Shikarpur	43.6	8.0	17.3	6.6	24.5	0.0	100.0	43.6	20.6	11.2	17.3	7.0	0.3	100.0	223	5.0	125
Ghotki	29.5	14.9	13.2	13.2	28.7	0.4	100.0	29.5	27.9	16.2	14.7	11.8	0.0	100.0	248	4.0	175
Sukkur	7.1	15.3	20.0	15.0	41.7	1.0	100.0	7.1	36.5	24.9	22.4	8.2	1.0	100.0	170	5.0	156
Khairpur	23.9	15.8	17.6	12.1	27.7	2.9	100.0	23.9	24.2	20.8	18.0	11.8	1.3	100.0	373	5.0	279
Naushahro Feroze	23.2	12.4	17.4	13.7	32.2	1.2	100.0	23.2	31.1	17.1	16.0	12.3	0.4	100.0	172	4.0	131
Shaheed Benazirabad	16.7	19.0	21.6	13.1	29.3	0.4	100.0	16.7	27.6	20.9	17.6	16.6	0.5	100.0	223	5.0	185
Dadu	22.9	16.9	23.4	14.6	21.7	0.5	100.0	22.9	23.0	24.0	22.3	7.8	0.0	100.0	224	5.0	173
Jamshoro	24.0	12.9	19.4	20.9	21.2	1.6	100.0	24.8	33.9	15.7	19.1	4.3	2.3	100.0	83	4.0	60
Hyderabad	3.6	7.8	12.0	9.9	63.9	2.8	100.0	3.6	69.2	13.7	7.5	5.5	0.5	100.0	299	2.0	287
Matiari	11.4	17.2	16.1	18.4	36.9	0.0	100.0	11.4	47.3	17.6	15.0	7.1	1.5	100.0	93	3.0	81
Tando Allahyar	8.3	26.0	18.2	17.9	29.1	0.5	100.0	8.3	40.7	14.1	20.7	15.9	0.2	100.0	97	4.0	89
Tando Muhammad Khan	19.0	19.2	17.7	13.1	30.8	0.3	100.0	19.0	28.4	20.1	19.6	12.6	0.3	100.0	88	5.0	71
Badin	17.1	15.2	26.8	14.2	26.4	0.3	100.0	17.1	26.5	19.9	24.5	10.8	1.3	100.0	221	5.0	180
Sujawal	20.7	17.4	23.1	19.0	19.3	0.5	100.0	20.7	20.1	24.6	21.9	11.3	1.3	100.0	129	5.0	100
Thatta	23.7	14.6	18.9	17.2	24.6	1.0	100.0	24.4	28.8	20.2	18.1	6.6	1.9	100.0	128	4.0	94
Sanghar	19.9	19.4	16.2	13.0	28.4	3.1	100.0	19.9	36.7	15.2	17.1	8.4	2.8	100.0	198	4.0	153
Mirpurkhas	36.2	20.2	13.7	8.7	20.9	0.4	100.0	36.2	23.6	12.3	17.5	10.0	0.4	100.0	172	5.0	109
Umerkot	39.5	26.4	11.3	11.6	11.2	0.0	100.0	39.8	16.4	11.1	19.9	12.8	0.0	100.0	113	6.0	68
Tharparkar	68.0	9.5	9.8	4.8	8.0	0.0	100.0	68.0	12.5	8.0	8.0	3.4	0.2	100.0	175	5.0	56
Karachi Malir	10.2	4.0	11.4	11.4	54.8	8.2	100.0	10.2	53.7	13.7	16.6	5.2	0.7	100.0	291	3.0	259
Karachi East	2.3	5.7	9.1	7.8	70.6	4.5	100.0	2.3	69.9	16.3	9.9	0.9	0.6	100.0	414	2.0	402
Karachi Central	2.3	0.0	6.2	3.6	85.3	2.6	100.0	2.3	81.6	10.1	4.8	0.2	0.9	100.0	423	2.0	409
Karachi West	6.8	3.9	6.8	13.4	56.1	12.9	100.0	6.8	64.2	13.1	11.4	1.4	3.1	100.0	437	3.0	394
Karachi South	1.2	0.5	3.8	5.9	82.9	5.8	100.0	1.2	82.3	6.2	8.9	1.5	0.0	100.0	320	2.0	317

¹ MICS indicator 5.5b; MDG indicator 5.5 - Antenatal care coverage

Table D.RH.9: Content of antenatal care (District Table)

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who, at least once, had their blood pressure measured, urine sample taken, and blood sample taken as part of antenatal care, during the pregnancy for the last birth, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of their last birth, had:				Number of ever-married women with a live birth in the last two years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken ¹	
Total	70.5	56.0	54.4	48.4	6,095
District					
Kashmore	48.0	38.8	26.8	23.2	161
Jacobabad	50.1	26.7	24.2	20.1	177
Kamber Shahdadkot	57.1	37.2	35.0	26.2	245
Larkana	60.6	42.1	43.7	34.2	199
Shikarpur	47.3	38.9	37.7	32.2	223
Ghotki	49.3	25.8	29.3	16.8	248
Sukkur	78.2	56.3	55.1	41.7	170
Khairpur	57.4	29.2	30.5	18.5	373
Naushahro Feroze	63.4	35.6	31.1	26.0	172
Shaheed Benazirabad	63.9	42.1	39.4	32.0	223
Dadu	61.5	43.8	34.1	26.6	224
Jamshoro	55.8	49.3	47.9	40.3	83
Hyderabad	86.7	79.2	79.2	71.4	299
Matiali	78.6	72.7	61.7	57.0	93
Tando Allahyar	78.4	49.9	51.4	40.7	97
Tando Muhammad Khan	66.4	43.2	40.7	35.1	88
Badin	75.0	49.2	47.2	39.5	221
Sujawal	50.1	24.9	20.9	13.8	129
Thatta	63.8	47.1	36.6	31.8	128
Sanghar	70.9	44.3	40.1	31.1	198
Mirpurkhas	51.9	36.0	39.7	30.4	172
Umerkot	47.5	28.6	25.7	20.9	113
Tharparkar	28.8	21.4	20.4	17.3	175
Karachi Malir	85.0	77.2	74.2	71.4	291
Karachi East	94.4	92.4	91.7	91.1	414
Karachi Central	96.0	94.6	94.8	94.4	423
Karachi West	88.8	81.0	82.1	79.2	437
Karachi South	98.3	95.9	96.6	94.8	320

¹ MICS indicator 5.6 - Content of antenatal care

Table D.RH.10: Assistance during delivery and caesarian section (District Table)

Percent distribution of ever married women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last two years by person providing assistance at delivery, and percentage of births delivered by C-section, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Person assisting at delivery									Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ^(a)	Percent delivered by C-section			Number of ever-married women who had a live birth in the last two years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Community midwife	Lady Health Visitor	Traditional birth attendant	Lady health worker	Relative/ Friend	Other/Misng	No attendant			Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total ²	
Total	60.2	5.1	0.3	0.2	27.8	0.2	4.9	1.2	0.1	100.0	65.3	11.0	6.8	17.8	6,095
District															
Kashmore	29.5	6.4	0.0	0.0	50.8	0.0	13.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	35.9	3.8	0.3	4.1	161
Jacobabad	51.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	46.7	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	51.9	4.4	2.8	7.2	177
Kamber Shahdadkot	45.8	6.6	0.6	0.2	37.2	0.0	8.3	1.3	0.0	100.0	52.4	5.7	3.3	9.0	245
Larkana	49.0	6.7	0.7	0.5	39.3	0.0	2.3	1.4	0.0	100.0	55.8	8.4	4.6	13.1	199
Shikarpur	38.0	9.4	0.5	0.0	50.5	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	47.3	4.6	4.1	8.7	223
Ghotki	31.9	11.1	0.0	0.0	50.5	0.3	5.0	1.0	0.1	100.0	43.1	5.6	9.5	15.2	248
Sukkur	69.3	3.5	0.0	0.0	23.3	0.7	2.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	72.8	10.3	7.7	18.1	170
Khairpur	36.0	19.2	0.0	0.8	30.2	0.0	6.8	6.2	0.8	100.0	55.2	6.3	8.3	14.6	373
Naushahro Feroze	49.2	4.2	0.9	0.0	40.5	0.3	3.2	1.7	0.0	100.0	53.4	10.3	7.8	18.2	172
Shaheed Benazirabad	59.8	3.9	0.9	0.9	31.2	0.2	2.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	63.7	11.6	6.2	17.7	223
Dadu	45.5	4.8	0.0	0.0	47.9	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	50.2	6.9	5.2	12.2	224
Jamshoro	49.5	7.7	0.7	0.0	38.9	0.0	0.6	2.6	0.0	100.0	57.2	8.2	3.9	12.1	83
Hyderabad	88.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	90.6	21.8	10.2	32.0	299
Matiali	63.5	2.1	1.1	0.0	23.4	1.3	7.9	0.7	0.0	100.0	65.5	14.4	8.1	22.5	93
Tando Allahyar	65.9	1.4	0.5	0.0	20.1	0.5	10.5	1.1	0.0	100.0	67.4	9.2	7.4	16.6	97
Tando Muhammad Khan	67.2	4.6	0.0	0.0	26.1	0.0	1.4	0.4	0.4	100.0	71.8	8.4	2.8	11.2	88
Badin	59.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	30.9	0.2	4.5	2.4	0.0	100.0	61.9	9.3	4.5	13.9	221
Sujawal	39.9	12.8	0.7	0.0	37.4	0.0	7.8	1.5	0.0	100.0	52.6	6.5	2.5	9.0	129
Thatta	52.0	7.3	1.7	0.3	24.9	0.0	9.7	4.0	0.0	100.0	59.4	8.1	5.4	13.5	128
Sanghar	54.1	0.6	0.3	0.0	34.9	1.5	7.6	1.0	0.0	100.0	54.7	9.3	5.3	14.5	198
Mirpurkhas	47.1	4.7	0.0	0.0	21.8	0.5	24.6	1.3	0.0	100.0	51.8	9.5	2.8	12.3	172
Umerkot	36.3	1.1	0.0	0.3	58.6	0.3	3.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	37.3	0.7	2.4	3.1	113
Tharparkar	12.4	8.3	0.0	0.3	49.0	0.5	26.9	2.6	0.0	100.0	20.7	3.3	0.2	3.5	175
Karachi Malir	84.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	12.1	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	85.9	14.2	9.0	23.2	291
Karachi East	86.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.7	17.0	9.8	26.9	414
Karachi Central	90.3	4.3	0.9	0.4	3.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.7	21.4	13.1	34.5	423
Karachi West	72.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	19.3	0.0	5.3	1.4	0.0	100.0	73.9	13.4	8.8	22.2	437
Karachi South	92.6	2.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.0	100.0	94.6	18.9	7.5	26.4	320

¹ MICS indicator 5.7; MDG indicator 5.2 - Skilled attendant at delivery

² MICS indicator 5.9 - Caesarian section

^(a) Skilled attendants include Medical doctor and Nurse/Midwife.

Table D.RH.11: Place of delivery (District Table)

Percent distribution of ever- married women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last two years by place of delivery of their last birth, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Place of delivery					Total	Delivered in health facility ¹	Number of ever-married women with a live birth in the last two years
	Health facility		Home	Other	Missing/DK			
	Public sector	Private sector						
Total	16.2	47.8	35.0	0.5	0.5	100.0	64.0	6,095
District								
Kashmore	3.6	32.2	64.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	35.8	161
Jacobabad	16.1	35.8	46.7	0.0	1.4	100.0	51.9	177
Kamber Shahdadt	10.4	40.7	47.4	0.2	1.3	100.0	51.1	245
Larkana	14.0	38.8	45.4	0.5	1.4	100.0	52.8	199
Shikarpur	9.9	39.1	50.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	49.1	223
Ghotki	5.5	35.9	57.4	0.7	0.5	100.0	41.4	248
Sukkur	18.5	51.9	29.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	70.3	170
Khairpur	9.7	44.5	45.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	54.2	373
Naushahro Feroze	3.5	48.6	45.4	0.8	1.7	100.0	52.1	172
Shaheed Benazirabad	19.0	44.6	35.7	0.0	0.6	100.0	63.6	223
Dadu	15.8	33.0	51.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	48.8	224
Jamshoro	25.5	31.6	42.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	57.0	83
Hyderabad	33.1	53.0	10.1	3.8	0.0	100.0	86.1	299
Matiari	30.0	35.2	34.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	65.3	93
Tando Allahyar	16.0	50.9	32.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	66.9	97
Tando Muhammad Khan	17.7	53.3	28.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	71.0	88
Badin	16.6	45.4	36.9	0.0	1.1	100.0	62.0	221
Sujawal	11.4	40.3	45.9	0.9	1.5	100.0	51.7	129
Thatta	15.8	43.7	36.7	0.3	3.6	100.0	59.5	128
Sanghar	16.3	35.8	45.5	1.3	1.0	100.0	52.2	198
Mirpurkhas	14.3	37.2	48.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	51.5	172
Umerkot	7.5	26.1	65.5	0.9	0.0	100.0	33.6	113
Tharparkar	7.8	11.1	79.7	0.4	1.0	100.0	18.9	175
Karachi Malir	23.1	61.4	14.3	1.2	0.0	100.0	84.5	291
Karachi East	16.0	69.1	14.2	0.7	0.0	100.0	85.1	414
Karachi Central	15.0	77.4	6.6	0.9	0.0	100.0	92.4	423
Karachi West	21.4	51.6	27.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	72.9	437
Karachi South	29.5	65.0	4.8	0.0	0.7	100.0	94.6	320

¹ MICS indicator 5.8 - Institutional deliveries

Table D.RH.12: Post-partum stay in health facility (District Table)

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who had their last birth delivered in a health facility by duration of stay in health facility, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Duration of stay in health facility							Total	12 hours or more ¹	Number of ever-married women who had their last birth delivered in a health facility in the last 2 years
	Less than 6 hours	6-11 hours	12-23 hours	1-2 days	3 days or more	DK/ Missing				
Total	41.1	4.7	2.4	24.5	26.9	0.3	100.0	53.8	3,901	
District										
Kashmore	57.9	4.6	0.5	26.6	10.4	0.0	100.0	37.5	57	
Jacobabad	68.8	4.4	3.0	8.9	14.9	0.0	100.0	26.8	92	
Kamber Shahdadkot	59.7	3.5	1.9	14.8	16.5	3.6	100.0	33.2	125	
Larkana	60.5	4.7	1.3	13.8	19.7	0.0	100.0	34.8	105	
Shikarpur	55.1	5.8	1.7	20.1	17.3	0.0	100.0	39.1	110	
Ghotki	55.1	1.4	1.2	12.4	29.9	0.0	100.0	43.5	103	
Sukkur	50.3	6.0	4.5	12.3	26.9	0.0	100.0	43.6	120	
Khairpur	56.2	5.6	0.8	15.5	19.6	2.2	100.0	35.9	202	
Naushahro Feroze	49.7	4.3	0.0	11.2	33.6	1.2	100.0	44.8	90	
Shaheed Benazirabad	58.1	6.1	1.7	15.5	18.7	0.0	100.0	35.9	142	
Dadu	47.7	6.3	0.0	19.6	26.4	0.0	100.0	46.0	110	
Jamshoro	58.4	5.1	3.7	13.2	19.5	0.0	100.0	36.5	47	
Hyderabad	23.5	9.4	3.5	29.8	33.5	0.3	100.0	66.9	257	
Matiali	48.4	4.4	0.6	19.2	27.3	0.0	100.0	47.2	61	
Tando Allahyar	57.2	6.4	2.2	11.7	22.5	0.0	100.0	36.4	65	
Tando Muhammad Khan	73.7	3.8	0.0	5.9	15.6	0.9	100.0	21.5	62	
Badin	56.4	4.0	1.3	16.0	22.4	0.0	100.0	39.7	137	
Sujawal	66.1	5.3	1.4	9.0	18.2	0.0	100.0	28.5	67	
Thatta	54.9	2.3	4.1	15.3	22.6	0.8	100.0	42.1	76	
Sanghar	55.0	2.8	0.0	18.4	23.8	0.0	100.0	42.2	103	
Mirpurkhas	54.5	5.3	1.2	19.8	19.3	0.0	100.0	40.3	89	
Umerkot	70.5	5.2	3.3	9.8	9.6	1.6	100.0	22.7	38	
Tharparkar	27.0	7.1	0.7	35.8	29.4	0.0	100.0	65.8	33	
Karachi Malir	33.5	7.9	1.2	32.8	24.6	0.0	100.0	58.6	246	
Karachi East	30.6	5.8	3.9	27.6	32.0	0.0	100.0	63.5	352	
Karachi Central	9.4	3.4	3.9	42.7	40.6	0.0	100.0	87.2	391	
Karachi West	33.6	1.5	3.9	28.6	32.4	0.0	100.0	64.9	319	
Karachi South	20.0	2.2	2.4	43.6	31.8	0.0	100.0	77.8	303	

¹ MICS indicator 5.10 - Post-partum stay in health facility

Table D.RH.13: Post-natal health checks for newborns (District Table)

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years whose last live birth received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution whose last live birth received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post natal health checks, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^a	PNC visit for newborns ^b							Total	Post-natal health check for the newborn ^{1,c}	Number of last live births in the last two years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	Missing/DK			
Total	77.0	6.9	3.9	2.0	4.2	8.5	65.6	8.9	100.0	78.2	6,095
District											
Kashmore	71.5	8.7	29.2	0.6	2.6	2.6	47.0	9.2	100.0	76.8	161
Jacobabad	73.4	12.7	3.4	0.0	0.3	1.4	69.7	12.5	100.0	73.6	177
Kamber Shahdadt	60.8	5.5	1.1	0.8	1.7	4.1	77.5	9.3	100.0	62.9	245
Larkana	62.6	11.7	3.5	1.2	0.7	2.1	70.9	9.9	100.0	64.2	199
Shikarpur	74.7	9.5	5.1	0.5	1.3	1.4	68.9	13.3	100.0	76.1	223
Ghotki	79.7	9.0	5.0	3.7	4.0	5.7	67.3	5.5	100.0	80.8	248
Sukkur	88.3	15.9	2.5	2.5	2.1	4.5	42.9	29.6	100.0	90.4	170
Khairpur	71.1	11.2	3.2	2.4	6.0	4.4	64.4	8.3	100.0	73.4	373
Naushahro Feroze	79.9	16.4	4.0	0.3	2.5	2.9	49.3	24.6	100.0	81.7	172
Shaheed Benazirabad	91.3	8.0	7.5	1.4	2.6	7.8	64.2	8.4	100.0	92.5	223
Dadu	83.9	12.5	2.7	1.8	2.0	2.1	64.8	14.2	100.0	83.9	224
Jamshoro	44.3	3.7	0.0	0.6	1.5	2.6	89.3	2.2	100.0	47.0	83
Hyderabad	86.9	1.7	3.5	1.3	5.8	7.9	77.7	2.2	100.0	87.3	299
Matiari	77.9	3.7	2.8	2.3	2.7	3.7	80.6	4.3	100.0	79.8	93
Tando Allahyar	74.9	7.1	0.9	3.3	2.8	2.3	78.1	5.5	100.0	76.2	97
Tando Muhammad Khan	88.3	1.6	1.1	3.4	6.9	7.2	79.4	0.4	100.0	89.6	88
Badin	84.0	15.9	2.6	1.7	9.9	8.3	58.2	3.5	100.0	85.5	221
Sujawal	38.6	3.3	1.3	0.0	1.8	0.0	88.9	4.8	100.0	40.8	129
Thatta	61.6	6.9	0.6	1.5	0.5	1.6	81.8	7.2	100.0	64.2	128
Sanghar	75.3	6.1	3.6	0.7	2.5	4.1	78.2	4.8	100.0	76.2	198
Mirpurkhas	53.5	4.3	2.0	0.0	2.0	1.3	84.5	5.9	100.0	54.1	172
Umerkot	86.8	42.1	7.3	1.4	1.6	1.1	44.8	1.7	100.0	89.2	113
Tharparkar	37.9	4.5	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.0	91.6	3.0	100.0	38.3	175
Karachi Malir	84.2	2.7	1.7	1.2	6.3	13.8	66.0	8.3	100.0	84.5	291
Karachi East	88.4	0.4	0.6	1.7	4.2	16.2	65.1	11.7	100.0	88.4	414
Karachi Central	92.6	1.3	4.1	3.8	8.8	29.4	41.6	11.0	100.0	92.6	423
Karachi West	74.6	0.1	5.6	3.2	5.7	13.9	64.1	7.3	100.0	76.2	437
Karachi South	93.2	1.2	4.0	7.7	9.7	20.0	49.2	8.2	100.0	93.7	320

¹ MICS indicator 5.11 - Post-natal health check for the newborn

^a Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).

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

^c Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note ^a above), as well as PNC visits (see note ^b above) within two days of delivery.

Table D.RH.15: Post-natal health checks for mothers (District Table)

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth at the time of last birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post natal health checks, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^a	PNC visit for mothers ^b							Total	Post-natal health check for the mother ^{1, c}	Number of ever-married women with a live birth in the last two years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	Missing/DK			
Total	70.9	4.1	3.5	1.4	3.2	13.4	70.7	3.7	100.0	71.9	6,095
District											
Kashmore	66.2	3.5	30.6	1.1	2.9	4.9	51.4	5.6	100.0	69.7	161
Jacobabad	56.9	9.0	8.5	1.4	1.6	3.3	71.7	4.6	100.0	57.2	177
Kamber Shahdaddock	41.4	0.8	0.7	0.3	3.5	6.2	85.9	2.6	100.0	41.6	245
Larkana	59.0	2.8	1.8	1.7	0.6	1.5	89.3	2.3	100.0	60.7	199
Shikarpur	64.8	3.2	8.5	0.2	0.9	3.7	78.8	4.7	100.0	66.5	223
Ghotki	63.5	6.1	5.7	3.8	3.8	5.7	70.7	4.3	100.0	64.7	248
Sukkur	76.2	8.7	2.0	1.7	2.2	7.5	60.2	17.7	100.0	76.4	170
Khairpur	62.4	5.1	2.2	2.3	3.9	5.8	76.3	4.5	100.0	64.4	373
Naushahro Feroze	74.3	4.3	5.3	0.9	1.4	6.0	77.1	5.0	100.0	76.3	172
Shaheed Benazirabad	84.8	5.0	6.7	2.9	2.2	10.9	70.0	2.3	100.0	85.8	223
Dadu	74.8	5.0	4.6	0.7	1.0	2.3	79.4	7.0	100.0	76.7	224
Jamshoro	38.6	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	3.4	89.6	3.3	100.0	41.4	83
Hyderabad	87.4	0.4	1.8	1.0	4.4	26.1	64.7	1.5	100.0	87.4	299
Matiari	69.7	1.7	4.9	1.4	1.2	8.6	81.1	1.1	100.0	71.6	93
Tando Allahyar	75.6	1.7	2.3	0.7	1.0	8.8	83.0	2.5	100.0	76.4	97
Tando Muhammad Khan	88.7	0.9	0.0	0.5	3.3	15.2	80.2	0.0	100.0	89.5	88
Badin	79.5	14.2	0.6	1.1	3.2	13.3	66.7	1.0	100.0	80.0	221
Sujawal	24.9	2.6	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	92.0	1.5	100.0	27.5	129
Thatta	54.7	6.0	1.4	1.6	1.7	0.7	86.7	1.9	100.0	56.7	128
Sanghar	69.2	2.7	4.7	0.9	2.5	9.3	77.0	2.8	100.0	70.3	198
Mirpurkhas	52.7	3.5	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.8	87.5	6.4	100.0	52.7	172
Umerkot	85.0	47.1	3.3	0.3	1.3	2.9	44.0	1.2	100.0	89.2	113
Tharparkar	29.7	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.5	97.7	0.6	100.0	29.8	175
Karachi Malir	84.8	4.0	0.4	0.6	4.7	15.0	72.3	3.1	100.0	85.0	291
Karachi East	85.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	4.1	27.2	63.7	3.3	100.0	85.4	414
Karachi Central	89.4	0.0	1.4	3.1	7.2	33.9	47.1	7.3	100.0	90.2	423
Karachi West	70.8	0.0	3.2	1.5	4.6	23.3	66.4	0.9	100.0	71.3	437
Karachi South	91.5	1.8	2.1	2.9	7.2	38.1	45.7	2.1	100.0	92.1	320

¹ MICS indicator 5.12 - Post-natal health check for the mother

^a Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).

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

^c Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note ^a above), as well as PNC visits (see note ^b above) within two days of delivery.

Table D.RH.17: Post-natal health checks for mothers and newborns (District Table)

Percent distribution of ever- married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by post-natal health checks for the mother and newborn, within two days of the most recent birth, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Post-natal health checks within two days of birth for:					Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Both mothers and newborns	Mothers only	Newborns only	Neither mother nor newborn	Missing		
Total	66.8	2.5	8.9	19.2	2.6	100.0	6,095
District							
Kashmore	64.1	2.1	9.3	20.8	3.7	100.0	161
Jacobabad	52.6	0.5	17.0	25.9	4.0	100.0	177
Kamber Shahdadt	36.4	3.2	24.4	33.7	2.3	100.0	245
Larkana	55.3	4.0	7.5	31.8	1.4	100.0	199
Shikarpur	62.0	1.5	11.2	22.4	2.9	100.0	223
Ghotki	61.1	2.1	18.1	17.2	1.6	100.0	248
Sukkur	56.0	3.0	17.1	6.5	17.4	100.0	170
Khairpur	57.2	4.1	13.3	22.3	3.1	100.0	373
Naushahro Feroze	68.6	3.5	8.9	14.7	4.2	100.0	172
Shaheed Benazirabad	82.8	0.8	7.5	6.7	2.3	100.0	223
Dadu	69.5	0.7	7.8	15.5	6.6	100.0	224
Jamshoro	31.5	9.2	14.8	43.8	0.7	100.0	83
Hyderabad	84.8	2.5	2.5	10.2	0.0	100.0	299
Matiari	69.6	0.9	9.1	19.3	1.1	100.0	93
Tando Allahyar	69.4	4.5	4.4	19.2	2.5	100.0	97
Tando Muhammad Khan	86.8	2.7	2.8	7.7	0.0	100.0	88
Badin	78.0	2.0	7.6	12.4	0.0	100.0	221
Sujawal	20.5	5.5	18.8	53.7	1.5	100.0	129
Thatta	50.9	3.8	11.4	32.0	1.9	100.0	128
Sanghar	68.3	0.3	6.2	23.5	1.7	100.0	198
Mirpurkhas	47.6	2.1	4.0	43.2	3.1	100.0	172
Umerkot	86.7	1.8	1.8	9.0	0.7	100.0	113
Tharparkar	27.6	1.6	10.1	60.1	0.6	100.0	175
Karachi Malir	78.9	3.9	3.4	11.6	2.2	100.0	291
Karachi East	81.7	1.1	4.1	10.5	2.6	100.0	414
Karachi Central	82.8	2.5	5.0	4.8	4.9	100.0	423
Karachi West	67.8	3.1	8.0	20.3	0.8	100.0	437
Karachi South	89.9	2.2	3.8	4.1	0.0	100.0	320

Table D.RH.18: Health care services provided by Lady health worker (LHW)

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 years who reported that a LHW visited and provided health care services, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage ever-married of women who has a lady health worker in her living area	Health care services provided by LHW during the visit:										Number of ever-married women who has a lady health worker in her living area	Percentage of ever-married women who had a visit by the lady health worker in past 3 months	Number of ever-married women who had a visit by the lady health worker	Number of ever-married women age 15-49
		ORS (nimkol), Vitamins & Medicines	Growth monitoring of Under 5 child	Education / Advice on health care, hygiene & sanitation	Education / Advice on family planning methods	Administered polio drops	Education / Advice on routine immunization	Education / Advice on antenatal & postnatal care	Education / Advice on breastfeeding	Other	DK/ Missing				
Total	64.0	7.4	2.1	6.1	7.7	93.7	13.8	4.5	2.2	2.9	0.8	11,678	52.3	9,533	18,237
District															
Kashmore	65.2	0.6	0.5	4.1	1.9	97.8	3.6	3.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	247	58.2	221	379
Jacobabad	75.4	0.6	4.9	30.9	6.2	94.4	7.4	7.2	17.3	0.6	0.0	290	67.8	260	384
Kamber Shahdadkot	80.5	2.9	0.6	1.8	4.1	98.4	5.1	2.6	1.5	0.6	0.5	427	74.8	397	531
Larkana	86.7	9.9	1.5	4.9	3.0	97.8	3.5	3.6	1.6	0.5	0.6	466	64.6	348	538
Shikarpur	83.3	1.2	1.6	3.7	2.8	96.5	5.3	1.6	1.8	0.0	1.3	425	78.6	401	510
Ghotki	78.1	4.7	2.1	4.8	14.0	95.3	26.4	14.0	0.8	7.8	0.5	463	69.0	409	593
Sukkur	90.4	4.5	0.0	1.6	1.7	96.5	4.4	3.4	0.0	10.4	0.2	427	76.9	363	472
Khairpur	87.3	4.1	0.9	6.4	4.3	96.2	6.5	2.4	1.8	2.4	0.2	851	77.5	756	975
Naushahro Feroze	80.8	22.8	5.4	4.8	7.9	96.5	16.4	14.1	2.5	5.3	0.9	339	70.2	295	420
Shaheed Benazirabad	83.3	6.7	2.2	6.6	8.4	97.6	28.1	5.9	1.4	0.2	0.6	483	75.8	439	580
Dadu	61.5	3.8	2.2	8.9	10.8	86.8	12.3	5.3	3.5	0.4	0.8	370	53.6	323	602
Jamshoro	74.6	26.6	3.3	12.0	9.8	96.1	10.4	2.9	8.6	0.0	0.5	194	64.2	167	260
Hyderabad	95.0	19.6	0.8	2.7	8.5	96.9	19.4	2.0	0.0	3.0	0.2	963	80.4	815	1,013
Matari	97.4	8.6	1.4	4.6	9.8	88.1	17.7	2.5	1.1	4.0	5.2	280	83.2	239	287
Tando Allahyar	96.5	22.3	3.5	6.1	15.6	96.6	54.9	4.5	0.4	2.3	0.1	296	78.3	241	307
Tando Muhammad Khan	97.3	4.4	0.3	3.3	11.5	97.8	17.7	0.7	1.0	11.8	0.2	261	76.6	206	268
Badin	76.7	3.8	0.6	4.4	5.1	96.0	40.7	5.7	4.2	1.2	0.3	493	68.5	440	643
Sujawal	69.5	5.1	0.0	7.2	0.1	93.4	12.2	2.0	1.3	0.2	3.3	218	59.3	186	314
Thatta	85.1	5.3	3.3	16.7	4.4	84.0	7.3	4.1	1.4	2.9	1.8	311	71.9	263	366
Sanghar	87.4	6.2	1.7	3.9	8.5	90.5	12.1	2.9	1.6	6.1	1.1	491	74.3	418	562
Mirpurkhas	73.8	6.4	0.2	1.5	2.7	98.9	13.1	1.5	0.0	1.6	0.2	380	61.7	318	514
Umerkot	83.9	30.2	11.9	20.1	9.2	91.5	41.9	15.9	19.2	0.7	0.0	226	81.0	218	269
Tharparkar	52.6	9.6	5.2	11.2	6.3	93.5	12.6	3.9	3.5	2.8	1.9	242	37.4	172	461
Karachi Malir	50.8	4.2	0.8	6.3	11.9	90.8	7.5	9.1	1.0	2.3	0.5	474	42.1	393	933
Karachi East	36.5	1.2	1.6	8.9	11.6	88.7	2.7	2.1	0.7	1.5	1.6	567	21.9	340	1,554
Karachi Central	14.5	7.9	7.8	5.2	21.5	70.6	14.8	14.7	4.2	10.3	1.7	250	(7.0)	120	1,726
Karachi West	31.9	3.1	4.9	5.0	16.8	84.5	4.8	2.0	0.0	4.2	1.6	453	19.3	274	1,422
Karachi South	58.3	1.0	1.2	1.7	4.6	95.8	3.4	1.1	0.0	0.9	0.3	789	37.9	514	1,353

Table D.CD.1: Early childhood education (District Table)

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an organized early childhood education programme, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending early childhood education ¹	Number of children age 36-59 months
Total	17.8	6,928
District		
Kashmore	1.3	214
Jacobabad	4.5	160
Kamber Shahdadkot	7.8	277
Larkana	8.6	224
Shikarpur	4.6	253
Ghotki	9.3	295
Sukkur	13.7	177
Khairpur	16.8	397
Naushahro Feroze	10.2	176
Shaheed Benazirabad	11.7	265
Dadu	5.7	286
Jamshoro	10.4	90
Hyderabad	23.4	313
Matiali	14.1	144
Tando Allahyar	10.4	115
Tando Muhammad Khan	9.3	102
Badin	3.6	261
Sujawal	5.0	152
Thatta	4.4	160
Sanghar	9.4	196
Mirpurkhas	7.3	192
Umerkot	1.7	135
Tharparkar	7.6	203
Karachi Malir	23.5	291
Karachi East	43.3	528
Karachi Central	44.8	440
Karachi West	27.1	496
Karachi South	41.3	387

¹ MICS indicator 6.1 - Attendance to early childhood education

Table D.CD.2: Support for learning (District Table)

Percentage of children age 36-59 months with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by biological fathers and mothers, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children living with their:		Number of children age 36-59 months	Percentage of children with whom biological fathers have engaged in four or more activities ²	Mean number of activities with biological fathers	Number of children age 36-59 months living with their biological fathers	Percentage of children with whom biological mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³	Mean number of activities with biological mothers	Number of children age 36-59 months living with their biological mothers
			Biological father	Biological mother							
Total	39.8	3.0	96.2	98.3	6,928	3.8	0.9	6,662	10.4	1.1	6,809
District											
Kashmore	25.0	2.1	96.7	97.5	214	0.7	0.8	207	5.3	1.0	208
Jacobabad	50.5	2.9	96.9	98.6	160	0.9	0.9	155	3.1	0.9	158
Kamber Shahdadkot	26.0	2.4	94.5	98.0	277	2.7	0.7	262	0.8	0.4	271
Larkana	30.3	2.7	94.6	99.1	224	0.9	0.7	212	3.5	0.7	222
Shikarpur	37.8	2.6	98.8	98.6	253	1.7	0.7	250	2.0	0.6	249
Ghotki	15.2	1.8	96.4	99.2	295	1.6	0.6	284	1.9	0.5	293
Sukkur	45.2	3.3	98.0	99.5	177	3.9	0.9	174	4.2	0.8	176
Khairpur	52.7	3.5	96.9	98.9	397	20.1	1.5	385	22.5	1.5	393
Naushahro Feroze	33.9	2.9	96.9	98.7	176	3.1	1.1	171	2.2	0.7	174
Shaheed Benazirabad	44.7	3.4	96.9	98.1	265	5.9	1.0	257	4.5	0.8	260
Dadu	24.8	2.5	98.1	99.4	286	1.9	0.7	281	5.3	0.9	285
Jamshoro	33.7	2.8	98.2	98.9	90	0.6	0.7	89	1.7	0.8	89
Hyderabad	43.4	3.1	95.1	98.2	313	10.3	1.2	297	17.9	1.4	307
Matiari	26.2	2.3	96.7	96.6	144	0.3	0.6	140	0.9	0.5	139
Tando Allahyar	29.7	2.7	97.3	98.2	115	2.2	0.9	112	4.2	0.8	113
Tando Muhammad Khan	26.3	2.7	94.6	96.3	102	3.0	0.8	97	4.6	0.7	98
Badin	22.3	2.2	98.0	97.4	261	0.0	0.6	255	0.3	0.3	254
Sujawal	39.4	2.7	98.1	97.1	152	6.0	1.2	149	21.1	1.5	147
Thatta	28.0	2.5	96.0	98.4	160	1.4	0.6	154	2.0	0.8	158
Sanghar	24.0	2.5	98.0	98.5	196	0.0	0.8	192	1.0	0.4	193
Mirpurkhas	22.6	2.5	92.5	96.1	192	1.2	0.9	178	2.1	0.7	185
Umerkot	36.1	2.7	97.0	98.2	135	0.2	0.8	131	0.0	0.9	132
Tharparkar	21.1	2.3	99.4	100.0	203	3.7	0.7	202	3.5	0.7	203
Karachi Malir	45.9	3.4	96.7	99.0	291	2.7	1.0	281	13.1	1.5	288
Karachi East	61.6	3.8	96.0	97.6	528	4.5	1.3	507	21.3	1.9	515
Karachi Central	69.5	4.3	95.9	98.7	440	4.5	1.3	422	32.5	2.4	434
Karachi West	35.7	2.9	96.2	97.0	496	2.7	0.9	478	11.4	1.4	481
Karachi South	65.2	4.0	89.1	98.9	387	1.5	0.9	344	23.3	2.0	382

¹ MICS indicator 6.2 - Support for learning

² MICS Indicator 6.3 - Father's support for learning

³ MICS Indicator 6.4 - Mother's support for learning

Table D.CD.3: Learning materials (District Table)

Percentage of children under age 5 by numbers of children's books present in the household, and by playthings that child plays with, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				Number of children under age 5
	3 or more children's books ¹	10 or more children's books	Home-made toys	Toys from a shop/ manufactured toys	Household objects/ objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings ²	
Total	6.7	1.0	41.7	69.1	65.8	62.3	16,605
District							
Kashmore	0.4	0.1	72.5	57.1	68.7	67.3	478
Jacobabad	0.7	0.0	61.3	50.5	32.2	44.3	441
Kamber Shahdadkot	0.3	0.0	51.5	64.2	73.0	66.3	668
Larkana	1.8	0.0	56.9	75.5	80.6	78.4	520
Shikarpur	0.5	0.0	49.2	51.8	59.8	48.8	612
Ghotki	1.8	0.0	53.2	48.1	73.5	63.9	682
Sukkur	2.7	0.0	62.4	72.1	77.1	72.2	445
Khairpur	1.2	0.3	52.7	68.3	71.8	66.5	997
Naushahro Feroze	0.9	0.0	45.4	71.4	70.1	64.4	461
Shaheed Benazirabad	2.7	0.0	51.4	64.8	76.2	66.9	619
Dadu	0.5	0.0	54.0	61.7	61.0	60.6	652
Jamshoro	1.2	0.2	58.0	65.8	48.6	59.8	234
Hyderabad	9.3	0.8	18.2	74.8	56.5	51.7	772
Matiali	1.0	0.1	55.3	72.5	77.0	70.3	296
Tando Allahyar	1.5	0.0	53.8	72.9	77.0	74.2	265
Tando Muhammad Khan	0.8	0.0	45.4	70.9	76.2	61.8	249
Badin	0.7	0.1	39.3	45.3	56.2	43.7	620
Sujawal	1.5	0.0	72.3	73.7	79.2	74.9	349
Thatta	1.0	0.3	79.1	75.6	83.6	81.3	339
Sanghar	2.3	0.2	51.4	60.2	42.4	51.9	516
Mirpurkhas	0.8	0.6	74.8	60.3	74.3	72.7	481
Umerkot	0.2	0.0	71.9	76.2	70.7	74.6	312
Tharparkar	0.2	0.1	64.7	35.6	62.2	56.3	458
Karachi Malir	10.9	2.0	10.7	78.4	61.6	57.1	767
Karachi East	21.0	2.4	9.5	82.0	59.9	57.2	1,206
Karachi Central	25.0	5.5	24.6	85.3	72.2	70.5	1,085
Karachi West	9.4	0.5	12.7	78.0	64.4	58.8	1,166
Karachi South	21.4	5.1	11.5	92.2	59.1	60.7	917

¹ MICS indicator 6.5 - Availability of children's books² MICS indicator 6.6 - Availability of playthings

Table D.CD.4: Inadequate care (District Table)

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or left in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of children under age 5:			Number of children under age 5
	Left alone in the past week	Left in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate care in the past week ¹	
Total	14.6	9.3	17.6	16,605
District				
Kashmore	19.5	12.9	20.3	478
Jacobabad	10.1	7.6	14.8	441
Kamber Shahdadkot	34.9	23.2	44.7	668
Larkana	15.3	11.4	19.4	520
Shikarpur	5.4	3.2	6.9	612
Ghotki	24.4	10.7	27.0	682
Sukkur	10.7	8.8	17.4	445
Khairpur	15.0	14.8	18.0	997
Naushahro Feroze	14.3	23.9	25.7	461
Shaheed Benazirabad	13.5	13.9	24.3	619
Dadu	10.3	5.6	12.4	652
Jamshoro	10.5	3.1	11.1	234
Hyderabad	3.9	5.6	8.8	772
Matiali	9.4	7.4	14.0	296
Tando Allahyar	21.0	10.9	22.2	265
Tando Muhammad Khan	12.1	9.9	15.3	249
Badin	28.1	9.9	28.7	620
Sujawal	45.9	16.5	46.2	349
Thatta	56.3	33.8	57.9	339
Sanghar	12.1	9.5	13.8	516
Mirpurkhas	22.6	6.6	23.1	481
Umerkot	37.7	35.7	45.3	312
Tharparkar	16.2	15.2	17.1	458
Karachi Malir	4.8	3.2	6.0	767
Karachi East	5.0	1.9	6.3	1,206
Karachi Central	3.9	1.8	5.2	1,085
Karachi West	4.7	1.0	5.4	1,166
Karachi South	11.5	2.6	13.5	917

¹ MICS indicator 6.7 - Inadequate care

Table D.CD.5: Early child development index (District Table)

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score ¹	Number of children age 36-59 months
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional	Learning		
Total	25.1	91.8	58.1	85.0	57.3	6,928
District						
Kashmore	5.6	73.5	65.8	69.7	41.3	214
Jacobabad	6.3	86.9	61.4	72.5	46.2	160
Kamber Shahdadkot	12.6	92.2	35.9	87.8	36.4	277
Larkana	12.9	89.4	65.2	88.3	61.2	224
Shikarpur	4.0	88.7	60.8	83.7	52.3	253
Ghotki	13.0	88.6	29.2	70.1	26.5	295
Sukkur	20.6	91.0	47.7	91.5	50.1	177
Khairpur	18.6	93.6	30.5	82.0	37.6	397
Naushahro Feroze	33.8	72.9	63.9	85.8	51.0	176
Shaheed Benazirabad	22.3	97.8	49.2	90.3	52.7	265
Dadu	9.5	93.7	58.2	77.6	52.8	286
Jamshoro	13.5	90.1	68.2	81.8	55.2	90
Hyderabad	33.9	92.8	53.6	90.1	66.7	313
Matiali	7.2	91.2	42.5	72.6	35.0	144
Tando Allahyar	15.0	94.5	44.6	87.0	46.9	115
Tando Muhammad Khan	3.4	94.7	45.2	73.7	40.3	102
Badin	5.1	97.1	63.0	88.0	57.5	261
Sujawal	10.6	95.1	62.9	92.9	58.0	152
Thatta	6.8	90.6	58.5	85.5	47.8	160
Sanghar	6.9	87.2	62.8	52.1	30.1	196
Mirpurkhas	6.2	87.4	74.7	68.2	48.9	192
Umerkot	4.7	97.7	52.5	88.7	46.2	135
Tharparkar	5.3	87.1	53.7	73.0	35.2	203
Karachi Malir	34.8	94.4	69.7	97.7	72.7	291
Karachi East	54.4	95.6	72.9	95.1	84.9	528
Karachi Central	63.3	93.8	75.9	93.6	88.2	440
Karachi West	39.8	96.9	60.9	92.1	71.3	496
Karachi South	65.9	94.8	71.0	94.4	86.7	387

¹ MICS indicator 6.8 - Early child development index

Table D.ED.1: Literacy (young women) (District Table)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are literate, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage literate ¹	Percentage not known	Number of women age 15-24 years
Total	52.3	0.1	10,570
District			
Kashmore	14.6	0.0	167
Jacobabad	27.6	0.0	216
Kamber Shahdaddock	29.4	0.0	331
Larkana	38.5	0.0	325
Shikarpur	25.8	1.6	260
Ghotki	29.3	0.0	331
Sukkur	45.9	0.0	271
Khairpur	38.6	0.1	610
Naushahro Feroze	40.3	0.0	241
Shaheed Benazirabad	34.4	0.2	305
Dadu	25.6	0.2	341
Jamshoro	31.2	0.0	133
Hyderabad	66.5	0.7	569
Matari	43.5	0.0	160
Tando Allahyar	44.1	0.1	190
Tando Muhammad Khan	27.5	0.0	155
Badin	21.3	0.1	405
Sujawal	14.7	0.0	171
Thatta	15.1	0.3	230
Sanghar	35.2	0.0	326
Mirpurkhas	41.0	0.0	320
Umerkot	19.7	0.0	161
Tharparkar	26.2	0.0	214
Karachi Malir	63.5	0.1	560
Karachi East	82.0	0.2	923
Karachi Central	90.7	0.0	1,029
Karachi West	71.5	0.2	854
Karachi South	84.6	0.0	773

¹ MICS indicator 7.1; MDG indicator 2.3 - Literacy rate among young women

Table D.ED.2: School readiness (District Table)

Percentage of children attending first grade of Primary school who attended pre-school the previous year, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool in previous year ¹	Number of children attending first grade of Primary school
Total	86.2	2,527
District		
Kashmore	67.5	36
Jacobabad	87.1	43
Kamber Shahdaktot	64.9	83
Larkana	50.0	77
Shikarpur	92.6	56
Ghotki	88.7	63
Sukkur	75.9	76
Khairpur	96.6	131
Naushahro Feroze	96.2	66
Shaheed Benazirabad	96.0	136
Dadu	88.7	119
Jamshoro	(52.7)	22
Hyderabad	78.7	144
Matiali	93.6	26
Tando Allahyar	84.1	39
Tando Muhammad Khan	99.2	31
Badin	99.4	67
Sujawal	25.9	51
Thatta	66.1	69
Sanghar	95.4	103
Mirpurkhas	99.2	76
Umerkot	66.2	67
Tharparkar	(*)	16
Karachi Malir	91.8	137
Karachi East	90.2	201
Karachi Central	92.1	215
Karachi West	94.9	197
Karachi South	93.5	181

¹ MICS indicator 7.2 - School readiness

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

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

Table D.ED.3: Primary school entry (District Table)

Percentage of children of Primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), by district, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of children of Primary school entry age entering grade ¹¹	Number of children of Primary school entry age
.	21.7	3,367
District		
Kashmore	13.2	97
Jacobabad	7.5	81
Kamber Shahdadkot	10.9	144
Larkana	18.0	117
Shikarpur	11.2	93
Ghotki	11.1	158
Sukkur	20.5	116
Khairpur	27.2	221
Naushahro Feroze	20.9	103
Shaheed Benazirabad	22.5	116
Dadu	32.1	123
Jamshoro	15.2	60
Hyderabad	14.0	165
Matiali	9.8	73
Tando Allahyar	13.1	60
Tando Muhammad Khan	12.5	49
Badin	13.5	132
Sujawal	22.3	54
Thatta	26.8	69
Sanghar	22.7	113
Mirpurkhas	19.2	95
Umerkot	30.0	57
Tharparkar	4.3	102
Karachi Malir	26.0	167
Karachi East	34.1	241
Karachi Central	40.0	163
Karachi West	20.1	200
Karachi South	39.9	198
1 MICS indicator 7.3 - Net intake rate in Primary education		

Table D.ED.4: Primary school attendance and out of school children (District Table)

Percentage of children of Primary school age attending Primary or Secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending preschool, and percentage out of school, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Male					Female					Total				
	Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:				
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school ^a	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school ^a	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school ^a	Number of children
Total	48.5	32.3	18.4	50.8	8,190	41.8	42.1	15.5	57.6	7,741	45.2	37.1	17.0	54.1	15,931
District															
Kashmore	28.4	59.9	11.4	71.3	214	18.6	76.9	4.4	81.4	198	23.7	68.1	8.0	76.1	413
Jacobabad	30.6	42.4	26.3	68.8	216	25.9	52.8	20.6	73.4	221	28.2	47.7	23.4	71.1	437
Kamber Shahdadkot	37.7	39.9	21.9	61.7	313	26.2	57.4	16.4	73.8	298	32.1	48.4	19.2	67.6	612
Larkana	45.2	33.6	20.0	53.5	334	40.6	42.1	17.0	59.1	297	43.1	37.6	18.6	56.1	631
Shikarpur	36.1	46.5	15.5	62.1	254	24.7	62.0	11.3	73.3	233	30.6	53.9	13.5	67.4	488
Ghotki	45.6	38.8	14.9	53.6	331	21.7	67.1	10.9	78.0	347	33.4	53.2	12.9	66.1	678
Sukkur	56.0	27.0	16.8	43.7	260	43.3	40.0	16.5	56.5	228	50.1	33.1	16.6	49.7	488
Khairpur	51.6	28.4	19.2	47.5	534	44.5	38.5	15.9	54.4	521	48.1	33.4	17.6	50.9	1,055
Naushahro Feroze	50.7	27.9	20.6	48.4	221	38.8	40.5	20.4	60.9	210	44.9	34.0	20.5	54.5	431
Shaheed Benazirabad	49.5	23.8	26.6	50.5	294	44.2	34.1	21.4	55.5	254	47.1	28.6	24.2	52.8	549
Dadu	46.1	50.2	3.1	53.3	306	36.7	59.8	3.2	63.0	320	41.3	55.1	3.2	58.3	626
Jamshoro	34.0	55.6	10.4	66.0	104	26.5	60.8	12.7	73.5	132	29.8	58.5	11.7	70.2	236
Hyderabad	53.1	23.6	22.3	45.9	367	51.9	35.6	11.4	47.0	347	52.5	29.4	17.0	46.4	714
Matiari	39.4	29.3	31.4	60.6	167	35.9	40.3	22.7	63.1	156	37.7	34.6	27.2	61.8	323
Tando Allahyar	45.8	27.9	26.3	54.2	145	33.0	46.4	19.2	65.7	124	39.9	36.5	23.0	59.5	270
Tando Muhammad Khan	31.2	53.7	15.0	68.8	127	23.1	66.0	11.0	76.9	111	27.4	59.4	13.1	72.6	239
Badin	37.5	41.8	20.4	62.2	352	26.0	56.7	15.6	72.2	308	32.2	48.7	18.1	66.9	660
Sujawal	33.8	56.7	7.2	63.9	145	21.3	71.3	5.8	77.1	131	27.9	63.6	6.5	70.2	277
Thatta	44.0	47.4	8.0	55.4	184	28.6	67.9	3.3	71.2	165	36.7	57.1	5.8	62.9	348
Sanghar	49.8	28.2	20.5	48.7	270	37.6	44.1	16.2	60.2	268	43.7	36.1	18.4	54.5	538
Mirpurkhas	45.5	40.1	13.7	53.8	270	33.4	54.4	11.8	66.2	240	39.8	46.8	12.8	59.6	510
Umerkot	52.9	34.2	10.8	45.0	146	26.4	65.2	6.3	71.5	110	41.5	47.5	8.9	56.4	256
Tharparkar	32.1	44.5	22.1	66.6	247	18.2	65.0	16.7	81.8	237	25.3	54.6	19.5	74.0	484
Karachi Malir	45.8	29.9	23.0	52.9	388	59.5	23.5	15.8	39.2	396	52.7	26.7	19.3	46.0	784
Karachi East	58.3	20.3	21.4	41.7	587	64.5	17.8	17.7	35.5	516	61.2	19.2	19.7	38.8	1,103
Karachi Central	74.4	9.7	14.9	24.7	453	70.7	11.0	17.9	28.9	482	72.5	10.4	16.5	26.8	935
Karachi West	53.4	26.6	19.6	46.2	540	47.7	27.8	24.5	52.3	464	50.8	27.1	21.9	49.0	1,004
Karachi South	69.7	12.2	18.1	30.3	420	67.8	9.6	22.5	32.2	425	68.8	10.9	20.3	31.2	844

1 MICS indicator 7.4; MDG indicator 2.1 - Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

a The percentage of children of Primary school age out of school are those not attending school and those attending preschool

Table D.ED.5: Secondary school attendance and out of school children (District Table)

Percentage of children of Secondary school age attending Secondary school or Higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending Primary school, and percentage out of school, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:			Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:			Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		
		Attending Primary school	Out of school ^a	Number of children		Attending Primary school	Out of school ^a	Number of children		Attending Primary school	Out of school ^a	Number of children
Total	41.0	18.6	39.8	9,617	32.8	11.8	55.1	9,035	37.0	15.3	47.2	18,652
District												
Kashmore	28.8	13.6	57.0	181	10.2	7.6	80.9	182	19.5	10.6	69.0	363
Jacobabad	35.2	18.4	46.0	232	15.4	20.5	63.8	175	26.7	19.3	53.6	407
Kamber Shahdadkot	28.7	22.4	48.2	283	16.8	12.6	70.3	307	22.5	17.3	59.7	590
Larkana	38.9	19.2	40.8	377	24.8	14.3	59.7	318	32.4	16.9	49.5	695
Shikarpur	29.2	18.3	52.1	274	14.4	11.0	74.0	234	22.4	14.9	62.2	507
Ghotki	38.4	14.3	47.1	326	17.7	7.3	74.6	325	28.1	10.8	60.8	651
Sukkur	47.5	20.3	32.3	277	29.7	10.0	59.9	252	39.0	15.4	45.4	529
Khairpur	45.2	21.8	32.8	631	27.4	10.8	60.9	570	36.8	16.5	46.1	1,201
Naushahro Feroze	42.4	18.7	37.6	225	26.7	15.2	57.9	246	34.2	16.9	48.2	471
Shaheed Benazirabad	38.3	26.8	34.6	341	21.1	20.8	57.8	263	30.8	24.2	44.7	603
Dadu	26.9	20.2	52.1	323	21.6	8.7	69.2	310	24.3	14.6	60.5	633
Jamshoro	26.0	16.3	57.2	128	20.5	13.8	65.1	115	23.4	15.1	60.9	243
Hyderabad	42.9	19.5	37.3	443	48.6	10.2	41.2	439	45.8	14.9	39.2	882
Matiali	41.9	13.7	44.5	175	26.5	8.5	64.6	156	34.6	11.2	54.0	331
Tando Allahyar	37.7	17.3	44.1	185	23.9	12.7	62.8	154	31.4	15.2	52.6	338
Tando Muhammad Khan	22.0	20.2	57.5	154	9.1	11.2	79.2	136	16.0	16.0	67.7	290
Badin	32.0	19.1	47.9	393	11.5	7.7	80.5	347	22.4	13.8	63.2	740
Sujawal	15.9	21.0	63.1	148	10.1	8.5	81.4	173	12.8	14.3	73.0	321
Thatta	15.4	18.2	66.3	191	6.8	5.8	87.4	211	10.9	11.7	77.3	402
Sanghar	32.6	17.9	49.3	318	21.5	7.8	69.9	268	27.6	13.3	58.7	587
Mirpurkhas	37.2	20.8	40.2	290	24.3	7.4	67.7	316	30.5	13.8	54.5	606
Umerkot	23.7	17.8	57.1	138	12.2	9.6	78.0	128	18.1	13.9	67.2	266
Tharparkar	33.1	14.4	51.3	275	12.6	8.5	76.4	261	23.1	11.5	63.5	536
Karachi Malir	38.1	21.4	40.1	484	36.9	15.2	47.9	438	37.5	18.5	43.8	921
Karachi East	52.9	14.9	32.2	769	56.3	14.7	29.0	738	54.6	14.8	30.6	1,507
Karachi Central	60.6	12.2	25.9	743	71.3	9.9	18.5	704	65.8	11.1	22.3	1,447
Karachi West	42.2	24.9	31.3	723	36.9	17.7	45.3	704	39.6	21.4	38.2	1,427
Karachi South	64.7	15.5	19.5	592	62.3	11.1	26.3	566	63.5	13.3	22.8	1,158

1 MICS indicator 7.5 - Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

a The percentage of children of Secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending Primary, Secondary, or Higher education

b Children age 15 or Higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household

Table D.ED.6: Children reaching last grade of Primary school (District Table)

Percentage of children entering first grade of Primary school who eventually reach the last grade of Primary school (Survival rate to last grade of Primary school), by district, Sindh, 2014

	Percent attending grade 1 last school year who are in grade 2 this school year	Percent attending grade 2 last school year who are attending grade 3 this school year	Percent attending grade 3 last school year who are attending grade 4 this school year	Percent attending grade 4 last school year who are attending grade 5 this school year	Percent who reach grade 5 of those who enter grade 1 ¹
Total	98.2	97.4	96.0	96.5	88.6
District					
Kashmore	99.2	96.9	100.0	100.0	96.1
Jacobabad	100.0	97.2	97.2	97.2	91.8
Kamber Shahdadkot	98.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.4
Larkana	100.0	98.5	100.0	98.8	97.3
Shikarpur	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ghotki	98.5	99.2	95.6	97.0	90.6
Sukkur	98.6	99.1	97.2	93.1	88.4
Khairpur	100.0	99.4	95.0	100.0	94.4
Naushahro Feroze	98.4	96.7	95.4	88.3	80.1
Shaheed Benazirabad	99.2	96.7	96.0	96.7	89.0
Dadu	99.3	98.2	100.0	97.8	95.3
Jamshoro	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hyderabad	100.0	98.3	96.2	100.0	94.5
Matiali	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.8	93.8
Tando Allahyar	98.8	92.7	98.5	98.9	89.2
Tando Muhammad Khan	93.6	93.9	96.3	97.0	82.0
Badin	96.7	96.2	100.0	97.2	90.4
Sujawal	100.0	95.0	95.5	94.8	85.9
Thatta	90.8	97.0	100.0	100.0	88.0
Sanghar	98.6	98.7	97.2	90.7	85.8
Mirpurkhas	100.0	97.2	100.0	100.0	97.2
Umerkot	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.7	93.7
Tharparkar	100.0	100.0	96.7	100.0	96.7
Karachi Malir	99.0	97.5	92.4	93.6	83.4
Karachi East	97.9	95.4	89.3	93.9	78.4
Karachi Central	100.0	100.0	99.5	96.9	96.4
Karachi West	92.3	93.4	92.1	93.5	74.3
Karachi South	94.9	95.6	96.5	98.8	86.5

1 MICS indicator 7.6; MDG indicator 2.2 - Children reaching last grade of Primary

Table D.ED.7: Primary school completion and transition to Secondary school (District Table)

Primary school completion rates and transition and effective transition rates to Secondary school, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Primary school completion rate ¹	Number of children of Primary school completion age	Transition rate to Secondary school ²	Number of children who were in the last grade of Primary school the previous year	Effective transition rate to Secondary school	Number of children who were in the last grade of Primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year
Total	49.0	3,047	90.9	1,536	93.0	1,502
District						
Kashmore	26.8	85	(96.4)	24	(96.4)	24
Jacobabad	35.0	80	(93.1)	18	(95.0)	17
Kamber Shahdadkot	32.8	121	84.2	37	(98.0)	32
Larkana	30.4	124	68.8	67	91.3	51
Shikarpur	40.2	104	(87.8)	29	(87.8)	29
Ghotki	33.3	108	87.6	44	87.6	44
Sukkur	55.2	83	87.1	55	87.1	55
Khairpur	56.3	167	92.2	106	92.9	105
Naushahro Feroze	51.7	68	93.0	42	93.0	42
Shaheed Benazirabad	57.3	102	88.1	50	88.1	50
Dadu	29.1	137	97.8	38	97.8	38
Jamshoro	33.6	44	(100.0)	13	(100.0)	13
Hyderabad	62.7	129	(94.5)	61	(94.5)	61
Matiali	37.0	56	(89.3)	24	(89.3)	24
Tando Allahyar	48.6	48	86.4	30	87.1	29
Tando Muhammad Khan	52.8	40	(84.3)	12	(84.3)	12
Badin	40.3	107	92.9	48	92.9	48
Sujawal	28.5	60	(*)	11	(*)	11
Thatta	19.6	65	(94.1)	16	(98.1)	15
Sanghar	37.2	103	98.4	38	98.4	38
Mirpurkhas	36.9	129	(92.6)	37	(92.6)	37
Umerkot	28.9	49	(99.1)	11	(99.1)	11
Tharparkar	30.4	103	(81.9)	39	(82.3)	39
Karachi Malir	57.5	147	88.0	81	88.0	81
Karachi East	75.1	198	93.1	156	94.6	153
Karachi Central	72.7	182	95.2	204	95.2	204
Karachi West	66.6	223	91.6	116	96.3	110
Karachi South	73.5	183	95.0	128	96.4	126

¹ MICS indicator 7.7 - Primary completion rate² MICS indicator 7.8 - Transition rate to Secondary school

(*) Figures based on less than 25 unweighted cases

() Figures based on 25–49 unweighted cases

Table D.ED.8: Education gender parity (District Table)

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in Primary and Secondary school, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Primary school			Secondary school		
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for Primary school adjusted NAR1	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for Secondary school adjusted NAR2
Total	41.8	48.5	0.9	33.6	41.7	0.8
District						
Kashmore	18.6	28.4	0.7	10.8	28.8	0.4
Jacobabad	25.9	30.6	0.8	15.1	35.9	0.4
Kamber Shahdadkot	26.2	37.7	0.7	17.4	29.2	0.6
Larkana	40.6	45.2	0.9	25.6	39.1	0.7
Shikarpur	24.7	36.1	0.7	14.7	29.8	0.5
Ghotki	21.7	45.6	0.5	18.4	38.6	0.5
Sukkur	43.3	56.0	0.8	30.4	47.3	0.6
Khairpur	44.5	51.6	0.9	28.2	45.1	0.6
Naushahro Feroze	38.8	50.7	0.8	26.9	42.0	0.6
Shaheed Benazirabad	44.2	49.5	0.9	21.9	38.2	0.6
Dadu	36.7	46.1	0.8	21.5	26.9	0.8
Jamshoro	26.5	34.0	0.8	20.6	26.4	0.8
Hyderabad	51.9	53.1	1.0	50.0	44.1	1.1
Matiali	35.9	39.4	0.9	26.8	42.2	0.6
Tando Allahyar	33.0	45.8	0.7	23.9	37.7	0.6
Tando Muhammad Khan	23.1	31.2	0.7	9.0	21.8	0.4
Badin	26.0	37.5	0.7	12.6	32.3	0.4
Sujawal	21.3	33.8	0.6	10.1	15.9	0.6
Thatta	28.6	44.0	0.6	6.7	15.4	0.4
Sanghar	37.6	49.8	0.8	22.2	33.1	0.7
Mirpurkhas	33.4	45.5	0.7	25.0	37.9	0.7
Umerkot	26.4	52.9	0.5	12.2	23.7	0.5
Tharparkar	18.2	32.1	0.6	13.8	36.6	0.4
Karachi Malir	59.5	45.8	1.3	37.5	38.3	1.0
Karachi East	64.5	58.3	1.1	57.7	53.7	1.1
Karachi Central	70.7	74.4	1.0	72.0	62.2	1.2
Karachi West	47.7	53.4	0.9	37.8	43.8	0.9
Karachi South	67.8	69.7	1.0	65.4	67.0	1.0

¹ MICS indicator 7.9; MDG indicator 3.1 - Gender parity index (Primary school)² MICS indicator 7.10; MDG indicator 3.1 - Gender parity index (Secondary school)

Table D.ED.9: Out of school gender parity (District Table)

Percentage of girls in the total out of school population, in Primary and Secondary school, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Primary school				Secondary school			
	Percentage of out of school children	Number of children of Primary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out of school population of Primary school age	Number of children of Primary school age out of school	Percentage of out of school children	Number of children of Secondary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out of school population of Secondary school age	Number of children of Secondary school age out of school
Total	54.1	15,931	51.8	8,618	47.1	18,652	56.5	8,781
District								
Kashmore	76.1	413	51.4	314	68.9	363	58.7	250
Jacobabad	71.1	437	52.3	311	53.7	407	51.4	219
Kamber Shahdadt	67.6	612	53.2	414	59.6	590	61.2	352
Larkana	56.1	631	49.6	354	49.2	695	55.5	342
Shikarpur	67.4	488	52.0	329	61.7	507	54.9	313
Ghotki	66.1	678	60.4	448	60.8	651	61.1	396
Sukkur	49.7	488	53.0	242	45.4	529	62.7	240
Khairpur	50.9	1,055	52.8	537	46.7	1,201	62.1	561
Naushahro Feroze	54.5	431	54.5	235	48.4	471	62.3	228
Shaheed Benazirabad	52.8	549	48.7	290	44.6	603	56.1	269
Dadu	58.3	626	55.3	365	60.6	633	56.0	384
Jamshoro	70.2	236	58.6	165	60.6	243	50.7	147
Hyderabad	46.4	714	49.2	331	38.9	882	52.2	343
Matiali	61.8	323	49.4	200	54.5	331	56.0	180
Tando Allahyar	59.5	270	50.9	160	52.7	338	54.2	178
Tando Muhammad Khan	72.6	239	49.5	173	67.6	290	55.1	196
Badin	66.9	660	50.4	441	63.3	740	59.7	468
Sujawal	70.2	277	52.2	194	73.0	321	60.1	234
Thatta	62.9	348	53.6	219	77.3	402	59.4	310
Sanghar	54.5	538	55.1	293	58.7	587	54.5	345
Mirpurkhas	59.6	510	52.3	304	54.5	606	64.9	330
Umerkot	56.4	256	54.4	144	67.1	266	56.0	178
Tharparkar	74.0	484	54.1	359	63.5	536	58.6	340
Karachi Malir	46.0	784	43.0	361	42.9	921	52.7	396
Karachi East	38.8	1,103	42.8	428	30.4	1,507	46.7	458
Karachi Central	26.8	935	55.5	251	22.3	1,447	40.4	323
Karachi West	49.0	1,004	49.2	492	38.0	1,427	58.2	542
Karachi South	31.2	844	51.8	264	22.3	1,158	56.2	258

Table D.ED.10: Type of school attended during school year (2013-2014) (District Table)

Percent distribution of adult population age 5 to 24 years according to type of school attended during school year (2013-2014), by district, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of household population age 5-24 years who attended school at any time during the current school year (2013-2014)	Number of household population age 5-24 years	Type of school					Total	Number of household members
			Government	Private	Registered madrasa	Missing/DK			
Total	45.5	54,079	54.4	44.7	0.6	0.2	100.0	24,616	
District									
Kashmore	25.5	1,139	81.8	18.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	291	
Jacobabad	40.9	1,227	89.6	9.5	0.0	0.9	100.0	502	
Kamber Shahdadkot	35.9	1,806	86.0	13.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	649	
Larkana	44.8	1,944	80.4	19.1	0.2	0.3	100.0	872	
Shikarpur	33.4	1,491	85.5	14.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	498	
Ghotki	36.0	1,954	57.7	41.0	1.0	0.3	100.0	704	
Sukkur	47.9	1,555	64.9	34.3	0.6	0.2	100.0	744	
Khairpur	47.4	3,342	78.6	21.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,586	
Naushahro Feroze	47.6	1,310	83.5	16.1	0.4	0.1	100.0	624	
Shaheed Benazirabad	50.3	1,708	81.8	18.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	858	
Dadu	31.7	1,909	86.5	13.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	605	
Jamshoro	30.7	771	71.6	28.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	237	
Hyderabad	51.8	2,701	45.9	54.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,400	
Matiali	46.9	945	89.3	10.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	443	
Tando Allahyar	40.2	955	77.3	21.8	0.1	0.8	100.0	384	
Tando Muhammad Khan	27.9	818	79.1	20.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	228	
Badin	33.6	2,101	88.1	11.7	0.0	0.2	100.0	705	
Sujawal	24.9	925	84.9	15.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	230	
Thatta	24.2	1,158	83.6	14.5	0.0	2.0	100.0	281	
Sanghar	39.1	1,744	68.0	31.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	681	
Mirpurkhas	40.0	1,695	70.6	29.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	679	
Umerkot	30.6	814	89.2	10.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	249	
Tharparkar	32.4	1,501	91.1	8.0	0.3	0.5	100.0	486	
Karachi Malir	50.5	2,670	27.8	70.2	1.9	0.1	100.0	1,347	
Karachi East	57.9	4,276	26.3	73.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	2,476	
Karachi Central	63.3	4,272	30.5	68.3	0.7	0.4	100.0	2,702	
Karachi West	50.2	3,991	21.7	75.7	2.6	0.0	100.0	2,005	
Karachi South	64.0	3,357	24.0	74.5	0.8	0.6	100.0	2,150	

Table D.CP.1: Birth registration (District Table)

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered and percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caretakers know how to register birth, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Children under age 5 whose birth is registered with civil authorities				Number of children under age 5	Children under age 5 whose birth is not registered	
	Has birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered ¹		Percent of children whose mother/caretaker knows how to register birth	Number of children under age 5 without birth registration
	Seen	Not seen					
Total	15.0	10.9	3.2	29.1	16,605	11.5	11,773
District							
Kashmore	0.6	4.0	1.6	6.2	478	4.0	448
Jacobabad	2.7	3.3	0.4	6.4	441	0.8	413
Kamber Shahdadkot	0.3	9.8	1.1	11.2	668	2.4	593
Larkana	1.6	4.0	0.9	6.5	520	6.9	486
Shikarpur	1.2	9.6	2.2	13.1	612	5.2	532
Ghotki	2.5	8.8	1.6	12.8	682	2.4	594
Sukkur	4.3	10.0	3.5	17.8	445	12.0	366
Khairpur	2.3	1.8	13.7	17.8	997	5.8	819
Naushahro Feroze	2.4	1.8	2.2	6.4	461	4.1	431
Shaheed Benazirabad	2.5	12.8	2.4	17.7	619	11.2	509
Dadu	1.7	12.2	1.4	15.3	652	0.5	553
Jamshoro	2.0	24.1	3.6	29.7	234	2.3	164
Hyderabad	22.9	12.1	4.0	39.0	772	32.9	471
Matiali	1.7	6.9	3.4	11.9	296	2.1	260
Tando Allahyar	3.9	13.2	0.1	17.2	265	9.7	219
Tando Muhammad Khan	2.2	4.4	0.3	6.8	249	1.7	232
Badin	0.9	1.4	0.7	3.0	620	3.4	601
Sujawal	0.5	2.4	0.5	3.4	349	4.4	337
Thatta	1.2	2.1	1.7	5.0	339	8.0	322
Sanghar	1.5	11.8	4.9	18.1	516	7.2	422
Mirpurkhas	2.2	3.8	0.1	6.1	481	6.6	451
Umerkot	1.7	1.0	0.1	2.9	312	0.4	303
Tharparkar	0.2	10.4	0.4	11.0	458	0.2	408
Karachi Malir	30.6	15.5	5.8	51.9	767	27.3	369
Karachi East	34.5	18.5	4.5	57.5	1,206	35.9	513
Karachi Central	54.8	23.0	1.1	78.9	1,085	51.7	229
Karachi West	38.5	16.7	3.3	58.5	1,166	37.2	484
Karachi South	47.4	20.4	5.8	73.6	917	72.6	242
Division							
Larkana	1.2	6.6	1.3	9.1	2,719	3.9	2,473
Sukkur	2.7	6.6	5.9	15.1	3,203	6.6	2,721
Hyderabad	6.0	8.5	1.9	16.3	3,775	8.0	3,160
Mirpurkhas	1.4	7.4	1.6	10.3	1,767	3.9	1,584
Karachi	41.4	18.9	4.0	64.3	5,140	41.3	1,836

¹ MICS indicator 8.1 - Birth registration

Table D.CP.2: Children's involvement in economic activities (District Table)

Percentage of children by involvement in economic activities during the last week, according to age groups, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years
			Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more		Economic activity less than 43 hours	Economic activity for 43 hours or more	
Total	16.4	23,007	19.0	16.5	8,680	38.1	9.0	8,190
District								
Kashmore	31.2	615	32.3	28.1	182	73.2	6.5	154
Jacobabad	11.2	615	15.5	23.9	185	51.1	10.2	183
Kamber Shahdadkot	15.4	826	25.7	17.1	378	49.1	3.0	209
Larkana	15.6	966	32.6	8.3	307	58.8	7.2	300
Shikarpur	11.4	686	21.8	20.7	167	53.6	11.9	183
Ghotki	22.9	976	26.0	29.9	257	59.3	12.7	311
Sukkur	15.8	731	25.7	21.7	251	45.4	11.2	230
Khairpur	31.2	1,516	50.8	13.6	599	70.3	7.8	494
Naushahro Feroze	25.7	542	38.0	19.8	193	49.0	11.7	212
Shaheed Benazirabad	27.3	784	21.9	19.2	260	49.2	15.7	292
Dadu	18.1	890	36.8	17.8	273	58.8	3.2	288
Jamshoro	18.1	355	17.3	0.8	127	30.9	1.3	99
Hyderabad	7.2	1,003	6.9	19.2	419	18.5	19.2	410
Matiali	26.2	444	32.7	13.9	156	62.4	2.3	154
Tando Allahyar	26.8	365	30.1	16.4	183	51.4	14.4	117
Tando Muhammad Khan	25.8	352	19.7	31.1	138	55.5	6.6	137
Badin	27.1	887	13.9	23.7	310	39.3	8.1	372
Sujawal	22.8	318	13.6	35.8	180	38.3	10.0	126
Thatta	18.0	511	6.6	23.6	238	22.4	16.3	144
Sanghar	39.2	760	33.6	27.2	355	59.2	10.8	234
Mirpurkhas	23.2	726	20.7	24.7	331	46.0	10.9	264
Umerkot	36.8	405	24.6	49.7	131	46.5	19.0	87
Tharparkar	28.4	629	23.8	37.8	254	66.7	7.5	221
Karachi Malir	3.1	1,125	4.5	6.9	425	22.1	1.6	520
Karachi East	1.5	1,770	0.0	6.4	455	21.0	6.0	755
Karachi Central	2.8	1,369	7.6	5.8	796	8.8	4.1	499
Karachi West	2.7	1,630	2.6	5.8	572	18.1	15.6	700
Karachi South	3.5	1,213	3.5	3.4	558	5.9	5.9	495

Table D.CP.3: Children's involvement in household chores (District Table)

Percentage of children by involvement in household chores during the last week, according to age groups, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in:			Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:			Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		
	Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more	Number of children age 5-11 years	Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more	Number of children age 12-14 years	Household chores less than 43 hours	Household chores for 43 hours or more	Number of children age 15-17 years
Total	59.1	1.9	23,007	72.6	6.5	8,680	79.9	2.8	8,190
District									
Kashmore	73.4	0.7	615	81.2	4.2	182	85.2	0.9	154
Jacobabad	50.3	1.5	615	70.7	2.6	185	72.3	1.9	183
Kamber Shahdadkot	53.8	2.7	826	62.9	11.9	378	84.2	7.7	209
Larkana	55.8	0.6	966	78.1	4.4	307	80.8	3.0	300
Shikarpur	44.9	2.1	686	82.9	0.0	167	71.2	1.5	183
Ghotki	82.6	0.8	976	80.0	6.5	257	86.0	0.0	311
Sukkur	75.7	0.0	731	84.6	4.9	251	92.5	0.4	230
Khairpur	74.1	0.3	1,516	87.8	1.0	599	88.7	0.2	494
Naushahro Feroze	60.2	6.4	542	79.7	7.2	193	78.6	5.1	212
Shaheed Benazirabad	69.8	2.5	784	67.5	9.4	260	83.6	6.3	292
Dadu	64.9	2.2	890	81.0	4.4	273	76.4	2.8	288
Jamshoro	53.6	1.8	355	64.4	0.4	127	79.4	0.0	99
Hyderabad	44.3	3.2	1,003	54.7	7.5	419	71.7	1.2	410
Matari	54.6	1.1	444	70.0	0.9	156	73.8	0.0	154
Tando Allahyar	49.8	5.8	365	74.6	8.4	183	73.0	1.0	117
Tando Muhammad Khan	68.3	0.0	352	87.9	0.0	138	81.1	5.1	137
Badin	59.9	1.7	887	72.8	2.7	310	83.1	2.2	372
Sujawal	40.1	2.3	318	67.2	18.5	180	70.8	0.0	126
Thatta	58.8	2.2	511	48.6	31.2	238	60.7	18.0	144
Sanghar	69.6	1.1	760	75.4	11.3	355	89.7	1.4	234
Mirpurkhas	51.2	6.7	726	58.7	16.1	331	64.6	10.1	264
Umerkot	73.4	6.6	405	75.7	21.7	131	81.3	12.8	87
Tharparkar	51.7	18.1	629	53.2	25.6	254	63.5	18.0	221
Karachi Malir	52.8	0.0	1,125	61.1	1.9	425	86.3	0.0	520
Karachi East	52.3	0.0	1,770	69.9	8.3	455	82.3	1.0	755
Karachi Central	54.6	0.5	1,369	74.7	0.7	796	81.0	0.0	499
Karachi West	53.5	0.0	1,630	76.4	0.0	572	78.1	0.0	700
Karachi South	56.8	0.0	1,213	84.3	1.5	558	81.3	4.3	495

Table D.CP.4: Child labour (District Table)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week, percentage working under hazardous conditions during the last week, and percentage engaged in child labour during the last week, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:		Children working under hazardous conditions	Total child labour ¹	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Below the age specific threshold	Above the age specific threshold	Below the age specific threshold	Above the age specific threshold			
Total	12.7	14.9	66.3	3.1	20.9	26.0	39,877
District							
Kashmore	19.0	26.6	76.8	1.4	24.5	41.6	951
Jacobabad	14.1	13.4	58.2	1.8	16.1	23.7	984
Kamber Shahdadkot	14.8	14.0	60.8	5.9	20.4	26.3	1,413
Larkana	18.4	12.5	64.9	1.8	24.9	28.2	1,572
Shikarpur	13.0	13.0	55.7	1.7	19.3	23.4	1,036
Ghotki	17.5	22.0	82.8	1.6	36.5	37.4	1,545
Sukkur	14.9	16.2	80.7	1.1	16.6	25.6	1,211
Khairpur	28.6	22.8	80.0	0.4	41.4	47.2	2,608
Naushahro Feroze	18.8	21.4	68.3	6.3	30.2	37.7	947
Shaheed Benazirabad	16.3	23.2	72.4	4.7	32.3	37.3	1,336
Dadu	19.6	15.1	70.2	2.7	26.9	32.9	1,451
Jamshoro	9.7	11.5	60.4	1.2	14.3	19.8	582
Hyderabad	5.9	12.6	52.8	3.7	12.8	18.0	1,832
Matari	20.5	18.8	61.7	0.8	28.4	33.0	753
Tando Allahyar	17.6	21.7	60.7	5.6	35.4	41.7	664
Tando Muhammad Khan	16.5	22.8	75.4	1.1	37.6	38.9	627
Badin	12.1	21.9	68.0	2.0	31.1	33.7	1,569
Sujawal	11.6	24.0	54.1	6.5	30.2	37.6	624
Thatta	5.4	19.2	56.4	12.5	21.2	32.1	894
Sanghar	19.6	31.1	74.6	3.8	33.6	46.4	1,349
Mirpurkhas	15.4	21.1	55.7	9.8	34.3	38.3	1,321
Umerkot	15.6	37.0	75.0	10.6	48.3	54.7	622
Tharparkar	18.8	26.4	54.4	19.8	30.4	46.4	1,104
Karachi Malir	6.8	3.5	62.9	0.4	8.2	9.3	2,070
Karachi East	5.4	3.4	62.6	1.5	5.4	7.9	2,980
Karachi Central	3.9	3.9	65.5	0.5	4.7	6.3	2,663
Karachi West	4.9	6.4	63.9	0.0	5.3	8.3	2,902
Karachi South	2.2	4.0	68.9	1.3	3.5	6.7	2,266

¹ MICS indicator 8.2 - Child labour

Table D.CP.5: Child discipline (District Table)

Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced:					Number of children age 1-14 years
	Only nonviolent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method ¹	
			Any	Severe		
Total	8.0	78.3	63.1	34.9	81.3	46,218
District						
Kashmore	0.8	90.1	77.5	50.7	90.3	1,178
Jacobabad	0.7	88.3	57.9	27.4	89.5	1,174
Kamber Shahdadkot	8.3	66.4	59.2	25.3	69.8	1,771
Larkana	3.3	82.4	66.5	32.8	84.2	1,711
Shikarpur	1.5	89.1	74.3	41.3	89.9	1,490
Ghotki	2.8	85.2	71.0	50.4	86.4	1,807
Sukkur	17.6	72.0	61.6	38.3	77.4	1,340
Khairpur	6.0	86.1	71.4	30.4	87.9	2,967
Naushahro Feroze	12.1	82.8	64.9	44.7	85.2	1,190
Shaheed Benazirabad	4.5	88.5	76.2	51.2	91.9	1,587
Dadu	9.0	78.5	65.4	38.4	81.5	1,763
Jamshoro	13.8	68.1	45.0	24.4	72.8	677
Hyderabad	9.4	77.7	67.8	44.6	83.8	2,108
Matiari	5.1	86.8	72.4	45.9	88.5	861
Tando Allahyar	7.4	84.9	70.5	44.6	87.2	805
Tando Muhammad Khan	5.0	91.6	71.4	56.0	92.3	689
Badin	5.1	86.2	52.3	22.1	86.4	1,745
Sujawal	2.0	80.1	54.7	32.9	81.9	857
Thatta	3.0	81.8	66.1	42.0	84.7	1,005
Sanghar	13.1	75.9	53.0	38.6	81.2	1,540
Mirpurkhas	11.0	80.8	69.6	26.8	84.5	1,444
Umerkot	3.5	87.3	62.1	38.5	87.9	794
Tharparkar	8.0	67.0	44.7	21.9	67.5	1,349
Karachi Malir	9.8	80.7	70.8	48.4	83.2	2,138
Karachi East	8.9	73.1	59.3	31.6	77.1	3,292
Karachi Central	15.0	66.7	55.2	21.0	71.3	3,158
Karachi West	12.4	65.4	54.9	26.2	69.5	3,151
Karachi South	6.8	73.7	61.6	29.0	79.0	2,627

¹ MICS indicator 8.3 - Violent discipline

Table D.CP.6: Attitudes toward physical punishment (District Table)

Percentage of respondents to the child discipline module who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Respondent believes that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of respondents to the child discipline module
Total	36.6	11,827
District		
Kashmore	66.5	281
Jacobabad	49.7	285
Kamber Shahdadkot	53.5	350
Larkana	33.6	391
Shikarpur	59.3	326
Ghotki	48.6	397
Sukkur	31.1	291
Khairpur	58.0	601
Naushahro Feroze	59.3	264
Shaheed Benazirabad	51.9	325
Dadu	42.0	356
Jamshoro	21.4	188
Hyderabad	33.4	603
Matiali	70.7	210
Tando Allahyar	42.4	204
Tando Muhammad Khan	69.1	187
Badin	44.8	421
Sujawal	24.9	213
Thatta	56.3	248
Sanghar	14.8	377
Mirpurkhas	38.5	398
Umerkot	65.8	191
Tharparkar	47.9	360
Karachi Malir	25.4	588
Karachi East	20.3	980
Karachi Central	17.0	1,059
Karachi West	23.0	869
Karachi South	18.1	863

Table D.CP.7: Early marriage and polygyny (District Table)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 years who first married before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married, and the percentage of women who are in a polygynous marriage, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Women age 15-49 years		Women age 20-49 years		Women age 15-19 years		Women age 15-49 years		
	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage currently married ³	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage ⁴	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married
Total	9.3	26,647	10.7	31.2	21,075	16.3	5,572	4.5	17,448
District									
Kashmore	18.5	450	20.1	50.0	364	33.9	86	7.1	367
Jacobabad	14.8	527	18.4	47.3	412	21.3	114	4.7	369
Kamber Shahdadkot	7.2	770	7.8	32.0	583	23.2	187	8.0	516
Larkana	8.0	790	8.7	37.4	602	15.9	188	7.4	516
Shikarpur	13.9	667	16.6	47.1	526	19.0	141	9.0	491
Ghotki	11.9	825	13.8	40.3	643	19.3	182	5.3	578
Sukkur	12.3	687	14.1	37.3	542	17.1	144	8.2	453
Khairpur	15.9	1,399	18.6	41.1	1,083	22.4	316	7.9	926
Naushahro Feroze	10.4	616	12.7	38.3	480	17.4	136	4.0	403
Shaheed Benazirabad	9.1	849	10.6	28.9	690	12.2	159	4.2	550
Dadu	10.9	866	12.8	34.7	681	16.5	185	5.3	581
Jamshoro	12.1	378	13.9	33.5	321	12.1	57	8.5	243
Hyderabad	8.6	1,573	9.4	28.1	1,277	13.9	296	4.1	957
Matiari	17.2	419	20.2	40.6	326	16.9	92	3.7	276
Tando Allahyar	11.0	444	12.8	36.2	354	21.4	90	4.9	295
Tando Muhammad Khan	7.7	372	8.8	48.1	279	31.0	93	2.6	255
Badin	13.1	896	15.4	40.6	667	26.1	229	5.9	625
Sujawal	6.9	441	8.0	33.2	352	18.5	89	5.0	311
Thatta	8.4	554	10.3	29.3	438	16.5	116	2.4	345
Sanghar	14.0	774	14.4	35.6	611	26.4	163	3.1	538
Mirpurkhas	14.8	747	17.8	43.0	581	13.6	167	3.6	495
Umerkot	16.6	348	19.1	46.8	270	23.3	78	2.0	261
Tharparkar	15.3	564	15.9	50.1	451	34.5	113	3.7	459
Karachi Malir	5.9	1,395	7.0	26.7	1,109	13.1	286	5.1	867
Karachi East	6.2	2,439	6.9	21.8	1,954	10.8	485	2.8	1,488
Karachi Central	3.2	2,717	3.6	14.3	2,198	8.4	518	2.4	1,670
Karachi West	6.4	2,091	7.9	28.1	1,623	13.8	468	3.1	1,349
Karachi South	5.9	2,049	7.2	20.1	1,654	5.8	394	2.4	1,261

¹ MICS indicator 8.4 - Marriage before age 15

² MICS indicator 8.5 - Marriage before age 18

³ MICS indicator 8.6 - Young women age 15-19 years currently married

⁴ MICS indicator 8.7 - Polygyny

Table D.CP.9: Spousal age difference (District Table)

Percent distribution of women currently married age 15-19 and 20-24 years according to the age difference with their husband, by district, Sindh, 2014

District	Percentage of currently married women age 15-19 years whose husband:						Number of women age 15-19 years currently married	Percentage of currently married women age 20-24 years whose husband:						Number of women age 20-24 years currently married
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older ¹	Husband's age unknown	Total		Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older ²	Husband's age unknown	Total	
.	5.1	46.9	28.7	12.4	6.9	100.0	901	7.0	47.0	25.7	14.8	5.6	100.0	2,675
Kashmore	(3.5)	(66.7)	(4.2)	(12.7)	(12.9)	100.0	29	4.1	43.3	10.6	13.9	28.0	100.0	67
Jacobabad	(4.1)	(52.5)	(12.2)	(29.5)	(1.7)	100.0	24	6.1	53.7	20.8	18.4	1.0	100.0	67
Kamber Shahdadkot	8.1	56.6	14.0	10.8	10.6	100.0	43	15.4	50.2	18.1	7.9	8.4	100.0	86
Larkana	(3.4)	(57.2)	(26.3)	(6.0)	(7.2)	100.0	29	10.5	37.7	23.3	10.0	18.5	100.0	83
Shikarpur	(0.0)	(59.9)	(11.0)	(14.1)	(15.1)	100.0	26	7.5	58.1	13.5	15.7	5.1	100.0	88
Ghotki	(7.3)	(53.5)	(20.5)	(15.1)	(3.6)	100.0	34	5.4	60.8	19.3	10.7	3.8	100.0	85
Sukkur	(1.9)	(40.3)	(46.1)	(9.1)	(2.6)	100.0	25	6.7	51.7	28.1	12.7	0.8	100.0	73
Khairpur	12.2	45.3	27.8	9.1	5.6	100.0	67	10.5	45.2	21.1	13.6	9.5	100.0	173
Naushahro Feroze	(0.0)	(46.3)	(29.4)	(5.6)	(18.7)	100.0	24	7.2	49.8	17.3	9.4	16.3	100.0	51
Shaheed Benazirabad	(4.6)	(24.2)	(23.6)	(7.7)	(39.8)	100.0	19	10.2	35.5	24.4	16.6	13.4	100.0	74
Dadu	(3.4)	(47.3)	(35.4)	(10.1)	(3.7)	100.0	31	10.5	57.6	18.5	13.3	0.0	100.0	101
Jamshoro	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7	3.3	47.7	30.4	14.7	3.9	100.0	37
Hyderabad	(5.4)	(46.1)	(26.7)	(21.8)	(0.0)	100.0	40	5.5	42.9	31.0	20.1	0.5	100.0	110
Matiari	(2.1)	(24.8)	(48.6)	(4.5)	(20.0)	100.0	16	3.3	44.4	17.1	18.5	16.8	100.0	37
Tando Allahyar	(2.1)	(77.4)	(12.0)	(3.4)	(5.1)	100.0	19	12.4	57.3	19.5	8.7	2.2	100.0	57
Tando Muhammad Khan	5.8	51.3	35.3	6.6	1.0	100.0	28	9.5	48.9	28.4	13.1	0.0	100.0	42
Badin	3.9	53.7	23.0	7.2	12.2	100.0	60	9.6	49.6	19.9	12.7	8.2	100.0	114
Sujawal	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17	11.4	49.4	26.2	12.0	0.9	100.0	47
Thatta	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19	14.8	48.2	21.9	14.2	0.9	100.0	63
Sanghar	1.9	48.6	28.4	16.3	4.8	100.0	43	8.6	50.7	17.6	10.2	12.9	100.0	97
Mirpurkhas	(8.3)	(71.0)	(9.2)	(6.8)	(4.6)	100.0	23	11.4	57.6	17.2	9.7	4.1	100.0	84
Umerkot	(3.0)	(74.6)	(15.7)	(6.7)	(0.0)	100.0	18	7.0	74.7	12.4	5.9	0.0	100.0	68
Tharparkar	(9.0)	(49.2)	(32.7)	(6.6)	(2.6)	100.0	39	6.7	49.5	27.6	9.9	6.3	100.0	81
Karachi Malir	(10.1)	(37.2)	(45.4)	(5.3)	(2.1)	100.0	38	6.8	47.6	31.2	13.7	0.7	100.0	148
Karachi East	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	53	3.4	31.0	36.7	27.9	0.9	100.0	170
Karachi Central	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	44	2.7	40.8	41.3	14.0	1.2	100.0	182
Karachi West	(6.8)	(31.7)	(34.0)	(11.1)	(16.3)	100.0	65	1.4	43.2	31.1	16.0	8.3	100.0	224
Karachi South	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	23	2.4	37.2	36.5	24.0	0.0	100.0	167

¹ MICS indicator 8.8a - Spousal age difference (among women age 15-19)

² MICS indicator 8.8b - Spousal age difference (among women age 20-24)

(*) Figures based on less than 25 unweighted cases

() Figures based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table D.CP.13: Attitudes toward domestic violence (District Table)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:									Number of women age 15-49 years
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons ¹	If she does not perform HH chores	If she uses mobile/ phone, TV or social media	For any of these seven reasons	
Total	35.5	36.5	37.0	29.9	28.5	49.0	34.5	27.5	51.1	26,647
District										
Kashmore	70.4	63.3	64.4	56.7	59.8	80.2	69.2	53.7	82.5	450
Jacobabad	27.3	26.1	27.3	20.9	18.2	44.1	21.6	9.6	46.5	527
Kamber Shahdadkot	50.4	50.0	47.9	38.0	48.4	57.7	48.7	46.5	58.8	770
Larkana	50.4	54.3	45.1	43.5	35.5	66.3	39.5	37.2	68.4	790
Shikarpur	31.7	28.7	31.0	24.7	23.7	43.7	27.6	17.0	45.4	667
Ghotki	52.8	55.8	57.4	56.3	47.1	72.1	54.7	37.1	73.3	825
Sukkur	42.0	35.2	43.3	27.9	27.4	58.8	35.4	27.4	60.8	687
Khairpur	75.9	77.1	73.7	63.9	63.7	86.3	75.6	68.1	87.4	1,399
Naushahro Feroze	69.1	66.9	72.6	60.5	40.8	86.2	68.4	34.8	88.1	616
Shaheed Benazirabad	61.6	57.8	60.1	45.6	47.5	77.1	55.6	38.2	78.7	849
Dadu	50.7	45.8	47.4	40.6	34.2	63.4	42.6	27.4	65.4	866
Jamshoro	43.7	48.2	41.4	34.2	28.8	56.8	32.0	38.8	61.2	378
Hyderabad	22.0	24.0	27.8	18.1	18.3	36.0	23.4	14.4	37.9	1,573
Matiali	54.7	62.4	65.6	51.9	43.1	74.5	50.0	38.3	76.6	419
Tando Allahyar	59.1	62.9	65.0	56.0	55.9	77.1	62.9	50.8	79.7	444
Tando Muhammad Khan	68.4	77.4	76.1	68.1	65.0	87.2	73.2	50.3	88.4	372
Badin	63.4	65.7	68.4	60.9	56.6	82.1	61.6	59.9	84.8	896
Sujawal	52.6	52.1	52.1	47.4	50.4	65.7	53.2	39.5	68.3	441
Thatta	58.3	58.0	56.8	42.2	60.0	81.3	61.7	41.1	84.1	554
Sanghar	58.7	60.7	47.8	39.9	50.2	76.1	51.7	27.2	76.8	774
Mirpurkhas	51.3	55.2	52.0	40.0	45.0	60.6	54.2	48.5	64.1	747
Umerkot	78.1	81.1	75.9	57.6	74.7	90.1	77.7	60.8	91.1	348
Tharparkar	42.9	41.5	40.7	43.5	41.6	63.2	39.5	24.0	67.8	564
Karachi Malir	13.8	13.4	17.7	12.6	8.1	23.9	14.8	14.8	26.3	1,395
Karachi East	8.1	9.7	11.1	8.0	5.2	18.0	8.3	8.4	19.5	2,439
Karachi Central	4.9	8.2	7.8	3.2	3.5	14.9	5.2	4.6	16.6	2,717
Karachi West	16.4	16.9	21.7	13.8	9.4	29.9	16.4	16.5	32.4	2,091
Karachi South	11.3	14.5	14.7	10.9	6.1	25.3	14.9	17.4	28.3	2,049

¹ MICS indicator 8.12 - Attitudes towards domestic violence

Table D.CP.14: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood (District Table)

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Living with neither biological parent					Living with mother only		Living with father only		Missing information on father/mother	Total	Living with neither biological parent ¹	One or both parents dead ²	Number of children age 0-17 years
	Living with both parents	Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead					
Total	91.1	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.3	1.6	3.3	0.3	1.5	0.3	100.0	1.9	5.5	53,889
District														
Kashmore	92.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5	1.2	3.1	0.3	1.0	0.2	100.0	1.6	5.0	1,327
Jacobabad	88.8	0.1	1.1	1.0	0.0	2.0	4.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	100.0	2.1	6.6	1,357
Kamber Shahdadkot	90.3	0.3	0.5	1.1	0.6	3.7	1.7	0.0	1.6	0.3	100.0	2.5	4.7	1,969
Larkana	88.8	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.9	2.4	4.2	0.6	1.3	0.6	100.0	2.1	6.7	1,962
Shikarpur	92.5	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.0	1.3	3.0	0.1	1.3	0.4	100.0	1.4	4.7	1,681
Ghotki	92.6	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.3	1.3	2.9	0.2	1.5	0.1	100.0	1.4	5.1	2,117
Sukkur	91.0	0.4	0.1	1.3	0.0	1.7	3.4	0.3	1.5	0.2	100.0	1.9	5.5	1,558
Khairpur	90.7	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.7	4.5	0.1	1.4	0.8	100.0	1.8	6.6	3,422
Naushahro Feroze	91.3	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.2	1.2	3.0	0.4	2.0	0.4	100.0	1.7	5.7	1,406
Shaheed Benazirabad	90.0	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.3	1.9	3.4	0.1	3.0	0.2	100.0	1.4	7.0	1,865
Dadu	94.6	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.8	2.2	0.3	1.1	0.1	100.0	0.9	3.7	2,021
Jamshoro	91.4	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.2	5.8	0.2	0.8	0.2	100.0	1.4	7.3	769
Hyderabad	89.0	0.0	0.4	1.9	0.4	1.4	3.9	0.1	2.4	0.5	100.0	2.7	7.1	2,493
Matiari	91.5	0.1	0.2	1.4	0.2	1.0	3.2	0.0	1.9	0.5	100.0	1.9	5.6	997
Tando Allahyar	89.7	0.2	0.5	1.6	0.0	0.5	5.1	0.6	1.2	0.7	100.0	2.2	6.9	906
Tando Muhammad Khan	90.6	0.5	0.5	2.7	0.2	0.6	3.9	0.1	0.6	0.2	100.0	3.9	5.8	814
Badin	90.5	0.5	0.2	2.0	0.1	0.9	2.5	0.2	2.8	0.3	100.0	2.8	6.1	2,095
Sujawal	94.6	0.1	0.0	1.3	1.1	0.2	0.9	0.0	1.6	0.1	100.0	2.5	3.8	984
Thatta	92.3	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.9	3.1	0.2	1.4	0.1	100.0	1.9	5.5	1,142
Sanghar	88.2	0.5	0.2	1.7	0.4	0.6	6.0	0.0	1.4	0.9	100.0	2.8	8.5	1,750
Mirpurkhas	91.8	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.4	1.4	3.0	0.0	1.8	0.1	100.0	1.9	5.2	1,683
Umerkot	91.0	0.4	0.1	2.3	0.5	0.8	3.1	0.1	1.7	0.3	100.0	3.1	5.7	873
Tharparkar	95.8	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	100.0	1.2	2.3	1,550
Karachi Malir	89.7	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.1	1.5	4.5	0.6	1.6	0.3	100.0	1.8	6.9	2,650
Karachi East	90.2	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.0	2.4	3.4	0.5	1.5	0.1	100.0	1.9	5.7	3,983
Karachi Central	91.7	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.5	2.2	2.4	0.4	1.3	0.3	100.0	1.7	4.6	3,643
Karachi West	92.5	0.1	0.3	1.3	0.2	1.6	2.6	0.5	0.9	0.0	100.0	1.9	4.1	3,801
Karachi South	89.3	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.0	4.2	3.4	0.3	1.0	0.3	100.0	1.5	4.6	3,073

¹ MICS indicator 8.13 - Children's living arrangements

² MICS indicator 8.14 - Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead

Table D.CP.15: Children with parents living abroad (District Table)

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years by residence of parents in another country, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years:					Percentage of children age 0-17 years with at least one parent living abroad ¹	Number of children age 0-17 years
	With at least one parent living abroad			With neither parent living abroad	Total		
	Only mother abroad	Only father abroad	Both mother and father abroad				
Total	0.0	0.5	0.0	99.5	100.0	0.5	53,889
District							
Kashmore	0.0	0.6	0.0	99.4	100.0	0.6	1,327
Jacobabad	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	1,357
Kamber Shahdadkot	0.0	1.7	0.0	98.3	100.0	1.7	1,969
Larkana	0.0	0.6	0.0	99.4	100.0	0.6	1,962
Shikarpur	0.0	0.5	0.0	99.5	100.0	0.5	1,681
Ghotki	0.0	1.3	0.0	98.7	100.0	1.3	2,117
Sukkur	0.0	0.1	0.0	99.9	100.0	0.1	1,558
Khairpur	0.0	0.1	0.0	99.9	100.0	0.1	3,422
Naushahro Feroze	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	1,406
Shaheed Benazirabad	0.0	1.0	0.0	99.0	100.0	1.0	1,865
Dadu	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	2,021
Jamshoro	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	769
Hyderabad	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	2,493
Matiali	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	997
Tando Allahyar	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	906
Tando Muhammad Khan	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	814
Badin	0.0	0.1	0.0	99.9	100.0	0.1	2,095
Sujawal	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	984
Thatta	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	1,142
Sanghar	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	1,750
Mirpurkhas	0.0	0.3	0.0	99.7	100.0	0.3	1,683
Umerkot	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	873
Tharparkar	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	1,550
Karachi Malir	0.0	0.3	0.0	99.7	100.0	0.3	2,650
Karachi East	0.0	1.5	0.1	98.4	100.0	1.6	3,983
Karachi Central	0.0	0.7	0.1	99.2	100.0	0.8	3,643
Karachi West	0.0	0.7	0.0	99.3	100.0	0.7	3,801
Karachi South	0.0	1.4	0.0	98.6	100.0	1.4	3,073

¹ MICS indicator 8.15 - Children with at least one parent living abroad

Table D.HA.1: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (District Table)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:			Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:							Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ¹	Number of women age 15-49
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV	Sharing needles and syringes with someone with HIV	Unscreened blood transfusion	Non sterilized surgical and dental instruments				
Total	41.9	27.8	17.6	15.9	27.8	21.2	28.2	21.6	0.9	1.0	1.0	9.8	4.5	26647	
District															
Kashmore	3.8	3.1	2.4	2.1	1.6	1.4	2.2	2.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	450	
Jacobabad	10.9	6.7	5.1	4.2	6.5	4.2	5.2	3.6	0.4	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.7	527	
Kamber Shahdadkot	9.6	6.8	6.5	5.4	4.8	6.7	7.7	4.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.8	1.3	770	
Larkana	19.2	10.9	9.5	8.2	6.5	9.9	12.0	11.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	3.0	2.1	790	
Shikarpur	9.7	6.3	3.6	3.3	6.8	5.4	6.1	4.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	2.4	1.4	667	
Ghotki	17.8	14.1	11.4	9.9	13.2	6.9	12.7	8.9	0.4	1.2	0.4	3.5	2.1	825	
Sukkur	31.8	21.5	14.9	13.0	22.6	18.6	22.3	15.4	1.0	1.5	0.6	8.0	3.8	687	
Khairpur	23.4	17.5	16.6	14.6	14.1	9.8	15.6	8.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	3.5	2.5	1399	
Naushahro Feroze	28.0	16.6	14.4	12.4	19.1	11.6	19.7	10.8	0.2	1.0	1.0	4.8	3.0	616	
Shaheed Benazirabad	23.2	16.8	13.0	11.5	14.6	11.3	14.4	9.7	1.4	0.9	0.4	4.2	2.5	849	
Dadu	13.2	9.8	8.4	7.2	9.1	9.9	11.4	6.8	0.6	0.7	0.5	4.9	3.8	866	
Jamshoro	10.1	6.0	4.5	3.8	4.2	4.3	7.7	6.0	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.4	378	
Hyderabad	65.2	43.2	36.2	31.9	48.0	30.6	46.9	35.5	0.6	1.0	1.1	14.5	7.8	1573	
Matiali	22.6	14.0	11.0	10.0	13.3	9.2	14.6	8.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	3.3	2.0	419	
Tando Allahyar	24.5	13.5	12.1	8.7	11.4	8.9	13.9	11.6	0.8	0.9	0.6	2.7	1.1	444	
Tando Muhammad Khan	14.1	10.5	6.3	5.8	9.8	6.1	11.0	6.6	0.5	0.6	0.1	2.8	1.1	372	
Badin	13.8	12.0	10.8	10.0	6.7	4.9	8.3	6.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.3	1.0	896	
Sujawal	7.0	4.9	3.1	2.8	5.3	2.6	4.5	2.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.6	441	
Thatta	10.9	7.4	5.4	4.8	6.7	4.1	6.0	3.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.3	554	
Sanghar	16.0	12.5	8.0	7.2	9.7	8.8	11.2	10.3	1.8	1.4	4.1	5.2	2.9	774	
Mirpurkhas	30.3	21.1	18.3	15.9	17.8	13.6	20.3	16.4	1.2	0.5	0.4	6.3	4.4	747	
Umerkot	8.4	6.2	5.2	4.6	4.5	3.8	5.1	3.5	0.6	0.5	0.2	1.2	0.9	348	
Tharparkar	1.4	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	564	
Karachi Malir	61.6	44.1	21.4	19.9	36.8	29.6	41.1	30.0	0.6	1.1	1.2	13.7	5.3	1395	
Karachi East	73.5	51.1	24.6	23.0	55.8	41.1	53.0	39.5	1.1	0.8	1.1	21.5	8.7	2439	
Karachi Central	79.7	48.4	27.3	24.6	47.5	45.5	55.3	48.9	1.5	1.8	1.9	21.2	8.1	2717	
Karachi West	59.6	37.6	22.5	20.3	39.9	22.9	33.9	27.5	1.2	1.8	1.5	10.6	4.9	2091	
Karachi South	80.5	51.4	30.7	28.7	58.3	43.3	51.9	39.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	19.8	8.7	2049	

¹MICS indicator 9.1; MDG indicator 6.3 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women

Table D.HA.2: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (District Table)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS and:						Number of women age 15-49
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means ¹		
Total	31.7	29.2	28.7	33.4	25.5	8.5	26,647
District							
Kashmore	2.5	1.9	3.1	3.3	1.8	0.5	450
Jacobabad	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.3	6.9	3.6	527
Kamber Shahdadkot	7.9	7.6	7.9	8.2	7.4	1.4	770
Larkana	11.7	11.8	9.1	13.1	8.4	6.1	790
Shikarpur	5.2	5.0	5.9	6.4	4.6	3.3	667
Ghotki	15.0	13.3	13.8	15.9	11.6	1.9	825
Sukkur	26.5	25.2	25.3	28.0	23.0	3.7	687
Khairpur	18.4	16.4	17.6	20.2	14.5	3.2	1,399
Naushahro Feroze	21.6	18.7	19.2	23.7	16.1	4.3	616
Shaheed Benazirabad	17.5	16.2	16.6	18.8	14.8	4.5	849
Dadu	9.7	7.9	9.2	10.8	7.3	2.4	866
Jamshoro	8.6	8.3	8.2	8.6	8.0	1.5	378
Hyderabad	51.4	45.7	45.8	53.5	40.4	11.6	1,573
Matiali	14.6	12.7	13.5	16.2	11.6	6.4	419
Tando Allahyar	16.0	15.2	14.5	17.9	12.1	6.5	444
Tando Muhammad Khan	10.5	9.5	9.5	11.4	8.5	2.8	372
Badin	9.4	10.4	10.8	11.6	8.5	2.2	896
Sujawal	4.7	5.2	4.7	5.5	4.1	1.5	441
Thatta	8.0	6.5	7.8	9.7	5.3	1.3	554
Sanghar	8.8	8.9	7.0	10.5	5.7	5.6	774
Mirpurkhas	21.3	21.5	21.9	23.7	19.3	6.5	747
Umerkot	4.8	3.9	4.9	5.9	3.5	2.4	348
Tharparkar	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.2	564
Karachi Malir	48.0	44.8	44.5	49.3	40.7	12.3	1,395
Karachi East	56.8	53.4	51.9	58.1	49.4	15.4	2,439
Karachi Central	55.7	48.3	47.7	60.0	38.6	19.7	2,717
Karachi West	47.4	44.2	42.0	49.2	38.3	10.4	2,091
Karachi South	63.3	60.3	57.3	65.3	54.4	15.3	2,049

¹ MICS indicator 9.2 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

Table D.HA.3: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV (District Table)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who express an accepting attitude towards people living with HIV, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of women who:						Number of women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS
	Are willing to care for a family member is HIV-positive in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Believe that a female teacher who is HIV-positive and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member is HIV-positive	Agree with at least one accepting attitude	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators ¹	
Total	83.4	51.3	59.3	52.1	96.3	19.7	11,178
District							
Kashmore	(98.4)	(58.4)	(71.1)	(46.4)	(100.0)	(25.4)	17
Jacobabad	78.6	46.7	46.9	32.5	88.6	0.9	58
Kamber Shahdadkot	87.3	55.5	69.5	55.7	96.4	24.3	74
Larkana	59.9	61.7	59.5	36.8	87.1	14.8	152
Shikarpur	90.8	49.6	69.6	29.3	97.5	10.0	65
Ghotki	95.5	56.0	69.0	48.2	99.3	22.3	147
Sukkur	93.5	64.6	69.6	43.0	99.7	22.6	218
Khairpur	94.2	63.7	63.1	45.9	97.7	27.6	328
Naushahro Feroze	97.3	42.4	55.1	70.9	97.6	28.4	172
Shaheed Benazirabad	85.2	48.7	61.5	46.8	96.7	20.3	197
Dadu	90.4	61.9	53.1	39.6	96.1	13.6	114
Jamshoro	86.5	59.1	63.4	29.3	96.9	9.0	38
Hyderabad	85.1	51.5	62.8	46.2	95.6	19.1	1,025
Matiari	93.5	46.0	59.7	25.1	98.5	6.7	95
Tando Allahyar	91.7	44.0	51.7	35.3	97.7	8.6	109
Tando Muhammad Khan	91.2	52.7	58.0	24.4	99.2	6.9	52
Badin	88.6	34.5	40.0	59.4	89.0	15.2	124
Sujawal	80.8	58.5	65.6	35.4	98.0	5.6	31
Thatta	72.2	43.3	38.2	45.5	91.1	6.7	61
Sanghar	60.2	33.9	39.2	43.6	91.4	6.6	124
Mirpurkhas	91.9	61.6	63.3	36.6	95.3	17.7	226
Umerkot	94.2	65.1	62.3	25.1	98.9	12.5	29
Tharparkar	(65.9)	(49.3)	(42.7)	(47.7)	(95.4)	(12.7)	8
Karachi Malir	86.1	52.1	60.9	60.2	96.6	25.4	860
Karachi East	87.1	51.1	60.6	61.8	97.5	25.2	1,793
Karachi Central	79.9	50.7	59.9	45.9	96.2	15.4	2,167
Karachi West	87.3	51.1	55.1	57.1	97.1	19.9	1,246
Karachi South	72.7	48.3	58.0	58.1	95.3	19.5	1,650

¹ MICS indicator 9.3 - Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV

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

Table D.HE.1: Knowledge about Hepatitis B and C (District Table)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who ever heard of Hepatitis, percentage who know chance of getting infected through safe sex such as using condom, percentage who know a person can be infected through blood transfusion, and percentage who know a person can be infected through sharing syringes / unsterilized instruments, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of women age 15-49 who know that					Number of women age 15-49
	Percentage who have heard of Hepatitis B or C	People can reduce their chance of getting Hepatitis B or C by using a condom every time when they have sex	A person can become infected with Hepatitis B or C through an unscreened blood transfusion	A person can become infected with Hepatitis B or C by sharing needles/syringes or using unsterilized surgical and dental instruments	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge about ways of transmission of Hepatitis B or C	
Total	87.8	38.4	71.7	73.5	34.0	26,647
District						
Kashmore	92.2	24.4	68.9	68.7	21.9	450
Jacobabad	86.2	33.2	55.7	54.8	20.8	527
Kamber Shahdadkot	64.8	27.6	52.6	52.9	24.5	770
Larkana	65.1	31.4	54.0	52.3	28.3	790
Shikarpur	87.0	23.5	68.3	68.1	22.1	667
Ghotki	88.4	48.1	67.3	75.7	40.3	825
Sukkur	94.2	30.8	73.9	79.4	27.5	687
Khairpur	88.2	50.6	76.3	76.8	47.3	1,399
Naushahro Feroze	87.7	32.6	70.0	74.0	29.2	616
Shaheed Benazirabad	85.8	38.2	66.3	61.5	34.0	849
Dadu	68.4	30.5	54.6	47.6	25.7	866
Jamshoro	70.2	36.4	55.1	55.3	32.8	378
Hyderabad	98.7	50.2	93.2	94.2	49.2	1,573
Matari	89.7	37.7	67.7	69.0	33.6	419
Tando Allahyar	99.0	49.9	82.1	87.7	47.3	444
Tando Muhammad Khan	95.0	30.1	81.0	86.2	26.3	372
Badin	91.9	53.0	79.1	74.2	44.6	896
Sujawal	94.8	41.5	59.8	60.9	34.2	441
Thatta	97.1	60.1	78.7	76.0	50.1	554
Sanghar	76.9	37.9	59.5	47.6	22.5	774
Mirpurkhas	95.1	51.6	83.9	83.1	49.8	747
Umerkot	97.2	56.9	89.1	88.6	52.0	348
Tharparkar	77.7	47.0	41.6	34.2	24.4	564
Karachi Malir	89.1	32.7	74.7	79.0	31.1	1,395
Karachi East	90.8	35.6	77.4	81.5	34.4	2,439
Karachi Central	91.4	32.7	76.2	84.1	29.4	2,717
Karachi West	82.3	32.9	63.6	69.1	27.8	2,091
Karachi South	94.9	37.9	79.1	83.6	35.9	2,049

Table D.MT.1: Exposure to mass media (District Table)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who:						Number of women age 15-49 years
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week	All three media at least once a week ¹	Any media at least once a week	None of the media at least once a week	
Total	14.5	9.1	66.8	2.4	70.4	29.4	26,647
District							
Kashmore	2.3	8.4	28.2	0.9	32.0	67.7	450
Jacobabad	4.5	0.9	43.0	0.2	43.8	55.9	527
Kamber Shahdadkot	8.6	7.9	57.9	0.7	61.9	38.0	770
Larkana	8.5	6.3	76.8	1.0	78.6	21.0	790
Shikarpur	1.5	3.1	36.7	0.2	37.3	62.1	667
Ghotki	6.0	7.4	48.0	0.7	52.6	46.9	825
Sukkur	9.1	7.7	70.0	1.0	72.3	27.6	687
Khairpur	8.8	4.7	56.7	1.6	59.1	40.4	1,399
Naushahro Feroze	12.9	8.1	75.0	2.6	76.8	22.7	616
Shaheed Benazirabad	8.8	11.1	65.9	1.5	69.0	31.0	849
Dadu	6.1	6.2	73.2	0.8	74.8	24.9	866
Jamshoro	8.9	14.0	79.7	2.7	81.0	19.0	378
Hyderabad	17.8	12.3	86.4	3.8	89.0	11.0	1,573
Matiari	5.7	6.5	54.2	1.4	57.8	41.6	419
Tando Allahyar	8.9	6.1	59.1	1.0	62.4	36.8	444
Tando Muhammad Khan	6.6	16.2	52.5	1.8	57.0	42.9	372
Badin	7.8	11.0	35.7	0.2	44.7	55.0	896
Sujawal	4.1	11.3	33.4	1.0	40.6	59.4	441
Thatta	6.6	11.4	38.6	1.1	44.4	55.4	554
Sanghar	5.2	4.1	54.5	0.6	57.6	42.3	774
Mirpurkhas	10.3	5.7	51.8	1.2	55.2	44.6	747
Umerkot	3.3	5.2	37.1	0.1	40.7	59.1	348
Tharparkar	4.9	3.9	6.9	0.5	12.4	87.2	564
Karachi Malir	24.0	9.7	79.0	3.2	83.3	16.7	1,395
Karachi East	23.0	11.8	85.2	4.3	87.9	12.1	2,439
Karachi Central	26.7	10.1	84.6	3.8	88.3	11.6	2,717
Karachi West	21.6	10.4	73.9	3.6	79.8	20.2	2,091
Karachi South	23.7	13.4	88.1	5.1	91.8	8.0	2,049

¹ MICS indicator 10.1 - Exposure to mass media

Table D.MT.2: Use of computers and internet (District Table)

Percentage of young women age 15-24 years who have ever used a computer and the internet, percentage who have used during the last 12 months, and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last one month, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who have:							Number of women age 15-24 years
	Ever used a computer	Used a computer during the last 12 months ¹	Used a computer at least once a week during the last one month	Ever used the internet	Used the internet during the last 12 months ²	Used the internet at least once a week during the last one month	Used social media (facebook, twitter, etc.) at least once a week during the last one month	
Total	27.2	20.5	13.1	15.7	13.8	10.0	8.1	10,570
District								
Kashmore	3.6	2.9	2.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.0	167
Jacobabad	7.8	5.0	1.7	3.8	3.6	1.9	1.6	216
Kamber Shahdadkot	8.1	3.8	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.1	1.1	331
Larkana	8.8	4.4	2.3	2.6	2.1	1.0	0.8	325
Shikarpur	8.4	7.6	3.0	3.3	3.2	1.4	0.5	260
Ghotki	9.9	6.2	4.2	3.0	2.8	2.3	1.9	331
Sukkur	16.5	10.9	7.1	7.0	6.3	5.1	3.8	271
Khairpur	14.4	9.2	4.3	5.2	3.8	1.9	1.8	610
Naushahro Feroze	12.7	6.9	3.9	5.7	5.0	3.6	2.9	241
Shaheed Benazirabad	12.3	8.9	4.7	5.2	4.0	2.4	1.6	305
Dadu	7.6	5.5	3.7	4.1	2.2	1.8	1.2	341
Jamshoro	9.3	7.3	4.2	3.0	2.8	2.2	1.8	133
Hyderabad	45.4	33.2	18.2	23.8	17.6	10.2	7.9	569
Matiali	7.7	6.3	3.5	4.3	4.3	3.3	2.0	160
Tando Allahyar	10.3	7.9	5.3	6.7	6.0	4.1	3.5	190
Tando Muhammad Khan	5.2	2.7	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.0	0.5	155
Badin	6.0	4.5	2.9	2.3	1.5	1.3	1.1	405
Sujawal	5.7	2.1	1.5	1.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	171
Thatta	4.1	2.0	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	230
Sanghar	8.7	5.2	2.1	4.6	3.2	2.0	2.3	326
Mirpurkhas	10.6	7.3	5.0	6.6	5.5	3.8	2.2	320
Umerkot	2.2	2.2	0.2	1.3	1.3	0.2	0.2	161
Tharparkar	2.3	1.7	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	214
Karachi Malir	32.2	24.3	16.8	18.8	17.9	12.1	9.1	560
Karachi East	52.3	43.8	30.5	35.3	32.3	24.7	20.9	923
Karachi Central	66.0	54.1	33.6	45.4	41.3	30.9	25.3	1,029
Karachi West	32.5	23.0	15.7	14.0	12.7	9.3	7.6	854
Karachi South	60.6	43.6	29.5	36.8	32.2	24.8	19.6	773
¹ MICS indicator 10.2 - Use of computers								
² MICS indicator 10.3 - Use of internet								

Table D.TA.1: Current and ever use of tobacco (District Table)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, by district, Sindh, 2014

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Number of women age 15-49 years
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product ¹	
Total	87.2	2.1	1.1	9.6	12.7	0.9	0.4	8.7	10.0	26,647
District										
Kashmore	92.0	1.8	1.1	5.1	8.0	0.8	0.8	4.3	6.0	450
Jacobabad	93.3	1.3	1.1	4.1	6.5	0.9	0.7	4.1	5.7	527
Kamber Shahdadkot	87.9	4.4	2.9	4.7	12.1	2.2	1.8	4.1	8.0	770
Larkana	95.1	2.6	0.0	2.1	4.8	1.4	0.0	1.8	3.2	790
Shikarpur	93.4	2.1	0.3	4.3	6.6	1.7	0.0	3.8	5.5	667
Ghotki	87.5	4.6	1.3	6.1	12.1	1.8	0.4	5.2	7.4	825
Sukkur	92.7	1.6	0.5	5.2	7.2	0.9	0.0	3.1	4.0	687
Khairpur	88.1	5.7	1.2	5.1	11.9	1.5	0.2	3.9	5.6	1,399
Naushahro Feroze	88.0	3.0	2.2	6.6	11.8	1.5	1.2	5.9	8.5	616
Shaheed Benazirabad	89.4	3.4	1.3	5.9	10.6	1.6	0.5	5.2	7.4	849
Dadu	94.7	1.2	0.4	3.4	5.0	1.0	0.3	2.2	3.5	866
Jamshoro	84.9	1.7	0.9	12.4	15.0	0.9	0.7	10.6	12.2	378
Hyderabad	85.2	2.0	0.7	12.1	14.8	0.6	0.5	10.2	11.3	1,573
Matiali	83.2	3.5	2.1	11.2	16.8	2.3	0.2	10.9	13.4	419
Tando Allahyar	80.1	3.5	2.6	13.8	19.9	1.9	1.6	13.2	16.7	444
Tando Muhammad Khan	57.3	1.0	3.3	38.4	42.7	0.6	1.4	36.6	38.6	372
Badin	83.5	3.2	2.2	11.1	16.5	2.9	1.4	10.5	14.8	896
Sujawal	48.4	2.1	3.0	46.5	51.6	1.0	1.2	46.9	49.2	441
Thatta	28.9	0.7	4.5	65.9	71.1	0.3	2.2	66.0	68.5	554
Sanghar	92.9	1.6	0.7	4.8	7.1	0.8	0.3	4.6	5.6	774
Mirpurkhas	86.7	3.2	0.7	9.3	13.3	1.7	0.1	7.7	9.6	747
Umerkot	85.5	3.4	1.0	10.0	14.4	2.7	0.8	9.9	13.3	348
Tharparkar	88.8	2.1	0.6	7.9	10.6	1.2	0.3	5.7	7.1	564
Karachi Malir	86.4	1.5	0.8	11.3	13.6	0.7	0.4	10.6	11.6	1,395
Karachi East	93.5	1.3	0.3	5.0	6.5	0.2	0.0	4.1	4.3	2,439
Karachi Central	91.7	1.0	0.7	6.6	8.3	0.0	0.1	5.0	5.1	2,717
Karachi West	88.5	0.2	0.3	11.0	11.5	0.1	0.0	10.2	10.3	2,091
Karachi South	91.7	1.1	1.1	6.1	8.3	0.4	0.1	6.1	6.6	2,049

¹ MICS indicator 12.1 - Tobacco use

APPENDIX B. SAMPLE DESIGN

The major features of the sample design are described in this appendix. Sample design features include target sample size, sample allocation, sampling frame and listing, choice of domains, sampling stages, stratification, and the calculation of sample weights.

Universe

The universe of this survey consists of the household-based population in all urban and rural areas of Sindh defined as such by Housing Census 2011. The military restricted areas and cantonment have been excluded from the scope of the survey.

Sampling Frame

A. Urban Areas

The Pakistan Bureau of Statistics has developed and updated its own sampling frame for all urban areas of the country in 2013. Each city/town has been divided into a number of small compact areas called Enumeration Blocks (EBs). Each enumeration block consists of an average of 200 to 250 households with well-defined boundaries recorded in the prescribed forms and maps thereof with physical features.

Each enumeration block in the self-representative cities (SRCs), namely Karachi, Sukkur and Hyderabad, has also been classified into low, middle and high income groups.

B. Rural Areas

The Rural Frame consists of list of blocks; a block may be a whole village or part of a village. The Rural Area Frame has been updated during Housing Census 2011.

Each PSU of Urban and Rural areas has well defined geographic boundaries described on a specified form along with maps.

The total number of Enumeration Blocks in urban and rural areas of Sindh are as follows:

Name of Province	NO. of Blocks		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Sindh	20,834	16,941	37,775

Stratification Plan

A. Urban domain

i. Big Cities

There are three major cities in Sindh namely Karachi, Hyderabad and Sukkur which have a population of five lacs and above. Two cities (Sukkur, Hyderabad) have been treated as independent strata and further sub-stratified according to low, middle and high income groups.

Karachi being SRC is treated as one stratum (without income groups) because the related information was not available.

ii. Remaining Urban Areas

For remaining urban areas, each administrative district has been taken as an independent stratum.

B. Rural domain

In the rural domain, each administrative district of Sindh province has been treated as an independent and separate stratum. The sample selection has been undertaken independently in each district.

Sample Size and Sample Allocation

The key indicator used for the calculation of Sample size was the underweight prevalence among children age 0-4 years. The following formula was used to estimate the required sample size for this indicator:

$$n = \frac{[4(r)(1-r)(deff)]}{[(0.15r)^2(pb)(AveSize)(RR)]}$$

where

- n is the required sample size, expressed as the number of sample households
- 4 is a factor to achieve the 95 percent level of confidence
- r is the predicted or anticipated value of the indicator, expressed in the form of a proportion
- deff is the design effect for the indicator, estimated from a previous survey
- 0.15r is the margin of error to be tolerated at the 95 percent level of confidence, defined as 15 per cent of r (relative margin of error of r)
- pb is the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator, r, is based
- AveSize is the average household size (number of persons per household)
- RR is the predicted response rate

For the calculation of Sample size of each district (domain of estimation), underweight children (under 5 years) prevalence indicator has been taken from MICS Sindh 2003-04 report. The value of deff (design effect) has been taken as 2.2 based on estimates from previous surveys, pb (percentage of children age 0-4 years in the total population) and Average household size (AveSize) for each district has been taken from Population Census 1998, and the response rate has been assumed to be 90 percent, based on the experience from previous surveys.

Multiple exercises have been carried out to determine sample size based on other indicators –e.g. Attendant at the time of delivery (ever married women 15-49 years of age), Antenatal care (for ever married women 15-49 years of age), underweight children (under 5 years) and immunization coverage (under 5 years) etc.

Finally sample size of 19,500 households covering 975 PSUs has been determined at 15% Relative Margin of Error using underweight children (under 5 years) prevalence, which provides a sufficient sample size for all other indicators as well.

Table SD.1: Allocation of Sample Clusters (Primary Sampling Units) to Sampling Strata

Sr. No.	Name of Division	Name of Districts	No. of PSUs		
			Total	Urban	Rural
1	Hyderabad	Badin	33	13	20
2		Dadu	34	13	21
3		Hyderabad	42	28	14
4		Jamshoro	30	11	19
5		Matiari	30	11	19
6		Sujawal	30	8	22
7		Tando Allah Yar	30	11	19
8		Tando Muhammad Khan	30	8	22
9		Thatta	30	8	22
10	Karachi	Karachi Malir	40	20	20
11		Karachi West	44	37	7
12		Karachi Central	47	47	0
13		Karachi East	48	48	0
14		Karachi South	45	45	0
15	Larkana	Jacobabad	30	11	19
16		Kashmore	30	13	17
17		Larkana	36	17	19
18		Shahdadkot	32	12	20
19		Shikarpur	30	12	18
20	Mirpurkhas	Mirpurkhas	33	13	20
21		Sanghar	34	13	21
22		Tharparkar	31	7	24
23		Umerkot	30	10	20
24	Sukkur	Ghotki	35	11	24
25		Khairpur	39	15	24
26		Naushahro Feroze	31	11	20
27		Shaheed Benazirabad	35	13	22
28		Sukkur	36	19	17
Total			975	485	490

(Note: Seven (7) sample PSUs were dropped from the scope of the survey due to sensitive law and order situation. Hence, sample weights for 968 PSUs were adjusted accordingly.)

Sample Design

A two-stage stratified systematic sampling approach has been used for the selection of the survey sample. A certain number of urban and rural clusters have been selected in each district using probability proportional to size (PPS) method, and then a fixed number of households (in this case 20) have been randomly selected within each of those clusters.

The enumeration blocks in urban areas, and villages (or parts of villages) in rural areas, have been taken as the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs), with the number of households from the sampling frame being used as the initial measure of size (MOS) for selecting the sample PSUs with PPS.

A household listing exercise has been then carried out in each selected PSU, and a sample of 20 households has been selected from the updated list of households, using systematic sampling with a random start. These selected households are referred to as Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs).

Calculation of Sample Weights

The Sindh MICS sample is not self-weighting. Essentially, by allocating specific numbers of sample households to each of the districts, different sampling fractions were used in each district since the sizes of the districts varied. For this reason, sample weights were calculated and these were used in the subsequent analyses of the survey data.

The major component of the weight is the reciprocal of the sampling probabilities employed in selecting the number of sample households in that particular sampling stratum (h) and PSU (i):

$$W_{hi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}}$$

The term f_{hi} , the sampling fraction for the i-th sample PSU in the h-th stratum, is the product of the probabilities of selection at every stage in each sampling stratum:

$$f_{hi} = p_{1hi} \times p_{2hi}$$

Where p_{shi} is the probability of selection of the sampling unit at stage s for the i-th sample PSU in the h-th sampling stratum. Based on the sample design, these probabilities were calculated as follows:

$$p_{1hi} = \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h},$$

n_h = number of sample PSUs selected in stratum h

M_{hi} = number of households in the frame for the i-th sample PSU in stratum h

M_h = total number of households in the frame for stratum h

$$p_{2hi} = \frac{m_{hi}}{M'_{hi}} \quad (m_{hi} = \text{take of 20 households from each PSU})$$

M'_{hi} = number of households listed in the i-th sample PSU in stratum h

Since the number of households in each enumeration block (PSU) from the frame used for the first stage selection and the updated number of households in the enumeration block from the listing are generally different, individual overall probabilities of selection for households in each sample enumeration block (cluster) were calculated.

APPENDIX C. LIST OF PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE SURVEY

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Ms. Jamila Khan	PMER Officer - Country Office
Mr. Faateh-Ud-Din Ahmad	PMER Officer - Country Office

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Anmol	Khalida	Sabreena Bhutto	Shazia Talpur
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Asia Asif	Maria Awan	Sadeeqa Batool	Shumaila
Asia Javaid	Marvi Ubedullah	Safia Kalhor	Sidra Aijaz
Asia Soomro	Mehwish Soomro	Saima Bhutto	Sindhu Abbasi
Asifa Shireen	Misbah G Razaque Abasi	Saima Kausar	Sonia Jumani
Asma Musharaf	Miss Aaisha	Saima Parveen	Soomal Memon
Azadi	Mumtaz Qamar	Saima Wassan	Sughra
Azra Gilal	Nadia Naz	Saira	Sumera
Badar-U-Nisa	Nadia Parveen	Sajida Nawaz	Syed Sadaf Zaidi
Bibi Jawairia Sadiq	Naghma	Sajna Kumari	Syeda Arifa Shah
Bilqees Khatoon	Naheed Soomro	Samina Memon	Zainab Siddiqui
Bushra	Naseem Bano	Sana Khokhar	Zakia Samejo
Bushra Nawaz	Nasreen Amir	Sanam Malano	Zameer Khatoon
Farhana Naz	Nasreen Naz Junejo	Sanjana Kumari	Zeenat Bhayo
Farzana Samejo	Nazia Kalhor	Seema Naz	Zulekha
Farzana Tatri	Neelam Sadiq	Seher Nisar Pirzada	
Farzeen Barkat	Nelofar	Shah Khatoon	
Fozia Khanam	Noor Jahan Baloch	Shaheeda	
Fozia Solangi	Noor Saba Mangi	Shahida Parveen	

SUPPORTING STAFF

Mr. Zafar Soomro	Assistant
Mr. Barkat Soomro	Assistant
Mr. Zeeshan Ahmed	Assistant
Mr. Barkat Ali	Driver
Mr. Bashir Ahmed	Naib Qasid
Mr. Mumtaz Baloch	Naib Qasid

APPENDIX D. ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

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

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

- *Standard error (se)*: Standard error is the square root of the variance of the estimate. For survey indicators that are means, proportions or ratios, the Taylor series linearization method is used for the estimation of standard errors. For more complex statistics, such as fertility and mortality rates, the Jackknife repeated replication method is used for standard error estimation.
- *Coefficient of variation (se/r)* is the ratio of the standard error to the value (r) of the indicator, and is a measure of the relative sampling error.
- *Design effect (deff)* is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling based on the same sample size. The *square root of the design effect (deft)* is used to show the efficiency of the sample design in relation to the precision. A *deft* value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design of the survey is as efficient as a simple random sample for a particular indicator, while a *deft* value above 1.0 indicates an increase in the standard error due to the use of a more complex sample design.
- *Confidence limits* are calculated to show the interval within which the true value for the population can be reasonably assumed to fall, with a specified level of confidence. For any given statistic calculated from the survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error ($r + 2.se$ or $r - 2.se$) of the statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

For the calculation of sampling errors from MICS data, programs developed in CPro Version 5.0 and SPSS Version 18 were 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. Given the use of normalized weights, by comparing the weighted and unweighted counts it is possible to determine whether a particular domain has been under-sampled or over-sampled compared to the average sampling rate. If the weighted count is smaller than the unweighted count, this means that the particular domain had been over-sampled. As explained later in the footnote of Table SE.1, there is an exception in the case of indicators 4.1 and 4.3, for which the unweighted count represents the number of sample households, and the weighted counts reflect the total population.

Sampling errors are calculated for indicators of primary interest, for the Sindh province level, divisions and for urban and rural areas. Two of the selected indicators are based on households, 5 are

based on household members, 20 are based on women, and 11 are based on children under 5. Table SE.1 shows the list of indicators for which sampling errors are calculated, including the base population (denominator) for each indicator.

Table SE.1: Indicators selected for sampling error calculations		
List of indicators selected for sampling error calculations, and base populations (denominators) for each indicator, Sindh, 2014		
MICS5 Indicator		Base Population
Households		
2.19	Iodized salt consumption	Total number of households in which salt was tested or where there was no salt
4.5	Place for hand washing	Total number of households
Household members		
4.1	Use of improved drinking water sources	Total number of household members
4.3	Use of improved sanitation	Total number of household members
7.2	School readiness	Total number of children attending the first grade of primary school
7.3	Net intake rate in primary education	Total number of children of 5 years age
7.4	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Total number of children of 5 to 9 years age
Women		
2.20	Low-birth weight infants	Total number of most recent live births in the last 2 years
3.9	Neonatal tetanus protection	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate	Total number of women age 15-49 years who are currently married
5.4	Unmet need	Total number of women age 15-49 years who are currently married
5.5a	Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
5.5b	Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
5.7	Skilled attendant at delivery	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
5.8	Institutional deliveries	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
5.9	Caesarean section	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
7.1	Literacy rate (young women)	Total number of women age 15-24 years
8.5	Marriage before age 18	Total number of women age 20-49 years
8.12	Attitudes towards domestic violence	Total number of women age 15-49 years
10.1	Exposure to mass media	Total number of women age 15-49 years
10.2	Use of computers	Total number of women age 15-24 years
10.3	Use of internet	Total number of women age 15-24 years
10.4	Use of Social Media	Total number of women age 15-24 years
12.1	Tobacco use	Total number of women age 15-49 years
12.2	Smoking before age 15	Total number of women age 15-49 years
13.1	LHW Visits	Total number of women age 15-49 years
14.1	Knowledge to avoid getting Hepatitis	Total number of women age 15-49 years

Table SE.1: Indicators selected for sampling error calculations

List of indicators selected for sampling error calculations, and base populations (denominators) for each indicator, Sindh, 2014

MICS5 Indicator	Base Population
Under-5s	
2.1a Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	Total number of children under age 5
2.1b Underweight prevalence (severe)	Total number of children under age 5
2.6 Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	Total number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
3.1 Tuberculosis immunization coverage	Total number of children age 12-23 months
3.2 Polio immunization coverage	Total number of children age 12-23 months
3.3 PENTA Immunization coverage	Total number of children age 12-23 months
3.4 Measles-1 immunization coverage	Total number of children age 12-23 months
3.8 Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	Total number of children age 12-23 months
3.18 Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	Total number of children under age 5 who spent the previous night in the interviewed households
3.22 Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	Total number of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks
8.1 Birth registration	Total number of children under age 5
^a To calculate the weighted results of MICS Indicators 4.1 and 4.3, the household weight is multiplied by the number of household members in each household. Therefore the unweighted base population presented in the SE tables reflect the unweighted number of households, whereas the weighted numbers reflect the household population.	

Table 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, Sindh, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLDS											
Iodized salt consumption	2.16		0.3617	0.0086	0.024	5.445	2.333	16769	16847	0.344	0.379
Place for handwashing	4.5		0.6647	0.0080	0.012	4.164	2.040	14662	14591	0.649	0.681
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9045	0.0077	0.009	11.786	3.433	121826	17014	0.889	0.920
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.6458	0.0083	0.013	5.147	2.269	121826	17014	0.629	0.662
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.4525	0.0082	0.018	4.758	2.181	15931	17441	0.436	0.469
School readiness	7.2		0.8617	0.0097	0.011	2.131	1.460	2527	2687	0.842	0.881
Net intake rate in primary education	7.3		0.2172	0.0087	0.040	1.647	1.283	3367	3735	0.200	0.235
WOMEN											
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.2902	0.0059	0.020	2.992	1.730	17448	17679	0.278	0.302
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.2171	0.0040	0.019	1.683	1.297	17448	17679	0.209	0.225
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.7958	0.0079	0.010	2.527	1.590	6095	6581	0.780	0.812
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.4111	0.0089	0.022	2.177	1.476	6095	6581	0.393	0.429
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.6531	0.0094	0.014	2.541	1.594	6095	6581	0.634	0.672
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.5227	0.0089	0.017	3.451	1.858	10570	10792	0.505	0.541
Institutional deliveries	5.8		0.6399	0.0097	0.015	2.692	1.641	6095	6581	0.620	0.659
Caesarean section	5.9		0.1781	0.0075	0.042	2.522	1.588	6095	6581	0.163	0.193
Marriage before age 18	8.7		0.3124	0.0057	0.018	3.160	1.778	21075	20908	0.301	0.324
Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.14		0.4902	0.0075	0.015	6.076	2.465	26647	26647	0.475	0.505
Exposure to mass media	10.1		0.0240	0.0017	0.072	3.380	1.838	26647	26647	0.021	0.027
Use of computers	10.2		0.2047	0.0089	0.043	5.208	2.282	10570	10792	0.187	0.222
Use of internet	10.3		0.1380	0.0076	0.055	5.211	2.283	10570	10792	0.123	0.153
Use of Social Media	10.4		0.0813	0.0061	0.075	5.434	2.331	10570	10792	0.069	0.094
Tobacco use	12.1		0.1005	0.0040	0.039	4.615	2.148	26647	26647	0.093	0.108
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.0087	0.0007	0.079	1.445	1.202	26647	26647	0.007	0.010
LHW Visits	13.1		0.3578	0.0069	0.019	5.555	2.357	26647	26647	0.344	0.372
Knowledge to avoid getting Hepatitis	14.1		0.3403	0.0064	0.019	4.793	2.189	26647	26647	0.328	0.353
Neonatal tetanus protection	3.7		0.5412	0.0095	0.018	2.404	1.550	6095	6581	0.522	0.560
Low-birthweight infants	2.18		0.2996	0.0041	0.014	1.836	1.355	6095	6581	0.291	0.308

Table 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, Sindh, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
UNDER-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.4199	0.0062	0.015	2.510	1.584	15786	15796	0.407	0.432
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.1699	0.0047	0.028	2.472	1.572	15786	15796	0.160	0.179
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.0163	0.0018	0.109	1.393	1.180	7112	7090	0.013	0.020
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6		0.2887	0.0141	0.049	1.563	1.250	1574	1622	0.261	0.317
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	3.1		0.7741	0.0122	0.016	2.652	1.628	3154	3137	0.750	0.798
Polio immunization coverage	3.2		0.6349	0.0133	0.021	2.398	1.549	3149	3127	0.608	0.662
PENTA Immunization coverage	3.3		0.5525	0.0142	0.026	2.477	1.574	3060	3032	0.524	0.581
Measles-1 immunization coverage	3.4	4.3	0.5859	0.0130	0.022	2.127	1.458	3082	3070	0.560	0.612
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8		0.4096	0.0115	0.028	2.582	1.607	4720	4714	0.387	0.433
Birth registration	8.1		0.2910	0.0075	0.026	4.579	2.140	16605	16605	0.276	0.306
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.4358	0.0153	0.035	2.686	1.639	2381	2831	0.405	0.466

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Urban sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLDS											
Iodized salt consumption	2.16		0.4569	0.0132	0.029	5.479	2.341	9306	7854	0.431	0.483
Place for handwashing	4.5		0.8439	0.0085	0.010	4.006	2.001	8549	7334	0.827	0.861
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.8971	0.0113	0.013	10.982	3.314	63848	7964	0.875	0.920
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.8902	0.0066	0.007	3.572	1.890	63848	7964	0.877	0.903
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.5935	0.0115	0.019	3.818	1.954	7107	6972	0.570	0.616
School readiness	7.2		0.8961	0.0140	0.016	2.534	1.592	1343	1209	0.868	0.924
Net intake rate in primary education	7.3		0.2894	0.0142	0.049	1.444	1.202	1490	1476	0.261	0.318
WOMEN											
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.3640	0.0090	0.025	2.725	1.651	9314	7793	0.346	0.382
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.2001	0.0064	0.032	2.002	1.415	9314	7793	0.187	0.213
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.9042	0.0076	0.008	1.727	1.314	2812	2563	0.889	0.920
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.6310	0.0123	0.019	1.653	1.286	2812	2563	0.606	0.656
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.8237	0.0100	0.012	1.780	1.334	2812	2563	0.804	0.844
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.7381	0.0120	0.016	3.764	1.940	5808	5048	0.714	0.762
Institutional deliveries	5.8		0.8066	0.0108	0.013	1.923	1.387	2812	2563	0.785	0.828
Caesarean section	5.9		0.2611	0.0147	0.056	2.881	1.697	2812	2563	0.232	0.291
Marriage before age 18	8.7		0.2470	0.0079	0.032	3.261	1.806	11842	9717	0.231	0.263
Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.14		0.3145	0.0085	0.027	4.205	2.051	14911	12404	0.297	0.332
Exposure to mass media	10.1		0.0353	0.0028	0.080	2.916	1.708	14911	12404	0.030	0.041
Use of computers	10.2		0.3437	0.0149	0.043	4.983	2.232	5808	5048	0.314	0.374
Use of internet	10.3		0.2383	0.0133	0.056	4.906	2.215	5808	5048	0.212	0.265
Use of Social Media	10.4		0.1425	0.0109	0.077	4.946	2.224	5808	5048	0.121	0.164
Tobacco use	12.1		0.0653	0.0049	0.075	4.815	2.194	14911	12404	0.056	0.075
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.0049	0.0008	0.161	1.583	1.258	14911	12404	0.003	0.006
LHW Visits	13.1		0.2704	0.0084	0.031	4.442	2.108	14911	12404	0.254	0.287
Knowledge to avoid getting Hepatitis	14.1		0.3652	0.0096	0.026	4.981	2.232	14911	12404	0.346	0.385
Neonatal tetanus protection	3.7		0.6636	0.0117	0.018	1.573	1.254	2812	2563	0.640	0.687
Low-birthweight infants	2.18		0.2867	0.0058	0.020	1.568	1.252	2812	2563	0.275	0.298

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Urban sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
UNDER-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.3267	0.0089	0.027	2.178	1.476	7282	6114	0.309	0.344
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.1050	0.0053	0.050	1.805	1.343	7282	6114	0.094	0.115
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.0094	0.0015	0.165	0.667	0.816	3118	2589	0.006	0.012
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6		0.3153	0.0250	0.079	1.620	1.273	644	560	0.265	0.365
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	3.1		0.8590	0.0133	0.015	1.852	1.361	1515	1276	0.832	0.886
Polio immunization coverage	3.2		0.7270	0.0166	0.023	1.770	1.330	1514	1270	0.694	0.760
PENTA Immunization coverage	3.3		0.6747	0.0181	0.027	1.850	1.360	1486	1241	0.638	0.711
Measles-1 immunization coverage	3.4	4.3	0.6708	0.0168	0.025	1.602	1.266	1487	1252	0.637	0.704
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8		0.4198	0.0170	0.040	2.141	1.463	2151	1810	0.386	0.454
Birth registration	8.1		0.5025	0.0114	0.023	3.331	1.825	7651	6429	0.480	0.525
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.4355	0.0238	0.055	1.710	1.307	437	743	0.388	0.483

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Rural sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deft</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014											
	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLDS											
Iodized salt consumption	2.16		0.2430	0.0089	0.037	3.873	1.968	7463	8993	0.225	0.261
Place for handwashing	4.5		0.4140	0.0145	0.035	6.287	2.507	6112	7257	0.385	0.443
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9128	0.0105	0.011	12.435	3.526	57978	9050	0.892	0.934
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.3767	0.0156	0.041	9.412	3.068	57978	9050	0.345	0.408
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.3390	0.0117	0.034	6.369	2.524	8824	10469	0.316	0.362
School readiness	7.2		0.8226	0.0133	0.016	1.794	1.340	1184	1478	0.796	0.849
Net intake rate in primary education	7.3		0.1600	0.0108	0.067	1.953	1.397	1877	2259	0.138	0.182
WOMEN											
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.2056	0.0079	0.038	3.791	1.947	8134	9886	0.190	0.221
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.2366	0.0046	0.019	1.162	1.078	8134	9886	0.227	0.246
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.7029	0.0122	0.017	2.875	1.696	3284	4018	0.678	0.727
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.2227	0.0093	0.042	2.022	1.422	3284	4018	0.204	0.241
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.5070	0.0151	0.030	3.647	1.910	3284	4018	0.477	0.537
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.2600	0.0144	0.056	6.230	2.496	4762	5744	0.231	0.289
Institutional deliveries	5.8		0.4971	0.0153	0.031	3.768	1.941	3284	4018	0.467	0.528
Caesarean section	5.9		0.1070	0.0066	0.061	1.816	1.348	3284	4018	0.094	0.120
Marriage before age 18	8.7		0.3963	0.0083	0.021	3.221	1.795	9232	11191	0.380	0.413
Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.14		0.7134	0.0129	0.018	11.518	3.394	11736	14243	0.688	0.739
Exposure to mass media	10.1		0.0097	0.0016	0.160	3.583	1.893	11736	14243	0.007	0.013
Use of computers	10.2		0.0350	0.0045	0.127	3.373	1.837	4762	5744	0.026	0.044
Use of internet	10.3		0.0158	0.0040	0.252	5.836	2.416	4762	5744	0.008	0.024
Use of Social Media	10.4		0.0068	0.0016	0.242	2.295	1.515	4762	5744	0.003	0.010
Tobacco use	12.1		0.1452	0.0067	0.046	5.125	2.264	11736	14243	0.132	0.159
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.0135	0.0012	0.088	1.529	1.236	11736	14243	0.011	0.016
LHW Visits	13.1		0.4687	0.0110	0.024	6.978	2.642	11736	14243	0.447	0.491
Knowledge to avoid getting Hepatitis	14.1		0.3085	0.0075	0.024	3.716	1.928	11736	14243	0.294	0.323
Neonatal tetanus protection	3.7		0.4364	0.0141	0.032	3.252	1.803	3284	4018	0.408	0.465
Low-birthweight infants	2.18		0.3107	0.0058	0.019	2.144	1.464	3284	4018	0.299	0.322

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Rural sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
UNDER-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.4998	0.0087	0.017	2.901	1.703	8504	9682	0.482	0.517
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.2255	0.0073	0.032	2.949	1.717	8504	9682	0.211	0.240
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.0218	0.0029	0.135	1.829	1.352	3994	4501	0.016	0.028
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6		0.2702	0.0159	0.059	1.354	1.164	930	1062	0.239	0.302
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	3.1		0.6955	0.0185	0.027	2.999	1.732	1639	1861	0.659	0.732
Polio immunization coverage	3.2		0.5497	0.0195	0.036	2.858	1.690	1635	1857	0.511	0.589
PENTA Immunization coverage	3.3		0.4372	0.0201	0.046	2.948	1.717	1574	1791	0.397	0.477
Measles-1 immunization coverage	3.4	4.3	0.5067	0.0188	0.037	2.565	1.601	1594	1818	0.469	0.544
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8		0.4011	0.0155	0.039	2.907	1.705	2568	2904	0.370	0.432
Birth registration	8.1		0.1103	0.0083	0.075	7.084	2.662	8954	10176	0.094	0.127
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.4359	0.0179	0.041	2.729	1.652	1944	2088	0.400	0.472

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Kashmore sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014											
	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLDS											
Iodized salt consumption	2.16		0.2184	0.0434	0.199	5.848	2.418	354	531	0.132	0.305
Place for handwashing	4.5		0.3900	0.0523	0.134	5.444	2.333	316	474	0.285	0.495
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9846	0.0096	0.010	3.228	1.797	2553	533	0.965	1.000
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.3995	0.0567	0.142	7.117	2.668	2553	533	0.286	0.513
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.2372	0.0331	0.140	3.769	1.942	413	623	0.171	0.303
School readiness	7.2		0.6748	0.0334	0.049	0.274	0.524	36	55	0.608	0.742
Net intake rate in primary education	7.3		0.1318	0.0302	0.229	1.168	1.081	97	148	0.071	0.192
WOMEN											
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.1601	0.0253	0.158	2.581	1.607	367	542	0.109	0.211
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.2605	0.0227	0.087	1.451	1.205	367	542	0.215	0.306
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.6354	0.0595	0.094	3.590	1.895	161	236	0.516	0.754
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.2001	0.0384	0.192	2.161	1.470	161	236	0.123	0.277
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.3589	0.0452	0.126	2.090	1.446	161	236	0.268	0.449
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.1461	0.0420	0.287	3.773	1.942	167	268	0.062	0.230
Institutional deliveries	5.8		0.3578	0.0458	0.128	2.142	1.463	161	236	0.266	0.449
Caesarean section	5.9		0.0412	0.0143	0.348	1.223	1.106	161	236	0.013	0.070
Marriage before age 18	8.7		0.5000	0.0328	0.066	2.339	1.529	364	543	0.434	0.566
Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.14		0.8024	0.0364	0.045	5.713	2.390	450	686	0.730	0.875
Exposure to mass media	10.1		0.0090	0.0063	0.709	3.106	1.762	450	686	0.000	0.022
Use of computers	10.2		0.0293	0.0157	0.537	2.324	1.524	167	268	0.000	0.061
Use of internet	10.3		0.0152	0.0112	0.732	2.212	1.487	167	268	0.000	0.038
Use of Social Media	10.4		0.0098	0.0097	0.994	2.609	1.615	167	268	0.000	0.029
Tobacco use	12.1		0.0595	0.0163	0.275	3.269	1.808	450	686	0.027	0.092
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.0099	0.0047	0.478	1.562	1.250	450	686	0.000	0.019
LHW Visits	13.1		0.4902	0.0559	0.114	8.570	2.927	450	686	0.378	0.602
Knowledge to avoid getting Hepatitis	14.1		0.2189	0.0249	0.114	2.490	1.578	450	686	0.169	0.269
Neonatal tetanus protection	3.7		0.4368	0.0399	0.091	1.520	1.233	161	236	0.357	0.517
Low-birthweight infants	2.18		0.3410	0.0190	0.056	1.167	1.080	161	236	0.303	0.379

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Kashmore sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
UNDER-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.5549	0.0414	0.075	4.384	2.094	458	633	0.472	0.638
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.2712	0.0362	0.134	4.195	2.048	458	633	0.199	0.344
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.0031	0.0032	1.025	0.899	0.948	191	274	0.000	0.010
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6		0.3571	0.0710	0.199	1.450	1.204	45	67	0.215	0.499
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	3.1		0.5843	0.0745	0.128	2.447	1.564	82	108	0.435	0.733
Polio immunization coverage	3.2		0.5082	0.0610	0.120	1.591	1.261	82	108	0.386	0.630
PENTA Immunization coverage	3.3		0.1564	0.0497	0.318	1.760	1.327	68	95	0.057	0.256
Measles-1 immunization coverage	3.4	4.3	0.1825	0.0550	0.301	2.024	1.423	77	101	0.073	0.292
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8		0.4067	0.0276	0.068	0.716	0.846	155	227	0.351	0.462
Birth registration	8.1		0.0621	0.0193	0.311	4.254	2.063	478	665	0.023	0.101
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.6935	0.1008	0.145	3.486	1.867	51	74	0.492	0.895

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Jacobabad sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014											
	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLDS											
Iodized salt consumption	2.16		0.1745	0.0174	0.100	1.116	1.056	375	534	0.140	0.209
Place for handwashing	4.5		0.6619	0.0350	0.053	2.377	1.542	299	434	0.592	0.732
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.8057	0.0468	0.058	7.565	2.750	2682	542	0.712	0.899
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.3918	0.0511	0.130	5.931	2.435	2682	542	0.290	0.494
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.2820	0.0310	0.110	3.012	1.735	437	635	0.220	0.344
School readiness	7.2		0.8710	0.0317	0.036	0.556	0.746	43	63	0.807	0.934
Net intake rate in primary education	7.3		0.0748	0.0241	0.322	0.965	0.983	81	116	0.027	0.123
WOMEN											
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.1986	0.0236	0.119	1.863	1.365	369	534	0.151	0.246
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.2279	0.0116	0.051	0.405	0.636	369	534	0.205	0.251
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.5947	0.0461	0.077	2.289	1.513	177	261	0.503	0.687
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.2238	0.0313	0.140	1.467	1.211	177	261	0.161	0.286
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.5194	0.0487	0.094	2.466	1.570	177	261	0.422	0.617
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.2761	0.0520	0.188	4.097	2.024	216	304	0.172	0.380
Institutional deliveries	5.8		0.5193	0.0475	0.092	2.354	1.534	177	261	0.424	0.614
Caesarean section	5.9		0.0719	0.0223	0.310	1.935	1.391	177	261	0.027	0.116
Marriage before age 18	8.7		0.4729	0.0164	0.035	0.639	0.800	412	593	0.440	0.506
Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.14		0.4412	0.0496	0.112	7.572	2.752	527	760	0.342	0.540
Exposure to mass media	10.1		0.0016	0.0016	0.998	1.187	1.089	527	760	0.000	0.005
Use of computers	10.2		0.0505	0.0154	0.305	1.494	1.222	216	304	0.020	0.081
Use of internet	10.3		0.0358	0.0138	0.386	1.675	1.294	216	304	0.008	0.063
Use of Social Media	10.4		0.0164	0.0131	0.803	3.246	1.802	216	304	0.000	0.043
Tobacco use	12.1		0.0566	0.0134	0.237	2.552	1.598	527	760	0.030	0.083
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.0085	0.0043	0.502	1.648	1.284	527	760	0.000	0.017
LHW Visits	13.1		0.4942	0.0496	0.100	7.474	2.734	527	760	0.395	0.593
Knowledge to avoid getting Hepatitis	14.1		0.2080	0.0217	0.104	2.165	1.471	527	760	0.165	0.251
Neonatal tetanus protection	3.7		0.6463	0.0670	0.104	5.103	2.259	177	261	0.512	0.780
Low-birthweight infants	2.18		0.2719	0.0274	0.101	4.607	2.146	177	261	0.217	0.327

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Jacobabad sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
UNDER-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.5011	0.0321	0.064	2.329	1.526	423	565	0.437	0.565
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.2157	0.0358	0.166	4.271	2.067	423	565	0.144	0.287
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.0109	0.0078	0.716	1.226	1.107	157	218	0.000	0.027
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6		0.4023	0.0656	0.163	1.162	1.078	46	66	0.271	0.533
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	3.1		0.6694	0.0400	0.060	0.898	0.948	98	125	0.589	0.749
Polio immunization coverage	3.2		0.4855	0.0414	0.085	0.852	0.923	98	125	0.403	0.568
PENTA Immunization coverage	3.3		0.2853	0.0804	0.282	3.299	1.816	84	105	0.124	0.446
Measles-1 immunization coverage	3.4	4.3	0.4445	0.0623	0.140	1.857	1.363	92	119	0.320	0.569
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8		0.3326	0.0493	0.148	1.300	1.140	88	120	0.234	0.431
Birth registration	8.1		0.0637	0.0179	0.281	3.203	1.790	441	599	0.028	0.099
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.2062	0.0522	0.253	0.648	0.805	30	40	0.102	0.311

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Kamber Shahdadt sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014											
	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLDS											
Iodized salt consumption	2.16		0.1787	0.0297	0.166	3.456	1.859	437	577	0.119	0.238
Place for handwashing	4.5		0.3213	0.0401	0.125	4.248	2.061	438	576	0.241	0.402
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.8625	0.0360	0.042	6.361	2.522	3864	584	0.791	0.934
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.3991	0.0462	0.116	5.191	2.278	3864	584	0.307	0.491
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.3207	0.0470	0.147	7.864	2.804	612	775	0.227	0.415
School readiness	7.2		0.6493	0.0457	0.070	1.034	1.017	83	114	0.558	0.741
Net intake rate in primary education	7.3		0.1090	0.0308	0.283	1.701	1.304	144	175	0.047	0.171
WOMEN											
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.1845	0.0213	0.116	2.071	1.439	516	687	0.142	0.227
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.2583	0.0214	0.083	1.637	1.279	516	687	0.216	0.301
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.7029	0.0231	0.033	0.779	0.883	245	307	0.657	0.749
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.2162	0.0239	0.111	1.032	1.016	245	307	0.168	0.264
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.5239	0.0387	0.074	1.834	1.354	245	307	0.447	0.601
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.2944	0.0566	0.192	6.923	2.631	331	450	0.181	0.408
Institutional deliveries	5.8		0.5113	0.0398	0.078	1.940	1.393	245	307	0.432	0.591
Caesarean section	5.9		0.0905	0.0199	0.219	1.465	1.211	245	307	0.051	0.130
Marriage before age 18	8.7		0.3198	0.0216	0.067	1.647	1.283	583	772	0.277	0.363
Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.14		0.5774	0.0243	0.042	2.489	1.578	770	1028	0.529	0.626
Exposure to mass media	10.1		0.0072	0.0041	0.567	2.393	1.547	770	1028	0.000	0.015
Use of computers	10.2		0.0377	0.0124	0.328	1.888	1.374	331	450	0.013	0.062
Use of internet	10.3		0.0171	0.0060	0.354	0.978	0.989	331	450	0.005	0.029
Use of Social Media	10.4		0.0112	0.0046	0.411	0.858	0.926	331	450	0.002	0.020
Tobacco use	12.1		0.0799	0.0091	0.114	1.157	1.076	770	1028	0.062	0.098
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.0217	0.0031	0.143	0.463	0.681	770	1028	0.016	0.028
LHW Visits	13.1		0.5156	0.0314	0.061	4.046	2.011	770	1028	0.453	0.578
Knowledge to avoid getting Hepatitis	14.1		0.2452	0.0229	0.094	2.921	1.709	770	1028	0.199	0.291
Neonatal tetanus protection	3.7		0.4981	0.0523	0.105	3.342	1.828	245	307	0.394	0.603
Low-birthweight infants	2.18		0.3122	0.0149	0.048	1.197	1.094	245	307	0.282	0.342

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Kamber Shahdadt sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
UNDER-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.4879	0.0265	0.054	1.975	1.405	595	704	0.435	0.541
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.2221	0.0262	0.118	2.783	1.668	595	704	0.170	0.274
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.0168	0.0114	0.680	2.537	1.593	280	322	0.000	0.040
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6		0.1592	0.0451	0.283	1.111	1.054	62	74	0.069	0.249
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	3.1		0.5811	0.0639	0.110	2.803	1.674	140	168	0.453	0.709
Polio immunization coverage	3.2		0.4191	0.0787	0.188	4.219	2.054	140	167	0.262	0.576
PENTA Immunization coverage	3.3		0.3813	0.0729	0.191	3.693	1.922	137	165	0.236	0.527
Measles-1 immunization coverage	3.4	4.3	0.2784	0.0753	0.270	4.571	2.138	136	163	0.128	0.429
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8		0.4667	0.0494	0.106	1.759	1.326	153	180	0.368	0.566
Birth registration	8.1		0.1122	0.0205	0.182	3.327	1.824	668	793	0.071	0.153
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.3449	0.0659	0.191	2.348	1.532	124	123	0.213	0.477

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Larkana sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014											
	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLDS											
Iodized salt consumption	2.16		0.2562	0.0321	0.125	3.554	1.885	515	659	0.192	0.320
Place for handwashing	4.5		0.6369	0.0244	0.038	1.722	1.312	523	668	0.588	0.686
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	3959	669	1.000	1.000
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.5625	0.0369	0.066	3.693	1.922	3959	669	0.489	0.636
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.4305	0.0303	0.070	3.002	1.733	631	803	0.370	0.491
School readiness	7.2		0.5003	0.0765	0.153	2.273	1.508	77	98	0.347	0.653
Net intake rate in primary education	7.3		0.1802	0.0340	0.189	1.172	1.083	117	151	0.112	0.248
WOMEN											
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.2669	0.0245	0.092	2.119	1.456	516	690	0.218	0.316
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.2062	0.0173	0.084	1.258	1.122	516	690	0.172	0.241
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.7265	0.0438	0.060	2.593	1.610	199	269	0.639	0.814
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.2832	0.0248	0.088	0.814	0.902	199	269	0.234	0.333
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.5577	0.0390	0.070	1.652	1.285	199	269	0.480	0.636
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.3854	0.0404	0.105	2.979	1.726	325	434	0.305	0.466
Institutional deliveries	5.8		0.5280	0.0363	0.069	1.416	1.190	199	269	0.455	0.601
Caesarean section	5.9		0.1306	0.0157	0.120	0.578	0.760	199	269	0.099	0.162
Marriage before age 18	8.7		0.3743	0.0187	0.050	1.216	1.103	602	814	0.337	0.412
Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.14		0.6627	0.0173	0.026	1.417	1.190	790	1058	0.628	0.697
Exposure to mass media	10.1		0.0103	0.0037	0.360	1.424	1.193	790	1058	0.003	0.018
Use of computers	10.2		0.0437	0.0130	0.297	1.743	1.320	325	434	0.018	0.070
Use of internet	10.3		0.0206	0.0093	0.454	1.871	1.368	325	434	0.002	0.039
Use of Social Media	10.4		0.0084	0.0048	0.570	1.188	1.090	325	434	0.000	0.018
Tobacco use	12.1		0.0321	0.0077	0.239	2.005	1.416	790	1058	0.017	0.047
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.0044	0.0026	0.604	1.696	1.302	790	1058	0.000	0.010
LHW Visits	13.1		0.4397	0.0207	0.047	1.839	1.356	790	1058	0.398	0.481
Knowledge to avoid getting Hepatitis	14.1		0.2830	0.0213	0.075	2.358	1.536	790	1058	0.240	0.326
Neonatal tetanus protection	3.7		0.5022	0.0420	0.084	1.895	1.376	199	269	0.418	0.586
Low-birthweight infants	2.18		0.3714	0.0194	0.052	1.389	1.178	199	269	0.333	0.410

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Larkana sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
UNDER-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.3903	0.0273	0.070	1.889	1.374	496	602	0.336	0.445
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.1437	0.0242	0.168	2.851	1.689	496	602	0.095	0.192
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.0438	0.0159	0.362	1.026	1.013	137	172	0.012	0.076
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6		0.3266	0.0579	0.177	1.051	1.025	54	70	0.211	0.442
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	3.1		0.7408	0.0423	0.057	1.177	1.085	108	127	0.656	0.825
Polio immunization coverage	3.2		0.6070	0.0411	0.068	0.891	0.944	108	127	0.525	0.689
PENTA Immunization coverage	3.3		0.5089	0.0482	0.095	1.144	1.070	104	124	0.412	0.605
Measles-1 immunization coverage	3.4	4.3	0.5224	0.0492	0.094	1.172	1.083	102	122	0.424	0.621
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8		0.4037	0.0406	0.100	0.615	0.784	75	91	0.323	0.485
Birth registration	8.1		0.0655	0.0133	0.203	1.816	1.347	520	632	0.039	0.092
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.3689	0.0515	0.140	0.457	0.676	34	41	0.266	0.472

Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Shikarpur sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014											
	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLDS											
Iodized salt consumption	2.16		0.1598	0.0388	0.243	6.103	2.470	421	546	0.082	0.237
Place for handwashing	4.5		0.5473	0.0510	0.093	4.752	2.180	341	453	0.445	0.649
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	3354	549	1.000	1.000
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.4486	0.0658	0.147	9.603	3.099	3354	549	0.317	0.580
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.3065	0.0467	0.152	6.440	2.538	488	629	0.213	0.400
School readiness	7.2		0.9264	0.0491	0.053	2.648	1.627	56	76	0.828	1.000
Net intake rate in primary education	7.3		0.1120	0.0356	0.318	1.570	1.253	93	124	0.041	0.183
WOMEN											
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.1127	0.0227	0.201	3.413	1.847	491	664	0.067	0.158
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.2686	0.0215	0.080	1.559	1.248	491	664	0.226	0.312
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.5537	0.0778	0.141	7.455	2.730	223	305	0.398	0.709
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.2453	0.0478	0.195	3.748	1.936	223	305	0.150	0.341
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.4733	0.0621	0.131	4.705	2.169	223	305	0.349	0.598
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.2579	0.0482	0.187	4.379	2.093	260	361	0.161	0.354
Institutional deliveries	5.8		0.4908	0.0607	0.124	4.479	2.116	223	305	0.369	0.612
Caesarean section	5.9		0.0874	0.0179	0.205	1.222	1.105	223	305	0.052	0.123
Marriage before age 18	8.7		0.4711	0.0334	0.071	3.236	1.799	526	724	0.404	0.538
Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.14		0.4372	0.0603	0.138	13.535	3.679	667	916	0.317	0.558
Exposure to mass media	10.1		0.0020	0.0014	0.720	0.939	0.969	667	916	0.000	0.005
Use of computers	10.2		0.0763	0.0209	0.273	2.221	1.490	260	361	0.035	0.118
Use of internet	10.3		0.0322	0.0073	0.228	0.621	0.788	260	361	0.018	0.047
Use of Social Media	10.4		0.0048	0.0036	0.737	0.951	0.975	260	361	0.000	0.012
Tobacco use	12.1		0.0547	0.0074	0.134	0.957	0.978	667	916	0.040	0.069
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.0016	0.0016	0.966	1.406	1.186	667	916	0.000	0.005
LHW Visits	13.1		0.6009	0.0532	0.089	10.796	3.286	667	916	0.494	0.707
Knowledge to avoid getting Hepatitis	14.1		0.2206	0.0314	0.142	5.230	2.287	667	916	0.158	0.283
Neonatal tetanus protection	3.7		0.4276	0.0415	0.097	2.137	1.462	223	305	0.345	0.511
Low-birthweight infants	2.18		0.3211	0.0187	0.058	1.847	1.359	223	305	0.284	0.358

Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Shikarpur sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
UNDER-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.3895	0.0291	0.075	2.587	1.608	587	727	0.331	0.448
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.1509	0.0207	0.137	2.428	1.558	587	727	0.110	0.192
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.0153	0.0058	0.379	0.715	0.845	267	321	0.004	0.027
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6		0.2238	0.0454	0.203	1.210	1.100	81	103	0.133	0.315
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	3.1		0.6923	0.0783	0.113	4.027	2.007	117	141	0.536	0.849
Polio immunization coverage	3.2		0.4626	0.0903	0.195	4.554	2.134	117	140	0.282	0.643
PENTA Immunization coverage	3.3		0.4366	0.0949	0.217	4.500	2.121	105	124	0.247	0.626
Measles-1 immunization coverage	3.4	4.3	0.4899	0.0698	0.143	2.556	1.599	111	132	0.350	0.630
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8		0.2912	0.0361	0.124	1.156	1.075	137	184	0.219	0.363
Birth registration	8.1		0.1305	0.0297	0.227	5.909	2.431	612	762	0.071	0.190
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.1432	0.0104	0.073	0.027	0.163	27	31	0.122	0.164

Table SE.10: Sampling errors: Ghotki sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014											
	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLDS											
Iodized salt consumption	2.16		0.2241	0.0371	0.165	5.218	2.284	518	661	0.150	0.298
Place for handwashing	4.5		0.3804	0.0395	0.104	4.068	2.017	486	616	0.301	0.459
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9996	0.0004	0.000	0.301	0.548	4140	663	0.999	1.000
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.3470	0.0419	0.121	5.124	2.264	4140	663	0.263	0.431
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.3340	0.0557	0.167	11.360	3.370	678	816	0.223	0.445
School readiness	7.2		0.8871	0.0523	0.059	2.535	1.592	63	94	0.783	0.992
Net intake rate in primary education	7.3		0.1106	0.0264	0.238	1.358	1.165	158	193	0.058	0.163
WOMEN											
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.2220	0.0186	0.084	1.507	1.228	578	757	0.185	0.259
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.2448	0.0134	0.055	0.733	0.856	578	757	0.218	0.272
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.6937	0.0638	0.092	5.959	2.441	248	312	0.566	0.821
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.2873	0.0400	0.139	2.426	1.557	248	312	0.207	0.367
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.4307	0.0474	0.110	2.854	1.689	248	312	0.336	0.526
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.2932	0.0365	0.124	2.861	1.692	331	446	0.220	0.366
Institutional deliveries	5.8		0.4138	0.0523	0.126	3.501	1.871	248	312	0.309	0.518
Caesarean section	5.9		0.1515	0.0294	0.194	2.097	1.448	248	312	0.093	0.210
Marriage before age 18	8.7		0.4035	0.0314	0.078	3.418	1.849	643	838	0.341	0.466
Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.14		0.7210	0.0241	0.033	3.173	1.781	825	1096	0.673	0.769
Exposure to mass media	10.1		0.0067	0.0036	0.536	2.134	1.461	825	1096	0.000	0.014
Use of computers	10.2		0.0617	0.0153	0.249	1.808	1.344	331	446	0.031	0.092
Use of internet	10.3		0.0278	0.0125	0.451	2.587	1.608	331	446	0.003	0.053
Use of Social Media	10.4		0.0191	0.0090	0.471	1.922	1.386	331	446	0.001	0.037
Tobacco use	12.1		0.0742	0.0112	0.151	1.990	1.411	825	1096	0.052	0.097
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.0085	0.0034	0.398	1.478	1.216	825	1096	0.002	0.015
LHW Visits	13.1		0.4955	0.0546	0.110	13.049	3.612	825	1096	0.386	0.605
Knowledge to avoid getting Hepatitis	14.1		0.4029	0.0251	0.062	2.875	1.695	825	1096	0.353	0.453
Neonatal tetanus protection	3.7		0.4375	0.0399	0.091	2.009	1.417	248	312	0.358	0.517
Low-birthweight infants	2.18		0.3456	0.0166	0.048	1.133	1.065	248	312	0.312	0.379

Table SE.10: Sampling errors: Ghotki sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
UNDER-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.4266	0.0231	0.054	1.695	1.302	666	775	0.380	0.473
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.1950	0.0243	0.125	2.912	1.706	666	775	0.146	0.244
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.0241	0.0157	0.651	3.577	1.891	282	342	0.000	0.056
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6		0.1283	0.0442	0.345	1.328	1.152	72	77	0.040	0.217
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	3.1		0.6811	0.0991	0.146	5.793	2.407	104	129	0.483	0.879
Polio immunization coverage	3.2		0.3422	0.0737	0.215	3.061	1.750	103	128	0.195	0.489
PENTA Immunization coverage	3.3		0.3362	0.0748	0.222	3.109	1.763	101	125	0.187	0.486
Measles-1 immunization coverage	3.4	4.3	0.4273	0.0707	0.166	2.577	1.605	102	127	0.286	0.569
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8		0.3200	0.0387	0.121	1.517	1.232	183	221	0.243	0.397
Birth registration	8.1		0.1281	0.0241	0.188	4.142	2.035	682	795	0.080	0.176
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.4186	0.1302	0.311	4.944	2.223	102	72	0.158	0.679

Table SE.11: Sampling errors: Sukkur sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014											
	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLDS											
Iodized salt consumption	2.16		0.5001	0.0350	0.070	3.117	1.765	396	638	0.430	0.570
Place for handwashing	4.5		0.7133	0.0329	0.046	3.324	1.823	392	630	0.648	0.779
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9943	0.0045	0.005	2.323	1.524	3261	642	0.985	1.000
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.5436	0.0347	0.064	3.103	1.762	3261	642	0.474	0.613
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.5008	0.0361	0.072	4.433	2.105	488	853	0.429	0.573
School readiness	7.2		0.7590	0.0742	0.098	3.855	1.963	76	129	0.611	0.907
Net intake rate in primary education	7.3		0.2051	0.0352	0.172	1.569	1.252	116	207	0.135	0.276
WOMEN											
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.2718	0.0163	0.060	0.979	0.989	453	732	0.239	0.304
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.2094	0.0150	0.072	0.990	0.995	453	732	0.179	0.239
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.9078	0.0194	0.021	1.300	1.140	170	289	0.869	0.947
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.4171	0.0273	0.065	0.882	0.939	170	289	0.363	0.472
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.7283	0.0391	0.054	2.228	1.493	170	289	0.650	0.807
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.4587	0.0454	0.099	3.691	1.921	271	445	0.368	0.550
Institutional deliveries	5.8		0.7033	0.0383	0.054	2.020	1.421	170	289	0.627	0.780
Caesarean section	5.9		0.1806	0.0263	0.146	1.349	1.162	170	289	0.128	0.233
Marriage before age 18	8.7		0.3729	0.0226	0.061	1.883	1.372	542	862	0.328	0.418
Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.14		0.5882	0.0355	0.060	5.793	2.407	687	1114	0.517	0.659
Exposure to mass media	10.1		0.0099	0.0034	0.346	1.337	1.156	687	1114	0.003	0.017
Use of computers	10.2		0.1087	0.0346	0.318	5.469	2.339	271	445	0.040	0.178
Use of internet	10.3		0.0634	0.0225	0.355	3.777	1.944	271	445	0.018	0.108
Use of Social Media	10.4		0.0376	0.0211	0.562	5.472	2.339	271	445	0.000	0.080
Tobacco use	12.1		0.0398	0.0092	0.231	2.464	1.570	687	1114	0.021	0.058
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.0054	0.0023	0.413	1.042	1.021	687	1114	0.001	0.010
LHW Visits	13.1		0.5290	0.0218	0.041	2.121	1.456	687	1114	0.485	0.573
Knowledge to avoid getting Hepatitis	14.1		0.2750	0.0364	0.132	7.392	2.719	687	1114	0.202	0.348
Neonatal tetanus protection	3.7		0.4917	0.0444	0.090	2.271	1.507	170	289	0.403	0.580
Low-birthweight infants	2.18		0.3407	0.0177	0.052	1.315	1.147	170	289	0.305	0.376

Table SE.11: Sampling errors: Sukkur sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
UNDER-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.4369	0.0293	0.067	2.374	1.541	428	682	0.378	0.495
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.1565	0.0182	0.116	1.700	1.304	428	682	0.120	0.193
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.0169	0.0072	0.426	1.179	1.086	237	379	0.003	0.031
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6		0.3695	0.0619	0.167	1.101	1.049	42	68	0.246	0.493
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	3.1		0.7339	0.0470	0.064	1.411	1.188	81	126	0.640	0.828
Polio immunization coverage	3.2		0.5137	0.0441	0.086	0.982	0.991	81	127	0.425	0.602
PENTA Immunization coverage	3.3		0.4016	0.0512	0.127	1.328	1.153	79	123	0.299	0.504
Measles-1 immunization coverage	3.4	4.3	0.4064	0.0498	0.123	1.277	1.130	80	125	0.307	0.506
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8		0.3504	0.0308	0.088	0.924	0.961	151	223	0.289	0.412
Birth registration	8.1		0.1777	0.0238	0.134	2.749	1.658	445	711	0.130	0.225
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.2915	0.0820	0.281	0.878	0.937	17	28	0.128	0.455

Table SE.12: Sampling errors: Khairpur sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014											
	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLDS											
Iodized salt consumption	2.16		0.1398	0.0168	0.120	1.674	1.294	761	712	0.106	0.173
Place for handwashing	4.5		0.6525	0.0344	0.053	3.670	1.916	764	704	0.584	0.721
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9957	0.0029	0.003	1.426	1.194	6778	719	0.990	1.000
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.4865	0.0395	0.081	4.482	2.117	6778	719	0.408	0.565
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.4810	0.0278	0.058	2.936	1.713	1055	946	0.425	0.537
School readiness	7.2		0.9664	0.0185	0.019	1.197	1.094	131	115	0.930	1.000
Net intake rate in primary education	7.3		0.2717	0.0402	0.148	1.597	1.264	221	197	0.191	0.352
WOMEN											
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.1970	0.0204	0.103	2.253	1.501	926	860	0.156	0.238
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.2241	0.0137	0.061	0.922	0.960	926	860	0.197	0.251
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.7578	0.0199	0.026	0.744	0.863	373	347	0.718	0.798
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.2768	0.0334	0.121	1.930	1.389	373	347	0.210	0.344
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.5522	0.0381	0.069	2.033	1.426	373	347	0.476	0.628
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.3859	0.0335	0.087	2.722	1.650	610	575	0.319	0.453
Institutional deliveries	5.8		0.5417	0.0350	0.065	1.708	1.307	373	347	0.472	0.612
Caesarean section	5.9		0.1464	0.0281	0.192	2.180	1.476	373	347	0.090	0.203
Marriage before age 18	8.7		0.4115	0.0169	0.041	1.199	1.095	1083	1015	0.378	0.445
Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.14		0.8630	0.0250	0.029	6.989	2.644	1399	1318	0.813	0.913
Exposure to mass media	10.1		0.0156	0.0054	0.347	2.515	1.586	1399	1318	0.005	0.026
Use of computers	10.2		0.0921	0.0148	0.161	1.502	1.225	610	575	0.063	0.122
Use of internet	10.3		0.0381	0.0101	0.265	1.591	1.261	610	575	0.018	0.058
Use of Social Media	10.4		0.0183	0.0066	0.361	1.398	1.182	610	575	0.005	0.032
Tobacco use	12.1		0.0560	0.0110	0.197	3.028	1.740	1399	1318	0.034	0.078
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.0168	0.0036	0.212	1.007	1.004	1399	1318	0.010	0.024
LHW Visits	13.1		0.5402	0.0321	0.059	5.453	2.335	1399	1318	0.476	0.604
Knowledge to avoid getting Hepatitis	14.1		0.4733	0.0221	0.047	2.584	1.607	1399	1318	0.429	0.518
Neonatal tetanus protection	3.7		0.4924	0.0479	0.097	3.176	1.782	373	347	0.397	0.588
Low-birthweight infants	2.18		0.3338	0.0235	0.070	2.930	1.712	373	347	0.287	0.381

Table SE.12: Sampling errors: Khairpur sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014											
	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
UNDER-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.4101	0.0383	0.093	4.361	2.088	869	721	0.334	0.487
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.1805	0.0227	0.126	2.510	1.584	869	721	0.135	0.226
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.0242	0.0077	0.320	1.056	1.028	519	417	0.009	0.040
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6		0.1909	0.0357	0.187	0.749	0.866	110	92	0.120	0.262
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	3.1		0.7438	0.0539	0.072	2.499	1.581	197	165	0.636	0.852
Polio immunization coverage	3.2		0.4764	0.0552	0.116	1.969	1.403	193	162	0.366	0.587
PENTA Immunization coverage	3.3		0.4135	0.0581	0.140	2.154	1.468	184	156	0.297	0.530
Measles-1 immunization coverage	3.4	4.3	0.5179	0.0532	0.103	1.759	1.326	182	156	0.411	0.624
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8		0.4672	0.0508	0.109	2.554	1.598	308	247	0.366	0.569
Birth registration	8.1		0.1781	0.0364	0.204	7.412	2.722	997	819	0.105	0.251
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.3259	0.0466	0.143	2.834	1.684	371	288	0.233	0.419

Table SE.13: Sampling errors: Naushahro Feroze sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014											
	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLDS											
Iodized salt consumption	2.16		0.4158	0.0470	0.113	5.276	2.297	350	581	0.322	0.510
Place for handwashing	4.5		0.6787	0.0239	0.035	1.512	1.230	349	578	0.631	0.727
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9835	0.0077	0.008	2.146	1.465	2872	585	0.968	0.999
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.4585	0.0302	0.066	2.144	1.464	2872	585	0.398	0.519
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.4492	0.0265	0.059	1.978	1.407	431	696	0.396	0.502
School readiness	7.2		0.9616	0.0193	0.020	1.161	1.078	66	116	0.923	1.000
Net intake rate in primary education	7.3		0.2091	0.0267	0.128	0.708	0.841	103	165	0.156	0.263
WOMEN											
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.2071	0.0182	0.088	1.365	1.168	403	678	0.171	0.243
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.2172	0.0130	0.060	0.678	0.823	403	678	0.191	0.243
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.7684	0.0323	0.042	1.616	1.271	172	276	0.704	0.833
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.3216	0.0273	0.085	0.940	0.970	172	276	0.267	0.376
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.5337	0.0426	0.080	2.002	1.415	172	276	0.449	0.619
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.4028	0.0400	0.099	2.676	1.636	241	404	0.323	0.483
Institutional deliveries	5.8		0.5211	0.0411	0.079	1.860	1.364	172	276	0.439	0.603
Caesarean section	5.9		0.1816	0.0286	0.157	1.513	1.230	172	276	0.124	0.239
Marriage before age 18	8.7		0.3826	0.0222	0.058	1.721	1.312	480	823	0.338	0.427
Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.14		0.8621	0.0171	0.020	2.616	1.617	616	1061	0.828	0.896
Exposure to mass media	10.1		0.0263	0.0077	0.294	2.482	1.576	616	1061	0.011	0.042
Use of computers	10.2		0.0693	0.0153	0.221	1.464	1.210	241	404	0.039	0.100
Use of internet	10.3		0.0504	0.0127	0.252	1.357	1.165	241	404	0.025	0.076
Use of Social Media	10.4		0.0290	0.0100	0.344	1.427	1.194	241	404	0.009	0.049
Tobacco use	12.1		0.0853	0.0189	0.221	4.830	2.198	616	1061	0.048	0.123
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.0120	0.0038	0.314	1.269	1.127	616	1061	0.004	0.019
LHW Visits	13.1		0.4786	0.0347	0.072	5.108	2.260	616	1061	0.409	0.548
Knowledge to avoid getting Hepatitis	14.1		0.2915	0.0271	0.093	3.757	1.938	616	1061	0.237	0.346
Neonatal tetanus protection	3.7		0.3989	0.0692	0.173	5.494	2.344	172	276	0.261	0.537
Low-birthweight infants	2.18		0.3467	0.0179	0.052	1.120	1.058	172	276	0.311	0.383

Table SE.13: Sampling errors: Naushahro Feroze sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
UNDER-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.4143	0.0332	0.080	3.017	1.737	445	666	0.348	0.481
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.1532	0.0105	0.069	0.568	0.754	445	666	0.132	0.174
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.0607	0.0135	0.222	1.315	1.147	282	414	0.034	0.088
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6		0.1628	0.0400	0.246	0.845	0.919	53	73	0.083	0.243
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	3.1		0.8245	0.0851	0.103	6.409	2.532	83	129	0.654	0.995
Polio immunization coverage	3.2		0.7353	0.0876	0.119	5.050	2.247	83	129	0.560	0.911
PENTA Immunization coverage	3.3		0.6680	0.0801	0.120	3.674	1.917	83	128	0.508	0.828
Measles-1 immunization coverage	3.4	4.3	0.6857	0.0852	0.124	4.246	2.061	82	127	0.515	0.856
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8		0.2753	0.0313	0.114	1.211	1.100	170	247	0.213	0.338
Birth registration	8.1		0.0639	0.0145	0.226	2.399	1.549	461	688	0.035	0.093
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.3432	0.0263	0.076	0.245	0.495	53	81	0.291	0.396

Table SE.14: Sampling errors: Shaheed Benazirabad sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014											
	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS											
Iodized salt consumption	2.16		0.5794	0.0258	0.044	1.751	1.323	427	643	0.528	0.631
Place for handwashing	4.5		0.6967	0.0267	0.038	2.037	1.427	398	604	0.643	0.750
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9870	0.0056	0.006	1.562	1.250	4021	644	0.976	0.998
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.5378	0.0340	0.063	2.982	1.727	4021	644	0.470	0.606
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.4709	0.0316	0.067	3.165	1.779	549	791	0.408	0.534
School readiness	7.2		0.9601	0.0174	0.018	1.553	1.246	136	197	0.925	0.995
Net intake rate in primary education	7.3		0.2250	0.0362	0.161	1.268	1.126	116	170	0.153	0.297
WOMEN											
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.2391	0.0163	0.068	1.187	1.089	550	812	0.206	0.272
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.2276	0.0190	0.084	1.674	1.294	550	812	0.190	0.266
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.8175	0.0215	0.026	1.018	1.009	223	329	0.774	0.861
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.2926	0.0236	0.081	0.885	0.941	223	329	0.245	0.340
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.6371	0.0219	0.034	0.682	0.826	223	329	0.593	0.681
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.3438	0.0259	0.075	1.370	1.171	305	461	0.292	0.396
Institutional deliveries	5.8		0.6364	0.0252	0.040	0.901	0.949	223	329	0.586	0.687
Caesarean section	5.9		0.1771	0.0250	0.141	1.402	1.184	223	329	0.127	0.227
Marriage before age 18	8.7		0.2888	0.0207	0.072	2.142	1.463	690	1027	0.247	0.330
Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.14		0.7706	0.0181	0.023	2.344	1.531	849	1268	0.734	0.807
Exposure to mass media	10.1		0.0153	0.0043	0.278	1.522	1.234	849	1268	0.007	0.024
Use of computers	10.2		0.0894	0.0134	0.149	1.008	1.004	305	461	0.063	0.116
Use of internet	10.3		0.0401	0.0082	0.204	0.800	0.894	305	461	0.024	0.057
Use of Social Media	10.4		0.0159	0.0073	0.460	1.575	1.255	305	461	0.001	0.031
Tobacco use	12.1		0.0740	0.0106	0.144	2.088	1.445	849	1268	0.053	0.095
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.0149	0.0033	0.223	0.955	0.977	849	1268	0.008	0.022
LHW Visits	13.1		0.5176	0.0346	0.067	6.073	2.464	849	1268	0.448	0.587
Knowledge to avoid getting Hepatitis	14.1		0.3401	0.0205	0.060	2.369	1.539	849	1268	0.299	0.381
Neonatal tetanus protection	3.7		0.5163	0.0537	0.104	3.782	1.945	223	329	0.409	0.624
Low-birthweight infants	2.18		0.2560	0.0088	0.034	0.509	0.713	223	329	0.238	0.273

Table SE.14: Sampling errors: Shaheed Benazirabad sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
UNDER-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.4351	0.0253	0.058	2.115	1.454	600	813	0.385	0.486
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.1913	0.0175	0.091	1.607	1.268	600	813	0.156	0.226
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.0180	0.0055	0.304	0.828	0.910	359	489	0.007	0.029
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6		0.1678	0.0295	0.176	0.492	0.702	58	80	0.109	0.227
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	3.1		0.8409	0.0437	0.052	2.200	1.483	111	155	0.753	0.928
Polio immunization coverage	3.2		0.7150	0.0480	0.067	1.753	1.324	112	156	0.619	0.811
PENTA Immunization coverage	3.3		0.5767	0.0597	0.103	2.216	1.488	110	153	0.457	0.696
Measles-1 immunization coverage	3.4	4.3	0.5869	0.0485	0.083	1.497	1.224	111	155	0.490	0.684
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8		0.4702	0.0414	0.088	2.046	1.430	217	298	0.387	0.553
Birth registration	8.1		0.1768	0.0260	0.147	3.901	1.975	619	842	0.125	0.229
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.3418	0.0491	0.144	1.350	1.162	86	127	0.244	0.440

Table SE.15: Sampling errors: Dadu sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014											
	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLDS											
Iodized salt consumption	2.16		0.1839	0.0241	0.131	2.224	1.491	458	578	0.136	0.232
Place for handwashing	4.5		0.4310	0.0353	0.082	2.932	1.712	454	577	0.360	0.502
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9339	0.0388	0.042	14.138	3.760	4138	582	0.856	1.000
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.5770	0.0530	0.092	6.677	2.584	4138	582	0.471	0.683
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.4133	0.0400	0.097	5.035	2.244	626	765	0.333	0.493
School readiness	7.2		0.8869	0.0279	0.031	1.159	1.076	119	150	0.831	0.943
Net intake rate in primary education	7.3		0.3207	0.0454	0.141	1.369	1.170	123	146	0.230	0.411
WOMEN											
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.1971	0.0287	0.146	3.800	1.949	581	732	0.140	0.254
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.2183	0.0125	0.057	0.671	0.819	581	732	0.193	0.243
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.7454	0.0397	0.053	2.313	1.521	224	279	0.666	0.825
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.2173	0.0333	0.153	1.811	1.346	224	279	0.151	0.284
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.5024	0.0578	0.115	3.719	1.929	224	279	0.387	0.618
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.2559	0.0363	0.142	3.055	1.748	341	442	0.183	0.329
Institutional deliveries	5.8		0.4883	0.0639	0.131	4.547	2.132	224	279	0.360	0.616
Caesarean section	5.9		0.1215	0.0228	0.188	1.354	1.164	224	279	0.076	0.167
Marriage before age 18	8.7		0.3475	0.0245	0.071	2.274	1.508	681	857	0.298	0.397
Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.14		0.6336	0.0261	0.041	3.230	1.797	866	1100	0.581	0.686
Exposure to mass media	10.1		0.0077	0.0029	0.379	1.223	1.106	866	1100	0.002	0.014
Use of computers	10.2		0.0551	0.0207	0.376	3.638	1.907	341	442	0.014	0.097
Use of internet	10.3		0.0222	0.0092	0.416	1.734	1.317	341	442	0.004	0.041
Use of Social Media	10.4		0.0123	0.0072	0.584	1.879	1.371	341	442	0.000	0.027
Tobacco use	12.1		0.0353	0.0094	0.267	2.876	1.696	866	1100	0.016	0.054
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.0018	0.0014	0.803	1.278	1.130	866	1100	0.000	0.005
LHW Visits	13.1		0.3730	0.0384	0.103	6.922	2.631	866	1100	0.296	0.450
Knowledge to avoid getting Hepatitis	14.1		0.2566	0.0288	0.112	4.771	2.184	866	1100	0.199	0.314
Neonatal tetanus protection	3.7		0.3845	0.0531	0.138	3.311	1.820	224	279	0.278	0.491
Low-birthweight infants	2.18		0.2772	0.0303	0.109	4.674	2.162	224	279	0.217	0.338

Table SE.15: Sampling errors: Dadu sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
UNDER-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.4463	0.0390	0.087	4.303	2.074	618	699	0.368	0.524
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.2122	0.0360	0.170	5.425	2.329	618	699	0.140	0.284
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.0228	0.0080	0.352	0.920	0.959	289	318	0.007	0.039
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6		0.1728	0.0439	0.254	0.892	0.944	64	67	0.085	0.261
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	3.1		0.5647	0.0714	0.126	3.173	1.781	143	154	0.422	0.708
Polio immunization coverage	3.2		0.3743	0.0545	0.145	1.886	1.373	141	150	0.265	0.483
PENTA Immunization coverage	3.3		0.2142	0.0516	0.241	2.313	1.521	138	147	0.111	0.317
Measles-1 immunization coverage	3.4	4.3	0.4155	0.0707	0.170	3.070	1.752	140	150	0.274	0.557
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8		0.4207	0.0738	0.175	3.996	1.999	163	180	0.273	0.568
Birth registration	8.1		0.1525	0.0329	0.216	6.161	2.482	652	735	0.087	0.218
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.3468	0.0485	0.140	2.530	1.590	193	245	0.250	0.444

Table SE.16: Sampling errors: Jamshoro sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014											
	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLDS											
Iodized salt consumption	2.16		0.3860	0.0354	0.092	2.542	1.594	269	482	0.315	0.457
Place for handwashing	4.5		0.3249	0.0427	0.131	3.948	1.987	265	477	0.240	0.410
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9055	0.0404	0.045	9.221	3.037	1790	484	0.825	0.986
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.7374	0.0566	0.077	8.005	2.829	1790	484	0.624	0.851
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.2982	0.0447	0.150	4.066	2.017	236	427	0.209	0.388
School readiness	7.2		0.5270	0.1474	0.280	3.922	1.980	22	46	0.232	0.822
Net intake rate in primary education	7.3		0.1524	0.0494	0.324	1.664	1.290	60	89	0.054	0.251
WOMEN											
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.2186	0.0342	0.156	3.020	1.738	243	442	0.150	0.287
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.2071	0.0213	0.103	1.215	1.102	243	442	0.165	0.250
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.7533	0.0644	0.086	3.282	1.812	83	148	0.624	0.882
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.2120	0.0419	0.198	1.547	1.244	83	148	0.128	0.296
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.5719	0.0791	0.138	3.759	1.939	83	148	0.414	0.730
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.3124	0.0523	0.167	3.580	1.892	133	282	0.208	0.417
Institutional deliveries	5.8		0.5704	0.0791	0.139	3.752	1.937	83	148	0.412	0.729
Caesarean section	5.9		0.1212	0.0322	0.266	1.431	1.196	83	148	0.057	0.186
Marriage before age 18	8.7		0.3347	0.0316	0.094	2.670	1.634	321	598	0.272	0.398
Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.14		0.5677	0.0508	0.089	7.615	2.759	378	726	0.466	0.669
Exposure to mass media	10.1		0.0271	0.0095	0.348	2.455	1.567	378	726	0.008	0.046
Use of computers	10.2		0.0725	0.0220	0.303	2.020	1.421	133	282	0.029	0.116
Use of internet	10.3		0.0282	0.0165	0.584	2.785	1.669	133	282	0.000	0.061
Use of Social Media	10.4		0.0179	0.0145	0.808	3.344	1.829	133	282	0.000	0.047
Tobacco use	12.1		0.1222	0.0259	0.212	4.547	2.132	378	726	0.070	0.174
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.0084	0.0040	0.480	1.406	1.186	378	726	0.000	0.016
LHW Visits	13.1		0.4414	0.0508	0.115	7.585	2.754	378	726	0.340	0.543
Knowledge to avoid getting Hepatitis	14.1		0.3279	0.0262	0.080	2.252	1.501	378	726	0.276	0.380
Neonatal tetanus protection	3.7		0.4812	0.0449	0.093	1.187	1.089	83	148	0.391	0.571
Low-birthweight infants	2.18		0.2764	0.0245	0.089	1.323	1.150	83	148	0.227	0.325

Table SE.16: Sampling errors: Jamshoro sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
UNDER-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.5080	0.0466	0.092	3.000	1.732	223	347	0.415	0.601
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.2209	0.0449	0.203	4.049	2.012	223	347	0.131	0.311
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	67	89	0.000	0.000
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6		0.2870	0.0499	0.174	0.426	0.653	20	36	0.187	0.387
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	3.1		0.8822	0.0495	0.056	1.582	1.258	39	68	0.783	0.981
Polio immunization coverage	3.2		0.8493	0.0548	0.065	1.572	1.254	39	68	0.740	0.959
PENTA Immunization coverage	3.3		0.8416	0.0519	0.062	1.336	1.156	39	67	0.738	0.945
Measles-1 immunization coverage	3.4	4.3	0.7137	0.0840	0.118	2.316	1.522	39	68	0.546	0.882
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8		0.4509	0.0997	0.221	2.368	1.539	47	60	0.252	0.650
Birth registration	8.1		0.2970	0.0354	0.119	2.204	1.485	234	369	0.226	0.368
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.5497	0.0263	0.048	0.114	0.338	23	42	0.497	0.602

Table SE.17: Sampling errors: Hyderabad sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014											
	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLDS											
Iodized salt consumption	2.16		0.4394	0.0360	0.082	3.497	1.870	932	664	0.367	0.512
Place for handwashing	4.5		0.7946	0.0406	0.051	6.478	2.545	917	641	0.713	0.876
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9742	0.0125	0.013	4.216	2.053	6484	675	0.949	0.999
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.7876	0.0335	0.043	4.530	2.128	6484	675	0.721	0.855
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.5250	0.0403	0.077	3.720	1.929	714	571	0.444	0.606
School readiness	7.2		0.7874	0.0785	0.100	3.828	1.956	144	105	0.630	0.944
Net intake rate in primary education	7.3		0.1398	0.0365	0.261	1.482	1.218	165	135	0.067	0.213
WOMEN											
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.3328	0.0231	0.069	1.617	1.271	957	674	0.287	0.379
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.1749	0.0227	0.130	2.412	1.553	957	674	0.129	0.220
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.9495	0.0137	0.014	0.858	0.927	299	220	0.922	0.977
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.6394	0.0326	0.051	1.012	1.006	299	220	0.574	0.705
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.9064	0.0216	0.024	1.208	1.099	299	220	0.863	0.950
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.6652	0.0460	0.069	3.999	2.000	569	421	0.573	0.757
Institutional deliveries	5.8		0.8606	0.0293	0.034	1.572	1.254	299	220	0.802	0.919
Caesarean section	5.9		0.3196	0.0596	0.186	3.575	1.891	299	220	0.200	0.439
Marriage before age 18	8.7		0.2806	0.0247	0.088	2.685	1.639	1277	886	0.231	0.330
Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.14		0.3603	0.0315	0.087	4.704	2.169	1573	1094	0.297	0.423
Exposure to mass media	10.1		0.0385	0.0113	0.293	3.755	1.938	1573	1094	0.016	0.061
Use of computers	10.2		0.3316	0.0361	0.109	2.475	1.573	569	421	0.259	0.404
Use of internet	10.3		0.1763	0.0337	0.191	3.284	1.812	569	421	0.109	0.244
Use of Social Media	10.4		0.0794	0.0173	0.218	1.729	1.315	569	421	0.045	0.114
Tobacco use	12.1		0.1127	0.0246	0.219	6.640	2.577	1573	1094	0.063	0.162
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.0073	0.0024	0.325	0.842	0.918	1573	1094	0.003	0.012
LHW Visits	13.1		0.5180	0.0227	0.044	2.256	1.502	1573	1094	0.473	0.563
Knowledge to avoid getting Hepatitis	14.1		0.4921	0.0403	0.082	7.108	2.666	1573	1094	0.412	0.573
Neonatal tetanus protection	3.7		0.6002	0.0460	0.077	1.929	1.389	299	220	0.508	0.692
Low-birthweight infants	2.18		0.2711	0.0189	0.070	1.245	1.116	299	220	0.233	0.309

Table SE.17: Sampling errors: Hyderabad sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014											
	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
UNDER-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.4233	0.0220	0.052	1.027	1.013	727	520	0.379	0.467
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.1514	0.0205	0.136	1.700	1.304	727	520	0.110	0.192
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.0016	0.0016	1.007	0.362	0.602	303	225	0.000	0.005
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6		0.4553	0.0932	0.205	1.821	1.349	70	53	0.269	0.642
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	3.1		0.8273	0.0401	0.048	1.217	1.103	150	109	0.747	0.908
Polio immunization coverage	3.2		0.6672	0.0572	0.086	1.594	1.263	150	109	0.553	0.782
PENTA Immunization coverage	3.3		0.6744	0.0601	0.089	1.778	1.333	150	109	0.554	0.795
Measles-1 immunization coverage	3.4	4.3	0.6769	0.0656	0.097	2.127	1.458	150	109	0.546	0.808
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8		0.4243	0.0397	0.094	1.376	1.173	301	214	0.345	0.504
Birth registration	8.1		0.3904	0.0432	0.111	4.284	2.070	772	547	0.304	0.477
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.2949	0.0248	0.084	0.053	0.231	24	19	0.245	0.344

Table SE.18: Sampling errors: Matiari sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014											
	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLDS											
Iodized salt consumption	2.16		0.4074	0.0313	0.077	2.074	1.440	269	511	0.345	0.470
Place for handwashing	4.5		0.2703	0.0283	0.105	1.981	1.408	257	490	0.214	0.327
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9909	0.0008	0.001	0.033	0.182	2039	516	0.989	0.992
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.4774	0.0495	0.104	5.051	2.247	2039	516	0.378	0.576
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.3772	0.0370	0.098	3.490	1.868	323	600	0.303	0.451
School readiness	7.2		0.9356	0.0275	0.029	0.678	0.823	26	55	0.881	0.991
Net intake rate in primary education	7.3		0.0978	0.0222	0.227	0.754	0.868	73	136	0.053	0.142
WOMEN											
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.3236	0.0269	0.083	1.738	1.318	276	525	0.270	0.378
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.1933	0.0241	0.125	1.950	1.396	276	525	0.145	0.241
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.8570	0.0310	0.036	1.394	1.181	93	179	0.795	0.919
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.3687	0.0441	0.120	1.489	1.220	93	179	0.280	0.457
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.6552	0.0585	0.089	2.695	1.642	93	179	0.538	0.772
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.4351	0.0439	0.101	2.465	1.570	160	315	0.347	0.523
Institutional deliveries	5.8		0.6525	0.0581	0.089	2.646	1.627	93	179	0.536	0.769
Caesarean section	5.9		0.2255	0.0349	0.155	1.240	1.114	93	179	0.156	0.295
Marriage before age 18	8.7		0.4062	0.0384	0.095	3.720	1.929	326	609	0.329	0.483
Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.14		0.7446	0.0288	0.039	3.446	1.856	419	792	0.687	0.802
Exposure to mass media	10.1		0.0143	0.0062	0.433	2.156	1.468	419	792	0.002	0.027
Use of computers	10.2		0.0628	0.0167	0.266	1.484	1.218	160	315	0.029	0.096
Use of internet	10.3		0.0434	0.0129	0.297	1.261	1.123	160	315	0.018	0.069
Use of Social Media	10.4		0.0203	0.0095	0.466	1.417	1.191	160	315	0.001	0.039
Tobacco use	12.1		0.1343	0.0239	0.178	3.874	1.968	419	792	0.087	0.182
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.0184	0.0063	0.341	1.717	1.310	419	792	0.006	0.031
LHW Visits	13.1		0.5703	0.0313	0.055	3.164	1.779	419	792	0.508	0.633
Knowledge to avoid getting Hepatitis	14.1		0.3362	0.0285	0.085	2.875	1.696	419	792	0.279	0.393
Neonatal tetanus protection	3.7		0.6088	0.0600	0.099	2.693	1.641	93	179	0.489	0.729
Low-birthweight infants	2.18		0.2918	0.0177	0.061	0.942	0.971	93	179	0.256	0.327

Table SE.18: Sampling errors: Matiari sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
UNDER-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.5161	0.0238	0.046	1.112	1.054	279	493	0.469	0.564
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.2244	0.0228	0.102	1.467	1.211	279	493	0.179	0.270
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.0118	0.0062	0.525	0.763	0.874	130	233	0.000	0.024
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6		0.3456	0.0901	0.261	1.472	1.213	26	42	0.165	0.526
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	3.1		0.9476	0.0235	0.025	0.866	0.930	42	79	0.901	0.995
Polio immunization coverage	3.2		0.8737	0.0394	0.045	1.100	1.049	42	79	0.795	0.953
PENTA Immunization coverage	3.3		0.7769	0.0886	0.114	3.485	1.867	41	78	0.600	0.954
Measles-1 immunization coverage	3.4	4.3	0.8096	0.0428	0.053	0.913	0.956	41	78	0.724	0.895
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8		0.4352	0.0605	0.139	2.395	1.548	92	162	0.314	0.556
Birth registration	8.1		0.1194	0.0216	0.181	2.313	1.521	296	522	0.076	0.163
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.5908	0.0543	0.092	0.561	0.749	30	47	0.482	0.699

Table SE.19: Sampling errors: Tando Allahyar sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014											
	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLDS											
Iodized salt consumption	2.16		0.4150	0.0431	0.104	4.143	2.035	268	542	0.329	0.501
Place for handwashing	4.5		0.3398	0.0318	0.094	2.190	1.480	236	486	0.276	0.403
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9966	0.0025	0.002	0.981	0.991	2008	542	0.992	1.000
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.5070	0.0514	0.101	5.723	2.392	2008	542	0.404	0.610
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.3990	0.0362	0.091	2.917	1.708	270	534	0.327	0.471
School readiness	7.2		0.8411	0.0425	0.050	1.052	1.026	39	79	0.756	0.926
Net intake rate in primary education	7.3		0.1315	0.0351	0.267	1.351	1.163	60	126	0.061	0.202
WOMEN											
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.2882	0.0201	0.070	1.207	1.099	295	616	0.248	0.328
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.2135	0.0143	0.067	0.748	0.865	295	616	0.185	0.242
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.9168	0.0211	0.023	1.178	1.086	97	203	0.875	0.959
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.2913	0.0295	0.101	0.852	0.923	97	203	0.232	0.350
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.6735	0.0379	0.056	1.320	1.149	97	203	0.598	0.749
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.4408	0.0415	0.094	2.957	1.720	190	425	0.358	0.524
Institutional deliveries	5.8		0.6694	0.0376	0.056	1.293	1.137	97	203	0.594	0.745
Caesarean section	5.9		0.1663	0.0366	0.220	1.954	1.398	97	203	0.093	0.240
Marriage before age 18	8.7		0.3617	0.0310	0.086	3.088	1.757	354	745	0.300	0.424
Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.14		0.7706	0.0382	0.050	7.815	2.796	444	946	0.694	0.847
Exposure to mass media	10.1		0.0099	0.0035	0.351	1.158	1.076	444	946	0.003	0.017
Use of computers	10.2		0.0791	0.0161	0.204	1.512	1.230	190	425	0.047	0.111
Use of internet	10.3		0.0602	0.0161	0.267	1.932	1.390	190	425	0.028	0.092
Use of Social Media	10.4		0.0350	0.0148	0.423	2.752	1.659	190	425	0.005	0.065
Tobacco use	12.1		0.1670	0.0156	0.093	1.654	1.286	444	946	0.136	0.198
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.0124	0.0057	0.458	2.490	1.578	444	946	0.001	0.024
LHW Visits	13.1		0.5422	0.0329	0.061	4.112	2.028	444	946	0.476	0.608
Knowledge to avoid getting Hepatitis	14.1		0.4725	0.0422	0.089	6.740	2.596	444	946	0.388	0.557
Neonatal tetanus protection	3.7		0.5143	0.0541	0.105	2.369	1.539	97	203	0.406	0.623
Low-birthweight infants	2.18		0.3120	0.0280	0.090	2.327	1.526	97	203	0.256	0.368

Table SE.19: Sampling errors: Tando Allahyar sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
UNDER-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.4824	0.0287	0.059	1.624	1.275	259	494	0.425	0.540
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.1971	0.0195	0.099	1.186	1.089	259	494	0.158	0.236
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.0077	0.0075	0.982	1.874	1.369	138	253	0.000	0.023
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6		0.3827	0.0645	0.169	0.723	0.850	21	42	0.254	0.512
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	3.1		0.9215	0.0296	0.032	1.203	1.097	53	100	0.862	0.981
Polio immunization coverage	3.2		0.8415	0.0637	0.076	3.013	1.736	53	100	0.714	0.969
PENTA Immunization coverage	3.3		0.7885	0.0692	0.088	2.817	1.678	53	99	0.650	0.927
Measles-1 immunization coverage	3.4	4.3	0.7854	0.0525	0.067	1.620	1.273	53	100	0.680	0.890
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8		0.3937	0.0455	0.116	1.744	1.320	109	202	0.303	0.485
Birth registration	8.1		0.1722	0.0233	0.135	1.911	1.383	265	504	0.126	0.219
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.5430	0.0470	0.087	1.629	1.276	104	184	0.449	0.637

Table SE.20: Sampling errors:Tando Muhammad Khan sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014											
	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS											
Iodized salt consumption	2.16		0.5176	0.0303	0.058	1.939	1.392	264	530	0.457	0.578
Place for handwashing	4.5		0.3448	0.0304	0.088	1.206	1.098	144	295	0.284	0.406
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9299	0.0329	0.035	8.801	2.967	1735	532	0.864	0.996
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.1771	0.0268	0.151	2.610	1.616	1735	532	0.124	0.231
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.2741	0.0450	0.164	4.815	2.194	239	474	0.184	0.364
School readiness	7.2		0.9924	0.0078	0.008	0.445	0.667	31	57	0.977	1.000
Net intake rate in primary education	7.3		0.1247	0.0552	0.443	2.678	1.637	49	97	0.014	0.235
WOMEN											
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.2846	0.0262	0.092	1.663	1.289	255	495	0.232	0.337
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.2118	0.0255	0.121	1.929	1.389	255	495	0.161	0.263
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.7993	0.0439	0.055	2.035	1.426	88	170	0.711	0.887
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.3076	0.0555	0.180	2.445	1.563	88	170	0.197	0.419
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.7176	0.0635	0.088	3.361	1.833	88	170	0.591	0.845
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.2754	0.0392	0.142	2.276	1.508	155	296	0.197	0.354
Institutional deliveries	5.8		0.7100	0.0651	0.092	3.477	1.865	88	170	0.580	0.840
Caesarean section	5.9		0.1116	0.0216	0.194	0.796	0.892	88	170	0.068	0.155
Marriage before age 18	8.7		0.4814	0.0275	0.057	1.647	1.283	279	544	0.426	0.536
Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.14		0.8720	0.0292	0.034	5.481	2.341	372	717	0.813	0.930
Exposure to mass media	10.1		0.0179	0.0071	0.399	2.072	1.439	372	717	0.004	0.032
Use of computers	10.2		0.0272	0.0100	0.369	1.125	1.061	155	296	0.007	0.047
Use of internet	10.3		0.0138	0.0063	0.457	0.858	0.926	155	296	0.001	0.026
Use of Social Media	10.4		0.0051	0.0037	0.722	0.785	0.886	155	296	0.000	0.012
Tobacco use	12.1		0.3861	0.0212	0.055	1.359	1.166	372	717	0.344	0.428
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.0199	0.0077	0.386	2.163	1.471	372	717	0.005	0.035
LHW Visits	13.1		0.5527	0.0317	0.057	2.906	1.705	372	717	0.489	0.616
Knowledge to avoid getting Hepatitis	14.1		0.2630	0.0274	0.104	2.779	1.667	372	717	0.208	0.318
Neonatal tetanus protection	3.7		0.4134	0.0417	0.101	1.212	1.101	88	170	0.330	0.497
Low-birthweight infants	2.18		0.2938	0.0182	0.062	1.006	1.003	88	170	0.257	0.330

Table SE.20: Sampling errors:Tando Muhammad Khan sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
UNDER-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.5894	0.0228	0.039	0.936	0.967	238	438	0.544	0.635
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.2604	0.0249	0.096	1.405	1.185	238	438	0.211	0.310
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.0222	0.0113	0.507	1.024	1.012	96	176	0.000	0.045
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6		0.1934	0.0934	0.483	2.235	1.495	23	41	0.007	0.380
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	3.1		0.8237	0.0242	0.029	0.313	0.560	42	79	0.775	0.872
Polio immunization coverage	3.2		0.5338	0.0497	0.093	0.773	0.879	42	79	0.434	0.633
PENTA Immunization coverage	3.3		0.4069	0.0324	0.080	0.343	0.586	43	80	0.342	0.472
Measles-1 immunization coverage	3.4	4.3	0.6954	0.0435	0.063	0.689	0.830	42	78	0.608	0.782
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8		0.5702	0.0353	0.062	0.744	0.863	77	147	0.500	0.641
Birth registration	8.1		0.0684	0.0248	0.362	4.387	2.095	249	457	0.019	0.118
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.5067	0.0812	0.160	1.847	1.359	35	71	0.344	0.669

Table SE.21: Sampling errors: Badin sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014											
	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLDS											
Iodized salt consumption	2.16		0.1848	0.0232	0.126	2.205	1.485	578	616	0.138	0.231
Place for handwashing	4.5		0.1936	0.0342	0.177	3.383	1.839	424	452	0.125	0.262
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9099	0.0177	0.019	2.393	1.547	4359	625	0.874	0.945
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.3290	0.0414	0.126	4.839	2.200	4359	625	0.246	0.412
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.3216	0.0322	0.100	3.242	1.801	660	682	0.257	0.386
School readiness	7.2		0.9938	0.0063	0.006	0.486	0.697	67	77	0.981	1.000
Net intake rate in primary education	7.3		0.1354	0.0377	0.278	1.723	1.313	132	143	0.060	0.211
WOMEN											
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.3021	0.0354	0.117	4.051	2.013	625	682	0.231	0.373
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.1786	0.0178	0.100	1.472	1.213	625	682	0.143	0.214
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.8242	0.0407	0.049	2.680	1.637	221	235	0.743	0.906
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.2635	0.0389	0.147	1.820	1.349	221	235	0.186	0.341
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.6195	0.0529	0.085	2.776	1.666	221	235	0.514	0.725
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.2135	0.0283	0.133	2.135	1.461	405	448	0.157	0.270
Institutional deliveries	5.8		0.6199	0.0529	0.085	2.779	1.667	221	235	0.514	0.726
Caesarean section	5.9		0.1386	0.0246	0.177	1.186	1.089	221	235	0.089	0.188
Marriage before age 18	8.7		0.4055	0.0399	0.098	4.884	2.210	667	740	0.326	0.485
Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.14		0.8209	0.0257	0.031	4.447	2.109	896	992	0.769	0.872
Exposure to mass media	10.1		0.0018	0.0013	0.732	0.977	0.988	896	992	0.000	0.005
Use of computers	10.2		0.0448	0.0146	0.327	2.239	1.496	405	448	0.016	0.074
Use of internet	10.3		0.0147	0.0067	0.457	1.391	1.179	405	448	0.001	0.028
Use of Social Media	10.4		0.0108	0.0048	0.444	0.962	0.981	405	448	0.001	0.020
Tobacco use	12.1		0.1478	0.0180	0.122	2.557	1.599	896	992	0.112	0.184
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.0225	0.0070	0.311	2.209	1.486	896	992	0.009	0.037
LHW Visits	13.1		0.4911	0.0368	0.075	5.373	2.318	896	992	0.418	0.565
Knowledge to avoid getting Hepatitis	14.1		0.4462	0.0211	0.047	1.784	1.336	896	992	0.404	0.488
Neonatal tetanus protection	3.7		0.4752	0.0504	0.106	2.386	1.545	221	235	0.374	0.576
Low-birthweight infants	2.18		0.3121	0.0150	0.048	0.964	0.982	221	235	0.282	0.342

Table SE.21: Sampling errors: Badin sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014											
	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
UNDER-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.6109	0.0296	0.049	2.135	1.461	604	579	0.552	0.670
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.3253	0.0219	0.067	1.268	1.126	604	579	0.281	0.369
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.0495	0.0207	0.417	2.623	1.619	317	290	0.008	0.091
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6		0.3320	0.0563	0.170	0.658	0.811	52	47	0.219	0.445
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	3.1		0.7495	0.0508	0.068	1.440	1.200	102	106	0.648	0.851
Polio immunization coverage	3.2		0.6901	0.0759	0.110	2.825	1.681	102	106	0.538	0.842
PENTA Immunization coverage	3.3		0.6141	0.0861	0.140	3.220	1.795	100	104	0.442	0.786
Measles-1 immunization coverage	3.4	4.3	0.6318	0.0833	0.132	3.135	1.771	102	106	0.465	0.799
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8		0.4595	0.0380	0.083	1.327	1.152	240	229	0.383	0.536
Birth registration	8.1		0.0299	0.0072	0.240	1.056	1.028	620	596	0.016	0.044
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.5124	0.0346	0.068	0.739	0.860	144	155	0.443	0.582

Table SE.22: Sampling errors: Sujawal sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014											
	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLDS											
Iodized salt consumption	2.16		0.2435	0.0400	0.164	4.691	2.166	286	541	0.164	0.324
Place for handwashing	4.5		0.5004	0.0435	0.087	2.026	1.423	124	269	0.413	0.587
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.8936	0.0279	0.031	4.421	2.103	2208	541	0.838	0.949
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.3766	0.0501	0.133	5.762	2.400	2208	541	0.277	0.477
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.2786	0.0554	0.199	7.684	2.772	277	505	0.168	0.389
School readiness	7.2		0.2587	0.0541	0.209	1.284	1.133	51	85	0.150	0.367
Net intake rate in primary education	7.3		0.2228	0.0857	0.385	4.160	2.040	54	99	0.051	0.394
WOMEN											
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.1590	0.0324	0.204	4.576	2.139	311	584	0.094	0.224
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.2619	0.0114	0.044	0.393	0.627	311	584	0.239	0.285
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.7925	0.0397	0.050	2.227	1.492	129	233	0.713	0.872
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.1928	0.0406	0.210	2.452	1.566	129	233	0.112	0.274
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.5264	0.0829	0.158	6.403	2.530	129	233	0.360	0.692
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.1471	0.0319	0.217	2.633	1.623	171	325	0.083	0.211
Institutional deliveries	5.8		0.5172	0.0719	0.139	4.801	2.191	129	233	0.373	0.661
Caesarean section	5.9		0.0898	0.0287	0.319	2.336	1.529	129	233	0.032	0.147
Marriage before age 18	8.7		0.3317	0.0271	0.082	2.305	1.518	352	696	0.277	0.386
Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.14		0.6569	0.0279	0.042	2.976	1.725	441	862	0.601	0.713
Exposure to mass media	10.1		0.0100	0.0049	0.488	2.072	1.440	441	862	0.000	0.020
Use of computers	10.2		0.0215	0.0074	0.345	0.849	0.921	171	325	0.007	0.036
Use of internet	10.3		0.0088	0.0045	0.506	0.738	0.859	171	325	0.000	0.018
Use of Social Media	10.4		0.0088	0.0045	0.506	0.738	0.859	171	325	0.000	0.018
Tobacco use	12.1		0.4917	0.0467	0.095	7.526	2.743	441	862	0.398	0.585
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.0228	0.0089	0.392	3.086	1.757	441	862	0.005	0.041
LHW Visits	13.1		0.4221	0.0435	0.103	6.676	2.584	441	862	0.335	0.509
Knowledge to avoid getting Hepatitis	14.1		0.3420	0.0225	0.066	1.931	1.390	441	862	0.297	0.387
Neonatal tetanus protection	3.7		0.3475	0.0455	0.131	2.123	1.457	129	233	0.256	0.439
Low-birthweight infants	2.18		0.2761	0.0212	0.077	2.284	1.511	129	233	0.234	0.319

Table SE.22: Sampling errors: Sujawal sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
UNDER-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.5149	0.0412	0.080	3.977	1.994	338	587	0.433	0.597
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.2350	0.0314	0.134	3.219	1.794	338	587	0.172	0.298
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	95	154	0.000	0.000
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6		0.3212	0.0512	0.159	0.782	0.884	38	66	0.219	0.424
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	3.1		0.6494	0.0689	0.106	2.417	1.555	70	117	0.512	0.787
Polio immunization coverage	3.2		0.6106	0.0608	0.100	1.786	1.337	70	116	0.489	0.732
PENTA Immunization coverage	3.3		0.5036	0.0549	0.109	1.325	1.151	67	111	0.394	0.613
Measles-1 immunization coverage	3.4	4.3	0.6778	0.0400	0.059	0.851	0.923	70	117	0.598	0.758
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8		0.6601	0.0767	0.116	2.095	1.447	49	81	0.507	0.813
Birth registration	8.1		0.0339	0.0109	0.321	2.210	1.487	349	612	0.012	0.056
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.5771	0.0562	0.097	3.467	1.862	159	269	0.465	0.690

Table SE.23: Sampling errors: Thatta sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014											
	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLDS											
Iodized salt consumption	2.16		0.2257	0.0241	0.107	1.781	1.334	348	538	0.178	0.274
Place for handwashing	4.5		0.4125	0.0435	0.105	2.880	1.697	219	370	0.326	0.499
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.8607	0.0629	0.073	17.771	4.216	2576	540	0.735	0.986
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.2644	0.0506	0.191	7.098	2.664	2576	540	0.163	0.366
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.3672	0.0465	0.126	4.726	2.174	348	510	0.274	0.460
School readiness	7.2		0.6610	0.1085	0.164	5.779	2.404	69	111	0.444	0.878
Net intake rate in primary education	7.3		0.2680	0.0702	0.262	2.535	1.592	69	102	0.128	0.408
WOMEN											
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.1970	0.0276	0.140	2.495	1.580	345	518	0.142	0.252
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.2260	0.0165	0.073	0.801	0.895	345	518	0.193	0.259
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.7414	0.0325	0.044	1.026	1.013	128	187	0.676	0.806
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.2464	0.0445	0.181	1.986	1.409	128	187	0.157	0.335
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.5937	0.0451	0.076	1.568	1.252	128	187	0.504	0.684
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.1508	0.0403	0.267	4.456	2.111	230	353	0.070	0.231
Institutional deliveries	5.8		0.5950	0.0496	0.083	1.897	1.377	128	187	0.496	0.694
Caesarean section	5.9		0.1351	0.0258	0.191	1.060	1.030	128	187	0.083	0.187
Marriage before age 18	8.7		0.2931	0.0349	0.119	3.936	1.984	438	669	0.223	0.363
Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.14		0.8135	0.0323	0.040	5.762	2.400	554	840	0.749	0.878
Exposure to mass media	10.1		0.0105	0.0046	0.433	1.672	1.293	554	840	0.001	0.020
Use of computers	10.2		0.0200	0.0092	0.458	1.507	1.228	230	353	0.002	0.038
Use of internet	10.3		0.0097	0.0056	0.581	1.161	1.078	230	353	0.000	0.021
Use of Social Media	10.4		0.0097	0.0056	0.581	1.161	1.078	230	353	0.000	0.021
Tobacco use	12.1		0.6851	0.0242	0.035	2.284	1.511	554	840	0.637	0.734
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.0248	0.0074	0.297	1.891	1.375	554	840	0.010	0.040
LHW Visits	13.1		0.4746	0.0478	0.101	7.688	2.773	554	840	0.379	0.570
Knowledge to avoid getting Hepatitis	14.1		0.5010	0.0247	0.049	2.055	1.434	554	840	0.452	0.550
Neonatal tetanus protection	3.7		0.4792	0.0551	0.115	2.260	1.503	128	187	0.369	0.589
Low-birthweight infants	2.18		0.3011	0.0205	0.068	1.320	1.149	128	187	0.260	0.342

Table SE.23: Sampling errors: Thatta sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
UNDER-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.5543	0.0296	0.053	1.554	1.247	323	440	0.495	0.613
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.2554	0.0230	0.090	1.226	1.107	323	440	0.209	0.301
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.0411	0.0125	0.303	0.623	0.790	119	159	0.016	0.066
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6		0.4494	0.0631	0.140	0.822	0.906	33	52	0.323	0.576
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	3.1		0.8223	0.0337	0.041	0.600	0.774	58	78	0.755	0.890
Polio immunization coverage	3.2		0.5942	0.0501	0.084	0.800	0.894	58	78	0.494	0.694
PENTA Immunization coverage	3.3		0.4461	0.0951	0.213	2.782	1.668	56	77	0.256	0.636
Measles-1 immunization coverage	3.4	4.3	0.5735	0.0583	0.102	1.030	1.015	55	75	0.457	0.690
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8		0.5665	0.0343	0.061	0.531	0.729	83	112	0.498	0.635
Birth registration	8.1		0.0500	0.0167	0.334	2.726	1.651	339	465	0.017	0.083
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.4715	0.0587	0.124	3.081	1.755	185	224	0.354	0.589

Table SE.24: Sampling errors: Sanghar sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014											
	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLDS											
Iodized salt consumption	2.16		0.2901	0.0395	0.136	4.765	2.183	498	631	0.211	0.369
Place for handwashing	4.5		0.4468	0.0311	0.070	2.174	1.474	423	557	0.385	0.509
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9468	0.0126	0.013	1.999	1.414	3697	640	0.922	0.972
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.5107	0.0493	0.097	6.225	2.495	3697	640	0.412	0.609
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.4373	0.0295	0.067	2.415	1.554	538	685	0.378	0.496
School readiness	7.2		0.9536	0.0241	0.025	1.734	1.317	103	133	0.905	1.000
Net intake rate in primary education	7.3		0.2265	0.0518	0.229	2.189	1.479	113	144	0.123	0.330
WOMEN											
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.2620	0.0161	0.061	0.934	0.966	538	697	0.230	0.294
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.2167	0.0176	0.081	1.270	1.127	538	697	0.182	0.252
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.7604	0.0284	0.037	1.163	1.078	198	264	0.704	0.817
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.2839	0.0401	0.141	2.077	1.441	198	264	0.204	0.364
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.5471	0.0354	0.065	1.333	1.154	198	264	0.476	0.618
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.3519	0.0468	0.133	3.859	1.965	326	403	0.258	0.445
Institutional deliveries	5.8		0.5218	0.0400	0.077	1.686	1.299	198	264	0.442	0.602
Caesarean section	5.9		0.1450	0.0369	0.255	2.895	1.702	198	264	0.071	0.219
Marriage before age 18	8.7		0.3558	0.0192	0.054	1.244	1.115	611	778	0.317	0.394
Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.14		0.7614	0.0272	0.036	3.994	1.998	774	979	0.707	0.816
Exposure to mass media	10.1		0.0057	0.0031	0.540	1.641	1.281	774	979	0.000	0.012
Use of computers	10.2		0.0519	0.0167	0.321	2.266	1.505	326	403	0.019	0.085
Use of internet	10.3		0.0324	0.0124	0.382	1.960	1.400	326	403	0.008	0.057
Use of Social Media	10.4		0.0235	0.0089	0.379	1.385	1.177	326	403	0.006	0.041
Tobacco use	12.1		0.0562	0.0139	0.247	3.567	1.889	774	979	0.028	0.084
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.0058	0.0035	0.612	2.119	1.456	774	979	0.000	0.013
LHW Visits	13.1		0.5397	0.0523	0.097	10.768	3.281	774	979	0.435	0.644
Knowledge to avoid getting Hepatitis	14.1		0.2245	0.0224	0.100	2.809	1.676	774	979	0.180	0.269
Neonatal tetanus protection	3.7		0.4974	0.0441	0.089	2.044	1.430	198	264	0.409	0.586
Low-birthweight infants	2.18		0.2892	0.0188	0.065	1.423	1.193	198	264	0.252	0.327

Table SE.24: Sampling errors: Sanghar sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
UNDER-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.4714	0.0281	0.060	2.019	1.421	507	638	0.415	0.528
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.2330	0.0293	0.126	3.068	1.752	507	638	0.174	0.292
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.0197	0.0087	0.443	1.017	1.009	204	259	0.002	0.037
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6		0.3738	0.0831	0.222	1.652	1.285	44	57	0.208	0.540
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	3.1		0.9139	0.0305	0.033	1.621	1.273	109	138	0.853	0.975
Polio immunization coverage	3.2		0.8636	0.0278	0.032	0.891	0.944	109	137	0.808	0.919
PENTA Immunization coverage	3.3		0.7283	0.0471	0.065	1.525	1.235	109	137	0.634	0.822
Measles-1 immunization coverage	3.4	4.3	0.8446	0.0350	0.041	1.277	1.130	109	138	0.775	0.915
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8		0.2942	0.0513	0.174	2.193	1.481	139	174	0.192	0.397
Birth registration	8.1		0.1809	0.0262	0.145	2.999	1.732	516	648	0.129	0.233
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.5517	0.0242	0.044	0.493	0.702	161	209	0.503	0.600

Table SE.25: Sampling errors: Mirpurkhas sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014											
	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLDS											
Iodized salt consumption	2.16		0.4570	0.0358	0.078	3.102	1.761	542	600	0.385	0.529
Place for handwashing	4.5		0.6069	0.0379	0.062	2.355	1.535	344	393	0.531	0.683
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.8211	0.0561	0.068	12.953	3.599	3527	606	0.709	0.933
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.4313	0.0310	0.072	2.374	1.541	3527	606	0.369	0.493
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.3984	0.0340	0.085	2.714	1.647	510	563	0.330	0.466
School readiness	7.2		0.9919	0.0080	0.008	0.655	0.809	76	82	0.976	1.000
Net intake rate in primary education	7.3		0.1916	0.0330	0.172	0.747	0.864	95	107	0.125	0.258
WOMEN											
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.2455	0.0144	0.059	0.628	0.792	495	560	0.217	0.274
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.2386	0.0217	0.091	1.451	1.205	495	560	0.195	0.282
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.6193	0.0283	0.046	0.647	0.804	172	192	0.563	0.676
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.2088	0.0337	0.161	1.314	1.146	172	192	0.141	0.276
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.5181	0.0353	0.068	0.954	0.977	172	192	0.447	0.589
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.4097	0.0500	0.122	3.664	1.914	320	355	0.310	0.510
Institutional deliveries	5.8		0.5146	0.0346	0.067	0.918	0.958	172	192	0.445	0.584
Caesarean section	5.9		0.1234	0.0271	0.220	1.300	1.140	172	192	0.069	0.178
Marriage before age 18	8.7		0.4299	0.0230	0.054	1.431	1.196	581	664	0.384	0.476
Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.14		0.6062	0.0379	0.062	5.073	2.252	747	845	0.530	0.682
Exposure to mass media	10.1		0.0120	0.0037	0.308	0.970	0.985	747	845	0.005	0.019
Use of computers	10.2		0.0728	0.0120	0.165	0.755	0.869	320	355	0.049	0.097
Use of internet	10.3		0.0549	0.0121	0.221	1.003	1.001	320	355	0.031	0.079
Use of Social Media	10.4		0.0219	0.0098	0.450	1.604	1.266	320	355	0.002	0.042
Tobacco use	12.1		0.0957	0.0110	0.115	1.190	1.091	747	845	0.074	0.118
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.0108	0.0039	0.362	1.211	1.101	747	845	0.003	0.019
LHW Visits	13.1		0.4249	0.0360	0.085	4.482	2.117	747	845	0.353	0.497
Knowledge to avoid getting Hepatitis	14.1		0.4978	0.0237	0.048	1.904	1.380	747	845	0.450	0.545
Neonatal tetanus protection	3.7		0.2995	0.0575	0.192	3.014	1.736	172	192	0.184	0.415
Low-birthweight infants	2.18		0.3497	0.0324	0.093	2.394	1.547	172	192	0.285	0.414

Table SE.25: Sampling errors: Mirpurkhas sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
UNDER-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.5815	0.0260	0.045	1.316	1.147	466	475	0.530	0.633
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.2598	0.0244	0.094	1.466	1.211	466	475	0.211	0.309
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.0142	0.0082	0.578	0.934	0.966	195	195	0.000	0.031
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6		0.5036	0.0935	0.186	1.958	1.399	59	57	0.317	0.691
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	3.1		0.6487	0.0631	0.097	1.432	1.197	82	83	0.522	0.775
Polio immunization coverage	3.2		0.5284	0.1099	0.208	3.927	1.982	82	82	0.309	0.748
PENTA Immunization coverage	3.3		0.4539	0.0940	0.207	2.921	1.709	82	83	0.266	0.642
Measles-1 immunization coverage	3.4	4.3	0.4838	0.0889	0.184	2.594	1.611	82	83	0.306	0.662
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8		0.3041	0.0489	0.161	1.697	1.303	146	151	0.206	0.402
Birth registration	8.1		0.0614	0.0155	0.252	2.028	1.424	481	488	0.030	0.092
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.6033	0.0383	0.064	1.062	1.031	201	174	0.527	0.680

Table SE.26: Sampling errors: Umerkot sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014											
	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLDS											
Iodized salt consumption	2.16		0.1498	0.0255	0.171	2.880	1.697	231	563	0.099	0.201
Place for handwashing	4.5		0.3432	0.0246	0.072	1.128	1.062	171	420	0.294	0.392
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.7110	0.0546	0.077	8.183	2.861	1756	565	0.602	0.820
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.2864	0.0322	0.112	2.852	1.689	1756	565	0.222	0.351
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.4149	0.0425	0.102	4.529	2.128	256	609	0.330	0.500
School readiness	7.2		0.6620	0.0560	0.085	2.239	1.496	67	161	0.550	0.774
Net intake rate in primary education	7.3		0.2999	0.0380	0.127	0.895	0.946	57	131	0.224	0.376
WOMEN											
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.1923	0.0168	0.088	1.148	1.072	261	630	0.159	0.226
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.2237	0.0200	0.089	1.451	1.204	261	630	0.184	0.264
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.5580	0.0374	0.067	1.501	1.225	113	265	0.483	0.633
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.1119	0.0207	0.185	1.137	1.066	113	265	0.071	0.153
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.3734	0.0483	0.129	2.637	1.624	113	265	0.277	0.470
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.1966	0.0424	0.216	4.539	2.131	161	400	0.112	0.281
Institutional deliveries	5.8		0.3361	0.0429	0.128	2.177	1.475	113	265	0.250	0.422
Caesarean section	5.9		0.0307	0.0105	0.342	0.981	0.991	113	265	0.010	0.052
Marriage before age 18	8.7		0.4678	0.0250	0.053	1.639	1.280	270	656	0.418	0.518
Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.14		0.9010	0.0140	0.016	1.902	1.379	348	863	0.873	0.929
Exposure to mass media	10.1		0.0013	0.0011	0.822	0.757	0.870	348	863	0.000	0.003
Use of computers	10.2		0.0223	0.0097	0.435	1.728	1.314	161	400	0.003	0.042
Use of internet	10.3		0.0129	0.0081	0.633	2.080	1.442	161	400	0.000	0.029
Use of Social Media	10.4		0.0015	0.0016	1.031	0.642	0.801	161	400	0.000	0.005
Tobacco use	12.1		0.1331	0.0151	0.114	1.711	1.308	348	863	0.103	0.163
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.0072	0.0035	0.487	1.478	1.216	348	863	0.000	0.014
LHW Visits	13.1		0.6268	0.0432	0.069	6.862	2.620	348	863	0.540	0.713
Knowledge to avoid getting Hepatitis	14.1		0.5202	0.0167	0.032	0.963	0.982	348	863	0.487	0.554
Neonatal tetanus protection	3.7		0.5584	0.0409	0.073	1.790	1.338	113	265	0.477	0.640
Low-birthweight infants	2.18		0.3245	0.0211	0.065	1.971	1.404	113	265	0.282	0.367

Table SE.26: Sampling errors: Umerkot sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
UNDER-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.6355	0.0272	0.043	2.011	1.418	299	630	0.581	0.690
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.3337	0.0252	0.076	1.797	1.341	299	630	0.283	0.384
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.0255	0.0111	0.437	1.536	1.239	146	309	0.003	0.048
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6		0.1824	0.0493	0.270	1.011	1.005	28	63	0.084	0.281
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	3.1		0.8670	0.0638	0.074	4.870	2.207	67	139	0.739	0.995
Polio immunization coverage	3.2		0.8259	0.0613	0.074	3.610	1.900	67	139	0.703	0.949
PENTA Immunization coverage	3.3		0.7318	0.0761	0.104	3.860	1.965	63	132	0.580	0.884
Measles-1 immunization coverage	3.4	4.3	0.7726	0.0574	0.074	2.569	1.603	67	138	0.658	0.887
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8		0.3773	0.0441	0.117	1.945	1.395	112	236	0.289	0.466
Birth registration	8.1		0.0286	0.0100	0.349	2.370	1.539	312	659	0.009	0.049
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.5938	0.0724	0.122	2.497	1.580	57	116	0.449	0.738

Table SE.27: Sampling errors: Tharparkar sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014											
	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLDS											
Iodized salt consumption	2.16		0.0712	0.0214	0.300	4.024	2.006	505	583	0.028	0.114
Place for handwashing	4.5		0.2500	0.0276	0.110	1.436	1.198	280	355	0.195	0.305
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.5369	0.0999	0.186	23.338	4.831	3251	583	0.337	0.737
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.1891	0.0358	0.189	4.854	2.203	3251	583	0.118	0.261
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.2533	0.0416	0.164	5.080	2.254	484	557	0.170	0.336
School readiness	7.2		0.9552	0.0085	0.009	0.027	0.164	16	17	0.938	0.972
Net intake rate in primary education	7.3		0.0429	0.0276	0.644	2.266	1.505	102	123	0.000	0.098
WOMEN											
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.1215	0.0194	0.160	1.989	1.410	459	565	0.083	0.160
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.3086	0.0257	0.083	1.750	1.323	459	565	0.257	0.360
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.3064	0.0499	0.163	2.469	1.571	175	212	0.207	0.406
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.0804	0.0188	0.234	1.008	1.004	175	212	0.043	0.118
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.2068	0.0294	0.142	1.114	1.055	175	212	0.148	0.266
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.2622	0.0579	0.221	4.649	2.156	214	269	0.146	0.378
Institutional deliveries	5.8		0.1892	0.0397	0.210	2.171	1.473	175	212	0.110	0.269
Caesarean section	5.9		0.0354	0.0089	0.251	0.490	0.700	175	212	0.018	0.053
Marriage before age 18	8.7		0.5015	0.0354	0.071	2.892	1.700	451	577	0.431	0.572
Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.14		0.6317	0.0433	0.069	5.845	2.418	564	726	0.545	0.718
Exposure to mass media	10.1		0.0053	0.0023	0.440	0.743	0.862	564	726	0.001	0.010
Use of computers	10.2		0.0171	0.0076	0.444	0.919	0.959	214	269	0.002	0.032
Use of internet	10.3		0.0036	0.0006	0.160	0.025	0.158	214	269	0.002	0.005
Use of Social Media	10.4		0.0020	0.0014	0.726	0.276	0.525	214	269	0.000	0.005
Tobacco use	12.1		0.0715	0.0207	0.290	4.697	2.167	564	726	0.030	0.113
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.0046	0.0028	0.607	1.236	1.112	564	726	0.000	0.010
LHW Visits	13.1		0.3056	0.0428	0.140	6.260	2.502	564	726	0.220	0.391
Knowledge to avoid getting Hepatitis	14.1		0.2438	0.0272	0.112	2.917	1.708	564	726	0.189	0.298
Neonatal tetanus protection	3.7		0.3848	0.0504	0.131	2.262	1.504	175	212	0.284	0.486
Low-birthweight infants	2.18		0.2967	0.0187	0.063	1.210	1.100	175	212	0.259	0.334

Table SE.27: Sampling errors: Tharparkar sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014											
	MICS	MDG	Value	Standard	Coefficient	Design	Square	Weighted	Unweighted	Confidence limits	
	Indicator	Indicator	(<i>r</i>)	error	of	effect	root of	count	count	Lower	Upper
				(<i>se</i>)	variation	(<i>deff</i>)	design			bound	bound
					(<i>se/r</i>)		effect			<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
							(<i>deff</i>)				
UNDER-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.6885	0.0235	0.034	1.319	1.148	443	513	0.641	0.735
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.3328	0.0303	0.091	2.115	1.454	443	513	0.272	0.393
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.0207	0.0062	0.299	0.304	0.551	134	162	0.008	0.033
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6		0.5085	0.0862	0.169	1.575	1.255	51	54	0.336	0.681
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	3.1		0.7397	0.0950	0.128	4.267	2.066	88	92	0.550	0.930
Polio immunization coverage	3.2		0.7292	0.1020	0.140	4.795	2.190	88	92	0.525	0.933
PENTA Immunization coverage	3.3		0.3784	0.1036	0.274	4.155	2.038	88	92	0.171	0.586
Measles-1 immunization coverage	3.4	4.3	0.7099	0.1050	0.148	4.711	2.170	84	89	0.500	0.920
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8		0.4535	0.0432	0.095	0.957	0.978	107	128	0.367	0.540
Birth registration	8.1		0.1104	0.0220	0.199	2.607	1.615	458	531	0.066	0.154
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.2270	0.0478	0.211	1.757	1.326	108	136	0.131	0.323

Table SE.28: Sampling errors: Karachi Malir sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014											
	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLDS											
Iodized salt consumption	2.16		0.3038	0.0366	0.121	4.079	2.020	873	644	0.231	0.377
Place for handwashing	4.5		0.7833	0.0390	0.050	5.361	2.315	813	599	0.705	0.861
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.8530	0.0405	0.048	8.479	2.912	5997	648	0.772	0.934
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.9264	0.0191	0.021	3.450	1.857	5997	648	0.888	0.965
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.5274	0.0498	0.094	5.375	2.318	784	542	0.428	0.627
School readiness	7.2		0.9181	0.0360	0.039	1.634	1.278	137	96	0.846	0.990
Net intake rate in primary education	7.3		0.2597	0.0438	0.169	1.219	1.104	167	123	0.172	0.347
WOMEN											
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.4016	0.0351	0.087	2.906	1.705	867	568	0.331	0.472
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.1959	0.0233	0.119	1.951	1.397	867	568	0.149	0.243
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.8941	0.0275	0.031	1.495	1.223	291	188	0.839	0.949
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.5477	0.0571	0.104	2.463	1.569	291	188	0.434	0.662
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.8587	0.0378	0.044	2.198	1.483	291	188	0.783	0.934
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.6347	0.0490	0.077	3.787	1.946	560	367	0.537	0.733
Institutional deliveries	5.8		0.8451	0.0400	0.047	2.289	1.513	291	188	0.765	0.925
Caesarean section	5.9		0.2323	0.0297	0.128	0.927	0.963	291	188	0.173	0.292
Marriage before age 18	8.7		0.2668	0.0300	0.112	3.302	1.817	1109	721	0.207	0.327
Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.14		0.2388	0.0169	0.071	1.425	1.194	1395	905	0.205	0.273
Exposure to mass media	10.1		0.0319	0.0089	0.277	2.296	1.515	1395	905	0.014	0.050
Use of computers	10.2		0.2434	0.0535	0.220	5.681	2.384	560	367	0.136	0.350
Use of internet	10.3		0.1793	0.0354	0.198	3.122	1.767	560	367	0.108	0.250
Use of Social Media	10.4		0.0910	0.0301	0.331	4.012	2.003	560	367	0.031	0.151
Tobacco use	12.1		0.1161	0.0208	0.179	3.815	1.953	1395	905	0.075	0.158
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.0070	0.0035	0.500	1.596	1.263	1395	905	0.000	0.014
LHW Visits	13.1		0.2815	0.0277	0.098	3.424	1.850	1395	905	0.226	0.337
Knowledge to avoid getting Hepatitis	14.1		0.3109	0.0257	0.083	2.784	1.668	1395	905	0.260	0.362
Neonatal tetanus protection	3.7		0.6690	0.0367	0.055	1.136	1.066	291	188	0.596	0.742
Low-birthweight infants	2.18		0.2883	0.0309	0.107	3.100	1.761	291	188	0.226	0.350

Table SE.28: Sampling errors: Karachi Malir sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
UNDER-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.2852	0.0355	0.125	2.629	1.621	716	426	0.214	0.356
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.0767	0.0124	0.162	0.929	0.964	716	426	0.052	0.102
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.0073	0.0076	1.035	1.453	1.205	322	185	0.000	0.022
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6		0.2547	0.0870	0.342	1.475	1.215	66	38	0.081	0.429
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	3.1		0.8627	0.0510	0.059	1.935	1.391	129	89	0.761	0.965
Polio immunization coverage	3.2		0.6414	0.0669	0.104	1.710	1.308	129	89	0.508	0.775
PENTA Immunization coverage	3.3		0.5963	0.0601	0.101	1.321	1.150	129	89	0.476	0.717
Measles-1 immunization coverage	3.4	4.3	0.6110	0.0584	0.096	1.235	1.111	125	87	0.494	0.728
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8		0.3056	0.0801	0.262	3.358	1.833	220	112	0.145	0.466
Birth registration	8.1		0.5191	0.0279	0.054	1.426	1.194	767	459	0.463	0.575
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.5883	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	15	14	0.588	0.588

Table SE.29: Sampling errors: Karachi East sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014											
	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLDS											
Iodized salt consumption	2.16		0.4841	0.0348	0.072	3.587	1.894	1548	740	0.414	0.554
Place for handwashing	4.5		0.8851	0.0237	0.027	3.429	1.852	1287	622	0.838	0.932
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9639	0.0149	0.015	4.857	2.204	10420	761	0.934	0.994
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.9744	0.0081	0.008	2.007	1.417	10420	761	0.958	0.991
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.6119	0.0279	0.046	1.732	1.316	1103	529	0.556	0.668
School readiness	7.2		0.9018	0.0313	0.035	1.059	1.029	201	97	0.839	0.964
Net intake rate in primary education	7.3		0.3414	0.0354	0.104	0.636	0.798	241	115	0.271	0.412
WOMEN											
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.3970	0.0273	0.069	1.925	1.387	1488	620	0.342	0.452
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.2093	0.0210	0.100	1.654	1.286	1488	620	0.167	0.251
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.9583	0.0178	0.019	1.335	1.156	414	169	0.923	0.994
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.7060	0.0285	0.040	0.660	0.812	414	169	0.649	0.763
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.8768	0.0260	0.030	1.051	1.025	414	169	0.825	0.929
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.8201	0.0367	0.045	3.579	1.892	923	392	0.747	0.894
Institutional deliveries	5.8		0.8507	0.0252	0.030	0.839	0.916	414	169	0.800	0.901
Caesarean section	5.9		0.2686	0.0381	0.142	1.244	1.116	414	169	0.192	0.345
Marriage before age 18	8.7		0.2176	0.0255	0.117	3.167	1.780	1954	827	0.167	0.269
Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.14		0.1797	0.0183	0.102	2.336	1.528	2439	1027	0.143	0.216
Exposure to mass media	10.1		0.0430	0.0058	0.135	0.834	0.913	2439	1027	0.031	0.055
Use of computers	10.2		0.4375	0.0498	0.114	3.940	1.985	923	392	0.338	0.537
Use of internet	10.3		0.3230	0.0394	0.122	2.777	1.666	923	392	0.244	0.402
Use of Social Media	10.4		0.2090	0.0318	0.152	2.397	1.548	923	392	0.145	0.273
Tobacco use	12.1		0.0434	0.0085	0.195	1.774	1.332	2439	1027	0.026	0.060
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.0018	0.0013	0.712	0.946	0.973	2439	1027	0.000	0.004
LHW Visits	13.1		0.1393	0.0235	0.169	4.725	2.174	2439	1027	0.092	0.186
Knowledge to avoid getting Hepatitis	14.1		0.3437	0.0275	0.080	3.430	1.852	2439	1027	0.289	0.399
Neonatal tetanus protection	3.7		0.6976	0.0311	0.045	0.772	0.879	414	169	0.635	0.760
Low-birthweight infants	2.18		0.2716	0.0116	0.043	0.450	0.671	414	169	0.248	0.295

Table SE.29: Sampling errors: Karachi East sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
UNDER-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.2770	0.0313	0.113	2.121	1.456	1173	435	0.214	0.340
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.0553	0.0152	0.275	1.917	1.384	1173	435	0.025	0.086
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.0037	0.0036	0.989	0.630	0.793	467	175	0.000	0.011
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6		0.2238	0.0689	0.308	0.901	0.949	91	34	0.086	0.362
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	3.1		0.8861	0.0337	0.038	0.901	0.949	232	81	0.819	0.954
Polio immunization coverage	3.2		0.7679	0.0382	0.050	0.654	0.808	232	81	0.692	0.844
PENTA Immunization coverage	3.3		0.7441	0.0571	0.077	1.369	1.170	232	81	0.630	0.858
Measles-1 immunization coverage	3.4	4.3	0.6980	0.0483	0.069	0.884	0.940	232	81	0.601	0.795
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8		0.4854	0.0803	0.165	3.072	1.753	328	120	0.325	0.646
Birth registration	8.1		0.5748	0.0358	0.062	2.324	1.524	1206	444	0.503	0.646
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.5000	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	11	6	0.500	0.500

Table SE.30: Sampling errors: Karachi Central sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014											
	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLDS											
Iodized salt consumption	2.16		0.5688	0.0465	0.082	6.172	2.484	1675	702	0.476	0.662
Place for handwashing	4.5		0.9661	0.0074	0.008	1.064	1.031	1487	629	0.951	0.981
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9876	0.0054	0.005	1.706	1.306	10872	723	0.977	0.998
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.9801	0.0080	0.008	2.344	1.531	10872	723	0.964	0.996
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.7249	0.0297	0.041	1.774	1.332	935	402	0.666	0.784
School readiness	7.2		0.9212	0.0290	0.032	1.046	1.023	215	91	0.863	0.979
Net intake rate in primary education	7.3		0.3997	0.0297	0.074	0.261	0.511	163	72	0.340	0.459
WOMEN											
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.3639	0.0240	0.066	1.593	1.262	1670	640	0.316	0.412
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.2105	0.0151	0.072	0.879	0.938	1670	640	0.180	0.241
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.9765	0.0130	0.013	1.167	1.080	423	159	0.950	1.000
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.8531	0.0298	0.035	1.120	1.058	423	159	0.793	0.913
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.9465	0.0213	0.022	1.415	1.190	423	159	0.904	0.989
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.9066	0.0250	0.028	2.901	1.703	1029	394	0.857	0.957
Institutional deliveries	5.8		0.9244	0.0327	0.035	2.412	1.553	423	159	0.859	0.990
Caesarean section	5.9		0.3445	0.0480	0.139	1.609	1.268	423	159	0.249	0.440
Marriage before age 18	8.7		0.1430	0.0144	0.101	1.434	1.197	2198	849	0.114	0.172
Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.14		0.1488	0.0170	0.114	2.388	1.545	2717	1045	0.115	0.183
Exposure to mass media	10.1		0.0383	0.0072	0.187	1.459	1.208	2717	1045	0.024	0.053
Use of computers	10.2		0.5413	0.0500	0.092	3.957	1.989	1029	394	0.441	0.641
Use of internet	10.3		0.4134	0.0479	0.116	3.723	1.930	1029	394	0.318	0.509
Use of Social Media	10.4		0.2533	0.0407	0.161	3.441	1.855	1029	394	0.172	0.335
Tobacco use	12.1		0.0506	0.0082	0.163	1.470	1.212	2717	1045	0.034	0.067
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.0055	0.0025	0.450	1.165	1.079	2717	1045	0.001	0.010
LHW Visits	13.1		0.0442	0.0096	0.218	2.298	1.516	2717	1045	0.025	0.064
Knowledge to avoid getting Hepatitis	14.1		0.2938	0.0227	0.077	2.598	1.612	2717	1045	0.248	0.339
Neonatal tetanus protection	3.7		0.7735	0.0329	0.043	0.978	0.989	423	159	0.708	0.839
Low-birthweight infants	2.18		0.2655	0.0189	0.071	1.170	1.082	423	159	0.228	0.303

Table SE.30: Sampling errors: Karachi Central sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
UNDER-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.2621	0.0318	0.121	1.902	1.379	1022	365	0.199	0.326
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.0828	0.0140	0.170	0.945	0.972	1022	365	0.055	0.111
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	372	132	0.000	0.000
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6		0.3319	0.0849	0.256	1.202	1.096	111	38	0.162	0.502
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	3.1		0.8582	0.0499	0.058	1.430	1.196	200	71	0.758	0.958
Polio immunization coverage	3.2		0.8090	0.0523	0.065	1.257	1.121	202	72	0.704	0.914
PENTA Immunization coverage	3.3		0.7678	0.0517	0.067	1.048	1.024	200	71	0.664	0.871
Measles-1 immunization coverage	3.4	4.3	0.7493	0.0549	0.073	1.106	1.052	197	70	0.640	0.859
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8		0.3911	0.0433	0.111	0.770	0.877	261	99	0.305	0.478
Birth registration	8.1		0.7891	0.0274	0.035	1.738	1.318	1085	386	0.734	0.844
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000

Table SE.31: Sampling errors: Karachi West sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014											
	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLDS											
Iodized salt consumption	2.16		0.2950	0.0262	0.089	2.228	1.493	1244	675	0.243	0.347
Place for handwashing	4.5		0.7438	0.0299	0.040	3.015	1.736	1199	643	0.684	0.804
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.5732	0.0641	0.112	11.405	3.377	9009	680	0.445	0.701
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.9323	0.0229	0.025	5.660	2.379	9009	680	0.886	0.978
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.5079	0.0356	0.070	2.754	1.660	1004	543	0.437	0.579
School readiness	7.2		0.9485	0.0314	0.033	2.126	1.458	197	106	0.886	1.000
Net intake rate in primary education	7.3		0.2008	0.0472	0.235	1.543	1.242	200	112	0.106	0.295
WOMEN											
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.3291	0.0193	0.059	1.107	1.052	1349	658	0.291	0.368
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.2662	0.0160	0.060	0.859	0.927	1349	658	0.234	0.298
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.8875	0.0256	0.029	1.400	1.183	437	215	0.836	0.939
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.5615	0.0392	0.070	1.334	1.155	437	215	0.483	0.640
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.7393	0.0380	0.051	1.606	1.267	437	215	0.663	0.815
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.7153	0.0339	0.047	2.471	1.572	854	440	0.648	0.783
Institutional deliveries	5.8		0.7293	0.0372	0.051	1.497	1.224	437	215	0.655	0.804
Caesarean section	5.9		0.2215	0.0401	0.181	2.000	1.414	437	215	0.141	0.302
Marriage before age 18	8.7		0.2809	0.0273	0.097	2.951	1.718	1623	803	0.226	0.335
Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.14		0.2993	0.0335	0.112	5.591	2.365	2091	1045	0.232	0.366
Exposure to mass media	10.1		0.0359	0.0084	0.233	2.109	1.452	2091	1045	0.019	0.053
Use of computers	10.2		0.2299	0.0304	0.132	2.293	1.514	854	440	0.169	0.291
Use of internet	10.3		0.1269	0.0236	0.186	2.198	1.483	854	440	0.080	0.174
Use of Social Media	10.4		0.0765	0.0131	0.172	1.070	1.034	854	440	0.050	0.103
Tobacco use	12.1		0.1031	0.0221	0.214	5.493	2.344	2091	1045	0.059	0.147
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2091	1045	0.000	0.000
LHW Visits	13.1		0.1311	0.0314	0.240	9.059	3.010	2091	1045	0.068	0.194
Knowledge to avoid getting Hepatitis	14.1		0.2779	0.0212	0.076	2.334	1.528	2091	1045	0.236	0.320
Neonatal tetanus protection	3.7		0.5972	0.0334	0.056	0.992	0.996	437	215	0.530	0.664
Low-birthweight infants	2.18		0.2786	0.0157	0.056	1.002	1.001	437	215	0.247	0.310

Table SE.31: Sampling errors: Karachi West sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
UNDER-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.2678	0.0140	0.052	0.509	0.713	1109	508	0.240	0.296
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.0577	0.0099	0.172	0.918	0.958	1109	508	0.038	0.078
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.0042	0.0041	0.975	1.068	1.033	573	268	0.000	0.012
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6		0.2941	0.0592	0.201	0.826	0.909	118	50	0.176	0.412
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	3.1		0.7646	0.0442	0.058	1.161	1.078	227	108	0.676	0.853
Polio immunization coverage	3.2		0.6726	0.0418	0.062	0.850	0.922	227	108	0.589	0.756
PENTA Immunization coverage	3.3		0.5898	0.0468	0.079	0.949	0.974	220	106	0.496	0.683
Measles-1 immunization coverage	3.4	4.3	0.5288	0.0374	0.071	0.579	0.761	218	104	0.454	0.604
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8		0.3927	0.0374	0.095	0.925	0.962	327	159	0.318	0.467
Birth registration	8.1		0.5851	0.0303	0.052	2.052	1.433	1166	542	0.524	0.646
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.2454	0.0010	0.004	0.000	0.008	30	13	0.243	0.247

Table SE.32: Sampling errors: Karachi South sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014											
	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLDS											
Iodized salt consumption	2.16		0.5777	0.0280	0.049	2.008	1.417	1429	625	0.522	0.634
Place for handwashing	4.5		0.9242	0.0136	0.015	1.524	1.235	1311	579	0.897	0.951
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9333	0.0171	0.018	2.999	1.732	8478	641	0.899	0.967
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.9428	0.0157	0.017	2.937	1.714	8478	641	0.911	0.974
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.6878	0.0337	0.049	1.985	1.409	844	376	0.620	0.755
School readiness	7.2		0.9355	0.0262	0.028	0.924	0.961	181	82	0.883	0.988
Net intake rate in primary education	7.3		0.3992	0.0552	0.138	1.119	1.058	198	89	0.289	0.510
WOMEN											
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.4717	0.0301	0.064	1.882	1.372	1261	517	0.411	0.532
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.1322	0.0165	0.125	1.227	1.108	1261	517	0.099	0.165
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.9884	0.0068	0.007	0.534	0.731	320	132	0.975	1.000
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.8287	0.0436	0.053	1.754	1.324	320	132	0.741	0.916
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.9457	0.0105	0.011	0.281	0.530	320	132	0.925	0.967
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.8456	0.0264	0.031	1.681	1.297	773	317	0.793	0.898
Institutional deliveries	5.8		0.9457	0.0105	0.011	0.281	0.530	320	132	0.925	0.967
Caesarean section	5.9		0.2636	0.0477	0.181	1.538	1.240	320	132	0.168	0.359
Marriage before age 18	8.7		0.2010	0.0173	0.086	1.260	1.123	1654	678	0.166	0.236
Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.14		0.2530	0.0183	0.072	1.476	1.215	2049	838	0.217	0.290
Exposure to mass media	10.1		0.0514	0.0102	0.198	1.773	1.331	2049	838	0.031	0.072
Use of computers	10.2		0.4364	0.0449	0.103	2.590	1.610	773	317	0.347	0.526
Use of internet	10.3		0.3221	0.0367	0.114	1.944	1.394	773	317	0.249	0.395
Use of Social Media	10.4		0.1962	0.0406	0.207	3.308	1.819	773	317	0.115	0.277
Tobacco use	12.1		0.0662	0.0101	0.153	1.386	1.177	2049	838	0.046	0.086
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.0096	0.0032	0.334	0.908	0.953	2049	838	0.003	0.016
LHW Visits	13.1		0.2507	0.0280	0.111	3.481	1.866	2049	838	0.195	0.307
Knowledge to avoid getting Hepatitis	14.1		0.3585	0.0269	0.075	2.643	1.626	2049	838	0.305	0.412
Neonatal tetanus protection	3.7		0.7063	0.0430	0.061	1.168	1.081	320	132	0.620	0.792
Low-birthweight infants	2.18		0.2745	0.0161	0.059	0.671	0.819	320	132	0.242	0.307

Table SE.32: Sampling errors: Karachi South sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
UNDER-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.2868	0.0226	0.079	0.798	0.893	877	321	0.242	0.332
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.0674	0.0098	0.145	0.485	0.696	877	321	0.048	0.087
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	435	160	0.000	0.000
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6		0.2712	0.0889	0.328	0.559	0.748	36	15	0.093	0.449
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	3.1		0.8831	0.0388	0.044	1.048	1.023	201	73	0.806	0.961
Polio immunization coverage	3.2		0.7536	0.0650	0.086	1.639	1.280	201	73	0.624	0.884
PENTA Immunization coverage	3.3		0.7223	0.0623	0.086	1.354	1.163	195	71	0.598	0.847
Measles-1 immunization coverage	3.4	4.3	0.6681	0.0539	0.081	0.931	0.965	199	72	0.560	0.776
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8		0.4548	0.0477	0.105	1.002	1.001	282	110	0.359	0.550
Birth registration	8.1		0.7363	0.0289	0.039	1.440	1.200	917	335	0.678	0.794
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	7	2	0.000	0.000

Table SE.33: Sampling errors: Larkana division sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLDS											
Iodized salt consumption	2.16		0.1999	0.0151	0.075	4.040	2.010	2101	2847	0.170	0.230
Place for handwashing	4.5		0.5120	0.0192	0.038	3.858	1.964	1917	2605	0.474	0.551
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9335	0.0111	0.012	5.733	2.394	16413	2877	0.911	0.956
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.4475	0.0230	0.051	6.159	2.482	16413	2877	0.401	0.494
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.3249	0.0182	0.056	5.205	2.281	2580	3465	0.289	0.361
School readiness	7.2		0.6984	0.0299	0.043	1.716	1.310	295	406	0.639	0.758
Net intake rate in primary education	7.3		0.1242	0.0147	0.118	1.407	1.186	533	714	0.095	0.153
WOMEN											
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.1860	0.0109	0.059	2.453	1.566	2260	3117	0.164	0.208
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.2440	0.0090	0.037	1.380	1.175	2260	3117	0.226	0.262
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.6445	0.0242	0.038	3.525	1.878	1004	1378	0.596	0.693
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.2347	0.0157	0.067	1.893	1.376	1004	1378	0.203	0.266
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.4922	0.0219	0.044	2.633	1.623	1004	1378	0.448	0.536
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.2878	0.0227	0.079	4.563	2.136	1298	1817	0.242	0.333
Institutional deliveries	5.8		0.4869	0.0215	0.044	2.556	1.599	1004	1378	0.444	0.530
Caesarean section	5.9		0.0866	0.0084	0.097	1.225	1.107	1004	1378	0.070	0.103
Marriage before age 18	8.7		0.4167	0.0120	0.029	2.055	1.434	2488	3446	0.393	0.441
Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.14		0.5785	0.0194	0.033	6.847	2.617	3204	4448	0.540	0.617
Exposure to mass media	10.1		0.0062	0.0017	0.270	2.015	1.420	3204	4448	0.003	0.010
Use of computers	10.2		0.0480	0.0072	0.150	2.059	1.435	1298	1817	0.034	0.062
Use of internet	10.3		0.0239	0.0041	0.173	1.333	1.155	1298	1817	0.016	0.032
Use of Social Media	10.4		0.0099	0.0031	0.313	1.779	1.334	1298	1817	0.004	0.016
Tobacco use	12.1		0.0562	0.0046	0.081	1.750	1.323	3204	4448	0.047	0.065
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.0094	0.0014	0.151	0.970	0.985	3204	4448	0.007	0.012
LHW Visits	13.1		0.5075	0.0187	0.037	6.244	2.499	3204	4448	0.470	0.545
Knowledge to avoid getting Hepatitis	14.1		0.2396	0.0114	0.048	3.171	1.781	3204	4448	0.217	0.262
Neonatal tetanus protection	3.7		0.4996	0.0243	0.049	3.253	1.804	1004	1378	0.451	0.548
Low-birthweight infants	2.18		0.3234	0.0093	0.029	1.941	1.393	1004	1378	0.305	0.342

Table SE.33: Sampling errors: Larkana division sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
UNDER-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.4606	0.0137	0.030	2.440	1.562	2558	3231	0.433	0.488
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.1983	0.0128	0.064	3.309	1.819	2558	3231	0.173	0.224
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.0166	0.0043	0.261	1.501	1.225	1032	1307	0.008	0.025
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6		0.2786	0.0255	0.092	1.231	1.109	289	380	0.228	0.330
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	3.1		0.6529	0.0283	0.043	2.363	1.537	544	669	0.596	0.710
Polio immunization coverage	3.2		0.4910	0.0324	0.066	2.806	1.675	543	667	0.426	0.556
PENTA Immunization coverage	3.3		0.3726	0.0337	0.091	2.982	1.727	498	613	0.305	0.440
Measles-1 immunization coverage	3.4	4.3	0.3872	0.0305	0.079	2.486	1.577	519	637	0.326	0.448
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8		0.3847	0.0186	0.048	1.165	1.079	607	802	0.348	0.422
Birth registration	8.1		0.0907	0.0097	0.107	3.970	1.992	2719	3451	0.071	0.110
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.3779	0.0531	0.141	3.700	1.923	266	309	0.272	0.484

Table SE.34: Sampling errors: Sukkur division sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014											
	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLDS											
Iodized salt consumption	2.16		0.3317	0.0164	0.049	3.911	1.978	2452	3235	0.299	0.364
Place for handwashing	4.5		0.6184	0.0183	0.030	4.467	2.114	2389	3132	0.582	0.655
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9929	0.0019	0.002	1.679	1.296	21072	3253	0.989	0.997
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.4739	0.0188	0.040	4.621	2.150	21072	3253	0.436	0.512
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.4469	0.0190	0.042	5.984	2.446	3201	4102	0.409	0.485
School readiness	7.2		0.9199	0.0168	0.018	2.476	1.574	471	651	0.886	0.953
Net intake rate in primary education	7.3		0.2086	0.0170	0.082	1.632	1.277	714	932	0.175	0.243
WOMEN											
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.2230	0.0089	0.040	1.772	1.331	2911	3839	0.205	0.241
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.2256	0.0069	0.030	1.032	1.016	2911	3839	0.212	0.239
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.7787	0.0177	0.023	2.816	1.678	1186	1553	0.743	0.814
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.3086	0.0156	0.051	1.770	1.330	1186	1553	0.277	0.340
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.5653	0.0194	0.034	2.389	1.546	1186	1553	0.526	0.604
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.3747	0.0172	0.046	2.956	1.719	1758	2331	0.340	0.409
Institutional deliveries	5.8		0.5530	0.0197	0.036	2.438	1.561	1186	1553	0.514	0.592
Caesarean section	5.9		0.1633	0.0131	0.080	1.958	1.399	1186	1553	0.137	0.190
Marriage before age 18	8.7		0.3752	0.0102	0.027	2.033	1.426	3439	4565	0.355	0.396
Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.14		0.7750	0.0134	0.017	6.047	2.459	4375	5857	0.748	0.802
Exposure to mass media	10.1		0.0145	0.0024	0.164	2.302	1.517	4375	5857	0.010	0.019
Use of computers	10.2		0.0853	0.0086	0.100	2.194	1.481	1758	2331	0.068	0.102
Use of internet	10.3		0.0421	0.0059	0.141	2.028	1.424	1758	2331	0.030	0.054
Use of Social Media	10.4		0.0225	0.0047	0.209	2.338	1.529	1758	2331	0.013	0.032
Tobacco use	12.1		0.0645	0.0055	0.086	2.982	1.727	4375	5857	0.053	0.076
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.0124	0.0016	0.131	1.267	1.125	4375	5857	0.009	0.016
LHW Visits	13.1		0.5170	0.0173	0.033	6.994	2.645	4375	5857	0.482	0.551
Knowledge to avoid getting Hepatitis	14.1		0.3775	0.0130	0.034	4.187	2.046	4375	5857	0.352	0.403
Neonatal tetanus protection	3.7		0.4718	0.0235	0.050	3.447	1.857	1186	1553	0.425	0.519
Low-birthweight infants	2.18		0.3245	0.0090	0.028	1.834	1.354	1186	1553	0.307	0.342

Table SE.34: Sampling errors: Sukkur division sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014											
	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
UNDER-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.4232	0.0147	0.035	3.221	1.795	3007	3657	0.394	0.453
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.1784	0.0096	0.054	2.297	1.516	3007	3657	0.159	0.198
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.0280	0.0044	0.159	1.480	1.217	1678	2041	0.019	0.037
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6		0.1912	0.0198	0.104	0.988	0.994	335	390	0.152	0.231
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	3.1		0.7615	0.0314	0.041	3.806	1.951	576	704	0.699	0.824
Polio immunization coverage	3.2		0.5418	0.0306	0.057	2.651	1.628	573	702	0.481	0.603
PENTA Immunization coverage	3.3		0.4678	0.0308	0.066	2.610	1.615	556	685	0.406	0.529
Measles-1 immunization coverage	3.4	4.3	0.5237	0.0284	0.054	2.224	1.491	557	690	0.467	0.580
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8		0.3928	0.0210	0.053	2.285	1.512	1028	1236	0.351	0.435
Birth registration	8.1		0.1507	0.0144	0.096	6.244	2.499	3203	3855	0.122	0.180
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.3437	0.0401	0.117	4.241	2.059	629	596	0.263	0.424

Table SE.35: Sampling errors: Hyderabad division sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLDS											
Iodized salt consumption	2.16		0.3296	0.0128	0.039	3.711	1.926	3672	5002	0.304	0.355
Place for handwashing	4.5		0.4750	0.0196	0.041	6.267	2.503	3041	4057	0.436	0.514
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9362	0.0105	0.011	9.371	3.061	27335	5037	0.915	0.957
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.5143	0.0188	0.037	7.147	2.673	27335	5037	0.477	0.552
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.3835	0.0152	0.040	4.926	2.219	3692	5068	0.353	0.414
School readiness	7.2		0.7809	0.0280	0.036	3.495	1.869	568	765	0.725	0.837
Net intake rate in primary education	7.3		0.1798	0.0162	0.090	1.913	1.383	784	1073	0.147	0.212
WOMEN											
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.2673	0.0104	0.039	2.906	1.705	3890	5268	0.246	0.288
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.2022	0.0073	0.036	1.762	1.328	3890	5268	0.187	0.217
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.8309	0.0126	0.015	2.100	1.449	1362	1854	0.806	0.856
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.3391	0.0152	0.045	1.917	1.384	1362	1854	0.309	0.370
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.6617	0.0182	0.028	2.747	1.658	1362	1854	0.625	0.698
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.3608	0.0175	0.048	4.383	2.094	2355	3307	0.326	0.396
Institutional deliveries	5.8		0.6476	0.0189	0.029	2.909	1.706	1362	1854	0.610	0.685
Caesarean section	5.9		0.1757	0.0157	0.089	3.152	1.775	1362	1854	0.144	0.207
Marriage before age 18	8.7		0.3435	0.0112	0.032	3.502	1.871	4696	6344	0.321	0.366
Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.14		0.6368	0.0153	0.024	8.156	2.856	5943	8069	0.606	0.667
Exposure to mass media	10.1		0.0179	0.0032	0.180	4.772	2.184	5943	8069	0.011	0.024
Use of computers	10.2		0.1158	0.0111	0.096	3.986	1.996	2355	3307	0.094	0.138
Use of internet	10.3		0.0602	0.0090	0.150	4.744	2.178	2355	3307	0.042	0.078
Use of Social Media	10.4		0.0300	0.0046	0.154	2.427	1.558	2355	3307	0.021	0.039
Tobacco use	12.1		0.2115	0.0121	0.057	7.069	2.659	5943	8069	0.187	0.236
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.0136	0.0018	0.131	1.909	1.382	5943	8069	0.010	0.017
LHW Visits	13.1		0.4844	0.0123	0.025	4.895	2.212	5943	8069	0.460	0.509
Knowledge to avoid getting Hepatitis	14.1		0.4033	0.0138	0.034	6.344	2.519	5943	8069	0.376	0.431
Neonatal tetanus protection	3.7		0.4843	0.0189	0.039	2.653	1.629	1362	1854	0.447	0.522
Low-birthweight infants	2.18		0.2882	0.0081	0.028	2.092	1.446	1362	1854	0.272	0.304

Table SE.35: Sampling errors: Hyderabad division sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
UNDER-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.5065	0.0116	0.023	2.465	1.570	3609	4597	0.483	0.530
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.2284	0.0101	0.044	2.685	1.638	3609	4597	0.208	0.249
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.0208	0.0050	0.239	2.309	1.520	1555	1897	0.011	0.031
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6		0.3299	0.0254	0.077	1.300	1.140	347	446	0.279	0.381
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	3.1		0.7611	0.0236	0.031	2.721	1.650	700	890	0.714	0.808
Polio immunization coverage	3.2		0.6276	0.0248	0.039	2.321	1.523	697	885	0.578	0.677
PENTA Immunization coverage	3.3		0.5455	0.0286	0.052	2.880	1.697	687	872	0.488	0.603
Measles-1 immunization coverage	3.4	4.3	0.6289	0.0278	0.044	2.915	1.707	693	881	0.573	0.684
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8		0.4600	0.0190	0.041	2.005	1.416	1161	1387	0.422	0.498
Birth registration	8.1		0.1631	0.0132	0.081	6.181	2.486	3775	4807	0.137	0.190
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.4808	0.0215	0.045	2.331	1.527	897	1256	0.438	0.524

Table SE.36: Sampling errors: Mirpurkhas division sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLDS											
Iodized salt consumption	2.16		0.2606	0.0195	0.075	4.686	2.165	1775	2377	0.222	0.300
Place for handwashing	4.5		0.4323	0.0185	0.043	2.411	1.553	1218	1725	0.395	0.469
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.7677	0.0379	0.049	19.231	4.385	12231	2394	0.692	0.843
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.3701	0.0240	0.065	5.892	2.427	12231	2394	0.322	0.418
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.3732	0.0208	0.056	4.473	2.115	1788	2414	0.332	0.415
School readiness	7.2		0.8906	0.0221	0.025	1.968	1.403	262	393	0.846	0.935
Net intake rate in primary education	7.3		0.1779	0.0226	0.127	1.754	1.325	367	505	0.133	0.223
WOMEN											
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.2102	0.0087	0.042	1.128	1.062	1753	2452	0.193	0.228
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.2480	0.0104	0.042	1.412	1.188	1753	2452	0.227	0.269
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.5680	0.0242	0.043	2.220	1.490	658	933	0.520	0.616
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.1807	0.0175	0.097	1.918	1.385	658	933	0.146	0.216
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.4192	0.0216	0.052	1.790	1.338	658	933	0.376	0.462
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.3268	0.0267	0.082	4.620	2.149	1020	1427	0.273	0.380
Institutional deliveries	5.8		0.3996	0.0237	0.059	2.179	1.476	658	933	0.352	0.447
Caesarean section	5.9		0.0906	0.0142	0.156	2.268	1.506	658	933	0.062	0.119
Marriage before age 18	8.7		0.4284	0.0134	0.031	1.958	1.399	1913	2675	0.402	0.455
Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.14		0.7036	0.0173	0.025	4.889	2.211	2433	3413	0.669	0.738
Exposure to mass media	10.1		0.0069	0.0016	0.234	1.301	1.140	2433	3413	0.004	0.010
Use of computers	10.2		0.0465	0.0069	0.148	1.531	1.237	1020	1427	0.033	0.060
Use of internet	10.3		0.0303	0.0057	0.188	1.574	1.254	1020	1427	0.019	0.042
Use of Social Media	10.4		0.0150	0.0042	0.278	1.685	1.298	1020	1427	0.007	0.023
Tobacco use	12.1		0.0829	0.0081	0.098	2.948	1.717	2433	3413	0.067	0.099
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.0072	0.0018	0.250	1.558	1.248	2433	3413	0.004	0.011
LHW Visits	13.1		0.4626	0.0229	0.049	7.172	2.678	2433	3413	0.417	0.508
Knowledge to avoid getting Hepatitis	14.1		0.3552	0.0126	0.036	2.375	1.541	2433	3413	0.330	0.380
Neonatal tetanus protection	3.7		0.4261	0.0257	0.060	2.508	1.584	658	933	0.375	0.477
Low-birthweight infants	2.18		0.3131	0.0118	0.038	1.899	1.378	658	933	0.289	0.337

Table SE.36: Sampling errors: Mirpurkhas division sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
UNDER-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.5860	0.0144	0.025	1.933	1.390	1715	2256	0.557	0.615
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.2836	0.0144	0.051	2.294	1.514	1715	2256	0.255	0.312
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.0196	0.0044	0.226	0.939	0.969	679	925	0.011	0.028
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6		0.4240	0.0448	0.106	1.891	1.375	182	231	0.334	0.514
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	3.1		0.7979	0.0343	0.043	3.296	1.816	346	452	0.729	0.867
Polio immunization coverage	3.2		0.7430	0.0406	0.055	3.869	1.967	346	450	0.662	0.824
PENTA Immunization coverage	3.3		0.5732	0.0462	0.081	3.870	1.967	342	444	0.481	0.666
Measles-1 immunization coverage	3.4	4.3	0.7111	0.0387	0.054	3.258	1.805	342	448	0.634	0.788
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8		0.3494	0.0247	0.071	1.848	1.359	504	689	0.300	0.399
Birth registration	8.1		0.1033	0.0111	0.108	3.106	1.762	1767	2326	0.081	0.125
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.5093	0.0248	0.049	1.559	1.249	527	635	0.460	0.559

Table SE.37: Sampling errors: Karachi division sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deft</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014											
	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLDS											
Iodized salt consumption	2.16		0.4668	0.0177	0.038	4.241	2.059	6769	3386	0.431	0.502
Place for handwashing	4.5		0.8719	0.0099	0.011	2.680	1.637	6097	3072	0.852	0.892
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.8704	0.0160	0.018	7.806	2.794	44776	3453	0.838	0.902
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.9549	0.0065	0.007	3.370	1.836	44776	3453	0.942	0.968
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.6117	0.0159	0.026	2.561	1.600	4670	2392	0.580	0.644
School readiness	7.2		0.9251	0.0138	0.015	1.302	1.141	931	472	0.897	0.953
Net intake rate in primary education	7.3		0.3198	0.0199	0.062	0.928	0.963	969	511	0.280	0.360
WOMEN											
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.3897	0.0121	0.031	1.858	1.363	6634	3003	0.365	0.414
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.2048	0.0082	0.040	1.235	1.111	6634	3003	0.188	0.221
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.9412	0.0093	0.010	1.333	1.154	1886	863	0.923	0.960
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.7019	0.0199	0.028	1.635	1.279	1886	863	0.662	0.742
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.8695	0.0132	0.015	1.313	1.146	1886	863	0.843	0.896
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.7997	0.0157	0.020	2.951	1.718	4139	1910	0.768	0.831
Institutional deliveries	5.8		0.8543	0.0144	0.017	1.434	1.198	1886	863	0.826	0.883
Caesarean section	5.9		0.2683	0.0191	0.071	1.606	1.267	1886	863	0.230	0.307
Marriage before age 18	8.7		0.2136	0.0099	0.046	2.260	1.503	8539	3878	0.194	0.233
Attitudes towards domestic violence	8.14		0.2170	0.0099	0.045	2.781	1.668	10691	4860	0.197	0.237
Exposure to mass media	10.1		0.0406	0.0036	0.088	1.578	1.256	10691	4860	0.033	0.048
Use of computers	10.2		0.3941	0.0222	0.056	3.956	1.989	4139	1910	0.350	0.439
Use of internet	10.3		0.2854	0.0185	0.065	3.193	1.787	4139	1910	0.249	0.322
Use of Social Media	10.4		0.1743	0.0158	0.091	3.303	1.817	4139	1910	0.143	0.206
Tobacco use	12.1		0.0708	0.0061	0.086	2.727	1.651	10691	4860	0.059	0.083
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.0046	0.0010	0.226	1.140	1.068	10691	4860	0.003	0.007
LHW Visits	13.1		0.1534	0.0118	0.077	5.175	2.275	10691	4860	0.130	0.177
Knowledge to avoid getting Hepatitis	14.1		0.3167	0.0114	0.036	2.942	1.715	10691	4860	0.294	0.340
Neonatal tetanus protection	3.7		0.6884	0.0154	0.022	0.950	0.975	1886	863	0.658	0.719
Low-birthweight infants	2.18		0.2749	0.0081	0.030	1.107	1.052	1886	863	0.259	0.291

Table SE.37: Sampling errors: Karachi division sample

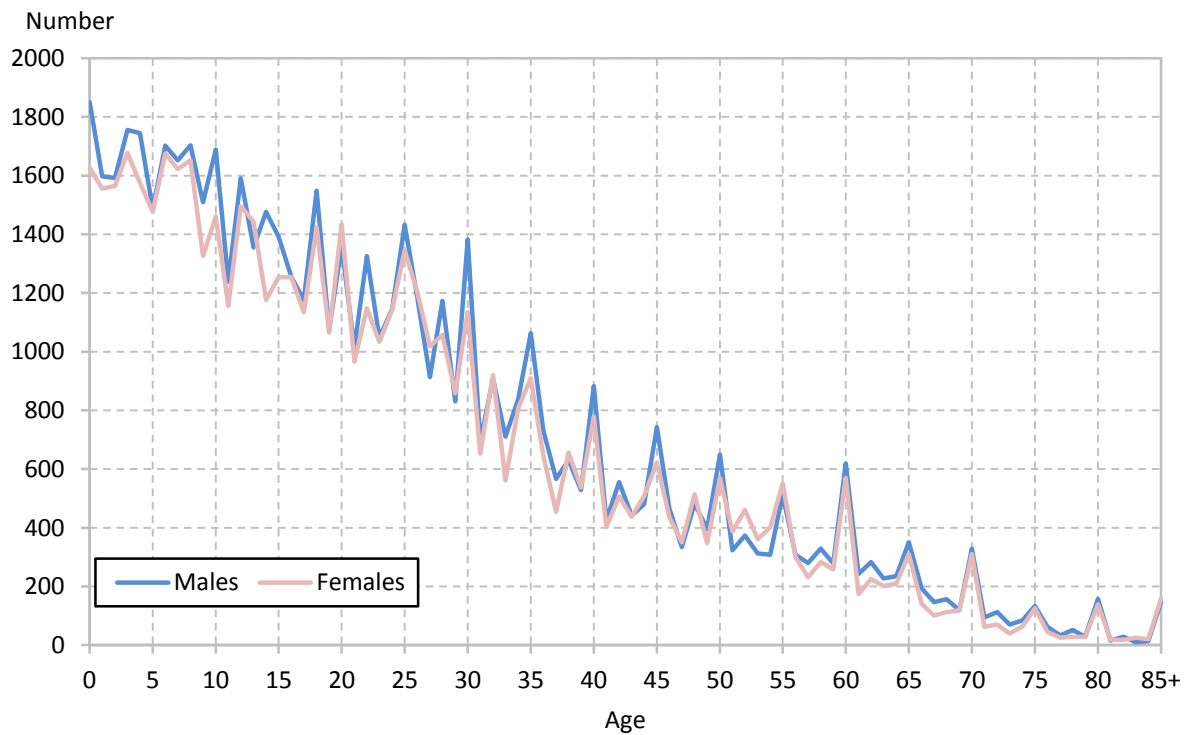
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sindh, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
UNDER-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.2748	0.0124	0.045	1.588	1.260	4897	2055	0.250	0.300
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.0669	0.0058	0.087	1.119	1.058	4897	2055	0.055	0.079
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.0030	0.0017	0.579	0.924	0.961	2168	920	0.000	0.006
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6		0.2808	0.0361	0.128	1.121	1.059	422	175	0.209	0.353
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	3.1		0.8489	0.0198	0.023	1.281	1.132	988	422	0.809	0.888
Polio immunization coverage	3.2		0.7351	0.0235	0.032	1.200	1.095	991	423	0.688	0.782
PENTA Immunization coverage	3.3		0.6902	0.0250	0.036	1.219	1.104	976	418	0.640	0.740
Measles-1 immunization coverage	3.4	4.3	0.6531	0.0227	0.035	0.936	0.968	970	414	0.608	0.698
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8		0.4127	0.0291	0.071	2.094	1.447	1419	600	0.354	0.471
Birth registration	8.1		0.6429	0.0157	0.024	2.337	1.529	5140	2166	0.611	0.674
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.3448	0.0007	0.002	0.000	0.008	63	35	0.343	0.346

APPENDIX E. DATA QUALITY TABLES

DQ.1: Age distribution of household population									
Single-year age distribution of household population by sex, Sindh, 2014									
	Males		Females			Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age					Age				
0	1,851	3.0	1,627	2.8	45	743	1.2	622	1.1
1	1,598	2.5	1,556	2.6	46	465	0.7	435	0.7
2	1,592	2.5	1,564	2.6	47	334	0.5	350	0.6
3	1,756	2.8	1,677	2.8	48	483	0.8	514	0.9
4	1,744	2.8	1,576	2.7	49	395	0.6	347	0.6
5	1,486	2.4	1,476	2.5	50	649	1.0	570	1.0
6	1,702	2.7	1,674	2.8	51	323	0.5	388	0.7
7	1,652	2.6	1,622	2.7	52	373	0.6	461	0.8
8	1,703	2.7	1,652	2.8	53	312	0.5	361	0.6
9	1,509	2.4	1,326	2.2	54	308	0.5	401	0.7
10	1,689	2.7	1,461	2.5	55	513	0.8	551	0.9
11	1,238	2.0	1,157	2.0	56	308	0.5	300	0.5
12	1,591	2.5	1,496	2.5	57	280	0.4	232	0.4
13	1,355	2.2	1,443	2.4	58	328	0.5	282	0.5
14	1,477	2.4	1,176	2.0	59	279	0.4	258	0.4
15	1,393	2.2	1,253	2.1	60	619	1.0	570	1.0
16	1,255	2.0	1,254	2.1	61	242	0.4	174	0.3
17	1,177	1.9	1,133	1.9	62	283	0.5	225	0.4
18	1,548	2.5	1,424	2.4	63	228	0.4	201	0.3
19	1,075	1.7	1,064	1.8	64	235	0.4	210	0.4
20	1,360	2.2	1,434	2.4	65	351	0.6	310	0.5
21	1,015	1.6	966	1.6	66	194	0.3	141	0.2
22	1,326	2.1	1,147	1.9	67	147	0.2	101	0.2
23	1,048	1.7	1,034	1.7	68	156	0.2	112	0.2
24	1,146	1.8	1,143	1.9	69	119	0.2	118	0.2
25	1,432	2.3	1,346	2.3	70	329	0.5	311	0.5
26	1,182	1.9	1,201	2.0	71	95	0.2	62	0.1
27	913	1.5	1,018	1.7	72	113	0.2	70	0.1
28	1,173	1.9	1,058	1.8	73	71	0.1	39	0.1
29	831	1.3	857	1.4	74	84	0.1	63	0.1
30	1,382	2.2	1,135	1.9	75	133	0.2	126	0.2
31	693	1.1	652	1.1	76	62	0.1	45	0.1
32	908	1.4	920	1.6	77	33	0.1	25	0.0
33	710	1.1	561	0.9	78	51	0.1	29	0.0
34	839	1.3	808	1.4	79	28	0.0	28	0.0
35	1,062	1.7	909	1.5	80	157	0.3	138	0.2
36	732	1.2	647	1.1	81	16	0.0	19	0.0
37	567	0.9	454	0.8	82	29	0.0	18	0.0
38	630	1.0	656	1.1	83	10	0.0	26	0.0
39	528	0.8	537	0.9	84	13	0.0	20	0.0
40	883	1.4	778	1.3	85+	146	0.2	158	0.3
41	425	0.7	402	0.7					
42	556	0.9	506	0.9	DK/Missing	2	0.0	0	0.0
43	441	0.7	438	0.7					
44	480	0.8	508	0.9	Total	62,690	100.0	59,136	100.0

Figure DQ.1: Household population by single ages, Sindh, 2014



Note: The figure excludes 2 household members with unknown age and/or sex

DQ.2: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

Household population of women age 10-54 years, interviewed women age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, Sindh, 2014

	Household population of women age 10-54 years	Interviewed women age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
10-14	6,733	na	na	na
15-19	6,128	5,381	21.0	87.8
20-24	5,724	4,815	18.8	84.1
25-29	5,481	4,621	18.0	84.3
30-34	4,076	3,601	14.0	88.3
35-39	3,203	2,913	11.3	91.0
40-44	2,632	2,362	9.2	89.8
45-49	2,268	1,983	7.7	87.4
50-54	2,181	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	29,512	25,677	100.0	87.0
Ratio of 50-54 to 45-49	0.96	na	na	na
na: not applicable				

DQ.4: Age distribution of children in household and under-5 questionnaires

Household population of children age 0-7 years, children age 0-4 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, by single years of age, Sindh, 2014

	Household population of children 0-7 years	Under-5s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible under-5s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
0	3,478	3,089	20.7	88.8
1	3,154	2,809	18.8	89.1
2	3,156	2,845	19.1	90.2
3	3,432	3,135	21.0	91.3
4	3,320	3,034	20.3	91.4
5	2,962	na	na	na
6	3,377	na	na	na
7	3,275	na	na	na
Total (0-4)	16,540	14,912	100.0	90.2
Ratio of 5 to 4	0.89	na	na	na
na: not applicable				

DQ.5: Birth date reporting: Household population

Percent distribution of household population by completeness of date of birth information, Sindh, 2014

	Completeness of reporting of month and year of birth				Total	Number of household members
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Month of birth only	Both missing		
Total	69.6	20.0	0.4	10.0	100.0	121,826
Age						
0-4	97.2	2.3	0.0	0.5	100.0	16,540
5-14	83.7	11.8	0.3	4.2	100.0	29,885
15-24	72.5	18.4	0.6	8.6	100.0	24,194
25-49	57.8	28.4	0.6	13.3	100.0	36,447
50-64	37.5	39.2	0.7	22.6	100.0	10,463
65-84	27.5	36.0	0.2	36.2	100.0	3,990
85+	14.5	29.3	0.7	55.6	100.0	304
DK/Missing	na	na	0.0	100.0	100.0	2
District						
Kashmore	76.3	21.4	0.1	2.2	100.0	2,553
Jacobabad	82.0	16.9	0.0	1.1	100.0	2,682
Kamber Shahdaskot	76.5	17.9	0.1	5.5	100.0	3,864
Larkana	80.3	14.5	0.1	5.1	100.0	3,959
Shikarpur	76.9	19.0	0.1	4.1	100.0	3,354
Ghotki	74.4	25.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	4,140
Sukkur	71.8	25.3	0.0	2.8	100.0	3,261
Khairpur	57.1	38.6	0.1	4.2	100.0	6,778
Naushahro Feroze	73.9	20.5	0.3	5.2	100.0	2,872
Shaheed Benazirabad	81.3	14.5	0.1	4.1	100.0	4,021
Dadu	82.3	16.8	0.0	0.9	100.0	4,138
Jamshoro	49.6	19.1	1.1	30.3	100.0	1,790
Hyderabad	60.1	22.1	0.4	17.4	100.0	6,484
Matiali	56.9	28.5	0.1	14.5	100.0	2,039
Tando Allahyar	56.9	29.6	0.1	13.5	100.0	2,008
Tando Muhammad Khan	36.4	5.6	0.0	58.0	100.0	1,735
Badin	44.4	45.9	0.0	9.7	100.0	4,359
Sujawal	74.0	20.9	0.0	5.1	100.0	2,208
Thatta	83.3	14.5	0.0	2.1	100.0	2,576
Sanghar	69.0	28.4	0.0	2.7	100.0	3,697
Mirpurkhas	71.7	27.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	3,527
Umerkot	85.9	13.5	0.0	0.6	100.0	1,756
Tharparkar	76.2	18.6	0.0	5.2	100.0	3,251
Karachi Malir	62.4	13.7	1.3	22.7	100.0	5,997
Karachi East	68.3	11.9	1.2	18.5	100.0	10,420
Karachi Central	77.5	14.2	0.7	7.6	100.0	10,872
Karachi West	61.3	18.7	1.0	19.1	100.0	9,009
Karachi South	76.4	12.4	0.9	10.3	100.0	8,478
Area						
Urban	71.2	15.7	0.7	12.4	100.0	63,848
Rural	67.8	24.6	0.1	7.5	100.0	57,978
na: not applicable						

DQ.6: Birth date and age reporting: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Sindh, 2014

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of women age 15-49 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK /Missing		
Total	60.9	21.7	0.0	16.8	0.6	100.0	26,647
District							
Kashmore	62.7	32.1	0.0	5.3	0.0	100.0	450
Jacobabad	70.2	29.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	527
Kamber Shahdadkot	57.7	39.1	0.0	3.2	0.0	100.0	770
Larkana	66.6	23.9	0.0	9.5	0.1	100.0	790
Shikarpur	57.3	32.4	0.0	10.3	0.0	100.0	667
Ghotki	60.5	38.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	825
Sukkur	62.0	30.6	0.0	7.4	0.0	100.0	687
Khairpur	52.1	34.7	0.0	13.1	0.2	100.0	1,399
Naushahro Feroze	64.7	21.7	0.0	13.1	0.5	100.0	616
Shaheed Benazirabad	65.1	16.9	0.0	18.0	0.0	100.0	849
Dadu	76.7	22.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	866
Jamshoro	36.3	27.4	0.0	34.4	1.9	100.0	378
Hyderabad	54.7	22.7	0.0	21.8	0.8	100.0	1,573
Matiari	41.8	25.2	0.0	32.8	0.2	100.0	419
Tando Allahyar	31.2	37.6	0.0	31.1	0.1	100.0	444
Tando Muhammad Khan	9.0	3.4	0.0	87.5	0.1	100.0	372
Badin	20.1	39.9	0.0	40.1	0.0	100.0	896
Sujawal	59.5	34.5	0.0	5.9	0.2	100.0	441
Thatta	76.7	17.1	0.0	6.2	0.1	100.0	554
Sanghar	43.9	34.6	0.0	21.4	0.1	100.0	774
Mirpurkhas	48.2	44.2	0.0	7.6	0.1	100.0	747
Umerkot	73.7	22.8	0.0	3.5	0.0	100.0	348
Tharparkar	40.6	10.7	0.0	48.3	0.4	100.0	564
Karachi Malir	58.9	11.6	0.0	28.4	1.1	100.0	1,395
Karachi East	71.7	8.4	0.0	18.7	1.2	100.0	2,439
Karachi Central	82.6	11.9	0.0	4.9	0.6	100.0	2,717
Karachi West	55.2	14.6	0.0	28.4	1.9	100.0	2,091
Karachi South	77.1	9.7	0.0	11.6	1.6	100.0	2,049
Area							
Urban	69.4	14.4	0.0	15.2	1.0	100.0	14,911
Rural	50.0	30.9	0.0	18.9	0.2	100.0	11,736

DQ.8: Birth date and age reporting: Under-5s

Percent distribution children under 5 by completeness of date of birth/age information, Sindh, 2014

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of under-5 children
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK/ Missing		
Total	98.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	16,605
District							
Kashmore	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	478
Jacobabad	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	441
Kamber Shahdadkot	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	668
Larkana	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	520
Shikarpur	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	612
Ghotki	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	682
Sukkur	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	445
Khairpur	88.9	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	997
Naushahro Feroze	98.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	461
Shaheed Benazirabad	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	619
Dadu	97.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	652
Jamshoro	97.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	234
Hyderabad	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	772
Matiari	98.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	296
Tando Allahyar	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	265
Tando Muhammad Khan	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	249
Badin	99.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	620
Sujawal	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	349
Thatta	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	339
Sanghar	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	516
Mirpurkhas	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	481
Umerkot	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	312
Tharparkar	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	458
Karachi Malir	98.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	767
Karachi East	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,206
Karachi Central	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,085
Karachi West	99.3	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,166
Karachi South	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	917
Area							
Urban	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,651
Rural	98.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8,954

DQ.9: Birth date reporting: Children, adolescents and young people

Percent distribution of children, adolescents and young people age 5-24 years by completeness of date of birth information, Sindh, 2014

	<u>Completeness of reporting of month and year of birth</u>				Total	Number of children, adolescents and young people age 5-24 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Month of birth only	Both missing		
Total	78.7	14.7	0.4	6.2	100.0	54,079
District						
Kashmore	84.3	14.3	0.2	1.2	100.0	1,139
Jacobabad	89.3	10.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,227
Kamber Shahdadkot	91.3	7.5	0.1	1.1	100.0	1,806
Larkana	91.4	6.0	0.1	2.5	100.0	1,944
Shikarpur	84.4	13.3	0.1	2.2	100.0	1,491
Ghotki	78.0	21.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,954
Sukkur	78.3	18.5	0.0	3.2	100.0	1,555
Khairpur	50.5	44.3	0.1	5.1	100.0	3,342
Naushahro Feroze	76.7	17.6	0.6	5.1	100.0	1,310
Shaheed Benazirabad	88.1	10.5	0.1	1.2	100.0	1,708
Dadu	92.9	7.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,909
Jamshoro	58.5	16.3	0.8	24.4	100.0	771
Hyderabad	75.0	14.7	0.5	9.8	100.0	2,701
Matiari	59.9	26.9	0.0	13.2	100.0	945
Tando Allahyar	69.7	22.4	0.1	7.7	100.0	955
Tando Muhammad Khan	42.6	6.2	0.0	51.2	100.0	818
Badin	48.2	47.4	0.0	4.4	100.0	2,101
Sujawal	91.4	8.3	0.1	0.2	100.0	925
Thatta	93.4	5.8	0.0	0.8	100.0	1,158
Sanghar	83.6	15.9	0.0	0.4	100.0	1,744
Mirpurkhas	92.5	7.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,695
Umerkot	95.2	4.5	0.0	0.4	100.0	814
Tharparkar	92.7	6.8	0.0	0.5	100.0	1,501
Karachi Malir	72.9	9.2	1.2	16.7	100.0	2,670
Karachi East	78.3	9.6	1.1	11.0	100.0	4,276
Karachi Central	88.6	8.4	0.6	2.3	100.0	4,272
Karachi West	72.4	14.3	1.1	12.2	100.0	3,991
Karachi South	87.6	5.3	1.1	6.0	100.0	3,357
Area						
Urban	82.0	10.0	0.7	7.3	100.0	27,224
Rural	75.3	19.6	0.1	5.0	100.0	26,855

DQ.10: Birth date reporting: First and last births

Percent distribution of first and last births to women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth, Sindh, 2014

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth										
	Date of first birth					Number of first births	Date of last birth				Number of last births
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Completed years since first birth only	Other/DK/ Missing	Total		Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Other/DK/Missing	Total	
Total	81.5	10.2	7.1	1.2	100.0	15,816	98.0	1.8	0.2	100.0	13,373
District											
Kashmore	78.9	16.7	1.9	2.5	100.0	337	98.4	1.4	0.2	100.0	290
Jacobabad	83.7	13.4	0.0	2.8	100.0	342	99.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	300
Kamber Shahdadkot	83.5	11.0	4.4	1.2	100.0	471	98.7	0.9	0.4	100.0	416
Larkana	81.8	9.4	7.2	1.6	100.0	473	99.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	411
Shikarpur	82.1	12.2	0.9	4.8	100.0	435	96.7	2.4	0.9	100.0	377
Ghotki	76.6	20.1	2.2	1.1	100.0	524	97.3	2.7	0.0	100.0	452
Sukkur	84.1	9.5	5.9	0.5	100.0	411	98.6	1.4	0.0	100.0	354
Khairpur	56.5	34.5	7.9	1.1	100.0	853	88.5	11.5	0.0	100.0	723
Naushahro Feroze	76.7	15.3	5.4	2.5	100.0	367	95.2	4.4	0.4	100.0	314
Shaheed Benazirabad	87.7	9.4	2.1	0.8	100.0	500	98.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	433
Dadu	87.5	10.2	2.0	0.2	100.0	512	97.5	2.3	0.2	100.0	435
Jamshoro	67.1	19.9	12.3	0.7	100.0	223	96.8	3.2	0.0	100.0	191
Hyderabad	79.2	5.0	13.9	2.0	100.0	892	98.3	1.4	0.2	100.0	728
Matiali	65.1	20.5	13.0	1.4	100.0	250	97.0	3.0	0.0	100.0	220
Tando Allahyar	76.2	14.9	8.2	0.7	100.0	251	99.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	212
Tando Muhammad Khan	54.2	2.2	43.5	0.2	100.0	223	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	186
Badin	66.0	26.9	5.4	1.7	100.0	530	96.9	3.1	0.0	100.0	449
Sujawal	89.0	6.8	3.1	1.1	100.0	270	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	216
Thatta	88.7	5.4	3.3	2.6	100.0	299	98.8	0.6	0.5	100.0	248
Sanghar	81.6	7.7	9.6	1.1	100.0	478	98.7	1.3	0.0	100.0	388
Mirpurkhas	88.9	5.5	4.1	1.5	100.0	448	99.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	395
Umerkot	95.2	2.9	1.9	0.0	100.0	234	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	200
Tharparkar	59.8	2.6	36.3	1.3	100.0	380	99.6	0.1	0.3	100.0	326
Karachi Malir	81.6	7.0	10.5	0.9	100.0	823	98.5	1.4	0.2	100.0	686
Karachi East	87.2	6.5	5.7	0.7	100.0	1,374	98.9	0.3	0.8	100.0	1,138
Karachi Central	95.8	2.2	0.9	1.0	100.0	1,493	98.3	1.5	0.2	100.0	1,250
Karachi West	80.0	8.7	10.7	0.6	100.0	1,251	99.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	1,041
Karachi South	91.8	3.7	4.1	0.4	100.0	1,169	99.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	993
Area											
Urban	87.0	5.7	6.3	1.0	100.0	8,538	98.8	1.0	0.2	100.0	7,187
Rural	75.0	15.5	8.1	1.5	100.0	7,278	97.0	2.9	0.1	100.0	6,186

DQ.11: Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations that are missing information for selected questions and indicators, Sindh, 2014

Questionnaire and type of missing information	Reference group	Percent with missing/incomplete information ^a	Number of cases
Household			
Salt test result	All households interviewed that have salt	0.5	17,014
Starting time of interview	All households interviewed	0.1	17,014
Ending time of interview	All households interviewed	0.2	17,014
Women			
Date of first marriage	All ever married women age 15-49		
Only month		18.6	18,237
Both month and year		20.0	18,237
Age at first marriage		0.6	18,237
Starting time of interview	All women interviewed	0.2	26,647
Ending time of interview	All women interviewed	0.2	26,647
Under-5			
Starting time of interview	All under-5 children	0.1	16,605
Ending time of interview	All under-5 children	0.3	16,605

DQ.12: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Underweight

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and weight, Sindh, 2014

	Valid weight and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured and incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	95.1	3.3	1.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	4.9	16,605
Age								
<6 months	97.5	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.7	100.0	2.5	1,574
6-11 months	97.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	2.7	1,800
12-23 months	95.9	3.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	4.1	3,160
24-35 months	95.5	2.8	1.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	4.5	3,142
36-47 months	94.0	3.7	2.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	6.0	3,499
48-59 months	92.6	4.4	2.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	7.4	3,429

DQ.13: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Stunting

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and length or height, Sindh, 2014

	Valid length/height and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Length/Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Length/Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	93.4	4.0	1.3	0.0	1.4	100.0	6.6	16,605
Age								
<6 months	96.5	2.1	0.1	0.0	1.4	100.0	3.5	1,574
6-11 months	96.7	2.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	3.3	1,800
12-23 months	94.4	4.2	0.3	0.0	1.1	100.0	5.6	3,160
24-35 months	93.2	3.9	1.2	0.0	1.6	100.0	6.8	3,142
36-47 months	91.8	4.5	2.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	8.2	3,499
48-59 months	91.0	5.1	2.7	0.2	1.1	100.0	9.0	3,429

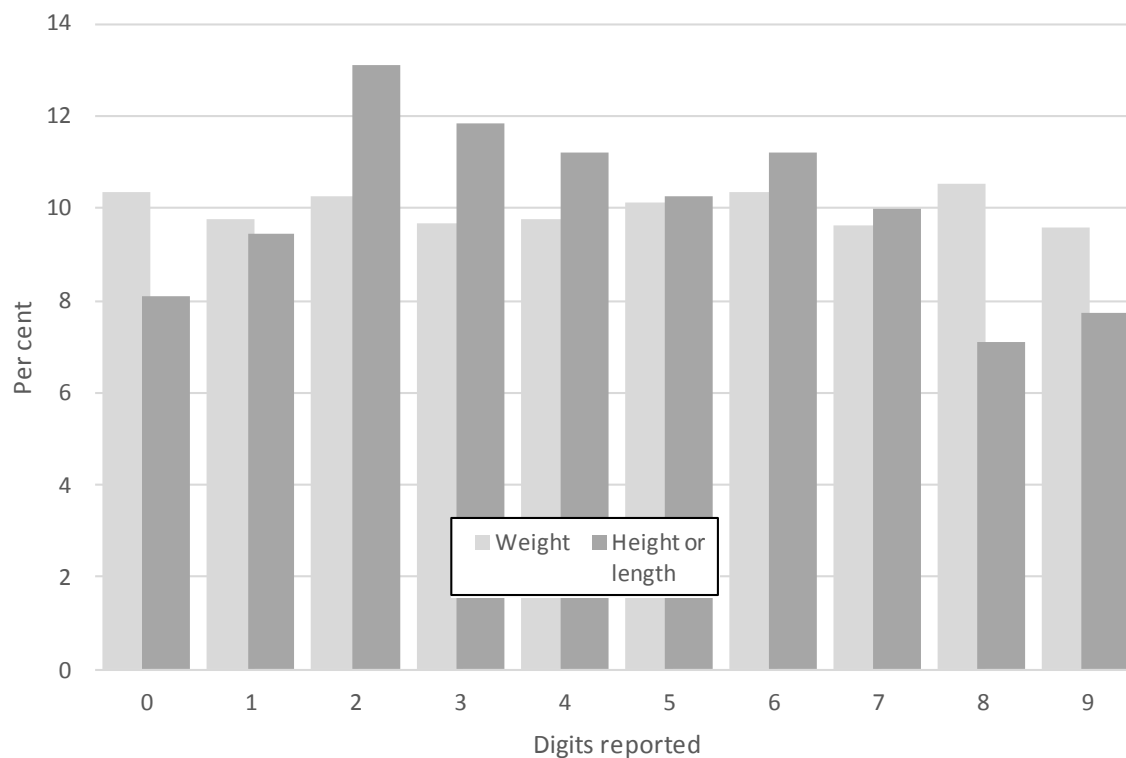
DQ.14: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Wasting

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on weight and length or height, Sindh, 2014

	Reason for exclusion from analysis					Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
	Valid weight and length/height	Weight not measured	Length/Height not measured	Weight and length/height not measured	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	95.1	0.0	0.7	3.3	0.9	100.0	4.9	16,605
Age								
<6 months	95.4	0.0	0.3	1.7	2.5	100.0	4.6	1,574
6-11 months	96.9	0.0	0.1	2.0	0.9	100.0	3.1	1,800
12-23 months	95.1	0.0	0.7	3.4	0.7	100.0	4.9	3,160
24-35 months	95.3	0.0	1.1	2.8	0.8	100.0	4.7	3,142
36-47 months	94.7	0.0	0.8	3.7	0.7	100.0	5.3	3,499
48-59 months	94.2	0.0	0.7	4.5	0.5	100.0	5.8	3,429

DQ.15: Heaping in anthropometric measurements				
Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by digits reported for the decimal points, Sindh, 2014				
_	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	16,058	100.0	16,059	100.0
Digits				
0	1,659	10.3	1,299	8.1
1	1,568	9.8	1,517	9.4
2	1,644	10.2	2,105	13.1
3	1,556	9.7	1,899	11.8
4	1,570	9.8	1,802	11.2
5	1,625	10.1	1,651	10.3
6	1,659	10.3	1,799	11.2
7	1,544	9.6	1,603	10.0
8	1,694	10.5	1,142	7.1
9	1,539	9.6	1,243	7.7
0 or 5	3,283	20.4	2,950	18.4

Figure DQ.2: Weight and height/length measurements by digits reported for the decimal points, Sindh, 2014



DQ:16: Observation of birth certificates

Percent distribution of children under 5 by presence of birth certificates, and percentage of birth certificates seen, Sindh, 2014

	<u>Child has birth certificate</u>		Child does not have birth certificate	DK/Missing	Total	Percentage of birth certificates seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children under age 5
	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)					
Total	15.0	10.9	72.2	1.9	100.0	58.0	16,605
District							
Kashmore	0.6	4.0	92.0	3.5	100.0	13.0	478
Jacobabad	2.7	3.3	77.3	16.7	100.0	44.6	441
Kamber Shahdadkot	0.3	9.8	85.6	4.2	100.0	3.3	668
Larkana	1.6	4.0	94.2	0.2	100.0	28.4	520
Shikarpur	1.2	9.6	74.1	15.1	100.0	11.2	612
Ghotki	2.5	8.8	88.2	0.6	100.0	21.9	682
Sukkur	4.3	10.0	85.7	0.0	100.0	29.9	445
Khairpur	2.3	1.8	95.0	0.9	100.0	56.4	997
Naushahro Feroze	2.4	1.8	94.7	1.0	100.0	56.4	461
Shaheed Benazirabad	2.5	12.8	82.4	2.3	100.0	16.3	619
Dadu	1.7	12.2	85.2	0.9	100.0	12.4	652
Jamshoro	2.0	24.1	73.6	0.3	100.0	7.8	234
Hyderabad	22.9	12.1	64.1	0.9	100.0	65.4	772
Matiali	1.7	6.9	89.9	1.5	100.0	19.5	296
Tando Allahyar	3.9	13.2	82.8	0.1	100.0	22.7	265
Tando Muhammad Khan	2.2	4.4	92.3	1.1	100.0	33.1	249
Badin	0.9	1.4	95.8	2.0	100.0	38.4	620
Sujawal	0.5	2.4	96.3	0.8	100.0	17.8	349
Thatta	1.2	2.1	94.6	2.1	100.0	36.1	339
Sanghar	1.5	11.8	86.4	0.3	100.0	11.2	516
Mirpurkhas	2.2	3.8	94.0	0.0	100.0	36.4	481
Umerkot	1.7	1.0	96.9	0.4	100.0	62.5	312
Tharparkar	0.2	10.4	87.8	1.6	100.0	1.8	458
Karachi Malir	30.6	15.5	53.6	0.3	100.0	66.4	767
Karachi East	34.5	18.5	46.0	1.1	100.0	65.1	1,206
Karachi Central	54.8	23.0	22.2	0.0	100.0	70.5	1,085
Karachi West	38.5	16.7	44.3	0.5	100.0	69.8	1,166
Karachi South	47.4	20.4	32.2	0.0	100.0	69.9	917
Area							
Urban	30.3	16.0	52.2	1.5	100.0	65.4	7,651
Rural	2.0	6.5	89.2	2.2	100.0	23.6	8,954
Child's age							
0-5 months	10.0	6.4	81.4	2.2	100.0	61.2	1,574
6-11 months	12.8	10.4	75.0	1.9	100.0	55.1	1,800
12-23 months	14.9	10.9	72.3	1.9	100.0	57.8	3,160
24-35 months	16.1	11.3	70.9	1.7	100.0	58.6	3,142
36-47 months	15.4	11.7	71.1	1.8	100.0	56.8	3,499
48-59 months	17.4	12.1	68.5	2.1	100.0	59.0	3,429

DQ.17: Observation of vaccination cards

Percent distribution of children age 0-35 months by presence of a vaccination card, and the percentage of vaccination cards seen by the interviewers, Sindh, 2014

	Child does not have vaccination card		Child has vaccination card			Total	Percentage of vaccination cards seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children age 0-35 months
	Had vaccination card previously	Never had vaccination card	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)	DK/ Missing			
Total	10.0	33.8	34.8	21.0	0.3	100.0	62.4	9,677
District								
Kashmore	12.0	45.6	12.7	29.2	0.5	100.0	30.4	264
Jacobabad	4.0	32.0	15.6	48.1	0.2	100.0	24.5	281
Kamber Shahdadkot	4.6	26.0	22.1	46.8	0.6	100.0	32.0	391
Larkana	10.0	28.1	30.7	29.9	1.3	100.0	50.6	296
Shikarpur	13.1	49.3	11.9	25.1	0.6	100.0	32.2	359
Ghotki	12.7	56.8	25.6	4.4	0.5	100.0	85.3	387
Sukkur	18.1	39.9	29.7	12.3	0.0	100.0	70.8	268
Khairpur	28.6	40.2	24.3	6.7	0.3	100.0	78.5	600
Naushahro Feroze	4.5	63.2	22.2	9.8	0.2	100.0	69.4	284
Shaheed Benazirabad	7.4	44.5	31.2	16.6	0.3	100.0	65.3	354
Dadu	14.3	52.3	16.9	15.8	0.8	100.0	51.7	366
Jamshoro	5.1	26.8	26.9	41.2	0.0	100.0	39.5	144
Hyderabad	2.7	20.0	48.8	27.9	0.7	100.0	63.6	459
Matiari	11.3	30.4	38.6	18.9	0.7	100.0	67.1	151
Tando Allahyar	5.7	38.0	39.3	17.0	0.0	100.0	69.8	150
Tando Muhammad Khan	2.3	40.3	26.2	30.9	0.3	100.0	45.9	146
Badin	11.6	56.9	21.7	9.6	0.3	100.0	69.3	359
Sujawal	7.2	52.3	34.1	6.3	0.0	100.0	84.3	197
Thatta	13.4	40.3	34.3	12.0	0.0	100.0	74.2	179
Sanghar	3.9	54.0	16.4	24.7	0.9	100.0	39.9	319
Mirpurkhas	1.9	57.5	22.1	18.2	0.3	100.0	54.9	289
Umerkot	6.3	63.6	24.4	5.3	0.4	100.0	82.0	177
Tharparkar	5.8	45.0	17.0	30.9	1.2	100.0	35.5	256
Karachi Malir	10.9	19.8	52.7	16.6	0.1	100.0	76.1	476
Karachi East	11.8	12.2	48.0	28.1	0.0	100.0	63.1	678
Karachi Central	6.5	6.9	64.7	21.9	0.0	100.0	74.7	645
Karachi West	9.8	18.0	54.3	17.8	0.0	100.0	75.3	670
Karachi South	10.3	4.8	62.0	22.9	0.0	100.0	73.0	530
Area								
Urban	9.8	17.2	49.3	23.6	0.2	100.0	67.6	4,471
Rural	10.1	48.1	22.4	18.8	0.5	100.0	54.4	5,206
Child's age								
0-5 months	3.2	40.4	46.0	10.2	0.2	100.0	81.8	1,574
6-11 months	6.0	29.4	48.1	16.5	0.0	100.0	74.4	1,800
12-23 months	10.6	31.9	35.1	22.3	0.1	100.0	61.2	3,160
24-35 months	15.1	35.0	21.4	27.8	0.8	100.0	43.5	3,142

DQ.18: Observation of women's health cards

Percent distribution of women with a live birth in the last 2 years by presence of a health card, and the percentage of health cards seen by the interviewers, Sindh, 2014

	Woman does not have health card	Woman has health card		DK/Missing	Total	Percent of health cards seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
		Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)				
Total	72.9	9.5	16.2	1.4	100.0	36.9	6,095
District							
Kashmore	76.9	5.1	16.8	1.3	100.0	23.2	161
Jacobabad	61.3	12.4	23.0	3.2	100.0	35.1	177
Kamber Shahdadt	67.0	2.4	29.0	1.7	100.0	7.6	245
Larkana	64.1	15.4	17.9	2.5	100.0	46.2	199
Shikarpur	80.3	4.3	13.7	1.7	100.0	24.0	223
Ghotki	88.9	7.3	2.7	1.1	100.0	72.7	248
Sukkur	72.4	6.5	20.5	0.5	100.0	24.2	170
Khairpur	83.0	5.9	10.6	0.5	100.0	35.9	373
Naushahro Feroze	86.5	7.6	4.2	1.7	100.0	64.4	172
Shaheed Benazirabad	60.0	10.6	28.3	1.2	100.0	27.2	223
Dadu	80.7	7.4	11.4	0.6	100.0	39.5	224
Jamshoro	66.3	5.0	25.7	3.0	100.0	16.2	83
Hyderabad	48.5	31.2	17.2	3.2	100.0	64.5	299
Matiari	73.2	13.9	12.6	0.3	100.0	52.6	93
Tando Allahyar	76.2	10.7	11.6	1.5	100.0	48.1	97
Tando Muhammad Khan	63.3	6.2	29.5	0.9	100.0	17.4	88
Badin	78.8	8.8	10.0	2.4	100.0	46.7	221
Sujawal	74.9	8.3	12.8	4.0	100.0	39.2	129
Thatta	64.3	9.9	21.6	4.2	100.0	31.3	128
Sanghar	77.9	2.7	17.8	1.6	100.0	13.3	198
Mirpurkhas	79.8	6.7	13.2	0.3	100.0	33.6	172
Umerkot	83.1	7.3	9.1	0.5	100.0	44.5	113
Tharparkar	76.7	8.4	12.9	2.0	100.0	39.5	175
Karachi Malir	83.2	6.2	10.6	0.0	100.0	37.1	291
Karachi East	70.4	11.1	18.1	0.4	100.0	38.0	414
Karachi Central	61.0	10.8	27.7	0.5	100.0	28.2	423
Karachi West	75.7	11.9	11.5	1.0	100.0	50.9	437
Karachi South	72.4	8.6	17.0	2.0	100.0	33.5	320
Area							
Urban	66.5	13.8	18.4	1.3	100.0	42.9	2,812
Rural	78.4	5.8	14.3	1.5	100.0	28.7	3,284
Age							
15-24	71.4	10.9	16.5	1.2	100.0	39.7	1,723
25-34	71.7	10.0	16.8	1.6	100.0	37.4	3,434
35-49	80.1	5.1	13.6	1.3	100.0	27.3	938

DQ.19: Observation of bednets and places for handwashing

Percentage of bednets in all households observed by the interviewers, and percent distribution of places for handwashing observed by the interviewers in all interviewed households, Sindh, 2014

	Percentage of bednets observed by interviewer	Total number of bednets	Place for handwashing					Total	Number of households interviewed
			Observed	Not observed					
				Not in the dwelling, plot or yard	No permission to see	Other reason			
Total	92.8	9024	80.7	5.4	5.0	8.8	100.0	17,014	
District									
Kashmore	99.1	110	82.4	6.8	0.8	10.1	100.0	355	
Jacobabad	99.6	149	65.5	13.5	0.3	20.7	100.0	379	
Kamber Shahdadkot	85.6	444	60.2	38.8	0.4	0.6	100.0	442	
Larkana	81.7	281	89.6	10.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	523	
Shikarpur	93.0	127	77.8	2.9	0.0	19.3	100.0	422	
Ghotki	90.3	230	89.1	4.0	0.0	6.9	100.0	522	
Sukkur	88.9	104	93.4	4.8	0.0	1.8	100.0	399	
Khairpur	96.2	612	97.3	2.2	0.0	0.5	100.0	768	
Naushahro Feroze	94.4	194	93.8	5.1	0.7	0.4	100.0	353	
Shaheed Benazirabad	95.1	362	86.5	6.7	3.0	3.8	100.0	427	
Dadu	91.2	320	89.3	9.4	0.0	1.3	100.0	460	
Jamshoro	89.4	57	92.1	6.2	1.5	0.2	100.0	270	
Hyderabad	80.7	337	92.5	3.3	2.0	2.2	100.0	957	
Matiali	93.9	283	84.6	9.8	0.0	5.6	100.0	272	
Tando Allahyar	93.1	369	74.5	13.5	0.3	11.7	100.0	268	
Tando Muhammad Khan	97.5	428	53.1	1.2	0.1	45.6	100.0	266	
Badin	98.4	1307	60.0	12.8	0.3	27.0	100.0	583	
Sujawal	95.8	495	37.3	6.2	0.9	55.7	100.0	286	
Thatta	97.1	420	42.8	20.2	0.8	36.3	100.0	348	
Sanghar	92.4	647	78.3	5.6	0.2	15.9	100.0	504	
Mirpurkhas	97.1	761	62.4	0.5	0.0	37.1	100.0	547	
Umerkot	99.0	318	50.8	22.9	0.0	26.3	100.0	232	
Tharparkar	93.8	218	54.4	1.1	0.0	44.5	100.0	505	
Karachi Malir	74.3	147	86.0	6.4	6.7	0.9	100.0	879	
Karachi East	64.7	118	79.4	1.0	19.2	0.4	100.0	1,601	
Karachi Central	35.4	44	85.8	0.4	13.7	0.2	100.0	1,726	
Karachi West	80.2	113	94.1	1.4	4.1	0.3	100.0	1,255	
Karachi South	46.2	26	89.4	0.1	10.0	0.3	100.0	1,464	
Area									
Urban	86.3	1844	88.4	1.6	8.5	1.5	100.0	9,503	
Rural	94.5	7179	71.1	10.3	0.6	18.0	100.0	7,511	
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	96.6	3234	55.3	13.8	0.4	30.5	100.0	3,607	
Second	95.0	2793	81.2	8.6	0.4	9.8	100.0	3,061	
Middle	91.7	1848	91.0	3.7	2.9	2.3	100.0	3,202	
Fourth	77.5	658	90.3	0.8	8.4	0.4	100.0	3,609	
Richest	79.3	490	87.2	0.4	12.1	0.2	100.0	3,535	

DQ.20: Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire

Distribution of children under five by respondent to the under-5 questionnaire, Sindh, 2014

	Mother in the household	Mother not in the household and primary caretaker identified			Total	Number of children under 5
		Father	Other adult female	Other adult male		
Total	98.8	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	16,540
Age						
0	99.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	3,478
1	99.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	3,154
2	98.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	3,156
3	98.6	0.1	1.3	0.0	100.0	3,432
4	98.1	0.1	1.8	0.1	100.0	3,320

DQ.21: Selection of children age 1-17 years for the child labour and child discipline modules

Percent distribution of households by the number of children age 1-17 years, and the percentage of households with at least two children age 1-17 years where where correct selection of one child for the child labour and child discipline modules was performed, Sindh, 2014

	Number of children age 1-17 years				Total	Number of households	Percentage of households where correct selection was performed	Number of households with 2 or more children age 1-17 years
	None	One	Two or more					
Total	16.1	15.2	68.7	100.0	17014.0	98.0	11,682	
District								
Kashmore	10.2	13.8	76.0	100.0	355.0	98.0	270	
Jacobabad	11.8	11.6	76.6	100.0	378.5	98.7	290	
Kamber Shahdadkot	9.1	7.5	83.5	100.0	442.3	97.0	369	
Larkana	10.8	10.6	78.5	100.0	523.4	96.5	411	
Shikarpur	10.4	15.7	73.9	100.0	422.4	95.5	312	
Ghotki	9.9	10.9	79.2	100.0	521.8	98.9	413	
Sukkur	11.9	11.8	76.3	100.0	399.5	97.6	305	
Khairpur	7.2	10.9	82.0	100.0	768.4	96.4	630	
Naushahro Feroze	9.7	11.9	78.3	100.0	352.6	98.3	276	
Shaheed Benazirabad	8.2	10.4	81.4	100.0	427.3	98.6	348	
Dadu	8.2	10.2	81.7	100.0	460.2	97.8	376	
Jamshoro	18.5	16.8	64.7	100.0	270.0	99.0	175	
Hyderabad	22.5	17.4	60.1	100.0	956.8	98.4	575	
Matiari	8.7	13.6	77.7	100.0	271.8	98.2	211	
Tando Allahyar	10.8	14.9	74.3	100.0	268.3	97.4	199	
Tando Muhammad Khan	15.7	16.9	67.4	100.0	265.8	98.9	179	
Badin	12.3	12.6	75.1	100.0	582.7	97.9	437	
Sujawal	15.6	15.4	69.0	100.0	286.0	98.8	197	
Thatta	17.2	14.3	68.5	100.0	348.1	97.1	238	
Sanghar	11.2	14.3	74.5	100.0	504.3	98.2	376	
Mirpurkhas	12.9	11.4	75.7	100.0	547.2	99.2	414	
Umerkot	5.8	12.7	81.5	100.0	231.7	98.0	189	
Tharparkar	14.8	17.0	68.2	100.0	504.6	96.4	344	
Karachi Malir	17.4	17.2	65.4	100.0	879.2	99.6	575	
Karachi East	22.2	18.0	59.7	100.0	1600.7	98.4	956	
Karachi Central	25.0	19.8	55.2	100.0	1726.0	97.6	953	
Karachi West	14.5	16.6	68.8	100.0	1255.3	98.8	864	
Karachi South	26.7	18.8	54.6	100.0	1464.1	98.8	799	
Area								
Urban	19.9	16.9	63.2	100.0	9502.6	98.4	6,007	
Rural	11.4	13.1	75.5	100.0	7511.4	97.7	5,675	
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	11.8	14.7	73.5	100.0	3607.3	97.9	2,650	
Second	10.8	11.6	77.6	100.0	3060.6	97.4	2,374	
Middle	13.6	12.5	73.9	100.0	3202.0	98.3	2,366	
Fourth	18.4	16.9	64.7	100.0	3609.0	98.8	2,336	
Richest	25.1	19.6	55.3	100.0	3535.2	97.8	1,956	

DQ.23: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living

Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) among children ever born (at birth), children living, and deceased children, by age of women, Sindh, 2014

	Children Ever Born			Children Living			Children Deceased			Number of women
	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio at birth	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	
Total	33448	30998	1.08	29,571	27,681	1.07	3,877	3317	1.17	26,647
Age										
15-19	240	218	1.10	213	205	1.04	27	13	2.03	5,572
20-24	1867	1836	1.02	1,673	1,667	1.00	194	170	1.14	4,998
25-29	4754	4517	1.05	4,292	4,122	1.04	462	396	1.17	4,762
30-34	6618	6172	1.07	5,919	5,591	1.06	699	581	1.20	3,736
35-39	6783	6271	1.08	6,072	5,625	1.08	711	646	1.10	3,037
40-44	6734	6167	1.09	5,803	5,476	1.06	931	691	1.35	2,468
45-49	6452	5817	1.11	5,598	4,996	1.12	855	820	1.04	2,073

APPENDIX F. SINDH MICCS5 INDICATORS: NUMERATORS AND DENOMINATORS

MICS INDICATOR		Module ¹	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference ²
1. MORTALITY³					
1.2	Infant mortality rate	CM	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday		MDG 4.2
1.5	Under-five mortality rate	CM	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday		MDG 4.1
2. NUTRITION					
2.1a 2.1b	Underweight prevalence	AN	Number of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	MDG 1.8
2.2a 2.2b	Stunting prevalence	AN	Number of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) below minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	
2.3a 2.3b	Wasting prevalence	AN	Number of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	
2.4	Overweight prevalence	AN	Number of children under age 5 who are above two standard deviations of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	
2.5	Children ever breastfed	MN	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who breastfed their last live-born child at any time	Total number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	
2.6	Early initiation of breastfeeding	MN	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who put their last newborn to the breast within one hour of birth	Total number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	

¹ Some indicators are constructed by using questions in several modules in the MICS questionnaires. In such cases, only the module(s) which contains most of the necessary information is indicated.

² Millennium Development Goals (MDG) indicators as of February 2010 - <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Host.aspx?Content=Indicators/OfficialList.htm>

³ When the Birth History module is used, mortality indicators are calculated for the 5-year period preceding the survey. When the indicators are estimated indirectly (using the Fertility module only), the rates refer to dates as estimated by the indirect technique.

2.7	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	BD	Number of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed ⁴	Total number of infants under 6 months of age	
2.8	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	BD	Number of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment ⁵ during the previous day	Total number of infants under 6 months of age	
2.9	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	BD	Number of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	Total number of children age 12-15 months	
2.10	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	BD	Number of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	Total number of children age 20-23 months	
2.11	Duration of breastfeeding	BD	The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day		
2.12	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	BD	Number of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed ⁶ during the previous day	Total number of children age 0-23 months	
2.13	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods	BD	Number of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	Total number of infants age 6-8 months	
2.14	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	BD	Number of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	Total number of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months	
2.15	Minimum meal frequency	BD	Number of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times ⁷ or more during the previous day	Total number of children age 6-23 months	

⁴ Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines

⁵ Infants who receive breast milk and certain fluids (water and water-based drinks, fruit juice, ritual fluids, oral rehydration solution, drops, vitamins, minerals, and medicines), but do not receive anything else (in particular, non-human milk and food-based fluids)

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

⁷ Breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, two times for infants age 6-8 months, and three times for children 9-23 months; Non-breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, or milk feeds, four times for children age 6-23 months

2.16	Minimum dietary diversity	BD	Number of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 4 or more food groups ⁸ during the previous day	Total number of children age 6–23 months	
2.17a 2.17b	Minimum acceptable diet	BD	(a) Number of breastfed children age 6–23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day (b) Number of non-breastfed children age 6–23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity not including milk feeds and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	(a) Number of breastfed children age 6–23 months (b) Number of non-breastfed children age 6–23 months	
2.18	Bottle feeding	BD	Number of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	Total number of children age 0-23 months	
2.19	Iodized salt consumption	SI	Number of households with salt testing 15 parts per million or more of iodide/iodate	Total number of households in which salt was tested or where there was no salt	
2.20	Low-birthweight infants	MN	Number of most recent live births in the last 2 years weighing below 2,500 grams at birth	Total number of most recent live births in the last 2 years	
2.21	Infants weighed at birth	MN	Number of most recent live births in the last 2 years who were weighed at birth	Total number of most recent live births in the last 2 years	
2.S1	Purchasing behaviour for iodized salt	SI	Number of respondents who look to buy iodised salt (logo or label)	Total number of households identified for salt sample collection with salt in the house	
2.S2	Iodized salt packaging	SI	Number of households where salt bought in a sealed package	Total number of households identified for salt sample collection with salt in the house	

3. CHILD HEALTH

3.1	Tuberculosis immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received BCG vaccine by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.2	Polio immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of OPV vaccine (OPV3) by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.3	Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Pentavalent vaccine by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.4	Measles immunization coverage ⁹	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received measles vaccine by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	MDG 4.3

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

⁹ In countries where measles vaccination is administered at or after 12 months of age according to the vaccination schedule, the indicator is calculated as the proportion of children age 24-35 months who received the measles vaccine by 24 months of age

3.5	Hepatitis B immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Pentavalent vaccine by their first birthday	Number of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Pentavalent vaccine by their first birthday	
3.6	Haemophilus influenza type B (Hib) immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Pentavalent vaccine by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.8	Full immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.9	Neonatal tetanus protection	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were given at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine within the appropriate interval ¹⁰ prior to the most recent birth	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
3.10	Care-seeking for diarrhoea	CA	Number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	Total number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	
3.11	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc	CA	Number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORS and zinc	Total number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	
3.12	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding	CA	Number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet, pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	Total number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	
3.13	Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	CA	Number of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	Total number of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks	
3.14	Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms	CA	Number of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks who received antibiotics	Total number of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks	
3.15	Use of solid fuels for cooking	HC	Number of household members in households that use solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy to cook	Total number of household members	
3.16a 3.16b	Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) ¹¹	TN	Number of households with (a) at least one ITN (b) at least one ITN for every two people	Total number of households	

¹⁰ See the MICS tabulation plan for a detailed description

¹¹ An ITN is (a) a conventionally treated net which has been soaked with an insecticide within the past 12 months, (b) factory treated net which does not require any treatment (LLIN), (c) a pretreated net obtained within the last 12 months, or (d) a net that has been soaked with or dipped in insecticide within the last 12 months

3.17a 3.17b	Household vector control ¹²	TN - IR	Number of households (a) with at least one ITN or that have been sprayed by IRS ¹³ in the last 12 months (b) with at least one ITN for every two people or that have been sprayed by IRS in the last 12 months	Total number of households	
3.18	Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	TN	Number of children under age 5 who slept under an ITN the previous night	Total number of children under age 5 who spent the previous night in the interviewed households	MDG 6.7
3.19	Population that slept under an ITN	TN	Number of household members who slept under an ITN the previous night	Total number of household members who spent the previous night in the interviewed households	
3.20	Care-seeking for fever	CA	Number of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	Total number of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks	
3.21	Malaria diagnostics usage	CA	Number of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who had a finger or heel stick for malaria testing	Total number of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks	
3.22	Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	CA	Number of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who received any antimalarial treatment	Total number of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks	MDG 6.8
3.23	Treatment with Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) among children who received anti-malarial treatment	CA	Number of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who received ACT (or other first-line treatment according to national policy)	Total number of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who received any anti-malarial drugs	
3.24	Pregnant women who slept under an ITN	TN – CP	Number of pregnant women who slept under an ITN the previous night	Total number of pregnant women	

4. WATER AND SANITATION

4.1	Use of improved drinking water sources	WS	Number of household members using improved sources of drinking water	Total number of household members	MDG 7.8
4.2	Water treatment	WS	Number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water who use an appropriate treatment method	Total number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources	
4.3	Use of improved sanitation	WS	Number of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	Total number of household members	MDG 7.9
4.4	Safe disposal of child's faeces	CA	Number of children age 0-2 years whose last stools were disposed of safely	Total number of children age 0-2 years	

¹² (a) Households covered by vector control, (b) Universal coverage of vector control

¹³ Indoor Residual Spraying

4.5	Place for handwashing	HW	Number of households with a specific place for hand washing where water and soap or other cleansing agent are present	Total number of households	
4.6	Availability of soap or other cleansing agent	HW	Number of households with soap or other cleansing agent	Total number of households	
4.S1	E.coli concentration in household drinking water	WQ	Number of households using drinking water with E.coli above 0 cfu/ml	Number of households tested for E.coli contamination	
4.S2	Arsenic concentration in household drinking water	WQ	Number of households using drinking water with over 10 ppb Arsenic concentration	Number of households tested for arsenic level in drinking water	
4.S3	Nitrate concentration in household drinking water	WQ	Number of households using drinking water with nitrate level above 10 ppm	Number of households tested for nitrate level in drinking water	
4.S4	Fluoride concentration in household drinking water	WQ	Number of households using drinking water with fluoride level above 1.5 ppm	Number of households tested for fluoride level in drinking water	
4.S5	Iron concentration in household drinking water	WQ	Number of households using drinking water with iron level above 0.3 ppm	Number of households tested for iron level in drinking water	
4.S6	Hard Water concentration in household drinking water	WQ	Number of households using drinking water with total hardness level above 500 ppm	Number of households tested for total hardness level in drinking water	
4.S7	TDS concentration in household drinking water	WQ	Number of households using drinking water with TDS level above 1000 ppm	Number of households tested for TDS level in drinking water	
4.S8	E.coli concentration in drinking water sources	WQ	Number of drinking water sources with E.coli above 0 cfu/ml	Number of drinking water sources tested for E.coli contamination	

5. REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

5.1	Adolescent birth rate ¹⁴	CM - BH	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years		MDG 5.4
5.2	Early childbearing	CM - BH	Number of women age 20-24 years who had at least one live birth before age 18	Total number of women age 20-24 years	
5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate	CP	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	Total number of women age 15-49 years who are currently married	MDG 5.3

¹⁴ When the Birth History module is used, the indicator is calculated for the last 3-year period. When estimated using the Fertility module only, the rate refers to the last one year

5.4	Unmet need ¹⁵	UN	Number of women age 15-49 years who are currently married who are fecund and want to space their births or limit the number of children they have and who are not currently using contraception	Total number of women age 15-49 years who are currently married	MDG 5.6
5.5a 5.5b	Antenatal care coverage	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth (a) at least once by skilled health personnel (b) at least four times by any provider	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	MDG 5.5
5.6	Content of antenatal care	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who had their blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples during the last pregnancy that led to a live birth	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.7	Skilled attendant at delivery	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended by skilled health personnel during their most recent live birth	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	MDG 5.2
5.8	Institutional deliveries	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.9	Caesarean section	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years whose most recent live birth in the last 2 years was delivered by caesarean section	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.10	Post-partum stay in health facility	PN	Number of women age 15-49 years who stayed in the health facility for 12 hours or more after the delivery of their most recent live birth in the last 2 years	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.11	Post-natal health check for the newborn	PN	Number of last live births in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery	Total number of last live births in the last 2 years	
5.12	Post-natal health check for the mother	PN	Number of women age 15-49 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live birth in the last 2 years	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.S1	LHW Visits	LH	Visits of Lady Health Worker in the HH during last three month	Total number of currently married women age 15-49 years	

¹⁵ See the MICS tabulation plan for a detailed description

6. CHILD DEVELOPMENT

6.1	Attendance to early childhood education	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
6.2	Support for learning	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months with whom an adult has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
6.3	Father's support for learning	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months whose biological father has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
6.4	Mother's support for learning	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months whose biological mother has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
6.5	Availability of children's books	EC	Number of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	Total number of children under age 5	
6.6	Availability of playthings	EC	Number of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	Total number of children under age 5	
6.7	Inadequate care	EC	Number of children under age 5 left alone or in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week	Total number of children under age 5	
6.8	Early child development index	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning	Total number of children age 36-59 months	

7. LITERACY AND EDUCATION

7.1	Literacy rate among young women	WB	Number of women age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education	Total number of women age 15-24 years	MDG 2.3
7.2	School readiness	ED	Number of children in first grade of primary school who attended pre-school during the previous school year	Total number of children attending the first grade of primary school	
7.3	Net intake rate in primary education	ED	Number of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	Total number of children of school-entry age	
7.4	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	ED	Number of children of primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school	Total number of children of primary school age	MDG 2.1
7.5	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	ED	Number of children of secondary school age currently attending secondary school or higher	Total number of children of secondary school age	
7.6	Children reaching last grade of primary	ED	Proportion of children entering the first grade of primary school who eventually reach last grade		MDG 2.2
7.7	Primary completion rate	ED	Number of children 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)	
7.8	Transition rate to secondary school	ED	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are in the first grade of secondary school during the current school year	Total number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year	
7.9	Gender parity index (primary school)	ED	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	MDG 3.1
7.10	Gender parity index (secondary school)	ED	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	MDG 3.1
7.11	Percentage of pupil attending Government registered Madrassa	ED	Number of pupil currently attending government registered madrassa	Total number of pupil currently attending school, preschool or any other educational institute	

8. CHILD PROTECTION

8.1	Birth registration	BR	Number of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered	Total number of children under age 5	
8.2	Child labour	CL	Number of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour ¹⁶	Total number of children age 5-17 years	

¹⁶ Children involved in child labour are defined as children involved in economic activities above the age-specific thresholds, children involved in household chores above the age-specific thresholds, and children involved in hazardous work. See the MICS tabulation plan for more detailed information on thresholds and classifications

8.3	Violent discipline	CD	Number of children age 1-14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month	Total number of children age 1-14 years	
8.4	Marriage before age 15	MA	Number of women age 15-49 years who were first married before age 15	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
8.5	Marriage before age 18	MA	Number of women age 20-49 years who were first married before age 18	Total number of women age 20-49 years	
8.6	Young women age 15-19 years currently married	MA	Number of women age 15-19 years who are married	Total number of women age 15-19 years	
8.7	Polygyny	MA	Number of women age 15-49 years who are in a polygynous marriage	Total number of women age 15-49 years who are married	
8.8a 8.8b	Spousal age difference	MA	Number of women who are married and whose spouse is 10 or more years older, (a) among women age 15-19 years, (b) among women age 20-24 years	Total number of women who are married (a) age 15-19 years, (b) age 20-24 years	
8.12	Attitudes towards domestic violence ^[M]	DV	Number of women who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
8.13	Children's living arrangements	HL	Number of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	Total number of children age 0-17 years	
8.14	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	HL	Number of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead	Total number of children age 0-17 years	
8.15	Children with at least one parent living abroad	HL	Number of children 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	Total number of children 0-17 years	

9. HIV/AIDS

9.1	Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women ^[M]	HA	Number of women age 15-24 years who correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV ¹⁷ , and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission	Total number of women age 15-24 years	MDG 6.3
9.2	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means ¹⁸ of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
9.3	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV ^[M]	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years expressing accepting attitudes on all four questions ¹⁹ toward people living with HIV	Total number of women age 15-49 years who have heard of HIV	

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

¹⁸ Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding

¹⁹ Women (1) who think that a female teacher with the AIDS virus should be allowed to teach in school, (2) who would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has the AIDS virus, (3) who would not want to keep it as a secret if a family member became infected with the AIDS virus, and (4) who would be willing to care for a family member who became sick with the AIDS virus

10. ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

10.1	Exposure to mass media ^[M]	MT	Number of women age 15-49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
10.2	Use of computers ^[M]	MT	Number of young women age 15-24 years who used a computer during the last 12 months	Total number of women age 15-24 years	
10.3	Use of internet ^[M]	MT	Number of young women age 15-24 who used the internet during the last 12 months	Total number of women age 15-24 years	
10.4	Use of Social Media	MT	Number of young women age 15-24 who used the Social Media on internet during the last 12 months	Total number of women age 15-24 years	

12. TOBACCO USE

12.1	Tobacco use ^[M]	TA	Number of women age 15-49 years who smoked cigarettes, or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products at any time during the last one month	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
12.2	Smoking before age 15 ^[M]	TA	Number of women age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15	Total number of women age 15-49 years	

13. HEPATITIS MODULE

13.S1	Knowledge to avoid getting Hepatitis	HE	Number of Women age 15-49 who have knowledge to avoid getting hepatitis	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
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APPENDIX G. SINDH 2014 MICS QUESTIONNAIRES



HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE
SINDH, PAKISTAN

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL		HH
HH1. Cluster number: _____	HH2. Household number: _____	
HH3. Interviewer's name and number: Name _____	HH4. Supervisor's name and number: Name _____	
HH5. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / 2014 D D M M YYYY	HH6. AREA: Urban1 Rural2	
HH7. DISTRICT NAME _____ DISTRICT CODE _____		
HH8A. Is this household selected for water quality testing? Yes1 No.....2		
HH8C. Is this household selected for salt sample collection for laboratory Iodine testing? Yes.....1 No.....2		
<p>WE ARE FROM SINDH BUREAU OF STATISTICS, PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT GOVERNMENT OF SINDH. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THESE SUBJECTS. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 30 MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS. MAY I START NOW?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, permission is given ⇒ Go to HH18 to record the time and then begin the interview</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, permission is not given ⇒ Circle 04 in HH9. Discuss this result with your supervisor.</p>		
<p>HH9. Result of household interview:</p> <p>Completed01</p> <p>No household member or no competent respondent at home at time of visit.....02</p> <p>Entire household absent for extended period of time03</p> <p>Refused04</p> <p>Dwelling vacant / Address not a dwelling05</p> <p>Dwelling destroyed06</p> <p>Dwelling not found07</p> <p>Other (specify) _____ 96</p>		
<i>After the household questionnaire has been completed, fill in the following information:</i>		
HH10. Respondent to Household Questionnaire: Name _____ Line no: _____	<p><i>After all questionnaires for the household have been completed, fill in the following information:</i></p> <p>HH13. Number of women's questionnaires completed _____</p> <p>HH15. Number of under-5 questionnaires completed: _____</p>	
HH11. Total number of household members: _____		
HH12. Number of women age 15-49 years: _____		
HH14. Number of children under age 5: _____		
HH15A. Check HH8A: Is this household selected for water quality testing?	Yes.....1 No.....2	2⇒ FINISH INTERVIEW
HH15B. Is the water quality questionnaire complete?	Yes.....1 No.....2	2⇒ COMPLETE WATER QUALITY QUESTIONNAIRE
HH16. Field editor's name and number: Name _____	HH17. Main data entry operator's name and number: Name _____	

HH18. Record the time.
 Hour
 Minutes.....

LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS **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 relationship to the household head (HL3), and their sex (HL4)
 Then ask: ARE THERE ANY OTHERS WHO LIVE HERE, EVEN IF THEY ARE NOT AT HOME NOW?
 If yes, complete listing for questions HL2-HL4. Then, ask questions starting with HL5 for each person at a time.
 Use an additional questionnaire if all rows in the List of Household Members have been used.

								For women age 15-49	For children age 0-4	For children age 0-17 years						For children age 0-14							
HL1. Line No.	HL2. Name	HL3. WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP OF (name) TO THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD?	HL4. Is (name) MALE OR FEMALE? 1 Male 2 Female	HL5. WHAT IS (name)'S DATE OF BIRTH? 98 DK 9998 DK		HL6. HOW OLD IS (name)? Record in completed years. If age is 95 or above, record '95'	HL6A. DID (name) STAY HERE LAST NIGHT? 1 Yes 2 No	HL7. Circle line no. if woman age 15-49	HL7B Circle line no. if age 0-4	HL11. Is (name)'S NATURAL MOTHER ALIVE? 1 Yes 2 No 8 DK HL13 HL13	HL12. DOES (name)'S NATURAL MOTHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? If "Yes" Record line no. of mother and go to HL13. If "No", record 00.	HL12A. WHERE DOES (name)'S NATURAL MOTHER LIVE? 1 In another household in this country 2 Institution in this country 3 Abroad 8 DK	HL13. Is (name)'S NATURAL FATHER ALIVE? 1 Yes 2 No 8 DK HL15 HL15	HL14. DOES (name)'S NATURAL FATHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? If "Yes" Record line no. of father and go to HL15. If "No", record 00.	HL14A. WHERE DOES (name)'S NATURAL FATHER LIVE? 1 In another household in this country 2 Institution in this country 3 Abroad 8 DK	HL15. Record line no. of mother from HL12 if indicated. If HL12 is blank, or "00" ask: WHO IS THE PRIMARY CARETAKER OF (name)?							
Line	Name	Relation*	M	F	Month	Year	Age	Y	N	15-49	0-4	Y	N	DK	Mother	Y	N	DK	Father	Mother			
01		01	1	2	___	_____	___	1	2	01	01	1	2	8	___	1	2	8	___	1	2	8	___
02		___	1	2	___	_____	___	1	2	02	02	1	2	8	___	1	2	8	___	1	2	8	___
03		___	1	2	___	_____	___	1	2	03	03	1	2	8	___	1	2	8	___	1	2	8	___
04		___	1	2	___	_____	___	1	2	04	04	1	2	8	___	1	2	8	___	1	2	8	___
05		___	1	2	___	_____	___	1	2	05	05	1	2	8	___	1	2	8	___	1	2	8	___
06		___	1	2	___	_____	___	1	2	06	06	1	2	8	___	1	2	8	___	1	2	8	___
07		___	1	2	___	_____	___	1	2	07	07	1	2	8	___	1	2	8	___	1	2	8	___
08		___	1	2	___	_____	___	1	2	08	08	1	2	8	___	1	2	8	___	1	2	8	___
09		___	1	2	___	_____	___	1	2	09	09	1	2	8	___	1	2	8	___	1	2	8	___
10		___	1	2	___	_____	___	1	2	10	10	1	2	8	___	1	2	8	___	1	2	8	___

						For women age 15-49	For children age 0-4	For children age 0-17 years								For children age 0-14				
HL1. Line No.	HL2. Name	HL3. WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP OF (name) TO THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD?	HL4. IS (name) MALE OR FEMALE? 1 Male 2 Female	HL5. WHAT IS (name)'S DATE OF BIRTH?		HL6. HOW OLD IS (name)? <i>Record in completed years. If age is 95 or above, record '95'</i>	HL6A. DID (name) STAY HERE LAST NIGHT? 1 Yes 2 No	HL7. <i>Circle line no. if woman age 15-49</i>	HL7B. <i>Circle line no. if age 0-4</i>	HL11. IS (name)'S NATURAL MOTHER ALIVE? 1 Yes 2 No 8 DK	HL12. DOES (name)'S NATURAL MOTHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? <i>If "Yes" Record line no. of mother and go to HL13. If "No", record 00.</i>	HL12A. WHERE DOES (name)'S NATURAL MOTHER LIVE? 1 In another household in this country 2 Institution in this country 3 Abroad 8 DK	HL13. IS (name)'S NATURAL FATHER ALIVE? 1 Yes 2 No 8 DK	HL14. DOES (name)'S NATURAL FATHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? <i>If "Yes" Record line no. of father and go to HL15. If "No", record 00.</i>	HL14A. WHERE DOES (name)'S NATURAL FATHER LIVE? 1 In another household in this country 2 Institution in this country 3 Abroad 8 DK	HL15. <i>Record line no. of mother from HL12 if indicated. If HL12 is blank, or "00" ask:</i> WHO IS THE PRIMARY CARETAKER OF (name)?				
				98 DK	9998 DK															
Line	Name	Relation*	M	F	Month	Year	Age	Y	N	15-49	0-4	Y	N	DK	Mother	Father	Mother			
11		___	1	2	___	___	___	1	2	11	11	1	2	8	___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___	1 2 3 8	___
12		___	1	2	___	___	___	1	2	12	12	1	2	8	___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___	1 2 3 8	___
13		___	1	2	___	___	___	1	2	13	13	1	2	8	___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___	1 2 3 8	___
14		___	1	2	___	___	___	1	2	14	14	1	2	8	___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___	1 2 3 8	___
15		___	1	2	___	___	___	1	2	15	15	1	2	8	___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___	1 2 3 8	___

Tick here if additional questionnaire used

Probe for additional household members.

Probe especially for any infants or small children not listed, and others who may not be members of the family (such as servants, friends) but who usually live in the household.

Insert names of additional members in the household list and complete form accordingly.

Now for each woman age 15-49 years, write her name and line number and other identifying information in the information panel of a separate Individual Women's Questionnaire.

For each child under age 5, write his/her name and line number AND the line number of his/her mother or caretaker in the information panel of a separate Under-5 Questionnaire.

You should now have a separate questionnaire for each eligible woman and each child under five in the household.

* Codes for HL3: Relationship to head of household:	01 Head 02 Wife / Husband 03 Son / Daughter	04 Son-In-Law / Daughter-In-Law 05 Grandchild 06 Parent	07 Parent-In-Law 08 Brother / Sister 09 Brother-In-Law / Sister-In-Law	10 Uncle / Aunt 11 Niece / Nephew 12 Other relative	13 Adopted / Foster / Stepchild 14 Servant (live-in) 96 Other (not related)	98 DK
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EDUCATION										ED
			For household members age 5 and above		For household members age 5-24 years					
ED1. Line number	ED2. Name and age Copy from HL2 and HL6		ED3. HAS (name) EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR PRE-SCHOOL? 1 Yes 2 No⇒ Next Line	ED4B. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE (name) COMPLETED? Grade: See codes below	ED5. DURING THE CURRENT SCHOOL YEAR, THAT IS 2013-2014, DID (name) ATTEND PRESCHOOL, SCHOOL COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY AT ANY TIME? 1 Yes 2 No⇒ ED7	ED5A. DURING THIS SCHOOL YEAR (2013-2014) WHAT TYPE OF SCHOOL/ PRESCHOOL/COLLEGE/UNIVERSITY IS (name) ATTENDING? 1. GOVERNMENT 2. PRIVATE 3. REGISTERED MADRASSA 8. DK	ED6. DURING THIS SCHOOL YEAR (2013-14), WHICH GRADE IS (name) ATTENDING? Grade: See codes below	ED7. DURING THE PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR, (THAT IS 2012-2013,) DID (name) ATTEND PRESCHOOL, SCHOOL, COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY AT ANY TIME? 1 Yes 2 No⇒ Next Line 8 DK⇒ Next Line	ED8. DURING THAT PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR (2012-13), WHICH GRADE DID (name) ATTEND? Grade: See codes below	
Line	Name	Age	Yes No	**Grade	Yes No	Codes	**Grade	Yes No DK	**Grade	
01		_____	1 2	___ __	1 2	1 2 3 8	___ __	1 2 8	___ __	
02		_____	1 2	___ __	1 2	1 2 3 8	___ __	1 2 8	___ __	
03		_____	1 2	___ __	1 2	1 2 3 8	___ __	1 2 8	___ __	
04		_____	1 2	___ __	1 2	1 2 3 8	___ __	1 2 8	___ __	
05		_____	1 2	___ __	1 2	1 2 3 8	___ __	1 2 8	___ __	
06		_____	1 2	___ __	1 2	1 2 3 8	___ __	1 2 8	___ __	
07		_____	1 2	___ __	1 2	1 2 3 8	___ __	1 2 8	___ __	
08		_____	1 2	___ __	1 2	1 2 3 8	___ __	1 2 8	___ __	
09		_____	1 2	___ __	1 2	1 2 3 8	___ __	1 2 8	___ __	
10		_____	1 2	___ __	1 2	1 2 3 8	___ __	1 2 8	___ __	
11		_____	1 2	___ __	1 2	1 2 3 8	___ __	1 2 8	___ __	
12		_____	1 2	___ __	1 2	1 2 3 8	___ __	1 2 8	___ __	
13		_____	1 2	___ __	1 2	1 2 3 8	___ __	1 2 8	___ __	
14		_____	1 2	___ __	1 2	1 2 3 8	___ __	1 2 8	___ __	
15		_____	1 2	___ __	1 2	1 2 3 8	___ __	1 2 8	___ __	

** Codes for **ED4B, ED6 and ED8**:
Grade: 00 = Less than 1 year completed | 01 – 05 = Primary | 06 – 08 = Middle | 09 – 10 = Secondary | 11 – 12 = Higher Secondary | 13-19 = Higher | 94 = Pre-school | 98 = DK

SELECTION OF ONE CHILD FOR CHILD LABOUR/CHILD DISCIPLINE

SL1. Check HL6 in the List of Household Members and write the total number of children age 1-17 years.

Total number —

SL2. Check the number of children age 1-17 years in SL1:

Zero ⇒ Go to HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS module

One ⇒ Go to SL9 and record the rank number as '1', enter the line number, child's name and age

Two or more ⇒ Continue with SL2A

SL2A. List each of the children age 1-17 years below in the order they appear in the List of Household Members. Do not include other household members outside of the age range 1-17 years. Record the line number, name, sex, and age for each child.

SL3. Rank number	SL4. Line number From HL1	SL5. Name from HL2	SL6. Sex from HL4		SL7. Age from HL6
Rank	Line	Name	M	F	Age
1	— —		1	2	— —
2	— —		1	2	— —
3	— —		1	2	— —
4	— —		1	2	— —
5	— —		1	2	— —
6	— —		1	2	— —
7	— —		1	2	— —
8	— —		1	2	— —

SL8. Check the last digit of the household number (HH2) from the cover page. This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below.

Check the total number of children age 1-17 years in SL1 above. This is the number of the column you should go to in the table below

Find the box where the row and the column meet and circle the number that appears in the box. This is the rank number (SL3) of the selected child.

Last Digit of Household Number (from HH2)	Total Number of Eligible Children in the Household (from SL1)						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

SL9. Record the rank number (SL3), line number (SL4), name (SL5) and age (SL7) of the selected child

Rank number —

Line number —

Name

Age —

CHILD LABOUR		CL
CL1. Check selected child's age from SL9: <input type="checkbox"/> 1-4 years ⇒ Go to Next Module <input type="checkbox"/> 5-17 years ⇒ Continue with CL2		
CL2. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT ANY WORK CHILDREN IN THIS HOUSEHOLD MAY DO. SINCE LAST (<i>day of the week</i>), DID (<i>name</i>) DO ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES, EVEN FOR ONLY ONE HOUR? [A] SINCE LAST (<i>day of the week</i>), DID (<i>name</i>) DO ANY WORK OR HELP ON HIS/HER OWN OR THE HOUSEHOLD'S PLOT/FARM/FOOD GARDEN OR LOOKED AFTER ANIMALS , EVEN FOR ONLY ONE HOUR? FOR EXAMPLE, GROWING FARM PRODUCE, HARVESTING, OR FEEDING, GRAZING, MILKING ANIMALS, FISHING, WOOD CUTTING? [B] SINCE LAST (<i>day of the week</i>), DID (<i>name</i>) HELP IN FAMILY BUSINESS OR RELATIVE'S BUSINESS WITH OR WITHOUT PAY, OR RUN HIS/HER OWN BUSINESS, EVEN FOR ONLY ONE HOUR? FOR EXAMPLE, AUTO WORKSHOP, HOTEL AND RESTAURANT? [C] SINCE LAST (<i>day of the week</i>), DID (<i>name</i>) PRODUCE OR SELL ARTICLES, HANDICRAFTS, CLOTHES, FOOD OR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, PEKO/ EMBROIDERY, CARPETING, TAILORING AND BRICKS MAKING, EVEN FOR ONLY ONE HOUR? [D] SINCE LAST (<i>day of the week</i>), DID (<i>name</i>) ENGAGE IN ANY OTHER ACTIVITY IN RETURN FOR INCOME IN CASH OR IN KIND, EVEN FOR ONLY ONE HOUR? <i>If "No", Probe:</i> PLEASE INCLUDE ANY ACTIVITY (<i>name</i>) PERFORMED AS A REGULAR OR CASUAL EMPLOYEE, SELF-EMPLOYED OR EMPLOYER; OR AS AN UNPAID FAMILY WORKER HELPING OUT IN HOUSEHOLD BUSINESS OR FARM. Y N Worked on plot/farm/food garden/ looked after animals..... 1 2 Helped in family/relative's business/ran own business..... 1 2 Produce/sell articles/handicrafts/ clothes/food or agricultural products 1 2 Any other activity 1 2	
CL3. Check CL2 A to D <input type="checkbox"/> There is at least one 'Yes' ⇒ continue with CL4 <input type="checkbox"/> All answers are 'No' ⇒ Go to CL8		
CL4. SINCE LAST (<i>day of the week</i>) ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID (<i>name</i>) ENGAGE IN THIS ACTIVITY/THESE ACTIVITIES, IN TOTAL? <i>If less than one hour, record "00"</i>	Number of hours __ __	
CL5. DOES THE ACTIVITY/DO THESE ACTIVITIES REQUIRE CARRYING HEAVY LOADS?	Yes..... No	1 ⇒ CL8

CL6. DOES THE ACTIVITY/DO THESE ACTIVITIES REQUIRE WORKING WITH DANGEROUS TOOLS (KNIVES ETC.) OR OPERATING HEAVY MACHINERY?	Yes 1 No 2	1 ⇒ CL8
CL7. HOW WOULD YOU DESCRIBE THE WORK ENVIRONMENT OF <i>(name)</i> ? [A] IS <i>(name)</i> EXPOSED TO DUST, FUMES OR GAS? [B] IS <i>(name)</i> EXPOSED TO EXTREME COLD, HEAT OR HUMIDITY? [C] IS <i>(name)</i> EXPOSED TO LOUD NOISE OR VIBRATION? [D] IS <i>(name)</i> REQUIRED TO WORK AT HEIGHTS? [E] IS <i>(name)</i> REQUIRED TO WORK WITH CHEMICALS (PESTICIDES, GLUES, ETC.) OR EXPLOSIVES? [F] IS <i>(name)</i> EXPOSED TO OTHER THINGS, PROCESSES OR CONDITIONS BAD FOR <i>(name)</i> 'S HEALTH OR SAFETY?	Yes 1 No 2 Yes 1 No 2 Yes 1 No 2 Yes 1 No 2 Yes 1 No 2 Yes 1 No 2	1 ⇒ CL8 1 ⇒ CL8 1 ⇒ CL8 1 ⇒ CL8 1 ⇒ CL8
CL8. SINCE LAST <i>(day of the week)</i> , DID <i>(name)</i> FETCH WATER OR COLLECT FIREWOOD FOR HOUSEHOLD USE?	Yes 1 No 2	2 ⇒ CL10
CL9. IN TOTAL, HOW MANY HOURS DID <i>(name)</i> SPEND ON FETCHING WATER OR COLLECTING FIREWOOD FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, SINCE LAST <i>(day of the week)</i> ? <i>If less than one hour, record "00"</i>	Number of hours ____	
CL10. SINCE LAST <i>(day of the week)</i> , DID <i>(name)</i> DO ANY OF THE FOLLOWING FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD? [A] SHOPPING FOR HOUSEHOLD? [B] REPAIR ANY HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT? [C] COOKING OR CLEANING UTENSILS OR THE HOUSE? [D] WASHING CLOTHES? [E] CARING FOR CHILDREN? [F] CARING FOR THE OLD OR SICK? [G] OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS? Y N Shopping for household..... 1 2 Repair household equipment..... 1 2 Cooking/cleaning utensils/house 1 2 Washing clothes 1 2 Caring for children 1 2 Caring for old/sick 1 2 Other household tasks 1 2	
CL11. Check CL10, A to G <input type="checkbox"/> There is at least one 'Yes' ⇒ Continue with CL12 <input type="checkbox"/> All answers are 'No' ⇒ Go to Next Module		
CL12. SINCE LAST <i>(day of the week)</i> , ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID <i>(name)</i> ENGAGE IN THIS ACTIVITY/THESE ACTIVITIES, IN TOTAL? <i>If less than one hour, record "00"</i>	Number of hours..... ____	

CHILD DISCIPLINE		CD
CD1. Check selected child's age from SL9: <input type="checkbox"/> 1-14 years ⇒ Continue with CD2 <input type="checkbox"/> 15-17 years ⇒ Go to Next Module		
CD2. Write the line number and name of the child from SL9.	Line number Name	
CD3. ADULTS USE CERTAIN WAYS TO TEACH CHILDREN THE RIGHT BEHAVIOUR OR TO ADDRESS A BEHAVIOUR PROBLEM. I WILL READ VARIOUS METHODS THAT ARE USED. PLEASE TELL ME IF <u>YOU OR ANYONE ELSE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD</u> HAS USED THIS METHOD WITH <u>(name) IN THE PAST MONTH.</u> [A] TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES, FORBADE SOMETHING (name) LIKED OR DID NOT ALLOW HIM/HER TO LEAVE THE HOUSE. [B] EXPLAINED WHY (name)'S BEHAVIOUR WAS WRONG. [C] SHOOK HIM/HER. [D] SHOUTED, YELLED AT OR SCREAMED AT HIM/HER. [E] GAVE HIM/HER SOMETHING ELSE TO DO. [F] SPANKED, HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND. [G] HIT HIM/HER ON THE BOTTOM OR ELSEWHERE ON THE BODY WITH SOMETHING LIKE A BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT. [H] CALLED HIM/HER DUMB, LAZY, OR ANOTHER NAME LIKE THAT. [I] HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS. [J] HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE HAND, ARM, OR LEG. [K] BEAT HIM/HER UP, THAT IS HIT HIM/HER OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD	Took away privileges.....1 2 Explained wrong behaviour.....1 2 Shook him/her1 2 Shouted, yelled, screamed1 2 Gave something else to do1 2 Spanked, hit, slapped on bottom with bare hand1 2 Hit with belt, hairbrush, stick, or other hard object1 2 Called dumb, lazy, or another name1 2 Hit/slapped on the face, head or ears1 2 Hit/slapped on hand, arm or leg ..1 2 Beat up, hit over and over as hard as one could1 2	
CD4. DO YOU BELIEVE THAT IN ORDER TO BRING UP, RAISE, OR EDUCATE A CHILD PROPERLY, THE CHILD NEEDS TO BE PHYSICALLY PUNISHED?	Yes.....1 No2 DK / No opinion8	

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		HC
HC1A. WHAT IS THE RELIGION OF THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD?	Islam 1 Christianity 2 Hindu 3 Parsi 4 Other religion (<i>specify</i>) 6 No religion 7	
HC1B. WHAT IS THE MOTHER TONGUE/NATIVE LANGUAGE OF THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD?	Urdu 01 Sindhi 02 Pashto 03 Gujrati 04 Balochi 05 Punjabi 06 Siraiki 07 Other language (<i>specify</i>) 96	
HC2. HOW MANY ROOMS IN THIS HOUSEHOLD ARE USED FOR SLEEPING?	Number of rooms ___	
HC3. <i>Main material of the dwelling floor.</i> <i>Record observation.</i>	Natural floor Earth / Sand 11 Dung 12 Rudimentary floor Wood planks 21 Palm / Bamboo 22 Finished floor Parquet or polished wood 31 Vinyl or asphalt strips 32 Ceramic tiles 33 Cement 34 Carpet 35 Bricks 36 Lime 37 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96	
HC4. <i>Main material of the roof.</i> <i>Record observation.</i>	Natural roofing No Roof 11 Thatch / Palm leaf 12 Sod 13 Rudimentary Roofing Rustic mat 21 Palm / Bamboo 22 Wood planks 23 Cardboard 24 Finished roofing Metal/Tin/CGI 31 Wood 32 Calamine / Cement fibre 33 Ceramic tiles 34 Cement/RCC 35 Roofing shingles 36 Bricks 37 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96	

<p>HC5. Main material of the exterior walls.</p> <p><i>Record observation.</i></p>	<p>Natural walls</p> <p>No walls 11</p> <p>Cane / Palm / Trunks..... 12</p> <p>Dirt 13</p> <p>Rudimentary walls</p> <p>Bamboo with mud.....21</p> <p>Stone with mud.....22</p> <p>Uncovered adobe23</p> <p>Plywood24</p> <p>Cardboard.....25</p> <p>Reused wood.....26</p> <p>Cloth/Curtain/Tent 27</p> <p>Finished walls</p> <p>Cement31</p> <p>Stone with lime / cement32</p> <p>Bricks33</p> <p>Cement blocks.....34</p> <p>Covered adobe35</p> <p>Wood planks / shingles.....36</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	
<p>HC6. WHAT TYPE OF FUEL DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD <u>MAINLY</u> USE FOR COOKING?</p>	<p>Electricity01</p> <p>Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)02</p> <p>Natural gas03</p> <p>Biogas.....04</p> <p>Kerosene05</p> <p>Coal / Lignite.....06</p> <p>Charcoal07</p> <p>Wood08</p> <p>Straw / Shrubs / Grass09</p> <p>Animal dung.....10</p> <p>Agricultural crop residue.....11</p> <p>No food cooked in household.....95</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	<p>01⇒HC8</p> <p>02⇒HC8</p> <p>03⇒HC8</p> <p>04⇒HC8</p> <p>05⇒HC8</p> <p>95⇒HC8</p>
<p>HC7. IS THE COOKING USUALLY DONE IN THE HOUSE, IN A SEPARATE BUILDING, OR OUTDOORS?</p> <p><i>If 'In the house', probe: IS IT DONE IN A SEPARATE ROOM USED AS A KITCHEN?</i></p>	<p>In the house</p> <p>In a separate room used as kitchen 1</p> <p>Elsewhere in the house2</p> <p>In a separate building3</p> <p>Outdoors.....4</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) 6</p>	

<p>HC8. DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE:</p> <p>[A] ELECTRICITY?</p> <p>[B] A RADIO?</p> <p>[C] A TELEVISION?</p> <p>[D] A NON-MOBILE TELEPHONE?</p> <p>[E] A REFRIGERATOR?</p> <p>[F] A FREEZER?</p> <p>[G] AIR CONDITIONER?</p> <p>[H] AN AIR COOLER?</p> <p>[I] A WASHING MACHINE?</p> <p>[J] A SEWING MACHINE OR KNITTING MACHINE?</p> <p>[K] PERSONAL COMPUTER /LAPTOP?</p> <p>[L] A WATER LIFTING PUMP?</p> <p>[M] AN IRON?</p> <p>[N] INTERNET?</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Yes</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Electricity.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Radio.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Television.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Non-mobile telephone.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Refrigerator.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Freezer.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Air Conditioner.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>An Air Cooler.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A Washing Machine.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A Sewing Machine Or Knitting Machine?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Personal Computer /Laptop.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A Water Lifting Pump.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>An Iron.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Internet.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Electricity.....	1	2	Radio.....	1	2	Television.....	1	2	Non-mobile telephone.....	1	2	Refrigerator.....	1	2	Freezer.....	1	2	Air Conditioner.....	1	2	An Air Cooler.....	1	2	A Washing Machine.....	1	2	A Sewing Machine Or Knitting Machine?	1	2	Personal Computer /Laptop.....	1	2	A Water Lifting Pump.....	1	2	An Iron.....	1	2	Internet.....	1	2	
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<p>HC9. DOES ANY MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD OWN:</p> <p>[A] A WATCH?</p> <p>[B] A MOBILE TELEPHONE?</p> <p>[C] A BICYCLE?</p> <p>[D] A MOTORCYCLE OR SCOOTER OR RICKSHAW?</p> <p>[E] AN ANIMAL-DRAWN CART?</p> <p>[F] A CAR / TRUCK / JEEP /VAN?</p> <p>[G] A BOAT?</p> <p>[H] A TRACTOR/THRASHER/AGRICULTURE MACHINERY?</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Yes</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Watch.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mobile telephone.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bicycle.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Motorcycle / Scooter.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Animal-drawn cart.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Car / Truck / Jeep / Van.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Boat.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tractor/Agriculture Machinery.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Watch.....	1	2	Mobile telephone.....	1	2	Bicycle.....	1	2	Motorcycle / Scooter.....	1	2	Animal-drawn cart.....	1	2	Car / Truck / Jeep / Van.....	1	2	Boat.....	1	2	Tractor/Agriculture Machinery.....	1	2																			
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<p>HC10. DO YOU OR SOMEONE LIVING IN THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN THIS DWELLING?</p> <p><i>If "No", then ask: DO YOU RENT THIS DWELLING FROM SOMEONE NOT LIVING IN THIS HOUSEHOLD?</i></p> <p><i>If "Rented from someone else", circle "2". For other responses, circle "6".</i></p>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">Own.....</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rent.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other (specify).....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Own.....	1		Rent.....	2		Other (specify).....	6																																						
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HC11. DOES ANY MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN ANY LAND THAT CAN BE USED FOR AGRICULTURE?	Yes1 No.....2	2⇒HC13
HC12. HOW MANY ACRES OF AGRICULTURAL LAND DO MEMBERS OF THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN? <i>If less than 1, record "00". If 95 or more, record '95'. If unknown, record '98'.</i>	Acres ____ ____	
HC13. DOES THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN ANY LIVESTOCK, HERDS, OTHER FARM ANIMALS, OR POULTRY?	Yes1 No.....2	2⇒HC15
HC14. HOW MANY OF THE FOLLOWING ANIMALS DOES THIS HOUSEHOLD HAVE? [A] CATTLE, MILK COWS, BUFFALOES OR BULLS? [B] HORSES, DONKEYS, OR MULES, CAMELS? [C] GOATS? [D] SHEEP? [E] CHICKENS? <i>If none, record '00'. If 95 or more, record '95'. If unknown, record '98'.</i>	Cattle, milk cows, buffaloes or bulls ____ ____ Horses, donkeys, or mules, camels ____ ____ Goats..... ____ ____ Sheep..... ____ ____ Chickens ____ ____	
HC15. DOES ANY MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD HAVE A BANK ACCOUNT?	Yes1 No.....2	

INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS		TN
TN1. DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE ANY MOSQUITO NETS THAT CAN BE USED WHILE SLEEPING?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒Next Module
TN2. HOW MANY MOSQUITO NETS DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE?	Number of nets..... ____ ____	
TN3. Ask the respondent to show you the nets in the household. If more than 3 nets, use additional questionnaire(s).		

	1 st Net	2 nd Net	3 rd Net
TN4. Mosquito net observed?	Observed 1 Not observed 2	Observed 1 Not observed 2	Observed 1 Not observed 2
TN5. Observe or ask the brand/type of mosquito net. <i>If brand is unknown and you cannot observe the net, show pictures of typical net types/brands to respondent.</i>	Long-lasting treated nets Dawa 11 PremaNET 12 Yarcool 13 Other (specify) 16 DK brand 18 Pre-treated net Brand (specify) 26 DK brand 28 Other net (specify) 36 DK brand / type 98	Long-lasting treated nets Dawa 11 PremaNET 12 Yarcool 13 Other (specify) 16 DK brand 18 Pre-treated net Brand (specify) 26 DK brand 28 Other net (specify) 36 DK brand / type 98	Long-lasting treated nets Dawa 11 PremaNET 12 Yarcool 13 Other (specify) 16 DK brand 18 Pre-treated net Brand (specify) 26 DK brand 28 Other net (specify) 36 DK brand / type 98
TN6. HOW MANY MONTHS AGO DID YOUR HOUSEHOLD GET THE MOSQUITO NET? <i>If less than one month, record "00"</i>	Months ago ____ ____ More than 36 mo. ago... 95 DK / Not sure 98	Months ago ____ ____ More than 36 mo. ago... 95 DK / Not sure 98	Months ago ____ ____ More than 36 mo. ago... 95 DK / Not sure 98
TN7. Check TN5 for type of net	<input type="checkbox"/> Long-lasting (11-18) ⇒ TN11 <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-treated (26-28) ⇒ TN9 <input type="checkbox"/> Else ⇒ Continue	<input type="checkbox"/> Long-lasting (11-18) ⇒ TN11 <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-treated (26-28) ⇒ TN9 <input type="checkbox"/> Else ⇒ Continue	<input type="checkbox"/> Long-lasting (11-18) ⇒ TN11 <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-treated (26-28) ⇒ TN9 <input type="checkbox"/> Else ⇒ Continue
TN8. WHEN YOU GOT THE NET, WAS IT ALREADY TREATED WITH AN INSECTICIDE TO KILL OR REPEL MOSQUITOES?	Yes 1 No 2 DK / Not sure 8	Yes 1 No 2 DK / Not sure 8	Yes 1 No 2 DK / Not sure 8
TN9. SINCE YOU GOT THE NET, WAS IT EVER SOAKED OR DIPPED IN A LIQUID TO KILL OR REPEL MOSQUITOES?	Yes 1 No 2 ⇒ TN11 DK / Not sure 8 ⇒ TN11	Yes 1 No 2 ⇒ TN11 DK / Not sure 8 ⇒ TN11	Yes 1 No 2 ⇒ TN11 DK / Not sure 8 ⇒ TN11

<p>TN10. HOW MANY MONTHS AGO WAS THE NET LAST SOAKED OR DIPPED?</p> <p><i>If less than one month, record "00"</i></p>	<p>Months ago ____ ____</p> <p>More than 24 mo. ago... 95 DK / Not sure 98</p>	<p>Months ago ____ ____</p> <p>More than 24 mo. ago ... 95 DK / Not sure 98</p>	<p>Months ago ____ ____</p> <p>More than 24 mo. ago ... 95 DK / Not sure 98</p>
<p>TN11. DID ANYONE SLEEP UNDER THIS MOSQUITO NET LAST NIGHT?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2 ⇒ TN13 DK / Not sure 8 ⇒ TN13</p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2 ⇒ TN13 DK / Not sure 8 ⇒ TN13</p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2 ⇒ TN13 DK / Not sure 8 ⇒ TN13</p>
<p>TN12. WHO SLEPT UNDER THIS MOSQUITO NET LAST NIGHT?</p> <p><i>Record the person's line number from the List of Household Members</i></p> <p><i>If someone not in the List of Household Members slept under the mosquito net, record "00"</i></p>	<p>Name _____</p> <p>Line number ____ ____</p> <p>Name _____</p> <p>Line number ____ ____</p> <p>Name _____</p> <p>Line number ____ ____</p> <p>Name _____</p> <p>Line number ____ ____</p>	<p>Name _____</p> <p>Line number ____ ____</p> <p>Name _____</p> <p>Line number ____ ____</p> <p>Name _____</p> <p>Line number ____ ____</p> <p>Name _____</p> <p>Line number ____ ____</p>	<p>Name _____</p> <p>Line number ____ ____</p> <p>Name _____</p> <p>Line number ____ ____</p> <p>Name _____</p> <p>Line number ____ ____</p> <p>Name _____</p> <p>Line number ____ ____</p>
<p>TN13.</p>	<p><i>Go back to TN4 for next net. If no more nets, go to next module</i></p>	<p><i>Go back to TN4 for next net. If no more nets, go to next module</i></p>	<p><i>Go back to TN4 in first column of a new questionnaire for next net. If no more nets, go to next module</i></p>
<p><i>Tick here if additional questionnaire used</i> <input type="checkbox"/></p>			

INDOOR RESIDUAL SPRAYING		IR
IR1. AT ANY TIME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, HAS ANYONE COME INTO YOUR DWELLING TO SPRAY THE INTERIOR WALLS AGAINST MOSQUITOES?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒Next Module 8⇒Next Module
IR2. WHO SPRAYED THE DWELLING? <i>Circle all that apply.</i>	Government / Malaria Control ProgramA Private companyB Non-governmental organizationC Other (<i>specify</i>) _____X DKZ	

WATER AND SANITATION

WS

<p>WS1. WHAT IS THE <u>MAIN</u> SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?</p>	<p>Piped water Piped into dwelling 11 Piped into compound, yard or plot 12 Piped to neighbour 13 Public tap / standpipe 14 Filtration Plant/unit..... 15 Underground Water Tube Well, Borehole 21 Hand Pump..... 22 Dug well Protected well 31 Unprotected well..... 32 Rainwater collection 51 Tanker-truck 61 Cart with small tank / drum..... 71 Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel) 81 Bottled water 91 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	<p>11⇒WS6 12⇒WS6 13⇒WS6 14⇒WS3 15⇒WS3 21⇒WS3 22⇒WS3 31⇒WS3 32⇒WS3 51⇒WS3 61⇒WS3 71⇒WS3 81⇒WS3 96⇒WS3</p>
<p>WS2. WHAT IS THE <u>MAIN</u> SOURCE OF WATER USED BY YOUR HOUSEHOLD FOR OTHER PURPOSES SUCH AS COOKING AND HAND WASHING?</p>	<p>Piped water Piped into dwelling 11 Piped into compound, yard or plot 12 Piped to neighbour 13 Public tap / standpipe 14 Filtration Plant/unit..... 15 Underground Water Tube Well, Borehole 21 Hand Pump..... 22 Dug well Protected well 31 Unprotected well..... 32 Rainwater collection 51 Tanker-truck 61 Cart with small tank / drum..... 71 Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel) 81 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	<p>11⇒WS6 12⇒WS6 13⇒WS6</p>
<p>WS3. WHERE IS THAT WATER SOURCE LOCATED?</p>	<p>In own dwelling 1 In own yard / plot 2 Elsewhere..... 3</p>	<p>1⇒WS6 2⇒WS6</p>
<p>WS4. HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE TO GO THERE, GET WATER, AND COME BACK?</p>	<p>Number of minutes _ _ _ DK..... 998</p>	

<p>WS5. WHO USUALLY GOES TO THIS SOURCE TO COLLECT THE WATER FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD? <i>Probe:</i> IS THIS PERSON UNDER AGE 15? WHAT SEX?</p>	<p>Adult woman (age 15+ years) 1 Adult man (age 15+ years)..... 2 Female child (under 15) 3 Male child (under 15) 4 DK 8</p>	
<p>WS5A IS THE TASTE OF THE DRINKING WATER USED IN THE HOUSEHOLD SWEET OR BRACKISH?</p>	<p>Sweet 1 Brackish..... 2</p>	
<p>WS5B WAS THE WATER FOR DRINKING CLEAR OR MUDDY AT THE TIME OF COLLECTION?</p>	<p>Clear 1 Muddy/coloured 2 DK 8</p>	
<p>WS6. DO YOU DO ANYTHING TO THE WATER TO MAKE IT SAFER TO DRINK?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2 DK 8</p>	<p>2⇒WS8 8⇒WS8</p>
<p>WS7. WHAT DO YOU USUALLY DO TO MAKE THE WATER SAFER TO DRINK? <i>Probe:</i> ANYTHING ELSE? <i>Record all items mentioned.</i></p>	<p>Boil A Add bleach / chlorine Tablet..... B Strain it through a cloth C Use water filter (ceramic, sand, composite, etc.) D Solar disinfection E Let it stand and settle F Alum (Phitkari)..... G Other (<i>specify</i>) X DK Z</p>	
<p>WS8. WHAT KIND OF TOILET FACILITY DO MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD USUALLY USE? <i>If “flush” or “pour flush”, probe:</i> WHERE DOES IT FLUSH TO? <i>If not possible to determine, ask permission to observe the facility.</i></p>	<p>Flush / Pour flush Flush to piped sewer system..... 11 Flush to septic tank 12 Flush to soakage pit 13 Flush to somewhere else 14 Flush to unknown place / Not sure / DK where 15 Pit latrine Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP) 21 Pit latrine with slab 22 Pit latrine without slab / Open pit..... 23 Composting toilet 31 Bucket 41 No facility, Bush, Field..... 95 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	<p>95⇒Next Module</p>
<p>WS9. DO YOU SHARE THIS FACILITY WITH OTHERS WHO ARE NOT MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2</p>	<p>2⇒Next Module</p>
<p>WS10. DO YOU SHARE THIS FACILITY ONLY WITH MEMBERS OF OTHER HOUSEHOLDS THAT YOU KNOW, OR IS THE FACILITY OPEN TO THE USE OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC?</p>	<p>Other households only (not public) 1 Public facility 2</p>	<p>2⇒Next Module</p>
<p>WS11. HOW MANY HOUSEHOLDS IN TOTAL USE THIS TOILET FACILITY, INCLUDING YOUR OWN HOUSEHOLD?</p>	<p>Number of households (if less than 10) 0 ____ Ten or more households 10 DK 98</p>	

HANDWASHING		HW
HW1. WE WOULD LIKE TO LEARN ABOUT THE PLACES THAT HOUSEHOLDS USE TO WASH THEIR HANDS. CAN YOU PLEASE SHOW ME WHERE MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD <u>MOST OFTEN</u> WASH THEIR HANDS?	Observed 1 Not observed Not in dwelling / plot / yard..... 2 No permission to see 3 Other reason, <i>specify</i> 6	 2 ⇨HW4 3 ⇨HW4 6 ⇨HW4
HW2. <i>Observe presence of water at the place for hand washing.</i> <i>Verify by checking the tap/pump, or basin, bucket, water container or similar objects for presence of water.</i>	Water is available..... 1 Water is not available 2	
HW3A. <i>Is soap, detergent or ash/mud/sand present at the place for hand washing?</i>	Yes, present..... 1 No, not present 2	 2⇨HW4
HW3B. <i>Record your observation.</i> <i>Circle all that apply.</i>	Bar soap..... A Detergent (Powder / Liquid / Paste)..... B Liquid soap..... C Ash / Mud / Sand D	A⇨HH19 B⇨HH19 C⇨HH19 D⇨HH19
HW4. DO YOU HAVE ANY SOAP OR DETERGENT OR ASH/MUD/SAND IN YOUR HOUSE FOR WASHING HANDS?	Yes..... 1 No 2	 2⇨HH19
HW5A. CAN YOU PLEASE SHOW IT TO ME?	Yes, shown 1 No, not shown 2	 2⇨HH19
HW5B. <i>Record your observation.</i> <i>Circle all that apply.</i>	Bar soap..... A Detergent (Powder / Liquid / Paste)..... B Liquid soap..... C Ash / Mud / Sand D	

HH19. <i>Record the time.</i>	Hour and minutes ____ : ____	
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SALT IODIZATION		SI
<p>SI1. WE WOULD LIKE TO CHECK WHETHER THE SALT USED IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD IS IODIZED. MAY I HAVE A SAMPLE OF THE SALT USED <u>TO COOK MEALS</u> IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD?</p> <p><i>Once you have tested the salt, circle number that corresponds to test outcome.</i></p>	<p>Not iodized - 0 PPM 1 More than 0 PPM & less than 15 PPM 2 15 PPM or more..... 3</p> <p>No salt in the house 4</p> <p>Salt not tested (<i>Specify the reason</i>)..... 5</p>	4 ⇒ HH20
<p>SI2. Check HH8C has the household been selected for additional salt testing:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Go to HH20</p>		
<p>SI3. WHEN YOU BUY SALT <u>TO COOK MEALS</u> IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD, DO YOU NORMALLY LOOK FOR OR ASK FOR IODISED SALT WITH A HANDI LOGO OR LABELLED AS IODISED?</p> <p><i>Probe by showing picture of handi logo.</i></p>	<p>Yes 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8</p>	
<p>SI4. WAS THE SALT THAT YOU PROVIDED FOR THE TEST BOUGHT IN SEALED PACKAGE?</p>	<p>Yes, sealed package 1 No, unsealed package or as loose salt 2 No ,rock salt/sea salt..... 3 DK 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ SI6 3 ⇒ SI6 8 ⇒ SI6</p>
<p>SI5. WHAT IS THE BRAND OF THE SALT THAT YOU PROVIDED FOR THE TEST?</p>	<p>National salt 01 Shan salt 02 Hub salt 03 Al Amin salt 04 Sana salt 05 No label/ brand 06</p> <p>Other Brand(<i>specify</i>) 96 DK / Don't Remember 98</p>	
<p>SI6. CAN I PLEASE TAKE A SMALL SAMPLE OF YOUR SALT FOR FURTHER TESTING OF IODINE CONTENT IN THE LABORATORY?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No 2</p>	2 ⇒ HH20
<p>SI7. <i>Collect one cup approximately 50gms of salt from the household into the plastic bag provided and label the sample with the cluster number and household number with the marker provided (CCC-HH).</i></p> <p><i>Record the results of sample collection.</i></p>	<p>Sample collected and labelled 1 Salt not available 2 Sample bag not available 3 Other (<i>Specify</i>) 6</p>	<p>2 ⇒ HH20 3 ⇒ HH20 6 ⇒ HH20</p>
<p>SI8. Salt sample ID</p> <p><i>Enter the cluster number followed by the household number</i></p>	<p>_____ - _____</p>	

HH20. Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and check the List of Household Members:

- A separate *QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN* has been issued for each woman age 15-49 years in the List of Household Members (HL7)
- A separate *QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE* has been issued for each child under age 5 years in the List of Household Members (HL7B)

Check HH8A: If the household has been selected for water sample collection?

- A separate *QUESTIONNAIRE FOR WATER QUALITY TESTING* has been issued

Return to the cover page and make sure that the result of the household interview (HH9), the name and line number of the respondent to the household questionnaire (HH10), and the number of eligible women (HH12) and under-5s (HH14) are entered.

Make arrangements for the administration of the remaining questionnaire(s) in this household.

Interviewer's Observations

Field Editor's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL		WM
<i>This questionnaire is to be administered to all women age 15 through 49 (see List of Household Members, column HL7). A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible woman.</i>		
WM1. Cluster number: _____	WM2. Household number: _____	
WM3. Woman's name: Name _____	WM4. Woman's line number: _____	
WM5. Interviewer's name and number: Name _____	WM6. Day/Month/Year of interview: _____ / _____ / 2014 DD MM YYYY	

<p><i>Repeat greeting if not already read to this woman:</i></p> <p>WE ARE FROM SINDH BUREAU OF STATISTICS, PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT GOVERNMENT OF SINDH. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THESE SUBJECTS. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 15 MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.</p>	<p>IF GREETING AT THE BEGINNING OF THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE HAS ALREADY BEEN READ TO THIS WOMAN, THEN READ THE FOLLOWING:</p> <p>NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU MORE ABOUT YOUR HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 15 MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.</p>
<p>MAY I START NOW?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes, permission is given ⇒ Go to WM10 to record the time and then begin the interview.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>No, permission is not given ⇒ Circle '03' in WM7. Discuss this result with your supervisor.</i></p>	

WM7. Result of woman's interview	Completed 01 Not at home 02 Refused 03 Partly completed 04 Incapacitated 05 Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96
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WM8. Field editor's name and number: Name _____	WM9. Main data entry operator's name and number: Name _____
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WM10. Record the time.	HOUR AND MINUTES ____ : ____
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WOMAN'S BACKGROUND		WB
WB1. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WERE YOU BORN?	Date of birth Month ____ DK month 98 Year ____ DK year 9998	
WB2. HOW OLD ARE YOU? <i>Probe: HOW OLD WERE YOU AT YOUR LAST BIRTHDAY?</i> <i>Compare and correct WB1 and/or WB2 if inconsistent</i>	Age (in completed years) ____	
WB3. HAVE YOU EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒WB7
WB5. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE YOU COMPLETED? <i>If grade 1 is not completed, enter "00".</i>	**Grade ____	
WB6. Check WB5: <input type="checkbox"/> Grade is 9 or more(WB5=9 or more) ⇒ Go to Next Module <input type="checkbox"/> Grade is 8 or less(WB5=8 or less) ⇒ Continue with WB7		
WB7. NOW I WOULD LIKE YOU TO READ THIS SENTENCE TO ME. <i>Show sentence on the card to the respondent.</i> <i>If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe:</i> CAN YOU READ PART OF THE SENTENCE TO ME?	Cannot read at all 1 Able to read only parts of sentence 2 Able to read whole sentence 3 No sentence in required language _____ 4 <i>(specify language)</i> Blind/visually impaired 5	

** Codes for WB5:
Grade: 00 = Less than 1 year completed | 01 – 05 = Primary | 06 – 08 = Middle
09 – 10 = Secondary | 11 – 12 = Higher Secondary | 13-19 = Higher

MT1. Check WB7:

- Question left blank (Respondent has grade 9 or more) ⇒ Continue with MT2
- Able to read or no sentence in required language (codes 2, 3 or 4) ⇒ Continue with MT2
- Cannot read at all or Blind/visually impaired (codes 1 or 5) ⇒ Go to MT3

MT2. HOW OFTEN DO YOU READ A NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE: ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day	1	
	At least once a week	2	
	Less than once a week	3	
	Not at all	4	

MT3. DO YOU LISTEN TO THE RADIO ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day	1	
	At least once a week	2	
	Less than once a week	3	
	Not at all	4	

MT4. HOW OFTEN DO YOU WATCH TELEVISION: WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOU WATCH ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day	1	
	At least once a week	2	
	Less than once a week	3	
	Not at all	4	

MT5. Check WB2: Age of respondent?

- Age 15-24 ⇒ Continue with MT6
- Age 25-49 ⇒ Go to Next Module

MT6. HAVE YOU EVER USED A COMPUTER?	Yes	1	2 ⇒ MT9
	No	2	

MT7. HAVE YOU USED A COMPUTER FROM ANY LOCATION IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes	1	2 ⇒ MT9
	No	2	

MT8. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, HOW OFTEN DID YOU USE A COMPUTER: ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day	1	
	At least once a week	2	
	Less than once a week	3	
	Not at all	4	

MT9. HAVE YOU EVER USED THE INTERNET?	Yes	1	2 ⇒ Next Module
	No	2	

MT10. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE YOU USED THE INTERNET?	Yes	1	2 ⇒ Next Module
	No	2	

If necessary, probe for use from any location, with any device.

MT11. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, HOW OFTEN DID YOU USE THE INTERNET: ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day	1	4 ⇒ Next Module
	At least once a week	2	
	Less than once a week	3	
	Not at all	4	

MT12. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, HOW OFTEN DO YOU USE SOCIAL MEDIA (FACEBOOK, TWITTER ETC.) ON INTERNET: ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day	1	
	At least once a week	2	
	Less than once a week	3	
	Not at all	4	

MARRIAGE		MA
MA1. ARE YOU CURRENTLY MARRIED?	Yes, currently married 1 No.....3	3⇒MA5
MA2. HOW OLD IS YOUR HUSBAND? <i>Probe:</i> HOW OLD WAS YOUR HUSBAND ON HIS LAST BIRTHDAY?	Age in years__ __ DK..... 98	
MA3. BESIDES YOURSELF, DOES YOUR HUSBAND HAVE ANY OTHER WIVES?	Yes 1 No.....2	2⇒MA7
MA4. HOW MANY OTHER WIVES DOES HE HAVE?	Number.....__ __ DK..... 98	⇒MA7 98⇒MA7
MA5. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN MARRIED?	Yes, formerly married 1 No..... 3	3⇒Go to DV Module
MA6. WHAT IS YOUR MARITAL STATUS NOW: ARE YOU WIDOWED, DIVORCED OR SEPARATED?	Widowed..... 1 Divorced 2 Separated..... 3	
MA7. HAVE YOU BEEN MARRIED ONLY ONCE OR MORE THAN ONCE?	Only once 1 More than once 2	1 ⇒MA8A 2 ⇒MA8B
MA8A. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU MARRY? MA8B. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU FIRST MARRY, I MEAN START LIVING WITH YOUR FIRST HUSBAND?	Date of (first) marriage Month__ __ DK month 98 Year__ __ __ __ DK year 9998	⇒Next Module
MA9. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU FIRST STARTED LIVING WITH YOUR (FIRST) HUSBAND?	Age in years__ __	

FERTILITY		CM
CM1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT ALL THE BIRTHS YOU HAVE HAD DURING YOUR LIFE. HAVE YOU EVER GIVEN BIRTH?	Yes.....1 No2	2⇒CM8
CM2. WHAT WAS THE DATE OF YOUR FIRST BIRTH? I MEAN THE VERY FIRST TIME YOU GAVE BIRTH, EVEN IF THE CHILD IS NO LONGER LIVING, OR THE FATHER IS NOT YOUR CURRENT PARTNER. <i>Skip to CM4 only if year of first birth is given. Otherwise, continue with CM3.</i>	Date of first birth Month..... __ __ DK month.....98 Year __ __ __ __ DK year9998	⇒CM4
CM3. HOW MANY YEARS AGO DID YOU HAVE YOUR FIRST BIRTH?	Completed years since first birth __ __	
CM4. DO YOU HAVE ANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS TO WHOM YOU HAVE GIVEN BIRTH WHO ARE NOW LIVING WITH YOU?	Yes.....1 No2	2⇒CM6
CM5. HOW MANY SONS LIVE WITH YOU? HOW MANY DAUGHTERS LIVE WITH YOU? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	Sons at home __ __ Daughters at home __ __	
CM6. DO YOU HAVE ANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS TO WHOM YOU HAVE GIVEN BIRTH WHO ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU?	Yes.....1 No2	2⇒CM8
CM7. HOW MANY SONS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU? HOW MANY DAUGHTERS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	Sons elsewhere __ __ Daughters elsewhere..... __ __	
CM8. HAVE YOU EVER GIVEN BIRTH TO A BOY OR GIRL WHO WAS BORN ALIVE BUT LATER DIED? <i>If "No" probe by asking: 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?</i>	Yes.....1 No2	2⇒CM10
CM9. HOW MANY BOYS HAVE DIED? HOW MANY GIRLS HAVE DIED? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	Boys dead..... __ __ Girls dead __ __	

<p>CM10. Sum answers to CM5, CM7, and CM9. (Total number of children)</p>	<p>Sum</p>	
<p>CM11. JUST TO MAKE SURE THAT I HAVE THIS RIGHT, YOU HAVE HAD IN TOTAL (total number in CM10) LIVE BIRTHS DURING YOUR LIFE. IS THIS CORRECT?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Check below:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><input type="checkbox"/> No live births ⇒ Go to <i>ILLNESS SYMPTOMS</i> Module</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><input type="checkbox"/> One or more live births ⇒ Continue with CM12</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No. ⇒ Check responses to CM1-CM10 and make corrections as necessary before proceeding to CM12</p>		
<p>CM12. OF THESE (total number in CM10) BIRTHS YOU HAVE HAD, WHEN DID YOU DELIVER THE LAST ONE (EVEN IF HE OR SHE HAS DIED)?</p> <p>Month and year must be recorded.</p>	<p>Date of last birth</p> <p>Month.....</p> <p>Year</p>	
<p>CM13. Check CM12: Last birth occurred within the last 2 years, that is, since (month of interview) in 2012 (if the month of interview and the month of birth are the same, and the year of birth is 2012, consider this as a birth within the last 2 years)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No live birth in last 2 years. ⇒ Go to <i>ILLNESS SYMPTOMS</i> Module.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> One or more live births in last 2 years. ⇒ Ask for the name of the last-born child</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Name of last-born child _____</p> <p>If child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules.</p> <p>Continue with Next Module.</p>		

DESIRE FOR LAST BIRTH**DB**

*This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding date of interview.
 Record name of last-born child from CM13 here _____.
 Use this child's name in the following questions, where indicated.*

DB1. WHEN YOU GOT PREGNANT WITH (<i>name</i>), DID YOU WANT TO GET PREGNANT AT THAT TIME?	Yes 1 No 2	1⇒Next Module
DB2. DID YOU WANT TO HAVE A BABY LATER ON, OR DID YOU NOT WANT ANY (MORE) CHILDREN?	Later 1 No more..... 2	2⇒Next Module
DB3. HOW MUCH LONGER DID YOU WANT TO WAIT? <i>Record the answer as stated by respondent.</i>	Months..... 1 __ __ Years 2 __ __ DK..... 998	

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

MN

*This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding date of interview.
Record name of last-born child from CM13 here _____.
Use this child's name in the following questions, where indicated.*

<p>MN1. DID YOU SEE ANYONE FOR ANTENATAL CARE DURING YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (name)?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2</p>	<p>2⇒MN5</p>												
<p>MN2. WHOM DID YOU SEE?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> ANYONE ELSE?</p> <p><i>Probe for the type of person seen and circle all answers given.</i></p>	<p>Health professional Doctor..... A Nurse/midwife B Community midwife..... C Lady Health Visitor..... D Other person Traditional/ skilled birth attendant F Lady health worker..... G Relative / Friends H Other (specify)..... X</p>													
<p>MN2A. HOW MANY WEEKS OR MONTHS PREGNANT WERE YOU WHEN YOU FIRST RECEIVED ANTENATAL CARE FOR THIS PREGNANCY?</p> <p><i>Record the answer as stated by respondent.</i></p>	<p>Weeks 1 __ __ Months 2 0 __ DK 998</p>													
<p>MN3. HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU RECEIVE ANTENATAL CARE DURING THIS PREGNANCY?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the number of times antenatal care was received. If a range is given, record the minimum number of times antenatal care received.</i></p>	<p>Number of times..... __ __ DK 98</p>													
<p>MN4. AS PART OF YOUR ANTENATAL CARE DURING THIS PREGNANCY, WERE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING DONE AT LEAST ONCE:</p> <p>[A] WAS YOUR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURED? [B] DID YOU GIVE A URINE SAMPLE? [C] DID YOU GIVE A BLOOD SAMPLE?</p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">Yes</td> <td style="text-align: right;">No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Blood pressure.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Urine sample.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Blood sample</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> </table>		Yes	No	Blood pressure.....	1	2	Urine sample.....	1	2	Blood sample	1	2	
	Yes	No												
Blood pressure.....	1	2												
Urine sample.....	1	2												
Blood sample	1	2												
<p>MN5. DO YOU HAVE A CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT WITH YOUR OWN IMMUNIZATIONS LISTED?</p> <p>MAY I SEE IT PLEASE?</p> <p><i>If a card is presented, use it to assist with answers to the following questions.</i></p>	<p>Yes (card seen) 1 Yes (card not seen) 2 No 3 DK 8</p>													
<p>MN6. WHEN YOU WERE PREGNANT WITH (name), DID YOU RECEIVE ANY INJECTION IN THE ARM OR SHOULDER TO PREVENT THE BABY FROM GETTING TETANUS, THAT IS CONVULSIONS AFTER BIRTH?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No 2 DK 8</p>	<p>2⇒MN9 8⇒MN9</p>												
<p>MN7. HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU RECEIVE THIS TETANUS INJECTION DURING YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (name)?</p>	<p>Number of times __ DK 8</p>	<p>8⇒MN9</p>												

MN8. How many tetanus injections during last pregnancy were reported in MN7? <input type="checkbox"/> At least two tetanus injections during last pregnancy. ⇒ Go to MN17 <input type="checkbox"/> Only one tetanus injection during last pregnancy. ⇒ Continue with MN9		
MN9. DID YOU RECEIVE ANY TETANUS INJECTION AT ANY TIME BEFORE YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (name), EITHER TO PROTECT YOURSELF OR ANOTHER BABY?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK 8	 2⇒MN17 8⇒MN17
MN10. HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU RECEIVE A TETANUS INJECTION BEFORE YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (name)? <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i>	Number of times DK 8	 8⇒MN17
MN11. HOW MANY YEARS AGO DID YOU RECEIVE THE LAST TETANUS INJECTION BEFORE YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (name)? <i>If less than 1 year, record '00'.</i>	Years ago	
MN17. WHO ASSISTED WITH THE DELIVERY OF (name)? <i>Probe:</i> ANYONE ELSE? <i>Probe for the type of person assisting and circle all answers given.</i> <i>If respondent says no one assisted, probe to determine whether any adults were present at the delivery.</i>	Health professional Doctor..... A Nurse/midwife B Community midwife..... C Lady Health Visitor..... D Other person Traditional birth attendant F Lady health worker..... G Relative / Friend..... H Other (specify)..... X No one Y	
MN18. WHERE DID YOU GIVE BIRTH TO (name)? <i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i> <i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.</i> _____ (Name of place)	Home Respondent's home 11 Other home 12 Public sector Government hospital 21 MCH centre/BHU 22 Other public (specify) 26 Private Medical Sector Private hospital 31 Private clinic 32 Private maternity home 33 Other private (specify) 36 Other (specify) 96	 11⇒MN20 12⇒MN20 96⇒MN20
MN19. WAS (name) DELIVERED BY CAESAREAN SECTION? THAT IS, DID THEY CUT YOUR BELLY OPEN TO TAKE THE BABY OUT?	Yes 1 No 2	 2⇒MN20
MN19A. WHEN WAS THE DECISION MADE TO HAVE THE CAESAREAN SECTION? WAS IT BEFORE OR AFTER YOUR LABOUR PAINS STARTED?	Before 1 After 2	

MN20. WHEN (<i>name</i>) WAS BORN, WAS HE/SHE VERY LARGE, LARGER THAN AVERAGE, AVERAGE, SMALLER THAN AVERAGE, OR VERY SMALL?	Very large..... 1 Larger than average 2 Average..... 3 Smaller than average..... 4 Very small 5 DK 8	
MN21. WAS (<i>name</i>) WEIGHED AT BIRTH?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒MN23 8⇒MN23
MN22. HOW MUCH DID (<i>name</i>) WEIGH? <i>If a card is available, record weight from card.</i>	From card..... 1 (kg) __ . ____ From recall 2 (kg) __ . ____ DK 99998	
MN23. HAS YOUR MENSTRUAL PERIOD RETURNED SINCE THE BIRTH OF (<i>name</i>)?	Yes 1 No 2	
MN24. DID YOU EVER BREASTFEED (<i>name</i>)?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒Next Module
MN25. HOW LONG AFTER BIRTH DID YOU FIRST PUT (<i>name</i>) TO THE BREAST? <i>If less than 1 hour, record '00' hours. If less than 24 hours, record hours. Otherwise, record days.</i>	Immediately..... 000 Hours 1 ____ Days 2 ____ DK 998	
MN26. IN THE FIRST THREE DAYS AFTER DELIVERY, WAS (<i>name</i>) GIVEN ANYTHING TO DRINK OTHER THAN BREAST MILK?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒Next Module
MN27. WHAT WAS (<i>name</i>) GIVEN TO DRINK? <i>Probe:</i> ANYTHING ELSE?	Milk (other than breast milk) A Plain water B Sugar or glucose water C Gripe water D Sugar-salt-water solution E Fruit juice F Infant formula G Tea H Honey I Ghutti J Other (<i>specify</i>) X	

POST-NATAL HEALTH CHECKS

PN

*This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the date of interview. Record name of last-born child from CM13 here _____.
Use this child's name in the following questions, where indicated.*

PN1. Check MN18: Was the child delivered in a health facility?

- Yes, the child was delivered in a health facility (MN18=21-26 or 31-36) ⇒ Continue with PN2
- No, the child was not delivered in a health facility (MN18=11-12 or 96) ⇒ Go to PN6

PN2. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT WHAT HAPPENED IN THE HOURS AND DAYS AFTER THE BIRTH OF (*name*).

YOU HAVE SAID THAT YOU GAVE BIRTH IN (*name or type of facility in MN18*). HOW LONG DID YOU STAY THERE AFTER THE DELIVERY?

*If less than one day, record hours.
If less than one week, record days.
Otherwise, record weeks.*

Hours 1 ___
Days 2 ___
Weeks 3 ___
DK 998

PN3. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT CHECKS ON (*name*)'S HEALTH AFTER DELIVERY – FOR EXAMPLE, SOMEONE EXAMINING (*name*), CHECKING THE CORD, OR SEEING IF (*name*) IS OK.

BEFORE YOU LEFT THE (*name or type of facility in MN18*), DID ANYONE CHECK ON (*name*)'S HEALTH?

Yes 1
No 2

PN4. AND WHAT ABOUT CHECKS ON YOUR HEALTH – I MEAN, SOMEONE ASSESSING YOUR HEALTH, FOR EXAMPLE ASKING QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR HEALTH OR EXAMINING YOU.

DID ANYONE CHECK ON YOUR HEALTH BEFORE YOU LEFT (*name or type or facility in MN18*)?

Yes 1
No 2

PN5. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT WHAT HAPPENED AFTER YOU LEFT (*name or type of facility in MN18*).

DID ANYONE CHECK ON (*name*)'S HEALTH AFTER YOU LEFT (*name or type of facility in MN18*)?

Yes 1 1 ⇒ PN11
No 2 2 ⇒ PN16

PN6. Check MN17: Did a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or Lady health worker assist with the delivery?

- Yes, delivery assisted by a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker (MN17=A-G) ⇒ Continue with PN7
- No, delivery not assisted by a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or Lady health worker (A- G) not circled in MN17) ⇒ Go to PN10

<p>PN7. YOU HAVE ALREADY SAID THAT (<i>person or persons in MN17</i>) ASSISTED WITH THE BIRTH. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT CHECKS ON (<i>name</i>)’S HEALTH AFTER DELIVERY, FOR EXAMPLE EXAMINING (<i>name</i>), CHECKING THE CORD, OR SEEING IF (<i>name</i>) IS OK.</p> <p>AFTER THE DELIVERY WAS OVER AND BEFORE (<i>person or persons in MN17</i>) LEFT YOU, DID (<i>person or persons in MN17</i>) CHECK ON (<i>name</i>)’S HEALTH?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No 2</p>	
<p>PN8. AND DID (<i>person or persons in MN17</i>) CHECK ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH BEFORE LEAVING?</p> <p>BY CHECK ON YOUR HEALTH, I MEAN ASSESSING YOUR HEALTH, FOR EXAMPLE ASKING QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR HEALTH OR EXAMINING YOU.</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No 2</p>	
<p>PN9. AFTER THE (<i>person or persons in MN17</i>) LEFT YOU, DID ANYONE CHECK ON THE HEALTH OF (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No 2</p>	<p>1⇒PN11 2⇒PN18</p>
<p>PN10. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT CHECKS ON (<i>name</i>)’S HEALTH AFTER DELIVERY – FOR EXAMPLE, SOMEONE EXAMINING (<i>name</i>), CHECKING THE CORD, OR SEEING IF THE BABY IS OK.</p> <p>AFTER (<i>name</i>) WAS DELIVERED, DID ANYONE CHECK ON HIS/HER HEALTH?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No 2</p>	<p>2⇒PN19</p>
<p>PN11. DID SUCH A CHECK HAPPEN ONLY ONCE, OR MORE THAN ONCE?</p>	<p>Once 1 More than once 2</p>	<p>1⇒PN12A 2⇒PN12B</p>
<p>PN12A. HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THAT CHECK HAPPEN?</p> <p>PN12B. HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THE FIRST OF THESE CHECKS HAPPEN?</p> <p><i>If less than one day, record hours. If less than one week, record days. Otherwise, record weeks.</i></p>	<p>Hours 1 __ __ Days..... 2 __ __ Weeks 3 __ __ DK / Don’t remember 998</p>	
<p>PN13. WHO CHECKED ON (<i>name</i>)’S HEALTH AT THAT TIME?</p>	<p>Health professional Doctor..... A Nurse/midwife B Community midwife..... C Lady Health Visitor..... D Other person Traditional birth attendant F Lady health worker..... G Relative / Friend..... H Other (<i>specify</i>)..... X</p>	

<p>PN14. WHERE DID THIS CHECK TAKE PLACE?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>Home</p> <p>Respondent's home 11</p> <p>Other home 12</p> <p>Public sector</p> <p>Government hospital 21</p> <p>Government clinic/MCH centre/BHU 22</p> <p>Other public (<i>specify</i>) 26</p> <p>Private Medical Sector</p> <p>Private hospital 31</p> <p>Private clinic 32</p> <p>Private maternity home 33</p> <p>Other private medical (<i>specify</i>) 36</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	
<p>PN15. Check MN18: Was the child delivered in a health facility?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, the child was delivered in a health facility (MN18=21-26 or 31-36) ⇒ Continue with PN16</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, the child was not delivered in a health facility (MN18=11-12 or 96) ⇒ Go to PN17</p>		
<p>PN16. AFTER YOU LEFT (name or type of facility in MN18), DID ANYONE CHECK ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ PN20</p> <p>2 ⇒ Next Module</p>
<p>PN17. Check MN17: Did a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or Lady health worker assist with the delivery?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, delivery assisted by a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or Lady health worker (MN17=A-G) ⇒ Continue with PN18</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, delivery not assisted by a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or Lady health worker (A-G not circled in MN17) ⇒ Go to PN19</p>		
<p>PN18. AFTER THE DELIVERY WAS OVER AND (person or persons in MN17) LEFT, DID ANYONE CHECK ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ PN20</p> <p>2 ⇒ Next Module</p>
<p>PN19. AFTER THE BIRTH OF (name), DID ANYONE CHECK ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH?</p> <p>I MEAN SOMEONE ASSESSING YOUR HEALTH, FOR EXAMPLE ASKING QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR HEALTH OR EXAMINING YOU.</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ Next Module</p>
<p>PN20. DID SUCH A CHECK HAPPEN ONLY ONCE, OR MORE THAN ONCE?</p>	<p>Once 1</p> <p>More than once 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ PN21A</p> <p>2 ⇒ PN21B</p>

<p>PN21A. HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THAT CHECK HAPPEN?</p> <p>PN21B. HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THE FIRST OF THESE CHECKS HAPPEN?</p> <p><i>If less than one day, record hours. If less than one week, record days. Otherwise, record weeks.</i></p>	<p>Hours 1 __ __</p> <p>Days 2 __ __</p> <p>Weeks 3 __ __</p> <p>DK / Don't remember 998</p>	
<p>PN22. WHO CHECKED ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH AT THAT TIME?</p>	<p>Health professional:</p> <p>Doctor..... A</p> <p>Nurse/midwife B</p> <p>Community midwife..... C</p> <p>Lady Health Visitor..... D</p> <p>Other person</p> <p>Traditional birth attendant F</p> <p>Lady health worker..... G</p> <p>Relative / Friend..... H</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>)..... X</p>	
<p>PN23. WHERE DID THIS CHECK TAKE PLACE?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(<i>Name of place</i>)</p>	<p>Home</p> <p>Respondent's home 11</p> <p>Other home 12</p> <p>Public sector</p> <p>Government hospital..... 21</p> <p>Government clinic/MCH centre/BHU 22</p> <p>Other public (<i>specify</i>) 26</p> <p>Private Medical Sector</p> <p>Private hospital 31</p> <p>Private clinic..... 32</p> <p>Private maternity home 33</p> <p>Other private medical (<i>specify</i>) 36</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>)..... 96</p>	

IS1. *Check List of Household Members, column HL7Band HL15*

Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child under age 5?

- Yes ⇒ Continue with IS2.
- No ⇒ Go to Next Module.

IS2. SOMETIMES CHILDREN HAVE SEVERE ILLNESSES AND SHOULD BE TAKEN IMMEDIATELY TO A HEALTH FACILITY. WHAT TYPES OF SYMPTOMS WOULD CAUSE YOU TO TAKE A CHILD UNDER THE AGE OF 5 TO A HEALTH FACILITY RIGHT AWAY?

Probe:
ANY OTHER SYMPTOMS?

Keep asking for more signs or symptoms until the mother/caretaker cannot recall any additional symptoms.

Circle all symptoms mentioned, but do not prompt with any suggestions

- Child not able to drink or breastfeed A
- Child becomes sicker B
- Child develops a fever C
- Child has fast breathing..... D
- Child has difficulty breathing E
- Child has blood in stool F
- Child is drinking poorly G
- Child weeping continuously.....H
- Child vomiting.....I
- Child has too many /frequent stools.....J
- Other (*specify*) _____ X
- Other (*specify*) _____ Y
- Other (*specify*) _____ Z

VISIT FROM LADY HEALTH WORKER

LH

<p>LH1. IS THERE A LADY HEALTH WORKER IN YOUR AREA? FOR EXAMPLE A LADY WHO VISITS DOOR TO DOOR AND PROVIDES HEALTH INFORMATION AND OTHER SERVICES.</p>	<p>Yes1 No2 DK..... 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ Next Module 8 ⇒ Next Module</p>
<p>LH2. WHAT KIND OF SERVICES DOES A LADY HEALTH WORKER PROVIDE?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> ANY OTHER SERVICE?</p> <p>Keep asking for more services until the respondent cannot recall any additional service.</p> <p>CIRCLE ALL SERVICES MENTIONED, BUT DO <u>NOT</u> PROMPT WITH ANY SUGGESTIONS</p>	<p>Provides ORS (nimkol), Vitamins, MedicinesA Growth monitoring of under 5 Child.....B Education/Advice on general health care including hygiene and sanitation C Education/Advice on Family Planning methods..... D Administration Polio drops.....E Education/Advice on routine immunizationF Education/advice on pregnancy (antenatal and post natal care)..... G Education/advice on Breastfeeding..... H</p> <p>Other (<i>please specify</i>)..... X Other (<i>please specify</i>)..... Y DK.....Z</p>	
<p>LH3. HAS THIS HOUSEHOLD BEEN VISITED BY LADY HEALTH WORKER DURING THE PAST THREE MONTHS?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8</p>	

CONTRACEPTION

CP

CP0. Check MA1. Currently married?

- Yes, currently married ⇒ Continue with CP1
- No ⇒ Go to ATTITUDES TOWARDS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE module

<p>CP1. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT ANOTHER SUBJECT – FAMILY PLANNING.</p> <p>ARE YOU PREGNANT NOW?</p>	<p>Yes, currently pregnant 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>Unsure or DK 8</p>	<p>1 ⇒ CP2A</p>
<p>CP2. COUPLES USE VARIOUS WAYS OR METHODS TO DELAY OR AVOID A PREGNANCY.</p> <p>ARE YOU CURRENTLY DOING SOMETHING OR USING ANY METHOD TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ CP3</p>
<p>CP2A. HAVE YOU EVER DONE SOMETHING OR USED ANY METHOD TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ Next Module</p> <p>2 ⇒ Next Module</p>
<p>CP3. WHAT ARE YOU DOING TO DELAY OR AVOID A PREGNANCY?</p> <p>Do not prompt. If more than one method is mentioned, circle each one.</p>	<p>Female sterilization A</p> <p>Male sterilization B</p> <p>IUD C</p> <p>Injectables D</p> <p>Implants E</p> <p>Pill F</p> <p>Male condom G</p> <p>Female condom H</p> <p>Diaphragm I</p> <p>Foam/ Jelly J</p> <p>Periodic abstinence/Rhythm L</p> <p>Withdrawal M</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) X</p>	

UNMET NEED		UN
UN1. Check CP1. Currently pregnant? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, currently pregnant ⇒ Continue with UN2 <input type="checkbox"/> No, unsure or DK ⇒ Go to UN5		
UN2. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT YOUR CURRENT PREGNANCY. WHEN YOU GOT PREGNANT, DID YOU WANT TO GET PREGNANT AT THAT TIME?	Yes 1 No 2	1 ⇒ UN4
UN3. DID YOU WANT TO HAVE A BABY LATER ON OR DID YOU NOT WANT ANY (MORE) CHILDREN?	Later 1 No more 2	
UN4. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE. AFTER THE CHILD YOU ARE NOW EXPECTING, WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE ANOTHER CHILD, OR WOULD YOU PREFER NOT TO HAVE ANY MORE CHILDREN?	Have another child 1 No more / None 2 Undecided / DK 8	1 ⇒ UN7 2 ⇒ UN13 8 ⇒ UN13
UN5. Check CP3. Currently using "Female sterilization"? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to UN13 <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Continue with UN6		
UN6. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE. WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD, OR WOULD YOU PREFER NOT TO HAVE ANY (MORE) CHILDREN?	Have (a/another) child 1 No more / None 2 Says she cannot get pregnant 3 Undecided / DK 8	2 ⇒ UN9 3 ⇒ UN11 8 ⇒ UN9
UN7. HOW LONG WOULD YOU LIKE TO WAIT BEFORE THE BIRTH OF (A/ANOTHER) CHILD? <i>Record the answer as stated by respondent.</i>	Months 1 ___ Years 2 ___ Does not want to wait (soon/now) 993 Says she cannot get pregnant 994 Other 996 DK 998	994 ⇒ UN11
UN8. Check CP1. Currently pregnant? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, currently pregnant ⇒ Go to UN13 <input type="checkbox"/> No, unsure or DK ⇒ Continue with UN9		

UN9. Check CP2. Currently using a method? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to UN13 <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Continue with UN10		
UN10. DO YOU THINK YOU ARE PHYSICALLY ABLE TO GET PREGNANT AT THIS TIME?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	1 ⇒ UN13 8 ⇒ UN13
UN11. WHY DO YOU THINK YOU ARE NOT PHYSICALLY ABLE TO GET PREGNANT?	Infrequent sex / No sex A Menopausal B Never menstruated C Hysterectomy (surgical removal of uterus) D Has been trying to get pregnant for 2 years or more without result E Postpartum amenorrhic F Breastfeeding G Too old H Fatalistic I Other (<i>specify</i>) X DK Z	
UN12. Check UN11. “Never menstruated” mentioned? <input type="checkbox"/> Mentioned ⇒ Go to Next Module <input type="checkbox"/> Not mentioned ⇒ Continue with UN13		
UN13. WHEN DID YOUR LAST MENSTRUAL PERIOD START? Record the answer using the same unit stated by the respondent	Days ago 1 ___ ___ Weeks ago 2 ___ ___ Months ago 3 ___ ___ Years ago 4 ___ ___ In menopause / Has had hysterectomy 994 Before last birth 995 Never menstruated 996	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

DV

DV1. SOMETIMES A HUSBAND IS ANNOYED OR ANGERED BY THINGS THAT HIS WIFE DOES. IN YOUR OPINION, IS A HUSBAND JUSTIFIED IN HITTING OR BEATING HIS WIFE IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS:

		Yes	No	DK
[A] IF SHE GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING HIM?	Goes out without telling	1	2	8
[B] IF SHE NEGLECTS THE CHILDREN?	Neglects children	1	2	8
[C] IF SHE ARGUES WITH HIM?	Argues with him	1	2	8
[D] IF SHE REFUSES TO HAVE SEX WITH HIM?	Refuses sex.....	1	2	8
[E] IF SHE BURNS THE FOOD?	Burns food	1	2	8
[F] IF SHE DOES NOT PERFORM HOUSEHOLD CHORES	Does not perform HH chores	1	2	8
[G] IF SHE USES MOBILE/PHONE, FACEBOOK, TWITTER, TV, INTERNET OR ANY OTHER ENTERTAINMENT CHANNEL?	Use of media	1	2	8

HIV/AIDS	HA
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<p>HA1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT SOMETHING ELSE.</p> <p>HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF HIV OR AN ILLNESS CALLED AIDS?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p> <p style="text-align: right;">2 ⇒Next Module</p>																
<p>HA2. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE HIV VIRUS (AIDS) BY HAVING JUST ONE UNINFECTED SEX PARTNER WHO HAS NO OTHER SEX PARTNERS?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>																
<p>HA3. CAN PEOPLE GET THE HIV VIRUS (AIDS) BECAUSE OF WITCHCRAFT OR OTHER SUPERNATURAL MEANS?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>																
<p>HA4. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE HIV VIRUS (AIDS) BY USING A CONDOM EVERY TIME THEY HAVE SEX?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>																
<p>HA5. CAN PEOPLE GET THE HIV VIRUS (AIDS) FROM MOSQUITO BITES?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>																
<p>HA6. CAN PEOPLE GET THE HIV VIRUS (AIDS) BY SHARING FOOD WITH A PERSON WHO HAS THE HIV VIRUS (AIDS)?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>																
<p>HA6A. CAN PEOPLE GET THE HIV VIRUS (AIDS) THROUGH SHARING NEEDLES AND SYRINGES WITH A PERSON WHO HAS THE HIV VIRUS (AIDS)?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>																
<p>HA6B. CAN PEOPLE GET THE HIV VIRUS (AIDS) THROUGH AN UNSCREENED BLOOD TRANSFUSION?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>																
<p>HA6C. CAN PEOPLE GET THE HIV VIRUS (AIDS) THROUGH NON STERILIZED SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>																
<p>HA7. IS IT POSSIBLE FOR A HEALTHY-LOOKING PERSON TO HAVE THE HIV VIRUS (AIDS)?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>																
<p>HA8. CAN THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS BE TRANSMITTED FROM A MOTHER TO HER BABY:</p> <p>[A] DURING PREGNANCY?</p> <p>[B] DURING DELIVERY?</p> <p>[C] BY BREASTFEEDING?</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 60%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Yes</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">No</th> <th style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>During pregnancy</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>During delivery</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>By breastfeeding</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	DK	During pregnancy	1	2	8	During delivery	1	2	8	By breastfeeding	1	2	8
	Yes	No	DK														
During pregnancy	1	2	8														
During delivery	1	2	8														
By breastfeeding	1	2	8														
<p>HA9. IN YOUR OPINION, IF A FEMALE TEACHER HAS THE HIV VIRUS (AIDS) BUT IS NOT SICK, SHOULD SHE BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE TEACHING IN SCHOOL?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p> <p>DK/Not sure/Depends 8</p>																

HA10. WOULD YOU BUY FRESH VEGETABLES FROM A SHOPKEEPER OR VENDOR IF YOU KNEW THAT THIS PERSON HAD THE HIV VIRUS (AIDS)?	Yes 1 No..... 2 DK/Not sure/Depends 8	
HA11. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY GOT INFECTED WITH THE HIV VIRUS (AIDS), WOULD YOU WANT IT TO REMAIN A SECRET?	Yes 1 No..... 2 DK/Not sure/Depends 8	
HA12. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY BECAME SICK WITH AIDS, WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO CARE FOR HER OR HIM IN YOUR OWN HOUSEHOLD?	Yes 1 No..... 2 DK/Not sure/Depends 8	

HEPATITIS

HE

<p>HE1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT ANOTHER ILLNESS.</p> <p>HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF AN ILLNESS CALLED HEPATITIS B OR C?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	<p>2⇒Next Module</p>
<p>HE2. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING HEPATITIS B OR C BY USING A CONDOM EVERY TIME THEY HAVE SEX?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	
<p>HE3. CAN A PERSON BECOME INFECTED WITH HEPATITIS B OR C THROUGH AN UNSCREENED BLOOD TRANSFUSION?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	
<p>HE4. CAN A PERSON BECOME INFECTED WITH HEPATITIS B OR C THROUGH SHARING NEEDLES / SYRINGES OR THE USE OF UNSTERILIZED SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	

TOBACCO USE		TA
TA1. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED CIGARETTE SMOKING, EVEN ONE OR TWO PUFFS?	Yes.....1 No2	2⇒TA6
TA2. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE FOR THE FIRST TIME?	Never smoked a whole cigarette 00 Age..... ____	00⇒TA6
TA3. DO YOU CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES?	Yes.....1 No2	2⇒TA6
TA4. IN THE LAST 24 HOURS, HOW MANY CIGARETTES DID YOU SMOKE?	Number of cigarettes..... ____	
TA5. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU SMOKE CIGARETTES? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10". If "everyday" or "almost every day", circle "30"</i>	Number of days 0 ____ 10 days or more but less than a month 10 Everyday / Almost every day 30	
TA6. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ANY SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS OTHER THAN CIGARETTES, SUCH AS CIGARS, WATER PIPE, PAN BEERI OR PIPE?	Yes.....1 No2	2⇒TA10
TA7. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, DID YOU USE ANY SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS?	Yes.....1 No2	2⇒TA10
TA8. WHAT TYPE OF SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCT DID YOU USE OR SMOKE DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH? <i>Circle all mentioned.</i>	Cigars A Water pipe B Pipe..... D Pan Beeri E Other (<i>specify</i>) X	
TA9. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU USE SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10". If "everyday" or "almost every day", circle "30"</i>	Number of days 0 ____ 10 days or more but less than a month 10 Everyday / Almost every day 30	
TA10. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ANY FORM OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS, SUCH AS CHEWING TOBACCO, PAAN WITH TOBACCO, GUTKA, NASWAR, MAWA TUMBAKU, NAAS AND MAINPURI?	Yes.....1 No2	2⇒WM11
TA11. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, DID YOU USE ANY SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS?	Yes.....1 No2	2⇒WM11

<p>TA12. WHAT TYPE OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCT DID YOU USE DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH?</p> <p><i>Circle all mentioned.</i></p>	<p>Chewing tobacco.....A Paan with tobacco.....D Gutka.....E Naswar.....F MawaTumbaku.....G NaasH MainpuriI</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>).....X</p>	
<p>TA13. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU USE SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS?</p> <p><i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10". If "everyday" or "almost every day", circle "30"</i></p>	<p>Number of days 0 ____</p> <p>10 days or more but less than a month 10</p> <p>Everyday / Almost every day 30</p>	

<p>WM11. Record the time.</p>	<p>Hour and minutes : ____</p>	
--------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	--

<p>WM12. Check List of Household Members, columns HL7B and HL15. Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Proceed to complete the result of woman's interview (WM7) on the cover page and then go to QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ End the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation and proceed to complete the result of woman's interview (WM7) on the cover page.</p>
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Interviewer's Observations

Field Editor's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		UF
<p>This questionnaire is to be administered to all mothers or caretakers (see List of Household Members, column HL15) who care for a child that lives with them and is under the age of 5 years (see List of Household Members, column HL7B).</p> <p>A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible child.</p>		
UF1. Cluster number: ___ ___ ___	UF2. Household number: ___ ___	
UF3. Child's name: Name _____	UF4. Child's line number: ___ ___	
UF5. Mother's/Caretaker's name: Name _____	UF6. Mother's/Caretaker's line number: ___ ___	
UF7. Interviewer's name and number: Name _____	UF8. Day/Month/Year of interview: <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 10px;"> ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2014 DD MM YYYY </div>	

<p>Repeat greeting if not already read to this respondent: WE ARE FROM SINDH BUREAU OF STATISTICS, PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT GOVERNMENT OF SINDH. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT (<i>child's name from UF3</i>)'S HEALTH AND WELL-BEING. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 15 MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.</p>	<p><i>If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this person, then read the following:</i> NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU MORE ABOUT (<i>child's name from UF3</i>)'S HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 15 MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.</p>
<p>MAY I START NOW?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes, permission is given</i> ⇒ Go to UF12 to record the time and then begin the interview.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>No, permission is not given</i> ⇒ Circle '03' in UF9. Discuss this result with your supervisor</p>	

UF9. Result of interview for children under 5 Codes refer to mother/caretaker.	Completed01 Not at home02 Refused03 Partly completed04 Incapacitated05 Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96
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UF10. Field editor's name and number: Name _____	UF11. Main data entry operator's name and number: Name _____
--	--

UF12. Record the time.	Hour and minutes..... _ _ : _ _	
-------------------------------	---------------------------------	--

AGE	AG	
<p>AG1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE DEVELOPMENT AND HEALTH OF (<i>name</i>).</p> <p>ON WHAT DAY, MONTH AND YEAR WAS (<i>name</i>) BORN?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> WHAT IS HIS/HER BIRTHDAY?</p> <p>If the mother/caretaker knows the exact birth date, also enter the day; otherwise, circle 98 for day</p> <p>Month and year must be recorded.</p>	<p>Date of birth</p> <p>Day _ _</p> <p>DK day..... 98</p> <p>Month..... _ _</p> <p>Year 20 _ _</p>	
<p>AG2. HOW OLD IS (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> HOW OLD WAS (<i>name</i>) AT HIS/HER LAST BIRTHDAY?</p> <p>Record age in completed years.</p> <p>Record '0' if less than 1 year.</p> <p>Compare and correct AG1 and/or AG2 if inconsistent.</p>	<p>Age (in completed years) _</p>	

BIRTH REGISTRATION		BR
BR1. DOES <i>(name)</i> HAVE A BIRTH CERTIFICATE? <i>If yes, ask:</i> MAY I SEE IT?	Yes, seen..... 1	
	Yes, not seen..... 2	2⇒BR2
	No 3	3⇒BR2
	DK 8	8⇒BR2
BR1A. <i>Observe birth certificate.</i> <i>Is the birth certificate issued by local government (Union Council)?</i>	Yes1	1⇒NEXT MODULE
	No.....2	
BR2. HAS <i>(name)</i> 'S BIRTH BEEN REGISTERED WITH LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT (UNION COUNCIL)?	Yes..... 1	1⇒Next Module
	No 2	
	DK 8	
BR3. DO YOU KNOW HOW TO REGISTER <i>(name)</i> 'S BIRTH WITH LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT (UNION COUNCIL)?	Yes..... 1	
	No 2	2⇒NEXT MODULE
BR4. WHAT IS THE MAIN REASON <i>(name)</i> 'S BIRTH IS NOT REGISTERED WITH LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT (UNION COUNCIL)?	Costs too much..... 01	
	Travel too far..... 02	
	Did not know that it should be registered .. 03	
	No need felt 04	
	Does not know where to register 05	
	Process is complicated.....06	
	Staff at UC office not available.....07	
	Other (<i>specify</i>)..... 96	
DK.....98		

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT		EC																
<p>EC1. HOW MANY CHILDREN’S BOOKS OR PICTURE BOOKS DO YOU HAVE FOR <i>(name)</i>?</p>	<p>None00</p> <p>Number of children’s books0 __</p> <p>Ten or more books 10</p>																	
<p>EC2. I AM INTERESTED IN LEARNING ABOUT THE THINGS THAT <i>(name)</i> PLAYS WITH WHEN HE/SHE IS AT HOME.</p> <p>DOES HE/SHE PLAY WITH:</p> <p>[A] HOMEMADE TOYS (SUCH AS DOLLS, CARS, OR OTHER TOYS MADE AT HOME)?</p> <p>[B] TOYS FROM A SHOP OR MANUFACTURED TOYS?</p> <p>[C] HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS (SUCH AS BOWLS OR POTS) OR OBJECTS FOUND OUTSIDE (SUCH AS STICKS, ANIMAL SHELLS OR LEAVES)?</p> <p>If the respondent says “YES” to the categories above, then probe to learn specifically what the child plays with to ascertain the response</p>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Y</th> <th>N</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Homemade toys</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Toys from a shop.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Household objects or outside objects</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Y	N	DK	Homemade toys	1	2	8	Toys from a shop.....	1	2	8	Household objects or outside objects	1	2	8	
	Y	N	DK															
Homemade toys	1	2	8															
Toys from a shop.....	1	2	8															
Household objects or outside objects	1	2	8															
<p>EC3. SOMETIMES ADULTS TAKING CARE OF CHILDREN HAVE TO LEAVE THE HOUSE TO GO SHOPPING, WASH CLOTHES, OR FOR OTHER REASONS AND HAVE TO LEAVE YOUNG CHILDREN.</p> <p>ON HOW MANY DAYS IN THE PAST WEEK WAS <i>(name)</i>:</p> <p>[A] LEFT ALONE FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR?</p> <p>[B] LEFT IN THE CARE OF ANOTHER CHILD, THAT IS, SOMEONE LESS THAN 10 YEARS OLD, FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR?</p> <p>If ‘none’ enter ‘0’. If ‘don’t know’ enter ‘8’</p>	<p>Number of days left alone for more than an hour</p> <p>Number of days left with other child for more than an hour</p>																	
<p>EC4. Check AG2: Age of child</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Child age 0, 1 or 2 ⇒ Go to Next Module</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Child age 3 or 4 ⇒ Continue with EC5</p>																		
<p>EC5. DOES <i>(name)</i> ATTEND ANY ORGANIZED LEARNING OR EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAMME, SUCH AS A PRIVATE OR GOVERNMENT FACILITY, INCLUDING KINDERGARTEN OR COMMUNITY CHILD CARE?</p>	<p>Yes1</p> <p>No2</p> <p>DK.....8</p>																	

<p>EC7. IN THE PAST 3 DAYS, DID YOU OR ANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AGE 15 OR OVER ENGAGE IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES WITH (name):</p> <p><i>If yes, ask:</i> WHO ENGAGED IN THIS ACTIVITY WITH (name)?</p> <p><i>Circle all that apply.</i></p> <p>[A] READ BOOKS TO OR LOOKED AT PICTURE BOOKS WITH (name)?</p> <p>[B] TOLD STORIES TO (name)?</p> <p>[C] SANG SONGS TO (name) OR WITH (name), INCLUDING LULLABIES?</p> <p>[D] TOOK (name) OUTSIDE THE HOME, COMPOUND, YARD OR ENCLOSURE?</p> <p>[E] PLAYED WITH (name)?</p> <p>[F] NAMED, COUNTED, OR DREW THINGS TO OR WITH (name)?</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Mother</th> <th>Father</th> <th>Other</th> <th>No one</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Read books</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Told stories</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sang songs</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Took outside</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Played with</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Named/counted</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Mother	Father	Other	No one	Read books	A	B	X	Y	Told stories	A	B	X	Y	Sang songs	A	B	X	Y	Took outside	A	B	X	Y	Played with	A	B	X	Y	Named/counted	A	B	X	Y	
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Played with	A	B	X	Y																																	
Named/counted	A	B	X	Y																																	
<p>EC8. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF (name). CHILDREN DO NOT ALL DEVELOP AND LEARN AT THE SAME RATE. FOR EXAMPLE, SOME WALK EARLIER THAN OTHERS. THESE QUESTIONS ARE RELATED TO SEVERAL ASPECTS OF (name)'S DEVELOPMENT.</p> <p>CAN (name) IDENTIFY OR NAME AT LEAST TEN LETTERS OF THE ALPHABET?</p>	<p>Yes1</p> <p>No2</p> <p>DK.....8</p>																																				
<p>EC9. CAN (name) READ AT LEAST FOUR SIMPLE, POPULAR WORDS?</p>	<p>Yes1</p> <p>No2</p> <p>DK.....8</p>																																				
<p>EC10. DOES (name) KNOW THE NAME AND RECOGNIZE THE SYMBOL OF ALL NUMBERS FROM 1 TO 10?</p>	<p>Yes1</p> <p>No2</p> <p>DK.....8</p>																																				
<p>EC11. CAN (name) PICK UP A SMALL OBJECT WITH TWO FINGERS, LIKE A STICK OR A ROCK FROM THE GROUND?</p>	<p>Yes1</p> <p>No2</p> <p>DK.....8</p>																																				
<p>EC12. IS (name) SOMETIMES TOO SICK TO PLAY?</p>	<p>Yes1</p> <p>No2</p> <p>DK.....8</p>																																				
<p>EC13. DOES (name) FOLLOW SIMPLE DIRECTIONS ON HOW TO DO SOMETHING CORRECTLY?</p>	<p>Yes1</p> <p>No2</p> <p>DK.....8</p>																																				

EC14. WHEN GIVEN SOMETHING TO DO, IS <i>(name)</i> ABLE TO DO IT INDEPENDENTLY?	Yes1 No2 DK.....8	
EC15. DOES <i>(name)</i> GET ALONG WELL WITH OTHER CHILDREN?	Yes1 No2 DK.....8	
EC16. DOES <i>(name)</i> KICK, BITE, OR HIT OTHER CHILDREN OR ADULTS?	Yes1 No2 DK.....8	
EC17. DOES <i>(name)</i> GET DISTRACTED EASILY?	Yes1 No2 DK.....8	

BREASTFEEDING AND DIETARY INTAKE
BD
BD1. Check AG2: Age of child

- Child age 0, 1 or 2 ⇒ Continue with BD2
- Child age 3 or 4 ⇒ Go to CARE OF ILLNESS MODULE

BD2. HAS (name) EVER BEEN BREASTFED?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒BD4 8⇒BD4
BD3. IS (name) STILL BEING BREASTFED?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	
BD4. YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT, DID (name) DRINK ANYTHING FROM A BOTTLE WITH A NIPPLE?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	
BD5. DID (name) DRINK OR EAT VITAMIN SUPPLEMENTS (TAQAT KI DAWAI) OR ANY MEDICINES YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	
BD6. DID (name) DRINK ORS (ORAL REHYDRATION SOLUTION)/NIMKOL YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	
BD7. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT (OTHER) LIQUIDS THAT (name) MAY HAVE HAD YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR THE NIGHT. I AM INTERESTED TO KNOW WHETHER (name) HAD THE ITEM EVEN IF COMBINED WITH OTHER FOODS.		
DID (name) DRINK (Name of food) YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR THE NIGHT:		Yes No DK
[A] PLAIN WATER?	Plain water	1 2 8
[B] JUICE OR JUICE DRINKS?	Juice or juice drinks	1 2 8
[C] YAKHNI?	Yakhni	1 2 8
[D] MILK SUCH AS TINNED, POWDERED, OR FRESH ANIMAL MILK?	Milk	1 2 8
<i>If yes: HOW MANY TIMES DID (name) DRINK MILK? If 7 or more times, record '7'. If unknown, record '8'.</i>	Number of times drank milk	—
[E] INFANT FORMULA?	Infant formula	1 2 8
<i>If yes: HOW MANY TIMES DID (name) DRINK INFANT FORMULA? If 7 or more times, record '7'. If unknown, record '8'.</i>	Number of times drank infant formula	—
[F] ANY OTHER LIQUIDS? (Specify) _____	Other liquids	1 2 8

BD8. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT (OTHER) FOODS THAT (<i>name</i>) MAY HAVE HAD YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR THE NIGHT. AGAIN, I AM INTERESTED TO KNOW WHETHER (<i>name</i>) HAD THE ITEM EVEN IF COMBINED WITH OTHER FOODS. DID (<i>name</i>) EAT (<i>name of food</i>) YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR THE NIGHT:								
[A] YOGURT?	Yogurt	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Yes</td> <td style="text-align: right;">No</td> <td style="text-align: right;">DK</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> </table>	Yes	No	DK	1	2	8
Yes	No	DK						
1	2	8						
<i>If yes: HOW MANY TIMES DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK OR EAT YOGURT? If 7 or more times, record '7'. If unknown, record '8'.</i>	Number of times drank/ate yogurt	—						
[B] ANY FORTIFIED BABY FOOD, .E.G CERELAC ETC?	Cerelac, or any other	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> </table>	1	2	8			
1	2	8						
[C] BREAD, RICE, NOODLES, PORRIDGE, KHITCHRI OR OTHER FOODS MADE FROM GRAINS?	Foods made from grains	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> </table>	1	2	8			
1	2	8						
[D] PUMPKIN, CARROTS, SQUASH OR SWEET POTATOES (SHAKARKANDI) THAT ARE YELLOW OR ORANGE INSIDE?	Pumpkin, carrots, squash, etc.	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> </table>	1	2	8			
1	2	8						
[E] POTATOES, TURNIP (SHALJAM), OR ANY OTHER FOODS MADE FROM ROOTS?	White potatoes, white yams, manioc, etc.	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> </table>	1	2	8			
1	2	8						
[F] ANY DARK GREEN, LEAFY VEGETABLES SUCH AS SPINACH (PALAK), SAAG, LETTUCE (SALAD KA PATTI)?	Dark green, leafy veg.	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> </table>	1	2	8			
1	2	8						
[G] RIPE MANGOES OR PAPAYAS?	Ripe mangoes, papayas	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> </table>	1	2	8			
1	2	8						
[H] ANY OTHER FRUITS LIKE ORANGE, WATER MELON, DATES ETC. OR VEGETABLES LIKE BEET ROOT, EGGPLANT, OKRA AND CABBAGE?	Other fruits or veg.	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> </table>	1	2	8			
1	2	8						
[I] LIVER, KIDNEY, BRAIN OR OTHER ORGAN MEATS?	Liver, kidney, brain or other organ meats	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> </table>	1	2	8			
1	2	8						
[J] ANY MEAT, SUCH AS BEEF, LAMB, GOAT, OR CHICKEN?	Meat, such as beef, lamb, goat, etc.	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> </table>	1	2	8			
1	2	8						
[K] EGGS?	Eggs	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> </table>	1	2	8			
1	2	8						
[L] FRESH OR DRIED FISH OR PRAWN OR ANY TYPE OF SEAFOOD?	Fresh or dried fish or any seafood	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> </table>	1	2	8			
1	2	8						
[M] ANY FOODS MADE FROM BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, CHICKPEAS OR NUTS?	Foods made from beans, peas, etc.	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> </table>	1	2	8			
1	2	8						
[N] CHEESE OR OTHER FOOD MADE FROM MILK?	Cheese or other food made from milk	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> </table>	1	2	8			
1	2	8						
[O] ANY OTHER SOLID, SEMI-SOLID, OR SOFT FOOD THAT I HAVE NOT MENTIONED? (Specify)_____	Other solid, semi-solid, or soft food	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> </table>	1	2	8			
1	2	8						
BD9. Check BD8 (Categories "A" through "O") <input type="checkbox"/> At least one "Yes" or all "DK" ⇒Go to BD11 <input type="checkbox"/> Else ⇒ Continue with BD10								
BD10. Probe to determine whether the child ate any solid, semi-solid or soft foods yesterday during the day or night <input type="checkbox"/> The child did not eat or the respondent does not know ⇒ Go to Next Module <input type="checkbox"/> The child ate at least one solid, semi-solid or soft food item mentioned by the respondent ⇒Go back to BD8 and record food eaten yesterday [A to O].When finished, continue withBD11								
BD11. HOW MANY TIMES DID (<i>name</i>) EAT ANY SOLID, SEMI-SOLID OR SOFT FOODS YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT? If 7 or more times, record '7'.	Number of times..... DK.....8							

IMMUNIZATION

IM

If an immunization (**child health**) card is available, copy the dates in IM3 for each type of immunization recorded on the card. IM6-IM16 will only be asked if a card is not available.

IM1. DO YOU HAVE A CARD WHERE (<i>name</i>)’S VACCINATIONS ARE WRITTEN DOWN? <i>If yes: MAY I SEE IT PLEASE?</i>	Yes, seen	1	1⇒IM3 2⇒IM6
	Yes, not seen	2	
	No card	3	

IM2. DID YOU EVER HAVE A CHILD VACCINATION CARD FOR (<i>name</i>)?	Yes	1	1⇒IM6 2⇒IM6
	No	2	

IM3. (a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the card. (b) Write ‘44’ in day column if card shows that vaccination was given but no date recorded.	Date of Immunization		
	Day	Month	Year

BCG	BCG								
POLIO AT BIRTH	OPV0								
POLIO 1	OPV1								
POLIO 2	OPV2								
POLIO 3	OPV3								
PENTAVALENT / 1ST DOSE	PENTA1								
PENTAVALENT /2ND DOSE	PENTA2								
PENTAVALENT /3RD DOSE	PENTA3								
PNEUMOCOCCAL1	PCV1								
PNEUMOCOCCAL2	PCV2								
PNEUMOCOCCAL3	PCV3								
MEASLES1	MEASLES1								
MEASLES2	MEASLES2								

IM4. Check IM3. Are all vaccines (**BCG to Measles**) recorded?

Yes ⇒Go to IM16A

No ⇒Continue with IM5

IM5. IN ADDITION TO WHAT IS RECORDED ON THIS CARD, DID (*name*) RECEIVE ANY OTHER VACCINATIONS – INCLUDING VACCINATIONS RECEIVED IN CAMPAIGNS OR IMMUNIZATION DAYS OR CHILD HEALTH DAYS?

Yes ⇒Go back to IM3 and probe for these vaccinations and write ‘66’ in the corresponding day column for each vaccine mentioned. When finished, skip to IM16A

No/DK ⇒Go to IM16A

IM6. HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED ANY VACCINATIONS TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING DISEASES, INCLUDING VACCINATIONS RECEIVED IN A CAMPAIGN OR IMMUNIZATION DAY OR CHILD HEALTH DAY?	Yes	1	2⇒ IM16A 8⇒ IM16A
	No	2	
	DK.....	8	

IM7. HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED A BCG VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE ARM OR SHOULDER THAT USUALLY CAUSES A SCAR?	Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8	
IM8. HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED ANY VACCINATION DROPS IN THE MOUTH TO PROTECT HIM/HER FROM POLIO?	Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8	2⇨IM11 8⇨IM11
IM9. WAS THE FIRST POLIO VACCINE RECEIVED IN THE FIRST TWO WEEKS AFTER BIRTH?	Yes 1 No 2	
IM10. HOW MANY TIMES WAS THE POLIO VACCINE RECEIVED FOR ROUTINE IMMUNIZATION?	Number of times__	
IM11. HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED A PENTA VACCINATION TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING 5 DISEASES TETANUS, WHOOPING COUGH, DIPHTHERIA, HEPATITIS B AND HIB? <i>Probe by indicating that PENTA vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as Polio</i>	Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8	2⇨IM12A 8⇨IM12A
IM12. HOW MANY TIMES WAS THE PENTA VACCINE RECEIVED?	Number of times__	
IM12A. HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED A PNEUMOCOCCAL VACCINATION? <i>Probe by showing the sample.</i>	Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8	2⇨IM16 8⇨IM16
IM12B. HOW MANY TIMES WAS THE PNEUMOCOCCAL VACCINE RECEIVED?	Number of times__	
IM16. HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED A MEASLES INJECTION (OR AN MMR OR MR)– THAT IS, A SHOT IN THE ARM AT THE AGE OF 9 MONTHS OR OLDER - TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING MEASLES?	Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8	
IM16A. HAS (<i>name</i>) RECEIVED A VITAMIN A DOSE LIKE (THIS/ANY OF THESE) WITHIN THE LAST 12 MONTHS? <i>Probe by showing the sample.</i>	Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8	
IM19. PLEASE TELL ME IF (<i>name</i>) HAS PARTICIPATED IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING CAMPAIGNS.		Y N DK
[A] POLIO CAMPAIGN (DECEMBER 2013)	Polio Campaign (December 2013)....	1 2 8
[B] POLIO CAMPAIGN (JANUARY 2014)	Polio Campaign (January 2014).....	1 2 8
[C] POLIO CAMPAIGN (FEBRUARY 2014)	Polio Campaign (February 2014).....	1 2 8
[D] POLIO CAMPAIGN (APRIL 2014)	Polio Campaign (April 2014)	1 2 8
[E] POLIO CAMPAIGN (May 2014)	Polio Campaign (May 2014).....	1 2 8
IM20. Issue a QUESTIONNAIRE FORM FOR VACCINATION RECORDS AT HEALTH FACILITY for this child. Complete the Information Panel on that Questionnaire and go to Next Module.		

CARE OF ILLNESS		CA
<p>CA1. IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, HAS (<i>name</i>) HAD DIARRHOEA?</p>	Yes.....1 No2 DK.....8	2⇒CA6A 8⇒CA6A
<p>CA2. I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW HOW MUCH (<i>name</i>) WAS GIVEN TO DRINK DURING THE DIARRHOEA (INCLUDING BREAST MILK).</p> <p>DURING THE TIME (<i>name</i>) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS HE/SHE GIVEN LESS THAN USUAL TO DRINK, ABOUT THE SAME AMOUNT, OR MORE THAN USUAL?</p> <p><i>If 'less', probe:</i> WAS HE/SHE GIVEN MUCH LESS THAN USUAL TO DRINK, OR SOMEWHAT LESS?</p>	Much less.....1 Somewhat less2 About the same3 More.....4 Nothing to drink5 DK.....8	
<p>CA3. DURING THE TIME (<i>name</i>) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS HE/SHE GIVEN LESS THAN USUAL TO EAT, ABOUT THE SAME AMOUNT, MORE THAN USUAL, OR NOTHING TO EAT?</p> <p><i>If 'less', probe:</i> WAS HE/SHE GIVEN MUCH LESS THAN USUAL TO EAT OR SOMEWHAT LESS?</p>	Much less.....1 Somewhat less2 About the same3 More.....4 Stopped food5 Never gave food6 DK.....8	
<p>CA3A. DID YOU SEEK ANY ADVICE OR TREATMENT FOR THE DIARRHOEA FROM ANY SOURCE?</p>	Yes.....1 No2 DK.....8	2⇒CA4 8⇒CA4
<p>CA3B. FROM WHERE DID YOU SEEK ADVICE OR TREATMENT?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> ANYWHERE ELSE?</p> <p>Circle all providers mentioned, but do NOT prompt with any suggestions.</p> <p>Probe to identify each type of source.</p> <p>If unable to determine if public or private sector, write the name of the place.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(<i>Name of place</i>)</p>	Public sector Government hospital A Government health centre B Lady health worker D Other public Sector (<i>specify</i>) _____ F Private medical sector Private hospital I Private physician/ clinic J Private practitioner (non physician) Private pharmacy/medical and general store K Other private medical (<i>specify</i>) _____ O Other source Relative / Friend..... P Traditional practitioner R Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ X	
<p>CA4. DURING THE TIME (<i>name</i>) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS (<i>name</i>) GIVEN TO DRINK :</p> <p>[A] A FLUID MADE FROM A SPECIAL PACKET CALLED NIMKOL, ORASOL,</p> <p>[B] A PRE-PACKAGED ORS FLUID FOR DIARRHOEA PEDIALYTE</p>	Fluid from ORS packet1 2 8 Pre-packaged ORS fluid.....1 2 8	Y N DK

CA4A. Check CA4: ORS		
<input type="checkbox"/> Child was given any ORS ('Yes' circled in 'A' or 'B' in CA4) ⇒ Continue with CA4B <input type="checkbox"/> Child was not given any ORS ⇒ Go to CA4C		
CA4B. WHERE DID YOU GET THE ORS? <i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i> <i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.</i> <hr/> <i>(Name of place)</i>	Public sector Government hospital11 Government health centre12 Lady health worker14 Other public Sector (<i>specify</i>) 16 Private medical sector Private hospital21 Private physician/ clinic22 Private practitioner (non physician) Private pharmacy/medical and general store23 Other private medical (<i>specify</i>).....26 Other source Relative / Friend.....31 Traditional practitioner33 Already had at home40 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96	
CA4C. DURING THE TIME (name) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS (name) GIVEN: [A] ZINC TABLETS? [B] ZINC SYRUP?		Y N DK Zinc tablets1 2 8 Zinc syrup1 2 8
CA4D. Check CA4C: Any zinc?		
<input type="checkbox"/> Child given any zinc ('Yes' circled in 'A' or 'B' in CA4C) ⇒ Continue with CA4E. <input type="checkbox"/> Child was not given any zinc ⇒ Go to CA4F.		
CA4E. WHERE DID YOU GET THE ZINC? <i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i> <i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.</i> <hr/> <i>(Name of place)</i>	Public sector Government hospital11 Government health centre12 Lady health worker14 Other public Sector (<i>specify</i>) 16 Private medical sector Private hospital21 Private physician/ clinic22 Private practitioner (non physician) Private pharmacy/medical and general store23 Other private medical (<i>specify</i>).....26 Other source Relative / Friend.....31 Traditional practitioner33 Already had at home40 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96	
CA4F. DURING THE TIME (name) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS (name) GIVEN THE SUGAR, WATER AND SALT MIXTURE DRINK?	Yes.....1 No2 DK.....8	

CA5. WAS ANYTHING (ELSE) GIVEN TO TREAT THE DIARRHOEA?	Yes.....1 No2 DK.....8	2⇒CA6A 8⇒CA6A
CA6. WHAT (ELSE) WAS GIVEN TO TREAT THE DIARRHOEA? <i>Probe:</i> ANYTHING ELSE? <i>Record all treatments given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.</i> _____ (Name)	Pill or Syrup Antibiotic A Antimotility B Other pill or syrup (Not antibiotic, antimotility or zinc)..... G Unknown pill or syrup H Injection Antibiotic L Non-antibiotic..... M Unknown injection..... N Intravenous O Home remedy/Herbal medicine Q Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ X	
CA6A. IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, HAS (<i>name</i>) BEEN ILL WITH A FEVER AT ANY TIME?	Yes.....1 No2 DK.....8	2⇒CA7 8⇒CA7
CA6B. AT ANY TIME DURING THE ILLNESS, DID (<i>name</i>) HAVE BLOOD TAKEN FROM HIS/HER FINGER OR HEEL FOR TESTING?	Yes.....1 No2 DK.....8	
CA7. AT ANY TIME IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, HAS (<i>name</i>) HAD AN ILLNESS WITH A COUGH?	Yes.....1 No2 DK.....8	2⇒CA9A 8⇒CA9A
CA8. WHEN (<i>name</i>) HAD AN ILLNESS WITH A COUGH, DID HE/SHE BREATHE FASTER THAN USUAL WITH SHORT, RAPID BREATHS OR HAVE DIFFICULTY BREATHING?	Yes.....1 No2 DK.....8	2⇒CA10 8⇒CA10
CA9. WAS THE FAST OR DIFFICULT BREATHING DUE TO A PROBLEM IN THE CHEST OR A BLOCKED OR RUNNY NOSE?	Problem in chest only1 Blocked or runny nose only2 Both3 Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6 DK.....8	1⇒CA10 2⇒CA10 3⇒CA10 6⇒CA10 8⇒CA10
CA9A. Check CA6A: Had fever? <input type="checkbox"/> Child had fever ⇒ Continue with CA10 <input type="checkbox"/> Child did not have fever ⇒ Go to CA14		

<p>CA10. DID YOU SEEK ANY ADVICE OR TREATMENT FOR THE ILLNESS FROM ANY SOURCE?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8</p>	<p>2⇒CA12 8⇒CA12</p>
<p>CA11. FROM WHERE DID YOU SEEK ADVICE OR TREATMENT?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> ANYWHERE ELSE?</p> <p>Circle all providers mentioned, but do NOT prompt with any suggestions.</p> <p>Probe to identify each type of source.</p> <p>If unable to determine if public or private sector, write the name of the place.</p> <p>_____ (Name of place)</p>	<p>Public sector Government hospital A Government health centre B Lady health worker D Other public Sector (<i>specify</i>) F</p> <p>Private medical sector Private hospital I Private physician/ clinic J Private practitioner (non physician) Private pharmacy/medical and general store K Other private medical (<i>specify</i>) O</p> <p>Other source Relative / Friend P Traditional practitioner R Other (<i>specify</i>) X</p>	
<p>CA12. AT ANY TIME DURING THE ILLNESS, WAS (<i>name</i>) GIVEN ANY MEDICINE FOR THE ILLNESS</p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8</p>	<p>2⇒CA14 8⇒CA14</p>
<p>CA13. WHAT MEDICINE WAS (<i>name</i>) GIVEN?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> ANY OTHER MEDICINE?</p> <p>Circle all medicines given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.</p> <p>_____ (Names of medicines)</p>	<p>Anti-malarials: SP / Fansidar A Chloroquine B Amodiaquine C Quinine D Combination with Artemisinin E Other anti-malarial (<i>specify</i>) H</p> <p>Antibiotics Pill / Syrup I Injection J</p> <p>Other medications: Paracetamol/ Panadol/ Ponstan P Aspirin Q Brufen R</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) X DK..... Z</p>	
<p>CA13A. Check CA13: Antibiotic mentioned (codes I or J)?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Continue with CA13B</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Go to CA13C</p>		

<p>CA13B. WHERE DID YOU GET THE (name of medicine from CA13)?</p> <p>Probe to identify the type of source.</p> <p>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>Public sector</p> <p>Government hospital 11</p> <p>Government health centre..... 12</p> <p>Lady health worker 14</p> <p>Other public Sector (specify) _____ 16</p> <p>Private medical sector</p> <p>Private hospital.....21</p> <p>Private physician/ clinic22</p> <p>Private practitioner (non physician)</p> <p>Private pharmacy/medical and general store23</p> <p>Other private medical (specify)_____ 26</p> <p>Other source</p> <p>Relative / Friend31</p> <p>Traditional practitioner33</p> <p>Already had at home40</p> <p>Other (specify) _____ 96</p>	
<p>CA13C. Check CA13: Anti-malarial mentioned (codes A - H)?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Continue with CA13D</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Go to CA14</p>		
<p>CA13D. WHERE DID YOU GET THE (name of medicine from CA13)?</p> <p>Probe to identify the type of source.</p> <p>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>Public sector</p> <p>Government hospital 11</p> <p>Government health centre..... 12</p> <p>Lady health worker 14</p> <p>Other public Sector (specify) _____ 16</p> <p>Private medical sector</p> <p>Private hospital.....21</p> <p>Private physician/ clinic22</p> <p>Private practitioner (non physician)</p> <p>Private pharmacy/medical and general store23</p> <p>Other private medical (specify)_____ 26</p> <p>Other source</p> <p>Relative / Friend31</p> <p>Traditional practitioner33</p> <p>Already had at home40</p> <p>Other (specify) _____ 96</p>	
<p>CA13E. HOW LONG AFTER THE FEVER STARTED DID (name) FIRST TAKE (name of anti-malarial from CA13)?</p> <p>If multiple anti-malarials mentioned in CA13, name all anti-malarial medicines mentioned.</p>	<p>Same day0</p> <p>Next day 1</p> <p>2 days after onset of fever.....2</p> <p>3 days after onset of fever.....3</p> <p>4 or more days after onset of fever4</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	

CA14. Check AG2: Age of Child		
<input type="checkbox"/> Child age 0, 1 or 2 ⇒ Continue with CA15 <input type="checkbox"/> Child age 3 or 4 ⇒ Go to UF13		
CA15. THE LAST TIME (<i>name</i>) PASSED STOOLS, WHAT WAS DONE TO DISPOSE OFF THE STOOLS?	Child used toilet/latrine	01
	Put / Rinsed into toilet or latrine	02
	Put / Rinsed into drain or ditch	03
	Thrown into garbage (solid waste)	04
	Buried	05
	Left in the open.....	06
	Other (<i>specify</i>) _____	96
DK.....	98	

UF13. Record the time.	Hour and minutes _ _ : _ _
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<p>UF14. Check List of Household Members, columns HL7B and HL15. Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of another child age 0-4 living in this household?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Indicate to the respondent that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child later. Go to the next QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE to be administered to the same respondent</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ End the interview with this respondent by thanking her/him for her/his cooperation and tell her/him that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child before you leave the household.</p> <p>Check to see if there are other woman's, or under-5 questionnaires to be administered in this household</p>
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ANTHROPOMETRY

AN

After questionnaires for all children are complete, the measurer weighs and measures each child. Record weight and length/height below, taking care to record the measurements on the correct questionnaire for each child. Check the child's name and line number in the list of Household Members before recording measurements.

AN1. <i>Measurer's name and number:</i>	Name _____	
AN2. <i>Result of height/length and weight measurement</i>	Either or both measured	1
	Child not present	2 ⇒ AN6
	Child or mother/caretaker refused	3 ⇒ AN6
	Other (<i>specify</i>)	6 ⇒ AN6
AN3. <i>Child's weight</i>	Kilograms (kg)	
	Weight not measured	99.9
AN3A. <i>Was the child undressed to the minimum?</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes		
<input type="checkbox"/> No, the child could not be undressed to the minimum		
AN3B. <i>Check age of child in AG2:</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Child under 2 years old. ⇒ Measure length (lying down).		
<input type="checkbox"/> Child age 2 or more years. ⇒ Measure height (standing up).		
AN4. <i>Child's length or height</i>	Length / Height (cm).....	
	Length/ Height not measured.....	999.9 ⇒ AN6
AN4A. <i>How was the child actually measured? Lying down or standing up?</i>	Lying down	1
	Standing up	2

AN6. Is there another child in the household who is eligible for measurement?

- Yes ⇒ Record measurements for next child.
- No ⇒ Check if there are any other individual questionnaires to be completed in the household.

Interviewer's Observations

Field Editor's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

Measurer's Observations



QUESTIONNAIRE FORM FOR VACCINATION RECORDS AT HEALTH FACILITIES

Sindh, Pakistan

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		HF
<p>This questionnaire form is to be used at health facilities to record information on the vaccinations supplementation for children age 0-2 years. A separate questionnaire form should be used for each eligible child.</p> <p>The QUESTIONNAIRE FOR UNDER FIVE CHILDREN must be completed for the child prior to completing this form. This panel should be completed before visiting the health facility.</p> <p>This questionnaire form must be appended to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR UNDER FIVE CHILDREN for each child.</p>		
HF1. Cluster number: <div style="text-align: right;">_ _ _ _</div>	HF2. Household number: <div style="text-align: right;">_ _ _</div>	
HF3. Child's name: Name _____	HF4. Child's line number: <div style="text-align: right;">_ _ _</div>	
HF4A. Father's name: Name _____		
HF5. Mother's/Caretaker's name: Name _____	HF6. Mother's/Caretaker's line number: <div style="text-align: right;">_ _ _</div>	
HF7. Interviewer's name and number: Name _____	HF8. Day/Month/Year of facility visit: <div style="text-align: right;"> _____ / _____ / <u>2014</u> D D M M Y Y Y Y </div>	
HF9. Day, month and year of birth <i>"(From AG1 in Questionnaire for Children Under-5)"</i> <div style="text-align: right;"> _____ / _____ / <u>201</u> _____ D D M M Y Y Y Y </div>	HF10. Name of health facility: _____	
HF11. Result of health facility visit	Vaccination record seen 01 Vaccination record not seen 02 Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96	
HF11A. Field editor's name and number: Name _____	HF11B. Main data entry operator's name and number: Name _____	

IMMUNIZATION **HF**

HF12. Record day, month and year of birth as written on vaccination record	____ / ____ / <u>201</u> ____ DD MM YYYY.....		
HF13. (c) Copy dates for each vaccination from the card. (d) Write '44' in day column if card shows that vaccination was given but no date recorded.	Date of Immunization		
	Day	Month	Year
BCG	BCG		
POLIO AT BIRTH	OPV0		
POLIO 1	OPV1		
POLIO 2	OPV2		
POLIO 3	OPV3		
PENTAVALENT / 1ST DOSE	PENTA1		
PENTAVALENT / 2ND DOSE	PENTA2		
PENTAVALENT / 3RD DOSE	PENTA3		
PNEUMOCOAL1	PCV1		
PNEUMOCOAL2	PCV2		
PNEUMOCOAL3	PCV3		
MEASLES1	MEASLES1		
MEASLES2	MEASLES2		

WATER QUALITY TESTING INFORMATION PANEL		WQ
<p><i>This questionnaire form is to be used for households that have been selected for water quality testing. A separate questionnaire form should be used for each selected household.</i></p> <p><i>This questionnaire form must be appended to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE.</i></p>		
WQ1. Cluster number _____	WQ2. Household number _____	
WQ3. Measurer's name and number Name _____	WQ4. Day/Month/Year of conducting test: _____ / _____ / 2014	
WQ5. Check HH8A on the household questionnaire. Is this household selected for Water Quality Testing?	Yes..... 1 No 2	
WQ6. Has this household been selected for duplicate water samples collection for chemical testing?	Yes..... 1 No 2	
WQ6A. Has this household been selected for duplicate water samples collection for E.Coli testing at household and source level?	Yes..... 1 No 2	
WQ7. Has this household been selected for blank testing?	Yes..... 1 No 2	
<p>AS PART OF THE SURVEY WE ARE ALSO LOOKING AT THE QUALITY OF HOUSEHOLD DRINKING WATER. YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAS BEEN RANDOMLY SELECTED FOR THIS PART OF THE SURVEY AND WE WOULD LIKE TO PERFORM SOME SIMPLE WATER QUALITY TEST USING SAMPLES OF YOUR USUAL DRINKING WATER. MAY I START NOW?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, permission is given ⇒ Go to WQ9.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, permission is not given ⇒ Circle 2 in WQ8. Discuss this result with your supervisor.</p>		
WQ8. Result of water quality testing questionnaire	Completed 1 Refused 2 Partly completed 3 Other (specify) _____ 6	

WATER QUALITY TESTING		WQ
<p>WQ9. I WOULD LIKE TO TAKE SOME SAMPLES OF THE WATER YOU DRINK IN YOUR HOUSE. CAN YOU PLEASE PROVIDE ME SOME DRINKING WATER USUALLY USED BY MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD FOR DRINKING?</p>	<p>Yes.....1</p> <p>No 2</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2 ⇒WQ8 and circle 2</p>
<p>WQ10. Fill, label and preserve 3 sample bottles from the selected household for laboratory tests. Label H-XXX-YY, where XXX is the cluster number and YY is the household number.</p> <p>Sample bottle filled, labelled and preserved?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Bottles filled</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Bottles labelled (Write the label written on the sample bottles) $\frac{H}{X X X} - \frac{\quad}{\quad} - \frac{\quad}{\quad}$</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Bottle sample preserved</p> <p>If any of above is not checked, administer the sample bottles and check again.</p> <p>Please record the time of sample collection: Hour: Minutes $\quad \quad : \quad \quad$</p>		
<p>WQ11. Using the water provided by the respondent, take a sterile 1 mL syringe and add 1 mL of water to compact dry plate. Close and label H-XXX-YY, where XXX is the cluster number and YY is the household number.</p> <p>Record whether test was conducted.</p> <p>Record the time of test if conducted:</p>	<p>Bacterial test conducted.....1</p> <p>Bacterial test not conducted.....2</p> <p>Hour: Minutes $\quad \quad : \quad \quad$</p>	
<p>WQ11A. Using the water provided by the respondent, take 20 mL microbiological testing kit and fill up to mark. Close and label H-XXX-YY, where XXX is the cluster number and YY is the household number.</p> <p>Record whether test was conducted.</p> <p>Record the time of test if conducted:</p>	<p>Bacterial test conducted.....1</p> <p>Bacterial test not conducted.....2</p> <p>Hour: Minutes $\quad \quad : \quad \quad$</p>	
<p>WQ12. Check WQ6: Has this household been selected for duplicate water samples collection for chemical testing?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Continue with WQ12A.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Go to WQ13.</p>		
<p>WQ12A. Fill, label and preserve 3 sample bottles from the selected household for laboratory tests. Label DH-XXX-YY, where XXX is the cluster number and YY is the household number.</p> <p>Sample bottle filled, labelled and preserved?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Bottles filled</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Bottles labelled (Write the label written on the sample bottles) $\frac{DH}{X X X} - \frac{\quad}{\quad} - \frac{\quad}{\quad}$</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Bottle sample preserved</p> <p>If any of above is not checked, administer the sample bottles and check again.</p> <p>Please record the time of sample collection: Hour: Minutes $\quad \quad : \quad \quad$</p>		

<p>WQ13. Check WQ6A: Has this household been selected for duplicate water sample collection for E.Coli testing? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Continue with WQ14. <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Go to WQ15.</p>		
<p>WQ14. Fill, label and store in Ice box 100 mL sterilized bottle from the selected household for duplicate E.Coli testing in laboratory. Label DH-XXX-YY, where XXX is the cluster number and YY is the household number. Sample bottle filled, labelled and stored in Ice box? <input type="checkbox"/> Bottles filled <input type="checkbox"/> Bottles labelled (Write the label written on the sample bottles) <u> DH </u> - <u> </u> - <u> </u> X X X - Y Y <input type="checkbox"/> Bottle sample preserved If any of above is not checked, administer the sample bottles and check again. Please record the time of sample collection: Hour: Minutes <u> </u> <u> </u> : <u> </u> <u> </u></p>		
<p>WQ15. Check WS4 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: No time mentioned, number of minutes less than 030 or code circled 998? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Continue with WQ16. <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Go to WQ20.</p>		
<p>WQ16. CAN YOU PLEASE SHOW ME THE ACTUAL SOURCE WHERE THIS DRINKING WATER WAS COLLECTED FROM SO THAT I CAN TAKE A WATER SAMPLE FROM THIS SOURCE? If 'no' probe to find out why this is not possible?</p>	<p>Yes.....1 No Unable to access source.....3 Do not know where source is located..4 Other reason (specify)_____ 6</p>	<p>⇒Go to WQ20 ⇒Go to WQ20 ⇒Go to WQ20</p>
<p>WQ17. Using a sample of water taken at the source take a sterile 1 mL syringe and add 1 mL of water to compact dry plate. Close and label S-XXX-YY, where XXX is the cluster number and YY is the household number. Record whether test was conducted. Record the time of test if conducted:</p>	<p>Bacterial test conducted.....1 Bacterial test not conducted.....2 Hour: Minutes <u> </u> <u> </u> : <u> </u> <u> </u></p>	
<p>WQ17A. Using a sample of water taken at the source, take 20 mL microbiological testing kit and fill up to mark. Close and label S-XXX-YY, where XXX is the cluster number and YY is the household number. Record whether test was conducted. Record the time of test if conducted:</p>	<p>Bacterial test conducted.....1 Bacterial test not conducted..... 2 Hour: Minutes <u> </u> <u> </u> : <u> </u> <u> </u></p>	
<p>WQ18. Check WQ6A: Has this source for household been selected for duplicate water sample collection for E.Coli testing? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Continue with WQ19. <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Go to WQ20.</p>		

WQ19. Fill, label and store in Ice box 100 mL sterilized bottle from the source of selected household for duplicate E.Coli testing from laboratory. Label DS-XXX-YY, where XXX is the cluster number and YY is the household number.

Sample bottle filled, labelled and stored in Ice box:

Bottles filled

Bottles labelled (Write the label written on the sample bottles) $\frac{DS}{X X X} - \frac{\quad}{X X} - \frac{\quad}{Y Y}$

Bottle sample preserved

If any of above is not checked, administer the sample bottles and check again.

Please record the time of sample collection: Hour: Minutes ____ : ____

WQ20. Check WQ7: Has this household been selected for blank testing?

Yes \Rightarrow Continue with WQ21.

No \Rightarrow Go to WQ22.

WQ21. Under Supervisor's or Editor's observations perform blank test for E. coli.

Using a sample of distilled water, take a sterile 1 mL syringe and add 1 mL of water to compact dry plate. Close and label B-XXX-YY, where XXX is the cluster number and YY is the household number.

Blank tests for E-Coli conducted

Blank tests for E-Coli **not** conducted

Record the time of blank test if conducted. Hour: Minutes ____ : ____

WQ21A. Under Supervisor's or Editor's observations perform blank test for E.Coli. Using a sample of distilled water, take 20 mL microbiological testing kit and fill up to mark. Close and label B-XXX-YY, where XXX is the cluster number and YY is the household number.

Blank test for E-Coli conducted

Blank test for E-Coli **not** conducted

Record the time of blank test if conducted. Hour: Minutes ____ : ____

WQ21B. Under Supervisor's or Editor's observations fill, label and preserve 3 sample bottles with distilled water for laboratory tests. Label B-XXX-YY, where XXX is the cluster number and YY is the household number.

Sample bottle filled, labelled and preserved?

Bottles filled

Bottles labelled (Write the label written on the sample bottles) $\frac{B}{X X X} - \frac{\quad}{X X} - \frac{\quad}{Y Y}$

Bottle sample preserved

If any of above is not checked, administer the sample bottles and check again.

Please record the time of sample collection: Hour: Minutes ____ : ____

<p>WQ28A. Check the colour of water sample taken in 20 mL microbiological testing kit from source water and record observation.</p> <p><i>Has colour of sample changed?</i></p>	<p>Yes, colour changed..... 1 No change in colour 2 Reading cannot be taken 3</p>
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Results of Blank water sample										
<p>WQ29 Record the label of E.Coli Dry Plate for Blank sample.</p>	<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;">B</td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;">-</td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;">-</td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>	B	-					-		
B	-					-				
<p>WQ30 Record number of red colonies in 1 mL blank sample <i>If less than 1, record '000', more than 100, record '101'. If lost/spoiled/impossible to read test, record '999'.</i></p>	<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>									
<p>WQ31 Record number of blue colonies in 1 mL blank sample <i>If less than 1, record '000', more than 100, record '101'. If lost/spoiled/impossible to read test, record '999'.</i></p>	<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>									
<p>WQ31A. Check the colour of water sample taken in 20 mL microbiological testing kit using distilled water and record observation. <i>Has colour of sample changed?</i></p>	<p>Yes, colour changed..... 1 No change in colour 2 Reading cannot be taken 3</p>									

WQ32. Check WQ11: Bacterial test conducted?
 Results of E.Coli at WQ23, WQ24 and WQ25 have been recorded.

Check WQ11A: Bacterial test conducted?
 Results of E.Coli at WQ25A have been recorded.

Check WQ17: Bacterial test conducted?
 Results of E.Coli at WQ26, WQ27 and WQ28 have been recorded.

Check WQ17A: Bacterial test conducted?
 Results of E.Coli at WQ28A have been recorded.

Check WQ21: Blank tests for E-Coli conducted?
 Results of E.Coli at WQ29, WQ30 and WQ31 have been recorded.

Check WQ21A: Blank tests for E-Coli conducted?
 Results of E.Coli at WQ31A have been recorded.

Check WQ16: If response circled is 3 or 4 or 6:
 Go to WQ8 and circle 3.

Return to the cover page and make sure that the result of the water quality questionnaire (WQ8) is entered.

Measurer's Observation
(observations or specific indications regarding the samples)



Sindh
Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
2014

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