

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents district level findings in continuation of the report on the National/Provincial of the sixth round of the Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement (PSLM) Survey 2010-11. In this survey, 76546 households were covered in the entire country and information was collected from households on a range of social sector issues. These are primarily focussed on the main sectors i.e. Education, Health, Household Assets/ Amenities, Immunisation, Pre/Post Natal care of females and Household satisfaction by facilities and services in the overall context of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Indicators between different groups are presented disaggregated by province/district, by region (urban-rural) and by gender. The indicators given in the report have been compared with the previous reports of PSLM surveys, wherever possible.

### Education

The Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) for primary schools (Age 5-9) during 2010-11 increased slightly from 91 percent in 2008-09 to 92 percent in 2010-11. At provincial level trends are more or less similar, Punjab with 98 percent (97 percent in 2008-09), Sindh with 84 percent (84 percent in 2008-09), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with 89 percent (87 percent in 2008-09) and Balochistan with 74 percent (75 percent in 2008-09). Chakwal with GER at 125 percent, Karachi with 106 percent, Haripur with 116 percent, and Mastung with 121 percent are top ranked districts in Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Balochistan provinces respectively. The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) have decline marginally from 57 percent in 2008-09 to 56 percent in 2010-11. It however remained substantially lower than the Gross Enrolment Rate because of the enrolment of overage children in primary schools. GER in Punjab is at 61 percent (62 Percent in 2008-09), Sindh is at 53 percent (54 Percent in 2008-09), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is at 51 percent (52 Percent in 2008-09) and Balochistan is at 47 percent (44 Percent in 2008-09). Chakwal with 81 percent, Hyderabad with 67 percent, Haripur with 72 percent, and Mastung with 70 percent are top ranked districts in Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Balochistan provinces respectively. The PSLM survey collects information on enrolment in all types of schools i.e. public and private. The PSLM round shows decrease in the share of primary enrolments that are in government schools. The overall share has decreased from 70 percent in 2008-09 to 68 percent in 2010-11.

The GER (Age 10-12) for middle level has remained constant at 54 percent and the NER has also remained stable at 20 percent at national level. At provincial level more or less similar pattern is observed as for GER primary. GER at middle level in Punjab is at 58 percent (57 percent in 2008-09), 48 percent in Sindh (49 percent in 2008-09), 57 percent in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (54 percent in 2008-09) and 35 percent in Balochistan (36 percent in 2008-09). Islamabad with GER at 96 percent, Karachi with 72 percent, Chitral with 93 percent, and Sibbi with 83 percent are top ranked districts in Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Balochistan provinces respectively. However, NER

which gives more realistic picture shows slight increase at provincial level, Punjab with 23 percent (22 Percent in 2008-09) has the highest middle NER followed by Sindh with 19 percent (18 Percent in 2008-09), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with 17 percent (17 Percent in 2008-09) and Balochistan at 13 percent (11 Percent in 2008-09). Islamabad with 47 percent, Hyderabad with 28 percent, Haripur with 31 percent, and Harnai with 30 percent are top ranked districts in Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Balochistan provinces respectively.

The Matric Level (Age 13-14) GER has increased from 54 percent in 2008-09 to 57 in 2010-11. At provincial level increase in primary enrolment in past years has clearly been observed, as GER of matric level of Punjab is at 61 percent (57 percent in 2008-09), Sindh is at 55 percent (50 percent in 2008-09), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is at 54 percent (51 percent in 2008-09) and Balochistan is at 38 percent (34 percent in 2008-09). Whereas NER has remained unchanged with 12 percent in 2010-11. It is observed that the real impact of increase in GER and NER at matric level will be observable after four/five years when the existing primary level cohort reaches at Matric Level. Rawalpindi with 103 percent, Karachi with 88 percent, Haripur with 88 percent, and Harnai with 69 percent are top ranked districts in Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Balochistan provinces respectively for Matric level GER. In Balochistan the NER at matric level is less than 20 percent.

The literacy level of population (10 years & above) has shown improvement. This has risen from 57 percent in 2008-09 to 58 percent in 2010-11. This increase has taken place for both men and women and across all provinces except Balochistan. Literacy rate in Punjab is at 60 percent (59 Percent in 2008-09), Sindh is at 59 percent (59 Percent in 2008-09), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is at 50 percent (50 Percent in 2008-09) and Balochistan is at 41 percent (45 Percent in 2008-09). Islamabad with 82 percent, Karachi with 79 percent, Haripur 70 percent, and Quetta 64 percent are top ranked districts in Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Balochistan provinces respectively. Adult literacy (15 years & above) has also increased from 54 percent in 2008-09 to 55 percent in 2010-11. Islamabad with 80 percent, Karachi with 79 percent, Haripur with 66 percent, and Quetta with 61 percent are top ranked districts in Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Balochistan provinces respectively.

## **Health**

Two measures of immunisation coverage are presented in PSLM report. Based on mother's recall, at least one immunisation to the child remained same .i.e 97 percent. The measure that includes mother's recall as well as record of immunisations given to the child shows a rise from 78 percent in 2008-09 to 81 percent in 2010-11 in the proportion of one year old that are fully immunised. This increase has clearly been observed in all provinces as Punjab at 86 percent (85 Percent in 2008-09), Sindh at 75 percent (69 Percent in 2008-09), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa at 77 percent (73 Percent in 2008-09) and Balochistan at 53 percent (43 Percent in 2008-09). Chakwal with 99 percent, Karachi with 91 percent, Upper Dir with 92 percent, and Barkhan with 93 percent are top ranked districts in Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Balochistan provinces respectively.

The proportion of children under five suffering from diarrhoea remained same i.e. 11 percent. No significant gap is observed among the province. Percentage of Children suffering from diarrhoea in Punjab is 11 percent (10 Percent in 2008-09), 12 percent in Sindh (12 Percent in 2008-09), 10 percent in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (10 Percent in 2008-09) and 13 percent in Balochistan (6 Percent in 2008-09). Mianwali with 26 percent, Sanghar with 33 percent, Bannu with 33 percent and Harnai with 65 percent are the most affected districts in Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan respectively.

Pre Natal consultation for pregnant females during their last pregnancy has increased from 58 percent in 2008-09 to 64 percent in 2010-11. Pre-Natal consultations were much more common in urban than in rural areas however, rural areas has also shown considerable improvement. Islamabad with 93 percent, Karachi with 93 percent, Haripur with 76 percent and Harnai with 76 percent are at the top rank district within the provinces. The frequency of post-natal consultations has increased from 25 percent in 2008-09 to 28 percent in 2010-11. It is noticed that there is a big gap between pre-natal and post-natal consultation. Percentage of women having post natal consultation in Punjab is at 28 percent (25 percent in 2008-09), Sindh is at 34 percent (29 percent in 2008-09), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is at 23 percent (23 percent in 2008-09) and Balochistan at 18 percent (15 percent in 2008-09). Islamabad with 72 percent, Hyderabad with 60 percent, Lower Dir with 47 percent, Harnai with 50 percent are the top ranked districts in Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan respectively.

69 percent of pregnant women received Tetanus Toxoid injection in 2010-11 as compared to 68 percent in 2008-09. Province wise Punjab is at top with 77 percent (76 percent in 2008-09) followed by Sindh at 60 percent (57 Percent in 2008-09), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa at 61 percent (64 Percent in 2008-09) and Balochistan at 31 percent (24 Percent in 2008-09). Mandi Bahuddin with 96 percent in Punjab, Karachi with 94 percent in Sindh, Haripur with 90 percent in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sherani with 75 percent in Balochistan are the top rank district within the provinces.

## **Housing, Water Supply & Sanitation**

The housing units by tenure reveal that 86 percent of households are living in their own dwelling units in 2010-11 as compared to 87 percent in 2008-09, while 7 percent of households have rented dwelling units and about 6 percent have rent free units and only 1 percent households are living in subsidized housing units. Islamabad has the highest percentage of households living in rented or subsidized rented units as compared to other districts. In PSLM 2010-11, the comparison of housing units by number of rooms with the 2008-09 indicate that housing units with one room have increased from 23 percent in 2008-09 to 25 percent in 2010-11, housing units with 2-4 rooms have decreased from 71 percent in 2008-09 to 69 percent in 2010-11, although houses with more than five rooms have marginally decreased from 6.50 percent in 2008-09 to 5.84 percent in 2010-11. The housing units using electricity (as fuel for lighting) remained constant i.e. 91 percent. District Narowal (100 percent) has the highest percentage of households using electricity for lighting. Use of Gas as fuel for cooking has increased

from 31 percent in 2008-09 to 34 percent in 2010-11. Karachi with 96 percent and Quetta with 94 percent are at top among districts in using gas as main fuel for cooking.

32 percent of the household in Pakistan are using tap water as main source of drinking water. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with 45 percent has the highest percentage of households using tap water as main source of drinking water followed by Sindh 43 percent, Balochistan 36 percent and Punjab 24 percent. The vast majority of the rural population of Punjab (80 percent) are using hand pump or water from a motor pump as main source of drinking water followed by Sindh (68 percent). In rural Balochistan 53 percent of the population depends on a dug well or other sources (river, canal or stream), tap water is used as main source of drinking water in urban areas (87 percent), which is highest among all the provinces. Lahore with 80 percent, Karachi with 85 percent, Batagram 81 percent, and Quetta 95 percent are top ranked districts using tap water as main source of drinking water in Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Balochistan provinces respectively.

Overall flush toilet is used by vast majority of households in Pakistan i.e. 66 percent. While 18 percent have no toilet facility. In rural areas of Pakistan, access to flush toilets has increased from 47 percent in 2008-09 to 51 percent in 2010-11. Households with no toilet in rural areas have declined from 33 percent in 2008-09 to 27 percent in 2010-11. Punjab with 72 percent is at top followed by Sindh 62 percent, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 62 percent and Balochistan 31 percent. Lahore with 97 percent, Karachi with 97 percent, Chitral 86 percent, and Quetta 91 percent are top ranked districts having flush toilet facility in Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Balochistan provinces respectively.

### **Household Perception of Economic Situation and Satisfaction by Facilities and Services**

Households were asked to compare their economic situation with last year. In response to this question 40 percent in 2010-11 reported no change (44 percent in 2008-09), 43 percent reported worse or much worse (33 percent in 2008-09) and 17 percent reported better or much better (22 percent in 2008-09). However, when asked to compare the economic situation of the community where they live, 54 percent in 2010-11 reported the same (54 percent in 2008-09), 29 percent reported worse or much worse (19 percent in 2008-09) and 12 percent reported better or much better (21 percent in 2008-09).

Households were also asked to give opinion about their satisfaction of the Facilities / Services provided by the government. Overall satisfactions of Facilities/Services provided have been decline as compared to 2008-09. i.e. 31 percent in 2010-11 reported satisfaction with Govt Basic Health Facilities compared to 40 percent in 2008-09, 12 percent satisfied with the Family Planning Services compared to 15 percent in 2008-09, 61 percent with Schools compared to 63 percent in 2008-09, while satisfaction with Veterinary Services pre-dominantly rural (15 percent), Agriculture Extension all rural compared (15 percent) and with police (10 percent) remained almost same.