

Gilgit-Baltistan

Key Findings Report

Monitoring the situation of children and women



Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2016-17



Planning & Development Department
Government of Gilgit-Baltistan



United Nations Children's Fund



Title page picture is taken by Muhammad Nasir (Supervisor, Gilgit team) with the permission from her mother, at Gilgit district, Gilgit-Baltistan.



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2016-17**

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June, 2017



The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) Gilgit-Baltistan, [Pakistan] was carried out during 2016-17 by Planning & Development Department of Government of Gilgit-Baltistan in collaboration with United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). It was conducted as part of the 5th global round of MICS. Major funding was provided by Government of the Gilgit-Baltistan through Annual Development Programme 2016-17 and the technical support was provided by the UNICEF.

The global MICS programme was developed by UNICEF in the 1990s as an international household survey programme to collect 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), Sustainable and Development Goals and other internationally agreed upon commitments.

The major objective of this report is to facilitate the data users to review the MICS GB, 2016-17 results swiftly. Final survey report expected to be available in August 2017 will contain detailed information on all survey findings by various demographic, social, economic and cultural characteristics. For more information please visit www.gilgitbaltistan.gov.pk or www.mics.unicef.org

Suggested citation

Planning & Development Department, Government of the Gilgit-Baltistan and UNICEF Pakistan. 2017. GB Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2016-17, Key findings report. Gilgit, Pakistan: P&D Department, Government of the Gilgit-Baltistan and UNICEF Pakistan.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	2
GILGIT-BALTISTAN MICS 2016-17, AT A GLANCE	3
CHILD MORTALITY	4
NUTRITION	5
CHILD HEALTH	8
WATER AND SANITATION	11
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	12
CHILD DEVELOPMENT	15
LITERACY AND EDUCATION	16
CHILD PROTECTION	18
HIV/AIDS	20
ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND ICT	21
SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING	21
TOBACCO USE	21
NOTES	22

INTRODUCTION

The Gilgit-Baltistan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2016-17 was carried out from October 2016 to February 2017 by the Planning & Development Department of the Government of Gilgit-Baltistan in collaboration with United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) with support from the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), which provided the sampling frame and conducted fresh household listing. This was part of the fifth round of the global MICS programme.

The global MICS programme was developed by UNICEF in the 1990s as a global household survey programme to collect internationally comparable data on a wide range of indicators on the situation of children and women. MICS surveys measures progress against key indicators, which allows countries to use the generated data in respective policies and programmes as well as monitor progress made towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other internationally agreed upon commitments. GB-MICS also provides the opportunity of baselining for more than 25 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicators.

The objective of this Key Findings Report is to disseminate and thus facilitate the timely use of key results of the MICS 2016-17. This Key Findings report presents summary results and will be followed by final report. The final survey report is expected to be released in August 2017 and will contain detailed tables and information on all survey findings by various demographic, social, economic and cultural characteristics. The final report will also containing division and district level disaggregated data. In some cases age group distribution will also be given, including the situation of mother and child in the GB.

GB-MICS is designed to capture the situation of children and women in the region. It is one of the largest surveys ever-conducted in GB with a sample size of 6,460 households (also first ever survey conducted under global MICS programme) with district-level estimates. GB-MICS provides representative household survey estimates of more than 120 indicators vis-a-vis area of residence (urban and rural), across three divisions and ten districts. The MICS is a unique source of information, which will serve as a baseline for researchers, planners and individuals in addition to providing evidence based data for decision-making by policymakers on various programmes. Additionally, fund allocation for districts may also be determined based on the MICS results.

This Key Findings Report on the summary results of the GB-MICS will be followed by the detailed final survey report.

GILGIT-BALTISTAN MICS 2016-17, AT A GLANCE

SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION			
Sample frame used	1998 census	Questionnaires	Household
- Updated	2012		Women (age 15-49)
Interviewer training	September-October, 2016	Fieldwork	Children under five
			October 2016 to February 2017
Survey sample			
Households		Children under five	
- Sampled	6,460	- Eligible	7,005
- Occupied	6,236	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	6,637
- Interviewed	6,213	- Response rate (Percent)	94.7
- Response rate (Percent)	99.6		
Women			
- Eligible for interviews	11,452		
- Interviewed	10,744		
- Response rate (Percent)	93.8		

SURVEY POPULATION			
Average household size	7.7	Percentage of population living in	
Percentage of population under:		- Urban areas	17.5
- Age 5	15.6	- Rural areas	82.5
- Age 18	48.5	- Gilgit division	42.1
Percentage of ever married ¹ women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	25.2	- Baltistan division	35.0
		- Diamir division	23.0

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS	
Percentage of households with	
- Electricity	98.0
- Finished floor ¹	79.1
- Finished roofing ²	62.5
- Finished walls ³	79.4
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	4.0

HOUSEHOLD OR PERSONAL ASSETS	
Percentage of households that own	
- A television	49.3
- A refrigerator	22.7
- Agricultural land	87.2
- Farm animals/livestock	86.6
Percentage of households where at least a member has or owns a:	
- Mobile phone	92.0
- Car or Van	13.6
- Bank account ⁴	60.1

¹ Includes: Tiles/marble, cement, carpet (including desi chatai), polished wood etc.

² Includes: metal/T-iron (Including GI sheets), wooden beam/bricks, cement etc.)

³ Includes: cement, bricks, stone with lime/cement/sand, cement blocks etc.)

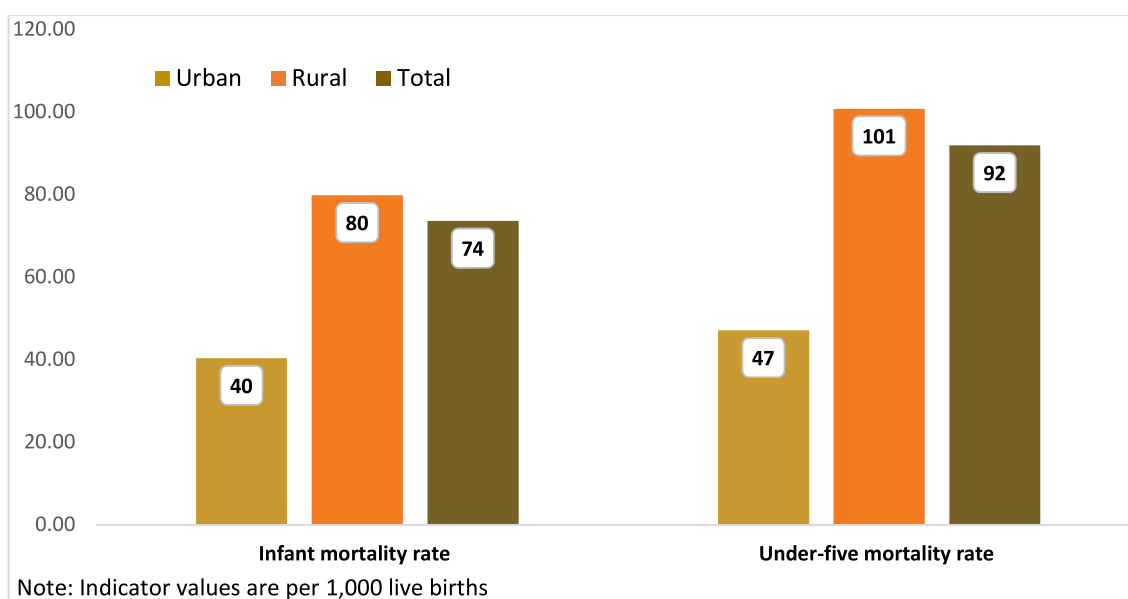
⁴ In addition to account in the branches of scheduled banks, also accounts in post offices, national saving centres, Village organizations (VOs) and Women organizations (WO) (established by AKRSP)

CHILD MORTALITY

EARLY CHILDHOOD MORTALITY				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value ^A
MICS	MDG			
1.2	4.2	Infant mortality rate	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday	73.5
1.5	4.1	Under-five mortality rate	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday	91.8

^A Indicator values are per 1,000 live births and rates refer to January, 2015. The East Model was assumed to approximate the age pattern of mortality in Gilgit-Baltistan, Pakistan and calculations are based on the Time Since First Birth (TSFB) version of the indirect children ever born/children surviving method.

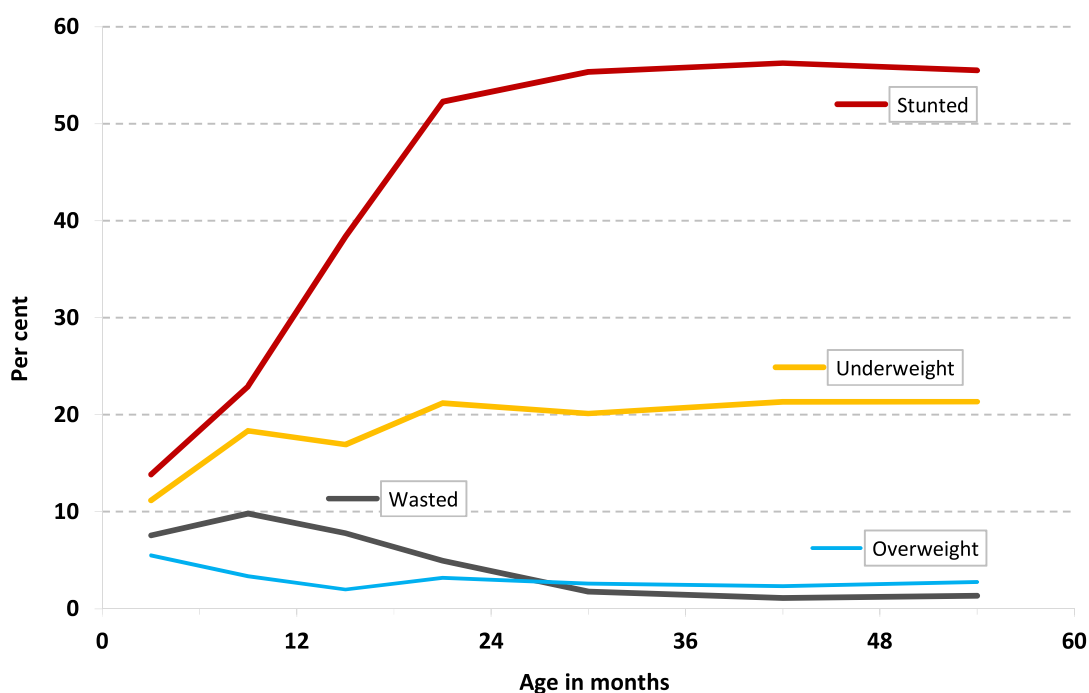
Figure 1: Infant and child mortality, GB-MICS, 2016-17



NUTRITION

NUTRITIONAL STATUS ⁱⁱ				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
2.1a	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)	19.4
2.1b			(b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	5.6
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)	46.2
2.2b			(b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	22.2
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)	3.8
2.3b			(b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	1.1
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	2.9

Figure 2: Underweight, stunted, wasted and overweight children under age 5 (moderate and severe), GB-MICS, 2016-17



BREASTFEEDING AND INFANT FEEDING				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
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	97.9
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	35.0
2.7		Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed ⁱⁱⁱ	63.0
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 ^{iv} during the previous day	69.1
2.9		Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	Percentage of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	80.7
2.10		Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	50.8
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	21.4 months
2.12		Age-appropriate breastfeeding	Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed ^v during the previous day	66.2
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	60.0
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	60.0
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 ^{vi} or more during the previous day	69.7
2.16		Minimum dietary diversity	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received foods from 4 or more food groups ^{vii} during the previous day	26.7
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	21.2
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	16.3
2.18		Bottle feeding	Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	27.5

SALT IODIZATION				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
2.19		Iodized salt consumption	Percentage of households with salt testing 15 parts per million or more of iodate	68.4

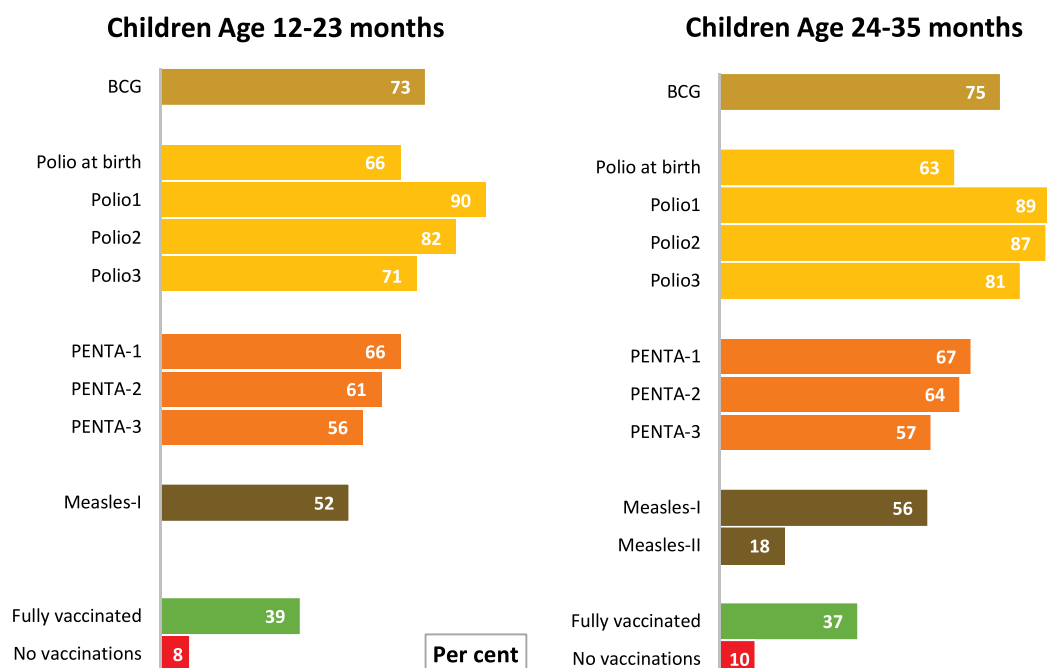
LOW-BIRTH WEIGHT				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
2.20		Low-birth weight infants	Percentage of most recent live births in the last 2 years weighing below 2,500 grams at birth	30.5
2.21		Infants weighed at birth	Percentage of most recent live births in the last 2 years who were weighed at birth	22.7

VITAMIN A				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
2.S1a		Vitamin A supplementation	Percentage of children age 6-59 months who received at least one high-dose vitamin A supplement in the 6 months preceding the survey	76.9

CHILD HEALTH

VACCINATIONS				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
3.1		Tuberculosis immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received BCG vaccine by their first birthday	73.3
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	70.9
3.3 3.5 3.6		Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT), hepatitis B (HepB) and haemophilus influenza type B (Hib) (PENTA) immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of PENTA vaccine (diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, hepatitis B and haemophilus influenza B) by their first birthday	56.0
3.4	4.3	Measles immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received measles vaccine by their first birthday	52.2
3.8		Full immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all ^{viii} vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule by their first birthday	38.7

Figure 3: Vaccinations by age 12 months, GB-MICS, 2016-17



TETANUS TOXOID				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
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	52.2

DIARRHOEA				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
-		Children with diarrhoea	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	22.3
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	53.6
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	8.9
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	46.3

ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION (ARI) SYMPTOMS				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
-		Children with ARI symptoms	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks	17.1
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	64.7
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	39.7

SOLID FUEL USE				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
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	84.8

MALARIA / FEVER				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
-		Children with fever ⁵	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks	38.6
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	64.7
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	5.5
3.22	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	0.1
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)	(0.0)*
3.25		Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria during pregnancy	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar, at least one of which was received during an ANC visit, to prevent malaria during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth in the last 2 years	0.0

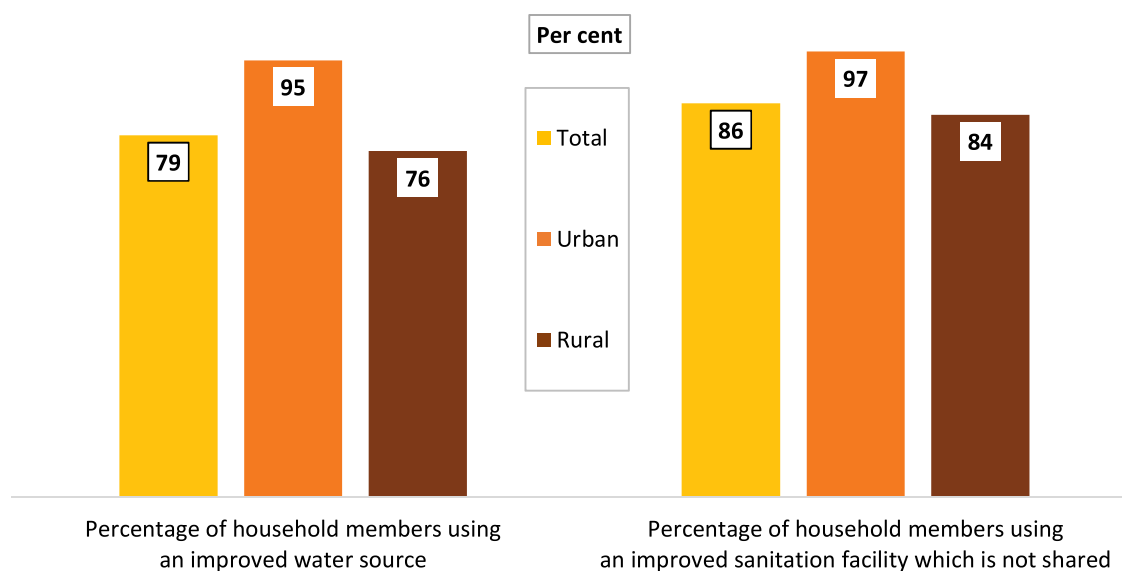
*Indicator denominator based on 25-49 unweighted cases

⁵ Field work has been conducted from October-2016 to Feb. 2017 (in severe cold weather), therefore, it is possible to effect the fever prevalence among children

WATER AND SANITATION

WATER AND SANITATION				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
4.1	7.8	Use of improved drinking water sources ⁶	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	79.0
4.2		Water treatment	Percentage of household members in households using unimproved drinking water who use an appropriate treatment method	3.2
4.3	7.9	Use of improved sanitation ⁷ (Not shared)	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	86.0
4.4		Safe disposal of child's faeces	Percentage of children age 0-2 years whose last stools were disposed of safely	50.4
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	53.2
4.6		Availability of soap or other cleansing agent	Percentage of households with soap or other cleansing agent available anywhere in the household	85.5

Figure 4: Use of improved water and sanitation in urban and rural areas, GB-MICS, 2016-17



⁶ Improved water sources includes: piped water (in dwelling, compound, at the neighbor, public tap/standpipe or coming from river), tube well, protected well, protected spring.

⁷ Improved sanitation includes: flush (sewer system, septic tank, pit latrine, etc.), Ventilated Improved Pit latrine, pit latrine with slab and composting toilets

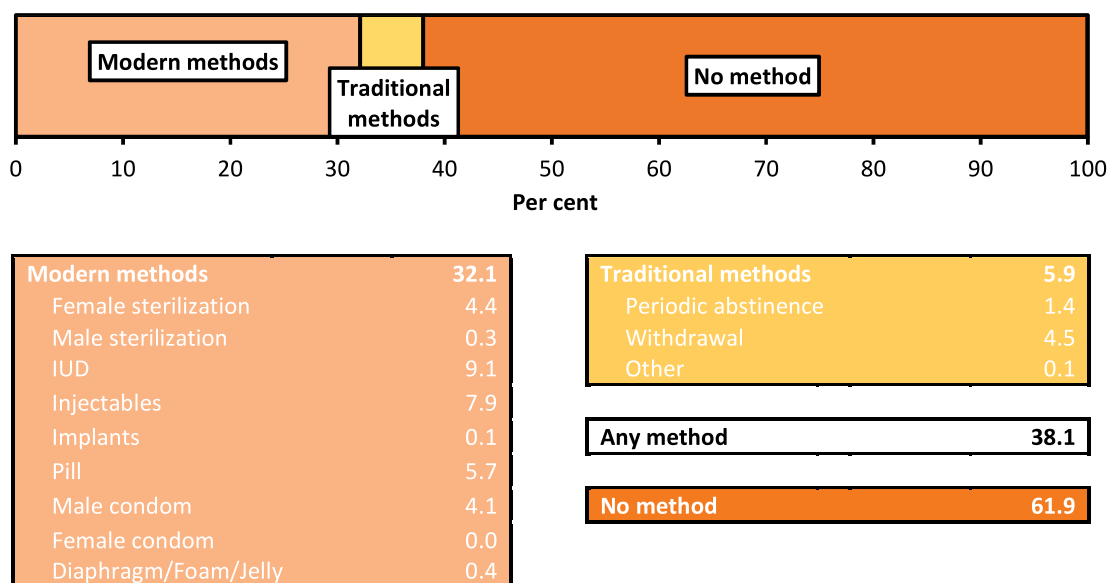
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

CONTRACEPTION AND UNMET NEED				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
-		Total fertility rate	Total fertility rate ^A for women age 15-49 years	4.6
5.1	5.4	Adolescent birth rate	Age-specific fertility rate ^A for women age 15-19 years	46.9
5.2		Early childbearing	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who had at least one live birth before age 18	11.3
5.3	5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married who are using a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	38.1
5.4	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	23.8

^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.

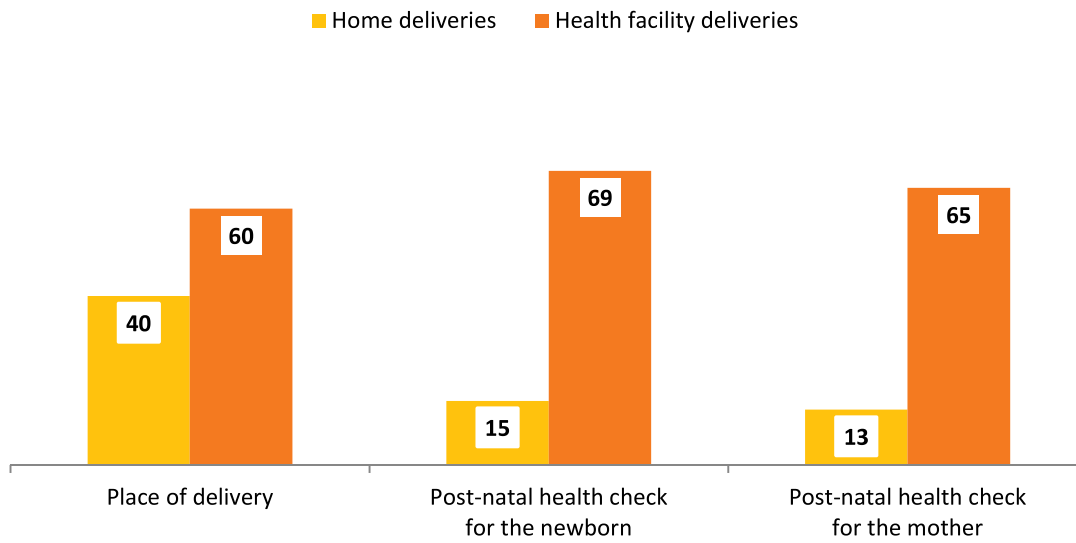
Figure 5: Use of contraception, GB-MICS, 2016-17



MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
5.5a	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			(a) at least once by skilled health personnel	72.5
			(b) at least four times by any provider	27.9
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	49.1
5.6a		Content of antenatal care (All four)	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who had their blood pressure measured, weight measured and gave urine and blood samples during the last pregnancy that led to a live birth	32.6
5.7	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	62.0
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	60.3
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	7.9

POST-NATAL HEALTH CHECKS				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
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	25.4
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	47.5
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	44.4

Figure 6: Place of delivery and post-natal health checks, GB-MICS, 2016-17



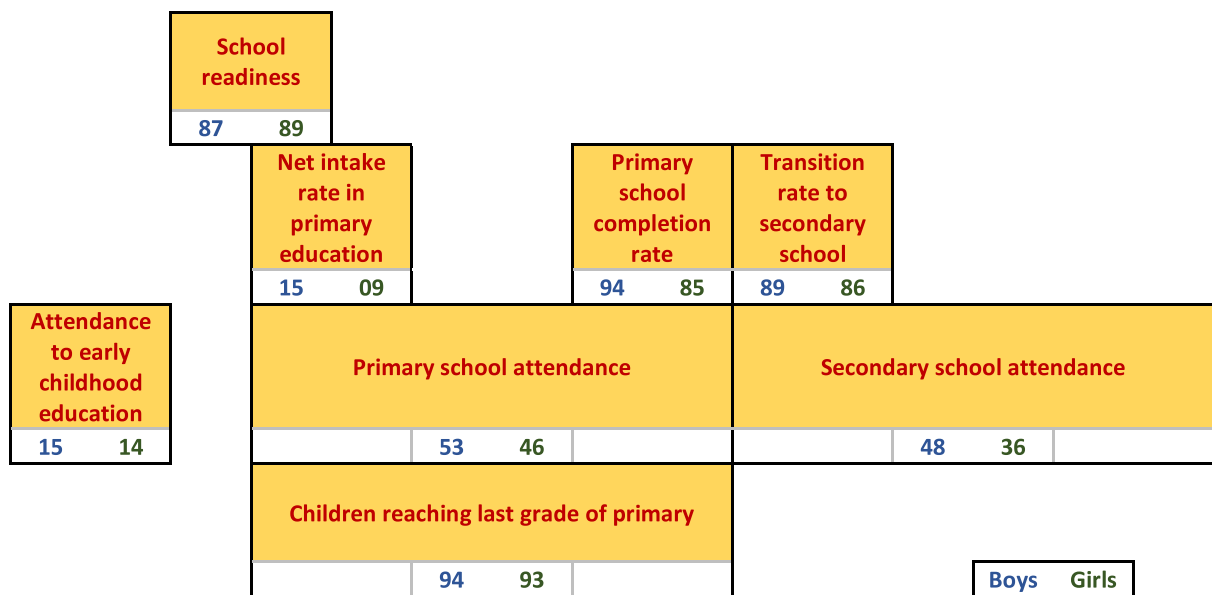
CHILD DEVELOPMENT

CHILD DEVELOPMENT				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
6.1		Attendance to early childhood education	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	14.2
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	31.5
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	2.3
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	6.9
6.5		Availability of children's books	Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	6.3
6.6		Availability of playthings	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	63.8
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	26.5
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	62.5

LITERACY AND EDUCATION

LITERACY AND EDUCATION ^{ix}				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
7.1	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	66.9
7.S1		Literacy rate 10+ (Reported)	Percentage of household members age 10 years or older where it is reported that they are able to both read & write with understanding in any language excluding quranic reading, if this was the only response	53.1
7.S2		Literacy rate 15+ (Reported)	Percentage of household members age 15 years or older where it is reported that they are able to both read & write with understanding in any language excluding quranic reading, if this was the only response	50.4
7.S3		Literacy rate 15-24 Years (Reported)	Percentage of household members age 15-24 years where it is reported that they are able to both read & write with understanding in any language excluding quranic reading, if this was the only response	74.0
7.2		School readiness	Percentage of children in first grade of primary school who attended preschool during the previous school year	87.8
7.3		Net intake rate in primary education	Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	12.0
7.4	2.1	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children of primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school	49.4
7.S4		Primary school gross attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children of all age currently attending primary or secondary school	91.1
7.5		Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children of secondary school age currently attending secondary school or higher	41.9
7.6	2.2	Children reaching last grade of primary	Percentage of children entering the first grade of primary school who eventually reach last grade	93.4
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)	89.3
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	87.8
7.9	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	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	0.75
7.S5		Government school attendance rate (primary)	Percentage of children aged 5-9 years attending Government primary schools	55.8

Figure 7: Education indicators by sex, GB-MICS, 2016-17



Note: All indicator values are in percent

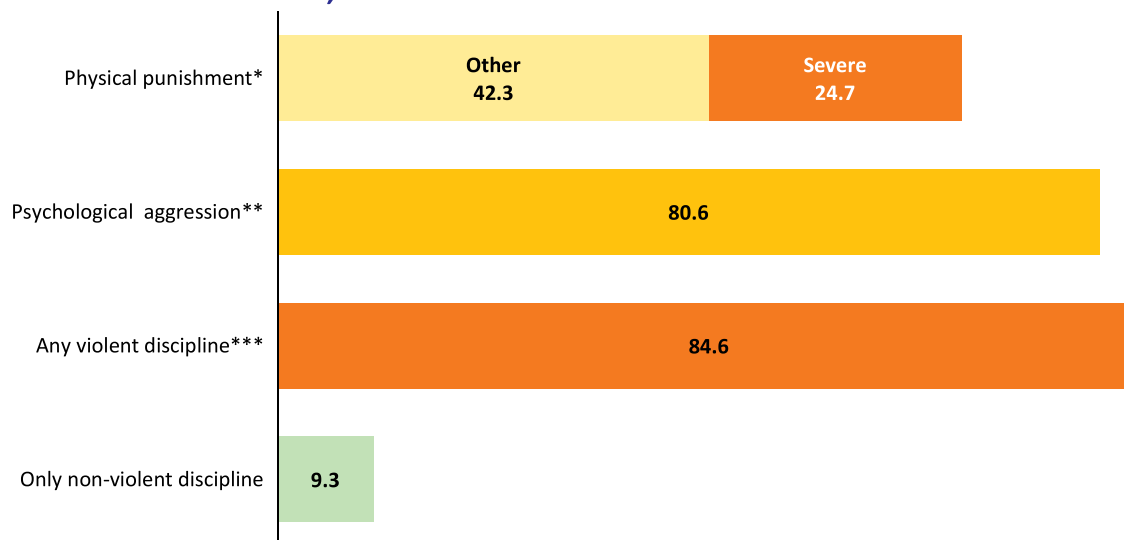
CHILD PROTECTION

BIRTH REGISTRATION				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
8.1		Birth registration	Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered	18.6

CHILD LABOUR				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
8.2		Child labour	Percentage of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour ^x	44.9
Child labour defined as child age 5-17 involved in Economic activity (20.6%), HH chores (high working hours as per age thresholds, 3.3%) and working in hazardous conditions (42.3%). Hazardous conditions includes: during working involved in activities carrying heavy load (23.3 %), working in dust etc. (12.8 %), or working in extreme weather (4.0 %)				

CHILD DISCIPLINE				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
8.3		Violent discipline	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced psychological aggression (including shouting/yelling and calling bad names) or physical punishment during the last one month	84.6

Figure 8: Child disciplining methods, children age 1-14 years, GB-MICS, 2016-17



* including shook (55.4%), hit/slapped or beat with hand/else (49.6%)

** including shouting/yelling (72.7%), calling bad name (53.1%)

*** including physical punishment (67%) and psychological aggression (81%)

EARLY MARRIAGE				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
8.4		Marriage before age 15	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were first married before age 15	13.1
8.5		Marriage before age 18	Percentage of women age 20-49 years who were first married before age 18	42.6
8.6		Women age 15-19 years currently married	Percentage of women age 15-19 years who are married	13.0
8.7		Polygyny	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are in a polygynous marriage ⁸	3.8
8.10a		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	12.3
8.10b				11.8

ATTITUDES TOWARDS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
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	78.1

CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
8.13		Children's living arrangements	Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	3.4
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	4.5
8.15		Children with at least one parent living abroad	Percentage of children 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	1.1

⁸ Husband has more than one wife at the same time

HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
-		Have heard of AIDS	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS	14.3
9.1		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 ^{xi} , and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission ^{xii}	1.4
9.2		Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means ^{xiii} of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	6.7
9.3		Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	Percentage of women age 15-49 years expressing accepting attitudes on all four questions ^{xiv} toward people living with HIV	12.9

HIV TESTING				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
9.4		Women who know where to be tested for HIV	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV	3.7
9.5		Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results	0.1
9.7		HIV counselling during antenatal care	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years and received antenatal care during the pregnancy of their most recent birth, reporting that they received counselling on HIV during antenatal care	0.3
9.8		HIV testing during antenatal care	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years and received antenatal care during the pregnancy of their most recent birth, reporting that they were offered and accepted an HIV test during antenatal care and received their results	0.1

ORPHANS				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
9.16	6.4	Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans	Proportion attending school among children age 10-14 years who have lost both parents divided by proportion attending school among children age 10-14 years whose parents are alive and who are living with one or both parents	(0.6)*

*Indicator denominator based on 25-49 unweighted cases

ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND ICT

ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
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	1.5
Exposure to mass media defined, including read newspaper/magazine (10.6%), listened to the radio (6.7%) and watched television (50.6%), as being exposed to all three mass media together atleast once a week. In GB, more than half of women age 15-49 (55 %) have been exposed to any media, at least once a week.				

USE OF INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
10.2		Use of computers	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who used a computer during the last 12 months	20.9
10.3		Use of internet	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who used the internet during the last 12 months	9.9

SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
11.1		Life satisfaction	Percentage of young women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life, overall	90.5
11.2		Happiness	Percentage of young women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy	88.1
11.3		Perception of a better life	Percentage of young women age 15-24 years whose life improved during the last one year, and who expect that their life will be better after one year	63.6

TOBACCO USE

TOBACCO USE				
Indicator #		Indicator	Description	Value
MICS	MDG			
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	2.7
12.2		Smoking before age 15	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15	0.6

NOTES

ⁱ Following modules of “Individual questionnaire for women” were asked only from ever married women of age 15-49 years:

- Fertility
- Desire for Last Birth
- Maternal and Newborn Health
- Post-natal Health Checks
- Contraception
- Unmet Need

ⁱⁱ Weight and height/length measurements were successfully completed for 98.3 and 97.0 percent of children under age 5, respectively

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

^{iv} Infants receiving 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)

^v 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

^{vi} 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

^{vii} 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

^{viii} Full vaccination includes the following: BCG, Polio3, PENTA3, and Measles-1 (MCV1) as per the vaccination schedule in Gilgit-Baltistan

^{ix} Education indicators, wherever applicable, are based on information on reported school attendance (at any time during the school year), as a proxy for enrolment.

^x Children involved in child labour are defined as children involved in economic activities at or above the age-specific thresholds, children involved in household chores at or above the age-specific thresholds, and children involved in hazardous work

^{xi} Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner

^{xii} The two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission are included in the indicator calculation: i) Supernatural means and ii) Mosquito bites

^{xiii} Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding

^{xiv} 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

Gilgit-Baltistan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey



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