

**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, and household and women's and under-5's response rates, Punjab, 2014.

	Area of residence					Division								
	Punjab	Rural	All Urban	Major Cities	Other Urban	Bahawalpur	D.G. Khan	Faisalabad	Gujranwala	Lahore	Multan	Rawalpindi	Sahiwal	Sargodha
<b>Households</b>														
Sampled	41,413	25,769	15,644	4,847	10,797	4,016	4,356	4,830	6,715	5,564	4,745	4,092	3,316	3,779
Occupied	39,333	24,617	14,716	4,554	10,162	3,801	4,127	4,689	6,381	5,137	4,596	3,891	3,127	3,584
Interviewed	38,405	24,241	14,164	4,295	9,869	3,690	4,051	4,647	6,254	4,874	4,526	3,756	3,054	3,553
Household response rate	97.6	98.5	96.2	94.3	97.1	97.1	98.2	99.1	98.0	94.9	98.5	96.5	97.7	99.1
<b>Women</b>														
Eligible	61,286	38,002	23,284	7,015	16,269	5,575	6,180	7,303	10,582	8,064	6,675	5,932	4,883	6,092
Interviewed	53,668	33,584	20,084	5,786	14,298	4,847	5,446	6,724	9,232	6,630	5,953	5,169	4,347	5,320
Women's response rate	87.6	88.4	86.3	82.5	87.9	86.9	88.1	92.1	87.2	82.2	89.2	87.1	89.0	87.3
Women's overall response rate	85.5	87.0	83.0	77.8	85.4	84.4	86.5	91.2	85.5	78.0	87.8	84.1	86.9	86.6
<b>Children under 5</b>														
Eligible	31,083	20,486	10,597	3,147	7,450	3,112	4,085	3,443	5,145	4,016	3,300	2,527	2,587	2,868
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	27,495	18,220	9,275	2,663	6,612	2,705	3,700	3,067	4,504	3,449	2,934	2,264	2,345	2,527
Under-5's response rate	88.5	88.9	87.5	84.6	88.8	86.9	90.6	89.1	87.5	85.9	88.9	89.6	90.6	88.1
Under-5's overall response rate	86.4	87.6	84.2	79.8	86.2	84.4	88.9	88.3	85.8	81.5	87.6	86.5	88.5	87.3

Response rates were higher in rural than urban areas. Across divisions, the household response rate was found to be lowest in Lahore division (95%), which is highly urban. In this division, non-availability of eligible women at home at the time of the survey resulted in low response rates for both women and children under 5 (78% and 82% respectively).

### Characteristics of Households

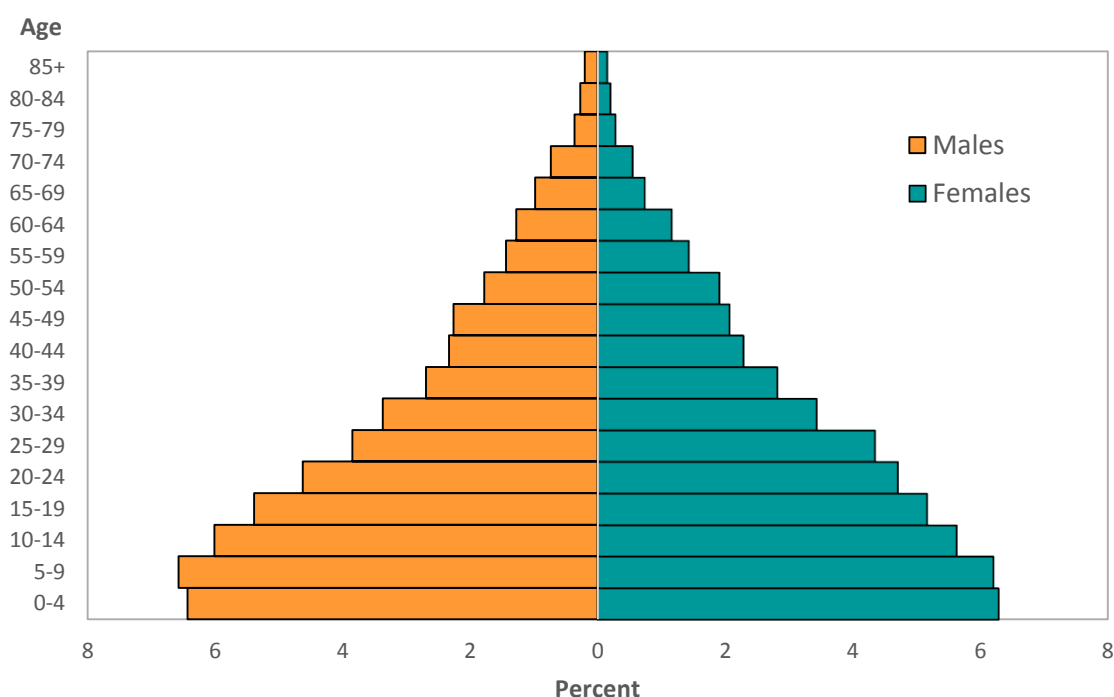
The weighted age and sex distribution of the survey population is provided in Table HH.2. The distribution is also used to produce the population pyramid in Figure HH.1. In the 38,405 households successfully interviewed, 246,396 household members were listed. Of these, 124,711 are males, and 121,684 are females.

<b>Table HH.2: Household age distribution by sex</b>						
Percent and frequency distribution of the household population by five-year age groups, dependency age groups, and by child (age 0-17 years) and adult populations (age 18 or more), by sex, Punjab, 2014.						
	<b>Total</b>		<b>Males</b>		<b>Females</b>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Punjab</b>	246,396	100.0	124,711	100.0	121,684	100.0
<b>Age</b>						
0-4	31,324	12.7	15,861	12.7	15,463	12.7
5-9	31,473	12.8	16,203	13.0	15,270	12.5
10-14	28,665	11.6	14,815	11.9	13,849	11.4
15-19	25,999	10.6	13,284	10.7	12,715	10.4
20-24	22,985	9.3	11,399	9.1	11,586	9.5
25-29	20,194	8.2	9,483	7.6	10,711	8.8
30-34	16,764	6.8	8,305	6.7	8,458	7.0
35-39	13,580	5.5	6,632	5.3	6,948	5.7
40-44	11,392	4.6	5,752	4.6	5,640	4.6
45-49	10,685	4.3	5,578	4.5	5,107	4.2
50-54	9,099	3.7	4,388	3.5	4,711	3.9
55-59	7,078	2.9	3,544	2.8	3,533	2.9
60-64	6,023	2.4	3,146	2.5	2,877	2.4
65-69	4,254	1.7	2,418	1.9	1,836	1.5
70-74	3,180	1.3	1,816	1.5	1,363	1.1
75-79	1,608	0.7	903	0.7	706	0.6
80-84	1,192	0.5	674	0.5	518	0.4
85+	891	0.4	504	0.4	387	0.3
Missing/DK	13	0.0	7	0.0	6	0.0
<b>Dependency age groups</b>						
0-14	91,461	37.1	46,879	37.6	44,582	36.6
15-64	143,797	58.4	71,511	57.3	72,286	59.4
65+	11,124	4.5	6,314	5.1	4,810	4.0
Missing/DK	13	0.0	7	0.0	6	0.0
<b>Child and adult populations</b>						
Children age 0-17 years	106,585	43.3	54,610	43.8	51,975	42.7
Adults age 18+ years	139,798	56.7	70,094	56.2	69,703	57.3
Missing/DK	13	0.0	7	0.0	6	0.0

Table HH.2 shows that 37 percent of the population is under 15 years and 4 percent is age 65 or over, showing a high dependent population. The largest age cohorts are the following age groups: 5 – 9 and 0 – 4 (13% each). As expected, the proportion of the population in the 5 year age group decreases with increase in age. In MICS Punjab, 2014, particular efforts were made to minimise age reporting errors by training interviewers in age probing techniques. Reference calendars of major local and

national events were provided to assist in determining approximate age of respondents who could not recall accurate age or date of birth. Resultantly, errors in recording ages and date of births were controlled to a great extent, however, some age heaping still remains at ages ending with digits zero and five (Table DQ.1 in Appendix – E). The population pyramid is presented in Figure HH.1.

**Figure HH.1: Age and sex distribution of household population, MICS Punjab, 2014**



Tables HH.3, HH.4 and HH.5 provide basic information on the households, eligible women age 15-49 years, and children under 5. Both unweighted and weighted numbers are presented in the tables. Such information is essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the report and provide background information on the representativeness of the survey sample. The remaining tables in this report show only weighted numbers.<sup>9</sup>

Table HH.3 presents basic background information on the households, including sex of the household head, division, area of residence, 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 number of observations by major categories of analysis in the report.

The weighted and unweighted total number of households are equal, since sample weights were normalized.<sup>10</sup> The table also shows the weighted mean household size estimated by the survey which is 6.4 persons.

In Punjab, 92 percent of households are headed by males and the rest are headed by females. About 67 percent of households are in rural areas, while the rest are in urban. More than half of households

<sup>9</sup> See Appendix B: Sample Design, for more details on sample weights.

<sup>10</sup> *ibid*

(59%) have 4 to 7 members, while one-member households are at about 1 percent. Forty percent of the household heads have no education or only have pre-school followed by those with secondary education (18%) and primary education (17%).

<b>Table HH.3: Household composition</b>			
Percent and frequency distribution of households by selected characteristics, Punjab, 2014.			
	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
<b>Punjab</b>	100.0	38,405	38,405
<b>Area of residence</b>			
Rural	66.6	25,577	24,241
All Urban	33.4	12,828	14,164
Major Cities	52.4	6,717	4,295
Other Urban	47.6	6,111	9,869
<b>Sex of household head</b>			
Male	92.1	35,375	35,341
Female	7.9	3,030	3,064
<b>Number of household members</b>			
1	1.0	372	389
2	4.6	1,762	1,749
3	7.5	2,866	2,891
4	11.8	4,518	4,516
5	16.1	6,193	6,175
6	17.0	6,527	6,504
7	14.1	5,410	5,359
8	9.7	3,722	3,756
9	6.5	2,479	2,461
10+	11.9	4,555	4,605
<b>Education of household head</b>			
None/pre-school	40.1	15,399	15,179
Primary	17.3	6,639	6,671
Middle	12.7	4,863	4,964
Secondary	18.3	7,022	7,058
Higher	11.6	4,472	4,522
Missing/DK	0.0	10	11
At least one child age < 5 years	48.5	38,405	38,405
At least one child age 0-17 years	84.7	38,405	38,405
At least one woman age 15-49 years	93.1	38,405	38,405
<b>Division</b>			
Bahawalpur	10.7	4,091	3,690
D.G. Khan	8.9	3,436	4,051
Faisalabad	12.7	4,889	4,647
Gujranwala	14.5	5,569	6,254
Lahore	17.3	6,631	4,874
Multan	12.1	4,633	4,526
Rawalpindi	9.5	3,633	3,756
Sahiwal	6.9	2,638	3,054
Sargodha	7.5	2,885	3,553
<b>Mean household size<sup>1</sup></b>	6.4	38,405	38,405
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 14.S10 - Mean household size			

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

Tables HH.4 and HH.5 show information on the background characteristics of female respondents 15-49 years of age and of children under age 5. In both tables, total number of weighted and unweighted observations are equal, since sample weights have been normalized. In addition to providing useful information on the background characteristics of women and children under age five,

the tables are also showing the number of observations in each background category. These categories are used in the subsequent tables of this report.

<b>Table HH.4: Women's background characteristics</b>			
Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Punjab, 2014.			
	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
<b>Punjab</b>	100.0	53,668	53,668
<b>Area of residence</b>			
Rural	65.3	35,043	33,584
All Urban	34.7	18,625	20,084
Major Cities	52.5	9,781	5,786
Other Urban	47.5	8,844	14,298
<b>Age</b>			
15-19	20.8	11,158	11,298
20-24	18.6	9,960	9,943
25-29	17.0	9,114	9,106
30-34	14.1	7,558	7,513
35-39	11.6	6,251	6,158
40-44	9.5	5,078	5,028
45-49	8.5	4,548	4,622
<b>Marital status</b>			
Currently married	61.6	33,047	32,854
Widowed	2.0	1,047	1,014
Divorced	0.8	451	465
Separated	0.6	310	320
Never married	35.1	18,813	19,015
<b>Motherhood and recent births</b>			
Never gave birth	42.6	22,888	23,127
Ever gave birth	57.4	30,780	30,541
Gave birth in last two years	19.9	10,653	10,602
No birth in last two years	37.5	20,130	19,942
<b>Women's education</b>			
None/pre-school	38.9	20,887	20,878
Primary	17.3	9,296	9,427
Middle	10.6	5,714	5,613
Secondary	16.5	8,837	8,656
Higher	16.6	8,916	9,079
Missing/DK	0.0	19	15
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>			
Lowest	17.3	9,271	9,265
Second	19.3	10,353	10,456
Middle	20.3	10,898	11,478
Fourth	21.5	11,528	11,859
Highest	21.6	11,617	10,610
<b>Division</b>			
Bahawalpur	10.0	5,369	4,847
D.G. Khan	8.5	4,563	5,446
Faisalabad	12.7	6,796	6,724
Gujranwala	15.5	8,328	9,232
Lahore	18.0	9,685	6,630
Multan	11.0	5,887	5,953
Rawalpindi	9.5	5,086	5,169
Sahiwal	6.9	3,685	4,347
Sargodha	8.0	4,270	5,320

Table HH.4 includes information on the distribution of women according to area, age, marital status, motherhood status, births in last two years, education<sup>11</sup>, and wealth index quintiles<sup>12, 13</sup>. The area of residence of eligible women is almost similar to the household, as expected. The highest proportion of the women, i.e., 21 percent, is of age group 15-19 years, which declines with increase in age. About 62 percent of the women are currently married and 35 percent have never married. Fifty seven percent of ever married women have ever given birth, of which 20 percent gave birth during last 2 years. About 39 percent of women have only pre-school or no education followed by primary education (17%), secondary education (16%) and higher education (17%). There is, however, only small difference based on household wealth.

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<sup>11</sup> 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.

<sup>12</sup> The wealth index is a composite indicator of wealth. To construct the wealth index, principal components analysis is performed by using information on the ownership of consumer goods, dwelling characteristics, water and sanitation, and other characteristics that are related to the household’s wealth, to generate weights (factor scores) for each of the items used. First, initial factor scores are calculated for the total sample. Then, separate factor scores are calculated for households in urban and rural areas. Finally, the urban and rural factor scores are regressed on the initial factor scores to obtain the combined, final factor scores for the total sample. This is carried out to minimize the urban bias in the wealth index values.

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

In MICS Punjab, 2014 the following assets are used in these calculations: Main material of the dwelling floor, Main material of the roof, Main material of the exterior walls, type of fuel used for cooking, Household possessions (Electricity, Radio, Television, Non-mobile telephone, Refrigerator/Freezer, Gas, Computer, Air conditioner, Washing machine/Dryer, Air cooler/ Fan, Cooking Range/Micro wave, Sewing/knitting machine, Iron, Water Filter and Dunky pump/Turbine), utilities owned by household members (Watch, Mobile telephone, Bicycle, Motorcycle / Scooter, Animal drawn-cart, Bus / Truck, Boat with motor, Car / Van, Tractor/Trolley), household ownership, ownership of land, having animals (Cattle, milk cows, Buffaloes or bulls, Horses, donkeys, mules or camels, Goats, Sheep and Chickens/ Ducks/ Turkey), possession of bank account, main source of drinking water and type of toilet.

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 lowest to highest. 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 mstates 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.

<sup>13</sup> When describing survey results by wealth quintiles, appropriate terminology is used when referring to individual household members, such as for instance “women in the richest population quintile”, which is used interchangeably with “women in the wealthiest survey population”, “women living in households in the highest population wealth quintile”, and similar.

Table HH.5 provides the distribution of children by several attributes including sex, area of residence, division, age in months, respondent type, mother's (or caretaker's) education, and wealth quintiles.

The proportion of boys under 5 is 51 percent against 49 percent for girls, which is similar to the total population composition in the selected households. Sixty nine percent of these children reside in rural areas. As regards the share of various age groups, the smallest proportion (9%) is in age group of 0-5 months which increases in each subsequent five months age group with the highest (21%) in age group of 36-47 months. Majority of the children under 5 years (48%) have mothers with only pre-school or no education followed by 18 percent whose mothers have primary education and 24 percent have mothers with secondary education or higher. About 1 percent of children are looked after by primary caretakers and the rest by their mothers. As regards to distribution of children with respect to household wealth, there are more children living in the households in the lowest quintile (23%) compared to 18 percent in the highest quintile.

<b>Table HH.5: Under-5's background characteristics</b>			
Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years of age by selected characteristics, Punjab, 2014.			
	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
<b>Punjab</b>	100.0	27,495	27,495
<b>Area of residence</b>			
Rural	69.1	19,002	18,220
All Urban	30.9	8,493	9,275
Major Cities	51.4	4,364	2,663
Other Urban	48.6	4,129	6,612
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	50.6	13,915	14,003
Female	49.4	13,580	13,492
<b>Age</b>			
0-5 months	8.5	2,333	2,302
6-11 months	10.9	3,010	3,008
12-23 months	19.3	5,300	5,350
24-35 months	19.4	5,326	5,302
36-47 months	21.4	5,894	5,908
48-59 months	20.5	5,633	5,625
<b>Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire</b>			
Mother	98.8	27,170	27,158
Other primary caretaker	1.2	325	337
<b>Mother's education<sup>a</sup></b>			
None/pre-school	47.8	13,140	13,133
Primary	18.2	4,991	5,106
Middle	10.0	2,740	2,687
Secondary	13.0	3,563	3,449
Higher	11.1	3,062	3,120
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>			
Lowest	23.0	6,316	6,286
Second	20.2	5,560	5,612
Middle	19.4	5,335	5,621
Fourth	19.6	5,380	5,496
Highest	17.8	4,904	4,480

<b>Table HH.5: Under-5's background characteristics</b>			
Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years of age by selected characteristics, Punjab, 2014.			
	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
<b>Division</b>			
Bahawalpur	11.2	3,080	2,705
D.G. Khan	11.5	3,151	3,700
Faisalabad	11.9	3,272	3,067
Gujranwala	14.9	4,100	4,504
Lahore	17.0	4,670	3,449
Multan	11.0	3,019	2,934
Rawalpindi	7.9	2,165	2,264
Sahiwal	7.4	2,032	2,345
Sargodha	7.3	2,005	2,527
<sup>a</sup> 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 by area of residence and divisions. The characteristics include the availability of electricity, main materials of the flooring, roof, and exterior walls, as well as the number of rooms used for sleeping.

It can be observed from Table HH.6 that 95 percent of households have electricity (100% in urban and 93% in rural). Sixty-three percent of households have finished (pacca) floor and 36 percent have rudimentary/natural (katcha) floor. More houses have "pacca" roofing (82%) than "pacca" floors (63%). Eighty-seven percent of households have "pacca" walls; urban houses are more likely to have pacca walls (97%) than rural houses (81%). Forty-one percent of households have one room for sleeping, whereas the mean number of persons per sleeping room is 3.9.

In Table HH.7 households are distributed according to ownership of assets and dwelling. Sixty-eight percent of the households have a television, 53 percent have a refrigerator, 16 percent have a computer and 55 percent have a washing machine or dryer. Thirty one percent of households own agricultural land and 46 percent own livestock, while 87 percent own a house. Ownership of agricultural land and livestock is mostly in the rural areas.

Ninety-three percent of households have at least a member owning a mobile phone and about 46 percent own a watch. Thirty-three percent of households have a member who owns a bicycle, 48 percent own a motorcycle or scooter, 6 percent have a car or van and 11 percent own an animal cart.



**Table HH.6: Housing characteristics**

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, according to area of residence and regions, Punjab, 2014.

	Area					Division								
	Punjab	Rural	All Urban	Major Cities	Other Urban	Bahawalpur	D.G. Khan	Faisalabad	Gujranwala	Lahore	Multan	Rawalpindi	Sahiwal	Sargodha
<b>Electricity</b>														
Yes	95.4	93.3	99.5	99.7	99.3	91.9	79.6	96.8	99.7	99.3	95.0	99.3	95.6	95.2
No	4.5	6.6	0.4	0.2	0.6	8.0	20.4	3.2	0.3	0.5	4.9	0.7	4.4	4.8
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Flooring</b>														
Natural floor	36.4	51.4	6.5	2.4	11.0	49.1	67.6	36.2	21.1	14.9	48.2	12.7	53.5	55.7
Finished floor <sup>1</sup>	63.4	48.4	93.3	97.3	88.9	50.8	31.5	63.6	78.8	84.7	51.7	87.2	46.3	44.3
Other	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Missing/DK	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
<b>Roof</b>														
Natural roofing	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Rudimentary roofing	17.0	21.8	7.3	3.9	11.1	16.3	32.6	12.1	24.0	11.6	17.0	8.2	13.9	20.1
Finished roofing <sup>1</sup>	82.2	77.4	91.9	95.4	88.0	83.0	64.3	87.4	75.4	87.8	82.6	91.3	85.1	79.6
Other	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.2	2.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.1
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
<b>Exterior walls</b>														
Natural walls	11.4	16.7	0.8	0.1	1.5	17.5	38.5	7.4	1.5	1.6	15.0	7.6	8.4	20.5
Rudimentary walls	1.3	1.8	0.3	0.4	0.3	2.5	2.7	0.7	0.2	1.2	2.0	1.5	1.0	0.4
Finished walls <sup>1</sup>	86.6	81.2	97.4	97.2	97.6	80.0	58.4	91.5	98.1	94.8	83.1	90.5	89.7	78.8
Other	0.6	0.2	1.5	2.3	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	2.3	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.2
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Rooms used for sleeping</b>														
1	41.1	43.5	36.3	34.8	38.0	47.6	54.2	35.6	32.9	39.9	49.2	27.0	50.4	40.5
2	40.6	39.9	42.1	41.9	42.3	38.1	34.5	43.5	43.1	40.9	38.4	47.1	35.7	41.0
3 or more	18.1	16.4	21.4	23.1	19.5	14.1	10.8	20.6	23.9	18.9	12.1	25.5	13.9	18.5
Missing/DK	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	38,405	25,577	12,828	6,717	6,111	4,091	3,436	4,889	5,569	6,631	4,633	3,633	2,638	2,885
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping <sup>2</sup>	3.91	4.03	3.67	3.58	3.78	4.19	4.66	3.69	3.61	3.96	4.03	3.14	4.26	3.89
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 14.S13 - Household characteristics														
<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator 14.S12 - Mean number of persons per room														

**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 regions, Punjab, 2014.

	Area					Division								
	Punjab	Rural	All Urban	Major Cities	Other Urban	Bahawalpur	D.G. Khan	Faisalabad	Gujranwala	Lahore	Multan	Rawalpindi	Sahiwal	Sargodha
<b>Percentage of households that own a</b>														
Radio	4.4	4.8	3.7	3.8	3.6	4.1	8.3	3.3	2.7	2.7	4.7	9.9	1.9	4.7
Television	67.6	58.0	86.9	91.0	82.5	52.3	39.2	70.2	79.4	82.7	56.8	81.0	63.9	65.9
Non-mobile telephone	6.2	2.6	13.2	17.5	8.6	3.3	1.9	5.9	7.9	11.0	2.3	12.4	2.3	3.2
Refrigerator	53.1	42.8	73.7	79.3	67.6	38.7	26.7	53.4	65.3	67.9	42.9	75.7	41.6	45.8
Computer	16.1	8.6	31.1	36.9	24.8	9.1	5.4	16.1	18.8	26.5	9.7	26.4	10.0	12.6
Washing machine/ Dryer	54.8	41.1	82.0	87.3	76.3	34.3	26.0	56.4	76.1	73.5	42.7	69.7	38.2	46.7
Air conditioner	7.7	2.6	17.7	23.4	11.5	3.1	2.7	7.1	8.0	17.4	5.4	8.1	4.5	3.9
<b>Percentage of households that own</b>														
Agricultural land	30.5	41.1	9.3	6.2	12.6	37.8	43.7	29.3	31.4	15.3	30.1	30.9	33.0	37.3
Farm animals/ Livestock	45.5	62.5	11.6	6.4	17.4	60.4	71.9	40.1	39.3	23.4	49.3	37.8	54.2	60.4
<b>Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a</b>														
Watch	46.4	42.3	54.4	56.7	51.8	36.2	53.9	44.5	49.6	48.1	48.7	67.5	29.1	30.2
Mobile telephone	92.6	90.6	96.7	97.2	96.1	89.2	86.4	93.8	95.7	94.8	91.1	96.7	87.9	93.3
Bicycle	32.8	34.9	28.6	26.8	30.7	29.4	33.4	44.5	31.2	25.0	42.3	17.2	37.5	37.7
Motorcycle or scooter	48.5	44.3	56.9	63.3	49.8	48.2	41.4	49.7	51.2	55.4	49.1	39.9	46.2	46.3
Animal-drawn cart	10.8	15.1	2.4	1.2	3.6	10.1	9.9	14.7	8.7	8.7	8.2	2.3	23.0	19.3
Bus or truck	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
Boat with a motor	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Car / van	5.8	3.6	10.2	13.4	6.7	3.2	2.2	4.9	5.5	9.4	4.4	11.7	3.7	4.3
Bank account	31.6	25.3	44.4	46.8	41.8	20.3	18.2	32.8	36.9	37.7	25.8	44.9	25.4	36.0
<b>Ownership of dwelling</b>														
Owned by a household member	87.0	91.6	77.9	73.8	82.4	90.0	93.0	86.3	91.1	82.9	87.9	79.2	84.7	88.9
Not owned	12.9	8.4	22.0	26.0	17.5	9.9	7.0	13.6	8.9	16.9	12.1	20.6	15.3	11.1
Rented	7.8	3.0	17.5	20.9	13.8	3.5	2.7	7.6	6.6	13.1	6.0	16.1	5.4	5.5
Other	5.1	5.4	4.4	5.1	3.7	6.5	4.3	6.1	2.3	3.8	6.1	4.5	9.9	5.6
Missing/DK	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	38,405	25,577	12,828	6,717	6,111	4,091	3,436	4,889	5,569	6,631	4,633	3,633	2,638	2,885

Table HH.8 shows the distribution of household population according to household wealth quintiles. In urban population positive correlation can be observed with wealth quintiles; the highest proportion of population is living in households in the highest quintile. In contrast, a higher proportion of rural population is living in the households in the lowest quintile. Lahore division which is highly urban, has 40 percent of its population living in the households in the highest quintile and less than 5 percent living in the households in the lowest quintile. In contrast, 57 percent of the population in DG Khan division is living in the households in the lowest quintile compared to 3 percent of population living in the households in the highest quintile.

<b>Table HH.8: Wealth quintiles</b>							
Percent distribution of the household population by wealth index quintiles, according to area of residence and regions, Punjab, 2014.							
	Wealth index quintiles					Total	Number of household members
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest		
<b>Total</b>	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	246,396
<b>Area</b>							
Rural	28.5	26.8	23.0	15.4	6.3	100.0	165,174
All Urban	2.7	6.2	13.9	29.4	47.8	100.0	81,222
Major Cities	0.5	1.9	8.7	27.8	61.0	100.0	42,289
Other Urban	5.0	10.9	19.6	31.2	33.4	100.0	38,933
<b>Division</b>							
Bahawalpur	37.6	25.6	17.8	10.9	8.2	100.0	25,956
D.G. Khan	56.6	22.0	11.1	6.9	3.4	100.0	23,418
Faisalabad	16.4	19.7	21.6	23.2	19.1	100.0	30,970
Gujranwala	4.7	14.1	25.5	29.9	25.7	100.0	36,313
Lahore	4.6	12.6	17.5	25.5	39.8	100.0	43,847
Multan	24.6	25.2	22.5	16.3	11.3	100.0	27,788
Rawalpindi	5.9	13.9	20.6	26.9	32.7	100.0	21,767
Sahiwal	19.9	30.4	22.8	16.5	10.4	100.0	17,255
Sargodha	31.0	28.6	19.6	12.5	8.3	100.0	19,082