

1. Introduction

1.1 The MDG's, PRSP and the PSLM

The Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey is one of the main mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of the MDGs and PRSP. It provides a set of representative, population-based estimates of social indicators and their progress under MDGs and PRSP. These include 'intermediate' as well as 'output' measures, which assess what is being provided by the social sectors – enrolment rates in education, for example. They include a range of 'outcome' measures, which assess the welfare of the population immunisation rate, for example.

An important objective of the PSLM Survey is to try to establish what is the distributional impact of different government programs carried out in Social Sectors. Policymakers need to know, for example, whether the poor have benefited from the programme or whether increased government expenditure on the social sectors has been captured by the better off.

In the remainder of this introduction, a description of the results of PSLM 2008-09 Survey is provided. In the following chapters, data relating to Education, Health, Household Assets /Amenities, Immunisation, Pre- and Post-natal Care and Satisfaction by Facilities and Service use are given.

1.2 Sample Design of PSLM Survey 2008-09

Universe: The universe of this survey consists of all urban and rural areas of the four provinces and Islamabad excluding military restricted areas.

Sampling Frame: FBS has developed its own urban area frame, which was up-dated in 2003. Each city / town has been divided into enumeration blocks consisting of 200-250 households identifiable through sketch map. Each enumeration block has been classified into three categories of income groups i.e. low, middle and high, keeping in view the living standard of the majority of the people. List of villages published by Population Census Organization obtained as a consequence of Population Census 1998 has been taken as rural frame. Detailed Sampling Frame for PSLM 2008-09 can be seen at Appendix A

Stratification Plan:

A. Urban Domain: Islamabad, Lahore, Gujranwala, Faisalabad, Rawalpindi, Multan, Bahawalpur, Sargodha, Sialkot, Karachi, Hyderabad, Sukkur, Peshawar and Quetta have been considered as large sized cities. Each of these cities constitutes a separate stratum and has further been sub-stratified according to low, middle and high-income groups. After excluding population of large sized cities, the remaining urban population in each district in all the provinces has been grouped together to form a stratum.

B. Rural Domain: Each district in the four provinces of Pakistan has been treated as an independent stratum.

Sample Size and Its Allocation: Keeping in view the objectives of the survey the sample size for the four provinces has been fixed at 75188 households comprising 5298 sample villages / enumeration blocks, which is expected to produce reliable results at each district.

Sample Design: A two-stage stratified sample design has been adopted in this survey.

Selection of Primary Sampling Units (PSUs): Villages and enumeration blocks in urban and rural areas respectively have been taken as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). Sample PSUs have been selected from strata/sub-strata with PPS method of sampling technique.

Selection of Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs): Households within sample PSUs have been taken as Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs). A specified number of households i.e 16 and 12 from each sample PSU of rural & urban areas have been selected respectively using systematic sampling technique with a random start.

1.3 PSLM questionnaire

At both individual and household levels, the PSLM Survey collects information on a wide range of topics using an integrated questionnaire. The questionnaire comprises a number of different sections, each of which looks at a particular aspect of household behaviour or welfare. Data collected under Round V include Education, Health, Immunisation, Diarrhoea, its treatment, and Pre- and Post-natal Care, Housing conditions, Household Assets & Amenities and Satisfaction & Use of Basic Services and Facilities.

1.4 Objectives and scope of analysis

This is the analytical report of the 5th round of PSLM Survey. It provides an overview of the findings in all sectors and compares them with previous rounds of PSLM. Given that the PSLM is a large, complex household survey that collects information on a number of different topics, the tabulation presented here comprises of important tables at National/Provincial level and more detailed analytical reports covering district level indicators will follow.

1.5 Data Quality and Reliability Measures

Data quality in PSLM Survey has been ensured through built-in system of checking of fieldwork by the supervisors in the field as well as teams from the headquarters. Regional/Field Offices ensured the data quality through preliminary editing at their office level. The entire data entry was carried out at the FBS headquarter, Islamabad and the data entry programme used had a number of in-built consistency checks.

To determine the reliability of the estimates, Coefficient of Variations (CVs) and Confidence Limits of important key indicators have been worked out and are attached as Appendix B.

TABLE 1.1 PROFILE OF THE 2004-05, 2006-07 AND 2008-09 PSLM SAMPLES

PROVINCE	2004-05 PSLM			2006-07 PSLM			2008-09 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
PSUs :									
Punjab	1116	1197	2313	1116	1197	2313	1116	1197	2313
Sindh	642	684	1326	642	678	1320	679	697	1376
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	258	591	849	258	591	849	258	573	831
Balochistan	195	521	716	195	521	716	195	583	778
Overall	2211	2993	5204	2211	2987	5198	2248	3050	5298
HOUSEHOLDS :									
Punjab	13392	19152	32544	13168	19074	32242	13051	19002	32053
Sindh	7704	10944	18648	7694	10838	18532	8133	11150	19283
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	3096	9456	12552	3082	9443	12525	3072	9129	12201
Balochistan	2340	8336	10676	2329	8325	10654	2331	9320	11651
Overall	26532	47888	74420	26273	47680	73953	26587	48601	75188

Note: In 2004-05 Dera Bughti and Kohlu districts of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons which accounted for about 4 percent of total population of the province and less than 0.5 percent of the total population of the country. Non-response in the entire survey is negligible.

TABLE 1.2 AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE -BY PROVINCE AND REGION

PROVINCE	2004-05 PSLM			2006-07 PSLM			2008-09 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERAL L	URBAN	RURAL	OVERAL L	URBAN	RURAL	OVERAL L
Punjab	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.3
Sindh	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.2	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.6	6.3
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.3	7.5	7.5	6.9	7.5	7.4
Balochistan	7.1	6.9	6.9	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.6	6.9	7.0
OVERALL	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.6	6.5

NOTES:

1. Only those individuals who were classified as household members have been included in the above table.

2. EDUCATION

2.1 Introduction

One of the main objectives of the MDGs is the improvement in the percentage of literate population. Unfortunately literacy rates in Pakistan are very low when compared to other SAARC countries. The primary objective of Government policy in the last few years has been to improve the level and quality of education in Pakistan. In this regard great stress has been put on the primary level education because it forms the core of the literate population. Literacy and primary school enrolment rates in Pakistan have shown improvement during last five years but they are still low when compared to the countries of the region. The problem lies with the basic infrastructure and the simultaneously multiple systems of education that prove to be a stumbling block in imparting quality education. Scarcity of resources and the provision of adequate facilities and training are retarding the proper growth of educational system in Pakistan. The PRSP strategy for the sector includes improving the functioning & utilisation of existing schools, improving the quality of education, increasing enrolment, improving access to education and expanding the primary education system.

This chapter will cover key indicators on school attendance, enrolment rates and literacy.

2.2 School Attendance

Slight improvement has been observed in population of ten years and older who has ever attended school i.e. 59 percent in 2008-09 as compared to 57 percent in 2006-07 (Table 2.1). This proportion is much higher in urban areas than in rural areas and much higher in men than in women. Punjab, Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa have the highest proportions that have ever attended school; Balochistan province with 44 percent is the lowest among all provinces.

Noticeable improvement of 49 percent is observed in the proportion of the population 10 years and over that has completed primary level or higher in 2008-09 as compared to 46 percent in 2006-07 (Table 2.2). The proportion is highest in Punjab and Sindh (51 percent) and lowest in Balochistan (34 percent). In Balochistan, only 16 percent of females over ten years of age have completed primary school.

2.3 Primary Enrolment Rates

The Gross Enrolment Rate (GER), sometimes referred to as the participation rate, is the number of children attending primary school divided by the number of children who ought to be attending. The GERs are presented in this report in two different ways: excluding and including the katchi class and for different age groups.

Table 2.3(a) shows the gross primary level enrolment rates excluding katchi for the age group 5-9 years. The GER has shown no change between 2006-07 and 2008-09 as

it remained constant at 91 percent but Sindh has shown appreciable increase in 2008-09 which is due to increase in rural areas. Table 2.3(b)-GER primary level has been derived by changing its age group from 5-9 to 6-10 for readers' information.

The overall gross enrolment rates at primary level have shown a two percent rise and it has changed to 90 percent when katchi is also included and the age group is expanded to 4-9 year olds (Table 2.4).

The PSLM collects information on enrolment in all types of schools, not just the government sector. Table 2.5 shows the gross enrolment rate in government primary schools. It is calculated as the number of children enrolled in government primary schools divided by the number of children of primary school age. One of the main strategies of the Government of Pakistan is to expand public provision of primary education and this measure can be used to assess whether government schools have increased their coverage of the population, by increasing enrolments faster than the growth in population. The PSLM shows an increase in this measure, meaning that the coverage of the public school system has increased from 63 percent to 64 percent in 2008-09 as compared to 2006-07.

The Net Enrolment Rate (NER), at primary level refers to the number of students enrolled in primary schools of primary school age divided by the number of children in the age group for that level of education. In other words, for Pakistan, the primary NER is the number of children aged 5 to 9 years attending primary level divided by the number of children aged 5 to 9 years. Including katchi involves widening the age group to 4 to 9 year olds.

The NER for Pakistan as a whole in 2008-09, is 57 percent as compared to 56 percent in 2006-07 (Table 2.6.a). Punjab remains stagnant at 62 percent whereas there is significant increase in Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan. Table 2.6.b-NER for primary level has been added by changing age group from 5-9 to 6-10 for readers' information.

Net enrolment is highest in the Punjab and lowest in Balochistan. Girls have a lower enrolment rate than boys and the difference is markedly larger in rural areas than in urban areas. Gender differences are largest in rural Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan. NER when katchi is included is slightly higher at 61 percent (Table 2.7).

Table 2.8 shows the NER for government primary schools. This is the number of children aged 5-9 years enrolled in government primary schools divided by the total number of children aged 5-9. Like the gross enrolment rate for government schools, it measures the extent to which publicly provided education is reaching its target group. However, this measure excludes overage children who are enrolled in primary schools. The NER is 39 percent in 2008-09 as compared to 37 percent in 2006-07. Balochistan has shown highest increase among all four provinces.

The percentage of primary school students who are enrolled in government schools is shown at Table 2.9. The government share of primary enrolment has risen, from 69 percent in 2006-07 to 70 percent in 2008-09.

2.4 Middle and Matric Enrolment Rates

Gross and net enrolment rates for the middle level are presented in Tables 2.10(a) and 2.11(a). These rates are calculated using 10-12 year olds as the appropriate age range. The gross enrolment rate for the middle level, for Pakistan as a whole, is 53 percent in 2008-09 as compared to 51 percent in 2006-07. Female and male gross enrolment rates have increased slightly over the period, from 44 to 46 percent and 57 to 59 percent, respectively. There is a large gap between gross middle level enrolment rates in urban areas, (71 percent) and rural areas (46 percent).

Net enrolment rates at the middle level are much lower than gross enrolment rates (Table 2.11a). This is due to the large number of overage children that are enrolled in these classes. Net enrolment rate between 2006-07 and 2008-09 increased from 18 to 20 percent. Tables 2.10(b) and 2.11(b) have been added for GER & NER respectively for middle level by changing age group from 10-12 to 11-13 for readers' information.

At matric level, gross enrolment shows improvement from 48 percent in 2006-07 to 54 percent in 2008-09. Net enrolment rate also changed from 10 percent to 12 percent (Tables 2.12a and 2.13a). The gap between boys and girls enrolment in rural areas is even wider at this level. Tables 2.12(b) and 2.13(b) have been added for GER & NER respectively for matric level by changing age group from 13-14 to 14-15 for readers' information.

2.5 Literacy

Literacy is an important indicator of education because its improvement is likely to have an impact, in the longer run, on other important indicators of welfare. The literacy rate for population 10 years and above increased from 55 percent to 57 percent during 2006-07 and 2008-09 (Table 2.14a). Literacy remains much higher in urban areas than in rural areas and much higher among men than women. The increase in literacy rate is greater in Sindh Province (from 55 percent in 2006-07 to 59 percent in 2008-09) than in other provinces. Increase is concentrated mainly in rural Sindh. Adult literacy rate for the population aged 15 and above is also presented in Table 2.14b for users' information. The rate has increased from 52 percent in 2006-07 to 54 percent in 2008-09.

TABLE 2.1 POPULATION THAT HAS EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL – BY PROVINCE & REGION

REGION AND PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER								
	2004-05 PSLM			2006-07 PSLM			2008-09 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	80	63	72	80	66	73	82	68	75
Punjab	81	67	74	81	69	75	83	72	78
Sindh	80	62	72	81	65	74	82	66	74
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	80	49	65	78	49	64	78	49	64
Balochistan	74	41	59	75	41	60	77	47	63
RURAL AREAS:	62	31	47	63	32	48	65	35	50
Punjab	64	38	51	66	40	53	66	41	53
Sindh	57	18	39	54	17	37	63	23	45
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	66	25	45	68	26	47	70	29	50
Balochistan	47	13	32	49	13	33	56	14	37
OVERALL:	68	42	55	69	44	57	71	46	59
Punjab	69	47	58	71	50	60	72	51	62
Sindh	69	41	56	68	43	56	73	45	60
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	69	29	48	70	30	50	71	32	52
Balochistan	52	18	37	55	20	39	61	22	44

NOTES:

1. Population aged 10 years and older that has ever attended school expressed as a percentage of the total population aged 10 years and older.
2. Attended school: all those individuals who have ever attended school (either currently attending, or attended in the past) were taken to have attended school.

TABLE 2.2 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION THAT HAS COMPLETED PRIMARY LEVEL OR HIGHER - BY PROVINCE & REGION

REGION AND PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER								
	2004-05 - PSLM			2006-07 - PSLM			2008-09 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	69	55	62	70	57	64	72	59	66
Punjab	69	58	64	70	60	65	73	64	69
Sindh	71	54	63	72	57	65	72	58	65
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	65	39	52	65	38	52	67	41	54
Balochistan	61	31	48	62	32	49	63	37	51
RURAL AREAS:	47	22	35	48	23	36	52	26	39
Punjab	48	28	38	50	30	40	52	32	42
Sindh	45	12	30	42	11	28	51	16	35
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	49	16	32	52	17	35	55	21	38
Balochistan	34	7	22	35	8	23	43	10	28
OVERALL:	55	33	44	56	35	46	59	38	49
Punjab	55	37	46	57	40	49	59	42	51
Sindh	58	34	47	57	36	47	62	38	51
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	52	20	36	55	21	38	57	24	41
Balochistan	40	12	27	42	14	29	48	16	34

NOTES:

1. Population 10 years and older that has completed primary level (i.e. Class 5) or higher, expressed as a percentage of the total population aged 10 years and older.
2. Completed primary level: For the 2004-05, 2006-07 & 2008-09 PSLM all those individuals who reported having completed Class 5 or higher (either in the past, or who are currently enrolled in class 6 or higher) are taken to have completed primary level.

TABLE 2.3 (a) GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL (AGE 5-9) -BY PROVINCE & REGION (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)

REGION AND PROVINCE	GROSS PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE								
	2004-05 PSLM			2006-07 PSLM			2008-09 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	107	100	104	108	104	106	108	104	106
Punjab	111	108	110	113	111	112	110	110	110
Sindh	103	94	99	105	101	103	107	99	103
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	100	84	92	98	89	94	101	92	97
Balochistan	101	86	94	104	78	92	109	91	100
RURAL AREAS:	89	68	79	95	72	84	95	74	85
Punjab	96	82	89	103	88	96	99	86	93
Sindh	70	44	58	77	45	63	83	57	72
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	92	62	78	96	63	80	102	67	85
Balochistan	79	41	61	85	45	67	89	45	68
OVERALL:	94	77	86	99	81	91	99	83	91
Punjab	100	89	95	106	95	100	102	92	97
Sindh	84	65	75	88	68	79	93	75	84
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	93	65	80	96	67	82	102	70	87
Balochistan	83	49	67	89	52	72	93	54	75

NOTES:

1. Gross enrolment rate: [Number of children attending primary level (classes 1-5) divided by number of children aged 5 - 9 years] multiplied by 100. Enrolment in katchi is excluded.
2. Numerator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals who report currently attending primary level.
3. Denominator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 5 - 9 years who respond to the relevant questions.

FIGURE 2.1 GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)

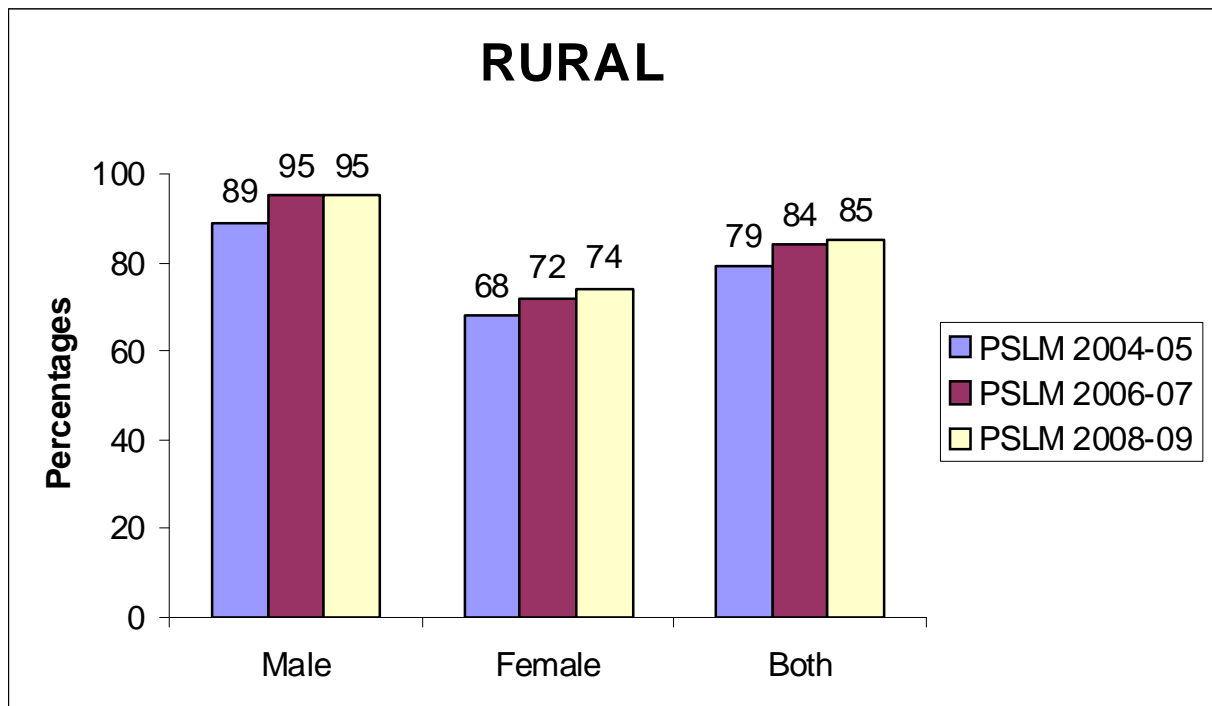
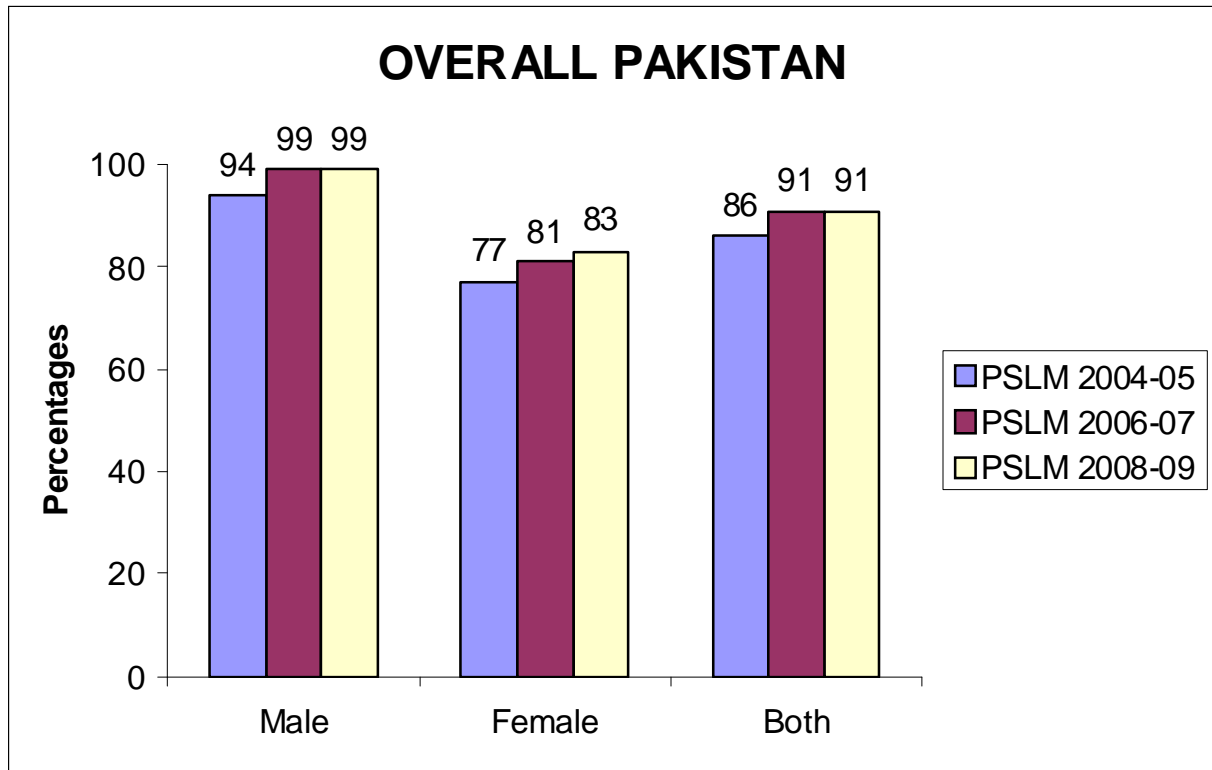


TABLE 2. 3 (b) GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL (AGE 6 – 10) - BY PROVINCE & REGION (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)

REGION AND PROVINCE	GROSS PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE								
	2004-05 PSLM			2006-07 - PSLM			2008-09 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	104	97	100	105	100	103	104	102	103
Punjab	108	104	106	108	107	108	108	111	109
Sindh	99	90	95	103	95	99	100	94	97
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	101	84	93	99	87	93	103	89	97
Balochistan	100	85	93	101	76	90	101	91	97
RURAL AREAS:	88	68	79	94	72	84	94	74	85
Punjab	95	81	88	102	88	95	99	85	92
Sindh	70	44	58	76	45	62	82	58	71
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	92	62	78	97	64	81	100	66	84
Balochistan	74	40	59	83	43	65	87	46	68
OVERALL:	92	76	85	97	80	89	97	82	90
Punjab	99	87	93	103	94	99	101	92	97
Sindh	82	64	74	87	66	78	89	73	82
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	94	66	80	97	67	83	100	70	86
Balochistan	79	48	65	87	50	70	90	55	74

NOTES:

1. Gross enrolment rate: [Number of children attending primary level (classes 1-5) divided by number of children aged 6 – 10 years] multiplied by 100. Enrolment in katchi is excluded.
2. Numerator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals who report currently attending primary level.
3. Denominator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 6 - 10 years who respond to the relevant questions.

TABLE 2.4 GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL (AGE 4 – 9) - BY PROVINCE & REGION (INCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)

REGION AND PROVINCE	GROSS PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE								
	2004-05 - PSLM			2006-07 - PSLM			2008-09 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	104	97	100	106	102	104	109	104	107
Punjab	109	106	108	111	109	110	113	113	113
Sindh	97	88	93	101	96	98	106	96	101
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	101	85	93	101	92	96	102	93	98
Balochistan	94	78	87	96	73	85	107	84	96
RURAL AREAS:	84	66	76	91	70	81	94	72	84
Punjab	93	80	86	100	87	94	99	85	93
Sindh	62	38	51	69	40	56	77	50	65
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	91	61	77	96	64	81	101	67	85
Balochistan	71	36	54	78	40	60	83	40	63
OVERALL:	89	74	82	95	79	88	98	81	90
Punjab	97	87	92	103	93	98	103	93	98
Sindh	76	59	68	82	63	73	88	69	79
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	92	65	79	97	68	83	101	70	87
Balochistan	75	44	60	82	47	65	88	49	70

NOTES:

1. Gross enrolment rate: [Number of children attending primary level (classes 0-5) divided by number of children aged 4 - 9 years] multiplied by 100. Enrolment in katchi is included.
2. Numerator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals who report currently attending primary level.
3. Denominator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 4- 9 years who respond to the relevant questions.

TABLE 2.5 GROSS ENROLMENT RATE FOR *GOVERNMENT PRIMARY SCHOOLS* (AGE 5 – 9) - BY PROVINCE & REGION (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)

REGION AND PROVINCE	GROSS PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE								
	2004-05 PSLM			2006-07 PSLM			2008-09 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	55	53	54	49	50	50	50	52	51
Punjab	49	51	50	45	48	46	43	50	46
Sindh	58	53	56	48	51	50	52	52	52
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	61	54	58	59	56	57	60	57	58
Balochistan	85	71	79	76	61	69	89	78	84
RURAL AREAS:	73	56	65	76	58	68	77	59	69
Punjab	74	63	69	78	67	73	74	64	69
Sindh	67	42	56	74	43	60	79	55	68
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	75	53	65	75	50	63	82	54	69
Balochistan	76	40	59	80	42	63	84	42	65
OVERALL:	68	55	62	69	56	63	70	57	64
Punjab	67	60	64	69	62	66	66	60	63
Sindh	64	47	56	64	46	56	69	54	62
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	73	53	64	73	51	62	78	55	67
Balochistan	78	45	63	79	46	64	85	50	69

NOTES:

1. Gross enrolment rate in government primary schools: [Number of children attending government primary schools (classes 1-5) divided by number of children aged 5 - 9 years] multiplied by 100. Katchi is excluded.
2. Numerator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals who report currently attending primary level in Government schools.
3. Denominator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 5 - 9 years who respond to the relevant questions.

TABLE 2.6 (a) NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL (AGE 5 – 9) - BY PROVINCE & REGION (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)

REGION AND PROVINCE	NET PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT)								
	2004-05 - PSLM			2006-07 PSLM			2008-09 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	66	63	64	67	65	66	68	67	68
Punjab	69	68	68	69	70	70	72	72	72
Sindh	64	59	61	67	61	64	64	62	63
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	58	52	56	59	53	56	65	56	61
Balochistan	59	53	56	58	49	54	61	56	59
RURAL AREAS:	53	42	48	57	46	52	58	48	53
Punjab	57	50	54	62	55	59	61	55	58
Sindh	45	29	38	49	31	41	53	40	47
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	52	37	45	56	39	48	57	43	50
Balochistan	41	24	33	46	28	38	49	31	40
OVERALL:	56	48	52	60	51	56	61	54	57
Punjab	60	55	58	64	59	62	64	60	62
Sindh	53	42	48	56	43	50	57	49	54
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	53	40	47	56	41	49	58	45	52
Balochistan	44	29	37	49	32	41	51	36	44

NOTES:

1. Net enrolment rate: [Number of children aged 5 - 9 years attending primary level (classes 1-5) divided by number of children aged 5 - 9 years] multiplied by 100. Enrolment in katchi is excluded.
2. Numerator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 5 - 9 years who report currently attending primary level.
3. Denominator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 5 - 9 years who respond to the relevant questions.

FIGURE 2.2 NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)

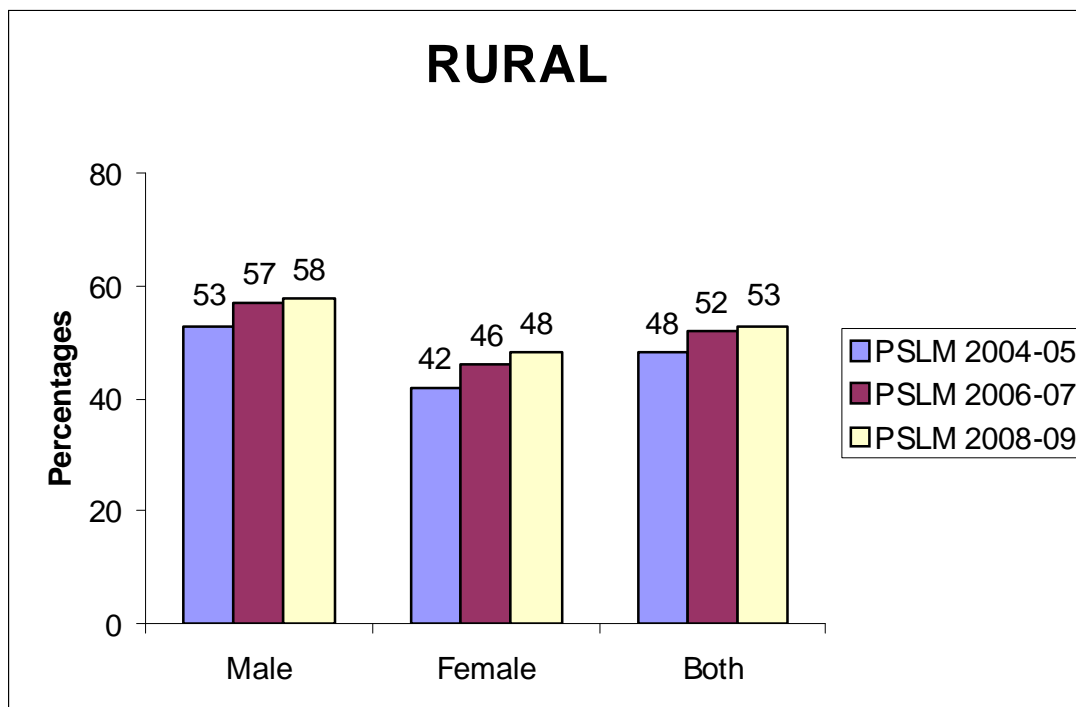
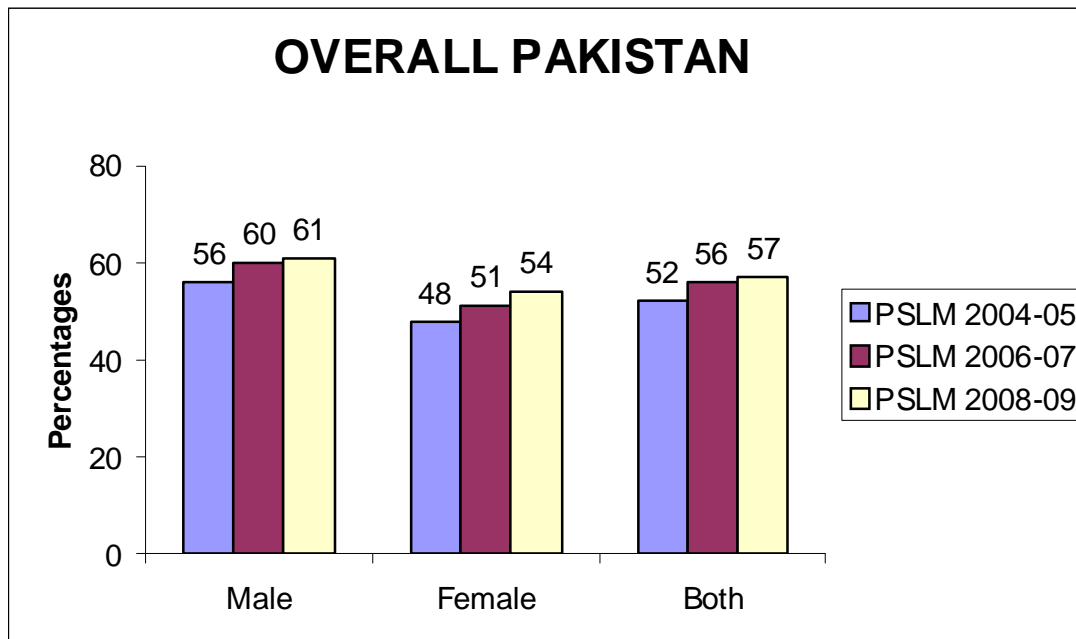


TABLE 2.6 (b) NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL (AGED 6 – 10) – BY PROVINCE & REGION (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)

REGION AND PROVINCE	NET PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT)								
	2004-05 - PSLM			2006-07 PSLM			2008-09 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	74	70	72	76	74	75	78	77	78
Punjab	77	76	76	78	79	78	81	82	82
Sindh	71	66	69	76	71	73	75	72	74
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	73	62	68	73	65	69	80	69	75
Balochistan	69	60	65	69	58	64	71	65	68
RURAL AREAS:	62	49	56	67	53	60	70	56	63
Punjab	66	57	62	71	63	67	72	63	68
Sindh	52	33	43	57	34	47	65	46	56
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	65	45	56	70	48	60	73	51	63
Balochistan	49	27	39	58	32	46	62	35	50
OVERALL:	65	55	60	70	59	65	72	62	67
Punjab	69	62	66	73	67	70	74	68	71
Sindh	60	47	54	65	50	58	69	57	64
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	66	48	57	71	51	61	74	54	64
Balochistan	52	33	44	60	38	50	64	42	54

NOTES:

1. Net enrolment rate: [Number of children aged 6 - 10 years attending primary level (classes 1-5) divided by number of children aged 6 - 10 years] multiplied by 100. Enrolment in katchi is excluded.
2. Numerator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 6 - 10 years who report currently attending primary level.
3. Denominator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 6 - 10 years who respond to the relevant questions.

TABLE 2.7 NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL (AGE 4 – 9) BY PROVINCE & REGION (INCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)

REGION AND PROVINCE	NET PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT)								
	2004-05-PSLM			2006-07-PSLM			2008-09-PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	69	66	68	72	70	71	75	73	74
Punjab	75	74	74	76	76	76	81	81	81
Sindh	64	59	61	69	64	66	69	65	67
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	66	58	62	67	61	64	69	62	66
Balochistan	57	50	54	57	49	53	64	55	60
RURAL AREAS:	54	44	50	59	48	54	62	50	56
Punjab	61	53	57	65	59	63	67	59	63
Sindh	41	27	35	46	29	38	52	35	44
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	56	41	49	61	44	53	62	46	55
Balochistan	38	22	30	44	25	35	49	28	39
OVERALL:	59	50	55	63	54	59	65	57	61
Punjab	64	59	62	68	64	66	71	65	68
Sindh	50	40	46	55	43	50	58	48	53
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	58	44	51	62	46	54	63	49	56
Balochistan	41	27	35	47	30	39	52	34	43

NOTES:

1. Net enrolment rate: [Number of children aged 4 - 9 years attending primary level (classes 0 – 5) divided by number of children aged 4 - 9 years] multiplied by 100. Enrolment in katchi is included.
2. Numerator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 4 - 9 years who report currently attending primary level, including katchi class.
3. Denominator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 4 - 9 years who responded to the relevant questions.

**TABLE 2.8 NET ENROLMENT RATE IN *GOVERNMENT PRIMARY SCHOOLS* (AGE 5 – 9)-
BY PROVINCE & REGION (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)**

REGION AND PROVINCE	GOVERNMENT NET PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT)								
	2004-05 - PSLM			2006-07 PSLM			2008-09 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	32	31	32	28	29	28	29	31	30
Punjab	28	29	29	25	27	26	26	29	27
Sindh	35	32	34	29	30	30	31	30	30
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	34	32	33	34	31	33	36	33	35
Balochistan	48	42	45	41	37	39	49	48	49
RURAL AREAS:	42	34	39	45	36	41	46	38	42
Punjab	43	38	40	45	41	43	45	40	42
Sindh	43	28	36	47	29	39	51	39	45
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	42	32	37	43	31	37	45	34	40
Balochistan	40	23	32	43	26	35	46	30	39
OVERALL:	40	33	37	40	34	37	42	36	39
Punjab	39	36	37	39	37	38	40	37	38
Sindh	40	30	35	40	30	35	43	35	39
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	41	32	37	42	31	37	44	34	39
Balochistan	41	27	34	43	28	36	47	34	41

NOTES:

1. Net enrolment rate in government primary schools: [Number of children aged 5 - 9 years attending government primary schools (classes 1-5) divided by number of children aged 5 - 9 years] multiplied by 100. Enrolment in katchi is excluded.
2. Numerator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 5 - 9 years who report currently attending primary level in Government schools, excluding katchi.
3. Denominator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 5 - 9 years who responded to the relevant questions.

TABLE 2.9 PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL PRIMARY ENROLMENT BY REGION AND PROVINCE

REGION AND PROVINCE	2004-05 PSLM			2006-07 PSLM			2008-09 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
A. EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS:									
URBAN AREAS:	52	53	52	45	48	47	46	50	48
Punjab	44	47	46	40	44	42	39	45	42
Sindh	57	57	57	46	50	48	49	52	50
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	61	64	63	60	63	61	59	62	60
Balochistan	84	84	84	73	78	75	81	86	83
RURAL AREAS:	82	82	82	80	80	80	81	79	80
Punjab	77	77	77	75	76	76	75	74	75
Sindh	96	96	96	95	95	95	95	95	95
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	82	86	83	78	80	78	80	82	81
Balochistan	97	98	97	93	95	94	94	95	94
OVERALL:	73	71	72	69	68	69	70	69	70
Punjab	68	68	68	65	65	65	65	65	65
Sindh	76	72	74	72	68	70	74	72	73
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	79	81	80	75	76	75	77	78	77
Balochistan	94	94	94	88	88	88	91	92	91
B. INCLUDING KATCHI CLASS:									
URBAN AREAS:	49	49	49	42	45	43	42	46	44
Punjab	42	44	43	38	41	39	36	41	38
Sindh	53	53	53	42	46	44	44	47	45
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	59	61	60	57	61	59	56	59	57
Balochistan	83	81	82	70	76	72	78	84	81
RURAL AREAS:	80	80	80	79	78	79	78	77	78
Punjab	75	75	75	74	75	74	72	72	72
Sindh	96	96	96	95	95	95	91	95	92
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	81	85	83	77	78	78	79	79	79
Balochistan	96	98	97	93	95	94	91	95	92
OVERALL:	70	69	70	67	66	67	67	66	67
Punjab	65	65	65	63	64	63	62	62	62
Sindh	74	69	72	69	64	67	69	67	69
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	78	80	78	74	75	75	75	75	75
Balochistan	93	93	93	87	88	88	88	91	89

NOTES:

1. A: Children attending primary level in a government school, expressed as a Percentage of all children attending primary level - enrolment in katchi is excluded.
2. B: Children attending primary level in a government school, expressed as a Percentage of all children attending primary level - enrolment in katchi is included.

TABLE 2.10 (a) GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MIDDLE LEVEL (AGE 10 – 12) - BY PROVINCE & REGION

REGION AND PROVINCE	MIDDLE LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE								
	2004-05 - PSLM			2006-07 - PSLM			2008-09 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	64	63	64	69	68	69	71	71	71
Punjab	64	68	66	68	74	71	73	76	74
Sindh	64	58	61	69	62	66	68	68	68
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	71	54	63	74	58	66	81	61	71
Balochistan	57	49	53	72	59	66	66	53	60
RURAL AREAS:	46	29	38	52	32	43	55	35	46
Punjab	47	36	42	55	41	48	56	43	50
Sindh	34	13	25	34	12	24	45	19	34
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	59	27	44	67	31	50	66	33	51
Balochistan	33	14	25	37	10	25	41	13	29
OVERALL:	51	40	46	57	44	51	59	46	53
Punjab	52	45	49	59	51	55	61	53	57
Sindh	47	35	42	49	36	43	54	41	49
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	61	31	47	68	35	53	68	38	54
Balochistan	37	21	30	44	20	34	46	23	36

NOTES:

1. Gross enrolment rate: [Number of children attending middle level (classes 6 - 8) divided by number of children aged 10 - 12 years] multiplied by 100.
2. Numerator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals who report currently attending middle level (class 6 - 8).
3. Denominator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 10 - 12 years who respond to the relevant questions.

TABLE 2.10 (b) GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MIDDLE LEVEL (AGE 11 – 13) - BY PROVINCE & REGION

REGION AND PROVINCE	MIDDLE LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE								
	2004-05 - PSLM			2006-07 PSLM			2008-09 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	71	70	71	78	77	77	79	77	78
Punjab	68	73	71	76	80	78	77	79	78
Sindh	75	67	71	82	75	78	79	77	78
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	78	59	69	77	63	71	89	69	79
Balochistan	67	58	63	79	70	75	77	59	69
RURAL AREAS:	55	35	45	61	38	51	64	41	54
Punjab	54	42	48	62	47	55	64	49	57
Sindh	45	17	33	46	16	33	58	24	44
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	69	30	50	76	36	57	77	38	59
Balochistan	45	18	33	46	13	32	51	16	37
OVERALL:	60	46	53	66	51	59	69	53	61
Punjab	58	51	55	66	57	62	68	58	63
Sindh	59	43	52	62	46	55	67	50	59
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	70	35	53	76	40	60	79	43	62
Balochistan	49	27	39	54	27	43	57	28	45

NOTES:

1. Gross enrolment rate: [Number of children attending middle level (classes 6 - 8) divided by number of children aged 11 - 13 years] multiplied by 100
2. Numerator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals who report currently attending middle level (class 6 - 8).
3. Denominator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 11 - 13 years who respond to the relevant questions.

TABLE 2.11 (a) NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MIDDLE LEVEL (AGE 10 – 12) - BY PROVINCE & REGION

REGION AND PROVINCE	MIDDLE LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT)								
	2004-05 -PSLM			2006-07 PSLM			2008-09 -PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	28	27
Punjab	28	30	29	27	29	28	29	33	31
Sindh	28	25	26	27	25	26	24	24	24
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	24	22	23	25	19	23	27	24	25
Balochistan	18	17	17	19	22	20	22	18	20
RURAL AREAS:	17	11	14	17	11	14	19	13	16
Punjab	18	14	16	19	14	17	20	17	18
Sindh	14	5	10	13	5	9	19	8	14
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	19	9	14	19	9	15	19	11	16
Balochistan	8	4	6	9	3	6	12	4	9
OVERALL:	20	16	18	20	16	18	21	18	20
Punjab	21	19	20	21	19	20	23	21	22
Sindh	20	15	18	19	14	17	21	15	18
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	20	11	16	20	11	16	20	13	17
Balochistan	10	7	8	11	7	9	14	8	11

NOTES:

1. Net enrolment rate: [Number of children aged 10 - 12 years attending middle level (classes 6 - 8) divided by number of children aged 10 - 12 years] multiplied by 100
2. Numerator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 10 - 12 years who report currently attending middle level.
3. Denominator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 10 - 12 years who respond to the relevant questions.

TABLE 2.11 (b) NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MIDDLE LEVEL (AGE 11 – 13) - BY PROVINCE & REGION

REGION AND PROVINCE	MIDDLE LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT)								
	2004-05 - PSLM			2006-07 PSLM			2008-09 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	42	42	42	44	45	44	46	47	46
Punjab	41	44	43	43	48	46	46	49	47
Sindh	44	40	42	46	43	44	46	46	46
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	44	36	40	45	37	41	50	42	46
Balochistan	33	33	33	37	33	35	39	33	36
RURAL AREAS:	29	19	25	32	20	26	35	23	30
Punjab	30	23	26	33	24	29	34	28	31
Sindh	27	11	20	26	10	19	36	14	27
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	35	16	26	38	18	29	38	22	31
Balochistan	16	8	12	19	7	14	25	8	18
OVERALL:	34	27	30	36	28	32	38	31	35
Punjab	33	30	31	36	32	34	38	34	36
Sindh	35	26	31	35	27	31	41	30	36
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	37	20	29	40	21	31	40	25	33
Balochistan	19	13	17	23	13	19	28	15	22

NOTES:

1. Net enrolment rate: [Number of children aged 11 - 13 years attending middle level (classes 6 - 8) divided by number of children aged 11 - 13 years] multiplied by 100.
2. Numerator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 11 - 13 years who report currently attending middle level.
3. Denominator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 11 - 13 years who respond to the relevant questions.

TABLE 2.12 (a) GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MATRIC LEVEL (AGE 13 – 14) - BY PROVINCE & REGION

REGION AND PROVINCE	MATRIC LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE								
	2004-05 - PSLM			2006-07 PSLM			2008-09 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	67	62	64	73	63	68	76	69	72
Punjab	62	66	64	71	69	70	77	74	76
Sindh	73	61	67	75	59	67	73	64	69
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	66	49	58	75	42	59	78	62	71
Balochistan	77	47	63	71	52	63	78	46	63
RURAL AREAS:	46	22	34	48	25	38	55	32	44
Punjab	45	27	36	51	32	42	59	39	49
Sindh	37	10	25	32	9	22	43	16	31
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	61	19	40	62	20	42	64	27	47
Balochistan	39	9	27	33	9	23	33	11	24
OVERALL:	53	35	44	57	38	48	62	44	54
Punjab	50	39	45	57	44	51	64	50	57
Sindh	55	37	47	53	36	45	57	42	50
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	62	24	43	64	24	45	67	33	51
Balochistan	46	17	34	42	21	33	44	20	34

NOTES:

1. Gross enrolment rate: [Number of children attending matric level (classes 9 - 10) divided by number of children aged 13 - 14 years] multiplied by 100.
2. Numerator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals who report currently attending Matric level.
3. Denominator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 13 - 14 years who respond to the relevant questions.

TABLE 2-12 (b) GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MATRIC LEVEL (AGE 14 – 15) - BY PROVINCE & REGION

REGION AND PROVINCE	MATRIC LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE								
	2004-05 - PSLM			2006-07 PSLM			2008-09 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	64	59	62	69	61	65	74	66	70
Punjab	62	62	62	69	68	68	77	72	74
Sindh	66	59	63	68	54	61	71	61	66
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	66	50	58	74	45	60	75	58	67
Balochistan	74	49	63	69	55	63	72	43	59
RURAL AREAS:	44	22	33	47	24	36	53	31	42
Punjab	44	27	35	50	31	41	57	37	47
Sindh	32	10	22	29	9	20	39	16	29
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	60	18	39	58	20	40	61	28	47
Balochistan	34	9	25	29	9	21	30	10	21
OVERALL:	51	34	43	54	37	46	59	43	52
Punjab	49	38	43	56	43	50	63	48	56
Sindh	49	35	43	47	33	41	54	40	47
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	61	23	42	61	24	43	63	34	50
Balochistan	41	18	32	38	21	31	40	19	31

NOTES:

1. Gross enrolment rate: [Number of children attending matric level (classes 9 - 10) divided by number of children aged 14 -15 years] multiplied by 100.
2. Numerator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals who report currently attending Matric level.
3. Denominator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 14 -15 years who respond to the relevant questions.

TABLE 2.13 (a) NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MATRIC LEVEL (AGE 13 -14) - BY PROVINCE & REGION

REGION AND PROVINCE	MATRIC LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT)								
	2004-05 - PSLM			2006-07 PSLM			2008-09 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	16	19	17	15	17	16	17	18	18
Punjab	17	20	18	16	20	18	18	22	20
Sindh	17	19	18	15	15	15	17	14	16
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	12	13	13	13	9	11	13	11	12
Balochistan	11	10	10	8	13	10	10	9	9
RURAL AREAS:	9	6	7	8	5	6	10	7	9
Punjab	9	7	8	9	6	8	12	9	10
Sindh	9	3	6	7	2	5	9	4	7
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	9	4	6	7	3	5	9	4	7
Balochistan	5	1	3	3	1	3	4	2	3
OVERALL:	11	10	11	10	9	10	12	11	12
Punjab	12	11	11	11	11	11	14	13	13
Sindh	13	11	12	11	9	10	13	10	11
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	10	5	7	8	4	6	9	5	8
Balochistan	6	3	5	4	5	5	5	3	5

NOTES:

1. Net enrolment rate: [Number of children aged 13 - 14 years attending matric level (classes 9 - 10) divided by number of children aged 13 - 14 years] multiplied by 100.
2. Numerator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 13 - 14 years who report currently attending matric level.
3. Denominator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 13 - 14 years who respond to the relevant questions.

TABLE 2.13 (b) NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MATRIC LEVEL (AGE 14 - 15) - BY PROVINCE & REGION

REGION AND PROVINCE	MATRIC LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT)								
	2004-05 - PSLM			2006-07 PSLM			2008-09 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	28	29	29	29	29	29	33	34	34
Punjab	27	31	29	29	32	31	34	37	35
Sindh	29	29	29	30	27	28	34	32	33
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	28	22	25	30	21	26	32	29	30
Balochistan	26	17	22	19	17	18	26	19	23
RURAL AREAS:	18	10	14	17	10	14	21	14	18
Punjab	18	12	15	18	12	15	22	17	20
Sindh	17	5	11	13	3	9	19	8	14
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	22	9	15	21	8	15	23	12	18
Balochistan	9	3	6	9	3	7	9	4	7
OVERALL:	21	16	19	21	16	19	25	21	23
Punjab	20	18	19	22	19	20	26	23	24
Sindh	23	18	20	21	16	19	26	21	24
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	23	11	17	23	10	17	24	15	20
Balochistan	12	6	9	12	7	10	13	8	11

NOTES:

1. Net enrolment rate: [Number of children aged 14 - 15 years attending matric level (classes 9 - 10) divided by number of children aged 14 - 15 years] multiplied by 100.
2. Numerator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 14 - 15 years who report currently attending matric level.
3. Denominator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 14 - 15 years who respond to the relevant questions.

TABLE 2.14 (a) LITERACY- POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER

REGION AND PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER (PERCENT)								
	2004-05-PSLM			2006-07-PSLM			2008-09-PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	78	62	71	79	65	72	81	67	74
Punjab	78	66	72	79	68	73	82	71	76
Sindh	80	62	72	80	65	73	81	65	73
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	75	47	61	75	46	61	76	48	62
Balochistan	74	42	60	76	42	61	78	47	64
RURAL AREAS:	58	29	44	60	30	45	63	33	48
Punjab	59	35	47	61	38	50	63	39	51
Sindh	56	18	38	52	16	36	61	22	43
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	61	23	41	65	24	44	67	27	47
Balochistan	47	13	32	52	15	35	57	16	38
OVERALL:	65	40	53	67	42	55	69	45	57
Punjab	65	44	55	67	48	58	69	50	59
Sindh	68	41	56	67	42	55	71	45	59
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	64	26	45	67	28	47	69	31	50
Balochistan	52	19	37	58	22	42	62	23	45

NOTES:

1. Population aged 10 years and older that is literate expressed as a percentage of the population aged 10 years and older.
2. Literacy: For all surveys, literacy is taken as the ability to read a newspaper and to write a simple letter.

FIGURE 2.3 LITERACY- POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER

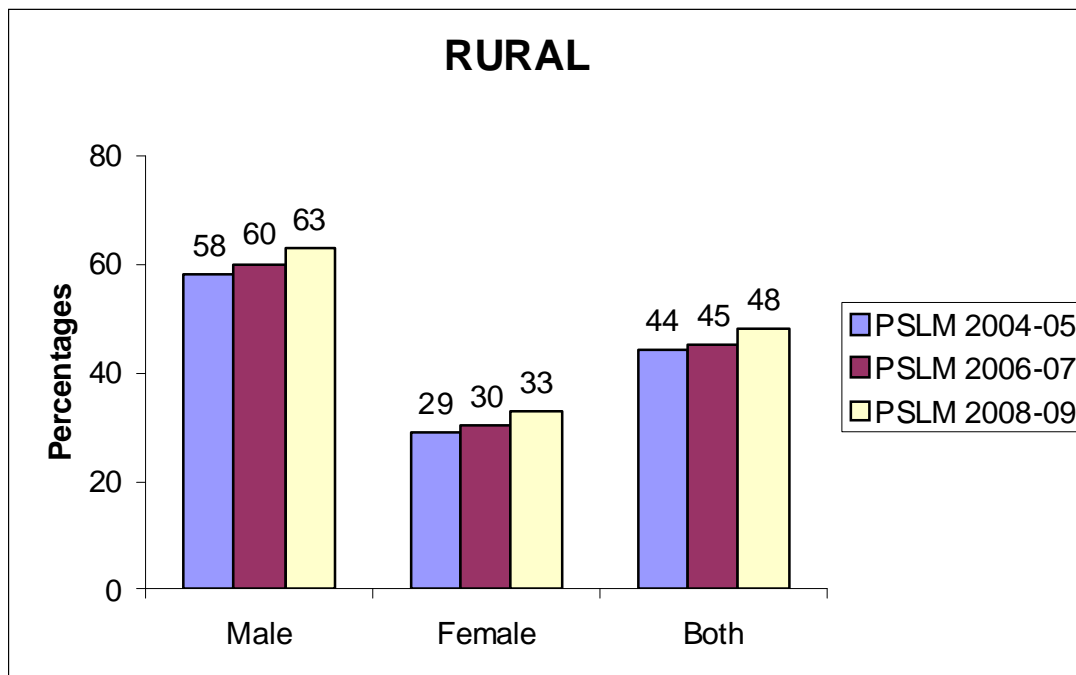
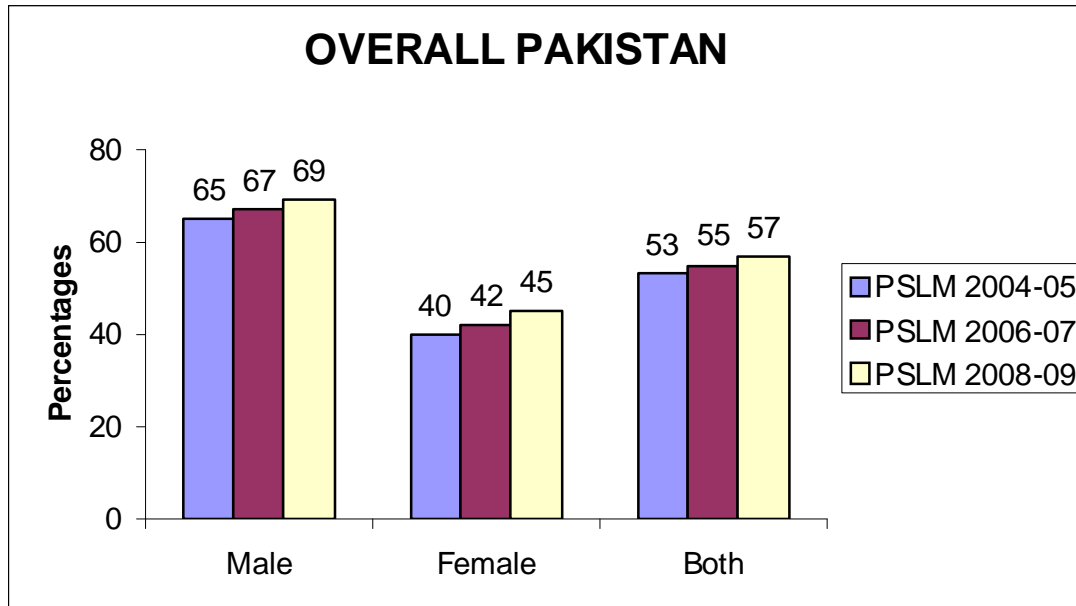


TABLE 2.14 (b) ADULT LITERACY- POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER

REGION AND PROVINCE	Adult Literacy Rate (Aged 15 Years and Older) (PERCENT)								
	2004-05 - PSLM			2006-07 PSLM			2006-07 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	78	59	69	78	61	70	80	64	72
Punjab	77	62	70	78	65	71	81	68	75
Sindh	80	59	70	79	62	71	81	62	72
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	74	42	58	73	41	58	74	42	58
Balochistan	72	35	55	74	36	57	75	40	59
RURAL AREAS:	56	24	40	57	26	41	60	28	44
Punjab	56	30	43	58	33	45	60	34	47
Sindh	54	14	36	50	12	33	59	17	40
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	58	18	37	61	18	39	63	22	42
Balochistan	44	9	28	47	10	31	52	11	33
OVERALL:	63	36	50	65	38	52	67	40	54
Punjab	63	40	52	65	43	54	67	45	56
Sindh	68	38	54	66	39	54	70	42	57
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	61	22	40	63	22	42	65	25	45
Balochistan	49	14	33	54	17	37	57	18	39

NOTES:

1. Population aged 15 years and older that is literate expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and older.
2. Literacy: For all surveys, literacy is taken as the ability to read a newspaper and to write a simple letter.

3. HEALTH

3.1 Introduction

The Government health strategy focuses on young children and their mothers, particularly in rural areas. One of the most pressing needs addressed by Government is to improve women's access to government health care. The Government's strategy for primary health includes:

- Improving the efficiency and utilisation of basic health care services, both preventive and curative.
- Improving programme design by paying more attention to quality.
- Increasing access to health care by constructing more facilities.
- Increasing women's access by recruiting more female staff.

In this chapter, information is presented on a number of key indicators which include percentage of Population who get Sick or Injured, Type of Health Consultation, Immunisation, Diarrhoea, Pre- and Post-natal Care.

3.2 Sick or injured

In 2008-09, 6.32 percent of the population reported sick or injured during the reference period of two weeks prior to the date of interview as compared to 6.27 percent in 2006-07. Punjab and Sindh with 6.25 percent and 7.17 percent respectively have comparatively higher prevalence of sick or injured population as compared to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan. Almost 96 percent of the population reported as sick or injured had some type of health consultation (Table 3.1). Over 71 percent of sick or injured persons consulted Private Hospitals or Doctors as compared to 18 percent who visited Public Hospitals/Dispensaries for their treatment (Table 3.3).

3.3 Immunisation

Expanding the coverage of immunisation in Pakistan is a primary objective of Government. Measuring immunisation coverage in household surveys is not easy. Parents often do not have the children's immunisation / health cards with full information on vaccinations received. Immunisation rates based only on the information given on immunisation cards (record) may therefore underestimate coverage. However, it has the benefit of using written information recorded by health workers.* The alternative is to ask parents about their child's vaccination history, and calculate coverage rates using this information ('recall'). This runs the risk that parents will not remember vaccinations will

* Note that even the record-based measure cannot be based exclusively on vaccinations recorded on the health card, since it is not possible to identify the source of the information on each antigen. Instead, it is calculated for all children who had a health card, using all immunizations reported, whether or not these were recorded on the card. It is likely that most will have been recorded on the card.

confuse different types of vaccine or will confuse other injections with vaccination. Neither measure is ideal; both are presented in this report to help make an informed judgment on trends. In this report, both of these measures use all children of the appropriate age range in the denominator.

According to the WHO guidelines, a child should receive a BCG vaccination to protect against tuberculosis, three doses of DPT to protect against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus, three doses of Polio vaccine, and a Measles vaccination. Table 3.4 presents immunisation rates for children aged 12-23 months, who have been immunised prior to the survey. At least one immunisation based on recall is 97 percent in 2008-09 as compared to 86 percent for 2006-07. The overall immunisation based on record remains almost same 51 percent in 2008-09 as compared to 50 percent in 2006-07. However Sindh and Balochistan has shown decline in immunisation based on record (40 percent as compared to 42 percent and 24 percent as compared to 31 percent respectively.) When recall measures are also included, full immunisation rates (all the 8 recommended vaccines) showed a positive increase from 76 percent in 2006-07 to 78 percent in 2008-09.

When considering the record based measure immunisation rates, Balochistan rural has shown decrease from 28 percent in 2006-07 to 19 percent in 2008-09. Using the measure that includes recall, there is an increase in full immunisation rates for both urban and rural areas. By and large, all provinces have shown significant improvement in measures that includes recall and also in record except Khyber Pakhtunkhwa & Balochistan province.

Coverage by antigen is given in Tables 3.5 and 3.6. The former is based on record and the latter on record plus recall. For record-based measures, there is a slight decrease in the coverage of all antigens as compared to 2006-07, but coverage of all antigens based on record and recall shows mixed trends as compared to 2006-07.

3.4 Diarrhoea

Dehydration caused by diarrhoea is a major cause of mortality among children. Childhood diarrhoea has been a serious health problem in Pakistan. Both its prevention through improved water and sanitation, and the treatment of dehydration through oral rehydration salts (ORS) are goals of government. Home management of diarrhoea through oral rehydration salts (ORS) or a recommended home fluid (RHF) - can prevent many diarrhoea related deaths. Preventing dehydration by increasing fluid intake is important strategy for managing diarrhoea.

It was asked to report whether a child had diarrhoea in the 30 days prior to the survey. If so, a series of questions were asked whether they have consulted someone for it or not and about whether ORS has been given to child or not.

Overall percentage of children who have suffered from diarrhoea in the past 30 days decreased from 11 percent in 2006-07 to 10 percent in 2008-09. By province,

Punjab and Balochistan have shown decrease in diarrhoea cases while Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has shown increase particularly in rural Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Table 3.7).

In 94 percent of diarrhoea cases a practitioner of some kind was consulted which represents almost same trend as compared to 2006-07 (Table 3.8). The use of ORS in diarrhoea cases has increased to 79 percent in 2008-09 as compared to 76 percent in 2006-07. ORS is most likely to be used in Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan, whereas its use is lowest in Punjab.

In cases of diarrhoea, the most likely practitioner to be consulted continues to be a private practitioner with 73 percent in 2008-09 compared to 72 percent in 2006-07 (Table 3.9). Government facilities show almost same trend (14 percent) in 2008-09 as compared to 13 percent in 2006-07. However, basic health units (BHU) and rural health centres (RHC) of the government have been consulted only for 4 percent of cases, which gives some indication of the very limited use of the government primary health network for these kinds of curative services.

3.5 Pre- and Post-natal Care

Quality pre-natal care can contribute to the prevention of maternal mortality by detecting and managing potential complications and risk factors, including pre-eclampsia, anaemia, and sexually transmitted diseases. Pre-natal care also provides opportunities for women to learn the danger signs of pregnancy and delivery, to be immunised against tetanus, to learn about infant care, and be treated for existing conditions, such as malaria and anaemia.

Some 58 percent of mothers who had given birth in the last three years went for Pre-natal Consultations during their last pregnancy as compared to 53 percent in 2006-07 (Table 3.10). The attendance rate was much higher in urban (77 percent) than in rural areas (50 percent). Attendance rates have increased in Sindh urban as well as in rural areas. In rural areas, Punjab has the highest attendance and Balochistan the lowest. Overall, the three most commonly consulted sources were Private Hospital/Clinic (47 percent), Government Hospital/Clinic (26 percent) and Home TBA*[†] (10 percent). There is decrease in the number of women consulting Home TBA as women have started preferring Government and Private Hospitals to them.

Tetanus Toxoid injections are given to women during pregnancy to protect infants from neonatal tetanus, a major cause of infant death that is due to primarily unsanitary conditions during childbirth. In addition these injections to protect women from developing tetanus themselves or suffering from sepsis. Two doses of tetanus toxoid during pregnancy offer full protection. However, if a woman was vaccinated during a previous pregnancy, she may only need a booster to give full protection. Five doses are thought to provide lifetime protection. Some 68 percent of mothers had received a tetanus

[†] TBA means Traditional birth Attendant

Toxoid injection during their last pregnancy as compared to 56 percent in the 2006-07 PSLM Survey (Table 3.11).

The vast majority of births, some 65 percent, took place at home as compared to 68 percent in 2006-07. In rural areas, some 75 percent deliveries were at home as compared to 41 percent in urban areas. The most commonly cited source of assistance in rural areas was a Trained Dai, & traditional birth attendant (54 percent of cases), followed by Doctor (19 percent) (Table 3.12). Whereas, in urban areas ,Doctor is the most common source of assistance (48 percent) followed by a Trained Dai /TBA (30 percent).

Post-natal Consultation rates even though improved in 2008-09 are much lower than the Pre-natal rates (Table 3.13). 25 percent of mothers received a post-natal check up within six weeks of delivery during their last pregnancy in 2008-09 as compared to 24 percent in 2006-07. Urban areas had higher rates than rural areas, though both are low. The three most commonly cited sources of post-natal care in Pakistan are Private Hospital/Clinic (51 percent), Government Hospital/Clinic (20 percent), and Traditional Birth Attendant at home (14 percent).

TABLE 3.1 PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION FALLEN SICK OR INJURED DURING LAST TWO WEEKS OF THE INTERVIEW AND BY HEALTH CONSULTATION

REGION AND PROVINCE	Sick or Injured			Health Consultation		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
URBAN AREAS:	6.57	7.43	6.99	96.25	95.71	95.97
Punjab	5.86	6.39	6.12	95.90	96.47	96.19
Sindh	8.26	9.70	8.95	97.05	95.19	96.09
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	5.09	5.64	5.36	96.38	94.78	95.56
Balochistan	3.94	5.46	4.64	87.69	92.40	90.27
RURAL AREAS:	5.45	6.56	5.99	95.77	95.61	95.69
Punjab	5.93	6.70	6.31	96.16	96.60	96.39
Sindh	4.87	6.23	5.49	96.18	94.50	95.31
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	5.41	7.13	6.25	95.04	94.83	94.92
Balochistan	2.87	4.26	3.51	90.18	87.81	88.87
OVERALL:	5.82	6.85	6.32	95.95	95.64	95.79
Punjab	5.91	6.60	6.25	96.08	96.56	96.33
Sindh	6.48	7.96	7.17	96.71	94.92	95.78
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	5.35	6.89	6.10	95.25	94.82	95.01
Balochistan	3.11	4.54	3.77	89.46	89.10	89.26

NOTES:

1. Fallen sick or injured: Number of persons fallen sick or injured expressed as percentage of total population during last two weeks.
2. Health Consultation: Number of persons who consulted for treatment expressed as percentage of total persons fallen sick or injured during last two weeks.

TABLE 3.2 PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION UNDER 5 YEARS FALLEN SICK OR INJURED DURING LAST TWO WEEKS OF THE INTERVIEW AND BY HEALTH CONSULTATION

REGION AND PROVINCE	Sick or Injured			Health Consultation		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
URBAN AREAS:	16.92	16.24	16.59	98.22	97.96	98.10
Punjab	26.11	27.92	26.99	97.95	97.57	97.76
Sindh	13.30	10.31	11.88	97.76	98.31	97.99
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	13.30	10.31	11.88	97.76	98.31	97.99
Balochistan	10.04	11.33	10.68	91.06	97.22	94.32
RURAL AREAS:	12.61	11.61	12.12	97.50	96.99	97.26
Punjab	15.02	15.59	15.30	96.88	95.98	96.43
Sindh	12.32	12.59	12.45	96.49	97.12	96.80
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	12.32	12.59	12.45	96.49	97.12	96.80
Balochistan	6.69	8.56	7.58	91.18	94.74	93.10
OVERALL:	13.84	12.91	13.38	97.75	97.33	97.55
Punjab	19.56	20.59	20.07	97.47	96.85	97.16
Sindh	12.46	12.28	12.37	96.68	97.26	96.96
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	12.46	12.28	12.37	96.68	97.26	96.96
Balochistan	7.35	9.15	8.22	91.14	95.39	93.42

NOTES:

1. Fallen sick or injured: Number of persons fallen sick or injured expressed as percentage of total population during last two weeks under age 5 years.
2. Health Consultation: Number of persons who consulted for treatment expressed as percentage of total persons fallen sick or injured during last two weeks under age 5 years.

TABLE 3.3 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF HEALTH CONSULTATIONS IN PAST TWO WEEKS BY TYPE OF HEALTH PROVIDER CONSULTED

REGION AND PROVINCE	HEALTH PROVIDER CONSULTED							
	Private Dispensary /Hospital	Public Dispensary /Hospital	RHC / BHU	Hakeem /Herbalist	Homeopath	Chemist /Pharmacy	Saina /Saini	Other
URBAN AREAS:	79	16	1	2	1	2	0	0
Punjab	75	18	1	3	1	2	0	1
Sindh	89	9	1	1	1	0	0	0
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	42	45	1	2	3	6	0	0
Balochistan	61	32	2	1	0	1	1	1
RURAL AREAS:	67	19	4	4	1	4	1	1
Punjab	72	14	3	4	1	4	0	2
Sindh	72	19	5	2	0	0	0	0
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	50	33	5	2	1	9	1	0
Balochistan	35	37	8	10	2	1	6	2
OVERALL:	71	18	3	3	1	3	0	1
Punjab	73	15	2	4	1	4	0	1
Sindh	82	13	3	2	0	0	0	0
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	49	34	4	2	1	9	1	0
Balochistan	43	36	7	7	2	1	4	2

NOTES:

1. Number of persons fallen sick or injured who consulted for treatment the above health providers expressed as percentage of total population fallen sick or injured during the last two weeks.

TABLE 3.4 PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGED 12-23 MONTHS THAT HAVE BEEN IMMUNISED

REGION AND PROVINCE	2004-05-PSLM			2006-07-PSLM			2008-09-PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
A. BASED ON RECALL - AT LEAST ONE IMMUNISATION:									
URBAN AREAS:	92	91	91	93	92	93	98	98	98
Punjab	93	93	93	94	92	93	98	97	97
Sindh	91	90	91	93	93	93	99	99	99
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	90	92	91	94	92	93	99	99	99
Balochistan	83	81	82	76	79	77	95	94	95
RURAL AREAS:	79	77	78	85	82	84	96	96	96
Punjab	89	88	88	91	91	91	97	97	97
Sindh	67	65	66	70	70	70	96	96	96
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	82	79	81	87	77	82	94	94	94
Balochistan	61	58	59	63	56	59	94	92	93
OVERALL	84	82	83	87	85	86	97	96	97
Punjab	91	90	90	92	92	92	97	97	97
Sindh	78	76	77	80	79	80	97	97	97
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	84	83	84	88	79	83	95	95	95
Balochistan	67	65	66	66	60	63	94	92	93
B. BASED ON RECORD - FULLY IMMUNISED:									
URBAN AREAS:	59	62	61	62	63	63	61	60	60
Punjab	66	68	67	66	68	67	67	60	64
Sindh	59	69	64	60	62	61	54	60	57
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	42	42	42	51	41	47	52	58	55
Balochistan	43	42	43	41	42	42	48	44	46
RURAL AREAS:	42	41	41	45	45	45	47	46	46
Punjab	53	52	52	52	52	52	56	53	54
Sindh	33	32	32	28	30	29	27	28	28
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	40	38	39	47	45	46	47	49	48
Balochistan	28	26	27	30	26	28	18	19	19
OVERALL:	49	49	49	50	50	50	51	50	51
Punjab	59	58	58	56	57	57	59	55	57
Sindh	44	47	46	41	42	42	39	41	40
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	41	39	40	47	44	46	47	50	49
Balochistan	32	30	31	33	29	31	23	24	24
C. BASED ON RECALL AND RECORD - FULLY IMMUNISED:									
URBAN AREAS:	86	87	87	86	85	85	87	86	87
Punjab	89	89	89	87	86	87	90	87	88
Sindh	86	87	87	84	84	84	85	84	85
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	84	86	85	88	86	87	84	88	86
Balochistan	80	77	79	68	72	70	73	74	73
RURAL AREAS:	73	71	72	74	72	73	75	74	74
Punjab	82	80	81	82	81	82	84	83	84
Sindh	64	60	62	52	53	53	57	58	57
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	74	72	73	77	71	74	71	72	71
Balochistan	57	54	55	53	46	49	37	35	36
OVERALL:	78	77	77	77	75	76	78	77	78
Punjab	85	84	84	84	83	83	86	84	85
Sindh	74	72	73	65	65	65	69	68	69
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	77	76	76	79	73	76	73	74	73
Balochistan	64	60	62	56	52	54	43	42	43

NOTES:

1. Based on recall: Children reported as having received at least one immunization expressed as a percentage of all children aged 12-23 months.
2. Based on record: Children who reported having received full immunization who also have an immunization card, expressed as a percentage of all children aged 12-23 months.
3. Immunizations: To be classified as fully immunized a child must have received: 'BCG', 'DPT1', 'DPT2', 'DPT3', 'Polio1', 'Polio2', 'Polio3' and 'Measles'.

FIGURE 3.1 CHILDREN AGED 12-23 MONTHS THAT HAVE BEEN IMMUNISED – (BASED ON RECORD)

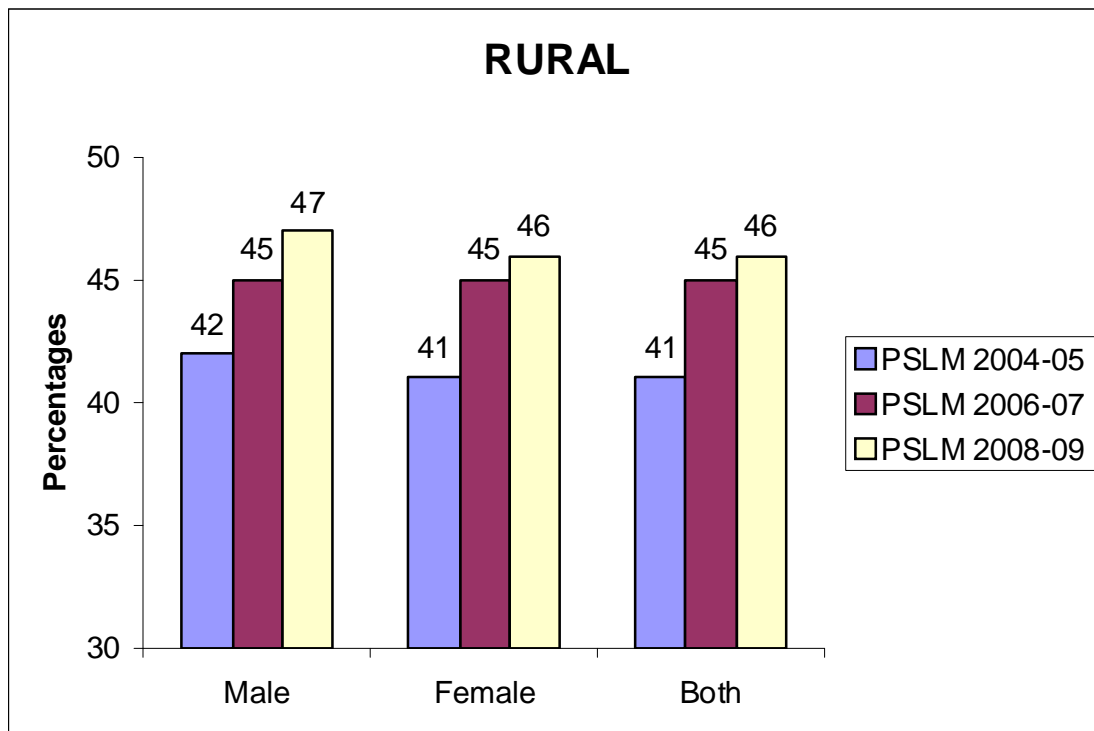
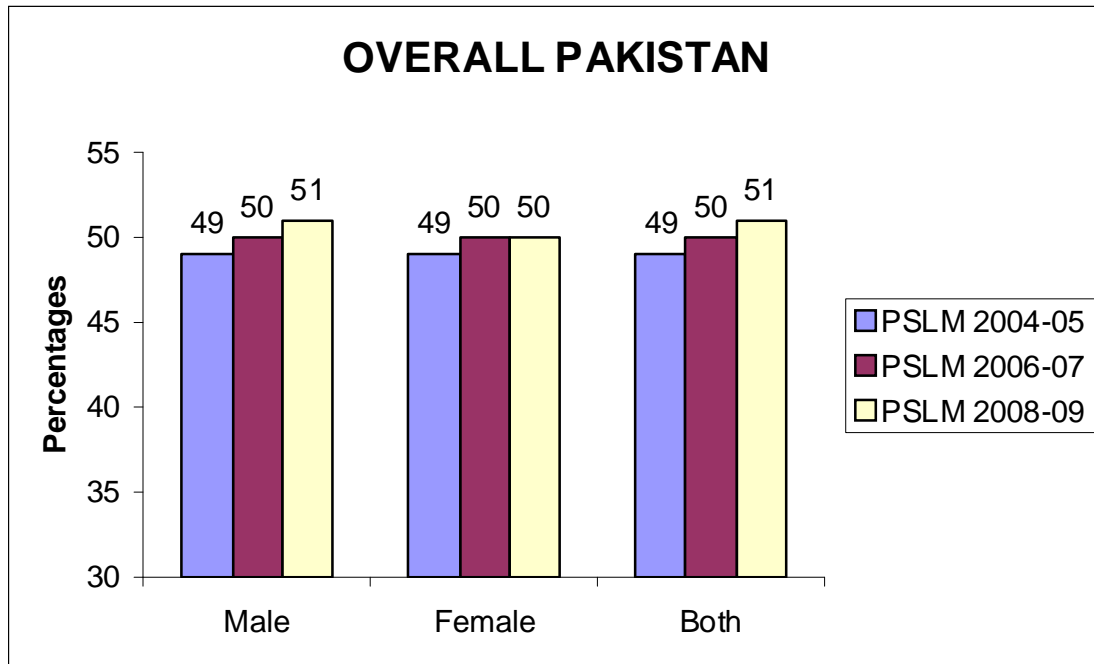


TABLE 3.5 PERCENTAGES OF CHILDREN 12-23 MONTHS THAT HAVE BEEN IMMUNISED BY TYPE OF ANTIGEN – BASED ON RECORD

REGION AND PROVINCE	PERCENT IMMUNISED BASED ON RECORD							
	BCG	DPT1	DPT2	DPT3	POLIO1	POLIO2	POLIO3	MEASLES
A. PSLM 2008-09								
URBAN AREAS:	62	62	61	61	61	61	60	61
Punjab	66	65	65	64	65	65	64	64
Sindh	58	58	57	57	57	57	57	57
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	57	57	55	55	56	56	53	55
Balochistan	46	46	46	46	41	41	41	46
RURAL AREAS:	48	48	47	47	47	47	46	47
Punjab	56	56	55	54	55	55	54	55
Sindh	29	29	28	28	26	25	25	28
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	48	48	48	48	48	48	46	48
Balochistan	19	19	19	19	18	18	18	19
OVERALL:	52	52	51	51	51	51	50	51
Punjab	59	58	58	57	58	58	57	57
Sindh	41	41	40	40	39	38	38	40
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	50	50	49	49	49	49	47	49
Balochistan	24	24	24	24	22	22	22	24
B. PSLM 2006-07								
URBAN AREAS:	67	67	66	65	67	66	65	63
Punjab	71	71	70	70	71	70	70	68
Sindh	65	65	65	65	65	65	64	61
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	51	51	49	48	51	50	49	47
Balochistan	44	44	44	43	44	44	43	42
RURAL AREAS:	49	49	48	48	49	49	48	45
Punjab	56	56	55	55	56	55	54	53
Sindh	35	35	34	34	35	35	34	29
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	49	49	48	48	49	49	48	46
Balochistan	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	28
OVERALL:	54	54	54	53	54	54	53	51
Punjab	61	60	60	59	60	60	59	57
Sindh	47	47	47	46	47	47	46	42
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	49	49	49	48	49	49	48	46
Balochistan	33	32	32	32	32	32	32	31
C. PSLM 2004-05								
URBAN AREAS:	63	63	63	62	63	62	62	61
Punjab	69	69	69	68	69	69	68	67
Sindh	66	66	65	65	66	65	65	64
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	46	46	46	44	46	46	45	42
Balochistan	44	44	44	44	44	44	43	43
RURAL AREAS:	44	44	43	43	44	43	43	42
Punjab	56	56	55	54	55	55	54	52
Sindh	34	34	33	33	33	33	33	32
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	41	41	41	41	41	41	40	39
Balochistan	28	28	28	28	28	28	27	27
OVERALL:	51	51	51	50	51	51	50	49
Punjab	61	61	61	60	61	61	60	59
Sindh	48	48	47	47	47	47	47	46
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	43	43	42	42	43	42	42	40
Balochistan	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32

NOTES:

1. Based on record: Children who reported having received the specified immunisation who also have an immunisation card, expressed as a percentage of all children aged 12-23 months.

TABLE 3.6 PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGED 12-23 MONTHS THAT HAVE BEEN IMMUNISED BY TYPE OF ANTIGEN – BASED ON RECORD AND RECALL

REGION AND PROVINCE	PERCENT IMMUNISED BASED ON RECALL AND RECORD							
	BCG	DPT1	DPT2	DPT3	POLIO1	POLIO2	POLIO3	MEASLES
A. PSLM 2008-09								
URBAN AREAS:	95	95	94	93	92	91	89	87
Punjab	96	96	95	94	95	94	92	89
Sindh	94	93	93	92	87	87	86	85
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	95	95	93	93	91	91	86	86
Balochistan	84	84	84	83	76	75	75	74
RURAL AREAS:	84	83	82	81	80	79	78	75
Punjab	92	92	90	89	91	90	89	84
Sindh	70	68	66	66	57	57	57	59
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	80	80	79	78	75	75	70	73
Balochistan	51	52	52	52	43	43	43	37
OVERALL:	87	87	85	84	83	82	81	79
Punjab	93	93	91	90	92	91	90	86
Sindh	80	78	77	77	70	69	69	70
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	82	82	81	80	77	77	73	75
Balochistan	57	58	58	57	49	49	49	44
B. PSLM 2006-07								
URBAN AREAS:	92	92	91	90	92	92	90	86
Punjab	93	93	92	90	93	92	91	88
Sindh	93	93	92	92	93	93	92	84
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	93	92	91	90	93	93	91	87
Balochistan	77	77	77	75	77	77	76	70
RURAL AREAS:	82	82	80	79	83	82	81	73
Punjab	91	89	88	87	91	90	88	82
Sindh	68	68	66	64	70	69	67	54
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	80	80	79	77	81	81	79	74
Balochistan	57	57	55	54	59	59	58	49
OVERALL:	85	85	83	82	86	85	84	77
Punjab	91	90	89	88	91	90	89	84
Sindh	78	78	77	75	79	79	77	66
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	82	82	81	79	83	83	81	76
Balochistan	61	61	60	58	63	63	62	54
C. PSLM 2004-05								
URBAN AREAS:	91	90	90	89	90	90	89	87
Punjab	92	93	91	91	93	92	91	89
Sindh	90	90	89	89	90	89	89	87
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	90	90	89	87	90	90	89	86
Balochistan	80	80	80	80	80	80	79	79
RURAL AREAS:	76	76	75	74	77	76	75	72
Punjab	87	87	85	84	87	86	85	82
Sindh	65	65	64	64	66	65	65	63
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	77	77	77	76	80	79	79	74
Balochistan	58	58	57	57	59	59	58	56
OVERALL:	82	82	81	80	82	81	81	78
Punjab	90	90	88	87	89	88	87	85
Sindh	76	76	75	75	76	76	75	73
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	81	81	80	79	83	82	81	77
Balochistan	64	64	64	64	65	65	64	62

NOTES:

1. Based on record and recall: Children who reported having received the specified immunisation, whether or not they had an immunisation card, expressed as a percentage of all children aged 12-23 months.

TABLE 3.7 CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS SUFFERING FROM DIARRHOEA IN PAST 30 DAYS - BY REGION AND PROVINCE

REGION AND PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS								
	2004-05 PSLM			2006-07 PSLM			2008-09 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	15	15	15	10	10	10	12	11	11
Punjab	15	13	14	10	10	10	11	10	11
Sindh	17	17	17	12	11	12	14	15	14
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	16	14	15	6	9	7	7	7	7
Balochistan	15	14	15	5	5	5	7	6	7
RURAL AREAS:	17	16	16	11	11	11	11	10	10
Punjab	18	16	17	12	11	11	11	9	10
Sindh	19	18	19	12	12	12	11	12	11
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	16	15	16	9	8	9	11	10	11
Balochistan	11	12	12	8	8	8	6	6	6
OVERALL:	16	15	16	11	11	11	11	10	10
Punjab	16	15	15	11	11	11	11	9	10
Sindh	18	18	18	12	12	12	12	13	12
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	16	15	15	8	8	8	10	10	10
Balochistan	13	13	13	8	7	7	7	6	6

NOTES:

1. Children who suffered from diarrhoea in the 30 days prior to the interview expressed as a percentage of all children aged less than 5 years.
2. Diarrhoea in past 30 days: All three surveys contained a question addressed to the mothers of all children aged less than 5 years where their child had suffered from an episode of diarrhoea in the past 30 days.

FIGURE 3.2 CHILDREN UNDER 5 SUFFERING FROM DIARRHOEA IN PAST 30 DAYS

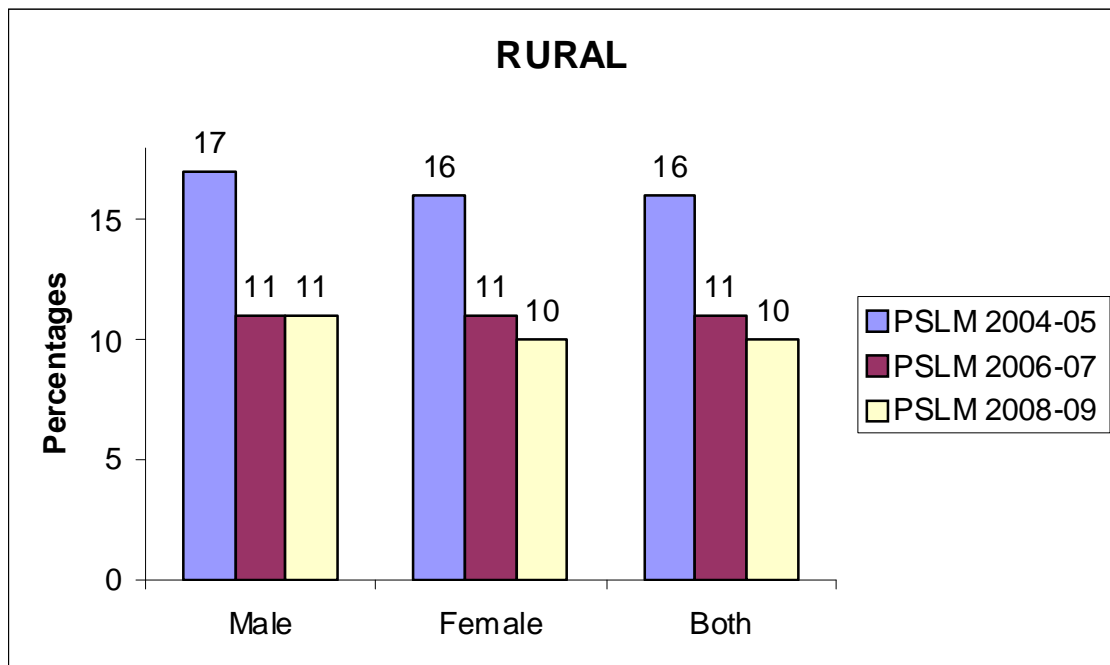
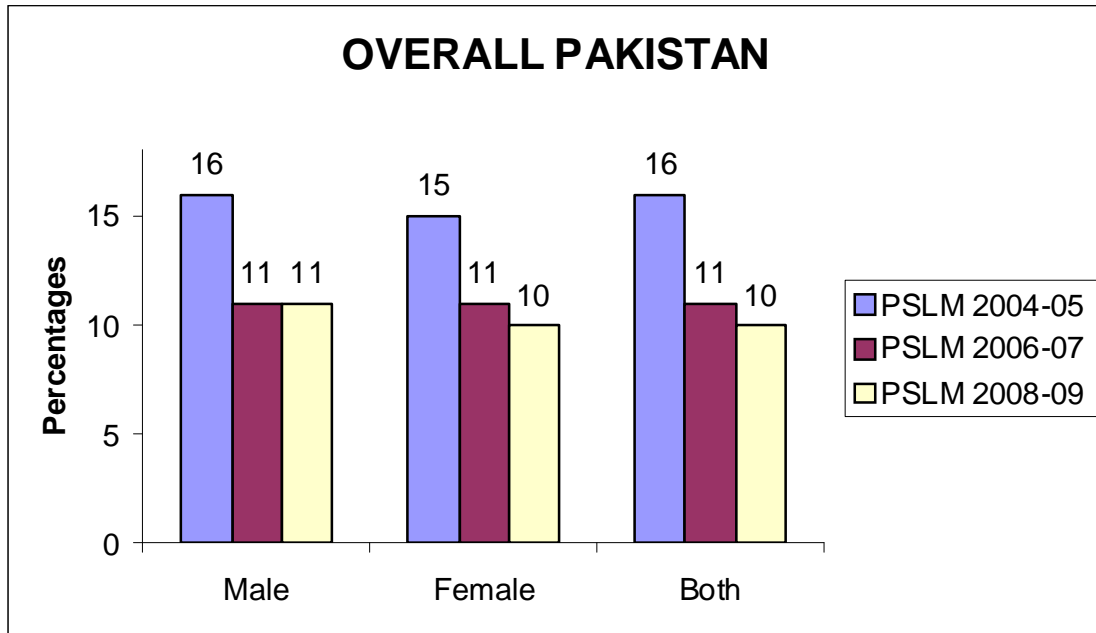


TABLE 3.8 TREATMENT OF DIARRHOEA IN CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS– BY REGION AND PROVINCE

REGION AND PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF DIARRHOEA CASES FOR CHILDREN LESS THAN 5 YEARS								
	2004-05 PSLM			2006-07 PSLM			2008-09 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
1. DIARRHOEA CASES WHERE A PRACTITIONER WAS CONSULTED:									
URBAN AREAS:	93	92	92	95	94	95	96	94	95
Punjab	91	91	91	93	94	94	95	92	93
Sindh	96	93	94	97	95	96	98	96	97
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	90	92	91	91	95	93	90	89	90
Balochistan	96	92	94	96	94	95	91	98	94
RURAL AREAS:	91	90	90	93	93	93	94	93	93
Punjab	91	89	90	92	92	92	95	94	94
Sindh	93	93	93	96	97	96	95	92	94
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	91	88	90	94	96	95	89	91	90
Balochistan	79	84	81	89	90	89	84	87	86
OVERALL:	91	90	91	94	94	94	94	93	94
Punjab	91	90	91	93	92	92	95	93	94
Sindh	94	93	93	96	96	96	96	94	95
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	91	89	90	94	96	95	90	91	90
Balochistan	85	86	85	90	90	90	86	89	87
2. DIARRHOEA CASES WHERE ORS WAS GIVEN TO THE CHILD:									
URBAN AREAS:	78	79	78	78	82	80	82	83	82
Punjab	63	63	63	67	73	70	71	69	70
Sindh	93	93	93	91	93	92	97	97	97
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	83	86	84	94	94	94	94	98	95
Balochistan	89	94	91	68	87	78	85	93	89
RURAL AREAS:	78	77	78	76	74	75	77	78	77
Punjab	63	63	63	68	64	66	67	69	68
Sindh	92	91	91	93	97	95	91	88	89
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	86	83	84	82	80	81	91	90	90
Balochistan	82	83	82	83	85	84	87	82	85
OVERALL:	78	78	78	76	77	76	78	79	79
Punjab	63	63	63	68	66	67	68	69	69
Sindh	92	92	92	92	95	94	94	92	93
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	85	84	84	83	82	83	91	91	91
Balochistan	85	86	85	81	86	83	87	84	86

NOTES:

1. Diarrhoea cases where a practitioner was consulted expressed as a percentage of all diarrhoea cases during past 30 days in children less than 5 years.
2. Diarrhoea cases where ORS was administered to the child expressed as a percentage of all diarrhoea cases during the past 30 days in children less than 5 years.
3. Cases where a practitioner was consulted: For all the children that reported an episode of diarrhoea in the past 30 days the mothers were asked if they consulted a practitioner for the ailment. The statistics reported here represent the percentage of cases where a practitioner was consulted.
4. Cases where ORS was administered: For all children that reported an episode of diarrhoea in the past 30 days, the mothers were asked if ORS had been given to the child. The statistics reported here represent the percentage of cases where ORS was given to the child.

TABLE 3.9 TYPE OF PRACTITIONER CONSULTED FOR DIARRHOEA TREATMENT – BY REGION AND PRACTITIONER

REGION AND PRACTITIONER	PERCENTAGE OF DIARRHOEA CASES		
	2004-05 PSLM	2006-07 PSLM	2008-09 PSLM
	CONSULTATION	CONSULTATION	CONSULTATION
URBAN AREAS:			
Private practitioner	75	79	81
Chemist/Pharmacy	6	3	2
Govt hospital/dispensary	16	14	14
LHW	1	0	0
LHV/ Nurse	0	0	1
RHC/BHU	3	2	1
Hakeem/Homeopathic/Herba	3	1	1
Other	2	1	0
RURAL AREAS:			
Private practitioner	65	69	69
Chemist/Pharmacy	8	6	5
Govt hospital/dispensary	15	13	14
LHW	1	1	1
LHV/ Nurse	0	0	0
RHC / Basic Health Unit	7	7	5
Hakeem/Homeopathic/ herb	3	3	3
Other	2	1	1
OVERALL:			
Private practitioner	68	72	73
Chemist/Pharmacy	6	5	4
Govt hospital/dispensary	15	13	14
LHW	1	1	1
LHV/ Nurse	0	0	0
RHC / Basic Health Unit	5	6	4
Hakeem/Homeopathic/ herb	3	2	3
Other	1	1	1

NOTES:

1. Column 1: Diarrhoea cases in which the practitioner indicated was consulted for treatment of diarrhoea expressed as a percentage of all diarrhoea consultations.
2. Sum may not add up to hundred due to rounding off.

FIGURE 3.3 TYPE OF PRACTITIONER CONSULTED FOR DIARRHOEA TREATMENT – BY REGION AND PRACTITIONER-2008-09

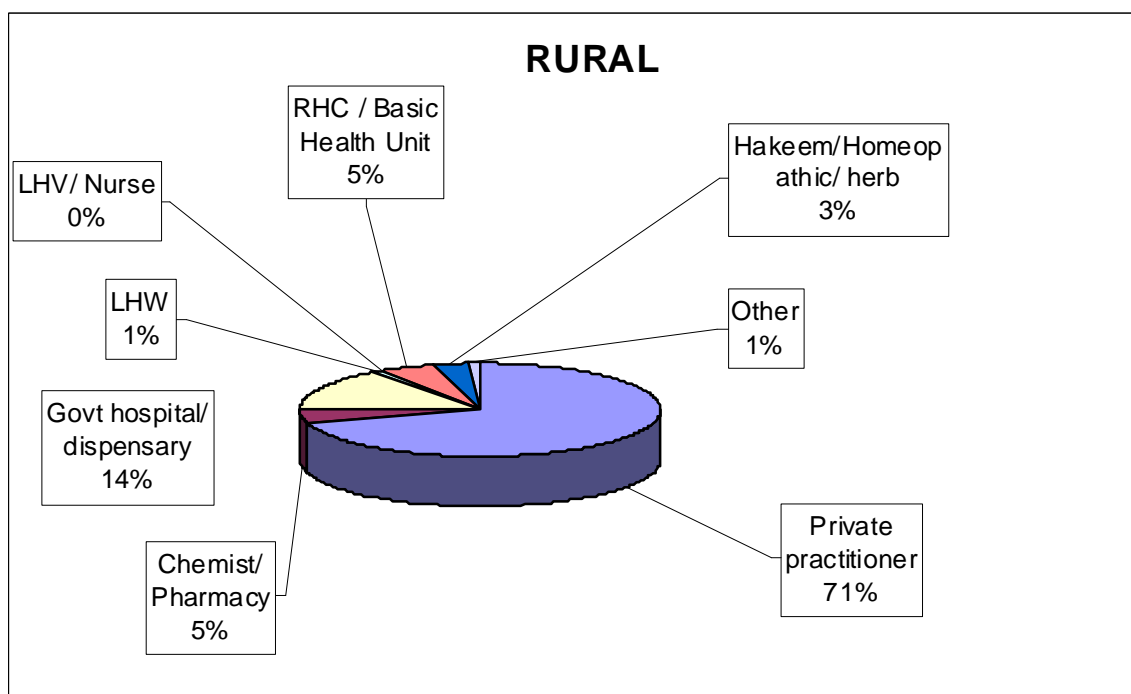
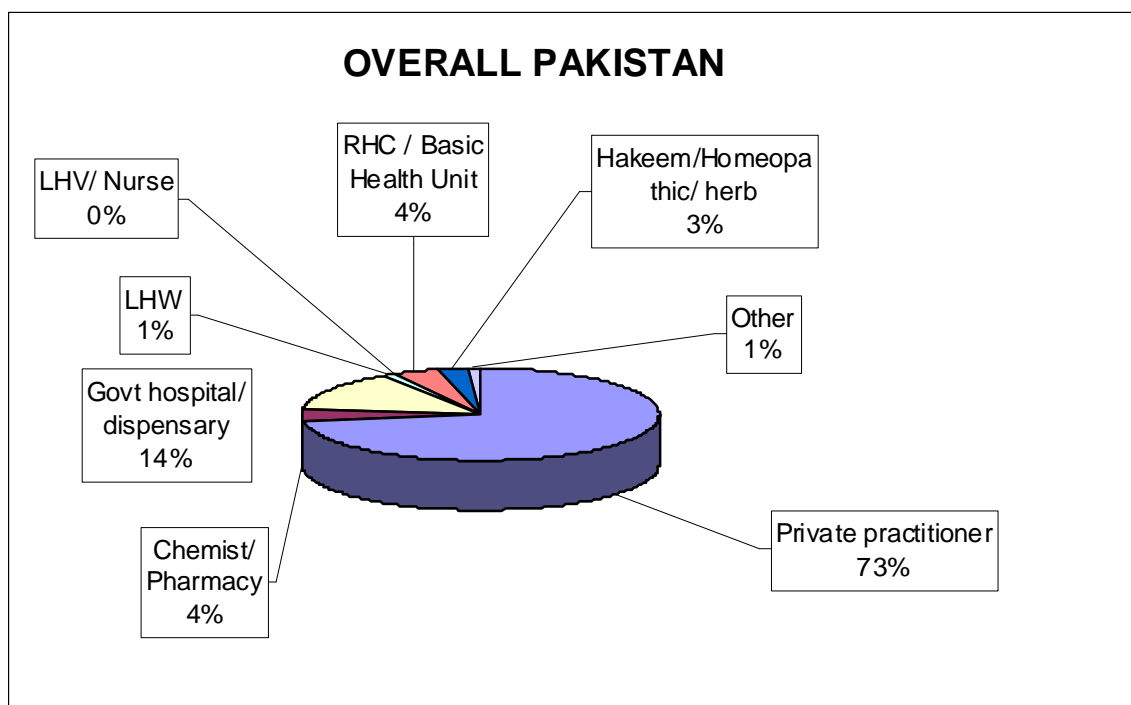


TABLE 3.10 PRE – NATAL CONSULTATIONS – BY PROVINCE AND PERSON / FACILITY

PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF CASES								
	2004-05 PSLM			2006-07 PSLM			2008-09 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
1. PERCENTAGE OF PREGNANT WOMEN VISITING HEALTH FACILITY FOR PRE-NATAL CONSULTATION:									
PAKISTAN:	66	40	50	73	45	53	77	50	58
Punjab	67	47	56	71	50	56	75	55	61
Sindh	74	40	55	82	37	56	84	43	60
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	51	35	39	64	43	46	67	46	49
Balochistan	57	27	35	56	25	31	57	30	36
2. PERSON / FACILITY CONSULTED:									
Home TBA	10	16	13	7	15	12	7	13	10
Home LHW	5	10	7	3	9	7	3	11	8
Home LHV	4	7	6	3	6	5	3	6	5
Home Doctor	6	4	5	4	3	3	3	3	3
Govt.hosp/RHC/BHU	25	25	25	25	25	25	26	25	26
Private hosp/ Clinic	49	34	42	57	40	47	58	41	47
Other	1	4	2	1	2	1	0	2	1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

NOTES:

1. Ever married women aged 15 – 49 years who had given birth in the last three years and who had attended at least one pre-natal consultation during the last pregnancy, expressed as a percentage of all currently married women aged 15 – 49 years who had given birth in the last three years.
2. Ever married women aged 15-49 years who had given birth in the last three years and who had attended a pre-natal consultation at the source indicated expressed as a percentage of all of the same women who had had a pre-natal consultation.
3. Other includes 'Family Welfare Centre', 'Reproductive Health unit', 'Mobile Services Unit' and other.

TABLE 3.11 PREGNANT WOMEN THAT HAVE RECEIVED TETANUS TOXOID INJECTION

PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF PREGNANT WOMEN								
	WOMEN WHO HAD RECEIVED ATLEAST ONE TETANUS TOXOID INJECTION								
	2004-05 PSLM			2006-07 PSLM			2008-09 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
PAKISTAN:	67	41	51	75	48	56	84	61	68
Punjab	72	54	62	78	59	64	87	72	76
Sindh	68	34	48	73	28	47	81	39	57
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	58	40	45	67	43	46	83	61	64
Balochistan	46	17	25	53	17	25	47	18	24

NOTES:

1. Ever married women aged 15-49 years who had a birth in the last three years and received a tetanus toxoid injection during the last pregnancy, expressed as a percentage of all ever married women aged 15-49 years who had a birth in the last three years.
2. In 2004-05 PSLM & 2006-07 PSLM this indicator was calculated using only one question but in 2008-09 it is made comparable with our provincial level survey and now calculated using two questions based on last and all previous pregnancies.

TABLE 3.12 CHILD DELIVERY – LOCATION AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE

PLACE	PERCENTAGE OF CASES								
	2004-05 PSLM			2006-07 PSLM			2008-09 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
1. PLACE WHERE CHILD WAS DELIVERED:									
Home	56	81	71	44	78	68	41	75	65
G.hospital/RHC/BHU	13	6	9	17	7	10	17	7	10
Private hosp/clinic	30	12	19	39	15	22	41	18	25
Other	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2. PERSON THAT ASSISTED WITH DELIVERY:									
Doctor	39	15	24	48	17	26	48	19	28
Nurse	9	5	7	10	6	7	13	7	9
Trained Dai/TBA	43	53	49	32	56	49	30	54	47
Midwife	0	0	0	6	3	3	4	3	4
F.member/Neighbour/ Friend	8	26	19	5	18	14	5	16	13
Other	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

NOTES:

1. Based on births during past three years to all Ever married women aged 15-49 years (last pregnancy only).
2. Totals may not add to 100 because of rounding.

FIGURE 3.4 CHILD DELIVERIES – LOCATION AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE-2008-09

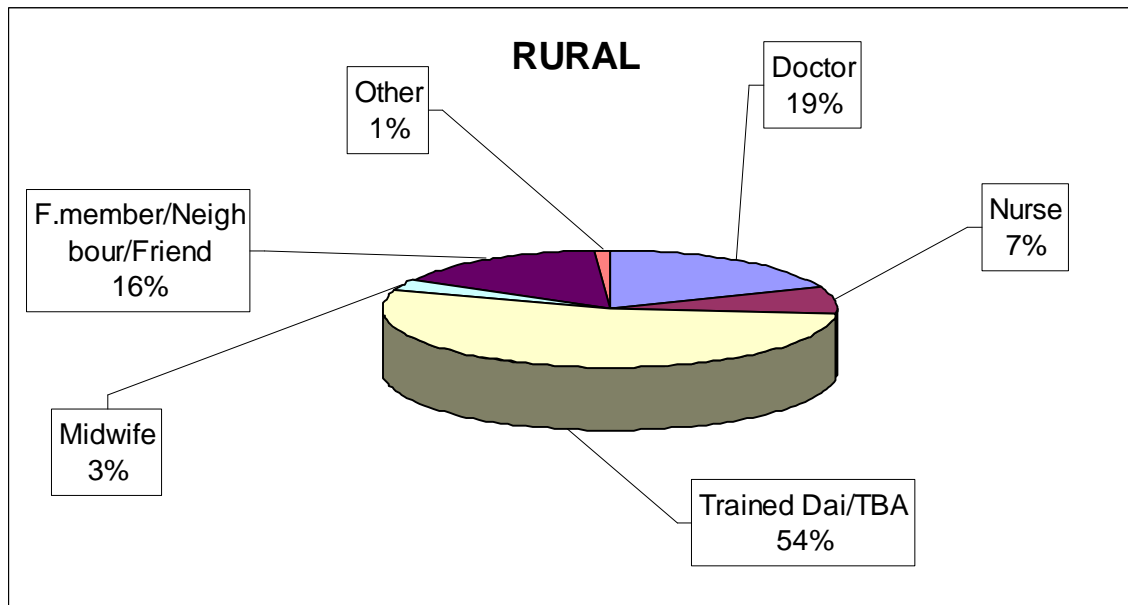
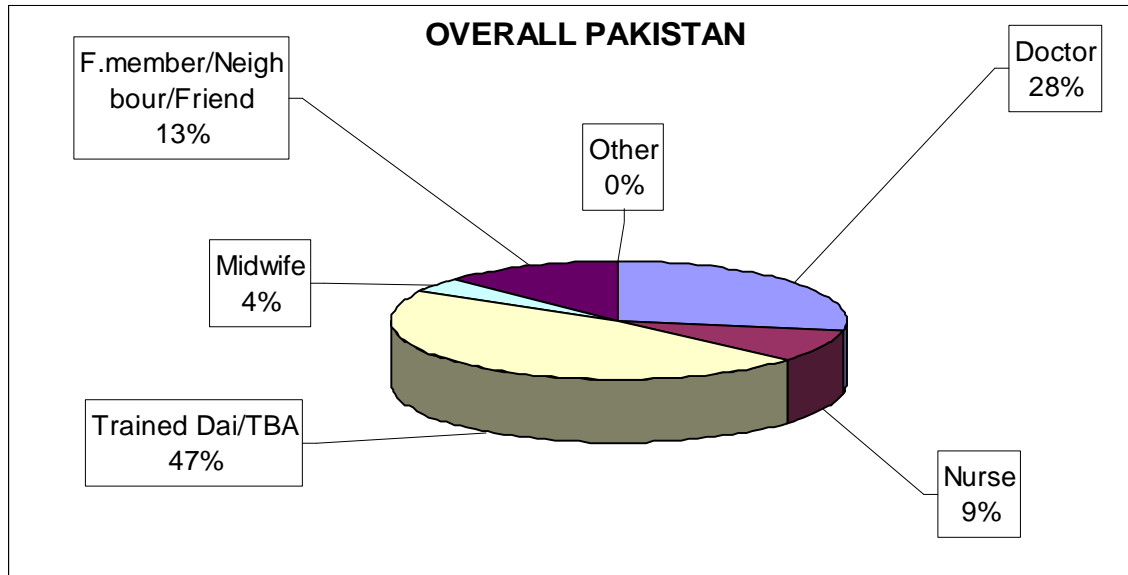


TABLE 3.13 POST- NATAL CONSULTATIONS – BY PROVINCE AND PERSON/ FACILITY CONSULTED

PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF CASES								
	2004-05 PSLM			2006-07 PSLM			2008-09 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
1. PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WHO RECEIVED A POST NATAL CONSULTATION WITHIN 6 WEEKS AFTER DELIVERY:									
PAKISTAN:	34	16	23	38	18	24	37	21	25
Punjab	32	17	23	33	18	22	38	20	25
Sindh	41	16	27	49	18	31	38	23	29
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	29	17	21	29	20	22	28	22	23
Balochistan	32	10	16	31	14	17	27	12	15
2. PERSON / FACILITY CONSULTED:									
Home TBA	8	15	11	6	18	13	8	18	14
Home LHW	4	8	6	3	9	6	3	10	7
Home LHV	3	5	4	2	6	4	2	5	4
Home Doctor	8	7	7	3	2	3	3	4	3
Govt. hosp./RHC/BHU	24	24	24	23	23	23	21	19	20
Private hosp/Clinic	51	39	46	62	41	51	62	43	51
Other	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

NOTES:

1. Ever married women aged 15-49 years who received post-natal check-up expressed as a percentage of all Ever married women aged 15-49 years who had a birth in the last three years.
2. Percentage of Ever married women aged 15-49 years who received post-natal check-up by source of check-up.
3. Totals may not add to 100 because of rounding.

4. Housing, Water Supply & Sanitation

4.1 Introduction

Most of the households in rural Pakistan do not have access to adequate potable water. Many also lack toilets and adequate sanitation systems. The Government aims to expand access to clean drinking water and to improve sanitation particularly in rural areas. Government strategy in water supply is to improve the performance and operation of local water supply systems by promoting community responsibility for the management and maintenance of systems. To improve sanitation in rural areas, the government is promoting the construction of household latrines, the construction of open surface drains with street pavements and providing hygiene education.

In this chapter, information is presented on Housing, Electricity, Gas, Water Supplies and Toilets.

4.2 Housing:

In PSLM 2008-09 87.24 percent of households reported that they have own dwelling units (85.88 percent in 2006-07), 6.06 percent of households have rented dwelling units and about 5.62 percent have rent free houses, whereas a small number of households 1.08 percent have subsidized rent housing units. (Table 4.1)

34.54 percent of households in 2008-09 have reported that Reinforced concrete & Cement /Reinforced Bricks & Cement (RCC/RBC) is the material used for roofs as compared to 32.11 percent in 2006-07. Large number of households (41.08 percent) has reported Wood/Bamboo as the material used for roofs; this percentage is higher in rural areas .i.e. 54.04 percent as compared to 16.11 percent in urban areas. Majority of households 71.52 percent used Burnt Bricks/Blocks for walls as compared to 69.04 percent in 2006-07. Second type is Mud/Mud Bricks, but it is significantly higher in rural areas (30.80 percent) as compared to only 4.92 percent in urban areas.

Table 4.4 shows that 22.79 percent households (24.33 percent in 2006-07) are living in a single room while 70.71 percent (69.05 percent in 2006-07) have two to four living rooms and only 6.50 percent (6.62 percent in 2006-07) of households have five and more living rooms in their dwelling units.

4.3 Electricity & Gas:

Table 4.5 shows that 90.73 percent of households (86.61 percent in 2006-07) were using Electricity as fuel for lighting and 8.25 percent of households (12.44 percent in 2006-07) use Gas and Oil as a fuel for lighting. 97.73 percent urban areas have Electricity as compared to 87.10 percent in rural areas.

Table 4.6 indicates that 31.47 percent households (29.99 percent in 2006-07) are using Gas as fuel. Only 7.41 percent households in rural households are using Gas for cooking as compared to 77.84 percent in urban areas.

4.4 Sources of Drinking Water

The main source of drinking water in Pakistan is Tap water (Table 4.7). Hand Pumps and Motor pumps together provide 54 percent of households with drinking water in 2008-09, as compared to 51 percent in 2006-07. Motor pumps and Hand Pumps form an increasingly relevant part of this. Whereas urban households show an increasing percentage using Tap water.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has the best water supply amongst the provinces in terms of Tap water. The vast majority of the rural population of Punjab has either Hand Pump or water from a Motor Pump and only 5 percent of the rural population depend on a Dug Well or Other Sources (river, canal or stream). The supply of tap water for urban areas in Balochistan is 85 percent, which is highest among all the provinces. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan, 32 and 69 percent of the rural population, respectively, depend on water from a dug well or from a river/canal/stream.

4.5 Toilets

In Pakistan as a whole, 22 percent households do not have any toilet facility (Table 4.8). This varies greatly between urban and rural areas i.e. 2 percent of urban households have no toilet as compared to 33 percent of rural households. Rural areas have much poorer sanitation provision than they do drinking water provision. However, there seems to be significant improvement in rural sanitation, with an improvement in the proportion of households without a toilet from 39 to 33 percent and no change at 21 percent in the proportion reporting a Non-Flush toilet. Rural Punjab has the highest proportion of households reporting no toilet at all (39 percent) whereas rural Sindh has the lowest (20 percent).

The use of flush toilets is 95 percent for the urban households, Punjab with 96 percent has the highest use of flush toilets and Balochistan with 75 percent has the lowest.

TABLE 4.1 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSING TENURE

REGION AND PROVINCE	HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSING TENURE				
	OWN	RENT	FREE	SUBSIDISED RENT	TOTAL
A. PSLM 2008-09					
URBAN AREAS:	78.26	14.79	4.27	2.68	100.00
Punjab	78.13	15.00	5.00	1.87	100.00
Sindh	78.94	13.63	3.45	3.98	100.00
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	75.65	19.45	2.50	2.40	100.00
Balochistan	78.09	14.57	4.37	2.97	100.00
RURAL AREAS:	91.90	1.53	6.32	0.25	100.00
Punjab	92.21	1.53	6.04	0.21	100.00
Sindh	92.34	0.39	6.98	0.28	100.00
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	91.16	3.13	5.37	0.35	100.00
Balochistan	89.18	0.70	9.87	0.25	100.00
OVERALL:	87.24	6.06	5.62	1.08	100.00
Punjab	87.70	5.84	5.71	0.74	100.00
Sindh	85.58	7.07	5.20	2.15	100.00
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	88.40	6.03	4.86	0.71	100.00
Balochistan	86.81	3.66	8.69	0.83	100.00
B. PSLM 2006-07					
URBAN AREAS:	75.67	17.35	4.52	2.45	100.00
Punjab	76.71	15.57	5.53	2.20	100.00
Sindh	75.49	18.55	3.28	2.68	100.00
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	69.14	24.00	3.35	3.51	100.00
Balochistan	72.11	22.55	2.96	2.31	100.00
RURAL AREAS:	91.28	1.59	6.96	0.18	100.00
Punjab	91.29	1.58	6.96	0.17	100.00
Sindh	92.35	0.34	7.25	0.06	100.00
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	90.23	3.20	6.31	0.26	100.00
Balochistan	90.47	1.13	7.96	0.44	100.00
OVERALL:	85.88	7.04	6.12	0.96	100.00
Punjab	86.52	6.16	6.49	0.83	100.00
Sindh	83.93	9.43	5.27	1.37	100.00
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	86.62	6.76	5.80	0.81	100.00
Balochistan	86.18	6.16	6.78	0.88	100.00

NOTES:

1. Households having the housing tenure indicated expressed as a percentage of the total number of households.
2. Total may not add to 100 because of rounding.

TABLE 4.2 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MATERIAL USED FOR ROOF

REGION AND PROVINCE	HOUSEHOLDS BY MATERIAL USED FOR ROOF				
	RCC /RBC	WOOD/ BAMBOO	SHEET/ IRON/ CEMENT	OTHER	TOTAL
A. PSLM 2008-09					
URBAN AREAS:	68.16	16.11	9.62	6.12	100.00
Punjab	65.90	19.25	7.29	7.56	100.00
Sindh	75.44	6.80	13.19	4.57	100.00
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	61.57	29.57	7.05	1.80	100.00
Balochistan	37.50	39.11	16.37	7.02	100.00
RURAL AREAS:	17.10	54.04	21.37	7.49	100.00
Punjab	18.77	46.58	26.31	8.35	100.00
Sindh	12.29	65.61	14.61	7.49	100.00
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	21.47	60.11	14.87	3.55	100.00
Balochistan	2.17	81.76	7.03	9.04	100.00
OVERALL:	34.54	41.08	17.35	7.02	100.00
Punjab	33.85	37.83	20.22	8.10	100.00
Sindh	44.17	35.93	13.89	6.01	100.00
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	28.62	54.67	13.48	3.24	100.00
Balochistan	9.72	72.64	9.02	8.61	100.00
B. PSLM 2006-07					
URBAN AREAS:	60.77	17.60	17.99	3.64	100.00
Punjab	57.54	21.27	16.39	4.80	100.00
Sindh	68.60	7.29	21.71	2.40	100.00
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	54.80	35.20	8.46	1.54	100.00
Balochistan	39.38	35.39	24.25	0.98	100.00
RURAL AREAS:	16.98	57.29	19.79	5.94	100.00
Punjab	18.65	48.48	25.18	7.69	100.00
Sindh	12.34	71.29	13.35	3.01	100.00
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	20.13	63.95	11.53	4.38	100.00
Balochistan	3.61	90.64	5.14	0.61	100.00
OVERALL:	32.11	43.57	19.17	5.14	100.00
Punjab	31.36	39.58	22.31	6.75	100.00
Sindh	40.44	39.32	17.52	2.71	100.00
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	26.07	59.03	11.01	3.90	100.00
Balochistan	12.02	77.66	9.63	0.70	100.00

NOTES:

1. Total may not add to 100 because of rounding.
2. RCC/RBC is Reinforced Concrete & Cement & RBC is Reinforced Bricks & Cement. Other includes any category other than RCC/RBC, Wood/Bamboo, and Sheet/Iron/Cement.

TABLE 4.3 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MATERIAL USED FOR WALLS

REGION AND PROVINCE	HOUSEHOLDS BY MATERIAL USED FOR WALLS				
	BURNT BRICKS/BLOCKS	MUD BRICKS / MUD	WOOD /BAMBOO	OTHER	TOTAL
A. PSLM 2008-09					
URBAN AREAS:	94.31	4.92	0.27	0.50	100.00
Punjab	97.16	2.40	0.06	0.38	100.00
Sindh	94.31	5.05	0.53	0.11	100.00
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	84.19	11.93	0.15	3.72	100.00
Balochistan	62.74	35.68	1.29	0.29	100.00
RURAL AREAS:	59.70	30.80	3.42	6.08	100.00
Punjab	74.89	22.17	0.65	2.29	100.00
Sindh	38.24	47.63	13.70	0.43	100.00
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	42.08	28.00	1.44	28.48	100.00
Balochistan	11.26	79.09	6.17	3.47	100.00
OVERALL:	71.52	21.96	2.35	4.17	100.00
Punjab	82.01	15.84	0.46	1.68	100.00
Sindh	66.54	26.14	7.05	0.27	100.00
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	49.59	25.14	1.21	24.07	100.00
Balochistan	22.27	69.81	5.13	2.79	100.00
B. PSLM 2006-07					
URBAN AREAS:	93.61	5.37	0.55	0.47	100.00
Punjab	96.31	2.92	0.46	0.31	100.00
Sindh	93.82	5.36	0.67	0.14	100.00
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	81.84	14.12	0.14	3.90	100.00
Balochistan	64.12	33.97	1.70	0.21	100.00
RURAL AREAS:	56.07	33.29	3.55	7.09	100.00
Punjab	73.73	24.07	0.76	1.44	100.00
Sindh	28.02	56.44	14.61	0.93	100.00
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	37.57	24.84	1.02	36.57	100.00
Balochistan	6.49	86.92	3.91	2.69	100.00
OVERALL:	69.04	23.64	2.51	4.80	100.00
Punjab	81.12	17.16	0.66	1.07	100.00
Sindh	60.89	30.93	7.65	0.54	100.00
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	45.14	23.01	0.87	30.98	100.00
Balochistan	20.03	74.47	3.39	2.10	100.00

NOTES:

1. Total may not add to 100 because of rounding.
2. Categories: "Other" consists of stone and any thing other than Burnt Bricks/Blocks, Mud Bricks / Mud & Wood /Bamboo

TABLE 4.4 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS

REGION AND PROVINCE	HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS			
	ONE ROOM	2 - 4 ROOMS	5 & MORE ROOMS	TOTAL
A. PSLM 2008-09				
URBAN AREAS:	18.37	73.41	8.22	100.00
Punjab	20.69	70.46	8.85	100.00
Sindh	16.31	77.88	5.81	100.00
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	12.98	73.13	13.89	100.00
Balochistan	11.21	76.13	12.66	100.00
RURAL AREAS:	25.09	69.30	5.61	100.00
Punjab	25.10	68.90	6.00	100.00
Sindh	34.66	64.45	0.89	100.00
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	14.69	76.04	9.27	100.00
Balochistan	22.95	70.69	6.36	100.00
OVERALL:	22.79	70.71	6.50	100.00
Punjab	23.69	69.40	6.91	100.00
Sindh	25.39	71.23	3.38	100.00
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	14.39	75.52	10.09	100.00
Balochistan	20.44	71.86	7.71	100.00
B. PSLM 2006-07				
URBAN AREAS:	19.47	72.27	8.25	100.00
Punjab	21.53	70.39	8.08	100.00
Sindh	17.24	75.32	7.45	100.00
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	16.18	71.86	11.96	100.00
Balochistan	14.35	72.12	13.53	100.00
RURAL AREAS:	26.89	67.35	5.76	100.00
Punjab	25.17	69.00	5.83	100.00
Sindh	40.82	58.06	1.11	100.00
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	19.07	71.54	9.39	100.00
Balochistan	20.55	68.79	10.66	100.00
OVERALL:	24.33	69.05	6.62	100.00
Punjab	23.98	69.45	6.57	100.00
Sindh	29.04	66.68	4.28	100.00
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	18.57	71.60	9.83	100.00
Balochistan	19.09	69.57	11.33	100.00

NOTES:

1. Total may not add to 100 because of rounding.
2. Households having the number of living rooms indicated expressed as a percentage of the total number of housing units.

TABLE 4.5 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY FUEL USED FOR LIGHTING

REGION AND PROVINCE	FUEL USED FOR LIGHTING				
	ELECTRICITY	GAS/ OIL	CANDLE	OTHER	TOTAL
A. PSLM 2008-09					
URBAN AREAS:	97.73	2.01	0.09	0.17	100.00
Punjab	97.74	2.03	0.07	0.15	100.00
Sindh	97.62	2.09	0.09	0.20	100.00
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	98.36	1.40	0.13	0.12	100.00
Balochistan	97.43	1.85	0.40	0.32	100.00
RURAL AREAS:	87.10	11.49	0.35	1.05	100.00
Punjab	90.78	8.69	0.21	0.33	100.00
Sindh	76.26	20.73	0.49	2.53	100.00
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	92.56	6.74	0.05	0.65	100.00
Balochistan	66.58	25.72	2.30	5.40	100.00
OVERALL:	90.73	8.25	0.26	0.75	100.00
Punjab	93.01	6.56	0.16	0.27	100.00
Sindh	87.04	11.32	0.29	1.35	100.00
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	93.59	5.79	0.07	0.56	100.00
Balochistan	73.17	20.62	1.89	4.32	100.00
B. PSLM 2006-07					
URBAN AREAS:	97.58	2.14	0.10	0.18	100.00
Punjab	97.84	1.88	0.13	0.15	100.00
Sindh	97.05	2.67	0.07	0.23	100.00
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	98.31	1.53	0.03	0.13	100.00
Balochistan	97.44	2.49	0.00	0.08	100.00
RURAL AREAS:	80.82	17.88	0.32	0.98	100.00
Punjab	86.36	13.29	0.10	0.25	100.00
Sindh	61.53	34.57	1.00	2.90	100.00
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	90.04	8.84	0.25	0.87	100.00
Balochistan	55.65	40.67	0.68	3.00	100.00
OVERALL:	86.61	12.44	0.25	0.70	100.00
Punjab	90.11	9.56	0.11	0.22	100.00
Sindh	79.27	18.62	0.54	1.56	100.00
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	91.46	7.59	0.21	0.74	100.00
Balochistan	65.47	31.69	0.52	2.31	100.00

NOTES:

1. Total may not add to 100 because of rounding.
2. "Other" consists of wood for lighting and other.

TABLE 4.6 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY FUEL USED FOR COOKING

REGION AND PROVINCE	FUEL USED FOR COOKING				
	ELECTRICITY	GAS/ OIL	WOOD / CHARCOAL	OTHER	TOTAL
A. PSLM 2008-09					
URBAN AREAS:	0.05	77.84	19.55	2.56	100.00
Punjab	0.01	75.01	21.22	3.76	100.00
Sindh	0.07	86.25	12.74	0.94	100.00
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	0.24	65.37	33.62	0.78	100.00
Balochistan	0.14	57.36	39.08	3.42	100.00
RURAL AREAS:	0.07	7.41	68.71	23.81	100.00
Punjab	0.02	7.53	57.37	35.08	100.00
Sindh	0.03	7.87	82.14	9.97	100.00
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	0.35	6.35	90.87	2.44	100.00
Balochistan	0.07	7.47	88.09	4.36	100.00
OVERALL:	0.06	31.47	51.92	16.55	100.00
Punjab	0.01	29.13	45.80	25.06	100.00
Sindh	0.05	47.43	47.11	5.41	100.00
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	0.33	16.87	80.67	2.14	100.00
Balochistan	0.09	18.13	77.62	4.16	100.00
B. PSLM 2006-07					
URBAN AREAS:	0.15	73.80	22.56	3.48	100.00
Punjab	0.07	69.95	24.91	5.08	100.00
Sindh	0.29	83.44	14.94	1.34	100.00
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	0.17	58.27	39.67	1.88	100.00
Balochistan	0.07	63.32	33.84	2.77	100.00
RURAL AREAS:	0.02	6.86	69.52	23.60	100.00
Punjab	0.02	7.23	57.91	34.84	100.00
Sindh	0.01	3.95	86.77	9.27	100.00
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	0.06	8.03	88.55	3.36	100.00
Balochistan	0.03	9.54	83.60	6.83	100.00
OVERALL:	0.07	29.99	53.29	16.65	100.00
Punjab	0.03	27.74	47.12	25.10	100.00
Sindh	0.15	43.65	50.89	5.31	100.00
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	0.08	16.63	80.19	3.10	100.00
Balochistan	0.04	22.18	71.90	5.88	100.00

NOTES:

1. Total may not add to 100 because of rounding.
2. "Other" consists of dung cake and any material used as fuel for cooking other than Electricity, Gas/Oil, and Wood/Charcoal. .

TABLE 4.7 MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER BY PROVINCE AND REGION

PROVINCE AND WATER SOURCE	2004-05 PSLM			2006-07 PSLM			2008-09 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVER-ALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVER-ALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVER-ALL
PUNJAB :									
Tap Water	52	17	28	53	17	29	52	16	28
Hand pump	13	50	39	10	48	35	8	44	32
Motor pump	32	27	29	34	30	31	34	35	35
Dug well	1	2	2	1	2	2	0	2	1
Other	2	4	3	3	2	3	5	3	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
SINDH									
Tap Water	71	19	44	74	19	47	74	11	43
Hand pump	13	60	37	8	55	32	9	65	37
Motor pump	10	3	6	11	4	8	12	6	9
Dug well	2	8	5	0	8	4	0	9	4
Other	5	11	8	6	13	10	4	9	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA									
Tap Water	62	40	44	63	40	44	66	47	50
Hand pump	8	12	11	11	11	11	8	13	12
Motor pump	17	4	6	15	8	9	17	9	10
Dug well	11	18	17	9	15	14	8	13	12
Other	2	27	23	2	26	22	1	19	16
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BALUCHISTAN									
Tap Water	84	22	33	81	24	37	85	25	38
Hand pump	3	5	4	2	7	6	3	4	4
Motor pump	5	4	4	7	2	3	3	1	2
Dug well	4	28	23	3	20	16	2	21	17
Other	5	42	36	7	47	38	7	48	39
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
PAKISTAN									
Tap Water	60	21	34	62	22	36	62	21	35
Hand pump	13	44	33	9	41	30	8	41	30
Motor pump	23	18	19	24	20	21	25	24	24
Dug well	2	7	5	1	6	4	1	6	4
Other	3	11	8	4	10	8	4	9	8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

NOTES:

1. Households obtaining water from the source indicated expressed as a percentage of the total number of households.
2. "Tap water" consists of both tap water inside and out side house; "Hand pump" includes hand-pumps both inside and outside. Motor pump includes motor pump and tube well outside the house; "Dug well" includes well open and well closed both inside and out side the house; and "Other" includes public standpipe (supplied by tanker), water seller, canal, river, spring, stream, pond and other.
3. Totals may not add to 100 because of rounding.

FIGURE 4.1 MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER PSLM- 2008-09.

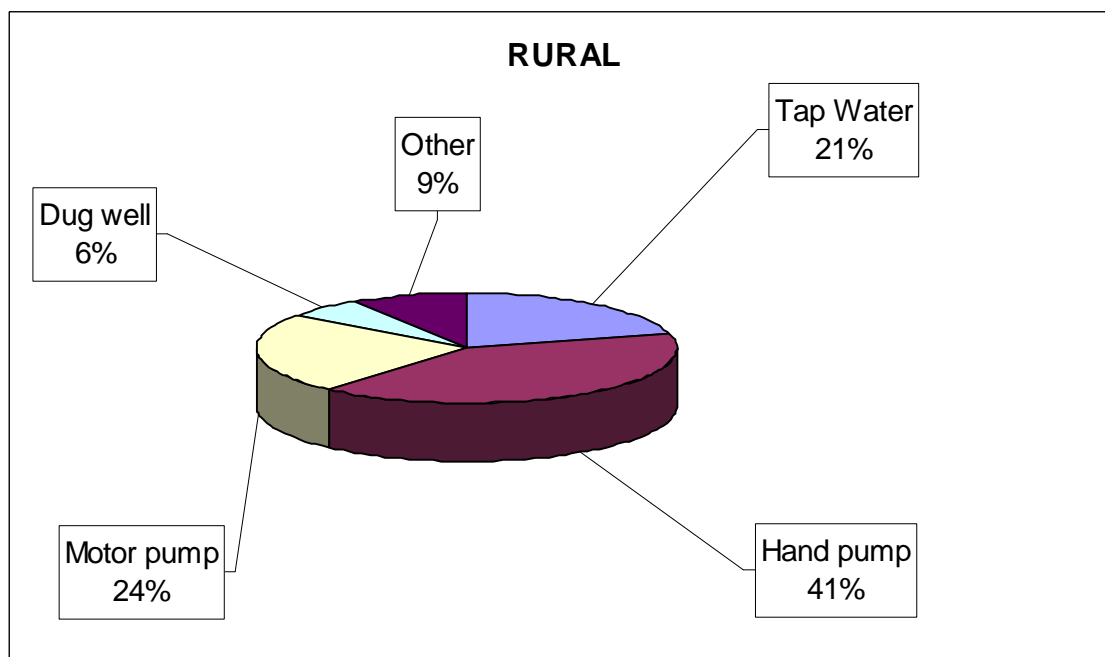
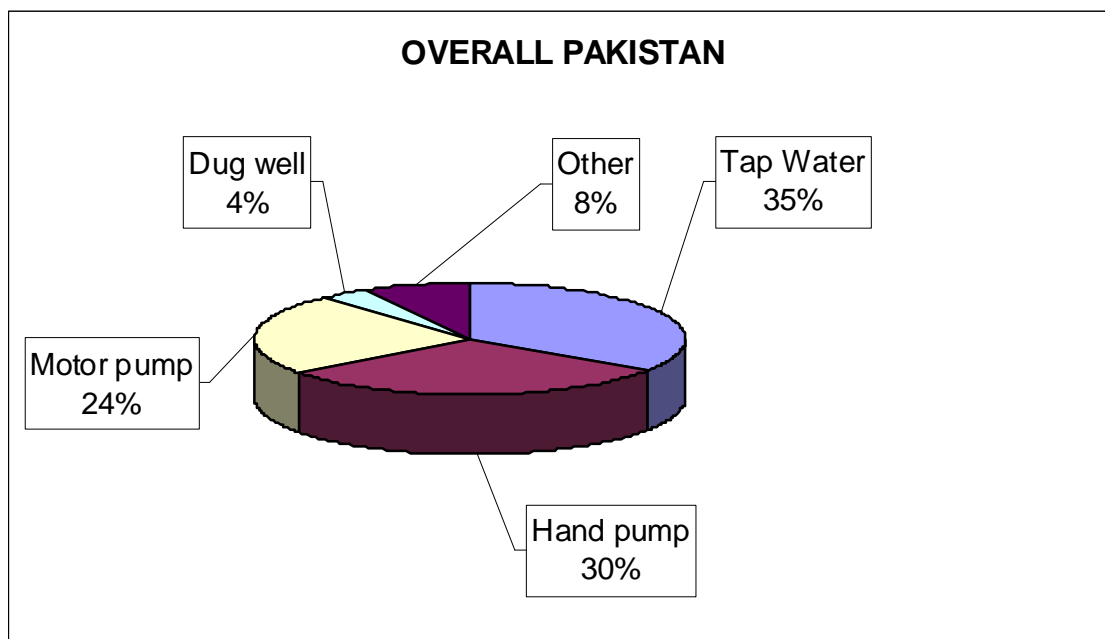


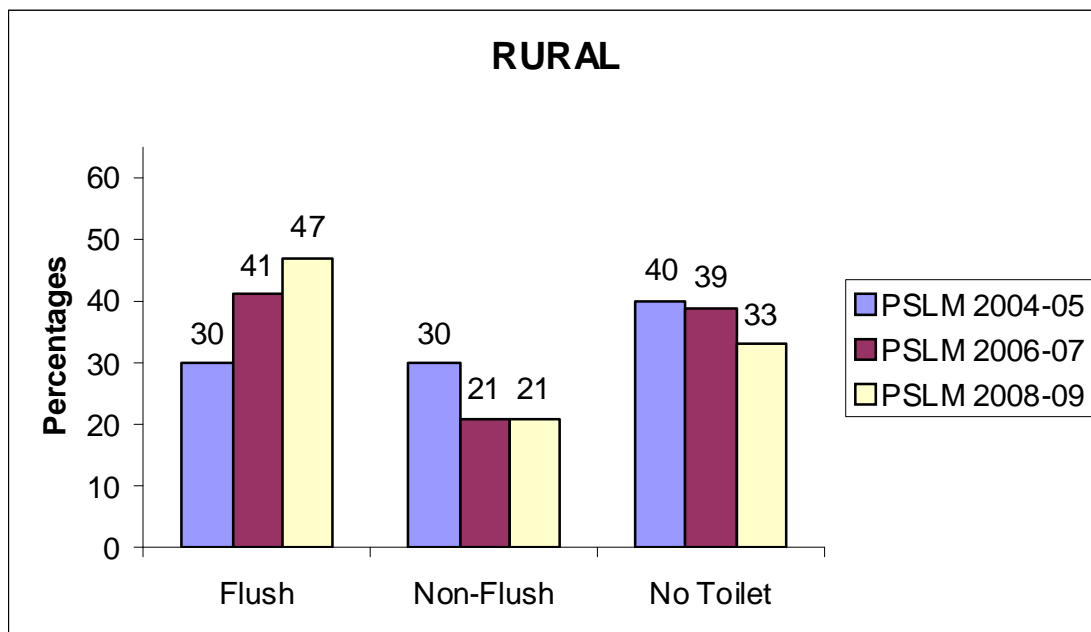
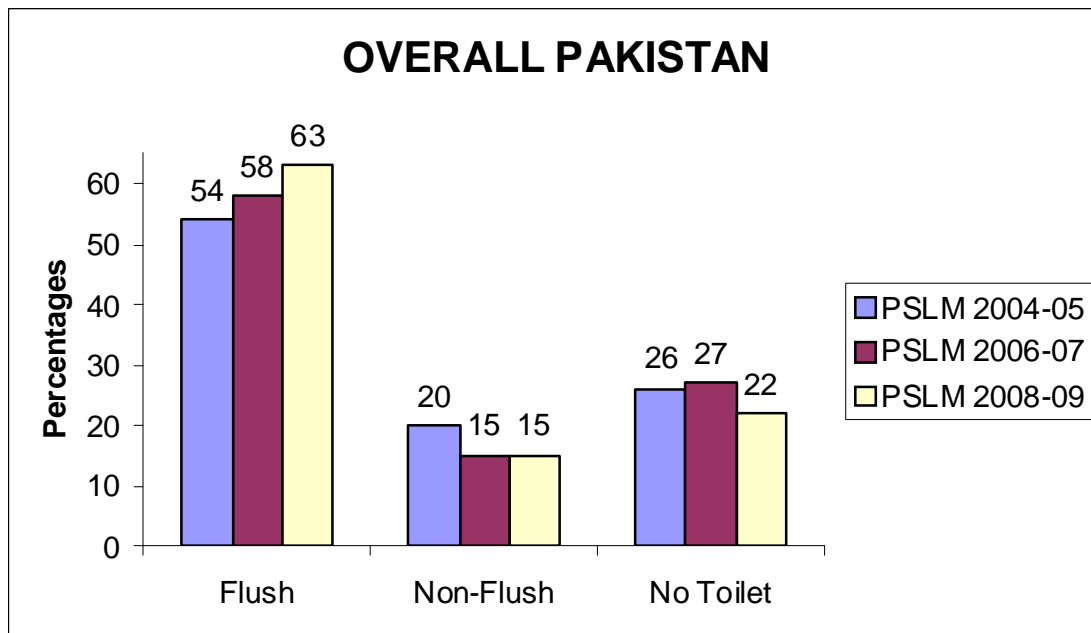
TABLE 4.8 TYPE OF TOILET USED BY THE HOUSEHOLDS BY PROVINCE AND REGION

PROVINCE AND TYPE OF TOILET	2004-05 PSLM			2006-07 PSLM			2008-09 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVER- ALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVER- ALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVER- ALL
PUNJAB									
Flush	91	43	66	93	49	64	96	56	69
Non- Flush	2	7	5	2	7	5	1	5	4
No Toilet	7	50	30	5	44	31	3	39	28
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
SINDH									
Flush	88	17	51	93	16	55	95	25	60
Non- Flush	7	56	32	5	57	31	4	55	29
No Toilet	5	27	16	2	27	15	1	20	10
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA									
Flush	81	32	48	84	45	52	89	49	56
Non- Flush	13	36	28	7	19	17	7	26	23
No Toilet	6	32	24	9	36	31	4	25	21
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BALUCHISTAN									
Flush	63	7	23	78	9	25	75	10	24
Non- Flush	33	48	44	19	62	52	21	66	56
No Toilet	4	45	33	3	29	23	5	24	20
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
PAKISTAN									
Flush	86	30	54	92	41	58	95	47	63
Non- Flush	7	30	20	4	21	15	3	21	15
No Toilet	6	40	26	4	39	27	2	33	22
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

NOTES:

1. Households having the types of toilets indicated expressed as a percentage of the total number of households.
2. "Flush" consists of flush connected to public sewerage, flush connected to septic tank and flush to open drain while "Non-Flush" contains dry raised latrine, dry pit latrine and other.
3. Totals may not add to 100 because of rounding.

FIGURE 4.2 TYPE OF TOILET USED BY THE HOUSEHOLD



5. Household Perception of Economic Situation and Satisfaction by Facilities and Service Use.

5.1 Introduction

This type of information has been collected for the first time in FBS household surveys. Government is spending a lot to improve the economic situation of people and also investing considerable amount in providing different types of facilities/services. Considering as to how facilities/services are being passed on to the general public, the respondents were asked to give their perception in their economic as well as community improvement and how effectively services/facilities are available to them.

5.2 Perception of Economic Situation

Households were asked to compare their economic situation with last year (Table 5.1). In response to this question a decrease was visible in the people who believe that their economic situation remains unchanged, as 44.44 percent in 2008-09 reported no change (51.52 percent in 2006-07). An increase was observed in the number of households who see their economic position worse or much worse (33.09 percent in 2008-09 as compared to 21.35 percent in 2006-07), whereas 22.24 percent reported better or much better in 2008-09 (26.99 percent in 2006-07). However, when asked to compare the economic situation of the community where they live (Table 5.2), 54.07 percent in 2008-09 reported the same (59.24 percent in 2006-07), 19.34 percent reported worse or much worse (10.27 percent in 2006-07) and 21.04 percent reported better or much better (25.93 percent in 2006-07).

5.3 Satisfaction by Facilities and Service Use

Households were also asked to give opinion about their Satisfaction of the Facilities /Services provided by the government (Table 5.3). In response to this question, 39.49 percent in 2008-09 reported satisfaction on Basic Health Facilities (35.31 percent in 2006-07), 14.95 percent satisfied with the Family Planning Services (12.07 percent in 2006-07), 62.57 percent with Schools (61.23 percent in 2006-07), 15.22 percent with Veterinary Services pre dominantly rural (13.97 percent in 2006-07), 14.93 percent with Agriculture Extension all rural (14.13 percent in 2006-07) and 9.78 percent with Police (6.61 percent in 2006-07).

TABLE 5.1 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY THE PERCEPTION OF THE ECONOMIC SITUATION OF THE HOUSEHOLDS COMPARED TO THE YEAR BEFORE THE SURVEY

REGION AND PROVINCE	ECONOMIC SITUATION OF THE HOUSEHOLD						Total
	Much Worse	Worse	Same	Better	Much Better	Don't Know	
A. PSLM 2008-09							
URBAN AREAS:	3.75	28.99	43.28	20.60	3.05	0.33	100.00
Punjab	4.08	26.39	41.96	23.51	3.98	0.08	100.00
Sindh	2.75	35.83	45.96	13.94	0.80	0.72	100.00
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	4.85	18.95	37.44	31.25	7.27	0.24	100.00
Balochistan	7.16	18.08	48.78	22.33	3.16	0.50	100.00
RURAL AREAS:	5.21	28.06	45.05	19.46	2.05	0.17	100.00
Punjab	4.26	28.48	44.03	21.13	1.97	0.27	99.99
Sindh	4.02	31.88	54.37	8.37	1.22	0.93	100.00
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	9.38	24.91	33.77	28.30	3.58	1.08	100.00
Balochistan	7.91	19.88	57.46	12.31	1.35	3.01	100.00
OVERALL:	4.71	28.38	44.44	19.85	2.39	0.22	100.00
Punjab	4.20	27.81	43.37	21.89	2.61	0.11	100.00
Sindh	3.38	33.87	50.12	11.18	1.01	0.43	100.00
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	8.57	23.85	34.42	28.83	4.24	0.09	100.00
Balochistan	7.75	19.50	55.60	14.45	1.73	0.96	100.00
B. PSLM 2006-07							
URBAN AREAS:	2.69	18.12	51.06	24.16	3.79	.18	100.00
Punjab	2.70	17.05	48.52	27.14	4.40	0.19	100.00
Sindh	2.70	21.13	55.12	18.08	2.78	0.18	100.00
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	3.13	13.83	46.83	31.71	4.44	0.06	100.00
Balochistan	1.34	10.77	59.37	25.10	3.11	0.31	100.00
RURAL AREAS:	2.95	18.68	51.76	23.98	2.51	0.12	100.00
Punjab	2.34	18.42	51.63	24.98	2.49	0.13	100.00
Sindh	3.70	20.16	58.69	16.24	1.16	0.15	100.00
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	4.60	20.60	39.88	30.37	4.51	0.05	100.00
Balochistan	2.03	9.79	66.38	20.16	1.23	0.41	100.00
OVERALL:	2.86	18.49	51.52	24.04	2.95	0.14	100.00
Punjab	2.46	17.97	50.61	25.69	3.12	0.15	100.00
Sindh	3.20	20.64	56.91	17.16	1.97	0.12	100.00
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	4.35	19.44	41.07	30.60	4.50	0.05	100.00
Balochistan	1.87	10.02	64.73	21.32	1.67	0.38	100.00

NOTES:

1. Totals may not add to 100 because of rounding..

TABLE 5.2 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY THE PERCEPTION OF THE ECONOMIC SITUATION OF THE COMMUNITY COMPARED TO THE YEAR BEFORE THE SURVEY

REGION AND PROVINCE	ECONOMIC SITUATION OF THE COMMUNITY						
	Much Worse	Worse	Same	Better	Much Better	Don't Know	Total
A. PSLM 2008-09							
URBAN AREAS:	1.81	17.91	51.26	18.40	4.45	6.17	100.00
Punjab	1.45	9.69	55.99	22.37	4.57	5.93	100.00
Sindh	1.78	32.56	46.54	12.34	0.69	6.09	100.00
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	4.25	13.10	31.24	19.58	23.25	8.58	100.00
Balochistan	3.60	7.34	63.25	13.71	5.81	6.28	100.00
RURAL AREAS:	3.19	15.95	55.53	17.61	2.48	5.23	100.00
Punjab	2.47	12.26	59.53	18.13	1.99	5.62	100.00
Sindh	3.21	29.26	54.64	8.40	2.74	1.74	100.00
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	5.62	15.73	36.03	29.94	4.82	7.87	100.00
Balochistan	4.32	14.04	68.93	7.30	0.59	4.83	100.00
OVERALL:	2.72	16.62	54.07	17.88	3.16	5.55	100.00
Punjab	2.14	11.44	58.39	19.49	2.82	5.72	100.00
Sindh	2.49	30.93	50.55	10.39	1.70	3.94	100.00
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	5.37	15.26	35.18	28.09	8.10	8.00	100.00
Balochistan	4.16	12.61	67.71	8.67	1.70	5.14	100.00
B. PSLM 2006-07							
URBAN AREAS:	1.03	8.62	59.99	21.05	3.22	6.08	100.00
Punjab	0.66	5.83	61.18	24.64	2.64	5.06	100.00
Sindh	1.73	14.04	62.07	12.65	2.65	6.87	100.00
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	0.66	4.81	37.35	32.56	12.62	12.00	100.00
Balochistan	0.55	3.79	61.53	30.44	0.69	3.01	100.00
RURAL AREAS:	1.40	9.21	58.84	23.90	2.90	3.75	100.00
Punjab	0.55	6.84	63.18	24.74	1.49	3.20	100.00
Sindh	3.22	14.95	63.05	12.01	3.42	3.35	100.00
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	2.49	11.94	34.97	36.15	8.27	6.19	100.00
Balochistan	1.28	7.34	68.27	18.45	0.58	4.08	100.00
OVERALL:	1.27	9.00	59.24	22.92	3.01	4.56	100.00
Punjab	0.59	6.51	62.53	24.71	1.86	3.81	100.00
Sindh	2.47	14.50	62.56	12.33	3.04	5.11	100.00
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	2.17	10.72	35.38	35.53	9.01	7.18	100.00
Balochistan	1.11	6.51	66.68	21.27	0.61	3.83	100.00

NOTES:

1. Total may not add to 100 because of rounding

TABLE 5.3 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD SATISFACTION BY FACILITIES AND SERVICES USE.

REGION AND PROVINCE	FACILITIES AND SERVICES USE					
	BASIC HEALTH UNIT	FAMILY PLANNING	SCHOOL	VETERINARY HOSPITAL	AGRICULTURAL (EXT.)	POLICE
A. PSLM 2008-09						
URBAN AREAS:	36.41	17.23	68.18	3.35	0.00	9.81
Punjab	38.11	16.58	70.50	4.11	0.00	9.72
Sindh	34.45	14.63	63.28	1.75	0.00	8.38
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	27.78	38.36	74.42	5.27	0.00	16.03
Balochistan	47.26	14.16	69.58	3.91	0.00	15.09
RURAL AREAS:	41.09	13.77	59.66	21.39	14.93	9.76
Punjab	40.77	12.24	61.59	24.90	16.15	8.48
Sindh	40.92	14.38	51.12	18.40	17.26	14.09
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	43.22	22.03	66.84	13.95	7.78	10.22
Balochistan	39.21	5.52	46.00	13.21	13.92	8.62
OVERALL:	39.49	14.95	62.57	15.22	14.93	9.78
Punjab	39.92	13.63	64.44	18.25	16.15	8.88
Sindh	37.65	14.50	57.26	9.99	17.26	11.20
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	40.47	24.94	68.19	12.40	7.78	11.26
Balochistan	40.93	7.37	51.04	11.22	13.92	10.00
B. PSLM 2006-07						
URBAN AREAS:	30.44	12.94	66.56	3.10	0.00	5.81
Punjab	20.72	13.54	69.62	3.81	0.00	6.06
Sindh	41.14	10.37	60.51	1.87	0.00	4.51
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	52.79	23.37	73.06	4.51	0.00	7.92
Balochistan	37.00	10.27	67.90	1.45	0.00	12.48
RURAL AREAS:	37.89	11.61	58.42	19.71	14.13	7.03
Punjab	35.19	10.24	60.47	23.14	14.44	5.41
Sindh	44.42	10.41	47.47	16.61	20.35	7.93
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	43.31	20.50	66.65	13.74	6.33	11.26
Balochistan	27.94	3.49	47.73	8.95	12.26	9.66
OVERALL:	35.31	12.07	61.23	13.97	14.13	6.61
Punjab	30.46	11.32	63.46	16.82	14.44	5.62
Sindh	42.78	10.39	53.98	9.25	20.35	6.22
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	44.93	20.99	67.75	12.16	6.33	10.69
Balochistan	30.07	5.08	52.47	7.19	12.26	10.32

NOTES:

1. Based on use and satisfaction with the above facilities, expressed as percentage of all households .

APPENDIX A: SAMPLE DESIGN FOR PAKISTAN SOCIAL AND LIVING STANDARDS MEASUREMENT SURVEY (DISTRICT LEVEL), 2008-09**Objectives:**

The data generated through PSLM Survey will be used to assist the government in formulating the poverty reduction strategy as well as development plans at district level. The indicators will be developed at district level in the following sectors.

1. Education
2. Health
3. Water Supply & Sanitation.
4. Household Assets/Amenities.
5. Satisfaction to Service Delivery.

Universe:

The universe of this survey consists of all urban and rural areas of all four provinces. Military restricted and protected areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa have been excluded from the scope of the survey.

SAMPLING FRAME**Urban area:**

FBS has developed its own urban area frame. All urban areas comprising cities/towns have been divided into small compact areas known as enumeration blocks (E.Bs) identifiable through map. Each enumeration block comprises about 200-250 households and categorized into low, middle and high-income groups, keeping in view the socio economic status of the majority of households. Urban area sampling frame consists of 26698 enumeration blocks updated in 2003.

Rural area:

With regard to the rural areas, the lists of villages/mouzas/dehs according to Population Census, 1998 have been used as sampling frame. In this frame, each village/mouza/deh is identifiable by its Name, Had Bast Number, Cadastral map etc. This frame is comprised 50590 villages/mouzas

The number of enumeration blocks in urban and mouzas/dehs/villages in rural areas of the country are as under:

NO. OF ENUMERATION BLOCKS AND VILLAGES AS PER SAMPLING FRAME

Province	Number of E. Blocks	Number of Villages
Punjab	14,873	26,007
Sindh	9,025	5,871
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	1,913	7,337
Balochistan	613	6,557
Azad Jammu & Kashmir	210	1,654
Northern Areas	64	566
FATA		2,596
Total	26,698	50,588

STRATIFICATION PLAN

Urban Areas:

Within each district, large sized cities having population five lacs and above have been treated as an independent stratum. Each of these cities has further been sub-stratified into low, middle and high income groups areas. The remaining cities/towns within each district have been grouped together to constitute an independent stratum. The entire Azad Jammu & Kashmir and Northern Areas have been treated as separate stratum, respectively.

Rural Areas:

The entire rural domain of a district for Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan provinces has been considered as independent stratum. All rural areas within AJ & K and Northern Areas have been adopted as independent stratum, respectively.

Sample Size and its Allocation:

To determine optimum sample size for this survey, analytical studies based on the results of Pakistan Demographic Survey, Labour Force Survey and Pakistan Integrated Households Sample Survey were undertaken. Keeping in view the variability existing within the population for the characteristics for which estimates are to be prepared, population distribution, level of estimates and field resources available, a sample size of 76520 households enumerated from 5348 sample PSUs (2262 from urban and 3086 from rural areas) has been considered sufficient to produce reliable estimates at district level in respect of all provinces.

Sample Design: -A two-stage stratified sample design has been adopted for this survey.

Selection of Primary Sampling Units (PSUs):

Enumeration blocks in the urban domain and mouzas/dehs/villages in rural domain have been taken as primary sampling units (PSUs). In urban domain sample PSUs from each stratum have been selected by probability proportional to size (PPS) method of sampling scheme using households in each block as measure of size (MOS). Similarly in rural areas, population of each village has been taken as MOS for selection of sample villages using probability proportional to size method of selection.

Selection of Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs):

Households within each sample Primary Sampling Unit (PSU) have been considered as Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs). 16 and 12 households have been selected from each sample village and enumeration block, respectively, by systematic sampling scheme with a random start.

Estimation Procedure:

Detail of estimation procedures for estimates and their variances is annexed.

Estimation Procedure:

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE ADOPTED FOR PSLM SURVEY

NOTATIONS:

N_h = Total number of Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) in the h th stratum of a province.

n_h = Total number of sample PSUs in the h th stratum of a province.

M_{hi} = Total number of Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs) in the i th sample PSU of h th stratum of a province.

m_{hi} = Number of sample SSUs in the i th sample PSU of h th stratum of a province.

P_{hi} = Assigned probability of selection of i th PSU of the h th stratum of a province.

y_{hij} = Value of any characteristic y of j th SSU within i th PSU of h th stratum of a province.

x_{hij} = Value of any characteristic x of j th SSU within i th PSU of h th stratum of a province with whose respect proportion is required.

(i): ESTIMATION FORMULAE FOR TOTALS AND THEIR VARIANCES

$$N = \sum_{h=1}^L N_h$$

$$n = \sum_{h=1}^L n_h$$

$$\bar{Y}_h = \frac{1}{n_h} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\bar{Y}_{hi}}{P_{hi}}$$

OR

$$\bar{Y}_h = \frac{1}{n_h} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{1}{P_{hi}} \frac{M_{hi}}{m_{hi}} \sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} y_{hij}$$

$$\bar{Y} = \sum_{h=1}^L \bar{Y}_h = \sum_{h=1}^L \frac{1}{n_h} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\bar{Y}_{hi}}{P_{hi}}$$

For X , another variable of interest, we have

$$\bar{X}_h = \frac{1}{n_h} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\bar{X}_{hi}}{P_{hi}} = \frac{1}{n_h} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{1}{P_{hi}} \frac{M_{hi}}{m_{hi}} \sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} x_{hij}$$

$$\bar{X} = \sum_{h=1}^L \bar{X}_h = \sum_{h=1}^L \frac{1}{n_h} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\bar{X}_{hi}}{P_{hi}}$$

$$\bar{R} = \frac{\bar{Y}}{\bar{X}}$$

$$v(\bar{y}_h) = \frac{1}{n_h} s_{ht}^2 = \frac{1}{n_h(n_h - 1)} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\bar{Y}_{hi}^2}{P_{hi}^2} - \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\bar{Y}_{hi}}{P_{hi}} \right)^2}{n_h} \right)$$

$$v(\bar{Y}) = \sum_{h=1}^L \frac{1}{n_h} s_{ht}^2 = \sum_{h=1}^L \frac{1}{n_h(n_h - 1)} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\bar{Y}_{hi}^2}{P_{hi}^2} - \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\bar{Y}_{hi}}{P_{hi}} \right)^2}{n_h} \right)$$

(ii): FORMULA FOR RATIO ESTIMATES

$$r = \frac{\bar{Y}}{\bar{X}}$$

where \hat{Y} and \hat{X} can be estimated by equations under item (i) given above.

$$Rel V(r) = \frac{1}{\bar{X}^2} \sum_{h=1}^L \frac{1}{n_h} s_{hb}^2 + \frac{1}{\bar{X}^2} \sum_{h=1}^L \frac{1}{n_h} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{M_{hi}^2}{P_{hi}^2 m_{hi}} \frac{(M_{hi} - m_{hi})}{M_{hi}} s_{hw}^2$$

where

$$s_{hb}^2 = s_{ht}^2 - s_{hw}^2$$

$$s_{ht}^2 = s_{hy}^2 + r^2 s_{hx}^2 - 2r s_{hxy}$$

$$s_{hx}^2 = \frac{1}{(n_h - 1)} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\bar{X}_{hi}^2}{P_{hi}^2} - \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\bar{X}_{hi}}{P_{hi}} \right)^2}{n_h} \right]$$

$$s^2_{hy} = \frac{1}{(n_h - 1)} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\bar{y}_{hi}^2}{p_{hi}^2} - \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \bar{y}_{hi} \right)^2}{n_h} \right]$$

$$s_{hxy} = \frac{1}{n_h - 1} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \left(\frac{\bar{x}_{hi}}{p_{hi}} \frac{\bar{y}_{hi}}{p_{hi}} \right) - \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\bar{x}_{hi}}{p_{hi}} \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\bar{y}_{hi}}{p_{hi}} \right)}{n_h} \right]$$

$$s^2_{hw} = \frac{1}{n_h - 1} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{1}{p_{hi}^2} \frac{M_{hi}^2 (M_{hi} - m_{hi})}{m_{hi} M_{hi}} s^2_{hi}$$

and

$$s^2_{hi} = s^2_{hiy} + r^2 s^2_{hix} - 2r s_{hixy}$$

$$s^2_{hiy} = \frac{1}{(m_{hi} - 1)} \left[\sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} y_{hij}^2 - \frac{\left(\sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} y_{hij} \right)^2}{m_{hi}} \right]$$

$$s^2_{hix} = \frac{1}{(m_{hi} - 1)} \left[\sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} x_{hij}^2 - \frac{\left(\sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} x_{hij} \right)^2}{m_{hi}} \right]$$

$$s^2_{hixy} = \frac{1}{(m_{hi} - 1)} \left[\sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} x_{hij} y_{hij} - \frac{\left(\sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} x_{hij} \sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} y_{hij} \right)}{m_{hi}} \right]$$

APPENDIX B: CONFIDENCE INTERVALS

GROSS ENROLLMENT RATE AT PRIMARY LEVEL (AGED 5 TO 9)

REGION/ PROVINCE	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	106	0.91	104.22	107.78
Punjab	110	1.11	107.82	112.18
Sindh	103	1.86	99.35	106.65
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	97	2.11	92.86	101.14
Balochistan	100	2.43	95.24	104.76
Rural Areas	85	0.77	83.49	86.51
Punjab	93	1.18	90.69	95.31
Sindh	72	1.32	69.41	74.59
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	85	1.57	81.92	88.08
Balochistan	68	1.93	64.22	71.78
Overall	91	0.64	89.75	92.25
Punjab	97	0.95	95.14	98.86
Sindh	84	1.17	81.71	86.29
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	87	1.40	84.26	89.74
Balochistan	75	1.74	71.59	78.41

NET ENROLLMENT RATE AT PRIMARY LEVEL (AGED 5 TO 9)

REGION/ PROVINCE	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	68	0.54	66.94	69.06
Punjab	72	0.66	70.71	73.29
Sindh	63	1.03	60.98	65.02
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	61	1.27	58.51	63.49
Balochistan	59	1.91	55.26	62.74
Rural Areas	53	0.53	51.96	54.04
Punjab	58	0.80	56.43	59.57
Sindh	47	0.93	45.18	48.82
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	50	1.10	47.84	52.16
Balochistan	40	1.43	37.20	42.80
Overall	57	0.43	56.16	57.84
Punjab	62	0.64	60.75	63.25
Sindh	54	0.73	52.57	55.43
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	52	0.97	50.10	53.90
Balochistan	44	1.30	41.45	46.55

GROSS ENROLLMENT RATE AT MIDDLE LEVEL (AGED 10 TO 12)

REGION/ PROVINCE	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	71	0.10	70.80	71.20
Punjab	74	0.14	73.73	74.27
Sindh	68	1.83	64.41	71.59
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	71	2.81	65.49	76.51
Balochistan	60	2.84	54.43	65.57
Rural Areas	46	0.72	44.59	47.41
Punjab	50	1.09	47.86	52.14
Sindh	34	1.21	31.63	36.37
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	51	1.51	48.04	53.96
Balochistan	29	1.86	25.35	32.65
Overall	53	0.62	52.10	54.54
Punjab	57	0.91	55.22	58.78
Sindh	49	1.15	46.75	51.25
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	54	1.38	51.30	56.70
Balochistan	36	1.69	32.69	39.31

NET ENROLLMENT RATE AT MIDDLE LEVEL (AGED 10 TO 12)

REGION/ PROVINCE	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	27	0.55	25.92	28.08
Punjab	31	0.80	29.43	32.57
Sindh	24	0.88	22.28	25.72
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	25	1.40	22.26	27.74
Balochistan	20	1.53	17.00	23.00
Rural Areas	16	0.36	15.29	16.71
Punjab	18	0.54	16.94	19.06
Sindh	14	0.69	12.65	15.35
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	16	0.68	14.67	17.33
Balochistan	9	0.90	7.24	10.76
Overall	20	0.31	19.39	20.61
Punjab	22	0.47	21.08	22.92
Sindh	18	0.56	16.90	19.10
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	17	0.63	15.77	18.23
Balochistan	11	0.79	9.45	12.55

LITERACY RATE-POPULATION 10 YEARS & OLDER

REGION/ PROVINCE	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	74	0.41	73.20	74.80
Punjab	76	0.47	75.08	76.92
Sindh	73	0.83	71.37	74.63
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	62	1.31	59.43	64.57
Balochistan	64	1.27	61.51	66.49
Rural Areas	48	0.46	47.10	48.90
Punjab	51	0.70	49.63	52.37
Sindh	43	0.75	41.53	44.47
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	47	0.83	45.37	48.63
Balochistan	38	1.20	35.65	40.35
Overall	57	0.40	56.22	57.78
Punjab	59	0.59	57.88	60.20
Sindh	59	0.73	57.57	60.43
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	50	0.74	48.55	51.45
Balochistan	45	1.02	43.00	47.00

ADULT LITERACY (POPULATION 15 YEARS & OLDER)

REGION/ PROVINCE	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	72	0.44	71.14	72.86
Punjab	75	0.51	74.00	76.00
Sindh	72	0.87	70.29	73.71
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	58	1.39	55.28	60.72
Balochistan	59	1.47	56.12	61.88
Rural Areas	44	0.46	43.10	44.90
Punjab	47	0.68	45.67	48.33
Sindh	40	0.72	38.59	41.41
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	42	0.86	40.52	43.90
Balochistan	33	1.13	30.79	35.21
Overall	54	0.42	53.18	54.82
Punjab	56	0.61	54.80	57.20
Sindh	57	0.77	55.49	58.51
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	45	0.77	43.54	46.56
Balochistan	39	1.02	37.00	41.00

CHILDREN AGED 12-23 MONTHS IMMUNIZED (AT LEAST ONE)

REGION/ PROVINCE	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	98	0.34	97.33	98.67
Punjab	97	0.52	96.36	98.40
Sindh	99	0.43	98.22	99.92
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	99	0.42	98.37	100.01
Balochistan	95	1.83	91.07	98.25
Rural Areas	96	0.32	95.37	96.63
Punjab	97	0.35	96.19	97.55
Sindh	96	0.83	94.05	97.29
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	94	1.04	92.30	96.38
Balochistan	93	1.25	90.49	95.39
Overall	97	0.25	96.08	97.06
Punjab	97	0.29	96.44	97.58
Sindh	97	0.52	96.06	98.10
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	95	0.90	93.24	96.76
Balochistan	93	1.07	91.16	95.36

CHILDREN AGED 12-23 MONTHS IMMUNIZED (FULLY IMMUNIZED)

REGION/ PROVINCE	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	87	0.79	85.02	88.12
Punjab	88	1.01	86.40	90.36
Sindh	85	1.58	81.53	87.73
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	86	1.82	82.15	89.29
Balochistan	73	3.65	66.19	80.50
Rural Areas	74	0.87	72.62	76.02
Punjab	84	1.08	81.64	85.86
Sindh	57	2.02	53.52	61.44
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	71	1.95	67.53	75.19
Balochistan	36	2.67	30.43	40.91
Overall	78	0.67	76.54	79.16
Punjab	85	0.83	83.44	86.70
Sindh	69	1.49	65.77	71.62
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	73	1.69	70.08	76.71
Balochistan	43	2.47	37.79	47.49

CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS SUFFERING FROM DIARHOEA IN PAST 30 DAYS

REGION/ PROVINCE	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	11	0.43	10.59	12.26
Punjab	11	0.61	9.52	11.94
Sindh	14	0.73	12.65	15.51
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	7	0.65	5.73	8.27
Balochistan	7	0.78	5.47	8.53
Rural Areas	10	0.32	9.42	10.67
Punjab	10	0.42	9.18	10.82
Sindh	11	0.61	10.04	12.44
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	11	0.93	8.68	12.32
Balochistan	6	0.56	5.00	7.20
Overall	10	0.26	9.92	10.94
Punjab	10	0.35	9.44	10.81
Sindh	12	0.47	11.48	13.32
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	10	0.81	8.45	11.61
Balochistan	6	0.48	5.29	7.15

PRE NATAL CONSULTATION FOR EVER MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-49 Years

REGION/ PROVINCE	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	77	0.76	75.51	78.49
Punjab	75	1.01	72.56	76.50
Sindh	84	1.35	81.74	87.02
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	67	2.43	62.55	72.09
Balochistan	57	2.98	51.15	62.81
Rural Areas	50	0.73	48.57	51.43
Punjab	55	0.95	53.12	56.86
Sindh	43	1.48	39.65	45.45
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	46	2.01	42.30	50.18
Balochistan	30	1.49	27.29	33.13
Overall	58	0.60	56.54	58.90
Punjab	61	0.78	59.02	62.08
Sindh	60	0.12	60.14	60.62
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	49	1.79	45.69	52.71
Balochistan	36	1.44	33.07	38.71

POST NATAL CONSULTATION FOR EVER MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-49 YEARS

REGION/ PROVINCE	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	37	0.93	35.18	38.82
Punjab	38	1.28	35.49	40.51
Sindh	37	1.65	33.77	40.23
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	28	2.07	23.93	32.07
Balochistan	27	1.95	23.18	30.82
Rural Areas	21	0.59	19.84	22.16
Punjab	20	0.78	18.47	21.53
Sindh	23	1.32	20.41	25.59
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	22	1.55	18.96	25.04
Balochistan	12	0.92	10.20	13.80
Overall	25	0.51	24.00	26.00
Punjab	25	0.69	23.65	26.35
Sindh	29	1.05	26.94	31.06
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	23	1.35	20.35	25.65
Balochistan	15	0.88	13.28	16.72