

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report containing district level findings is in continuation of the report on the National/Provincial findings of the first round of the Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement (PSLM) Survey 2004-05. In this survey, 76520 households were covered in the entire country and information was collected from households on a range of social sector issues. These are primarily focussed on the sectors covered under Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) i.e. Education, Health, Household Assets/Amenities, Immunisation, Pre/Post Natal care of females and Household satisfaction by facilities and services.

Indicators between different groups are presented disaggregated by province/district, by region (urban-rural) and by gender. Since this is the first time that district level survey has been carried at the same time in the entire country therefore district level indicators could not be compared with any previous figure. However, National / Provincial level indicators given in the reports have been compared with the previous reports of PIHS, wherever possible. Thus the report can be used to assess finding primarily at district level for the year:

Education

The Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) for primary schools (Age 5-9) has increased from 72% in 2001-02 to 86% in 2004-05. Narowal district in the Punjab, Karachi in Sindh, Abbotabad in N.W.F.P and Ketch in Balochistan with GRE; 130%, 111%, 117%, and 110% respectively have been ranked as top districts within the provinces. The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) was 42 percent in 2001-02, substantially lower than the Gross Enrolment Rate because of the enrolment of overage children in primary school, however, it has also increased significantly between 2001-02 to 2004-05 i.e. from 42 to 52%. Sialkot (84%) in the Punjab, Karachi (85%) in Sindh, Abbotabad (70%) in N.W.F.P, and Ketch (63%) in Balochistan have been ranked on the top in each province. The PSLM collects information on enrolment in all types of schools i.e. public, private and also deeni madaris. The PSLM round shows decrease in the share of primary enrolments that are in government schools. The overall share has declined from 74% in 2001-02 to 72% in 2004-05. However, some of the poorest district such as Bhakkar (Punjab), Tharparkar (Sindh), Upper Dir (N.W.F.P) and Jhal Magsi (Balochistan) have shown almost 100% government enrolment.

The GER (Age 10-12) at National level for middle level has increased from 41 to 46 per cent where as the NER has risen moderately i.e. from 16 to 18%. Chakwal (81%) in the Punjab, Karachi (67%) in Sindh, Chitral (77%) in N.W.F.P and Ketch (62%) in Balochistan are ranked top within the province for Middle class GER. However, NER which gives more realistic picture shows that Sialkot (30%) in the Punjab, Karachi (27%) in Sindh, Abbotabad (29%) in N.W.F.P and Quetta (17%) in Balochistan are at the top within the provinces.

The increase in Matric Level (Age 13-14) GER (42 to 44%) and NER (9 to 11%) is moderate but the real impact will be observable after four/five years when the existing

primary level Cohort will reach at Matric Level. The districts of Rawalpindi (80%), Karachi (79%), Chitral (83%) and Quetta (65%) in the Punjab, Sindh, N.W.F.P and Balochistan respectively are at the top within the provinces for Matric GER. As far as NER is concerned, Lahore (19%) in the Punjab, Karachi (20%) in Sindh, Abbotabad (18%) in N.W.F.P and Panjgur (16%) are the top districts.

The comparison of different GERs and NERs has been carried out using official age group brackets at Primary, Middle and Matric Levels which according to analysts are not realistic. Keeping in view this tables for GERs and NERs have also been worked out using different age brackets recommended by the Technical Committee formed by the government to review PIHS/ HIES. NER with the revised age brackets show improvements over the official age groups.

The literacy level of population (10 years & above) has shown improvement. This has risen from 45 percent in PIHS 2001-02 to 53 percent in the PSLM 2004-05. This increase has taken place in both for men and women and across all provinces. Adult literacy (15 years & above) has also been worked out for the first time and it has increased from 43% in PIHS 2001-02 to 50% in PSLM 2004-05. Rawalpindi (75%) in the Punjab, Karachi (78%) in Sindh, Abbotabad (65%) in N.W.F.P and Quetta (65%) in Balochistan are top districts within the provinces for literate persons over age 10 years and above. Karachi district is at the top in Literacy in Pakistan.

Health

The PSLM report includes sickness/injuries, immunisation, diarrhoea and the use of pre and post-natal services. The sickness / injuries within last two weeks show the prevalence rate of 7.10% and in 93.38% cases these people visited health consultants. Prevalence of sickness / injuries is lower in most of the districts in the Punjab compared to other provinces. Bahawalpur (Punjab), Lakki Marwat (N.W.F.P), and Jhal Magsi (Balochistan) districts with little over 12% have the highest prevalence rates among all the districts.

Two measures of immunisation coverage are presented. Based on mother's recall, at least one immunisation has increased from 74% to 83%. The measure that includes mothers' recall as well as record of immunisations given to the child shows a rise from 53% to 77% in the proportion of one year old who are fully immunised. Jhelum 99% , Hyderabad 88%, Chitral 100%, and Gwadar 97% are top ranked districts in the Punjab, Sindh, N.W.F.P, and Balochistan provinces respectively.

There has been an increase in the proportion of children under five suffering from diarrhoea i.e. from 14 to 16% but Sindh has shown significant increase from 11 % to 18%. The increase is particularly notable for Sindh (Rural) i.e. from 9% to 19% which may be attributed to shortage of clean water availability in many districts in the recent past. Bahawalpur 28% in the Punjab province, Larkana 30% in Sindh, D.I Khan 29% in NWFP and Gwadar 34% in Balochistan province are the most affected districts within each province.

About half of mothers had a pre-natal consultation compared to 35% in 2001-2002 during their last pregnancy. Prenatal consultations were much more common in urban than in rural areas but there is also considerable improvement. Attock & Sialkot 80% , Karachi 81%, Abbotabad 71% and Gwadar 72% are at the top ranks within the provinces. There is decreasing trend both in urban and rural area to consult Govt Hospitals/BHUs/RHCs and which is significant i.e. from 42 to 25%. The frequency of post-natal consultations of 23% in 2004-05 was comparatively lower than the frequency of pre-natal check-ups.

Fifty one percent of pregnant women received Tetanus Toxoid injection in 2004-05 compared to 46 percent in 2001-02. Sialkot (87%) in the Punjab, Karachi (72%) in Sindh, Peshawar (63%) in N.W.F.P and Panjgur (50%) in Balochistan are at top ranks within the provinces.

Housing, Water Supply & Sanitation

The housing units by tenure reveal that 86.6% of households have their own house and 7% live on rented accommodation. In Islamabad (Federal Capital) lowest number of households i.e. 58.8% live in their own houses, whereas 37% live in the rented or subsidised rented units. In PSLM 2004-05 the comparison of housing units by number of rooms with the 1998 census data indicate that housing units with one room have declined from 38.1 to 24.2%, 2-4 rooms increased from 55 to 68.7% and more than five rooms increased marginally from 6.9 to 7.1%. The housing units having electricity (as sources of lighting) have increased from 70.5 to 83.9% Sialkot is at the top with 99.29% households having electricity connections. Use of Gas (as cooking fuel) has increased from 20.2 to 29.5%. Karachi followed by Lahore are the top two districts in the country with 89.18% and 77.85% gas connections respectively.

There has been improvement in Tap Water supplies from 25% to 39% between 2001-02 and 2004-05. The large differences between the provinces in drinking water supplies are observed, with Balochistan and N.W.F.P depending most on the poorest sources. Water sources from Motor Pump have particularly been declined in Balochistan and also in N.W.F.P due to which water from poorest sources has increased from 20 to 25% in rural areas. Lahore 80% in the Punjab, Karachi 86% in Sindh, Bannu 77% in N.W.F.P and Quetta 82% in the Balochistan are the top districts within province which have piped water facility.

Access to flush toilets remains low in rural areas, although there is evidence to suggest that it has improved from 26 to 30% between 2001-02 and 2004-05. Improvements appear to be concentrated in Punjab and N.W.F.P. Households with no toilet in rural areas have declined significantly from 59 to 40%. The top ranked districts within the province having Flush toilet facility are Lahore 94%, Karachi 91% , Peshawar 73% , and Quetta 76%

Household Perception of Economic Situation and Satisfaction by Facilities and Services

Households were asked to compare their economic situation with last year. In response to this question 51.5% reported no change, 23.9 reported worse or much worse and 24.2 reported better or much better. The pattern in districts in the provinces is more or less the same as observed at National / Provincial levels. However, when asked to compare the economic situation of the community where they live, 59% reported the same, 9.6 reported worse or much worse and 25.2% reported better or much better.

Households were also asked to give opinion about their satisfaction of the Facilities / Services provided by the government. In response to this question, 36% reported satisfaction on Govt Basic Health Facilities, 10.5% satisfied with the Family Planning Services, 60% with Schools, 11.8% with Veterinary Services (pre dominantly rural), 11% with Agriculture Extension (all rural) and 6.5% with Police. Most of the districts in Punjab and Sindh are generally less satisfied with the services/ facilities provided by the government compared to N.W.F.P and Balochistan.