

VIII. REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Fertility

Questions regarding fertility were asked from ever married women only. Therefore, data in all the tables in this chapter pertain to this category of selected women.

Measures of current fertility are presented in Table RH.1. 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 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, Punjab, 2014. | | | |
| | Rural | Urban | Total |
| Age | | | |
| 15-19 ¹ | 37 | 27 | 34 |
| 20-24 | 152 | 146 | 150 |
| 25-29 | 236 | 201 | 223 |
| 30-34 | 173 | 148 | 164 |
| 35-39 | 103 | 57 | 86 |
| 40-44 | 32 | 17 | 27 |
| 45-49 | 11 | 5 | 9 |
| TFR ^a | 3.7 | 3.0 | 3.5 |
| GFR ^b | 116.5 | 97.8 | 110.0 |
| CBR ^c | 28.2 | 25.7 | 27.4 |
| 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 in Punjab at the provincial level and by area. The TFR for the one year preceding the MICS Punjab, 2014 is 3.5 births per woman. It is slightly higher in rural areas (3.7) than in urban (3.0). The data in the table show that age specific fertility rates (ASFRs) are higher for all age groups in rural areas compared to urban areas. The urban-rural difference in fertility is most pronounced for women in the 35-39 age group; 57 births per 1,000 women in urban versus 103 births per 1,000 in rural areas. The overall age pattern of fertility, as reflected in the ASFRs, indicates that childbearing begins early. Fertility among young women rapidly increases from 34 births per 1,000 for women age 15-19 to a peak of 223 births per 1,000 among women age 25-29, and declines thereafter (Figure RH.1).

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

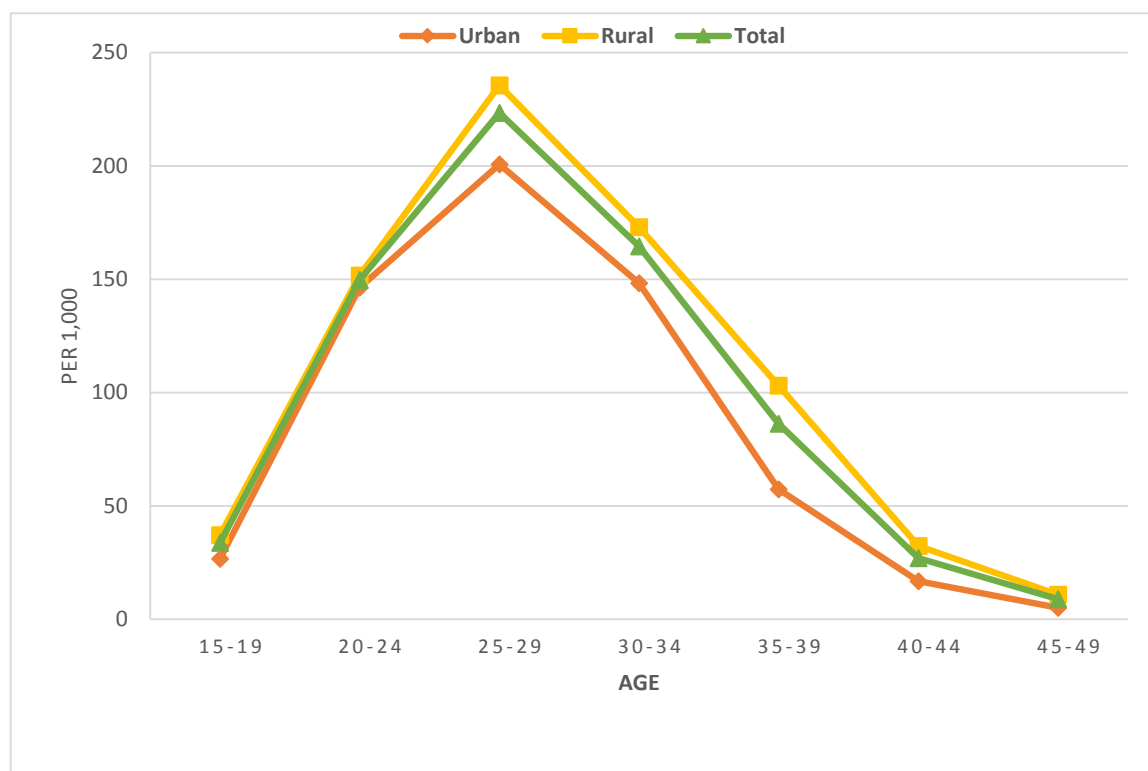


Table RH.2 shows adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates. The adolescent birth rate (age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19) is defined as the number of births to women age 15-19 years during the one year period preceding the survey, divided by the average number of women age 15-19 (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 rates and total fertility rates for the one-year period preceding the survey, Punjab, 2014. | | |
| | Adolescent birth rate ¹ (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19) | Total fertility rate |
| Punjab | 34 | 3.5 |
| Area of residence | | |
| Rural | 37 | 3.7 |
| All Urban | 27 | 3.0 |
| Major Cities | 29 | 3.0 |
| Other Urban | 25 | 3.1 |
| Women's Education | | |
| None/pre-school | 74 | 4.2 |
| Primary | 45 | 3.6 |
| Middle | 30 | 3.4 |
| Secondary | 18 | 3.0 |
| Higher | 4 | 2.7 |
| Wealth index quintile | | |
| Lowest | 50 | 4.5 |
| Second | 42 | 3.8 |
| Middle | 30 | 3.4 |
| Fourth | 32 | 3.1 |
| Highest | 17 | 2.7 |
| Division | | |
| Bahawalpur | 29 | 3.5 |
| D.G. Khan | 52 | 4.8 |
| Faisalabad | 32 | 3.4 |
| Gujranwala | 26 | 3.3 |
| Lahore | 31 | 3.5 |
| Multan | 38 | 3.4 |
| Rawalpindi | 23 | 2.9 |
| Sahiwal | 37 | 3.8 |
| Sargodha | 51 | 3.1 |
| ¹ MICS indicator 5.1; MDG indicator 5.4 - Adolescent birth rate | | |

Total fertility rate (TFR) is highest (4.2) among women having only pre-school or no education and gradually declines as the woman's education increases. Similar pattern is observed across wealth quintiles. At division level, total fertility rate ranges from 2.9 in Rawalpindi to 4.8 in DG Khan.

Table RH.3 presents some early childbearing⁴² indicators for women age 15-19 and 20-24 while Table RH.4 presents the trends for early childbearing.

As shown in Table RH.3, 38 percent of women age 15-19 have already had a birth, 21 percent are pregnant with their first child, and 3 percent have had a live birth before age 15. The table also indicates that 12 percent of women age 20-24 have had a live birth before age 18. At divisional level, early childbearing among women age 20-24 ranges from 7 percent in Gujranwala to 17 percent in D.G Khan. Education of woman and household wealth are negatively correlated with early childbearing. For example, early childbearing is highest (19%) among women with only pre-school or no education and declines to only 3 percent for women having higher education.

⁴² 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.

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 women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18, Punjab, 2014.

| | Percentage of women age 15-19 years who: | | | | Number of ever married women age 15-19 | Percentage of women age 20-24 who have had a live birth before age 18 ¹ | |
|---|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|-------|
| | Have had a live birth | Are pregnant with first child | Have begun childbearing | Have had a live birth before age 15 | | Number of ever married women age 20-24 | |
| Punjab | 38.0 | 20.8 | 58.8 | 3.2 | 1,066 | 11.8 | 4,078 |
| Area of residence | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 39.7 | 19.8 | 59.5 | 3.8 | 819 | 12.4 | 2,816 |
| All Urban | 32.6 | 24.0 | 56.5 | 1.4 | 248 | 10.2 | 1,262 |
| Major Cities | 30.9 | 26.0 | 56.9 | 1.2 | 117 | 9.7 | 645 |
| Other Urban | 34.1 | 22.2 | 56.2 | 1.6 | 131 | 10.7 | 617 |
| Women's education^a | | | | | | | |
| None/pre-school | 40.6 | 17.2 | 57.9 | 5.6 | 441 | 19.3 | 1,588 |
| Primary | 34.3 | 25.3 | 59.6 | 2.3 | 278 | 9.7 | 880 |
| Middle | 42.1 | 20.3 | 62.5 | 2.0 | 169 | 8.5 | 486 |
| Secondary | 40.1 | 21.2 | 61.3 | 0.0 | 135 | 5.2 | 658 |
| Higher | (13.8) | (29.2) | (43.0) | (0.0) | 41 | 2.7 | 464 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 38.8 | 20.3 | 59.1 | 6.1 | 291 | 18.8 | 753 |
| Second | 41.7 | 19.6 | 61.3 | 3.4 | 287 | 14.9 | 900 |
| Middle | 33.2 | 19.9 | 53.0 | 2.7 | 218 | 10.5 | 849 |
| Fourth | 38.9 | 19.3 | 58.2 | 0.6 | 168 | 8.6 | 841 |
| Highest | 34.5 | 29.8 | 64.3 | 0.0 | 102 | 5.8 | 734 |
| Division | | | | | | | |
| Bahawalpur | 30.9 | 20.7 | 51.6 | 3.3 | 134 | 13.6 | 379 |
| D.G. Khan | 40.5 | 22.0 | 62.5 | 7.0 | 140 | 16.9 | 421 |
| Faisalabad | 31.2 | 19.6 | 50.8 | 0.8 | 124 | 11.1 | 480 |
| Gujranwala | 47.0 | 22.8 | 69.8 | 3.0 | 119 | 6.6 | 583 |
| Lahore | 37.8 | 17.5 | 55.3 | 3.6 | 154 | 11.9 | 763 |
| Multan | 40.3 | 23.6 | 63.9 | 2.8 | 130 | 15.6 | 448 |
| Rawalpindi | 32.0 | 19.7 | 51.6 | 1.6 | 74 | 8.2 | 360 |
| Sahiwal | 38.0 | 22.9 | 60.8 | 3.1 | 86 | 8.9 | 312 |
| Sargodha | 43.7 | 18.5 | 62.2 | 2.5 | 103 | 14.2 | 332 |
| ¹ MICS indicator 5.2 - Early childbearing | | | | | | | |
| () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases | | | | | | | |
| ^a Total includes 5 unweighted cases of women's education missing | | | | | | | |

Table RH.4 displays the data of early childbearing with respect to the age groups of the ever married women. The table reveals that 2 percent of the women have a live birth before age 15 years, and 11 percent before age 18.

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, Punjab, 2014.

| | Rural | | | | Urban | | | | 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 |
| Punjab | 2.4 | 23,061 | 12.0 | 22,242 | 1.8 | 11,794 | 10.2 | 11,547 | 2.2 | 34,855 | 11.4 | 33,789 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 3.8 | 819 | na | na | 1.4 | 248 | na | na | 3.2 | 1,066 | na | na |
| 20-24 | 1.8 | 2,816 | 12.4 | 2,816 | 1.3 | 1,262 | 10.2 | 1,262 | 1.7 | 4,078 | 11.8 | 4,078 |
| 25-29 | 1.6 | 4,711 | 9.6 | 4,711 | 1.4 | 2,314 | 8.0 | 2,314 | 1.5 | 7,025 | 9.1 | 7,025 |
| 30-34 | 1.9 | 4,676 | 11.0 | 4,676 | 1.5 | 2,415 | 10.0 | 2,415 | 1.7 | 7,091 | 10.6 | 7,091 |
| 35-39 | 2.9 | 3,851 | 13.1 | 3,851 | 2.5 | 2,243 | 10.8 | 2,243 | 2.8 | 6,094 | 12.2 | 6,094 |
| 40-44 | 2.7 | 3,229 | 13.4 | 3,229 | 2.2 | 1,782 | 10.4 | 1,782 | 2.5 | 5,011 | 12.3 | 5,011 |
| 45-49 | 3.6 | 2,960 | 14.4 | 2,960 | 2.1 | 1,531 | 12.4 | 1,531 | 3.1 | 4,491 | 13.7 | 4,491 |
| na: not applicable | | | | | | | | | | | | |

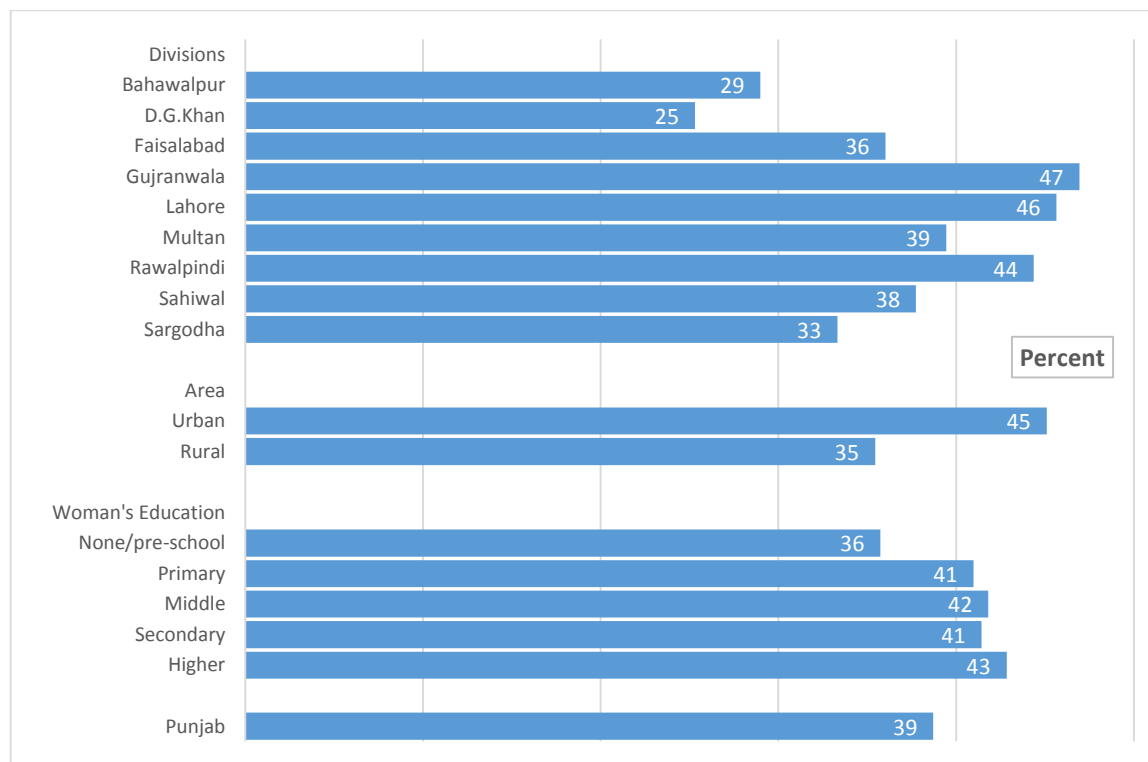
Contraception

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 contraception is reported by 39 percent of currently married women⁴³. (Table RH.5). Out of the women using contraception, 31 percent are using a modern method and 8 percent are using a traditional method. The most popular modern method is the male condom (11%). The next most popular method is female sterilization, which is reported by 10 percent of married women. As regards to other modern methods of contraception, about 3 percent of married women reported using IUD and injectables each, whereas, 2 percent of the women use pills. The results further show that 8 percent of married women are using a traditional method.

Contraceptive prevalence ranges from 25 percent in D.G Khan division to 47 percent in Gujranwala division. About 45 percent of married women in urban areas and 35 percent in rural areas use a method of contraception. The findings by division and area of residence are depicted in Figure RH.2. Adolescents are far less likely to use contraception than older women; 9 percent of married women age 15-19 currently use a method of contraception compared to 19 percent of 20-24 year olds, while among older women contraceptive use ranges from 30 percent to 51 percent.

Figure RH.2: Differentials in contraceptive use, MICS Punjab, 2014



⁴³ All references to “married women” in this chapter include women who are married.

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, Punjab, 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 | Periodic abstinence | Withdrawal | Other | Missing | Any modern method | Any traditional method | Any method ¹ | |
| Punjab | 61.3 | 10.4 | 0.1 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 10.6 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 2.3 | 5.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 30.8 | 7.9 | 38.7 | 33,047 |
| Area of residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 64.6 | 10.2 | 0.1 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 8.2 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 4.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 28.7 | 6.7 | 35.4 | 21,859 |
| All Urban | 54.9 | 10.9 | 0.1 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 15.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 2.8 | 7.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 34.8 | 10.3 | 45.1 | 11,188 |
| Major Cities | 53.3 | 11.4 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 16.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 2.7 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 36.0 | 10.8 | 46.7 | 5,978 |
| Other Urban | 56.7 | 10.3 | 0.2 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 14.3 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 2.9 | 6.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 33.5 | 9.8 | 43.3 | 5,210 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 91.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 6.6 | 2.3 | 8.9 | 1,021 |
| 20-24 | 80.8 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 8.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 14.4 | 4.9 | 19.2 | 3,963 |
| 25-29 | 69.7 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 12.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 4.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 23.6 | 6.6 | 30.3 | 6,833 |
| 30-34 | 56.3 | 9.0 | 0.1 | 4.1 | 4.9 | 0.2 | 2.7 | 13.6 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 2.6 | 5.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 35.5 | 8.2 | 43.7 | 6,837 |
| 35-39 | 48.9 | 15.1 | 0.2 | 4.9 | 4.1 | 0.1 | 2.5 | 13.0 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 3.1 | 7.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 40.9 | 10.2 | 51.1 | 5,807 |
| 40-44 | 49.8 | 20.7 | 0.1 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 8.9 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 6.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 40.8 | 9.4 | 50.2 | 4,637 |
| 45-49 | 59.8 | 19.8 | 0.1 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 2.9 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 31.2 | 9.0 | 40.2 | 3,948 |
| Number of living children | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 99.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 3,988 |
| 1 | 81.1 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 8.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 4.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 13.0 | 6.0 | 18.9 | 4,326 |
| 2 | 65.3 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 0.2 | 2.2 | 15.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 2.5 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 26.6 | 8.1 | 34.7 | 5,294 |
| 3 | 53.1 | 9.6 | 0.1 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 15.2 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 2.4 | 7.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 37.3 | 9.6 | 46.9 | 5,719 |
| 4+ | 45.9 | 19.8 | 0.2 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 0.1 | 2.5 | 10.5 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 3.0 | 6.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 44.1 | 10.0 | 54.1 | 13,720 |
| Women's education^a | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| None/pre-school | 64.3 | 12.3 | 0.1 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 6.5 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 2.2 | 4.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 28.9 | 6.8 | 35.7 | 16,331 |
| Primary | 59.0 | 10.4 | 0.1 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 11.2 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 2.6 | 5.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 32.4 | 8.6 | 41.0 | 5,902 |
| Middle | 58.2 | 9.1 | 0.1 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 13.6 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 2.7 | 7.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 31.6 | 10.1 | 41.8 | 3,051 |
| Secondary | 58.6 | 7.8 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 15.9 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 2.2 | 7.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 32.0 | 9.5 | 41.4 | 4,109 |
| Higher | 57.2 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 2.4 | 19.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 6.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 34.5 | 8.4 | 42.8 | 3,640 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 71.9 | 9.6 | 0.1 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 24.0 | 4.1 | 28.1 | 6,317 |
| Second | 63.7 | 10.4 | 0.1 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 0.1 | 2.5 | 7.7 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 2.1 | 4.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 29.4 | 6.9 | 36.3 | 6,439 |
| Middle | 58.7 | 11.4 | 0.1 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 11.3 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 2.4 | 5.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 33.0 | 8.3 | 41.3 | 6,529 |
| Fourth | 58.5 | 10.1 | 0.1 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 13.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 2.5 | 6.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 31.9 | 9.6 | 41.5 | 6,853 |
| Highest | 54.6 | 10.6 | 0.1 | 3.2 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 16.3 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 2.7 | 7.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 35.0 | 10.3 | 45.4 | 6,909 |

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, Punjab, 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 | Periodic abstinence | Withdrawal | Other | Missing | Any modern method | Any traditional method | Any method ¹ | |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bahawalpur | 71.0 | 8.7 | 0.2 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 0.1 | 2.4 | 5.6 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 26.2 | 2.8 | 29.0 | 3,358 |
| D.G. Khan | 74.7 | 8.0 | 0.2 | 4.0 | 4.8 | 0.1 | 2.3 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 23.5 | 1.9 | 25.3 | 3,175 |
| Faisalabad | 64.0 | 10.9 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 13.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 4.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 29.8 | 6.1 | 36.0 | 4,029 |
| Gujranwala | 53.1 | 9.9 | 0.1 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 10.9 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 5.0 | 10.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 30.8 | 16.1 | 46.9 | 4,901 |
| Lahore | 54.4 | 12.5 | 0.1 | 3.6 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 14.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 3.7 | 6.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 34.9 | 10.7 | 45.6 | 6,024 |
| Multan | 60.6 | 13.5 | 0.1 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 0.1 | 2.8 | 8.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 34.9 | 4.5 | 39.4 | 3,653 |
| Rawalpindi | 55.6 | 9.4 | 0.1 | 2.8 | 4.7 | 0.1 | 2.7 | 15.7 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 7.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 36.1 | 8.2 | 44.4 | 3,067 |
| Sahiwal | 62.3 | 11.8 | 0.1 | 4.5 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 9.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 30.2 | 7.5 | 37.7 | 2,265 |
| Sargodha | 66.7 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 9.4 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 6.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 25.9 | 7.4 | 33.3 | 2,574 |
| Punjab | 61.3 | 10.4 | 0.1 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 10.6 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 2.3 | 5.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 30.8 | 7.9 | 38.7 | 33,047 |

¹ MICS indicator 5.3; MDG indicator 5.3 - Contraceptive prevalence rate^a Total includes 11 unweighted cases of women's education missing

Women's education level is strongly associated with contraceptive prevalence. The percentage of married women using any method of contraception rises from 36 percent among those with only pre-school or no education to 43 percent with higher education. In addition, the pattern of use by specific methods also varies with the level of the woman's education. The most common contraceptive method for married women with no education is female sterilization (12%), while the most commonly used method among women with higher education is the male condom (20%). Household wealth and number of living children also have a positive relationship with the use of contraception.

Unmet Need

Unmet need for contraception refers to fecund women who are married and are not using any method of contraception, but wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or 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, 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 amenorrheic⁴⁴, and are fecund⁴⁵, and say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth OR
- 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. Unmet need for contraception is almost 18 percent, for limiting 8 percent and for spacing 9 percent. Unmet need is highest (23%) in the age group of 25-29 years and gradually decreases to 7 percent in the age group of 45-49 years (Table RH.6). This indicator is also known as unmet need for family

⁴⁴ A woman is postpartum amenorrheic 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

⁴⁵ A woman is considered infecund if she is neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrheic, 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 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.

planning and is one of the indicators used to track progress toward the MDG 5 of improving maternal health.

| 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, Punjab, 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 | | | |
| Punjab | 9.6 | 29.1 | 38.7 | 9.1 | 8.3 | 17.5 | 33,047 | 68.9 | 18,572 |
| Area of residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 8.5 | 27.0 | 35.4 | 9.8 | 8.7 | 18.5 | 21,859 | 65.8 | 11,783 |
| All Urban | 11.7 | 33.4 | 45.1 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 15.6 | 11,188 | 74.3 | 6,790 |
| Major Cities | 12.0 | 34.7 | 46.7 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 15.5 | 5,978 | 75.1 | 3,719 |
| Other Urban | 11.2 | 32.0 | 43.3 | 8.2 | 7.5 | 15.7 | 5,210 | 73.4 | 3,070 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 8.5 | 0.4 | 8.9 | 13.2 | 0.7 | 13.9 | 1,021 | 39.0 | 233 |
| 20-24 | 15.8 | 3.4 | 19.2 | 19.0 | 2.3 | 21.4 | 3,963 | 47.4 | 1,608 |
| 25-29 | 16.6 | 13.6 | 30.3 | 16.1 | 6.8 | 22.9 | 6,833 | 56.9 | 3,635 |
| 30-34 | 12.9 | 30.8 | 43.7 | 9.7 | 10.9 | 20.6 | 6,837 | 67.9 | 4,399 |
| 35-39 | 5.5 | 45.6 | 51.1 | 4.3 | 12.4 | 16.7 | 5,807 | 75.3 | 3,940 |
| 40-44 | 1.9 | 48.4 | 50.2 | 1.9 | 9.8 | 11.8 | 4,637 | 81.0 | 2,875 |
| 45-49 | 0.6 | 39.6 | 40.2 | 0.7 | 6.8 | 7.4 | 3,948 | 84.4 | 1,882 |
| Women's education^a | | | | | | | | | |
| None/pre-school | 6.1 | 29.7 | 35.7 | 8.2 | 9.7 | 17.9 | 16,331 | 66.6 | 8,766 |
| Primary | 10.0 | 30.9 | 41.0 | 9.0 | 7.6 | 16.6 | 5,902 | 71.2 | 3,398 |
| Middle | 13.5 | 28.4 | 41.8 | 10.8 | 6.5 | 17.3 | 3,051 | 70.7 | 1,804 |
| Secondary | 13.9 | 27.5 | 41.4 | 10.9 | 7.0 | 17.8 | 4,109 | 69.9 | 2,436 |
| Higher | 16.4 | 26.4 | 42.8 | 10.1 | 6.4 | 16.5 | 3,640 | 72.1 | 2,162 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 5.5 | 22.7 | 28.1 | 10.6 | 11.4 | 22.0 | 6,317 | 56.2 | 3,166 |
| Second | 7.9 | 28.5 | 36.3 | 9.2 | 8.4 | 17.6 | 6,439 | 67.3 | 3,475 |
| Middle | 10.8 | 30.5 | 41.3 | 9.1 | 7.9 | 17.0 | 6,529 | 70.9 | 3,804 |
| Fourth | 10.1 | 31.4 | 41.5 | 9.4 | 7.6 | 16.9 | 6,853 | 71.1 | 4,004 |
| Highest | 13.2 | 32.2 | 45.4 | 7.6 | 6.7 | 14.3 | 6,909 | 76.0 | 4,124 |
| Division | | | | | | | | | |
| Bahawalpur | 6.0 | 23.0 | 29.0 | 10.1 | 9.2 | 19.4 | 3,358 | 60.0 | 1,624 |
| D.G. Khan | 5.7 | 19.6 | 25.3 | 13.5 | 11.8 | 25.3 | 3,175 | 50.0 | 1,606 |
| Faisalabad | 8.9 | 27.1 | 36.0 | 9.2 | 8.5 | 17.7 | 4,029 | 67.1 | 2,163 |
| Gujranwala | 12.2 | 34.7 | 46.9 | 8.6 | 6.3 | 14.9 | 4,901 | 75.9 | 3,031 |
| Lahore | 10.5 | 35.2 | 45.6 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 16.4 | 6,024 | 73.6 | 3,737 |
| Multan | 11.0 | 28.4 | 39.4 | 9.3 | 6.9 | 16.2 | 3,653 | 70.8 | 2,034 |
| Rawalpindi | 12.4 | 32.0 | 44.4 | 6.8 | 7.8 | 14.5 | 3,067 | 75.3 | 1,806 |
| Sahiwal | 8.3 | 29.4 | 37.7 | 8.8 | 8.6 | 17.4 | 2,265 | 68.5 | 1,249 |
| Sargodha | 8.5 | 24.8 | 33.3 | 8.7 | 9.2 | 18.0 | 2,574 | 65.0 | 1,320 |
| ¹ MICS indicator 5.4; MDG indicator 5.6 - Unmet need | | | | | | | | | |
| ^a Total includes 5 unweighted cases of women's education missing | | | | | | | | | |

Met need for limiting includes married women who are using (or whose husband is using) a contraceptive method⁴⁶, 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 adds up to the total met need for contraception. The table shows that the total met need for contraception is 39 percent; for spacing 10 percent and for limiting 29 percent.

⁴⁶ 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).

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. The findings show that the total demand for family planning satisfied is quite high (69%), though the demand satisfied in rural areas is still relatively low (66%) compared to urban areas (74%). Demand for contraception satisfied is 39 percent among women age 15-19, 47 percent for women age 20-24, and increases to 84 percent for women age 45-49 years.

Table RH.6 also shows that the total met need is higher than the total unmet need for family planning. Unmet need is highest among rural women and is strongly associated with wealth; women living in households in the lowest quintile have the highest level of unmet need and vice versa.

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 of antenatal care visits, which include:

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

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 provider⁴⁷ and 4 or more visits with any providers) are used to track progress toward the Millennium Development Goal 5 of improving maternal health.

In Punjab, skilled birth attendants include doctors, nurses, midwives and Lady Health Visitors (LHVs) whereas, traditional birth attendants (TBAs) and Lady Health Workers (LHWs) are not skilled birth attendants. The type of personnel providing antenatal care to ever married women age 15-49 years who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey is presented in Table RH.7. The results show that 17 percent of the women do not receive antenatal care. Coverage of antenatal care by a skilled birth attendant is 79 percent, marginally higher in urban (89%) than rural areas (74%). The majority of the women receive antenatal care from medical doctors (67%) while the traditional birth attendants (TBAs) provide antenatal care to a small proportion of women (2%).

⁴⁷ An SBA is defined as “an accredited health professional such as a midwife, doctor or nurse who has been educated and trained to proficiency in the skills needed to manage normal (uncomplicated) pregnancies, childbirth and the immediate postnatal period, and in the identification, management and referral of complications in women and newborns”
Ref: WHO. Geneva: World Health Organization (WHO). Department of Reproductive Health and Research (RHR); 2004. Making pregnancy safer the critical role of the skilled attendant: a joint statement by WHO, ICM and FIGO. The categories of SBA are 1. Doctor, 2. Nurse, 3. Midwife, 4. Lady Health Visitor (LHV)

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, Punjab, 2014.

| | Provider of antenatal care ^a | | | | | | | No antenatal care | Total | Any skilled provider ¹ | Number of ever married women with a live birth in the last two years |
|--------------------------------------|---|---------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|--|
| | Medical doctor | Nurse/Midwife | Lady health visitor (LHV) | Lady health worker (LHW) | Traditional birth attendant (TBA) | Relatives/Friends | Other/Missing | | | | |
| Punjab | 67.2 | 9.0 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 17.3 | 100.0 | 78.8 | 10,653 |
| Area of residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 60.8 | 10.5 | 3.1 | 1.2 | 2.7 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 21.0 | 100.0 | 74.4 | 7,369 |
| All Urban | 81.5 | 5.6 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 8.8 | 100.0 | 88.7 | 3,284 |
| Major Cities | 86.2 | 3.9 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 6.3 | 100.0 | 91.3 | 1,692 |
| Other Urban | 76.5 | 7.3 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 11.5 | 100.0 | 85.9 | 1,592 |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 20 | 66.0 | 10.1 | 2.9 | 0.8 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 16.4 | 100.0 | 79.0 | 694 |
| 20-34 | 68.9 | 8.9 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 15.7 | 100.0 | 80.4 | 8,660 |
| 35-49 | 55.9 | 8.6 | 3.0 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 28.4 | 100.0 | 67.4 | 1,298 |
| Women's education^b | | | | | | | | | | | |
| None/pre-school | 51.5 | 10.7 | 3.2 | 1.3 | 3.6 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 28.8 | 100.0 | 65.4 | 4,816 |
| Primary | 69.1 | 11.3 | 2.7 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 12.9 | 100.0 | 83.1 | 1,961 |
| Middle | 76.2 | 10.4 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 8.5 | 100.0 | 89.0 | 1,096 |
| Secondary | 86.4 | 4.8 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 93.4 | 1,467 |
| Higher | 92.8 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 96.5 | 1,311 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 43.5 | 8.2 | 4.3 | 1.4 | 3.7 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 37.2 | 100.0 | 56.1 | 2,327 |
| Second | 56.9 | 12.5 | 3.4 | 1.3 | 3.9 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 21.5 | 100.0 | 72.9 | 2,166 |
| Middle | 68.5 | 12.4 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 13.8 | 100.0 | 83.3 | 2,144 |
| Fourth | 80.2 | 8.1 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 7.4 | 100.0 | 90.3 | 2,065 |
| Highest | 91.4 | 3.1 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 95.3 | 1,951 |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bahawalpur | 55.8 | 3.4 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 2.3 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 36.2 | 100.0 | 60.2 | 1,068 |
| D.G. Khan | 50.0 | 3.7 | 8.6 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 32.9 | 100.0 | 62.3 | 1,181 |
| Faisalabad | 69.7 | 12.8 | 2.7 | 0.7 | 2.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 11.2 | 100.0 | 85.2 | 1,237 |
| Gujranwala | 69.5 | 15.7 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 10.7 | 100.0 | 86.5 | 1,578 |
| Lahore | 71.9 | 9.2 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 2.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 14.5 | 100.0 | 82.1 | 1,914 |
| Multan | 65.7 | 9.7 | 4.4 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 13.6 | 100.0 | 79.8 | 1,162 |
| Rawalpindi | 86.3 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 8.6 | 100.0 | 88.3 | 882 |
| Sahiwal | 65.1 | 14.2 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 15.8 | 100.0 | 80.4 | 827 |
| Sargodha | 71.0 | 6.4 | 3.9 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 14.5 | 100.0 | 81.3 | 804 |

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 Total includes 2 unweighted cases of women's education missing

At division level, proportion of women who received antenatal care was lowest (60%) in Bahawalpur and highest (88%) in Rawalpindi division. Younger women are more likely to seek antenatal care than the older women. Receiving antenatal care increases markedly with woman's education and household wealth. For example, 56 percent of women living in households in the lowest quintile, received antenatal care compared to 95 percent of women living in the households in the highest quintile.

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, Punjab, 2014.

| | Percent distribution of women who had: | | | | | | | Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit | | | | | | | Number of women with a live birth in the last 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 | DK/ Missing | Total | No antenatal care visits | First trimester | 4-5 months | 6-7 months | 8+ months | DK/ Missing | Total | | | |
| Punjab | 17.3 | 7.5 | 12.6 | 14.1 | 48.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 17.3 | 56.4 | 13.5 | 9.1 | 3.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 10,653 | 2.0 | 8,770 |
| Area of residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 21.0 | 9.0 | 14.8 | 15.4 | 39.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 21.0 | 49.6 | 14.7 | 10.5 | 3.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 7,369 | 3.0 | 5,798 |
| All Urban | 8.8 | 4.3 | 7.7 | 11.2 | 67.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 8.8 | 71.6 | 11.0 | 6.1 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 3,284 | 2.0 | 2,972 |
| Major Cities | 6.3 | 1.9 | 6.1 | 10.8 | 74.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 6.3 | 76.7 | 11.0 | 4.4 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1,692 | 2.0 | 1,577 |
| Other Urban | 11.5 | 6.9 | 9.4 | 11.7 | 60.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 11.5 | 66.1 | 10.9 | 7.9 | 2.7 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 1,592 | 2.0 | 1,395 |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 20 | 16.4 | 11.1 | 15.8 | 15.6 | 40.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 16.4 | 52.7 | 15.7 | 10.1 | 4.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 694 | 3.0 | 578 |
| 20-34 | 15.7 | 6.9 | 12.4 | 14.2 | 50.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 15.7 | 58.4 | 13.5 | 9.0 | 3.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 8,660 | 2.0 | 7,265 |
| 35-49 | 28.4 | 9.6 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 36.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 28.4 | 45.2 | 12.3 | 9.3 | 4.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,298 | 3.0 | 924 |
| Women's education^a | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| None/pre-school | 28.8 | 11.3 | 15.8 | 15.1 | 28.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 28.8 | 41.0 | 13.6 | 11.4 | 4.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 4,816 | 3.0 | 3,405 |
| Primary | 12.9 | 7.3 | 15.2 | 16.5 | 48.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 12.9 | 57.2 | 15.9 | 10.0 | 3.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1,961 | 3.0 | 1,699 |
| Middle | 8.5 | 3.7 | 12.3 | 17.1 | 58.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 8.5 | 62.9 | 16.1 | 10.0 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1,096 | 2.0 | 998 |
| Secondary | 4.9 | 3.3 | 7.5 | 11.3 | 72.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 4.9 | 76.6 | 11.7 | 4.9 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,467 | 2.0 | 1,391 |
| Higher | 2.5 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 7.7 | 84.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2.5 | 83.4 | 9.5 | 3.5 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,311 | 2.0 | 1,274 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 37.2 | 13.6 | 16.4 | 13.9 | 18.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 37.2 | 30.6 | 13.5 | 12.9 | 5.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 2,327 | 4.0 | 1,452 |
| Second | 21.5 | 9.9 | 18.0 | 17.9 | 32.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 21.5 | 44.8 | 17.0 | 11.8 | 4.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 2,166 | 3.0 | 1,692 |
| Middle | 13.8 | 7.7 | 14.6 | 16.2 | 47.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 13.8 | 57.9 | 14.3 | 10.0 | 3.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 2,144 | 3.0 | 1,835 |
| Fourth | 7.4 | 3.5 | 9.2 | 14.3 | 65.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 7.4 | 70.8 | 12.7 | 6.6 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 2,065 | 2.0 | 1,903 |
| Highest | 3.0 | 1.8 | 3.6 | 7.7 | 83.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 3.0 | 83.2 | 9.7 | 3.4 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,951 | 2.0 | 1,889 |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bahawalpur | 36.2 | 13.5 | 12.3 | 10.7 | 27.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 36.2 | 38.6 | 11.3 | 9.9 | 3.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,068 | 3.0 | 681 |
| D.G. Khan | 32.9 | 12.7 | 15.9 | 13.6 | 24.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 32.9 | 34.0 | 14.9 | 12.7 | 5.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,181 | 3.0 | 789 |
| Faisalabad | 11.2 | 4.4 | 11.7 | 15.4 | 56.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 11.2 | 66.4 | 11.3 | 7.4 | 3.1 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 1,237 | 2.0 | 1,091 |
| Gujranwala | 10.7 | 4.8 | 13.2 | 14.6 | 56.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 10.7 | 62.7 | 13.3 | 10.3 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1,578 | 2.0 | 1,400 |
| Lahore | 14.5 | 5.0 | 7.8 | 11.8 | 60.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 14.5 | 63.5 | 12.5 | 7.0 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,914 | 2.0 | 1,629 |
| Multan | 13.6 | 8.8 | 16.0 | 16.8 | 44.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 13.6 | 62.8 | 14.9 | 6.7 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,162 | 2.0 | 1,004 |
| Rawalpindi | 8.6 | 1.8 | 7.0 | 11.7 | 70.4 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 8.6 | 71.8 | 13.3 | 5.2 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 882 | 2.0 | 802 |
| Sahiwal | 15.8 | 8.2 | 16.7 | 17.6 | 41.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 15.8 | 47.0 | 18.0 | 13.6 | 5.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 827 | 3.0 | 691 |
| Sargodha | 14.5 | 11.9 | 17.3 | 17.5 | 38.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 14.5 | 51.7 | 14.3 | 11.7 | 7.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 804 | 3.0 | 682 |

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

^a Total includes 2 unweighted cases of women's 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 eight in ten mothers (75%) received antenatal care more than once; almost half of women received antenatal care at least four times (48%) and 14 percent had three visits. Mothers from the poorest households and those with pre-school or no education are less likely than more advantaged mothers to receive antenatal care four or more times. For example, 18 percent of mothers living in the households in the lowest quintile reported four or more antenatal care visits compared to 84 percent of mothers living in the households in the highest quintile. Proportion of women having four or more antenatal care visits was lower in rural areas (39%) compared to urban area (68%).

Table RH.8 also provides information about the timing of the first antenatal care visit. Overall, 56 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 2.0 months of pregnancy at the first visit among those who received antenatal care.

| 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, blood sample taken and weight measured as part of antenatal care, during the pregnancy for the last birth, Punjab, 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 | Weight measured | Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken ¹ | All four, Blood pressure measured, urine & blood sample taken and weight measured ² | |
| Punjab | 72.2 | 55.4 | 50.3 | 43.9 | 45.3 | 36.3 | 10,653 |
| Area of residence | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 66.3 | 47.4 | 41.3 | 34.8 | 36.2 | 27.2 | 7,369 |
| All Urban | 85.4 | 73.3 | 70.4 | 64.5 | 65.5 | 56.6 | 3,284 |
| Major Cities | 89.6 | 81.8 | 80.1 | 75.6 | 76.4 | 69.7 | 1,692 |
| Other Urban | 81.0 | 64.1 | 60.1 | 52.8 | 53.9 | 42.6 | 1,592 |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | | | |
| Less than 20 | 67.9 | 48.5 | 39.7 | 34.5 | 35.1 | 25.1 | 694 |
| 20-34 | 74.3 | 57.7 | 52.8 | 46.2 | 47.7 | 38.7 | 8,660 |
| 35-49 | 60.4 | 43.7 | 39.0 | 33.9 | 34.3 | 26.3 | 1,298 |
| Women's education^a | | | | | | | |
| None/pre-school | 55.7 | 36.5 | 30.3 | 23.3 | 25.5 | 17.0 | 4,816 |
| Primary | 76.2 | 55.6 | 50.6 | 42.2 | 44.0 | 32.9 | 1,961 |
| Middle | 85.2 | 68.9 | 63.8 | 57.8 | 59.5 | 49.2 | 1,096 |
| Secondary | 90.0 | 77.9 | 73.5 | 69.4 | 68.3 | 59.8 | 1,467 |
| Higher | 95.9 | 87.8 | 85.6 | 82.4 | 82.0 | 75.2 | 1,311 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 44.0 | 25.1 | 19.8 | 13.0 | 15.5 | 8.7 | 2,327 |
| Second | 63.6 | 42.0 | 35.5 | 27.4 | 29.6 | 19.5 | 2,166 |
| Middle | 76.8 | 56.7 | 49.8 | 43.6 | 44.8 | 34.3 | 2,144 |
| Fourth | 87.1 | 72.3 | 68.2 | 60.0 | 62.2 | 50.4 | 2,065 |
| Highest | 94.4 | 87.0 | 84.4 | 82.6 | 80.7 | 75.0 | 1,951 |
| Division | | | | | | | |
| Bahawalpur | 54.4 | 38.2 | 33.2 | 28.4 | 29.1 | 21.9 | 1,068 |
| D.G. Khan | 46.9 | 26.7 | 24.3 | 16.8 | 18.4 | 11.9 | 1,181 |
| Faisalabad | 78.6 | 65.6 | 57.3 | 45.4 | 54.1 | 40.6 | 1,237 |
| Gujranwala | 81.4 | 64.2 | 55.1 | 50.4 | 49.0 | 40.1 | 1,578 |
| Lahore | 77.1 | 62.3 | 57.6 | 58.5 | 52.9 | 48.2 | 1,914 |
| Multan | 74.8 | 46.6 | 41.5 | 37.2 | 35.4 | 25.0 | 1,162 |
| Rawalpindi | 88.0 | 84.4 | 82.4 | 78.9 | 81.4 | 75.9 | 882 |
| Sahiwal | 70.3 | 51.4 | 47.6 | 38.5 | 40.9 | 29.7 | 827 |
| Sargodha | 74.3 | 55.9 | 53.2 | 32.0 | 46.2 | 28.4 | 804 |
| ¹ MICS indicator 5.6 - Content of antenatal care | | | | | | | |
| ² MICS indicator 5.S1 - Contents of antenatal care (All four) | | | | | | | |
| ^a Total includes 2 unweighted cases of women's education missing | | | | | | | |

The coverage of key services that pregnant women are expected to receive during antenatal care are shown in Table RH.9. Among those women who had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey, 50 percent reported that a blood sample was taken during antenatal care visits, 72 percent reported that their blood pressure was checked, and 55 percent indicated that urine specimen was taken. All three tests were conducted for 45 percent of the women, higher in urban (66%) compared to rural areas (36%). A question was also asked about a fourth test i.e., measuring the weight of the women during the antenatal care. The findings show that 44 percent of the women had their weight measured during antenatal care. However, 36 percent of the women reported that all four tests were conducted during their antenatal care visits (Table RH.9).

Assistance at Delivery

About three quarters of all maternal deaths occur due to direct obstetric causes.⁴⁸ 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. About 65 percent of births occurring in the two years preceding the survey were delivered by skilled personnel (Table RH.10). Across divisions, almost eight in ten women in Rawalpindi and Gujranwala divisions delivered their babies with the assistance of a skilled birth attendant compared to four in ten women in DG Khan division. The more educated a woman is, the more likely she is to have delivered with the assistance of a skilled attendant. Ninety three percent of the women with higher education delivered with the assistance of a skilled attendant compared to 46 percent of the women with only pre-school or no education. Similarly, women living in the households in the highest quintile are almost three times more likely to deliver by skilled birth attendant compared to women living in the households in lowest quintile (92% and 36% respectively).

More than half of the births (52%) in the two years preceding the survey were delivered by a doctor. Nurse or midwife assisted with the delivery of 10 percent of births and Lady Health Visitor (LHV) assisted with 3 percent of births. Thirty three percent of the deliveries are still being assisted by traditional birth attendant (TBA), largely in rural areas (40%) compared to urban (19%). Type of assistance during delivery is also depicted in Figure RH.3.

⁴⁸ 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 years with a live birth in the last two years by person providing assistance at delivery, and percentage of births delivered by C-section, Punjab, 2014.

| | Person assisting at delivery | | | | | | | | Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ¹ | Percent delivered by C-section | | | Number of ever married women who had a live birth in the last two years |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|-------|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| | Medical doctor | Nurse/Midwife | Lady health visitor (LHV) | Traditional birth attendant (TBA) | Relative/Friend | Other/Missing | No attendant | Total | | Decided before onset of labour pains | Decided after onset of labour pains | Total ² | |
| Punjab | 52.3 | 9.6 | 2.8 | 33.2 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 64.7 | 14.8 | 8.8 | 23.6 | 10,653 |
| Area of residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 44.4 | 10.6 | 2.7 | 39.7 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 57.7 | 12.0 | 7.6 | 19.6 | 7,369 |
| All Urban | 70.1 | 7.4 | 2.9 | 18.7 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 80.4 | 20.9 | 11.7 | 32.6 | 3,284 |
| Major Cities | 78.5 | 4.9 | 1.9 | 13.8 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 85.3 | 24.4 | 12.0 | 36.4 | 1,692 |
| Other Urban | 61.1 | 10.1 | 4.0 | 23.9 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 75.2 | 17.2 | 11.4 | 28.6 | 1,592 |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 20 | 48.5 | 9.5 | 3.0 | 36.9 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 61.0 | 8.4 | 11.5 | 19.9 | 694 |
| 20-34 | 54.1 | 9.6 | 2.7 | 31.5 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 66.3 | 15.7 | 9.1 | 24.8 | 8,660 |
| 35-49 | 42.6 | 10.1 | 3.1 | 42.1 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 55.9 | 11.9 | 5.9 | 17.8 | 1,298 |
| Place of delivery^a | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public sector health facility | 87.8 | 9.0 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 21.8 | 10.8 | 32.5 | 1,909 |
| Private sector health facility | 84.5 | 11.2 | 3.6 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 25.4 | 16.1 | 41.5 | 4,565 |
| Home | 0.9 | 8.3 | 1.8 | 84.9 | 3.9 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 11.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4,125 |
| Women's education^b | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| None/pre-school | 33.0 | 10.7 | 2.7 | 50.2 | 2.6 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 46.3 | 8.5 | 4.9 | 13.5 | 4,816 |
| Primary | 51.8 | 12.0 | 2.8 | 32.0 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 66.6 | 13.7 | 7.5 | 21.1 | 1,961 |
| Middle | 65.2 | 10.4 | 3.6 | 19.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 79.2 | 17.9 | 11.8 | 29.7 | 1,096 |
| Secondary | 76.7 | 7.2 | 2.5 | 13.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 86.3 | 23.3 | 13.5 | 36.8 | 1,467 |
| Higher | 86.0 | 4.3 | 2.6 | 6.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93.0 | 27.1 | 17.5 | 44.6 | 1,311 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 24.4 | 9.0 | 2.9 | 58.7 | 4.1 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 36.3 | 5.3 | 4.1 | 9.4 | 2,327 |
| Second | 36.9 | 12.3 | 3.3 | 45.6 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 52.5 | 8.8 | 5.4 | 14.2 | 2,166 |
| Middle | 53.6 | 11.9 | 2.8 | 29.9 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 68.3 | 14.6 | 8.9 | 23.5 | 2,144 |
| Fourth | 67.7 | 9.8 | 2.4 | 19.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 79.9 | 20.3 | 11.5 | 31.8 | 2,065 |
| Highest | 84.9 | 4.8 | 2.4 | 7.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 92.1 | 27.0 | 15.4 | 42.4 | 1,951 |

Table RH.10: Assistance during delivery and caesarian section

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

| | Person assisting at delivery | | | | | | | | Percent delivered by C-section | | | | Number of ever married women who had a live birth in the last two years |
|------------|------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|-------|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| | Medical doctor | Nurse/ Midwife | Lady health visitor (LHV) | Traditional birth attendant (TBA) | Relative/Friend | Other/ Missing | No attendant | Total | Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ¹ | Decided before onset of labour pains | Decided after onset of labour pains | Total ² | |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bahawalpur | 37.8 | 3.9 | 0.6 | 55.8 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 42.3 | 12.6 | 7.3 | 19.9 | 1,068 |
| D.G. Khan | 24.7 | 8.8 | 7.0 | 53.5 | 5.5 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 40.5 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 8.5 | 1,181 |
| Faisalabad | 56.1 | 13.7 | 2.7 | 26.5 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 72.4 | 13.9 | 10.9 | 24.8 | 1,237 |
| Gujranwala | 58.0 | 15.1 | 2.1 | 24.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 75.2 | 16.0 | 10.6 | 26.6 | 1,578 |
| Lahore | 63.6 | 8.7 | 0.7 | 25.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 73.0 | 18.7 | 11.2 | 29.9 | 1,914 |
| Multan | 50.7 | 6.6 | 3.1 | 38.6 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 60.4 | 16.4 | 8.0 | 24.5 | 1,162 |
| Rawalpindi | 74.7 | 3.6 | 2.6 | 15.3 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 80.8 | 15.1 | 9.2 | 24.2 | 882 |
| Sahiwal | 48.5 | 14.7 | 2.1 | 33.8 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 65.3 | 22.6 | 7.9 | 30.5 | 827 |
| Sargodha | 49.8 | 9.8 | 6.2 | 30.5 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 65.7 | 12.0 | 7.1 | 19.1 | 804 |
| Punjab | 52.3 | 9.6 | 2.8 | 33.2 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 64.7 | 14.8 | 8.8 | 23.6 | 10,653 |

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

² MICS indicator 5.9 - Caesarean section

^a Total includes 53 unweighted cases of place of delivery missing

^b Total includes 2 unweighted cases of women's education missing

Figure RH.3: Person assisting at delivery, MICS Punjab, 2014

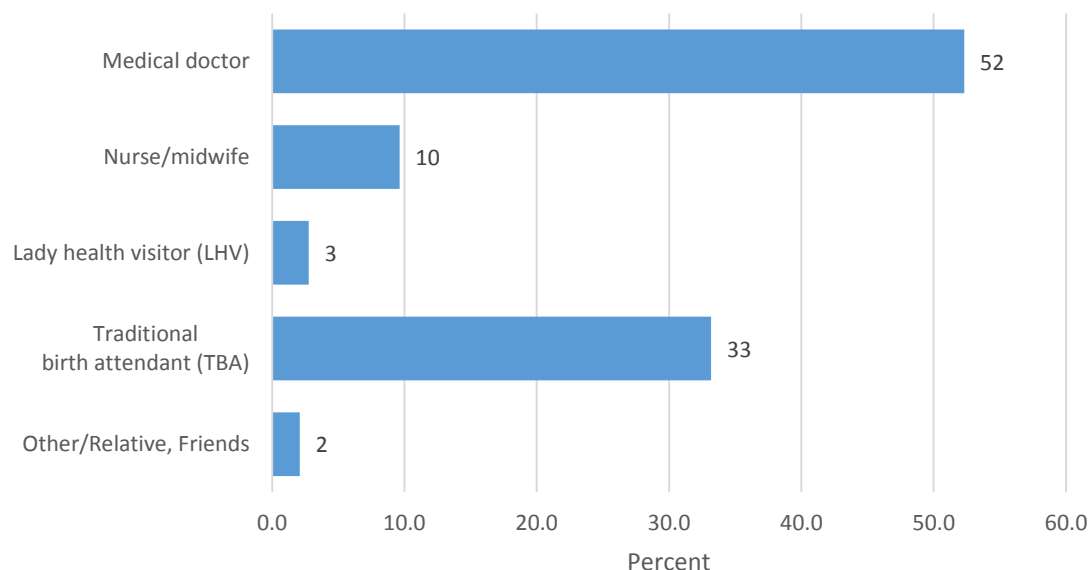


Table RH.10 also shows information on women who delivered by caesarean section (C-section) and provides additional information on the timing of the decision to conduct a C-section (before labour pains began or after) in order to better assess if such decisions are mostly driven by medical or non-medical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

Overall, 24 percent of ever married women who delivered in the last two years had a C-section; for 15 percent of women, the decision was taken before the onset of labour pains and for 9 percent after the pains. The prevalence of C-section births is higher in urban (33%) compared to rural areas (20%). Women living in the households in the highest quintile are more likely to have a C-section (42%) compared to 9 percent for women living in the households in the lowest quintile. Similar trend can be seen with women's education.

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 years with a live birth in the last two years by place of delivery of their last birth, Punjab, 2014. | | | | | | | | |
| | Place of delivery | | | | | Total | Delivered in health facility ¹ | Number of ever married women with a live birth in the last two years |
| | Public sector | Private sector | Home | Other | Missing/ DK | | | |
| Punjab | 17.9 | 42.8 | 38.7 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 60.8 | 10,653 |
| Area of residence | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 14.9 | 38.4 | 46.1 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 53.3 | 7,369 |
| All Urban | 24.6 | 52.9 | 22.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 77.5 | 3,284 |
| Major Cities | 30.1 | 54.1 | 15.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 84.2 | 1,692 |
| Other Urban | 18.8 | 51.6 | 29.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 70.5 | 1,592 |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 20 | 16.6 | 40.4 | 42.6 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 57.0 | 694 |
| 20-34 | 18.5 | 44.1 | 36.9 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 62.6 | 8,660 |
| 35-49 | 15.0 | 35.9 | 48.6 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 50.8 | 1,298 |
| Number of antenatal care visits | | | | | | | | |
| None | 7.9 | 16.5 | 73.1 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 24.3 | 1,838 |
| 1-3 visits | 14.9 | 34.3 | 50.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 49.2 | 3,653 |
| 4+ visits | 23.7 | 58.5 | 17.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 82.2 | 5,118 |
| Women's education^a | | | | | | | | |
| None/pre-school | 12.0 | 30.2 | 57.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 42.2 | 4,816 |
| Primary | 19.6 | 42.0 | 38.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 61.5 | 1,961 |
| Middle | 26.2 | 49.1 | 24.1 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 75.3 | 1,096 |
| Secondary | 24.0 | 58.3 | 17.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 82.3 | 1,467 |
| Higher | 23.7 | 67.8 | 8.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 91.5 | 1,311 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 9.3 | 23.4 | 66.6 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 32.7 | 2,327 |
| Second | 13.7 | 34.5 | 51.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 48.2 | 2,166 |
| Middle | 18.5 | 44.2 | 36.3 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 62.7 | 2,144 |
| Fourth | 24.9 | 50.8 | 24.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 75.6 | 2,065 |
| Highest | 24.8 | 65.4 | 9.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 90.3 | 1,951 |
| Division | | | | | | | | |
| Bahawalpur | 10.4 | 30.9 | 57.5 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 41.3 | 1,068 |
| D.G. Khan | 11.1 | 24.2 | 64.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 35.3 | 1,181 |
| Faisalabad | 11.5 | 57.9 | 30.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 69.4 | 1,237 |
| Gujranwala | 15.4 | 52.5 | 31.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 67.9 | 1,578 |
| Lahore | 28.0 | 43.0 | 28.5 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 71.0 | 1,914 |
| Multan | 12.4 | 44.3 | 42.5 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 56.8 | 1,162 |
| Rawalpindi | 40.3 | 36.9 | 21.5 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 77.2 | 882 |
| Sahiwal | 12.6 | 48.6 | 38.6 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 61.2 | 827 |
| Sargodha | 17.4 | 42.1 | 40.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 59.4 | 804 |
| ¹ MICS indicator 5.8 - Institutional deliveries | | | | | | | | |
| ^a Total includes 2 unweighted cases of women's education missing | | | | | | | | |

About 61 percent of births are delivered in a health facility; 18 percent occur in public sector facilities and 43 percent in private. The findings also show that 39 percent of births occur at home. The proportion of institutional deliveries varies from 35 percent in D.G Khan division to 77 percent in Rawalpindi division. Only 24 percent who did not receive antenatal delivered in a health facility compared to 82 percent of women who had at least four antenatal visits. Women with higher education are more than twice as likely to deliver in a health facility compared to their rural counterparts (92% compared to 42%). Similarly, women living in the households in the highest quintile are more likely to deliver in a health facility compared to women living in the households in the lowest quintile.

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 the newborn. Across the world, approximately 3 million newborns annually die in the first month of life⁴⁹ and the majority of these deaths occur within a day or two of birth⁵⁰, which is also the time when the majority of maternal deaths occur⁵¹.

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 quality⁵².

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

Overall, 52 percent of women, who gave birth in a health facility, stay 12 hours or more in the facility after delivery. A slightly higher proportion (56%) of urban women stay 12 hours or more than rural women (50%). As expected, nearly all women (98%) giving birth through C-section stay 12 hours or more in the facility after giving birth. A positive correlation can be observed between longer stay at facility after delivery and wealth ; 51 percent of the women living in the households in the lowest quintile stay at a facility for less than 6 hours (and 41% for 12 hours or more) compared to 63 percent of the women living in the households in the highest quintile who stay in a health facility for 12 hours or more. A similar trend on length of stay in a health facility after delivery is observed for women's education.

⁴⁹ UN Interagency Group for Child Mortality Estimation. 2013. *Levels and Trends in Child Mortality: Report 2013*

⁵⁰ Lawn, JE et al. 2005. *4 million neonatal deaths: When? Where? Why?* Lancet 2005; 365:891–900.

⁵¹ WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, The World Bank. 2012. *Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990-2010*. World Health Organization.

⁵² 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

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, Punjab, 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 | | | |
| Punjab | 39.8 | 7.9 | 1.6 | 15.3 | 35.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 52.0 | 6,473 |
| Area of residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 42.7 | 7.5 | 1.4 | 14.6 | 33.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 49.5 | 3,927 |
| All Urban | 35.4 | 8.6 | 1.9 | 16.4 | 37.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 55.9 | 2,547 |
| Major Cities | 29.8 | 10.2 | 2.9 | 18.2 | 38.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 59.9 | 1,425 |
| Other Urban | 42.4 | 6.6 | 0.7 | 14.0 | 36.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 50.8 | 1,122 |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 20 | 41.3 | 9.7 | 0.9 | 14.7 | 33.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 48.7 | 396 |
| 20-34 | 39.3 | 7.8 | 1.7 | 15.4 | 35.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 52.6 | 5,418 |
| 35-49 | 43.2 | 7.6 | 1.6 | 15.0 | 32.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 48.8 | 660 |
| Type of health facility | | | | | | | | | |
| Public | 37.7 | 9.5 | 2.0 | 18.8 | 31.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 52.6 | 1,909 |
| Private | 40.7 | 7.3 | 1.5 | 13.8 | 36.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 51.8 | 4,565 |
| Type of delivery | | | | | | | | | |
| Vaginal birth | 63.9 | 12.9 | 2.7 | 17.2 | 3.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 22.9 | 3,949 |
| C-section | 2.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 12.3 | 85.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 97.6 | 2,525 |
| Women's education^a | | | | | | | | | |
| None/pre-school | 47.2 | 8.2 | 1.8 | 12.3 | 30.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 44.1 | 2,033 |
| Primary | 43.7 | 8.7 | 1.8 | 13.0 | 32.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 47.3 | 1,206 |
| Middle | 39.9 | 5.9 | 1.7 | 15.8 | 36.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 53.9 | 826 |
| Secondary | 33.9 | 9.0 | 1.2 | 17.4 | 38.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 57.1 | 1,207 |
| Higher | 29.1 | 6.9 | 1.6 | 20.3 | 42.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 63.8 | 1,199 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 51 | 8.0 | 2.1 | 11.3 | 27.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 40.5 | 760 |
| Second | 49.6 | 7.5 | 1.3 | 13.3 | 27.9 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 42.5 | 1,045 |
| Middle | 44.6 | 6.1 | 1.4 | 13.7 | 33.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 48.9 | 1,345 |
| Fourth | 37.3 | 8.5 | 1.4 | 13.8 | 38.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 54.0 | 1,562 |
| Highest | 27.8 | 9.0 | 2.1 | 20.6 | 40.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 63.2 | 1,761 |
| Division | | | | | | | | | |
| Bahawalpur | 31.2 | 8.8 | 1.2 | 20.8 | 37.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 59.8 | 441 |
| D.G. Khan | 61.1 | 7.1 | 1.7 | 11.2 | 18.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 31.5 | 417 |
| Faisalabad | 42.3 | 9.5 | 2.0 | 10.2 | 35.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 48.0 | 859 |
| Gujranwala | 39.6 | 7.9 | 1.8 | 15.0 | 35.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 52.3 | 1,072 |
| Lahore | 32.4 | 10.0 | 2.3 | 14.8 | 40.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 57.4 | 1,360 |
| Multan | 39.6 | 5.5 | 0.8 | 12.8 | 40.5 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 54.1 | 660 |
| Rawalpindi | 38.6 | 7.3 | 1.3 | 28.9 | 23.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 54.2 | 681 |
| Sahiwal | 36.0 | 5.7 | 1.0 | 11.9 | 45.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 58.2 | 506 |
| Sargodha | 52.5 | 6.0 | 1.1 | 12.5 | 27.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 41.5 | 478 |

¹ MICS indicator 5.10 - Post-partum stay in health facility

^a Total includes 2 unweighted cases of women's education missing

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 describes the percentage of babies born in the last two years who received health checks and post-natal care visits from any health provider after birth. It may be noted that *health checks following birth* while in facility or at home refer to checks provided by any health provider regardless

of timing, 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, regardless of timing, as well as PNC visits within two days of delivery.

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, Punjab, 2014.

| | Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^a | PNC visit for newborns ^b | | | | | | | | Post-natal health check for the newborn ^{1,c} | Number of 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 | DK/ Missing | Total | | |
| Punjab | 88.3 | 5.5 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 4.7 | 10.2 | 72.7 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 88.8 | 10,653 |
| Area of residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 87.0 | 6.2 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 4.4 | 8.4 | 73.8 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 87.6 | 7,369 |
| All Urban | 91.2 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 5.2 | 14.4 | 70.3 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 91.7 | 3,284 |
| Major Cities | 89.8 | 2.7 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 4.5 | 14.1 | 72.5 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 90.1 | 1,692 |
| Other Urban | 92.6 | 4.9 | 2.8 | 1.4 | 6.0 | 14.8 | 67.9 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 93.3 | 1,592 |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 20 | 87.9 | 6.3 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 4.5 | 7.1 | 73.2 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 88.5 | 694 |
| 20-34 | 88.5 | 5.4 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 4.8 | 10.8 | 72.2 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 89.0 | 8,660 |
| 35-49 | 87.1 | 5.4 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 3.8 | 8.5 | 75.8 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 87.8 | 1,298 |
| Place of delivery^d | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Home | 80.9 | 7.9 | 3.8 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 83.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 81.7 | 4,125 |
| Health facility | 93.7 | 4.0 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 6.8 | 16.5 | 65.5 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 94.1 | 6,473 |
| Public | 92.9 | 3.3 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 5.0 | 12.4 | 71.7 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 93.2 | 1,909 |
| Private | 94.0 | 4.2 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 7.5 | 18.2 | 62.9 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 94.5 | 4,565 |
| Women's education^e | | | | | | | | | | | |
| None/pre-school | 84.1 | 6.2 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 3.6 | 5.4 | 78.7 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 84.6 | 4,816 |
| Primary | 89.3 | 5.1 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 4.7 | 10.1 | 73.2 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 90.3 | 1,961 |
| Middle | 92.1 | 5.0 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 4.5 | 12.2 | 69.0 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 92.5 | 1,096 |
| Secondary | 91.7 | 4.8 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 5.5 | 15.9 | 66.7 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 92.2 | 1,467 |
| Higher | 95.0 | 4.5 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 8.1 | 20.1 | 59.9 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 95.3 | 1,311 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 82.7 | 7.6 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 79.3 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 83.6 | 2,327 |
| Second | 85.9 | 6.2 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 3.8 | 6.3 | 76.8 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 86.4 | 2,166 |
| Middle | 89.0 | 5.6 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 4.9 | 9.6 | 73.2 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 89.5 | 2,144 |
| Fourth | 91.5 | 3.8 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 5.0 | 13.4 | 69.7 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 92.1 | 2,065 |
| Highest | 93.4 | 3.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 6.9 | 19.7 | 63.1 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 93.6 | 1,951 |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bahawalpur | 95.1 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 3.2 | 7.0 | 7.6 | 65.8 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 95.4 | 1,068 |
| D.G. Khan | 76.5 | 16.4 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 71.3 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 77.7 | 1,181 |
| Faisalabad | 89.8 | 4.4 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 4.6 | 12.3 | 71.9 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 90.4 | 1,237 |
| Gujranwala | 93.2 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 3.8 | 15.8 | 73.1 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 93.7 | 1,578 |
| Lahore | 86.5 | 3.3 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 3.4 | 10.7 | 78.1 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 86.8 | 1,914 |
| Multan | 90.7 | 4.2 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 6.1 | 7.4 | 76.0 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 91.1 | 1,162 |
| Rawalpindi | 87.0 | 5.0 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 4.3 | 10.0 | 71.0 | 4.6 | 100.0 | 87.5 | 882 |
| Sahiwal | 83.7 | 3.4 | 1.3 | 3.9 | 6.7 | 12.9 | 71.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 84.6 | 827 |
| Sargodha | 91.0 | 5.3 | 3.5 | 2.1 | 5.9 | 11.2 | 70.2 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 91.6 | 804 |

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.

^d Total includes 53 unweighted cases of place of delivery missing

^e Total includes 2 unweighted cases of women's education missing

Overall, 88 percent of newborns receive a health check following birth while in a facility or at home. With regard to PNC visits, they predominantly occur after the first week following the birth (10%). About three quarters of the newborns have no postnatal care visits. However, a total of 89 percent of all newborns receive a post-natal health check at any time after birth. This percentage varies from 77 percent in DG Khan division to 95 percent in Bahawalpur division. Urban newborns are more likely to receive both a health check following birth (91%) and a post-natal health check (92%) than their rural counterparts (87% and 88% respectively).

Health checks following birth take place more frequently in institutional deliveries (94%), whereas for newborns delivered at home the figure is comparatively low (81%).

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 service provider. As defined above, a visit does not include a check in the facility or at home following birth.

Out of those newborns whose PNC visits occur within one week of birth, about 43 percent are in a private facility and 42 percent at home. Looking at proportion of PNC visits taking place at home, there are notable differences according to background characteristics. Note, for instance, that only 7 percent of children born at home attend a private facility for PNC visit, whereas 87 percent of the babies born in a private facility also attend a private facility for the PNC visit. The private facility visits are predominantly by mothers in the wealthy households as well as by mothers with high education.

About 61 percent of the first PNC visits for newborns are provided by a doctor, nurse or midwife. This however masks large differences across population groups. For example, the urban-rural distribution shows that three out of four first visits (78%) among urban newborns are attended by a doctor, nurse, or midwife compared to 54 percent among rural newborns.

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, Punjab, 2014.

| | Location of first PNC visit for newborns | | | | Provider of first PNC visit for newborns | | | | Total | 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 | Total | Doctor/nurse/midwife | Lady health visitor (LHV) | Lady health worker (LHW) | Traditional birth attendant | | |
| Punjab | 42.3 | 15.1 | 42.6 | 100.0 | 60.8 | 4.8 | 2.5 | 31.9 | 100.0 | 1,560 |
| Area of residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 48.3 | 13.2 | 38.5 | 100.0 | 54.3 | 5.1 | 2.9 | 37.6 | 100.0 | 1,141 |
| All Urban | 25.8 | 20.2 | 54.0 | 100.0 | 78.4 | 4.1 | 1.3 | 16.3 | 100.0 | 418 |
| Major Cities | 19.2 | 21.3 | 59.5 | 100.0 | 83.3 | 3.0 | 1.1 | 12.5 | 100.0 | 178 |
| Other Urban | 30.7 | 19.4 | 49.9 | 100.0 | 74.8 | 4.8 | 1.3 | 19.0 | 100.0 | 240 |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 20 | 50.3 | 18.7 | 30.9 | 100.0 | 52.3 | 3.3 | 5.6 | 38.8 | 100.0 | 112 |
| 20-34 | 40.5 | 14.5 | 45.0 | 100.0 | 63.2 | 4.7 | 2.2 | 29.9 | 100.0 | 1,273 |
| 35-49 | 49.6 | 16.8 | 33.6 | 100.0 | 49.3 | 6.9 | 2.3 | 41.4 | 100.0 | 173 |
| Place of delivery^a | | | | | | | | | | |
| Home | 89.2 | 4.0 | 6.7 | 100.0 | 20.8 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 74.6 | 100.0 | 645 |
| Health facility | 9.2 | 22.8 | 68.0 | 100.0 | 88.9 | 6.5 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 914 |
| Public | 14.5 | 75.9 | 9.7 | 100.0 | 86.5 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 224 |
| Private | 7.5 | 5.5 | 87.0 | 100.0 | 89.7 | 6.9 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 690 |
| Women's Education | | | | | | | | | | |
| None/pre-school | 57.1 | 12.7 | 30.2 | 100.0 | 42.9 | 5.9 | 3.3 | 47.9 | 100.0 | 684 |
| Primary | 44.9 | 15.5 | 39.6 | 100.0 | 61.7 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 31.4 | 100.0 | 291 |
| Middle | 33.4 | 23.1 | 43.4 | 100.0 | 71.0 | 5.3 | 2.4 | 21.4 | 100.0 | 167 |
| Secondary | 26.0 | 15.5 | 58.5 | 100.0 | 82.6 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 13.6 | 100.0 | 205 |
| Higher | 13.7 | 15.5 | 70.8 | 100.0 | 88.1 | 3.7 | 1.4 | 6.8 | 100.0 | 213 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 64.9 | 10.9 | 24.2 | 100.0 | 35.5 | 6.0 | 3.3 | 55.3 | 100.0 | 366 |
| Second | 51.0 | 15.3 | 33.6 | 100.0 | 50.1 | 5.3 | 2.5 | 42.1 | 100.0 | 325 |
| Middle | 40.3 | 15.0 | 44.7 | 100.0 | 66.7 | 5.2 | 3.1 | 24.9 | 100.0 | 320 |
| Fourth | 29.0 | 18.6 | 52.4 | 100.0 | 74.3 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 19.4 | 100.0 | 274 |
| Highest | 17.2 | 16.9 | 65.8 | 100.0 | 86.9 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 9.3 | 100.0 | 274 |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bahawalpur | 58.1 | 11.9 | 30.0 | 100.0 | 45.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 52.2 | 100.0 | 258 |
| D.G. Khan | 56.9 | 10.7 | 32.3 | 100.0 | 33.5 | 14.1 | 1.1 | 51.3 | 100.0 | 271 |
| Faisalabad | 28.5 | 11.4 | 60.1 | 100.0 | 77.4 | 3.6 | 5.3 | 13.7 | 100.0 | 157 |
| Gujranwala | 35.3 | 16.2 | 48.5 | 100.0 | 72.1 | 1.5 | 3.7 | 22.7 | 100.0 | 152 |
| Lahore | 33.1 | 20.3 | 46.6 | 100.0 | 76.3 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 20.7 | 100.0 | 185 |
| Multan | 33.1 | 17.1 | 49.8 | 100.0 | 72.0 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 23.0 | 100.0 | 150 |
| Rawalpindi | 37.4 | 27.6 | 35.1 | 100.0 | 70.0 | 3.9 | 2.1 | 24.0 | 100.0 | 127 |
| Sahiwal | 35.3 | 12.7 | 52.1 | 100.0 | 67.7 | 1.8 | 6.0 | 24.5 | 100.0 | 125 |
| Sargodha | 40.5 | 14.0 | 45.5 | 100.0 | 64.2 | 7.5 | 2.9 | 25.4 | 100.0 | 135 |

^a Total includes 1 unweighted case of place of delivery missing

Tables RH.15 and RH.16 show information collected on post-natal health checks and visits of the mother and are identical to Tables RH.13 and RH.14.

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, Punjab, 2014.

| | Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^a | PNC visit for mothers ^b | | | | | | | | Post-natal health check for the mother ^{1, c} | Number of ever married women who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey |
|--------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------|--|---|
| | | 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 | DK/ Missing | Total | | |
| Punjab | 86.0 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 4.0 | 17.0 | 71.8 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 86.3 | 10,653 |
| Area of residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 84.5 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 3.5 | 13.9 | 75.3 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 84.8 | 7,369 |
| All Urban | 89.5 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 5.0 | 23.9 | 63.9 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 89.7 | 3,284 |
| Major Cities | 88.8 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 4.8 | 25.6 | 63.1 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 89.0 | 1,692 |
| Other Urban | 90.2 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 5.3 | 22.2 | 64.7 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 90.5 | 1,592 |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 20 | 84.3 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 4.7 | 12.2 | 75.5 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 84.7 | 694 |
| 20-34 | 86.5 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 4.0 | 18.1 | 70.7 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 86.9 | 8,660 |
| 35-49 | 83.6 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 3.5 | 12.7 | 77.2 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 83.7 | 1,298 |
| Place of delivery^d | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Home | 76.3 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 89.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 76.7 | 4,125 |
| Health facility | 92.9 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 5.4 | 27.6 | 60.4 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 93.2 | 6,473 |
| Public | 91.1 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 3.7 | 21.3 | 69.6 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 91.5 | 1,909 |
| Private | 93.7 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 6.1 | 30.2 | 56.6 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 93.9 | 4,565 |
| Type of delivery | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vaginal birth | 82.4 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 87.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 82.8 | 8,129 |
| C-section | 97.8 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 9.0 | 62.8 | 21.7 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 97.8 | 2,525 |
| Women's education^e | | | | | | | | | | | |
| None/pre-school | 81.0 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 3.1 | 9.2 | 80.8 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 81.3 | 4,816 |
| Primary | 86.7 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 16.7 | 73.2 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 87.6 | 1,961 |
| Middle | 90.0 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 4.2 | 22.6 | 65.0 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 90.1 | 1,096 |
| Secondary | 91.0 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 5.4 | 26.3 | 61.1 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 91.0 | 1,467 |
| Higher | 94.6 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 6.9 | 31.3 | 54.3 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 94.8 | 1,311 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 78.3 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 6.2 | 83.3 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 78.8 | 2,327 |
| Second | 83.2 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 3.0 | 9.8 | 80.0 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 83.4 | 2,166 |
| Middle | 87.4 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 3.6 | 16.8 | 72.9 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 87.7 | 2,144 |
| Fourth | 90.0 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 5.0 | 23.5 | 63.7 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 90.3 | 2,065 |
| Highest | 92.7 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 6.1 | 31.4 | 56.3 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 92.9 | 1,951 |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bahawalpur | 91.4 | 3.2 | 6.2 | 3.2 | 5.4 | 11.8 | 68.6 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 91.8 | 1,068 |
| D.G. Khan | 69.0 | 2.8 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 86.2 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 69.5 | 1,181 |
| Faisalabad | 89.3 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 3.5 | 20.4 | 69.1 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 89.9 | 1,237 |
| Gujranwala | 92.0 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 2.9 | 23.8 | 68.4 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 92.4 | 1,578 |
| Lahore | 85.4 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 3.7 | 21.8 | 69.3 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 85.6 | 1,914 |
| Multan | 89.5 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 5.3 | 14.7 | 72.5 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 89.5 | 1,162 |
| Rawalpindi | 84.3 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 3.8 | 13.6 | 75.5 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 84.5 | 882 |
| Sahiwal | 82.4 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 19.9 | 72.7 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 82.7 | 827 |
| Sargodha | 89.0 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 1.8 | 5.8 | 18.0 | 65.6 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 89.4 | 804 |

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 newborn and provide preventive care services. PNC visits do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home (see note ^a above).

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

^d Total includes 53 unweighted cases of place of delivery missing

^e Total includes 2 unweighted cases of women's education missing

Table RH.15 displays a pattern somewhat similar to Table RH.13. Overall, 86 percent of mothers receive a health check following birth while in a facility or at home. With regards to PNC visits, the majority take place after the first week following birth (17%). As regards the postnatal health checks, it is reported by 86 percent of the mothers. Urban mothers are slightly more likely to receive a health check, both following birth (90%) and in total including PNC visits (90%), than their rural counterparts (85% respectively). There is a positive 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 (93%), whereas for mothers delivering at home the figure is lower at 76 percent. 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 much lower rates of timely PNC visits. The situation of mothers that did not receive a PNC visit is almost the same as that of newborns.

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

Overall, 41 percent of the first PNC visits for mothers occur in a private facility. This proportion varies across background characteristics. The largest variation is found according to household wealth, where only 19 percent of the women living in the households in the lowest quintile have their first PNC visit in a private facility compared to 66% of women living in the households in the highest quintile. A similar distribution is found according to education of the women as well as their area of residence.

With regards to provider of the first PNC visit for mothers, the variations across background characteristics are not large, although there is a higher prevalence among urban women of doctor/nurse/midwife at 77 percent against their rural counterparts at 51 percent. In contrast, traditional birth attendants among rural women are the most common providers (42%) compared to 18 percent among urban women. As expected, almost all women giving birth by C-section are seen by a doctor/nurse/midwife at their first PNC visit.

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, Punjab, 2014.

| | Location of first PNC visit | | | | | Provider of first PNC visit for mothers | | | | | Total | Number of ever married women who gave birth in the two years preceding survey and received a PNC visit within one week of delivery |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|---|------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|--|
| | Home | Public Sector | Private sector | Other location | DK/ Missing | Total | Doctor/ nurse/ midwife | Lady health visitor (LHV) | Lady health worker (LHW) | Traditional birth attendant | | |
| Punjab | 47.3 | 11.4 | 41.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 59.4 | 3.9 | 2.7 | 34.0 | 100.0 | 1,029 |
| Area of residence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 56.0 | 8.9 | 35.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 50.9 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 42.0 | 100.0 | 691 |
| All Urban | 29.6 | 16.4 | 53.8 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 76.8 | 4.4 | 1.0 | 17.7 | 100.0 | 337 |
| Major Cities | 21.6 | 20.6 | 57.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 82.2 | 3.9 | 1.1 | 12.8 | 100.0 | 151 |
| Other Urban | 36.0 | 13.0 | 50.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 72.5 | 4.8 | 1.0 | 21.7 | 100.0 | 187 |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 20 | 48.8 | 11.9 | 39.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 54.4 | 2.2 | 4.2 | 39.3 | 100.0 | 72 |
| 20-34 | 45.6 | 11.2 | 43.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 62.0 | 3.9 | 2.6 | 31.5 | 100.0 | 843 |
| 35-49 | 58.6 | 12.3 | 29.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 43.7 | 4.7 | 2.8 | 48.9 | 100.0 | 112 |
| Duration of stay in health facility | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 12 hours | 21.3 | 16.3 | 62.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 78.8 | 7.4 | 3.8 | 9.9 | 100.0 | 320 |
| 12-23 hours | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | 6 |
| 1-2 days | 13.2 | 23.0 | 63.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91.3 | 4.7 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 92 |
| 3 days or more | 10.0 | 15.9 | 74.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.2 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 194 |
| DK/Missing | 92.3 | 2.9 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 19.8 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 75.5 | 100.0 | 418 |
| Place of delivery | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Home | 93.0 | 2.5 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 19.2 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 76.0 | 100.0 | 415 |
| Health facility | 16.5 | 17.2 | 66.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 86.5 | 5.0 | 2.8 | 5.7 | 100.0 | 613 |
| Public | 28.7 | 67.5 | 3.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 80.3 | 3.4 | 7.6 | 8.7 | 100.0 | 128 |
| Private | 13.3 | 3.9 | 82.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 88.2 | 5.4 | 1.5 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 485 |
| Other/DK/Missing | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 100.0 | 1 |
| Type of delivery | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vaginal birth | 59.3 | 9.4 | 31.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 47.0 | 4.6 | 3.3 | 45.1 | 100.0 | 773 |
| C-section | 11.2 | 17.5 | 71.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.8 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 256 |
| Women's Education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| None/pre-school | 61.6 | 9.0 | 28.9 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 42.8 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 49.6 | 100.0 | 437 |
| Primary | 52.9 | 10.1 | 37.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 56.6 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 38.8 | 100.0 | 167 |
| Middle | 43.2 | 11.3 | 45.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 70.2 | 3.7 | 1.8 | 24.4 | 100.0 | 107 |
| Secondary | 33.2 | 13.6 | 53.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 73.7 | 7.0 | 1.5 | 17.7 | 100.0 | 159 |
| Higher | 18.8 | 17.1 | 64.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 86.6 | 3.6 | 1.0 | 8.8 | 100.0 | 158 |

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, Punjab, 2014.

| | Location of first PNC visit | | | | | Provider of first PNC visit for mothers | | | | | Total | Number of ever married women who gave birth in the two years preceding survey and received a PNC visit within one week of delivery |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|---|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|------|-------|--|
| | Home | Public Sector | Private sector | Other location | DK/ Missing | Doctor/ nurse/ midwife | Lady health visitor (LHV) | Lady health worker (LHW) | Traditional birth attendant | | | |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 73.7 | 7.1 | 18.7 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 33.1 | 0.9 | 4.7 | 61.3 | 100.0 | 222 |
| Second | 60.7 | 8.9 | 29.9 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 43.2 | 4.3 | 2.2 | 50.3 | 100.0 | 192 |
| Middle | 45.5 | 11.6 | 42.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 61.8 | 5.4 | 2.9 | 29.9 | 100.0 | 195 |
| Fourth | 38.4 | 13.0 | 48.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 72.1 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 20.4 | 100.0 | 212 |
| Highest | 17.4 | 16.3 | 66.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 87.4 | 4.8 | 0.3 | 7.5 | 100.0 | 207 |
| Division | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bahawalpur | 63.9 | 4.5 | 31.2 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 38.4 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 59.9 | 100.0 | 192 |
| D.G. Khan | 58.1 | 14.7 | 26.2 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 45.2 | 3.9 | 2.4 | 48.5 | 100.0 | 96 |
| Faisalabad | 34.6 | 7.7 | 57.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 74.6 | 1.7 | 6.6 | 17.0 | 100.0 | 107 |
| Gujranwala | 52.3 | 12.0 | 35.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 63.0 | 0.6 | 3.8 | 32.7 | 100.0 | 108 |
| Lahore | 34.1 | 16.0 | 49.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 77.7 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 18.1 | 100.0 | 153 |
| Multan | 28.1 | 16.3 | 55.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 74.5 | 6.0 | 0.6 | 18.9 | 100.0 | 113 |
| Rawalpindi | 50.0 | 20.5 | 29.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 57.5 | 11.1 | 2.0 | 29.4 | 100.0 | 80 |
| Sahiwal | 53.6 | 7.8 | 38.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 49.1 | 0.0 | 8.0 | 42.9 | 100.0 | 56 |
| Sargodha | 49.1 | 7.7 | 43.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 56.3 | 9.8 | 2.8 | 31.0 | 100.0 | 124 |
| Punjab | 47.3 | 11.4 | 41.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 59.4 | 3.9 | 2.7 | 34.0 | 100.0 | 1,029 |

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

Table RH.17 exhibits the distribution of women with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by receipt of health checks within 2 days of birth for the mother and the newborn. The table indicates that for 84 percent of live births, both the mothers and their newborns, receive a health check following birth within 2 days of birth, whereas for 9 percent of births neither mother nor newborn received it. There are positive correlations of health checks with household wealth and the education of the woman, where increasing wealth and education tends to equate with better coverage and vice versa. As expected, the opposite is true for births without health checks.

| 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, Punjab, 2014. | | | | | | | |
| | Health checks or PNC visits within 2 days of birth for: | | | | | Total | Number of ever married women age 15-49 years who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey |
| | Both mothers and newborns | Mothers only | Newborns only | Neither mother nor newborn | DK/ Missing | | |
| Punjab | 83.5 | 1.9 | 4.4 | 9.2 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 10,653 |
| Area of residence | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 82.0 | 1.9 | 4.6 | 10.5 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 7,369 |
| All Urban | 86.7 | 2.0 | 3.9 | 6.3 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 3,284 |
| Major Cities | 85.0 | 2.7 | 3.9 | 7.2 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 1,692 |
| Other Urban | 88.6 | 1.2 | 4.0 | 5.5 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 1,592 |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | | | |
| Less than 20 | 80.9 | 2.1 | 5.9 | 9.3 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 694 |
| 20-34 | 84.1 | 1.9 | 4.1 | 9.1 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 8,660 |
| 35-49 | 81.1 | 1.8 | 6.0 | 10.4 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 1,298 |
| Place of delivery | | | | | | | |
| Home | 75.2 | 1.5 | 6.5 | 16.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,125 |
| Health facility | 89.4 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 6,473 |
| Public | 87.8 | 2.1 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 1,909 |
| Private | 90.1 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 4,565 |
| Other/DK/Missing | 5.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 94.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 55 |
| Type of delivery | | | | | | | |
| Vaginal birth | 80.8 | 1.7 | 5.5 | 11.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 8,129 |
| C-section | 92.0 | 2.4 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 2,525 |
| Women's education^a | | | | | | | |
| None/pre-school | 78.7 | 2.0 | 5.3 | 13.4 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 4,816 |
| Primary | 84.2 | 2.3 | 5.2 | 7.3 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 1,961 |
| Middle | 87.3 | 1.2 | 3.6 | 6.3 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 1,096 |
| Secondary | 87.9 | 2.1 | 3.4 | 5.7 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 1,467 |
| Higher | 92.1 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 1,311 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 76.9 | 1.4 | 6.2 | 15.1 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 2,327 |
| Second | 80.2 | 2.1 | 5.2 | 11.3 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 2,166 |
| Middle | 84.8 | 2.2 | 4.0 | 8.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 2,144 |
| Fourth | 86.6 | 2.1 | 3.9 | 5.7 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 2,065 |
| Highest | 90.2 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 4.7 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 1,951 |
| Division | | | | | | | |
| Bahawalpur | 89.9 | 0.7 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 1,068 |
| D.G. Khan | 67.1 | 1.1 | 9.3 | 21.2 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 1,181 |
| Faisalabad | 86.4 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 7.4 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 1,237 |
| Gujranwala | 89.9 | 1.9 | 3.2 | 4.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1,578 |
| Lahore | 82.3 | 3.0 | 4.1 | 10.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,914 |
| Multan | 85.4 | 2.0 | 3.6 | 6.9 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 1,162 |
| Rawalpindi | 81.0 | 2.5 | 5.4 | 10.1 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 882 |
| Sahiwal | 80.8 | 1.9 | 3.9 | 13.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 827 |
| Sargodha | 87.5 | 1.4 | 3.6 | 7.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 804 |

^a Total includes 2 unweighted cases of women's education missing