



MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY 2024-25

Key Findings Report

GILGIT-BALTISTAN



**PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF GILGIT-BALTISTAN**

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Gilgit-Baltistan

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2024-25

Key Findings Report

December 2025



Statistical cell
Planning & Development Department
Government of Gilgit-Baltistan



United Nations Children's Fund

The Gilgit-Baltistan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (GB-MICS) was carried out in October 2024 to Jan. 2025 by Statistical Cells, Planning & Development Department, Gilgit-Baltistan (GB), as part of the Global MICS Programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), with government funding and some financial support of UNICEF.

For more information on indicators and the analysis conducted in the key findings report, please go to ----
-----, and mics.unicef.org

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INTRODUCTION

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) is an international household survey programme developed by UNICEF. MICS is designed to collect statistically sound, internationally comparable estimates of key indicators that are used to assess the situation of children and women in the areas of health, education, child protection, etc. MICS also provides data that is essential for developing evidence-based policies as well as monitoring progress towards national goals and global commitments aimed at promoting the welfare of children, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Since 1995, the mid-90's and throughout all the rounds of the MICS surveys, UNICEF has been instrumental in the planning and the implementation of these surveys. UNICEF have provided timely technical support to assist countries in generating high- quality data on the situation of children and women.

The 7th round of the MICS programme focuses more focus on the SDG reporting and introduces new initiatives such as MICS Plus, MICS Link, MICS GIS and the MICS Tabulator.

The Statistical cell, Planning & Development Department (P&DD), Gilgit-Baltistan (GB), is committed to generating data and evidence to track and monitor the social development and the economic growth of the province and to report on the SDGs in the province. P&DD conducted first round of MICS in the year 2016-17 and conducted the second round of GB-MICS 2024-25 using the MICS7 standard tools and methodology, with support from the UNICEF Pakistan Country office.

Objectives of MICS GB 2024-25:

MICS GB 2024-25 is conducted at the district level to achieve the following objectives:

- Providing updated and reliable statistics on various socio-economic indicators of households, children and women in the province
- Enabling rational district-level planning and resource allocation on the basis of credible data
- Providing a basis for comparison of progress in various key socio-economic indicators with previous rounds of MICS
- Providing data for assessment of the progress on many important indicators relating to the SDGs and for meeting other international commitments
- Using in-depth analysis for identifying gaps & grey areas in social sectors by collecting relevant data up to district level and facilitating planners & policy makers for more effective resource allocations & evidence-based decision-making
- To provide data for time series analysis and cross comparisons
- To collect behavioral and attitudinal data not available in other data sources; Support the Policy makers in Data Driven Decision making at district level

SUMMARY TABLE OF SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION AND THE SURVEY POPULATION

Survey sample and implementation			
Sample frame - Updated	7 th Population & Housing Census 2023	Questionnaires	Household Women (age 15-49) Men (age 15-49) Children under five Children age 5-17
Interviewer training	August 2024 – September, 2024	Fieldwork	October 2024 – Feb. 2025

Survey sample			
Households		Men age 15-49	
- Sampled	7,140	- Number in interviewed households	8,551
- Occupied	6,963	- Eligible for interviews ²	4,204
- Interviewed	6,929	- Interviewed	3,596
- Response rate (Per cent)	99.5	Response rate (Per cent)	85.5
Water quality testing		Children age under five	
- Sampled ¹	1,071	- Eligible	6,065
- Occupied	1,056	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	5,879
- Households water quality test completed.	1,052	- Response rate (Per cent)	96.9
- Response rate (Percent)			
- Household	99.6		
- Source	98.2		
Women age 15-49		Children age 5-17	15,203
- Eligible for interviews	10,830	- Number in interviewed households	5,411
- Interviewed	10,300	- Eligible ³	5,291
Response rate (Percent)	95.1	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	97.8
		Response rate (Percent)	

Survey population			
Average household size	6.7	Percentage of population living in:	
Percentage of population under:		- Urban areas	17.4
- Age 5	15.0	- Rural areas	82.6
- Age 18	50.4	Divisions:	
		- Gilgit	41.5
Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	29.4	- Diamir-Astore	24.5
		- Skardu	34.0

¹ The Water Quality Testing Form was administered to 3 randomly selected households in each cluster.

² The Questionnaire for Men age 15-49 was administered to all men age 15-49 years in half of the sampled households.

³ The Questionnaire for Children and Adolescents age 5-17 was administered to one randomly selected child in each interviewed household.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADP	Annual Development Programme
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing
E.Coli	Escherichia coli
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MICS7	Seventh global round of MICS programme
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WHO	World Health Organization

SURVEY ORGANIZATION AND METHODOLOGY

The Gilgit-Baltistan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (GB-MICS), 2024-25 was conducted by Planning and Development department (P&DD), Gilgit-Baltistan with the technical support of UNICEF. The sample design for the survey aimed to generate reliable estimates for a wide range of indicators concerning the status of children and women at the provincial level, for both urban and rural areas, and across all 10 districts of GB province.

Five Questionnaires were used in the survey:

1. A **household questionnaire** to collect basic demographic information on all household members, the structure of the dwelling etc.
2. A questionnaire for **individual women** administered in each household to all women aged 15-49 years
3. A questionnaire for **individual men** administered in half of the sampled households to all men aged 15-49 years
4. An **under-5 years children** questionnaire, administered to mothers (or caretakers) of all children under 5 living in the household.
5. A questionnaire for **children aged 5-17 years**, administered to the mother (or caretaker) of one randomly selected child aged 5-17 years living in the household.

In addition to the five questionnaires, a water quality testing form was used to collect samples from both the household and the water source. Similarly, one form was used to record anthropometric measurements of children under five years of age.

These questionnaires were based on the **MICS7 standard** questionnaires set. The original MICS7 English version was adapted to align with country-specific norms and subsequently translated into **Urdu**.

A total of 10 survey teams were trained over a period of **27 days**, from 20 August 2024 to 9 September, 2024. The training comprised of the paper-based questionnaire, followed by the instructions on the **Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI)**. Apart from the this, some of the field staff received specialized training on **anthropometric measurements** over the course of one week including standardization exercises. Additionally, two days of field practice were conducted, simulating full-day survey scenario for the entire survey teams. One sampled cluster was conducted by each team just after piloting of questionnaires during training to provide full support in reviewing and refresher session to fast-track teams data collection.

Field data collection commenced on **October 4, 2024**, and continued through to **Feb. 2, 2025**, with all teams completing the survey work within this period. During this time, the CAPI was used for data entry and management, ensuring real-time data linkage to server and monitoring.

As part of the survey, water quality testing was conducted in randomly selected three households within each cluster. Two separate tests were performed per household: one for **household drinking water** and one for the **source water**.

Throughout the fieldwork, weekly/ fortnightly **Field Check Tables** were produced to track data quality and generate actionable insights. These analyses enabled the monitoring teams to issue targeted recommendations and adjustments. Additionally, the **MICS fieldwork dashboard** was regularly utilized during the data collection phase to identify and address any data anomalies or errors in real-time. This system allowed for prompt intervention, ensuring the accuracy and consistency of the data.

SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

Table SR.1.1: Results of household, household water quality testing, women's, men's, under-5's and children age 5-17's interviews

Number of households, households selected for water quality testing, women, men, children under 5, and children age 5-17 by interview results, by area of residence, Gilgit-Baltistan, 2024-25

	Total	Area	
		Urban	Rural
Households			
Sampled	7,140	960	6,180
Occupied	6,963	942	6,021
Interviewed	6,929	935	5,994
Household completion rate	97.0	97.4	97.0
Household response rate	99.5	99.3	99.6
Water quality testing^A			
Sampled	1,071	144	927
Occupied	1,056	144	912
Household water quality test			
Completed	1,052	143	909
Completion rate	98.2	99.3	98.1
Response rate	99.6	99.3	99.7
Source water quality test			
Completed	1,037	140	897
Completion rate	96.8	97.2	96.8
Response rate	98.2	97.2	98.4
Women age 15-49 years			
Eligible	10,830	1,540	9,290
Interviewed	10,300	1,435	8,865
Women's response rate	95.1	93.2	95.4
Women's overall response rate	94.6	92.5	95.0
Men age 15-49 years^B			
Number of men in interviewed households	8,551	1,451	7,100
Eligible	4,204	718	3,486
Interviewed	3,596	592	3,004
Men's response rate	85.5	82.5	86.2
Men's overall response rate	85.1	81.8	85.8
Children under 5 years			
Eligible	6,065	795	5,270
Mothers/caregivers interviewed	5,879	757	5,122
Under-5's response rate	96.9	95.2	97.2
Under-5's overall response rate	96.5	94.5	96.8
Children age 5-17 years^C			
Number of children in interviewed households	15,203	2,081	13,121
Eligible	5,411	732	4,679
Mothers/caregivers interviewed	5,291	706	4,585
Children age 5-17's response rate	97.8	96.4	98.0
Children age 5-17's overall response rate	97.3	95.7	97.6

^A The Water Quality Testing Form was administered to three randomly selected households in each cluster^B The Individual Questionnaire for Men was administered to all men age 15-49 years in half of the sampled households^C The Questionnaire for Children age 5-17 was administered to one randomly selected child in each interviewed household

CHILD SURVIVAL

Table CS.1: Early childhood mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the five-year periods preceding the survey, Gilgit-Baltistan, 2024-25

	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2,A}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Years preceding the survey					
00 – 04	24	20	43	8	50
05 – 09	28	20	48	8	56
10 – 14	35	21	56	10	66
15 – 19	36	30	66	16	81
20 – 24	45	36	82	16	96
¹ MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2					
² MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate					
³ MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate					
⁴ MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate					
⁵ MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1					
^A Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates					

Table CS.2: Early childhood mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey, by socioeconomic characteristics, Gilgit-Baltistan, 2024-25

	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2,A}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Gilgit-Baltistan	24	20	43	8	50
Area of Residence					
Urban	16	20	36	5	40
Rural	25	19	44	8	52
Mother's education^{B, C}					
None/Preschool	27	28	55	11	65
Primary	25	15	40	10	49
Lower Secondary	23	20	43	4	46
Upper Secondary	16	11	27	4	31
Higher	21	8	28	2	30
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	26	24	51	14	64
Second	29	18	48	10	57
Middle	19	26	45	4	48
Fourth	18	15	33	4	38
Richest	24	11	36	4	40
¹ MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2					
² MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate					
³ MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate					
⁴ MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate					
⁵ MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1					
^A Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates					
^B Only if the child's mother was not listed as member of the household (i.e., deceased or is living elsewhere) a primary caregiver was identified as respondent					
^C In this table and throughout the report where applicable, mother's education refers to educational attainment of the respondent					

Table CS.3: Early childhood mortality rates by demographic characteristics

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the five year period preceding the survey, by demographic characteristics, Gilgit-Baltistan, 2024-25

	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2,A}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Gilgit-Baltistan	24	20	43	8	50
Sex					
Male	27	17	45	8	51
Female	20	22	41	9	50
Mother's age at birth					
Less than 20 years	(35)	28	63	7	70
20-34	21	17	38	8	45
35-49	31	30	60	7	67
Birth order					
1	31	17	47	9	56
2-3	23	11	34	6	39
4-6	17	28	45	9	54
7+	31	27	57.8	8	65
Previous birth interval^B					
First Birth	34	17	51	9	59
< 2 years	33	35	67	6	73
2 years	17	16	33	8	41
3 years	13	15	28	12	39
4+ years	18	7	24	5	29
¹ MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2 ² MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate ³ MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate ⁴ MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate ⁵ MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1					
^A Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates ^B Excludes first order births () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases					

THRIVE – REPRODUCTIVE, MATERNAL, NEWBORN AND ADULT HEALTH

Table TM.3.1: Use of contraception (currently married)																				
Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married who are using (or whose husband is using) a contraceptive method, Gilgit-Baltistan, 2024-25																				
	Percentage of women currently married who are using (or whose husband is using):																		Number of women currently married	
	Modern method											Traditional method				Missing	Any modern method ²	Any traditional method		Any method ¹
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/ Foam/Jelly	Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	Periodic abstinence/Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other						
Total	54.8	2.5	0.1	10.9	8.4	1.0	4.5	5.2	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.5	10.3	0.3	0.2	33.9	11.1	45.2	6,575	
Area																				
Urban	44.1	3.6	0.0	14.4	5.6	0.6	2.6	7.6	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	20.1	0.0	0.4	35.2	20.2	55.9	1,142	
Rural	57.0	2.3	0.1	10.1	9.0	1.1	4.9	4.7	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.5	8.3	0.3	0.2	33.6	9.1	43.0	5,434	
Education ^A																				
Pre-primary or none	62.1	2.7	0.1	10.1	9.0	0.6	4.7	1.8	0.1	0.7	1.0	0.2	6.5	0.3	0.1	30.9	7.0	37.9	2,827	
Primary	51.6	3.7	0.1	11.6	12.3	1.4	4.0	3.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	1.1	9.9	0.4	0.1	37.0	11.4	48.4	791	
Middle	45.7	2.4	0.0	14.2	8.4	1.0	4.6	5.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.4	15.9	0.2	0.5	36.3	17.6	54.3	600	
Secondary	50.1	2.0	0.0	11.3	7.5	1.8	5.8	7.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.4	13.0	0.1	0.2	36.1	13.5	49.9	931	
Higher	49.1	2.0	0.1	10.2	5.8	0.9	3.5	12.0	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	14.0	0.3	0.6	35.6	14.6	50.9	1,425	
Wealth index quintile																				
Poorest	63.1	1.3	0.1	10.1	11.0	0.7	4.4	1.7	0.0	0.5	1.8	0.7	4.3	0.2	0.0	31.6	5.3	36.9	1,239	
Second	59.8	1.8	0.1	11.3	10.3	1.1	5.3	2.9	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.3	5.5	0.3	0.2	34.0	6.1	40.2	1,313	
Middle	55.7	2.2	0.0	10.8	8.6	1.1	5.2	4.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	9.7	0.3	0.5	33.1	10.7	44.3	1,303	
Fourth	50.8	3.6	0.0	11.1	7.6	1.1	4.3	7.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	12.1	0.5	0.2	36.0	13.0	49.2	1,387	
Richest	45.5	3.6	0.2	11.1	5.0	0.9	3.3	9.5	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	19.5	0.0	0.4	34.4	19.7	54.5	1,332	
¹ MICS indicator TM.3 - Contraceptive prevalence rate																				
² GB-specific indicator TM.S1 - Contraceptive prevalence rate (Modern methods)																				
^A A category of missing/DK in "Education" with 1 unweighted case has been suppressed																				

Table TM.4.1: Need and demand for family planning (currently married)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, Gilgit-Baltistan, 2024-25

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of women currently married	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women currently married with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods ¹	
Total	13.8	9.2	23.0	15.2	30.0	45.2	29.1	39.1	68.2	6,575	66.3	49.7	4,485
Area													
Urban	9.9	7.5	17.5	20.8	35.1	55.9	30.7	42.6	73.3	1,142	76.2	48.1	837
Rural	14.6	9.5	24.2	14.1	28.9	43.0	28.7	38.4	67.1	5,434	64.0	50.1	3,648
Education^A													
Pre-primary or none	13.7	12.5	26.2	8.1	29.8	37.9	21.8	42.3	64.1	2,827	59.2	48.1	1,812
Primary	10.9	9.4	20.3	12.1	36.4	48.4	22.9	45.8	68.7	791	70.5	53.8	544
Middle	12.7	7.4	20.1	18.9	35.4	54.3	31.6	42.8	74.4	600	73.0	48.8	446
Secondary	13.7	5.7	19.4	22.6	27.3	49.9	36.3	32.9	69.3	931	72.0	52.2	645
Higher	16.3	5.5	21.8	24.8	26.1	50.9	41.1	31.6	72.7	1,425	70.0	49.0	1,036
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	15.5	10.7	26.1	12.3	27.2	39.5	27.7	37.9	65.6	3,149	60.2	38.4	2,066
Second	13.6	7.3	20.8	18.7	29.7	48.4	32.3	36.9	69.2	2,023	69.9	60.3	1,400
Middle	11.9	8.0	19.8	17.5	38.4	55.9	29.4	46.4	75.7	726	73.8	54.1	550
Fourth	8.0	7.8	15.9	16.2	40.7	56.9	24.2	48.5	72.8	332	78.2	75.0	241
Richest	5.7	3.8	9.5	19.2	42.9	62.2	24.9	46.8	71.7	51	86.7	84.8	37

¹ MICS indicator TM.4 - Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception; SDG indicator 3.7.1 & 3.8.1

^A A category of missing/DK in "Education" with 1 unweighted case has been suppressed

Table TM.5.1: Antenatal care coverage

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by antenatal care provider during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Gilgit-Baltistan, 2024-25

	Provider of antenatal care ^A								Total	Percentage of women who were attended at least once by skilled health personnel ^{1,B}	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Health Professional				Other person						
	Doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Lady Health Visitor (LHV)	Community mid-wife	Traditional birth attendant	Lady Health Worker (LHW)	Other/Missing	No antenatal care			
Total	76.4	2.5	4.5	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	15.5	100.0	83.4	2,404
Area											
Urban	97.5	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.9	100.0	98.8	382
Rural	72.4	2.9	5.3	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.0	18.2	100.0	80.5	2,022
Education											
Pre-primary or none	62.8	1.7	3.2	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	30.9	100.0	67.7	1,074
Primary	77.4	4.8	6.1	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	10.6	100.0	88.2	262
Middle	84.6	2.2	7.7	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	4.1	100.0	94.4	206
Secondary	89.5	2.2	6.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.8	100.0	97.8	341
Higher	91.8	3.5	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.5	522
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	56.5	3.2	5.9	0.0	0.5	2.5	0.0	31.4	100.0	65.6	545
Second	73.7	2.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	18.7	100.0	80.4	497
Middle	73.1	3.4	7.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	15.5	100.0	83.5	458
Fourth	87.3	2.2	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	6.3	100.0	93.5	474
Richest	96.0	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	98.2	431

¹ MICS indicator TM.5a - Antenatal care coverage (at least once by skilled health personnel)^A Only the most qualified provider is considered in cases where more than one provider was reported.^B Skilled providers include Medical doctor, Nurse/Midwife, Lady Health Visitor and Community mid-wife.

THRIVE – CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT

Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics (children age 12-23 months)

Percentage of children age 12-23 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Gilgit-Baltistan, 2024-25

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:																			Percentage with		Number of children age 12-23 months
	BCG ¹	Polio							DTP-HepB-Hib			PCV			Rotavirus		Measles-Rubella ¹⁸	Basic antigens ^{9,B}	No vaccinations	Vaccination records ^C	Vaccination records seen ^D	
		At birth ^A	OPV1	OPV2	OPV3	IPV1	IPV2	OPV3 & IPV2 ²	1	2	3 ^{3,4,5}	1	2	3 ⁶	1	2 ⁷						
Total	85.2	72.5	83.0	74.4	65.4	76.2	69.0	64.0	82.9	76.2	71.5	82.4	75.8	69.8	82.2	74.5	74.1	58.2	10.3	62.2	61.1	1,118
Sex																						
Male	84.1	72.8	81.9	73.7	65.4	74.7	69.4	64.4	82.6	75.4	70.5	82.4	75.3	70.0	81.7	73.7	73.2	58.8	9.8	63.8	62.7	544
Female	86.2	72.2	84.1	75.1	65.4	77.7	68.6	63.5	83.3	77.0	72.5	82.5	76.3	69.6	82.6	75.2	74.8	57.6	10.8	60.6	59.7	574
Area																						
Urban	89.0	81.5	87.4	75.8	64.8	77.2	68.1	62.7	87.7	73.5	67.1	84.7	72.8	64.6	87.2	70.3	77.4	56.4	5.4	66.8	65.2	199
Rural	84.3	70.5	82.1	74.1	65.5	76.0	69.1	64.2	81.9	76.8	72.5	81.9	76.5	70.9	81.1	75.4	73.3	58.6	11.3	61.1	60.3	919
Mother's education																						
Pre-primary or none	71.7	56.4	70.5	60.9	51.9	58.0	53.9	49.6	68.7	60.8	55.2	68.5	60.9	54.0	67.9	60.9	56.4	43.8	22.0	50.7	50.2	485
Primary	94.7	83.1	87.6	80.3	71.1	82.9	73.5	70.7	87.9	80.4	76.0	89.3	83.5	77.2	89.3	81.2	80.1	60.8	2.2	68.8	64.3	122
Middle	89.7	76.5	91.7	80.6	71.6	82.2	79.6	71.6	91.3	86.2	78.6	90.8	86.6	78.6	90.3	84.3	84.1	70.5	3.7	72.8	72.8	103
Secondary	98.8	90.8	92.5	86.1	75.3	93.5	82.5	73.8	97.5	90.9	86.5	97.1	90.1	86.1	96.4	89.6	89.9	66.8	0.3	70.2	69.4	147
Higher	96.3	85.4	95.4	87.8	79.7	94.9	82.9	78.9	95.5	90.8	88.5	93.5	87.8	83.0	94.1	84.2	91.2	74.0	0.6	71.5	70.7	261
Wealth index quintile																						
Poorest	75.5	60.3	73.0	65.0	56.3	62.7	60.7	53.9	71.3	66.4	59.3	72.1	66.2	58.4	69.7	64.7	62.1	48.1	20.2	53.0	52.5	263
Second	84.9	71.9	81.9	74.3	64.3	76.7	70.2	63.2	81.4	76.3	72.6	81.4	77.4	70.6	79.6	75.6	74.5	58.9	8.0	65.3	64.3	203
Middle	84.0	71.7	84.3	75.0	69.0	77.5	70.2	67.9	85.8	79.0	73.1	85.9	78.6	72.9	84.9	78.5	75.4	60.3	11.6	67.1	66.9	198
Fourth	91.1	78.8	87.1	77.7	70.5	82.7	72.1	70.2	89.6	81.6	79.7	88.8	80.8	77.4	89.8	79.1	79.0	64.4	5.5	63.8	62.6	248
Richest	91.6	81.7	90.7	81.9	68.5	84.0	73.3	66.3	88.4	79.5	74.7	85.6	78.0	71.4	88.8	76.4	81.6	60.6	4.4	63.9	61.7	207
¹ MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage															² MICS indicator TC.2 - Polio immunization coverage							
³ MICS indicator TC.3 - Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1															⁴ MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage							
⁵ MICS indicator TC.5 - Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage															⁶ MICS indicator TC.6 - Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1							
⁷ MICS indicator TC.7 - Rotavirus immunization coverage															⁸ MICS indicator TC.8 - Rubella immunization coverage							
⁹ MICS indicator TC.11a - Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)																						
^A For children with vaccination records, any record of Polio at birth is accepted. For children relying on mother's report, Polio at birth is a dose received within the first 2 weeks after birth.																						
^B Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, Measles 1																						
^C Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down																						
^D Includes children for whom vaccination cards or other documents were observed with at least one vaccination dose recorded (Card availability)																						

Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics (children age 24-35 months)

Percentage of children age 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Gilgit-Baltistan, 2024-25

	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:				Percentage with		Number of children age 24-35 months
	Measles-Rubella 2 ¹⁰	Full vaccination		No vaccinations	Vaccination records	Vaccination records seen	
		Basic antigens ^C	All antigens ^{11,D}				
Total	65.3	55.8	48.5	13.7	45.0	42.8	1,201
Sex							
Male	64.5	54.4	48.3	14.2	45.5	42.8	647
Female	66.1	57.5	48.7	13.2	44.4	42.8	553
Area							
Urban	75.0	64.2	61.1	4.8	55.4	53.4	187
Rural	63.5	54.3	46.2	15.4	43.1	40.8	1,013
Mother's education							
Pre-primary or none	48.0	37.9	31.8	26.4	31.4	28.4	548
Primary	59.9	53.7	45.2	10.5	41.2	39.2	125
Middle	73.0	66.2	52.6	4.5	58.2	56.6	103
Secondary	90.2	78.3	72.4	0.8	61.8	60.4	164
Higher	85.4	76.4	68.7	0.4	59.7	58.4	261
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	57.3	46.5	39.1	20.5	36.7	31.6	278
Second	57.0	50.2	45.2	20.7	38.0	37.0	240
Middle	67.0	51.3	42.3	13.6	41.0	40.2	235
Fourth	67.8	62.4	53.0	9.0	53.4	51.0	225
Richest	79.7	71.6	65.9	2.7	58.7	57.5	223
¹⁰ MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1							
¹¹ MICS indicator TC.11b - Full immunization coverage (all antigens)							
^C Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, Measles 1							
^D All antigens include: BCG, OPV3/IPV2, DTP3, HepB3, Hib3, PCV3, Rota2 and Measles 2 as per the vaccination schedule in GB							

Table TC.4.1: Care-seeking during diarrhoea

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Gilgit-Baltistan, 2024-25

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom:							Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was first sought from:					Number of children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought	
	Advice or treatment was sought from:								Health facilities or providers						
	Public	Private	NGO	Community health provider ^A	Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1,B}	No advice or treatment sought		Public	Private	NGO	Community health provider ^A	Other source		A health facility or provider ^B
Total	31.5	17.3	0.1	3.6	2.0	43.8	50.9	1,254	64.1	35.5	0.2	7.3	4.2	89.3	616
Sex															
Male	31.7	15.9	0.1	4.1	2.3	43.6	51.9	660	65.9	33.5	0.2	8.5	4.7	90.7	317
Female	31.3	18.9	0.2	3.0	1.8	44.1	49.8	594	62.3	37.6	0.3	6.0	3.6	87.8	299
Area															
Urban	25.6	14.4	0.0	1.0	1.4	37.3	60.0	174	64.0	36.0	0.0	2.5	3.5	93.3	70
Rural	32.5	17.8	0.1	4.0	2.2	44.9	49.4	1,080	64.2	35.5	0.3	7.9	4.3	88.8	546
Mother's education															
Pre-primary or none	30.4	15.3	0.1	2.8	1.8	41.4	54.3	580	66.5	33.6	0.2	6.1	3.9	90.5	265
Primary	26.7	13.2	0.0	3.4	3.9	37.0	57.1	144	62.4	30.9	0.0	8.0	9.0	86.3	62
Middle	38.1	21.5	0.0	3.8	2.2	52.0	39.9	129	63.4	35.8	0.0	6.3	3.7	86.6	77
Secondary	30.3	16.1	0.5	5.5	1.5	40.5	54.9	182	67.2	37.4	1.2	12.2	3.3	89.7	82
Higher	34.7	23.9	0.0	4.1	2.0	52.9	40.9	219	58.6	40.4	0.0	6.9	3.4	89.5	130
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	34.2	11.6	0.3	4.5	3.1	41.1	51.6	314	70.7	24.0	0.6	9.3	6.4	85.0	152
Second	33.2	21.4	0.0	2.3	1.3	47.7	46.8	243	62.4	40.3	0.0	4.3	2.5	89.7	129
Middle	30.5	18.9	0.2	5.3	1.6	44.2	51.0	269	62.2	39.7	0.4	10.8	3.3	90.2	132
Fourth	25.6	18.9	0.0	2.1	3.2	39.6	54.6	227	56.3	41.5	0.0	4.6	7.1	87.1	103
Richest	33.2	17.5	0.0	3.1	0.6	47.7	50.4	201	67.1	35.2	0.0	6.2	1.1	96.3	100

¹ MICS indicator TC.12 - Care-seeking for diarrhoea^A Community health providers includes both public (Lady health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Mobile clinic) health facilities^B Includes all public, private, and NGO health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public, private, or NGO. Also includes shop, market, and street vendors.^C The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

Table TC.5.1: Care-seeking for symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)																
Percentage of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Gilgit-Baltistan, 2024-25																
	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom:									Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was first sought from:						
	Advice or treatment was sought from:						No advice or treatment sought	Advice or treatment was sought the same or next day from	Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks	Health facilities or providers						Number of children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was
	Public	Private	NGO	Community health provider ^A	Other source	A health facility or provider ^B				Public	Private	NGO	Community health provider ^A	Other source	A health facility or provider ^B	
Total	41.2	24.9	0.7	5.6	2.2	57.5	36.2	24.7	462	65.0	40.0	1.0	8.9	3.4	90.2	371
Sex																
Male	39.8	22.9	0.9	6.7	2.7	55.2	39.5	23.2	241	66.3	39.8	1.4	11.5	4.5	91.3	194
Female	42.7	27.1	0.4	4.3	1.6	60.0	32.6	26.4	221	63.7	40.2	0.7	6.4	2.4	89.1	177
Area																
Urban	42.6	32.3	0.0	7.6	3.3	66.8	28.4	19.9	82	59.6	47.1	0.0	10.6	4.5	93.4	68
Rural	40.9	23.3	0.8	5.2	1.9	55.5	37.9	25.8	380	66.4	38.3	1.3	8.5	3.1	89.4	302
Mother's education																
Pre-primary or none	27.0	20.7	0.1	4.5	1.9	42.9	51.6	16.6	207	56.2	43.4	0.2	9.3	4.0	88.8	116
Primary	51.7	24.8	1.5	4.4	0.0	64.6	26.7	23.6	66	70.6	33.9	2.0	6.0	0.0	88.1	56
Middle	(62.8)	(18.2)	(5.0)	(6.9)	(4.5)	(68.0)	(27.4)	(29.7)	38	87.3	25.0	6.9	9.4	6.1	93.9	38
Secondary	41.1	31.3	0.0	5.4	0.9	61.2	29.9	29.3	56	59.0	50.1	0.0	9.0	1.2	87.4	58
Higher	56.1	32.9	0.0	8.3	4.1	77.8	16.6	38.5	96	67.7	39.4	0.0	9.9	4.9	93.3	102
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	41.2	20.0	0.2	3.4	0.4	54.5	41.6	16.4	105	71.1	34.2	0.3	5.8	0.7	93.4	69
Second	27.8	27.3	2.7	6.1	0.3	45.9	46.2	18.6	108	53.2	50.7	4.9	11.4	0.6	85.8	79
Middle	45.4	26.7	0.0	8.9	1.3	60.6	33.6	31.2	84	68.3	41.2	0.0	14.2	1.9	91.3	69
Fourth	48.7	18.6	0.0	6.0	3.9	62.7	31.6	32.6	81	71.4	31.8	0.0	8.7	5.7	91.8	77
Richest	47.0	32.3	0.0	4.0	6.0	67.9	23.6	29.0	84	61.8	42.3	0.0	5.3	7.9	89.0	76
¹ MICS indicator TC.19 - Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms; SDG indicator 3.8.1																
^A Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Non-Government community health worker and Mobile clinic) health facilities																
^B Includes all public, private, and NGO health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public, private, or NGO. Also includes shop, market, or street vendors.																
^C The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.																

Table TC.8.1: Nutritional status of children under 5

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Gilgit-Baltistan, 2024-25

	Weight for age				Number of children with weight and age ^A	Height for age			Number of children with height and age ^A	Weight for height				Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with weight and height ^A
	Underweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Wasted			Overweight					
	Percent below			Percent below			Percent below			Percent above					
	- 2 SD ¹	- 3 SD ²		- 2 SD ³			- 3 SD ⁴	- 2 SD ⁵		- 3 SD ⁶	+ 2 SD ⁷	+ 3 SD ⁸			
Total	14.2	3.4	-0.9	5,720	42.3	17.7	-1.7	5,706	2.4	0.6	3.2	0.4	0.1	5,758	
Sex															
Male	14.4	3.2	-0.9	2,914	42.9	17.9	-1.8	2,912	2.7	0.8	3.3	0.2	0.1	2,931	
Female	13.9	3.6	-0.9	2,805	41.7	17.5	-1.7	2,794	2.1	0.4	3.2	0.6	0.2	2,827	
Area															
Urban	7.5	1.1	-0.6	888	30.9	10.3	-1.3	886	2.1	0.6	3.8	0.5	0.3	889	
Rural	15.4	3.9	-1.0	4,831	44.4	19.0	-1.8	4,820	2.4	0.6	3.1	0.4	0.1	4,869	
Mother's education															
Pre-primary or none	20.2	5.8	-1.2	2,617	54.9	26.8	-2.1	2,611	2.8	0.7	3.9	0.5	0.1	2,645	
Primary	14.8	2.2	-0.9	630	42.9	17.8	-1.8	631	1.4	0.3	1.6	0.5	0.1	640	
Middle	9.6	1.2	-0.7	470	36.2	13.5	-1.5	470	0.5	0.5	3.7	0.1	0.2	472	
Secondary	9.1	2.5	-0.7	789	31.6	9.3	-1.4	784	3.2	0.8	2.3	0.0	0.2	792	
Higher	5.9	0.5	-0.6	1,213	24.0	5.1	-1.2	1,209	2.2	0.3	3.0	0.3	0.2	1,210	
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	21.1	5.4	-1.2	1,320	54.1	26.6	-2.1	1,319	2.6	0.7	3.0	0.1	0.1	1,332	
Second	17.3	4.7	-1.1	1,192	51.2	22.6	-2.0	1,188	2.0	0.4	4.3	0.9	0.1	1,199	
Middle	13.9	3.5	-1.0	1,107	43.1	17.2	-1.8	1,103	2.5	0.4	3.1	0.3	0.1	1,112	
Fourth	10.7	2.1	-0.8	1,087	36.4	12.6	-1.6	1,086	1.6	0.4	1.9	0.2	0.1	1,099	
Richest	5.5	0.7	-0.5	1,014	21.7	6.4	-1.1	1,010	3.2	1.0	3.9	0.4	0.2	1,015	

¹ MICS indicator TC.44a - Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)³ MICS indicator TC.45a - Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.1⁵ MICS indicator TC.46a - Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2⁷ MICS indicator TC.47a - Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2² MICS indicator TC.44b - Underweight prevalence (severe)⁴ MICS indicator TC.45b - Stunting prevalence (severe)⁶ MICS indicator TC.46b - Wasting prevalence (severe)⁸ MICS indicator TC.47b - Overweight prevalence (severe)^A Denominators for weight for age, height for age, and weight for height may be different. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured or are implausible (flagged), or their age is not available, whichever applicable.^B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

LEARN – EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

Table LN.2.1: School readiness		
Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended an early childhood education programme during the previous school year, Gilgit-Baltistan, 2024-25		
	Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended an early childhood education programme during the previous school year ¹	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Total	85.6	1,277
Sex		
Male	84.9	654
Female	86.4	623
Area		
Urban	90.1	177
Rural	84.9	1,100
Mother's education		
Pre-primary or none	84.0	670
Primary	88.4	165
Middle	78.4	90
Secondary	89.6	147
Higher	89.0	204
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	82.2	298
Second	84.6	276
Middle	87.3	261
Fourth	86.0	258
Richest	89.5	183
¹ MICS indicator LN.3 - School readiness		

Table LN.2.3: School attendance among children of primary school age

Percentage of children of primary school age at the beginning of the school year attending primary, middle or secondary school (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, by sex, Gilgit-Baltistan, 2024-25

	Male				Female				Total			
	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age at the beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age at the beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age at the beginning of school year
	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Primary ¹	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A		Net attendance rate (adjusted): Primary ¹	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A		Net attendance rate (adjusted): Primary ¹	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^{2,A}	
Total	48.1	28.9	22.9	3,459	46.7	26.3	27.0	3,462	47.4	27.6	25.0	6,921
Area												
Urban	55.4	29.1	15.4	557	61.8	23.2	15.0	526	58.5	26.2	15.2	1,083
Rural	46.7	28.9	24.4	2,902	44.0	26.9	29.1	2,937	45.3	27.9	26.8	5,839
Mother's education^B												
Pre-primary or none	41.8	25.5	32.8	1,926	36.3	23.0	40.7	1,905	39.1	24.2	36.7	3,831
Primary	51.0	36.0	13.0	410	52.7	29.1	18.2	391	51.8	32.6	15.6	801
Middle	60.3	26.5	13.2	240	58.3	29.5	12.3	280	59.2	28.1	12.7	520
Secondary	55.3	35.9	8.8	381	55.6	38.9	5.5	367	55.5	37.3	7.2	748
Higher	59.0	32.4	8.6	502	67.7	25.9	6.4	518	63.4	29.1	7.5	1,020
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	39.4	25.1	35.4	870	32.3	28.5	39.3	821	36.0	26.8	37.3	1,691
Second	46.0	31.5	22.4	717	41.6	26.6	31.8	725	43.8	29.1	27.1	1,442
Middle	49.8	27.9	22.3	681	48.5	23.6	27.9	675	49.2	25.7	25.1	1,356
Fourth	52.9	29.2	17.8	664	53.9	27.6	18.4	659	53.4	28.4	18.1	1,323
Richest	57.2	32.6	10.2	528	62.8	24.7	12.4	582	60.1	28.5	11.4	1,110
¹ MICS indicator LN.5a - Primary school net attendance rate (adjusted)												
² MICS indicator LN.6a - Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age												
^A The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending any level of education.												
^B A category of missing/DK in "Education" with 1 unweighted case has been suppressed												

PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION

Table PR.1.1: Birth registration

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered and percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caregivers know how to register births, Gilgit-Baltistan, 2024-25

	Children whose births are registered with civil authorities				Number of children	Percent of children whose mothers/ caregivers know how to register births	Number of children without birth registration
	Have birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered ¹			
	Seen	Not seen					
Total	18.6	6.1	26.6	51.3	5,879	37.6	2,865
Sex							
Male	18.7	6.1	25.2	50.0	2,993	38.6	1,496
Female	18.4	6.2	28.0	52.6	2,886	36.5	1,369
Area							
Urban	18.2	7.4	24.2	49.9	911	43.7	457
Rural	18.6	5.9	27.0	51.5	4,968	36.5	2,408
Mother's education							
Pre-primary or none	15.8	5.9	32.3	54.0	2,691	33.2	1,238
Primary	20.5	3.9	30.1	54.5	654	35.5	298
Middle	18.1	6.8	17.4	42.3	486	38.5	280
Secondary	21.9	4.3	21.9	48.1	812	32.9	422
Higher	21.6	8.6	19.2	49.3	1,235	50.2	626
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	19.0	3.1	26.6	48.8	1,368	28.9	701
Second	17.1	5.5	27.0	49.7	1,217	34.9	612
Middle	18.5	5.5	27.6	51.6	1,133	41.3	548
Fourth	19.6	6.2	27.5	53.3	1,130	41.8	528
Richest	18.6	11.3	24.0	53.9	1,031	45.0	476

¹ MICS indicator PR.1 - Birth registration; SDG indicator 16.9.1

^A Children age 0-1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-4 years.

^B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

Table PR.2.1: Child discipline

Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced by household members^A during the last one month, Gilgit-Baltistan, 2024-25

	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced:					Number of children age 1-14 years
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method ¹	
			Any	Severe ^B		
Total	7.3	83.9	73.3	36.7	87.7	17,229
Sex						
Male	6.4	85.5	75.5	39.2	89.0	8,675
Female	8.2	82.2	71.0	34.3	86.4	8,554
Area						
Urban	7.7	83.5	71.7	37.6	87.8	2,682
Rural	7.3	83.9	73.6	36.6	87.7	14,547
Mother's education						
Pre-primary or none	6.2	85.8	75.4	39.8	88.7	9,449
Primary	7.3	86.7	75.2	38.0	89.4	1,908
Middle	9.1	82.9	69.4	32.3	87.5	1,384
Secondary	7.0	81.5	74.7	36.6	88.4	1,884
Higher	10.6	77.1	65.1	27.0	82.5	2,605
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	6.6	85.4	78.1	41.9	88.5	4,022
Second	5.5	86.6	76.7	34.4	90.4	3,679
Middle	7.6	84.3	73.8	37.3	87.7	3,454
Fourth	8.6	81.1	68.1	36.6	85.8	3,313
Richest	8.9	80.8	67.0	31.9	85.4	2,762

¹ MICS indicator PR.2 - Violent discipline; SDG 16.2.1

^A The experience of child disciplining methods covers only as used by adult members of the household and not those experienced by the child by other people, e.g., family members not living in the household

^B Severe physical punishment includes: 1) Hit or slapped on the face, head or ears or 2) Beat up, that is, hit over and over as hard as one could

^C Children age 1 year are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-14 years.

^D The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

Table PR.4.1W: Child marriage (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married, and the percentage of women who are in a polygynous marriage, Gilgit-Baltistan, 2024-25

	Women age 15-49 years		Women age 20-49 years			Women age 20-24 years			Women age 15-19 years		Women age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of women age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married ³	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage ⁴	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married
Total	6.4	10,300	7.8	29.0	8,031	3.7	18.1	1,704	9.9	2,269	4.3	6,575
Area												
Urban	4.1	1,894	4.9	23.1	1,472	3.9	12.7	325	8.4	422	3.7	1,142
Rural	6.9	8,406	8.4	30.4	6,559	3.6	19.4	1,379	10.2	1,848	4.4	5,434
Education^A												
Pre-primary or none	11.6	3,388	12.5	43.1	3,040	6.4	35.3	353	22.7	348	6.8	2,827
Primary	9.3	1,140	11.1	36.6	925	13.1	32.6	150	13.2	214	5.6	791
Middle	5.9	1,152	8.9	31.0	697	4.8	23.6	165	6.4	455	2.3	600
Secondary	2.8	1,826	4.2	23.8	1,131	2.3	21.3	294	8.0	695	1.6	931
Higher	1.4	2,794	1.4	8.8	2,237	0.7	4.5	741	5.6	557	1.0	1,425
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	10.3	1,841	12.5	40.7	1,401	7.3	26.6	282	9.2	440	5.8	1,239
Second	7.5	2,005	9.5	35.2	1,564	2.9	21.7	335	10.7	440	5.9	1,313
Middle	6.3	2,083	7.7	29.4	1,624	4.6	17.9	373	12.7	459	3.6	1,303
Fourth	4.7	2,184	5.4	22.5	1,684	2.2	17.5	344	8.6	500	3.2	1,387
Richest	3.9	2,187	4.7	20.2	1,757	1.9	9.3	370	8.2	430	3.0	1,332
¹ MICS indicator PR.4a - Child marriage (before age 15); SDG 5.3.1 ² MICS indicator PR.4b - Child marriage (before age 18); SDG 5.3.1 ³ MICS indicator PR.5 - Young women age 15-19 years currently married ⁴ MICS indicator PR.6 - Polygyny												
^A A category of missing/DK in "Education" with 1 unweighted case has been suppressed												

LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

Table WS.1.1: Use of improved and unimproved water sources

Percent distribution of household members by main source of drinking water and percentage of household members using improved drinking water sources, Gilgit-Baltistan, 2024-25

	Main source of drinking water																	Total	Percentage using improved sources of drinking water ¹	Number of household members	
	Improved sources												Unimproved sources								
	Piped water				Tube well/ borehole	Protected well	Protected spring	Rainwater collection	Tanker truck	Cart with small tank	Water kiosk	Bottled water	Large bottle / dispenser refill	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel)	Other				
	Into dwelling	To compound/yard/plot	To neighbour	Public tap/ standpipe																	
Total	30.9	34.9	6.0	3.2	1.9	1.6	0.8		0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5		0.8	3.2	14.6	0.8	100.0	80.6	46,136
Area																					
Urban	50.6	31.7	3.8	1.7	1.7	1.3	0.5		0.0	0.2	0.4	1.7	2.3		0.2	0.9	1.0	1.8	100.0	96.1	8,080
Rural	26.7	35.5	6.5	3.5	2.0	1.7	0.8		0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1		1.0	3.7	17.5	0.6	100.0	77.3	38,056
Education of household head																					
Pre-primary or none	22.9	34.6	7.0	4.5	1.4	1.8	1.0		0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2		1.1	3.1	21.5	0.6	100.0	73.7	17,874
Primary	23.8	38.7	7.9	3.4	2.1	0.7	0.5		0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1		1.1	3.9	17.1	0.1	100.0	77.8	8,079
Middle	33.5	38.1	4.8	2.2	1.9	1.8	0.7		0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2		0.6	3.7	11.5	0.4	100.0	83.8	5,152
Secondary	35.8	37.2	5.4	2.3	1.1	3.2	0.7		0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6		0.4	3.0	8.3	1.3	100.0	87.0	6,517
Higher	49.3	28.1	3.3	1.6	3.4	0.8	0.5		0.3	0.0	0.4	1.5	1.5		0.5	2.7	4.3	1.8	100.0	90.7	8,492
Missing/DK	(35.7)	(20.6)	(.0)	(.0)	(39.2)	(.0)	(.0)		(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)		(.0)	(.0)	(4.5)	(.0)	100.0	(95.5)	22
Wealth index quintile																					
Poorest	4.7	18.7	13.1	10.8	2.0	1.2	0.5		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		1.7	7.4	39.3	0.6	100.0	51.1	9,219
Second	20.6	39.6	9.9	3.5	1.5	2.2	0.6		0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.9	2.6	17.2	1.0	100.0	78.3	9,235
Middle	29.1	44.6	4.0	0.9	2.2	1.5	1.6		0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1		1.1	2.7	11.3	0.7	100.0	84.3	9,229
Fourth	39.3	44.2	2.0	0.4	2.3	2.7	0.9		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4		0.2	2.3	4.9	0.3	100.0	92.3	9,228
Richest	60.7	27.2	1.0	0.4	1.6	0.6	0.1		0.9	0.2	0.4	1.8	2.0		0.4	1.0	0.3	1.5	100.0	96.8	9,224
¹ MICS indicator WS.1 - Use of improved drinking water sources																					
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases																					

Table WS.2.1: Handwashing facility with soap and water at home

Percent distribution of household members by observation of handwashing facility and percentage of household members by availability of water and soap at the handwashing facility, Gilgit-Baltistan, 2024-25

	Handwashing facility observed				Total	Handwashing facility observed and					Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed	Percentage of household members with handwashing facility where water and soap are present ¹	Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed or with no handwashing facility in the dwelling, yard, or plot
	Fixed facility observed	Mobile object observed	No handwashing facility observed in the dwelling, yard, or plot	No permission to see/ Other		Number of household members	Water available	Soap available	Ash/mud/sand available ^A				
Total	65.0	30.6	3.4	0.9	100.0	46,136	86.0	58.3	6.9	44,146	53.3	45,721	
Area													
Urban	89.2	9.9	0.7	0.2	100.0	8,080	94.7	74.5	2.9	8,007	72.4	8,062	
Rural	59.9	35.0	4.0	1.0	100.0	38,056	84.0	54.7	7.8	36,138	49.2	37,660	
Education of household head													
Pre-primary or none	53.6	40.7	4.5	1.2	100.0	17,874	83.5	50.3	6.9	16,850	45.2	17,659	
Primary	58.3	37.4	3.3	1.0	100.0	8,079	84.4	52.0	10.2	7,732	47.1	8,000	
Middle	68.9	27.0	3.0	1.1	100.0	5,152	87.0	60.6	4.2	4,942	55.0	5,096	
Secondary	77.2	19.3	2.9	0.6	100.0	6,517	86.5	60.9	8.1	6,290	55.7	6,479	
Higher	83.9	14.0	1.8	0.3	100.0	8,498	91.3	77.0	4.7	8,312	73.2	8,466	
Missing/DK	(95.5)	(.0)	(4.5)	(.0)	100.0	22	(100.0)	(42.4)	(41.0)	22	(40.5)	22	
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	24.9	63.5	9.5	2.2	100.0	9,220	65.0	25.3	10.7	8,144	18.4	9,020	
Second	52.4	41.3	5.0	1.2	100.0	9,235	81.1	44.2	9.6	8,657	38.3	9,123	
Middle	67.9	30.1	1.4	0.6	100.0	9,229	89.0	60.9	7.8	9,049	57.2	9,175	
Fourth	83.2	15.5	0.8	0.5	100.0	9,228	95.0	72.4	4.5	9,108	69.3	9,186	
Richest	96.8	2.8	0.3	0.1	100.0	9,224	97.2	84.3	2.7	9,188	82.4	9,217	

¹ MICS indicator WS.7 - Handwashing facility with water and soap at home; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1^A Ash, mud, sand are not as effective as soap and not included in the MICS or SDG indicators.

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

Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household members by type of sanitation facility used by the household and percentage of household members using improved sanitation, Gilgit-Baltistan, 2024-25

	Type of sanitation facility used by household												Total	Percentage using improved sanitation ¹	Number of household members
	Improved sanitation facility							Unimproved sanitation facility							
	Flush/Pour flush to:				Pit latrine with slab			Flush to open drain	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Bucket	Other	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)			
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	DK where	Ventilated improved (VIP)	Single	Twin								
Total	3.2	47.4	21.3	0.1	0.2	15.2	1.7	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.0	9.5	100.0	89.2	46,136
Area															
Urban	1.5	68.4	23.6	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.2	8,080
Rural	3.6	43.0	20.8	0.1	0.3	17.2	2.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.2	11.4	100.0	87.0	38,056
Education of household head															
Pre-primary or none	1.8	41.3	18.5	0.0	0.5	18.8	2.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.2	15.3	100.0	83.3	17,874
Primary	2.5	42.2	22.5	0.2	0.2	15.9	2.2	0.3	0.7	0.0	2.0	11.4	100.0	85.6	8,079
Middle	4.7	48.8	22.0	0.0	0.2	13.7	1.9	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.8	7.1	100.0	91.3	5,152
Secondary	4.7	48.8	27.2	0.0	0.0	14.2	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	3.2	100.0	96.1	6,517
Higher	4.9	63.4	21.2	0.0	0.0	8.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.5	100.0	98.2	8,492
Missing/DK	(.0)	(15.8)	(39.2)	(.0)	(.0)	(40.5)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	0.0	(4.5)	(.0)	100.0	(95.5)	22
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	0.4	7.9	9.4	0.2	0.7	36.5	5.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	3.1	35.9	100.0	60.4	9,219
Second	2.0	32.8	24.0	0.0	0.5	25.3	2.7	0.1	0.7	0.0	1.5	10.3	100.0	87.4	9,235
Middle	3.5	53.6	29.1	0.0	0.0	11.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	1.0	100.0	98.3	9,229
Fourth	4.6	67.5	25.2	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	99.7	9,228
Richest	5.6	75.3	18.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	9,224
1 MICS indicator WS.8 - Use of improved sanitation facilities															
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases															

List of Indicators and definitions

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ²	Topic/ Module ³	Definition ⁴	Value
CS.1	Neonatal mortality rate	3.2.2	BH	Probability of dying within the first month of life	23.5
CS.2	Post-neonatal mortality rate		BH	Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates	19.5
CS.3	Infant mortality rate		CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday	43
CS.4	Child mortality rate		BH	Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays	7.6
CS.5	Under-five mortality rate	3.2.1	CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday	50.3
TM.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate		CP	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married who are using (or whose husband is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	45.2
TM. S1	Contraceptive prevalence rate (Modern methods)		CP	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married who are using a modern contraceptive method	33.9
TM.4	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception ⁴	3.7.1 & 3.8.1	UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern contraceptive methods	49.7
TM.5a	Antenatal care coverage	3.8.1	MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth were attended: at least once by skilled health personnel	83.4
TC.1	Tuberculosis immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received BCG containing vaccine at any time before the survey	85.2
TC.2	Polio immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received at least two doses of Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) and either three doses of IPV in total or three Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) doses at any time before the survey	64.0
TC.3	Diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	3.b.1 & 3.8.1	IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of DTP containing vaccine (DTP3) at any time before the survey	71.5
TC.4	Hepatitis B immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hepatitis B containing vaccine (HepB3) at any time before the survey	71.5
TC.5	Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hib containing vaccine (Hib3) at any time before the survey	71.5
TC.6	Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	3.b.1	IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Pneumococcal (Conjugate) vaccine (PCV3) at any time before the survey	69.8
TC.7	Rotavirus immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the second dose of Rotavirus vaccine (Rota2) at any time before the survey	74.5
TC.10	Measles immunization coverage	3.b.1	IM	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received the second dose of measles containing vaccine at any time before the survey	74.1

⁴ Refer to tables for a detailed description.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ²	Topic/ Module ³	Definition ⁴	Value
TC.11a TC.11b	Full immunization coverage ⁵		IM	Percentage of children who at age (a) 12-23 months had received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey (b) 24-35 months had received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule	58.2 48.5
TC.12	Care-seeking for diarrhoea		DA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	43.8
TC.19	Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	3.8.1	AR	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	57.5
TC.44a TC.44b	Underweight prevalence		AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (c) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (d) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	14.2 3.4
TC.45a TC.45b	Stunting prevalence	2.2.1	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) below minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	42.3 17.7
TC.46a TC.46b	Wasting prevalence	2.2.2	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	2.4 0.6
TC.47a TC.47b	Overweight prevalence	2.2.2	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who are above (a) two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	3.2 0.4
LN.3	School readiness		ED	Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended early childhood education programme during the previous school year	85.6
LN.5a	Net attendance rate (adjusted)		ED	Percentage of children of primary school age currently attending primary, lower or upper secondary school	47.4
LN.6a	Out-of-school rate		ED	Percentage of children of primary school age who are not attending any level of education	25.0
PR.1	Birth registration	16.9.1	BR	Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered with a civil authority	51.3
PR.2	Violent discipline	16.2.1	UCD – FCD	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by adult household members in the past one month	87.7

⁵ Basic vaccinations include: BCG, 3 doses of polio, 3 doses of DTP, and 1 dose of measles vaccination. All vaccinations include all doses of vaccinations recommended for children under age 2 years in the national schedule.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ²	Topic/ Module ³	Definition ⁴	Value
PR.4a PR.4b	Child marriage	5.3.1	MA –MMA	Percentage of women and men age 20-24 years who were first married Women (a) before age 15 (b) before age 18 Men (a) before age 15 (b) before age 18	3.7 18.1 0.4 4.5
WS.1	Use of improved drinking water sources		WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	80.6
WS.7	Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	HW	Percentage of household members with a handwashing facility at home where water and soap or detergent are present	53.3
WS.8	Use of improved sanitation facilities		WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities	89.2
WS.S1	Open defecation		WS	Percentage of household members defecating in open/having no facility	9.5