

PREFACE

Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM), 2007-08 is the fourth round of a series of surveys planned to be conducted up to 2009. This survey is aimed at to provide detailed outcome indicators on Education, Health, Population Welfare, Water supply & Sanitation and Income & Expenditure. This report contains results on social indicators whereas Income & Expenditure report will be released separately. The data provided by this survey is used by the government in formulating the policies in social sector initiated under Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and Medium Term Development Framework (MTDF) in the overall context of MDGs.

The field work was carried out between July 2007 to June 2008. This report provides information on the key social indicators at national, as well as at provincial levels with urban/ rural breakdown in comparison with the information of the last two rounds of PSLM Surveys (2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07) in order to assess the trends of the key indicators.

The report contains five chapters. These are: Introduction, Education, Health, Population Welfare and Water Supply & Sanitation. I would like to congratulate the Mr. Abdul Hakeem Makhdoom Director General FBS and the whole PSLM team for the successful completion of the task. The report is also available on website of FBS.

Comments and suggestions for improving future issues of this report will be most welcome.

TARIQ SHAFIQ KHAN
Secretary

Government of Pakistan
Statistics Division
Federal Bureau of Statistics
Islamabad
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The report provides the National/Provincial findings of the Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement (PSLM) Survey 2007-08. During this round, 15494 households were covered across urban and rural communities. 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) and monitor MDGs i.e. Education, Health, Population Welfare, Immunisation, Pre/Post Natal care, Family planning and Water supply and sanitation.

To study the behaviour variation of main indicators between different groups, the information is presented disaggregated by province, by region (urban-rural) and by gender. This report also provides information from the earlier round of PSLM 2004-05, PSLM 2005-06 and Pakistan Integrated Household Surveys (PIHS) 2001-02, wherever comparable information is available from these surveys. Thus the report can be used to assess trends in Pakistan's social indicators in the current decade. Discussion on key findings in each sector between 2001-02, 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2007-08 is outline below:

Education

The Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) for primary schools (Age 5-9) remained stagnant at 91 percent during 2006-07 and 2007-08 but has increased from 87 percent in 2005-06 to 91 percent in 2007-08. The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) is 55 percent in 2007-08, substantially lower than the Gross Enrolment Rate because of the enrolment of overage children in primary schools; However, it has increased from the level of 53 percent in 2005-06. 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 69 percent in 2006-07 to 65 percent in 2007-08.

The GER (Age 10-12) for middle level has increased from 51 percent to 53 percent where as the NER remained same at 18 percent remains same in 2007-08 as compared to 2006-07. However, as usual a large difference remains between urban and rural areas in middle level enrolment rates.

The Matric Level (Age 13-14) GER is 50 percent and NER is 11 percent in PSLM 2007-08 compared to 43 percent and 10 percent in 2006-07 respectively.

Further the comparison of different GERs and NERs have been carried out using official age group brackets at Primary, Middle and Matric Levels. However, on users demand the tables have also been worked out using different age brackets i.e. age 6 – 9 years from primary, 11 – 13 years for middle and 14 – 15 years for matric.

There has been a slight increase in the proportion of persons (10 years & above) who report that they are literate. This has risen from 55 percent in 2006-07 to 56 percent the 2007-08.

Health

In Health section, the PSLM report includes immunisation, diarrhoea, infant mortality rate and the use of pre and post-natal services.

Two measures of immunisation coverage are presented. Based on mother's recall, at least one immunisation has increased from 94 percent in 2005-06 to 96 percent in 2007-08. The measure that includes mothers' recall as well as record of full immunisations given to one year old children shows decline from 76 percent in 2006-07 to 73 percent in 2007-08. Full immunisation rates based only on health cards has marginally increased from 50 percent in 2006-07 to 51 percent in 2007-08. While analyzing by antigen, all show an increase in coverage.

There has been shown slight decrease in the proportion of children under five suffering from diarrhoea i.e. from 11 percent in 2006-07 to 10 percent in 2007-08, but Sindh province have shown decrease from 8 percent in 2006-07 and 7 percent in 2007-08. NWFP and Balochistan provinces has shown increase from 8 percent in 2006-07 to 11 percent in 2007-08 and 7 percent in 2006-07 to 8 percent in 2007-08.

About 56 percent of mothers in 2007-08 had a pre-natal consultation compared to 53 percent in 2006-07 during their last pregnancy. Prenatal consultations were much more common in urban than in rural areas but there is also considerable improvement in rural areas. There is increasing trend both in urban and rural area to consult Private Hospitals/clinics and which is also significant i.e. from 47 percent in 2006-07 to 57 percent in 2007-08.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) an indicator of deaths of children under one year also reflects slight improvement. The IMR has declined from 70 per thousand live births in 2005-06 to 69 per thousand live births in 2007-08.

About 66 percent of pregnant women received Tetanus Toxoid injection in 2007-08 compared to 62 percent in 2006-07.

Population Welfare

Population welfare indicators show improving trends, although PSLM estimates are sometimes different from estimates given by specialist demographic surveys. Contraceptive use has increased to 27 percent in 2007-08 from 26 percent in 2005-06. Knowledge of at least one contraceptive method is almost universal. The government is the major supplier of contraceptive methods, by the health departments and the Ministry of Population Welfare being important suppliers. Pills (97 percent) remains the most commonly Known method.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) estimated from 2007-08 for the period 2004-06 is 3.9 births per woman whereas in 2005-06 for the period 2002-2004 births per woman was 3.8.

Housing, Water Supply & Sanitation

Tap water as a source of drinking water remains at 36 percent in PSLM 2007-08 as compare to PSLM 2005-06. In Balochistan and NWFP provinces Tap water facility has increased from 37 percent and 44 percent in 2006-07 to 40 percent and 51 percent respectively in 2007-8. Regarding the supply of drinking water large differences has been noticed across the four provinces. Balochistan and N.W.F.P depending significantly on the poorest sources. Water sources from Motor Pump have increased in all provinces particularly in the Punjab province.

Access to flush toilets remains low in rural areas; although there is evidence to suggest that it has improved from 58 percent in 2006-07 to 66 percent in 2007-08. Improvements appear to be mainly concentrated in Punjab and N.W.F.P. The improvement in rural areas in one year is quite significant particularly in NWFP (from 45 percent in 2006-07 to 57 percent in 2007-08) which will be verified from the ongoing district level PSLM Survey covering 77000 households.

SUMMARY OF KEY INDICATORS

KEY INDICATORS: BASIC EDUCATION									
	2005-06 PSLM			2006-07 PSLM			2007-08 PSLM		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
PRIMARY GER(CLASS 1-5 & AGE 5-9)									
OVERALL	94	80	87	99	81	91	97	83	91
Punjab	98	89	94	106	95	100	102	92	97
Sindh	88	71	80	88	68	79	87	72	80
NWFP	93	70	83	96	67	82	94	71	83
Balochistan	79	50	65	89	52	72	88	59	75
PRIMARY NER(CLASS 1-5 & AGE 5-9)									
OVERALL	56	48	53	60	51	56	59	52	55
Punjab	60	53	57	64	59	62	62	59	61
Sindh	54	47	50	56	43	50	55	46	51
NWFP	54	42	49	56	41	49	55	41	49
Balochistan	39	27	34	49	32	41	47	35	41
GOVT ENROLMENT - PRIMARY (% TOTAL ENROLMENT)									
OVERALL	65	65	65	69	68	69	65	64	65
Punjab	60	62	61	75	76	76	57	58	58
Sindh	71	62	67	95	95	95	74	73	73
NWFP	66	76	70	78	80	79	72	80	75
Balochistan	89	89	89	93	95	94	89	93	90
DROP-OUT RATES (%)									
CLASS1	0.4	0.2	0.3				0.3	0.3	0.3
CLASS2	1.1	0.9	1.0				0.5	1.2	0.9
CLASS3	3.7	3.3	3.6				1.5	3.5	2.7
CLASS4	6.2	6.9	6.4				3.9	6.4	5.4
CLASS5	10.0	11.0	10.3				6.1	10.6	8.8
CLASS6	21.5	29.0	24.5				16.0	26.3	22.1
LITERACY RATES (10 YRS AND OLDER)									
OVERALL	65	42	54	67	42	55	69	44	56
Punjab	66	47	56	67	48	58	70	48	59
Sindh	67	42	55	67	42	55	69	42	56
NWFP	64	30	46	67	28	47	68	33	49
Balochistan	54	20	38	58	22	42	66	23	46
MIDDLE GER (CLASSES 6-8 & age 10-12)									
OVERALL	55	42	49	57	44	51	59	48	53
Punjab	58	48	53	59	51	55	61	57	59
Sindh	51	37	44	49	36	43	54	37	46
NWFP	64	40	52	68	35	53	66	37	52
Balochistan	34	18	27	44	20	34	44	23	35
MIDDLE NER (CLASSES 6-8 & age 10-12)									
OVERALL	19	16	18	20	16	18	18	17	18
Punjab	21	19	20	21	19	20	18	20	19
Sindh	18	16	17	19	14	17	21	16	18
NWFP	15	12	14	20	11	16	18	11	14
Balochistan	8	6	7	11	7	9	14	10	12

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KEY INDICATORS: BASIC EDUCATION									
	2005-06 PSLM			2006-07 PSLM			2007-08 PSLM		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
MATRIC GER (CLASSES 9-10 age 13-14)									
OVERALL	54	35	44	57	35	48	59	41	50
Punjab	55	40	47	57	44	51	61	47	54
Sindh	55	34	44	53	36	45	51	38	44
NWFP	53	22	38	64	24	45	66	30	49
Balochistan	45	18	33	42	21	33	49	18	34
MATRIC NER (CLASSES 9-10 age 13-14)									
OVERALL	10	9	10	10	9	10	11	10	11
Punjab	9	11	10	11	11	11	13	12	13
Sindh	11	10	11	11	9	10	11	10	11
NWFP	10	4	7	8	4	6	6	6	6
Balochistan	5	5	5	4	5	5	6	4	5

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KEY INDICATORS HEALTH									
	2005-06 PSLM			2006-07 PSLM			2007-08 PSLM		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
FULL IMMUNISATION (12-23 MONTHS BASED ON RECORD)									
OVERALL	49	49	49	50	50	50	52	50	51
Punjab	56	59	58	56	57	57	59	56	58
Sindh	31	32	32	41	42	42	38	34	36
NWFP	49	46	47	47	44	46	48	54	51
Balochistan	39	28	32	33	29	31	36	37	37
FULL IMMUNISATION (12-23 MONTHS BASED ON RECALL AND RECORD)									
OVERALL	72	71	71	77	75	76	75	71	73
Punjab	75	76	76	84	83	83	79	73	76
Sindh	70	71	71	65	65	65	71	62	67
NWFP	65	62	64	79	73	76	69	80	74
Balochistan	56	43	48	56	52	54	55	58	57
DIARRHOEA LAST 30 DAYS (UNDER 5 YEARS)									
OVERALL	13	12	12	11	11	11	10	11	10
Punjab	15	14	14	11	11	11	10	12	11
Sindh	9	7	8	12	12	12	8	7	7
NWFP	15	14	15	8	8	8	12	11	12
Balochistan	4	5	4	8	7	7	8	9	8
DIARRHOEA CASES WHERE ORS GIVEN(UNDER 5 YEARS)									
OVERALL	72.49	70.66	71.63	76.24	76.53	76.38	75.98	77.09	76.56
Punjab	65.37	62.75	64.13	67.53	66.28	66.93	67.27	70.55	69.08
Sindh	85.36	84.72	85.06	92.00	95.30	93.61	93.28	93.57	93.41
NWFP	85.02	84.25	84.66	83.35	81.66	82.51	86.33	87.86	87.07
Balochistan	84.38	84.82	84.61	81.38	85.57	83.46	78.70	84.70	81.94
INFANT MORTALITY (PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS)									
Overall	73	67	70				75	65	69
TETANUS TOXOID(% MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-49 YEARS)									
OVERALL	67	41	51	80	55	62	78	61	66
Punjab	72	54	62	82	59	66	80	66	70
Sindh	68	34	48	81	48	62	78	51	61
NWFP	58	40	45	69	60	61	84	67	69
Balochistan	46	17	25	52	18	25	50	27	34

KEY INDICATORS: POPULATION WELFARE									
	2001-02 PIHS			2005-06 PSLM			2007-08 PSLM		
	U	R	T	U	R	T	U	R	T
% WOMEN EVER MARRIED (AGED 15-49 YEARS)	61	70	67	60	68	65	60	68	65
MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN(WOMEN AGED 15 TO 49 YEARS)	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.3
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE	3.5	4.9	4.5	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.1	4.4	3.9
CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE (WOMEN AGED 15-49 YEARS)	U	R	T	U	R	T	U	R	T
OVERALL	31	14	19	36	21	26	35	23	27
Punjab	34	18	22	41	27	31	39	29	32
Sindh	27	8	15	32	11	21	33	10	21
NWFP	29	12	14	31	22	23	31	22	23
Balochistan	20	10	12	19	7	10	11	4	6

KEY INDICATORS: WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION									
	2005-06- PSLM			2006-07 PSLM			2007-08 PSLM		
	U	R	T	U	R	T	U	R	T
MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER (% HOUSEHOLDS)									
PIPED WATER	59	21	34	62	22	36	61	22	36
HANDPUMP	12	42	32	9	41	30	10	40	30
MOTOR PUMP	25	23	24	24	20	21	24	25	25
DUG WELL	2	7	5	1	6	4	1	6	4
OTHER	3	8	6	4	10	8	5	7	6
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TYPE OF TOILET (% HOUSEHOLDS)	U	R	T	U	R	T	U	R	T
HOUSEHOLD FLUSH	93	42	60	92	41	58	94	51	66
NON-FLUSH	4	15	11	4	21	15	3	14	10
NO TOILET	3	44	30	4	39	27	3	35	24
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TYPE OF SANITATION SYSTEM (% HOUSEHOLDS)	U	R	T	U	R	T	U	R	T
UNDERGROUND DRAINS	45	1	14	48	2	18	52	5	21
COVERED DRAINS	5	1	2	5	1	3	4	3	4
OPEN DRAINS	40	33	35	38	39	39	37	38	38
NO SYSTEM	10	66	49	8	58	41	7	53	37
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100