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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.

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Government of Pakistan
Statistics Division
Federal Bureau of Statistics
Islamabad
22nd May, 2009

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

PSLM

Pakistan Social & Living Standards Measurement Survey

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

PSLM

Pakistan Social & Living Standards Measurement Survey

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

1. Introduction

1.1 The PRSP, the MDGs and the PSLM

The Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey is one of the main mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of the PRSP and MDGs indicators. It provides a set of representative, population-based estimates of social indicators and their progress under the PRSP. For Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), UN has set 18 targets for 48 indicators for its member countries to achieve by 2015. Pakistan has committed to implement 16 targets, 37 indicators out of which 15 indicators are to be monitored through PSLM Surveys. 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 the distributional impact of PRSP has been. 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 2007-08 PSLM Survey is provided. In the following chapters, data relating education, health, immunisation, pre and postnatal care and Population welfare is given.

1.2 SAMPLE DESIGN OF PSLM SURVEY 2007-08

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.

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 constitute a separate stratum and has further been sub-stratified according to low, middle and high-income groups. After excluding population of large sized city (s), the remaining urban population in each defunct Division in all the provinces has been grouped together to form a stratum.

B. Rural Domain: Each district in the Punjab, Sindh and NWFP provinces has been grouped together to constitute a stratum. Whereas defunct administrative Division has been treated as stratum in Balochistan province.

Sample Size and Its Allocation: Keeping in view the objectives of the survey the sample size for the four provinces has been fixed at 15512 households comprising 1113 sample village/ enumeration blocks, which is expected to produce reliable results.

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 area have been selected respectively using systematic sampling technique with a random start. Detail sampling plan is given at Appendix-A.

1.3 Household and Survey questionnaire

At both individual and household level, 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 II include education, diarrhoea, immunisation, reproductive health, pregnancy history, maternity history, family planning, pre and post-natal care and access to basic services.

1.4 Objectives and scope of analysis

This is the fourth round report of the PSLM series of surveys to be conducted between 2004-2009. The PSLM is a large, complex household survey that collects information on a number of different sections, the tabulations presented here comprise the tables at National/ Provincial level and detailed analytical comparison has been carried with previous rounds of PSLM and PIHS. Some of the tables have been presented based on consumption quintiles. The methodology of computing quintiles based on consumption is explained in Appendix-B.

1.5 Data Quality and Reliability Measures

Data quality in PSLM Survey has been ensured through built in system of checking of field work 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 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 Variation (CV's) and confidence Limit of important key indicators have been worked out and are attached as Appendix - C

PSLM

Pakistan Social & Living Standards Measurement Survey

TABLE 1.1 PROFILE OF THE SAMPLE OF PROVINCIAL LEVEL PSLM SURVEY 2005-06 AND 2007-08 AND DISTRICT LEVEL SURVEY 2006-07.

PROVINCE	2005-06 PSLM			2006-07 PSLM			2007-08 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
PSUs :									
Punjab	240	244	484	1116	1197	2313	240	244	484
Sindh	140	132	272	642	678	1320	140	131	271
NWFP	88	119	207	258	591	849	88	118	206
Balochistan	63	83	146	195	521	716	64	88	152
Overall	531	578	1109	2211	2987	5198	532	581	1113
HOUSEHOLDS :									
Punjab	2790	3892	6682	13133	19109	32242	2768	3868	6636
Sindh	1666	2107	3773	7678	10854	18532	1672	2093	3765
NWFP	1049	1901	2950	3062	9463	12525	1049	1888	2937
Balochistan	735	1313	2048	2305	8349	10654	766	1408	2174
Overall	6240	9213	15494	26178	47775	73953	6255	9257	15512

Note:

1. Only those individuals who were classified as household members have been included in the above table and in all tables that follows in this report.

PSLM

Pakistan Social & Living Standards Measurement Survey

TABLE 1.2 STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION – BY REGION AND AGE CATEGORY

REGION AND AGE CATEGORY	2001-02 PIHS			2005-06 PSLM			2007-08 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
URBAN	50.7	49.3	100.0	50.4	49.6	100.0	50.66	49.33	100.00
Under one	1.2	1.3	2.5	1.1	1.2	2.2	1.14	0.96	2.11
01-02	2.3	2.5	4.8	2.4	2.1	4.5	2.02	2.08	4.10
03-04	2.8	2.6	5.4	2.4	2.6	5.0	2.44	2.30	4.74
05-09	6.5	6.4	12.9	6.4	6.3	12.7	6.69	6.09	12.78
10-14	6.6	6.5	13.1	6.4	6.3	12.6	6.37	6.11	12.49
15-19	6.6	6.4	13.0	6.3	6.2	12.5	5.99	6.27	12.27
20-24	5.3	5.2	10.5	5.3	5.1	10.4	5.33	5.01	10.34
25-29	3.9	3.6	7.5	3.8	3.8	7.6	4.08	4.11	8.19
30-34	2.8	2.8	5.5	2.7	2.9	5.6	2.69	2.99	5.68
35-39	2.7	2.6	5.3	2.7	2.8	5.5	2.85	2.91	5.76
40-44	2.1	2.3	4.5	2.5	2.5	5.0	2.64	2.43	5.07
45-49	1.9	1.7	3.7	2.2	1.9	4.1	2.14	1.98	4.12
50-54	1.6	1.9	3.5	1.7	2.2	3.8	1.84	2.17	4.02
55-59	1.3	1.1	2.3	1.4	1.3	2.7	1.37	1.22	2.59
60-64	1.1	1.0	2.1	1.3	1.0	2.3	1.12	1.00	2.12
65+	2.0	1.5	3.5	1.9	1.6	3.4	1.89	1.62	3.52
RURAL	50.3	49.7	100.0	49.7	50.3	100.0	49.67	50.32	100.00
Under One	1.5	1.3	2.8	1.4	1.3	2.7	1.30	1.40	2.71
01-02	2.8	2.9	5.7	2.8	2.6	5.4	2.54	2.68	5.23
03-04	3.3	3.4	6.7	3.1	3.0	6.1	2.87	2.96	5.83
05-09	8.4	8.0	16.3	8.3	7.6	15.9	8.06	7.60	15.66
10-14	7.1	6.2	13.3	6.8	6.5	13.3	6.64	6.42	13.06
15-19	5.3	5.4	10.8	5.2	5.4	10.7	5.65	5.45	11.11
20-24	3.9	4.2	8.1	3.9	4.5	8.4	3.88	4.31	8.20
25-29	2.9	3.4	6.3	3.1	3.6	6.7	3.14	3.48	6.63
30-34	2.5	2.8	5.3	2.4	2.7	5.1	2.43	2.89	5.32
35-39	2.5	2.4	4.9	2.4	2.7	5.1	2.43	2.71	5.14
40-44	1.9	1.9	3.8	2.1	2.1	4.2	2.15	2.27	4.43
45-49	1.6	1.5	3.1	1.7	1.6	3.3	1.94	1.70	3.64
50-54	1.5	2.0	3.5	1.5	2.0	3.4	1.46	2.03	3.50
55-59	1.2	1.2	2.4	1.3	1.3	2.6	1.40	1.31	2.71
60-64	1.3	1.1	2.4	1.2	1.1	2.3	1.31	0.97	2.28
65+	2.5	2.1	4.6	2.6	2.0	4.6	2.39	2.07	4.47
OVERALL	50.4	49.6	100.0	49.9	50.1	100.0	49.99	50.00	100.00
Under One	1.4	1.3	2.7	1.3	1.3	2.6	1.25	1.26	2.51
01-02	2.6	2.7	5.3	2.6	2.5	5.1	2.37	2.49	4.86
03-04	3.2	3.2	6.4	2.8	2.9	5.7	2.73	2.74	5.47
05-09	7.8	7.5	15.3	7.7	7.2	14.8	7.61	7.10	14.72
10-14	7.0	6.3	13.2	6.7	6.4	13.1	6.55	6.32	12.87
15-19	5.7	5.7	11.4	5.6	5.7	11.3	5.76	5.72	11.49
20-24	4.3	4.5	8.8	4.3	4.7	9.1	4.36	4.54	8.90
25-29	3.2	3.5	6.7	3.3	3.7	7.0	3.45	3.69	7.14
30-34	2.6	2.8	5.4	2.5	2.8	5.2	2.51	2.92	5.44
35-39	2.6	2.4	5.0	2.5	2.7	5.2	2.57	2.77	5.34
40-44	1.9	2.0	4.0	2.2	2.2	4.5	2.31	2.33	4.64
45-49	1.7	1.6	3.3	1.9	1.7	3.6	2.01	1.79	3.80
50-54	1.5	2.0	3.5	1.5	2.0	3.6	1.59	2.08	3.67
55-59	1.2	1.1	2.4	1.3	1.3	2.6	1.39	1.28	2.67
60-64	1.2	1.1	2.3	1.2	1.1	2.3	1.25	0.98	2.23
65+	2.4	1.9	4.3	2.3	1.9	4.2	2.23	1.92	4.15

NOTES:

1. Only those individuals who were classified as household members have been included in the above table.
2. Total may not add up to 100 because of rounding.

TABLE 1.3 AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZES-BY PROVINCE AND REGION

PROVINCE	2005-06 PSLM			2006-07 PSLM			2007-08 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
Punjab	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.3
Sindh	6.5	7.5	7.0	6.2	6.4	6.3	6.0	6.9	6.5
NWFP	7.5	7.9	7.9	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.2	7.6	7.6
Balochistan	8.4	7.3	7.6	7.4	7.3	7.3	8.1	7.6	7.7
OVERALL	6.6	6.9	6.8	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.7	6.6

NOTES:

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

2. EDUCATION

2.1 Introduction

Literacy and primary school enrolment rates in Pakistan are low as compared to the countries of the region. A number of studies of the education system in Pakistan have revealed that the quality of education being provided by government primary schools is poor. Many schools do not have adequate teachers and resources. Basic objective of Poverty Reduction Strategy Program (PRSP) is to expand and improve the quality of publicly provided primary education. Education commands a large share of the overall PRSP budget. The PRSP strategy for the sector includes, improving the functioning, utilisation of existing school, improving the quality of education, increasing enrolment, improving access to education and expanding the primary education system. MDGs indicators on education which are to be tracked through PSLM Survey are Primary enrolment rates, Survival rate to grade 5, and Literacy rate.

This chapter will cover key indicators on school attendance, enrolment rates, and expenditure on education, early leavers and non attendance, literacy etc.

2.2 School attendance

More than one half of the population of ten years and older i.e. 58 percent in 2007-08 as compared to 57 percent in 2006-07 has ever attended school (Table 2.1). This proportion is much higher in urban areas than in rural areas i.e. 73 percent and 51 percent respectively and much higher in men than in women i.e. 71 percent and 46 percent respectively. No significant change has been observed due to smaller gap between the two PSLM surveys. All the four provinces have shown slight improvement as compared to 2006-07. The proportion of population who have ever attended school has increased in all age groups (Table 2.2).

There is a positive relationship between school attendance and quintiles in every province and region; the better off the household, the more likely that its members are to have ever attended school (Table 2.3). There, even in the wealthiest households only 20 percent of women have ever been to school whereas, it is significant in Punjab and in NWFP. However in urban areas, all the four provinces show significant difference between the first quintile and the richest last quintile. Regarding Males all the four provinces has shown the similar increasing trend from first quintile to fifth quintile.

There is slight increase in proportion of the population 10 years and over that has completed primary level or higher education i.e. 47 percent in 2007-08 as compared to 46 percent in 2006-07. The proportion is highest in Punjab (50 per cent) and lowest in Balochistan (32 per cent) .Lowest trend for females is observed in rural Balochistan, where only 8 percent of females have completed primary level or higher. (Table 2.4)

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 with the specific age group 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 2.6 (A) shows the gross primary level enrolment rates excluding katchi for the age group 5-9 years and Table 2.6 (B) for age 6-10 years. GER for the age group 5-9 years remains at 91 percent in PSLM 2007-08 as compare to PSLM 2006-07 (Statistically the difference in two years is insignificant) and also remained stagnant at 89 percent for the age group 6-10 years. GER in Sindh, NWFP and Balochistan provinces have shown increase whereas; in Punjab province it has declined for both age groups.

The over all gross enrolment rate has increased to 91 percent in 2007-08 from 88 percent in 2006-07 when katchi class is also included and the children of age 4 are also added in the age group 5-9 to calculate by the age group 4-9 years (Table 2.7). Punjab has highest enrolment rate as compared to other provinces both for males and females in urban as well as in rural areas.

The PSLM Survey 2007-08 collects information on enrolment in all types of school, not just the government sector. Table 2.8 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. However, PSLM Survey shows decline in this measure, over the period meaning that the coverage of the public school system has decreased in 2007-08 compared to 2006-07 i.e. (from 63 percent to 58 percent).

The NER at primary level refers to the number of students enrolled in primary school of required 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.

The NER for Pakistan as a whole in 2007-08 is 55 percent for age 5-9 years (Table 2.9 A) and 64 for age 6-10 years (Table 2.9 B). There are marginal variations in all four provinces as compare to 2006-07.

Net enrolment is highest in the Punjab and lowest in Balochistan. Girls have a lower enrolment rate than boys in all four provinces both in urban and rural areas except in urban Sindh where it is equal at 72 percent for both sexes and the difference is markedly larger in rural areas than in urban areas. Sex differences are largest in NWFP

and Balochistan. When Katchi class is included, the NER went up to 62 percent in 2007-08 compared to 59 percent in 2006-07, (Table 2.10).

Table 2.11 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 to its target group excluding overage children who are enrolled in primary school. The NER is 34% in 2007-08 as compared to 37% in 2006-07.

The reason for the large difference between the GER and the NER is the significant number of over-age children who attend primary school. Table 2.12 gives a good picture of this situation. Whilst only 53 per cent of 5 year old boys attend primary school, but there are significant number of overage children i.e. age 11 year (63 percent), 12 years (39 percent) and 13 years (22 percent) are still in Primary schools. At every age, a higher percentage of girls than boys are not attending school.

Another way of looking at female enrolment at primary level is to express it as a percentage of total enrolment; both male and female (Table 2.13). This ratio has increased from 38 percent in 2005-06 from 41 percent in 2001-02 but has increased to 41 percent in 2007-08 when katchi class enrolment is excluded. However, when katchi class enrolment is included, this ratio decreased from 45 percent in 2005-06 to 42 percent in 2007-08.

In Tables 2.14, 2.15 and 2.16, the gross and net primary enrolment rates have been estimated quintile-wise. They show a strong positive relationship between household income and primary enrolment in both urban and rural areas i.e. enrolment is higher in the highest quintiles compared to lower quintiles. The gap between male and female enrolment is higher in lower quintiles in rural areas as compared to urban areas in all four provinces of Pakistan.

The percentage of primary school students who are enrolled in government schools is shown in Table 2.17. The government share of primary enrolment has fallen over the period, from 69 percent in 2006-07 to 65 percent in 2007-08. This suggests that there is substantial demand for education, but government schools are failing to provide an acceptable service. Hence parents turn to the private education sector.

In accordance with the general perception, it is the better-off households who are more able to send their children to private primary schools. Table 2.18 shows that the percentage of school children enrolled in government schools falls as income rises in both urban and rural areas except in rural Sindh and rural Balochistan where even in highest quintiles 92 percent and 73 percent of the total enrolment is still in government schools for both the sexes. However, in urban Punjab and Sindh, even a considerable proportion of the poor manages to educate their children outside the government sector.

The percentage of primary students who are in private schools rises steeply with income (Table 2.19).

2.4 Expenditure on education

Households average expenditure on a single primary school student is Rupees 1978 per year. Urban households spend more than twice as much as rural households on each primary school student. Those students attending private primary schools spend, on average, more than seven times as much as those attending government primary schools (Table 2.20). The increase in the private sector share of enrolments, despite these large differences in the costs, suggests that parents perceive a large difference in quality between the government and private schools. The average expenditure on education is greater in urban areas as compared to rural areas at all levels of education both in government school and private schools. However, difference in the average expenditure between urban and rural areas is greater in private schools as compared to government schools.

2.5 Early leavers and non-attendance

Leaving schools before completing the primary level education has been a problem in Pakistan. Percentage of students in the age group 10-18 year who have attended primary school at some point in the past and left before completing primary, has declined to 9 percent in 2007-08, from 12 percent in 2005-06. The drop-out rates have declined in all four provinces in both urban and rural areas for both the sexes. However, significant decrease in drop-out rate has been observed for female students in rural Sindh and rural Balochistan where it has decreased to 16 percent and 19 percent in 2007-08 from 27 percent and 24 percent in 2005-06 respectively. Female student drop-out rate is greater in rural areas as compared to urban areas in all four provinces (Table 2.21).

Table 2.22 shows a similar measure for children aged 15-19. In this table, the percentage of children that left before completing each class has been calculated, for children who have been to primary school at some point in the past. It is easier to interpret this measure because it will exclude fewer over-age children who are still enrolled in primary school (as it covers 15-19 year olds instead of 10-18 year olds). It shows that, overall, about 22.1 percent of children in 2007-08 who have enrolled in primary school drop out before completing primary (class 5) which has declined from 24.5 percent in 2005-06. However, the largest drop out is at the end of primary, with 13.3 percent dropping out before reaching the end of class six. Most of the dropping out will be children failing to make the transition from primary to middle school.

Parents often explained their child's drop out from school by the child's lack of motivation this was cited as the reason for 26 per cent of boys and 14 per cent of girls. Other common explanations were cost particularly in urban areas and that the child had to help at work in rural areas. While for girl parents did not allow is second more common

reason for leaving school particularly in rural areas of NWFP and Balochistan. (Table 2.23).

Reasons for never attending school show somewhat different patterns (Table 2.24). Child not wanting is cited as a major reason; particularly in urban areas which is obviously not a convincing reason as Child cannot make decision himself. For girls, the parents not wanting the child to enrol in school was the most common single reason. For both boys and girls, the Cost was also reported as a major reason.

2.6 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 has slightly increased from 55 percent in 2006-07 to 56 percent in 2007-08. Literacy remains much higher in urban areas than rural areas and much higher in men than women (Table 2.25). There is a strong association between literacy and age, with younger cohorts having much higher literacy levels. This pattern has been observed both in urban and rural areas.(Table 2.26). Literacy is strongly associated with household income. Thirty three percent of the poorest individuals are literate compared to 79 percent in the highest income group. Only 17 percent of rural women in the poorest quintile are literate and this is as low as 12, 13, 14 percent in Sindh, Balochistan and N.W.F.P respectively (Table 2.27).

2.7 Katchi class

Although katchi class is intended for four to five year old but the children of a much higher ages are also enrolled in this class. More than half of all children enrolled in katchi are aged 6 years and older (51 per cent), and four year olds make up 22 per cent of katchi enrolments in 2007-08 (Table 2.28). Late entry to katchi is more a feature of rural areas than urban areas. NWFP is the province with the highest proportion of students enrolled in katchi class, with 19 percent followed by Punjab 18 percent, Sindh 11 percent and the lowest is Balochistan with only 5 per cent (Table 2.29B).

2.8 Enrolment in Government Schools

Enrolment in Government Schools has increased to 65 percent in 2007-08 from 64 percent in 2005-06. The pattern is same at levels i.e. Primary, Middle and Secondary. Private enrolment has slightly decreased from 35 percent in 2005-6 to 34 percent (2007-08). A slightly higher percentage of children are enrolled in government schools at Middle (69 percent) and Matric (69 percent) than in primary level (Table 2.30) in 2007-08. The enrolment in government schools at Primary, Middle and Matric levels have slightly increased in 2007-08 as compared to 2005-06.

2.9 Middle and Matric Enrolment Rates

Gross and net enrolment rates for the middle level are presented in Tables 2.31(a) and 2.32(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 2007-08 as compared to 51% in 2006-07. Female and male gross enrolment rates have increased slightly over the period, from 59 to 61 percent and 51 to 57 percent respectively. There is large gap in GER between urban areas and rural areas, which are 69 and 46 percent respectively in 2007-08. Tables 2.31(b) and 2.32(b) have been added for GER & NER respectively for middle level by changing age group from 10-12 years to 11-13 years. The changing age group also follows the same trend as observed for the age group 10-12 years.

Net enrolment rates at the middle level are much lower than gross enrolment rates (Table 2.32a). The NER has remained the same between 2006-07 and 2007-08 i.e. 18 percent. The NER has increased in 2007-08 in Sindh and Balochistan provinces whereas it has decreased in Punjab and NWFP provinces. However in urban areas there is slight decrease (from 27 percent in 2005-06 to 26 percent in 2007-08) and in rural areas there is no change at overall level. Positive relationship has been observed between the income and gross enrolment and net enrolment rate at the middle level i.e. lower quintiles have lower enrolment rate compared to higher quintiles. The similar pattern is obtained for all the four provinces and also in urban and rural areas. However female enrolment rates (GER) for poor households in rural areas are very low particularly in Sindh and Balochistan provinces (Table 2.33). NER is also lower in lower quintiles as compared to higher quintiles in both urban and rural areas (Table 2.34).

At Matric level, gross enrolment stands at 50 percent and net enrolment rate at 11 percent (Tables 2.35 A and 2.36 A). Both GER and NER have increased in 2007-08 to 50 percent and 11 percent from 48 percent and 10 percent in 2005-06 respectively. The gap between boys and girls enrolment in rural areas is even wider at this level. Tables 2.35(B) and 2.36(B) have been added for GER & NER respectively for Matric level by changing age group from 13-14 to 14-15. Wide variations in GER exist in rural areas particularly for females at lower quintiles (Tables 2.37). NER at Matric level is 2 in poorest quintile against the 17 in the richest quintile in 2007-08, which also shows the strong relationship between enrolment and household income (Tables 2.38).

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

REGION AND PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER								
	2005-06 PSLM			2006-07 PSLM			2007-08 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	80	64	72	80	66	73	81	65	73
Punjab	82	67	75	81	69	75	80	69	74
Sindh	79	64	72	81	65	74	82	66	74
NWFP	78	49	63	78	49	64	80	52	65
Balochistan	73	38	57	75	41	60	78	39	60
RURAL AREAS:	61	33	47	63	32	48	65	36	51
Punjab	63	39	51	66	40	53	68	44	55
Sindh	55	19	38	54	17	37	59	22	41
NWFP	68	31	48	68	26	47	68	30	48
Balochistan	40	12	27	49	13	33	51	15	34
OVERALL:	68	44	56	69	44	57	71	46	58
Punjab	70	49	59	71	50	60	72	51	62
Sindh	68	43	56	68	43	56	70	44	58
NWFP	70	33	51	70	30	50	70	34	51
Balochistan	48	18	34	55	20	39	59	22	42

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: For the PIHS 2001-02, PSLM 2005-06 and PSLM 2007-08, 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 POPULATION THAT HAS EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL - BY REGION & AGE-CATEGORY

REGION AND AGE-CATEGORY	PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER								
	2001-02 PIHS			2005-06 PSLM			2007-08 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	78	61	69	80	64	72	81	65	73
10 - 14 years	85	83	84	89	85	87	89	87	88
15 - 19 years	84	79	81	86	82	84	87	83	85
20 - 24 years	85	74	80	87	79	83	85	80	83
25 - 29 years	82	61	72	86	69	77	85	69	77
30 - 34 years	77	56	67	82	63	72	81	67	73
35 - 39 years	74	50	62	78	53	65	81	55	67
40 - 44 years	73	44	58	74	46	60	75	51	63
45 - 49 years	74	35	56	74	45	61	77	44	61
50 - 54 years	66	30	47	72	36	51	72	38	54
55 - 59 years	64	27	47	66	30	49	70	34	53
60 + years	51	12	34	56	18	39	59	17	39
RURAL AREAS:	60	25	43	61	33	47	65	36	51
10 - 14 years	79	48	65	78	61	70	82	63	73
15 - 19 years	77	43	59	77	54	65	77	57	67
20 - 24 years	72	31	50	71	41	55	75	48	61
25 - 29 years	62	21	40	63	30	46	72	37	54
30 - 34 years	55	17	35	59	23	40	67	28	46
35 - 39 years	52	12	32	55	20	36	61	23	41
40 - 44 years	46	9	27	51	14	32	55	17	35
45 - 49 years	48	7	29	46	10	28	53	13	34
50 - 54 years	43	4	21	45	7	23	51	9	26
55 - 59 years	38	4	22	39	4	21	42	5	24
60 + years	25	2	14	26	2	15	31	3	18
OVERALL	66	36	51	68	44	56	71	46	58
10 - 14 years	80	59	70	82	69	75	84	71	78
15 - 19 years	79	54	67	80	65	72	80	66	73
20 - 24 years	77	45	60	78	55	66	79	60	69
25 - 29 years	69	33	50	72	44	57	77	49	62
30 - 34 years	62	28	44	68	37	51	72	41	55
35 - 39 years	59	24	42	64	31	46	68	34	50
40 - 44 years	55	21	37	60	26	43	62	29	45
45 - 49 years	57	16	37	57	23	41	61	24	44
50 - 54 years	50	11	29	55	17	33	59	19	36
55 - 59 years	46	10	29	49	13	31	51	14	33
60 + years	31	4	19	35	7	22	39	7	24

NOTES:

1. Population in the relevant category that has ever attended school expressed as a percentage of the total population in the age-category.
2. Attended school: For the PIHS 2001-02, PSLM 2005-06 and PSLM 2007-08 all those individuals who have ever attended school (either currently attending, or attended in the past) were taken to have attended school.

TABLE 2.3 POPULATION THAT HAS EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL - BY PROVINCE & QUINTILES

PROVINCE AND QUINTILE GROUP	PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER - 2007-08 PSLM					
	URBAN AREAS			RURAL AREAS		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
PUNJAB:	80	69	74	68	43	55
1st Quintile	54	42	48	48	24	35
2nd Quintile	66	54	60	59	32	45
3rd Quintile	74	62	68	69	45	57
4th Quintile	82	70	76	76	53	64
5th Quintile	93	83	88	84	62	73
SINDH:	82	66	74	59	22	41
1st Quintile	60	43	51	49	15	33
2nd Quintile	67	50	58	60	19	40
3rd Quintile	74	58	66	60	26	44
4th Quintile	86	68	77	66	30	49
5th Quintile	93	81	87	79	41	61
NWFP:	80	52	65	68	30	48
1st Quintile	56	29	41	52	16	34
2nd Quintile	72	41	56	64	21	42
3rd Quintile	78	44	61	69	30	49
4th Quintile	81	52	66	74	38	54
5th Quintile	93	72	82	81	49	64
BALUCHISTAN:	80	39	60	51	15	34
1st Quintile	61	24	43	45	13	30
2nd Quintile	73	29	52	53	16	35
3rd Quintile	80	40	61	54	17	37
4th Quintile	87	40	65	59	18	41
5th Quintile	97	65	83	59	18	41
PAKISTAN:	81	65	73	65	36	50
1st Quintile	56	40	48	48	20	34
2nd Quintile	67	50	59	60	26	43
3rd Quintile	75	58	67	67	38	52
4th Quintile	84	67	75	74	46	60
5th Quintile	93	81	87	83	58	71

NOTES:

1. Quintiles: Quintiles are based on per capita consumption expenditure of 15,512 households. For details on how the quintiles were derived, please refer to Appendix C.
2. The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.
3. 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 2.4 POPULATION THAT HAS COMPLETED PRIMARY LEVEL OR HIGHER - BY REGION AND PROVINCE

REGION AND PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER								
	2005-06 - PSLM			2006-07 - PSLM			2007-08 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	68	54	61	70	57	64	69	56	63
Punjab	68	57	63	70	60	65	68	59	64
Sindh	70	56	63	72	57	65	72	58	65
NWFP	63	37	50	65	38	52	67	42	54
Balochistan	59	27	44	62	32	49	67	31	50
RURAL AREAS:	45	22	34	48	23	36	51	27	39
Punjab	46	28	37	50	30	40	53	33	43
Sindh	43	12	28	42	11	28	48	15	33
NWFP	50	20	34	52	17	35	51	20	35
Balochistan	29	6	18	35	8	23	37	8	24
OVERALL:	54	33	43	56	35	46	58	37	47
Punjab	54	37	45	57	40	49	58	42	50
Sindh	57	35	46	57	36	47	60	36	49
NWFP	53	23	37	55	21	38	54	24	38
Balochistan	36	11	25	42	14	29	46	15	32

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 PSLM 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 all those individuals who report 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 2.5 POPULATION THAT HAS COMPLETED PRIMARY LEVEL OR HIGHER BY REGION AND AGE- CATEGORY

REGION AND AGE-CATEGORY	PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER								
	2001-02 PIHS			2005-06 PSLM			2007-08 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	64	50	57	68	54	61	69	56	63
10 - 14 years	41	46	44	45	46	45	42	48	45
15 - 19 years	75	73	74	78	76	77	80	78	79
20 - 24 years	77	70	73	81	75	78	80	78	79
25 - 29 years	76	58	67	81	65	73	81	67	74
30 - 34 years	69	52	60	77	60	68	76	64	69
35 - 39 years	66	46	56	73	49	61	77	52	64
40 - 44 years	66	38	51	69	42	56	70	48	59
45 - 49 years	66	31	49	69	41	57	71	41	57
50 - 54 years	59	26	41	68	34	49	68	35	50
55 - 59 years	58	22	42	61	28	45	65	29	48
60 + years	44	10	29	50	16	35	54	15	36
RURAL AREAS:	42	17	30	45	22	34	51	27	39
10 - 14 years	29	19	25	31	22	27	36	26	31
15 - 19 years	64	34	49	65	46	55	68	49	59
20 - 24 years	62	26	43	64	35	49	68	43	55
25 - 29 years	53	17	34	56	26	40	67	34	50
30 - 34 years	47	14	29	51	20	34	60	26	42
35 - 39 years	42	9	26	48	16	31	54	20	37
40 - 44 years	37	7	22	44	12	28	50	15	32
45 - 49 years	39	6	23	41	8	25	47	10	30
50 - 54 years	33	3	16	38	5	19	47	7	24
55 - 59 years	30	3	17	33	3	18	35	4	20
60 + years	17	1	10	19	1	11	26	3	16
OVERALL:	49	27	38	54	33	43	58	37	47
10 - 14 years	33	27	30	36	29	33	38	33	35
15 - 19 years	67	47	57	70	57	63	72	60	66
20 - 24 years	67	40	54	71	50	60	73	56	64
25 - 29 years	61	30	45	66	39	52	73	46	59
30 - 34 years	54	25	39	61	34	47	66	39	51
35 - 39 years	49	20	35	57	27	41	63	31	46
40 - 44 years	47	17	31	53	23	38	57	26	42
45 - 49 years	48	14	32	52	21	37	56	21	40
50 - 54 years	41	10	24	49	15	30	55	17	33
55 - 59 years	39	8	24	43	11	28	45	12	29
60 + years	24	3	15	29	6	18	34	7	22

NOTES:

1. Population in the relevant category that has completed primary level (i.e. Class 5) or higher, expressed as a percentage of the total population in the age-category.
2. Completed primary level: For the For the PSLM 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08, all those individuals who report 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. 6(a) GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL (AGE 5-9) - BY REGION AND PROVINCE (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)

REGION AND PROVINCE	GROSS PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE								
	2005-06 PSLM			2006-07 PSLM			2007-08 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	107	100	104	108	104	106	108	104	106
Punjab	112	107	110	113	111	112	113	110	111
Sindh	103	96	100	105	101	103	102	100	101
NWFP	98	84	91	98	89	94	97	91	94
Balochistan	100	83	92	104	78	92	106	87	97
RURAL AREAS:	89	71	80	95	72	84	92	74	83
Punjab	93	83	88	103	88	96	97	86	92
Sindh	79	51	66	77	45	63	77	53	66
NWFP	93	67	81	96	63	80	94	67	81
Balochistan	72	41	57	85	45	67	83	50	68
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

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)

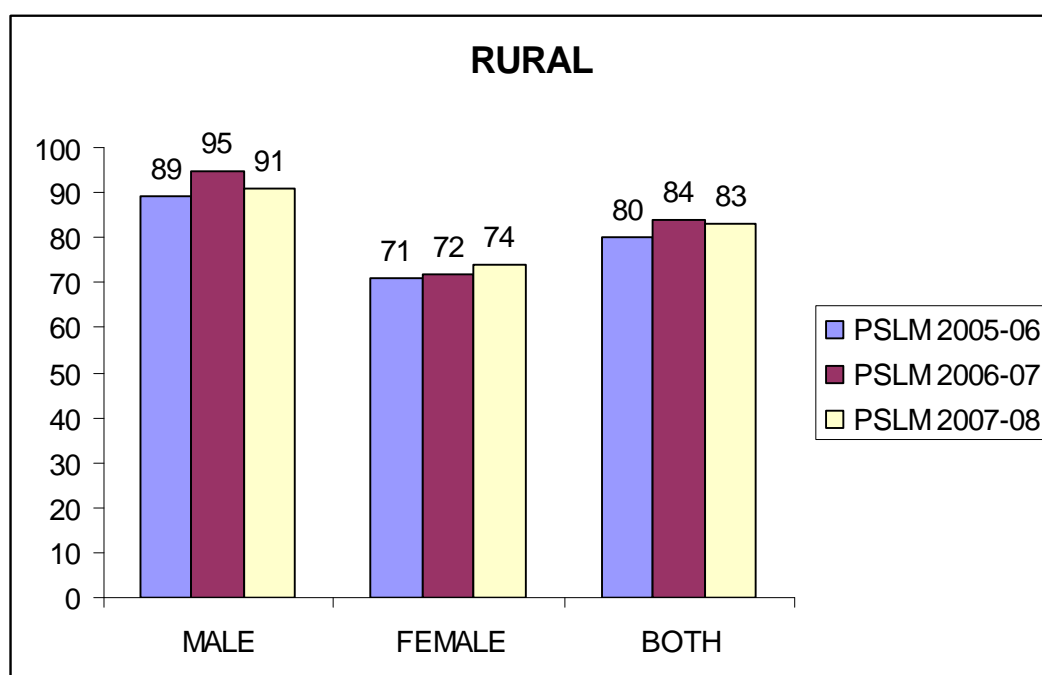
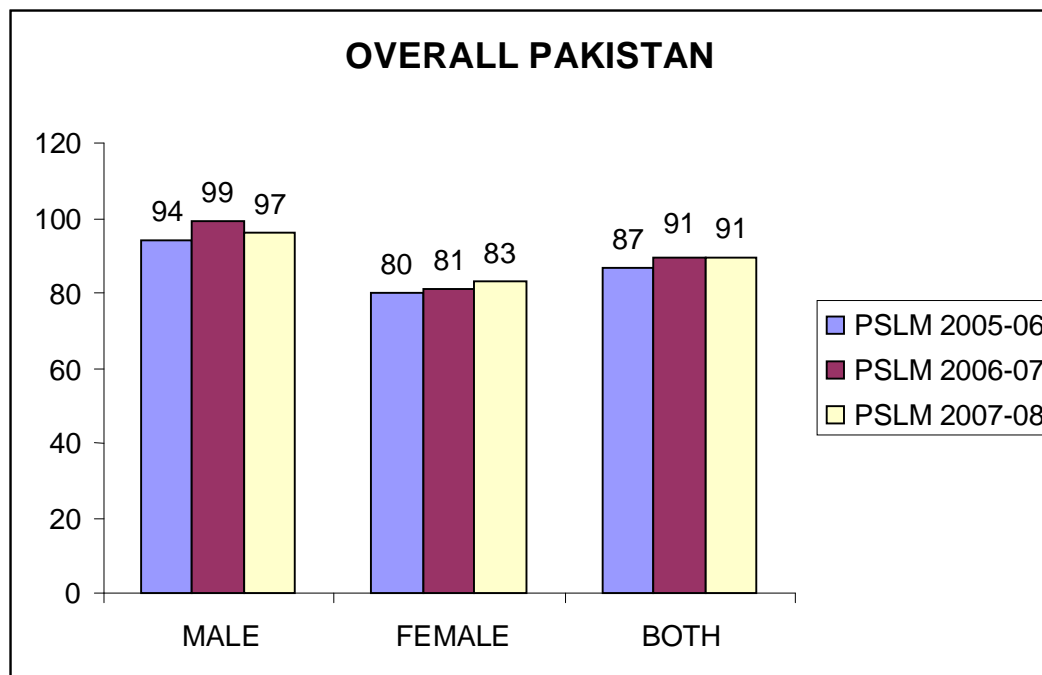


TABLE 2.6 (b) GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL (AGE 6 – 10) -BY REGION AND PROVINCE (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)

REGION AND PROVINCE	GROSS PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE								
	2005-06 - PSLM			2006-07 - PSLM			2007-08 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	109	97	103	105	100	103	106	100	103
Punjab	113	103	108	108	107	108	113	107	110
Sindh	106	95	100	103	95	99	97	96	97
NWFP	99	85	92	99	87	93	97	89	93
Balochistan	95	76	86	101	76	90	100	76	89
RURAL AREAS:	89	71	81	94	72	84	92	74	84
Punjab	94	82	88	102	88	95	98	86	92
Sindh	80	52	67	76	45	62	78	53	66
NWFP	95	69	83	97	64	81	96	67	82
Balochistan	63	40	53	83	43	65	79	49	66
OVERALL:	95	79	87	97	80	89	96	82	89
Punjab	99	88	94	103	94	99	103	92	97
Sindh	91	71	81	87	66	78	86	71	79
NWFP	95	71	84	97	67	83	96	70	84
Balochistan	70	49	60	87	50	70	84	56	72

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 2.7 GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL (AGE 4-9) - BY REGION AND PROVINCE (INCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)

REGION AND PROVINCE	GROSS PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE								
	2005-06 - PSLM			2006-07 - PSLM			2007-08 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	107	99	103	106	102	104	110	104	107
Punjab	114	110	112	111	109	110	119	110	115
Sindh	100	90	95	101	96	98	100	98	99
NWFP	99	86	92	101	92	96	98	98	98
Balochistan	86	77	82	96	73	85	96	76	87
RURAL AREAS:	87	71	80	91	70	81	93	75	84
Punjab	96	86	91	100	87	94	102	90	96
Sindh	68	46	58	69	40	56	71	47	59
NWFP	94	68	81	96	64	81	98	71	85
Balochistan	61	34	48	78	40	60	74	45	61
OVERALL:	93	80	86	95	79	88	98	83	91
Punjab	101	93	97	103	93	98	107	96	101
Sindh	81	65	73	82	63	73	83	67	75
NWFP	95	70	83	97	68	83	98	75	87
Balochistan	67	43	56	82	47	65	80	53	67

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 2.8 GROSS ENROLMENT RATE FOR GOVERNMENT PRIMARY SCHOOLS (AGE 5-9) BY REGION AND PROVINCE (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)

REGION AND PROVINCE	GOVERNMENT GROSS PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE								
	2005-06 - PSLM			2006-07 - PSLM			2007-08 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	45	45	45	49	50	50	48	49	49
Punjab	40	43	42	45	48	47	43	43	43
Sindh	48	43	45	48	51	50	51	54	53
NWFP	49	52	50	59	56	57	47	53	50
Balochistan	77	67	72	76	61	69	80	75	78
RURAL AREAS:	67	55	61	76	58	68	68	56	62
Punjab	66	61	63	78	43	60	64	58	61
Sindh	72	45	59	74	43	60	73	51	62
NWFP	64	54	59	75	50	63	72	57	65
Balochistan	68	38	54	80	42	63	78	48	65
OVERALL:	61	52	57	69	56	63	62	54	58
Punjab	59	56	57	69	46	66	58	54	56
Sindh	63	44	54	64	46	56	64	52	58
NWFP	62	53	58	73	51	62	68	56	62
Balochistan	70	45	58	79	46	64	79	55	68

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.

FIGURE 2.2 GROSS ENROLMENT RATE FOR GOVERNMENT PRIMARY SCHOOLS (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)

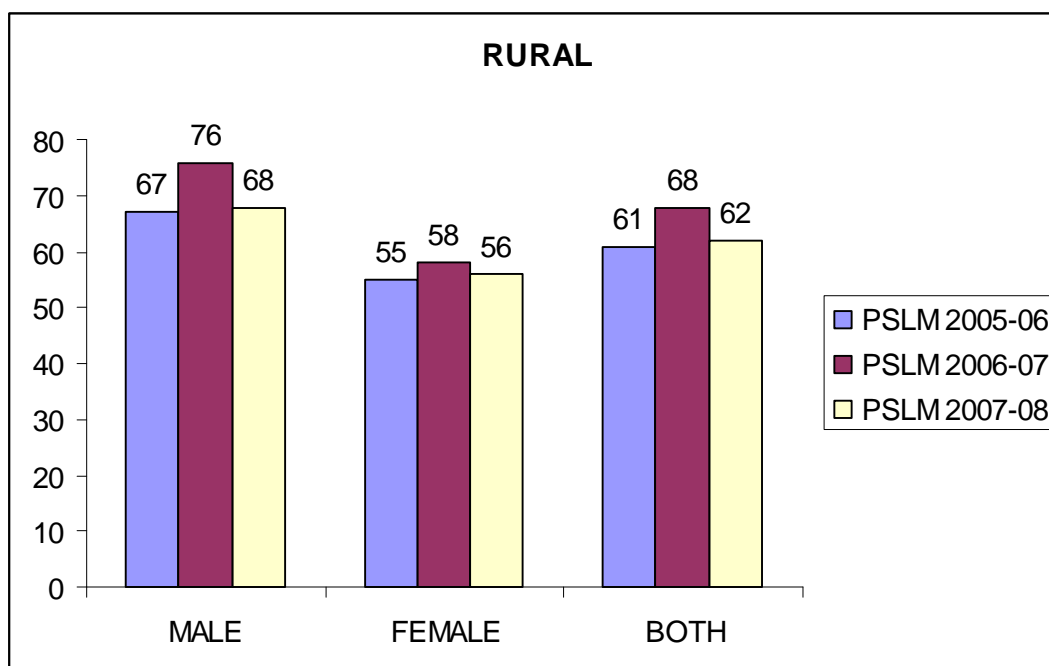
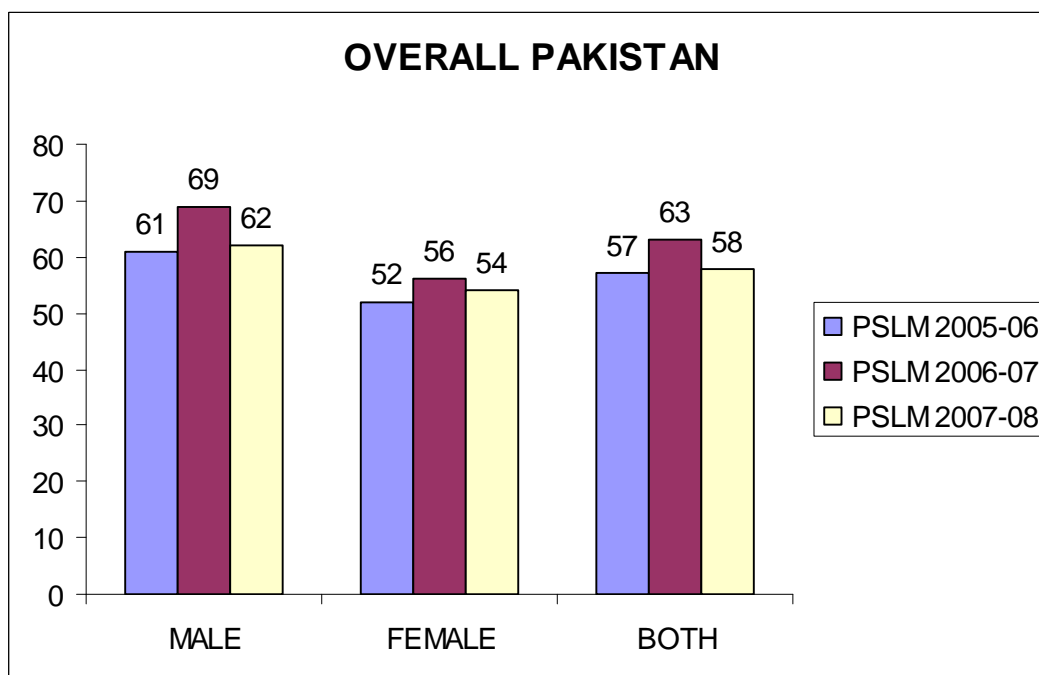


TABLE 2. 9(a) NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL (AGE 5-9) - BY REGION AND PROVINCE (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)

REGION AND PROVINCE	NET PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT)								
	2005-06 - PSLM			2006-07 - PSLM			2007-08 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	66	64	65	67	65	66	66	67	66
Punjab	72	68	70	69	70	70	71	72	71
Sindh	62	63	62	67	61	64	61	62	62
NWFP	59	52	55	59	53	56	59	55	57
Balochistan	51	42	47	58	49	54	61	53	57
RURAL AREAS:	53	42	47	57	46	52	56	46	51
Punjab	56	47	52	62	55	59	59	54	56
Sindh	48	34	42	49	31	41	51	35	44
NWFP	54	40	47	56	39	48	55	39	47
Balochistan	36	23	30	46	28	38	42	29	36
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

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.

TABLE 2.9 (b) NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL (AGED 6 – 10) – BY PROVINCE AND REGION (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)

REGION AND PROVINCE	NET PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT)								
	2005-06- PSLM			2006-07- PSLM			2007-08- PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	74	71	73	76	74	75	76	75	76
Punjab	77	76	77	78	79	78	80	79	80
Sindh	71	70	71	76	71	73	72	72	72
NWFP	70	57	64	73	65	69	73	68	71
Balochistan	65	52	58	69	58	64	70	58	65
RURAL AREAS:	60	48	54	67	53	60	66	54	60
Punjab	63	55	59	71	63	67	68	62	65
Sindh	55	38	47	57	34	47	60	38	49
NWFP	65	47	57	70	48	60	69	51	60
Balochistan	38	26	33	58	32	46	54	36	46
OVERALL:	64	55	60	70	59	65	69	60	64
Punjab	67	61	64	73	67	70	72	67	69
Sindh	62	52	57	65	50	58	64	52	59
NWFP	66	48	58	71	51	61	70	53	62
Balochistan	44	32	39	60	38	50	58	42	51

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.

FIGURE 2.3 NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)

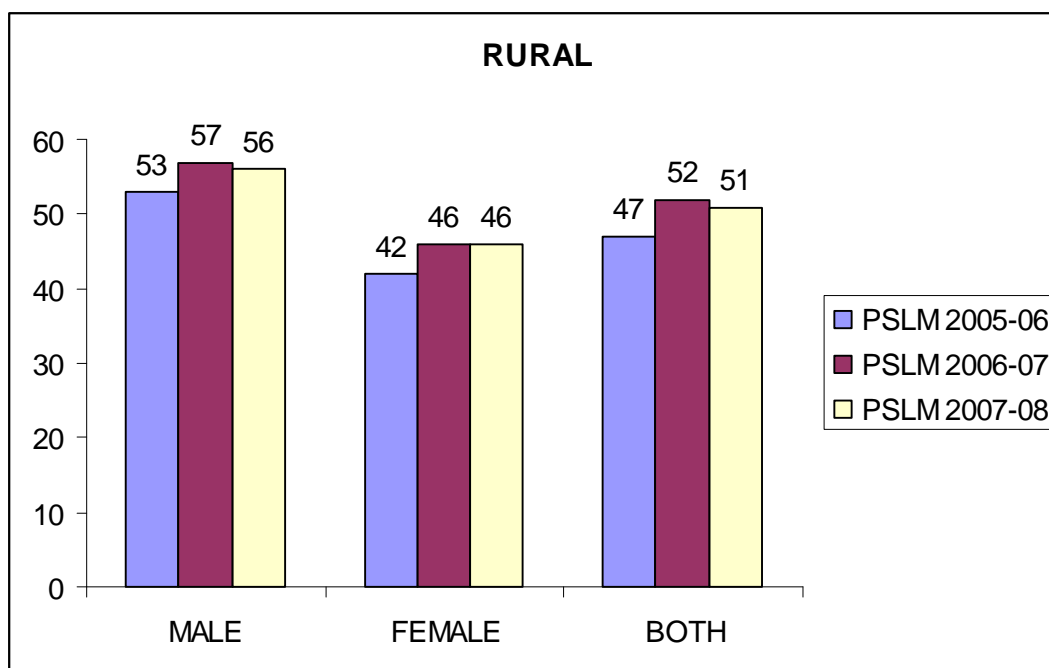
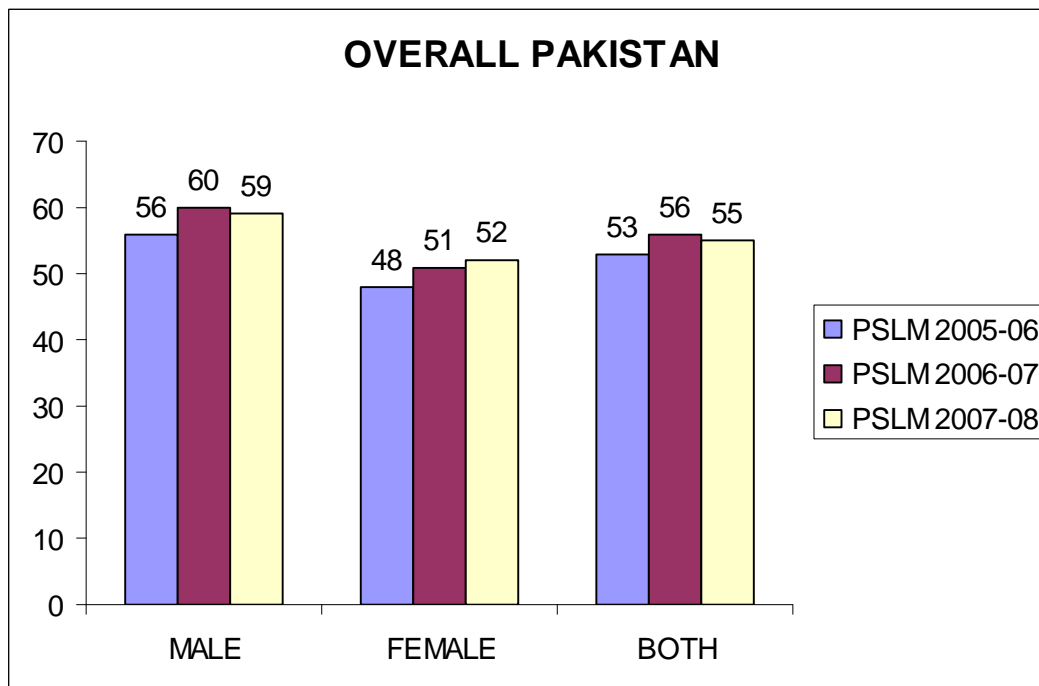


TABLE 2. 10 NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL (AGE 4-9) - BY REGION AND PROVINCE (INCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)

REGION AND PROVINCE	NET PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT)								
	2005-06- PSLM			2006-07- PSLM			2007-08- PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	72	68	70	72	70	71	74	72	73
Punjab	80	76	78	76	76	76	82	79	81
Sindh	66	62	64	69	64	66	66	66	66
NWFP	65	57	61	67	61	64	67	67	67
Balochistan	45	41	44	57	49	53	58	48	54
RURAL AREAS:	56	46	51	59	48	54	62	52	57
Punjab	64	55	59	65	59	63	69	62	66
Sindh	43	31	38	46	29	38	49	32	41
NWFP	59	43	51	61	44	53	64	48	56
Balochistan	31	20	26	44	25	35	39	27	34
OVERALL:	61	52	57	63	54	59	66	57	62
Punjab	68	61	65	68	64	66	73	67	70
Sindh	52	45	49	55	43	50	56	46	51
NWFP	59	45	53	62	46	54	64	50	58
Balochistan	34	24	3	47	30	39	44	33	39

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 2.11 NET ENROLMENT RATE IN GOVERNMENT PRIMARY SCHOOLS (AGE 5-9) - BY REGION AND PROVINCE (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)

REGION AND PROVINCE	GOVERNMENT NET PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT)								
	2005-06 - PSLM			2006-07 - PSLM			2007-08 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	25	24	24	28	29	28	25	29	27
Punjab	22	22	22	25	27	26	22	24	23
Sindh	28	23	25	29	30	30	28	33	30
NWFP	26	28	27	34	31	33	28	32	30
Balochistan	37	32	35	41	37	39	45	44	44
RURAL AREAS:	39	31	35	45	36	41	39	34	37
Punjab	37	33	35	45	41	43	35	35	35
Sindh	44	30	37	47	29	39	47	33	41
NWFP	37	30	34	43	31	37	41	33	37
Balochistan	34	21	28	43	26	35	40	28	35
OVERALL:	35	29	32	40	34	37	35	32	34
Punjab	33	30	32	39	37	38	31	32	32
Sindh	38	27	32	40	30	35	40	33	37
NWFP	36	30	33	42	31	37	39	33	36
Balochistan	35	24	30	43	28	36	41	32	37

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. 12 PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN ATTENDING PRIMARY (INCLUDING KATCHI CLASS) AND SECONDARY LEVEL - BY AGE

AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS	PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN - 2007-08 PIHS					
	BOYS			GIRLS		
	PERCENT IN PRIMARY	PERCENT IN SECONDARY	PERCENT NOT IN SCHOOL	PERCENT IN PRIMARY	PERCENT IN SECONDARY	PERCENT NOT IN SCHOOL
4 YEARS	25	0	75	21	0	79
5 YEARS	53	0	47	44	0	56
6 YEARS	68	0	32	60	0	39
7 YEARS	79	0	21	69	0	30
8 YEARS	83	0	17	73	0	27
9 YEARS	84	0	15	77	0	22
10 YEARS	78	3	17	64	4	29
11 YEARS	63	21	11	51	19	25
12 YEARS	39	34	19	32	30	31
13 YEARS	22	54	13	16	42	30

NOTES:

1. Rows show the percentage of children in each age-sex group who are enrolled in the level indicated.
2. Children enrolled in primary level: Enrolled in class 0 - 5.
3. Children enrolled in secondary level: Enrolled in class 6 - 10.

TABLE 2.13 GIRLS' ENROLMENT AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT - BY REGION AND PROVINCE

REGION AND PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT			
	EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS		INCLUDING KATCHI CLASS	
	2005-06	2007-08	2005-06	2007-08
URBAN AREAS:	41	45	48	45
Punjab	39	47	48	46
Sindh	44	48	50	47
NWFP	38	45	46	45
Balochistan	41	41	43	41
RURAL AREAS:	36	39	43	40
Punjab	38	47	46	47
Sindh	36	38	38	38
NWFP	33	39	40	40
Balochistan	33	33	33	34
OVERALL:	38	41	45	42
Punjab	38	47	46	47
Sindh	40	43	44	43
NWFP	34	40	41	41
Balochistan	35	36	37	36

NOTES:

1. Girls enrolled in primary level expressed as a percentage of the total number of children enrolled in primary level, both male and female.

FIGURE 2.4 GIRLS' ENROLMENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT (INCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)

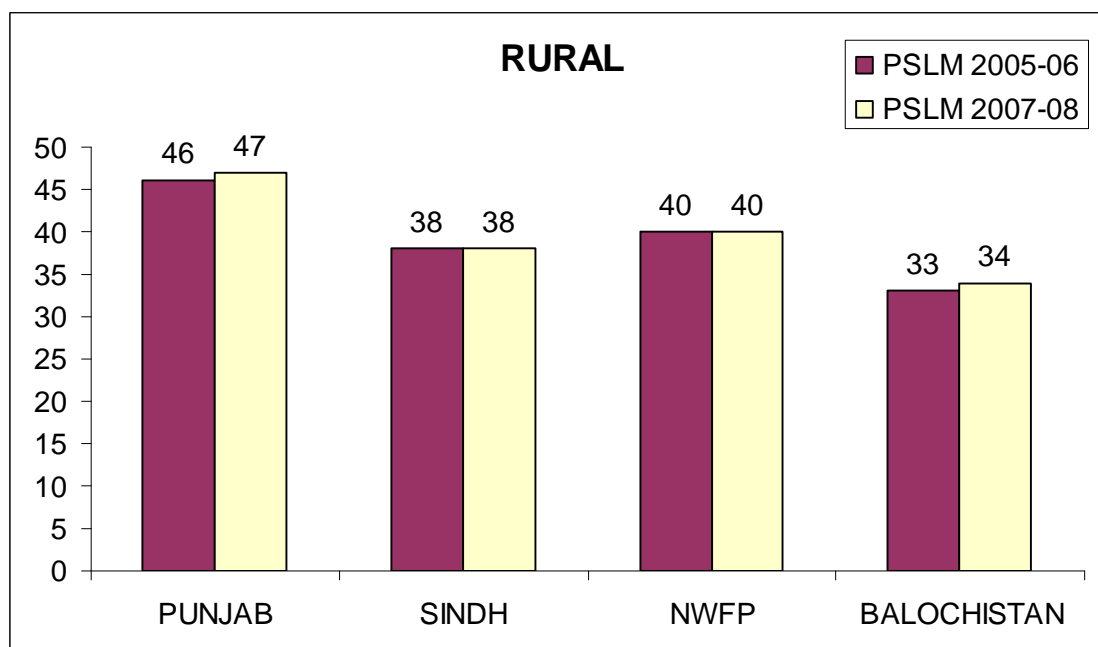
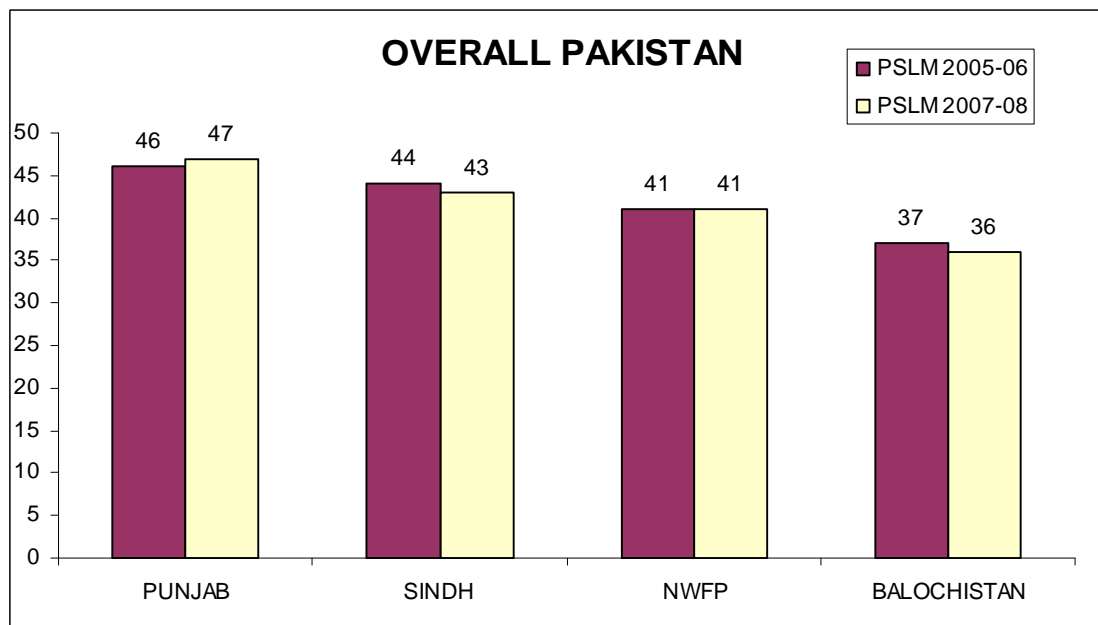


TABLE 2. 14 GROSS PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (INCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)- BY PROVINCE AND QUINTILES

PROVINCE AND QUINTILE GROUP	GROSS PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE - 2007-08 PSLM					
	URBAN AREAS			RURAL AREAS		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
PUNJAB:	119	110	115	102	90	96
1st Quintile	96	95	95	80	65	72
2nd Quintile	116	103	110	104	85	94
3rd Quintile	144	112	128	109	105	107
4th Quintile	117	129	122	115	114	115
5th Quintile	119	109	114	131	116	123
SINDH:	100	98	99	71	47	60
1st Quintile	76	58	67	58	39	49
2nd Quintile	79	82	80	73	43	58
3rd Quintile	100	99	100	83	60	72
4th Quintile	113	120	116	88	67	78
5th Quintile	116	114	115	106	72	91
NWFP:	98	98	98	98	71	85
1st Quintile	76	59	69	82	54	68
2nd Quintile	81	87	83	96	69	83
3rd Quintile	102	114	108	103	76	91
4th Quintile	125	112	119	108	80	94
5th Quintile	109	105	107	105	90	98
BALUCHISTAN:	97	77	88	75	45	61
1st Quintile	73	60	66	68	41	56
2nd Quintile	90	77	84	72	47	62
3rd Quintile	106	92	99	82	44	62
4th Quintile	118	88	105	133	65	102
5th Quintile	116	78	103	62	65	64
PAKISTAN:	110	104	107	93	76	85
1st Quintile	87	77	82	74	55	65
2nd Quintile	98	93	95	92	70	81
3rd Quintile	120	106	114	102	87	95
4th Quintile	116	124	120	110	99	105
5th Quintile	117	110	114	123	109	116

NOTES:

1. Quintiles: Quintiles are based on per capita consumption expenditure of 15,512 households. For details on how the quintiles were derived, please refer to Appendix C.
2. The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.
3. Gross enrolment rate: (Number of children attending primary level (i.e. class 0 - 5) divided by number of children aged 4 - 9 years) multiplied by 100.

TABLE 2.15 GROSS PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)- BY PROVINCE AND QUINTILES

PROVINCE AND QUINTILE GROUP	GROSS PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE - 2007-08 PSLM					
	URBAN AREAS			RURAL AREAS		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
PUNJAB:	113	110	112	97	86	92
1st Quintile	82	91	86	75	59	67
2nd Quintile	109	99	104	95	78	86
3rd Quintile	138	107	123	102	103	102
4th Quintile	115	134	123	113	114	113
5th Quintile	117	110	114	131	112	121
SINDH:	102	100	101	78	54	66
1st Quintile	83	66	74	63	44	54
2nd Quintile	84	84	84	80	48	65
3rd Quintile	102	115	107	91	71	82
4th Quintile	118	120	119	95	78	87
5th Quintile	110	105	107	127	81	105
NWFP:	97	91	94	93	66	81
1st Quintile	78	59	69	84	52	68
2nd Quintile	88	77	83	93	70	81
3rd Quintile	102	107	104	99	70	86
4th Quintile	115	114	115	96	69	83
5th Quintile	102	88	95	97	84	92
BALUCHISTAN:	107	88	98	83	50	68
1st Quintile	85	68	76	74	46	61
2nd Quintile	94	88	92	82	52	70
3rd Quintile	113	104	108	93	50	70
4th Quintile	144	96	121	152	81	121
5th Quintile	125	91	114	73	58	66
PAKISTAN:	108	104	106	92	74	83
1st Quintile	82	79	80	73	54	64
2nd Quintile	97	91	94	90	68	79
3rd Quintile	119	109	115	99	87	94
4th Quintile	117	127	121	107	98	103
5th Quintile	114	106	110	123	105	114

NOTES:

1. Quintiles: Quintiles are based on per capita consumption expenditure of 15,512 households. For details on how the quintiles were derived, please refer to Appendix C.
2. The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.
3. Gross enrolment rate: (Number of children attending primary level (i.e. class 1 - 5) divided by number of children aged 5 - 9 years) multiplied by 100.

TABLE 2. 16 NET PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS) - BY PROVINCE AND QUINTILES

PROVINCE AND QUINTILE GROUP	NET PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT) - 2007-08 PSLM					
	URBAN AREAS			RURAL AREAS		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
PUNJAB:	71	72	72	59	54	56
1st Quintile	46	53	49	45	35	40
2nd Quintile	65	60	63	55	49	51
3rd Quintile	72	69	71	62	64	63
4th Quintile	77	85	81	73	71	72
5th Quintile	82	83	83	81	75	78
SINDH:	61	62	62	52	35	44
1st Quintile	54	48	51	41	28	35
2nd Quintile	49	51	50	53	32	43
3rd Quintile	63	72	66	63	44	54
4th Quintile	69	69	69	64	56	60
5th Quintile	67	69	68	71	45	59
NWFP:	59	55	58	55	39	47
1st Quintile	56	41	49	47	33	40
2nd Quintile	62	48	56	53	41	47
3rd Quintile	58	66	62	57	42	50
4th Quintile	58	58	58	62	36	50
5th Quintile	63	60	61	56	45	51
BALOCHISTAN:	62	53	58	42	30	36
1st Quintile	47	39	43	37	26	32
2nd Quintile	57	53	55	43	31	38
3rd Quintile	60	60	60	48	30	39
4th Quintile	81	59	71	62	50	57
5th Quintile	82	69	77	38	42	39
PAKISTAN:	66	67	66	56	46	51
1st Quintile	49	50	49	43	33	38
2nd Quintile	59	55	57	53	42	48
3rd Quintile	67	69	68	61	54	57
4th Quintile	73	77	75	69	60	65
5th Quintile	76	76	76	74	69	72

NOTES:

1. Quintiles: Quintiles are based on per capita consumption expenditure of 15,512 households. For details on how the quintiles were derived, please refer to Appendix C.
2. The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.
3. 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.

TABLE 2.17 PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL PRIMARY ENROLMENT - BY REGION AND PROVINCE

REGION AND PROVINCE	2005-06 PIHS			2006-07 PSLM			2007-08 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
A. EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS:									
URBAN AREAS:	42	45	43	45	48	47	45	47	46
Punjab	36	40	38	40	44	42	38	39	39
Sindh	46	45	46	46	50	48	51	54	53
NWFP	50	61	55	60	63	48	49	58	53
Balochistan	76	81	78	73	78	75	76	87	80
RURAL AREAS:	76	77	76	80	80	80	74	75	75
Punjab	71	73	72	75	76	76	66	67	67
Sindh	92	88	91	95	95	95	94	96	95
NWFP	69	79	73	78	80	95	76	85	80
Balochistan	94	94	94	93	95	94	94	97	95
OVERALL:	65	65	65	69	68	69	64	65	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
B. INCLUDING KATCHI CLASS:									
URBAN AREAS:	38	41	39	42	45	43	41	45	43
Punjab	33	36	35	38	41	39	36	38	37
Sindh	41	41	41	42	46	44	46	50	48
NWFP	46	57	51	57	61	59	46	55	50
Balochistan	75	80	77	70	76	72	76	87	80
RURAL AREAS:	74	76	75	79	78	79	73	75	74
Punjab	70	72	71	74	75	74	66	67	66
Sindh	92	88	90	95	95	95	94	96	95
NWFP	65	76	70	77	78	78	75	84	79
Balochistan	95	94	94	93	95	94	94	96	95
OVERALL:	62	63	62	67	66	67	63	64	63
Punjab	59	61	60	63	64	63	56	58	57
Sindh	67	59	63	69	64	67	70	69	70
NWFP	63	73	67	74	75	75	71	78	74
Balochistan	89	89	89	87	88	88	89	93	90

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 2.18 ENROLMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ENROLMENT AT PRIMARY LEVEL - BY PROVINCE AND QUINTILES

PROVINCE AND QUINTILE GROUP	URBAN AREAS			RURAL AREAS		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
PUNJAB:	36	39	37	66	67	66
1st Quintile	64	73	68	86	86	86
2nd Quintile	48	52	50	82	78	80
3rd Quintile	38	41	39	59	66	63
4th Quintile	33	37	35	55	58	56
5th Quintile	19	16	18	27	33	30
SINDH:	46	50	48	94	96	95
1st Quintile	82	83	82	98	100	98
2nd Quintile	69	76	72	96	97	96
3rd Quintile	58	72	64	88	92	89
4th Quintile	31	34	32	88	94	90
5th Quintile	25	25	25	90	94	92
NWFP:	47	55	50	75	84	79
1st Quintile	81	91	85	94	95	95
2nd Quintile	63	77	69	84	91	87
3rd Quintile	51	68	59	76	84	79
4th Quintile	36	42	39	65	79	71
5th Quintile	13	24	18	36	51	42
BALUCHISTAN:	76	87	80	94	96	95
1st Quintile	88	94	91	96	99	97
2nd Quintile	86	90	87	97	97	97
3rd Quintile	87	98	93	89	91	90
4th Quintile	76	77	76	88	96	90
5th Quintile	41	41	41	71	75	73
PAKISTAN:	42	45	43	73	74	74
1st Quintile	71	78	74	91	90	90
2nd Quintile	58	64	60	86	84	85
3rd Quintile	48	56	51	69	73	71
4th Quintile	33	37	35	62	66	64
5th Quintile	21	20	21	32	38	35

NOTES:

1. Quintiles: Quintiles are based on per capita consumption expenditure of 15,512 households. For details on how the quintiles were derived, please refer to Appendix C.
2. The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.
3. Children attending primary level in a government school expressed as a percentage of all children attending primary level (including katchi class) in the quintile indicated.

TABLE 2.19 PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENTS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS - BY PROVINCE AND QUINTILE S

PROVINCE AND QUINTILE GROUP	URBAN AREAS			RURAL AREAS		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
PUNJAB:	63	59	61	33	31	32
1st Quintile	34	26	30	12	11	12
2nd Quintile	51	47	49	18	21	19
3rd Quintile	61	58	60	36	32	34
4th Quintile	67	63	65	44	41	43
5th Quintile	80	80	80	72	66	69
SINDH:	52	48	50	6	3	5
1st Quintile	15	14	15	2	0	1
2nd Quintile	29	23	26	4	1	3
3rd Quintile	40	27	35	12	7	10
4th Quintile	66	63	64	12	6	10
5th Quintile	74	73	74	10	6	8
NWFP:	52	44	49	24	14	20
1st Quintile	17	9	14	6	3	5
2nd Quintile	37	23	31	15	9	13
3rd Quintile	48	32	41	23	14	19
4th Quintile	64	58	61	34	17	27
5th Quintile	84	74	79	63	48	57
BALUCHISTAN:	23	13	19	4	2	3
1st Quintile	11	6	9	1	0	1
2nd Quintile	14	10	13	2	3	2
3rd Quintile	13	2	7	10	2	7
4th Quintile	24	23	24	11	4	9
5th Quintile	58	59	58	23	25	24
PAKISTAN:	57	53	55	25	24	25
1st Quintile	27	21	24	8	7	8
2nd Quintile	41	36	39	13	15	14
3rd Quintile	51	43	48	28	25	27
4th Quintile	65	61	63	38	32	35
5th Quintile	77	77	77	67	61	64

NOTES:

1. Quintiles: Quintiles are based on per capita consumption expenditure of 15,512 households. For details on how the quintiles were derived, please refer to Appendix C.
2. The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.
3. Children attending primary level in a private school expressed as a percentage of all children attending primary level in the quintile indicated. Only private, for-profit schools are included in this measure; children enrolled in NGO schools, deeni madrassa and other non-government schools are excluded from the numerator. Enrolment in katchi class is included.

TABLE 2.20 HOUSEHOLD ANNUAL EXPENDITURE PER PUPIL ON EDUCATION - BY REGION AND LEVEL

REGION AND PROVINCE	MEAN ANNUAL EXPENDITURE IN RUPEES - 2007-08 PSLM								
	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS			PRIVATE SCHOOLS			OVERALL		
	FEES	OTHER	TOTAL	FEES	OTHER	TOTAL	FEES	OTHER	TOTAL
URBAN AREAS:	1343	1549	2893	4627	2669	7296	2933	2092	5025
Primary level	257	628	885	3450	1872	5322	2079	1338	3417
Middle level	385	1092	1477	5004	2782	7786	2289	1789	4078
Secondary level	811	1610	2421	6842	4312	11154	3069	2622	5691
Higher level	5337	4195	9533	9681	6178	15859	6782	4855	11637
RURAL AREAS:	373	891	1264	3069	1794	4863	1107	1137	2244
Primary level	60	457	518	1910	1409	3318	545	707	1252
Middle level	175	969	1144	3294	2233	5527	951	1283	2234
Secondary level	675	1685	2361	4739	2477	7216	1866	1917	3783
Higher level	3778	4213	7991	8244	2901	11144	5496	3708	9204
OVERALL:	666	1090	1756	3880	2250	6130	1799	1499	3298
Primary level	105	496	601	2716	1651	4367	1060	919	1978
Middle level	249	1012	1260	4203	2525	6728	1495	1489	2984
Secondary level	730	1655	2385	5783	3388	9172	2390	2224	4614
Higher level	4659	4203	8862	8975	4568	13543	6197	4333	10530

NOTES:

1. "Fees" include admission, tuition, registration, funds and examination fees. "Other" includes expenditure on uniforms, books and supplies, private tuition, transport, and other education-related expenses.
2. "Government" school includes all government schools offering education at the indicated level. "Private" school includes all private schools, deeni madrassa, NGO/Foundation sponsored schools and others offering education at the indicated level.
3. "Primary" includes classes 0 - 5, "Middle" includes classes 6 - 8, "Secondary" includes classes 9 - 10, and "Higher" includes class 11 and all other higher education codes reported.
4. Figures across rows may not add up because of rounding.

TABLE 2.21 PERCENTAGES OF CHILDREN 10-18 YEARS OLD THAT LEFT SCHOOL BEFORE COMPLETING PRIMARY LEVEL - BY REGION AND PROVINCE

REGION AND PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN THAT LEFT SCHOOL								
	2001-02 PIHS			2005-06 PSLM			2007-08 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	13	8	11	9	7	8	7	6	7
Punjab	14	8	11	11	7	9	8	6	7
Sindh	14	10	12	7	5	6	6	4	5
NWFP	9	12	10	8	13	10	6	10	8
Balochistan	8	9	8	6	13	9	7	8	7
RURAL AREAS:	16	20	18	13	17	14	10	13	11
Punjab	19	18	19	14	15	14	12	11	12
Sindh	12	20	14	11	27	16	6	16	9
NWFP	12	28	18	11	16	13	8	18	12
Balochistan	10	12	11	8	24	12	9	19	12
OVERALL:	15	15	15	11	12	12	9	10	9
Punjab	17	14	16	13	12	12	11	9	10
Sindh	13	13	13	9	10	9	6	7	7
NWFP	12	24	16	11	15	12	8	16	11
Balochistan	10	11	10	8	18	11	8	14	10

NOTES:

1. Children aged 10 -18 years that left school before completing primary level, expressed as a percentage of all children aged 10-18 years that have attended school in the past, or are currently attending school, but excluding those children currently attending school that are presently enrolled in Class 5 or lower. Enrolment in katchi is excluded.
2. Percentage of children left school: Numerator is the total number of individuals aged 10-18 years who attended school, but left before completing primary level. The denominator is the numerator + total number of individuals aged 10-18 years who completed class 5 or higher, or who are currently attending class 6 or higher.

FIGURE 2.5 CHILDREN AGED 10-18 YEARS THAT LEFT SCHOOL BEFORE COMPLETING PRIMARY LEVEL

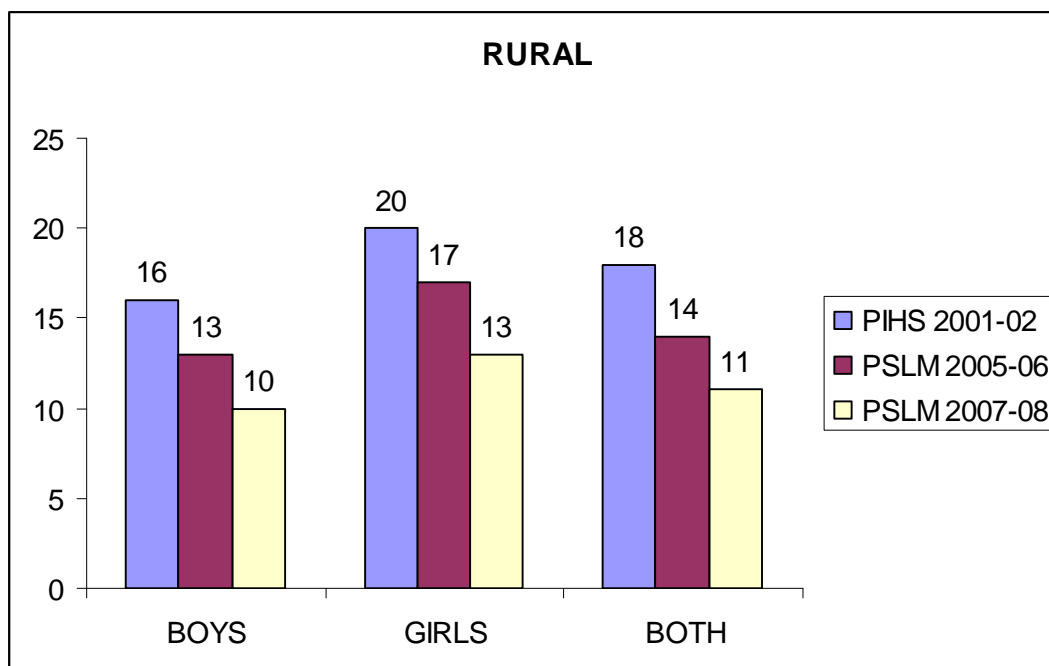
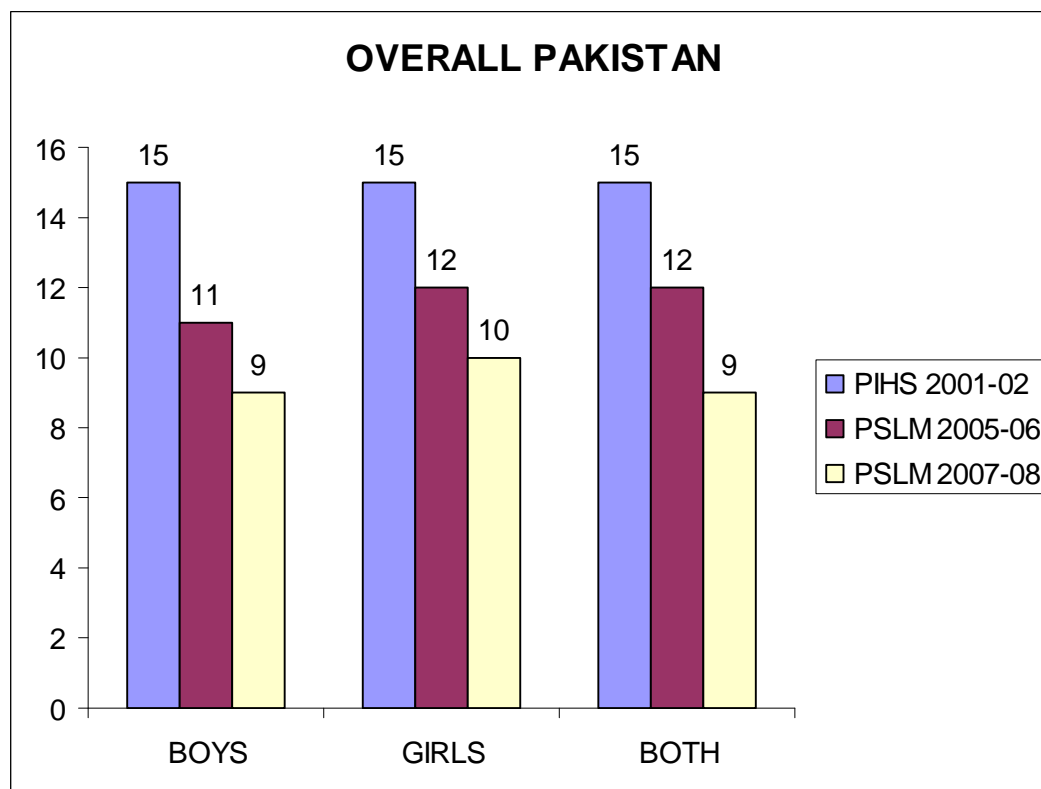


TABLE 2.22 DROP-OUT RATES FOR THE COHORT AGED 15-19 YEARS - BY GENDER AND CLASS

GENDER AND CLASS	PERCENTAGE OF COHORT THAT LEFT SCHOOL BEFORE COMPLETING CLASS					
	2005-06 PSLM			2007-08 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
BOYS:						
CLASS 1	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
CLASS 2	0.8	1.3	1.1	0.5	1.0	0.8
CLASS 3	2.4	4.8	3.7	1.4	3.0	2.4
CLASS 4	4.3	7.7	6.2	4.1	5.6	5.0
CLASS 5	7.5	12.1	10.0	6.7	10.0	8.8
CLASS 6	17.4	25.0	21.5	16.5	21.7	19.8
GIRLS:						
CLASS 1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3
CLASS 2	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.5	1.3	1.0
CLASS 3	2.3	4.6	3.3	1.7	4.2	3.0
CLASS 4	4.8	9.5	6.9	3.7	7.5	5.8
CLASS 5	7.6	15.0	11.0	5.6	11.4	8.8
CLASS 6	17.9	42.0	29.0	15.6	32.7	24.9
BOTH SEXES:						
CLASS 1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
CLASS 2	0.8	1.3	1.0	0.5	1.2	0.9
CLASS 3	2.4	4.7	3.6	1.5	3.5	2.7
CLASS 4	4.5	8.4	6.4	3.9	6.4	5.4
CLASS 5	7.5	13.2	10.3	6.1	10.6	8.8
CLASS 6	18.0	31.5	24.5	16.0	26.3	22.1

NOTES:

1. The cohort is children 15 – 19 years old that have ever attended primary school. Taking this cohort to be 100 percent, the table shows the percentage of this cohort who dropped out of school before completing each class indicated. Those children in this cohort that are still attending school but have not completed primary school as yet, have been excluded from this table. The measure is cumulative, that is, for each class it shows the proportion that dropped out in that class or in a class below.

**TABLE 2.23 REASONS FOR LEAVING SCHOOL BEFORE COMPLETING PRIMARY 10-18 YEARS
- BY PROVINCE**

PROVINCE AND REASON	PERCENTAGE OF CASES, REASON WAS CITED 2007-08 PSLM					
	BOYS			GIRLS		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
PUNJAB:	15	41	56	11	34	44
Parents didn't allow	0	2	2	1	6	7
Too expensive	2	2	4	3	4	7
Too far	0	0	0	1	3	4
Education not useful	0	0	0	0	0	0
Had to help at work	2	8	10	0	1	1
Had to help at home	0	1	2	1	2	3
Completed desired education	0	1	1	0	0	0
Child not willing	7	20	28	3	12	15
Other	3	5	8	1	6	7
SINDH:	28	24	52	19	29	48
Parents didn't allow	1	2	3	5	7	11
Too expensive	3	1	5	3	4	7
Too far	0	1	1	0	0	0
Education not useful	2	0	2	0	0	0
Had to help at work	3	4	7	0	1	1
Had to help at home	0	1	1	2	4	6
Completed desired education	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child not willing	15	12	26	6	7	14
Other	5	3	8	3	6	9
NWFP:	6	36	42	10	48	58
Parents didn't allow	0	0	0	3	14	17
Too expensive	1	1	2	1	3	5
Too far	0	1	1	0	2	2
Education not useful	0	1	1	0	0	0
Had to help at work	0	4	4	0	1	1
Had to help at home	0	1	1	1	3	4
Completed desired education	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child not willing	3	19	22	2	13	15
Other	1	10	11	2	13	15
BALUCHISTAN:	19	35	53	15	32	47
Parents didn't allow	0	2	2	8	21	29
Too expensive	3	4	7	0	0	0
Too far	0	1	1	0	0	0
Education not useful	1	0	1	0	0	0
Had to help at work	1	3	3	1	0	2
Had to help at home	0	0	0	1	2	3
Completed desired education	0	2	2	0	0	0
Child not willing	8	18	27	2	5	8
Other	5	5	11	2	4	6
OVERALL PAKISTAN:	15	37	53	12	35	47
Parents didn't allow	0	2	2	3	8	10
Too expensive	2	2	4	3	4	7
Too far	0	0	0	1	2	3
Education not useful	0	0	0	0	0	0
Had to help at work	2	7	8	0	1	1
Had to help at home	0	1	1	1	2	4
Completed desired education	0	1	1	0	0	0
Child not willing	8	19	26	3	11	14
Other	3	6	9	2	7	9

NOTES:

- Children aged 10 - 18 years that cited the reason indicated for leaving school expressed as a percentage of all children aged 10 -18 years that left school before completing primary level. 2. Reasons for leaving school before completing primary level: "Other" includes 'Poor teaching/behaviour', 'No female staff', 'No male staff', 'Child sick/handicapped', 'Child too young', 'Lack of documents', 'Marriage', 'Service', and 'Other'.

TABLE 2.24 REASONS FOR NEVER ATTENDING SCHOOL (10-18 YEARS) - BY PROVINCE

PROVINCE AND REASON	PERCENTAGE OF CASES WHERE REASON WAS CITED - 2007-08 PSLM					
	BOYS			GIRLS		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
PUNJAB:						
Parents didn't allow	4	6	6	30	43	41
Too expensive	36	23	26	43	22	25
Too far	1	8	6	3	11	10
Education not useful	2	1	1	2	1	1
Had to help at work	7	10	9	0	1	1
Had to help at home	3	4	4	4	4	4
Child not willing	31	33	33	7	9	8
Other	16	15	15	12	9	10
SINDH:						
Parents didn't allow	6	8	7	38	30	32
Too expensive	15	10	11	21	7	10
Too far	3	7	6	2	13	10
Education not useful	1	1	1	0	0	0
Had to help at work	12	11	11	3	8	7
Had to help at home	2	3	3	9	8	9
Child not willing	42	44	44	14	12	12
Other	18	17	17	12	22	20
NWFP:						
Parents didn't allow	0	2	2	37	52	51
Too expensive	16	22	21	22	5	6
Too far	6	4	4	2	6	5
Education not useful	0	4	3	3	2	2
Had to help at work	2	10	9	5	6	6
Had to help at home	3	1	2	7	4	4
Child not willing	47	31	33	14	12	12
Other	26	26	26	10	14	14
BALUCHISTAN:						
Parents didn't allow	2	4	4	46	41	42
Too expensive	25	20	21	13	7	8
Too far	1	11	10	2	6	5
Education not useful	0	2	1	2	0	0
Had to help at work	14	12	13	4	5	5
Had to help at home	1	2	1	15	22	21
Child not willing	37	37	37	10	8	9
Other	20	12	13	7	11	10
OVERALL PAKISTAN:						
Parents didn't allow	4	6	6	36	41	40
Too expensive	26	19	21	29	13	16
Too far	2	7	6	3	10	9
Education not useful	2	1	1	1	1	1
Had to help at work	9	11	10	2	4	4
Had to help at home	3	3	3	8	7	7
Child not willing	37	36	37	11	10	10
Other	17	16	17	11	14	13

NOTES:

1. Children aged 10 - 18 years that cited the reason indicated for never attending school, expressed as a percentage of all children aged 10 -18 years that have never attended
2. Reasons for not attending school "Other" i includes 'Poor teaching/behaviour', 'No female staff', 'No male staff', 'Child sick/handicapped', 'Child too young', 'Lack of documents', 'Marriage', 'Service', and 'Other'.

TABLE 2.25 LITERACY - POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER - BY REGION AND PROVINCE

REGION AND PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER								
	2005-06 PSLM			2006-07 PSLM			2007-08 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	79	64	71	79	65	72	80	63	71
Punjab	80	67	73	79	68	73	78	66	72
Sindh	80	65	72	80	65	73	81	64	73
NWFP	73	45	59	75	46	61	79	51	64
Balochistan	77	40	59	76	42	61	84	41	64
RURAL AREAS:	57	31	44	60	30	45	64	34	49
Punjab	58	37	47	61	38	50	66	40	53
Sindh	54	17	37	52	16	36	57	20	40
NWFP	62	27	44	65	24	44	65	29	46
Balochistan	46	13	31	52	15	35	58	16	39
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

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 2.6 LITERACY- POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER

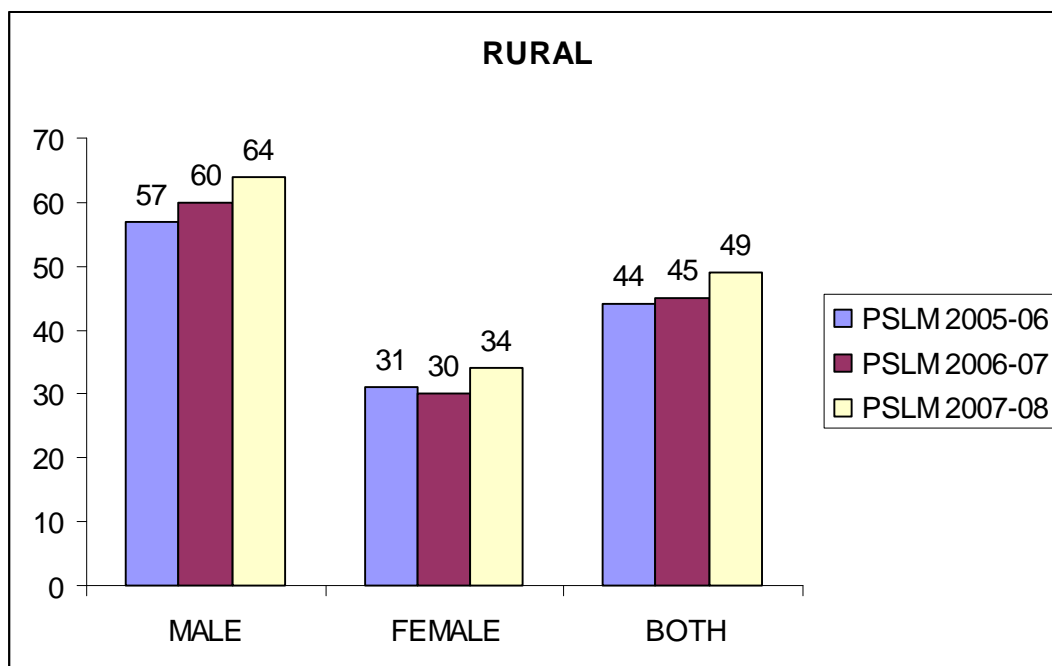
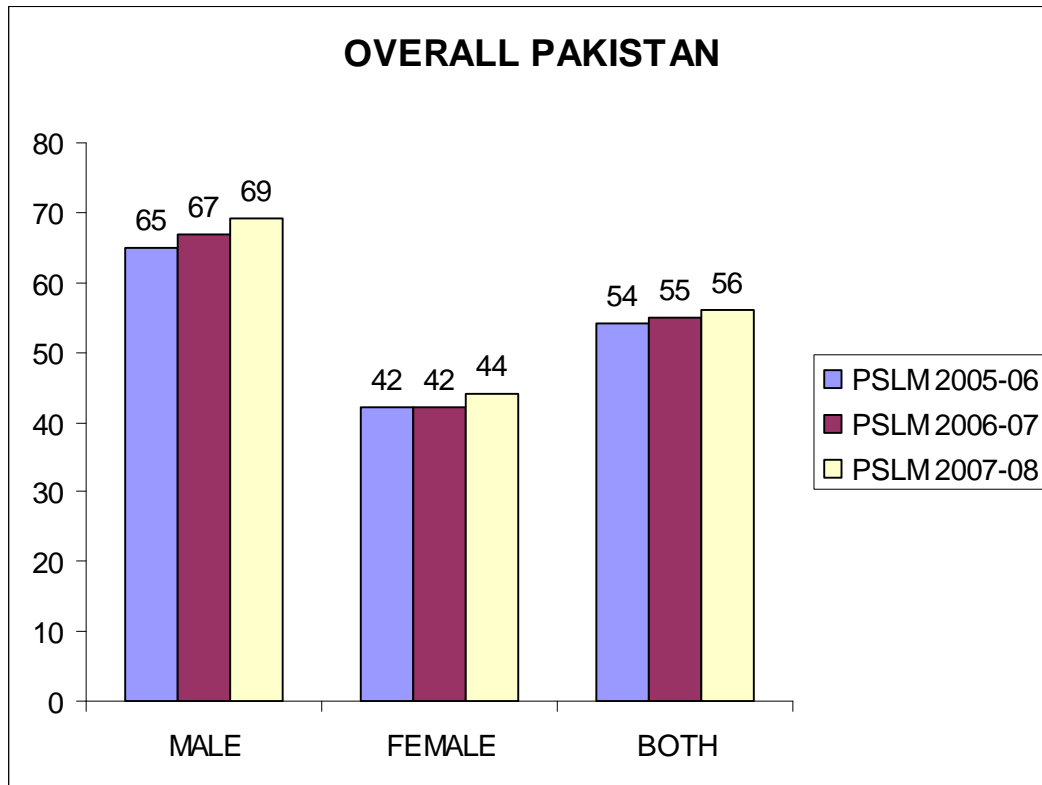


TABLE 2. 26 LITERACY - POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER - BY REGION AND AGE-CATEGORY

REGION AND AGE-CATEGORY	PERCENTAGE OF THE AGE GROUP THAT IS LITERATE								
	2001-02 PIHS			2005-06 PSLM			2007-08 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	72	56	64	79	64	71	80	63	71
10 - 14 years	69	72	70	83	79	81	84	80	82
15 - 19 years	79	75	77	84	81	82	86	80	83
20 - 24 years	80	71	76	85	79	82	84	80	82
25 - 29 years	79	59	69	85	69	77	84	69	76
30 - 34 years	74	55	65	82	64	72	81	65	73
35 - 39 years	70	48	59	77	54	66	80	53	67
40 - 44 years	69	41	54	75	47	61	75	51	63
45 - 49 years	69	34	52	75	48	63	77	43	61
50 - 54 years	64	28	45	72	38	53	72	36	53
55 - 59 years	63	28	47	69	32	52	71	33	53
60 + years	50	12	34	58	20	41	59	16	39
RURAL AREAS:	51	21	36	57	31	44	64	34	49
10 - 14 years	56	36	47	67	51	59	76	55	65
15 - 19 years	68	38	53	72	52	62	75	54	64
20 - 24 years	65	28	46	69	40	53	74	46	60
25 - 29 years	57	19	36	61	30	44	72	36	53
30 - 34 years	50	15	31	57	23	39	66	27	45
35 - 39 years	46	10	28	55	19	36	60	22	40
40 - 44 years	41	8	24	51	15	32	55	17	36
45 - 49 years	44	6	26	47	11	29	53	12	34
50 - 54 years	39	4	19	45	7	23	52	9	27
55 - 59 years	35	4	20	39	5	22	42	4	24
60 + years	22	1	13	25	3	15	32	4	19
OVERALL:	58	32	45	65	42	54	69	44	56
10 - 14 years	60	47	54	72	60	66	78	63	71
15 - 19 years	72	50	61	77	62	70	79	63	71
20 - 24 years	70	42	56	76	54	64	78	58	68
25 - 29 years	65	31	47	70	44	56	76	48	62
30 - 34 years	58	26	41	66	37	51	71	40	54
35 - 39 years	53	22	38	63	31	46	68	33	50
40 - 44 years	50	19	34	60	27	43	62	29	45
45 - 49 years	52	15	34	58	24	42	62	23	43
50 - 54 years	47	11	27	55	18	34	60	18	36
55 - 59 years	43	10	28	50	14	32	51	13	33
60 + years	29	4	18	35	8	23	39	7	25

NOTES:

1. Individuals that are literate in each age group expressed as a percentage of the total number in each age group.
2. Literacy: For all surveys, literacy is taken as the ability to read a newspaper and to write a simple letter.

TABLE 2.27 LITERACY - POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER - BY PROVINCE AND QUINTILE GROUP

PROVINCE AND QUINTILE GROUP	PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER - 2007-08 PSLM								
	URBAN AREAS			RURAL AREAS			OVERALL		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
PUNJAB:	78	66	72	66	40	53	70	48	59
1st Quintile	49	36	42	43	19	31	44	22	33
2nd Quintile	61	50	56	55	27	41	57	33	45
3rd Quintile	72	57	64	68	41	54	69	46	57
4th Quintile	79	67	73	75	51	63	76	57	66
5th Quintile	93	82	87	84	61	73	88	71	80
SINDH:	81	64	73	57	20	40	69	42	56
1st Quintile	57	41	49	46	12	30	48	18	34
2nd Quintile	64	46	55	58	18	38	60	28	44
3rd Quintile	73	55	64	59	24	42	65	38	52
4th Quintile	86	66	76	66	27	47	78	50	65
5th Quintile	94	81	87	78	40	60	91	75	83
NWFP:	79	51	64	65	29	46	68	33	49
1st Quintile	54	27	39	46	14	30	47	16	31
2nd Quintile	69	39	54	62	21	41	63	23	43
3rd Quintile	75	42	58	66	28	46	68	30	48
4th Quintile	81	52	66	71	37	53	73	40	55
5th Quintile	93	72	82	81	49	64	85	55	69
BALUCHISTAN:	85	41	64	59	16	39	66	23	46
1st Quintile	73	23	48	51	13	33	54	15	36
2nd Quintile	80	28	55	60	17	39	65	20	43
3rd Quintile	83	41	63	63	19	44	70	27	50
4th Quintile	90	45	69	74	19	49	80	30	57
5th Quintile	98	70	85	67	18	45	89	56	75
PAKISTAN:	80	63	71	64	34	48	69	44	56
1st Quintile	54	35	44	45	17	31	47	20	33
2nd Quintile	64	46	55	58	23	40	59	29	44
3rd Quintile	73	54	64	66	35	50	68	41	54
4th Quintile	82	65	74	73	44	58	77	52	64
5th Quintile	93	81	87	83	57	70	89	70	79

NOTES:

1. Population aged 10 years and older that is literate expressed as a percentage of the total population aged 10 years and older in the quintile indicated.
2. Quintiles: Quintiles are based on per capita consumption expenditure of 15,512 household's. For details on how the quintiles were derived, please refer to Appendix C.
3. The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.
4. Literacy: For the 2007-08 PSLM, literacy was taken as the ability to read a newspaper and to write a simple letter.

TABLE 2.28 CHILDREN CURRENTLY ENROLLED IN KATCHI CLASS - BY GENDER AND AGE

GENDER AND AGE	% CHILDREN ENROLLED IN KATCHI CLASS					
	2005-06 PSLM			2007-08 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
MALE:						
4 years	34	17	23	28	19	22
5 years	25	9	15	32	27	29
6 years	17	18	18	21	23	22
7 years	15	29	24	10	18	15
8 years	6	15	12	5	8	7
9 years	2	7	5	2	2	2
10+ years	2	5	3	2	2	2
FEMALE:						
4 years	32	17	22	29	19	22
5 years	19	7	12	29	26	27
6 years	23	20	21	19	22	21
7 years	13	28	22	12	16	15
8 years	6	14	11	5	11	9
9 years	3	5	4	3	3	3
10+ years	4	10	8	2	4	3
BOTH SEXES:						
4 years	33	17	22	28	19	22
5 years	22	9	14	31	26	28
6 years	20	19	19	20	22	22
7 years	14	29	23	11	17	15
8 years	6	14	11	5	9	8
9 years	2	6	5	2	3	3
10+ years	3	7	5	2	3	3

NOTES:

- Total may not add to 100 because of rounding.

PSLM

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TABLE 2.29 ENROLMENT IN KATCHI CLASS - BY REGION AND PROVINCE

REGION AND PROVINCE	2005-06 PSLM			2007-08 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
A. ENROLMENT IN KATCHI CLASS AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ENROLMENT IN KATCHI AND CLASS ONE						
URBAN AREAS:	41	41	41	43	38	41
Punjab	43	47	45	44	38	42
Sindh	38	33	35	40	36	38
NWFP	44	41	43	46	52	49
Balochistan	12	17	15	22	25	23
RURAL AREAS:	35	37	36	39	40	39
Punjab	42	43	43	44	44	44
Sindh	9	11	10	15	14	15
NWFP	38	40	39	48	51	49
Balochistan	7	8	7	13	16	14
OVERALL:	37	38	38	40	40	40
Punjab	42	45	44	44	42	43
Sindh	22	22	22	26	26	26
NWFP	39	40	40	48	51	49
Balochistan	8	11	9	15	19	17
B. ENROLMENT IN KATCHI CLASS AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL PRIMARY ENROLMENT						
URBAN AREAS:	15	15	15	17	15	16
Punjab	17	17	17	19	16	17
Sindh	13	11	13	15	13	14
NWFP	16	17	17	18	19	18
Balochistan	3	4	4	6	7	6
RURAL AREAS:	14	16	15	16	17	17
Punjab	17	18	18	18	19	19
Sindh	4	6	4	7	6	7
NWFP	13	17	15	18	22	19
Balochistan	2	3	2	4	5	4
OVERALL:	14	15	15	16	17	16
Punjab	17	18	18	19	18	18
Sindh	8	9	9	11	10	11
NWFP	14	17	15	18	21	19
Balochistan	2	3	3	4	6	5

NOTES:

1. A: Children enrolled in katchi class, expressed as a percentage of the total number of children in katchi and class one.
2. B: Children enrolled in katchi class, expressed as a percentage of the total number of children in primary level including katchi class.

TABLE 2.30 CHILDREN CURRENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL – BY LEVEL AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

LEVEL AND TYPE OF SCHOOL	PERCENTAGE OF ENROLLED CHILDREN					
	2005-06 PSLM			2007-08 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
PRIMARY:						
Government	39	75	62	43	74	63
Private	59	24	36	56	25	35
Deeni madrassa	1	1	1	1	0	1
NGO/Trust	1	1	1	0	1	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIDDLE:						
Government	56	76	68	59	75	69
Private	43	23	32	39	24	30
Deeni madrassa	1	0	0	1	1	1
NGO/Trust	0	0	0	1	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
MATRIC:						
Government	59	76	67	64	73	69
Private	41	23	32	34	26	29
Deeni madrassa	0	1	0	2	1	1
NGO/Trust	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
OVERALL:						
Government	46	75	64	49	74	65
Private	53	24	35	49	25	34
Deeni madrassa	1	1	1	1	1	1
NGO/Trust	0	0	0	0	1	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0

NOTES:

1. Children enrolled in the specified type of school expressed as percentage of all children enrolled at that level.
2. Primary level includes class 0 - 5, middle level includes class 6 - 8, and matric level includes class 9 - 10.
3. Total may not add to 100 because of rounding.

TABLE 2.31 (a) GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MIDDLE LEVEL (AGE 10-12) - BY REGION AND PROVINCE

REGION AND PROVINCE	MIDDLE LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE								
	2005-06 - PSLM			2006-07 - PSLM			2007-08 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	67	68	68	69	68	69	67	71	69
Punjab	66	75	70	68	74	71	64	79	71
Sindh	70	65	67	69	62	66	69	65	67
NWFP	70	59	65	74	58	66	80	58	68
Balochistan	56	40	48	72	59	66	72	51	62
RURAL AREAS:	50	31	41	52	32	43	55	37	46
Punjab	54	37	45	55	41	48	59	49	54
Sindh	35	9	23	34	12	24	41	14	28
NWFP	63	37	50	67	31	50	63	33	48
Balochistan	28	9	20	37	10	25	34	12	25
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

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 2.31(b) GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MIDDLE LEVEL (AGE 11 – 13) - BY REGION AND PROVINCE

REGION AND PROVINCE	MIDDLE LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE								
	2005-06 - PSLM			2006-07 - PSLM			2007-08 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	71	70	71	78	77	77	72	76	74
Punjab	69	75	72	76	80	78	67	82	74
Sindh	73	68	71	82	75	78	76	72	74
NWFP	74	57	66	77	63	71	86	61	73
Balochistan	74	51	63	79	70	75	82	68	76
RURAL AREAS:	56	35	46	61	38	51	62	43	53
Punjab	58	42	50	62	47	55	65	55	60
Sindh	42	12	29	46	16	33	51	18	35
NWFP	66	40	54	76	36	57	69	37	54
Balochistan	40	11	27	46	13	32	47	15	33
OVERALL:	61	47	54	66	51	59	66	54	60
Punjab	62	52	57	66	57	62	66	63	65
Sindh	57	43	51	62	46	55	63	45	54
NWFP	67	43	56	76	40	60	72	42	57
Balochistan	47	22	36	54	27	43	57	31	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 2.32(a) NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MIDDLE LEVEL (AGE 10 -12) BY REGION AND PROVINCE

REGION AND PROVINCE	MIDDLE LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT)								
	2005-06 -PSLM			2006-07 -PSLM			2007-08 -PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	27	28	28	27	27	27	23	29	26
Punjab	31	31	31	27	29	28	23	32	27
Sindh	25	28	26	27	25	26	23	28	25
NWFP	23	19	21	25	19	23	22	20	21
Balochistan	13	15	14	19	22	20	26	23	24
RURAL AREAS:	15	11	13	17	11	14	17	12	14
Punjab	17	14	16	19	14	17	16	15	16
Sindh	12	3	8	13	5	9	19	6	13
NWFP	14	12	13	19	9	15	17	9	13
Balochistan	6	2	4	9	3	6	10	5	8
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

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. Note that this age range is different from the one used in previous PHS reports.
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 2.32 (b) NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MIDDLE LEVEL (AGE 11 – 13) - BY REGION & PROVINCE

REGION AND PROVINCE	MIDDLE LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT)								
	2005-06 - PSLM			2006-07 - PSLM			2007-08 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	41	45	43	44	45	44	41	46	43
Punjab	43	48	45	43	48	46	39	47	43
Sindh	40	47	44	46	43	44	42	47	44
NWFP	38	32	35	45	37	41	48	35	41
Balochistan	29	24	26	37	33	35	41	34	38
RURAL AREAS:	29	20	25	32	20	26	32	22	27
Punjab	32	24	28	33	24	29	33	28	30
Sindh	24	7	17	26	10	19	33	10	22
NWFP	31	22	27	38	18	29	33	19	27
Balochistan	15	3	10	19	7	14	21	10	16
OVERALL:	33	29	31	36	28	32	35	30	33
Punjab	35	31	33	36	32	34	35	34	34
Sindh	32	29	31	35	27	31	37	28	33
NWFP	32	23	28	40	21	31	36	22	29
Balochistan	18	9	14	23	13	19	27	17	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. Note that this age range is different from the one used in previous PIHS reports.
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 2.33 GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MIDDLE LEVEL (AGE 10-12) - BY PROVINCE AND QUINTILES

PROVINCE AND QUINTILE GROUP	MIDDLE LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE - 2007-08 PSLM					
	URBAN AREAS			RURAL AREAS		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
PUNJAB:	64	79	71	59	49	54
1 st Quintile	37	36	37	28	19	24
2 nd Quintile	30	62	44	48	30	39
3 rd Quintile	56	60	57	66	64	65
4 th Quintile	67	100	83	96	74	85
5 th Quintile	104	108	106	89	87	88
SINDH:	70	66	68	41	14	28
1 st Quintile	46	40	43	34	5	20
2 nd Quintile	44	63	53	42	10	27
3 rd Quintile	61	73	67	44	23	33
4 th Quintile	106	70	87	44	38	41
5 th Quintile	75	72	74	82	41	66
NWFP:	80	58	68	63	33	48
1 st Quintile	50	27	34	35	16	26
2 nd Quintile	87	59	70	59	22	41
3 rd Quintile	67	60	64	66	23	46
4 th Quintile	82	51	66	76	52	63
5 th Quintile	104	92	97	108	84	95
BALUCHISTAN:	73	50	62	35	12	25
1 st Quintile	50	27	38	30	7	20
2 nd Quintile	73	38	55	33	15	25
3 rd Quintile	86	52	68	50	11	31
4 th Quintile	79	84	82	38	25	33
5 th Quintile	88	93	90	41	21	35
PAKISTAN:	67	71	69	55	37	46
1 st Quintile	42	36	38	31	14	23
2 nd Quintile	42	60	50	48	22	36
3 rd Quintile	60	64	62	62	46	54
4 th Quintile	81	85	83	82	64	73
5 th Quintile	93	93	93	90	83	87

NOTES:

1. Quintiles: Quintiles are based on per capita consumption expenditure of 15,512 households. For details on how the quintiles were derived, please refer to Appendix C.
2. The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.
3. Gross enrolment rate: (Number of children attending middle level divided by number of children aged 10 - 12 years) multiplied by 100.

TABLE 2.34 NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MIDDLE LEVEL (AGE 10-12) - BY PROVINCE AND QUINTILES

PROVINCE AND QUINTILE GROUP	MIDDLE LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT) - 2007-08 PSLM					
	URBAN AREAS			RURAL AREAS		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
PUNJAB:	23	31	27	16	15	16
1st Quintile	13	9	11	7	4	6
2nd Quintile	14	23	18	15	11	13
3rd Quintile	16	27	21	18	20	19
4th Quintile	27	35	31	25	26	25
5th Quintile	35	49	41	26	22	24
SINDH:	23	28	25	18	6	12
1st Quintile	10	22	17	15	3	9
2nd Quintile	12	25	18	18	3	11
3rd Quintile	26	27	26	19	7	13
4th Quintile	23	23	23	23	16	20
5th Quintile	32	38	35	35	40	37
NWFP:	22	20	21	17	9	13
1st Quintile	10	14	13	9	6	8
2nd Quintile	19	21	20	19	4	11
3rd Quintile	22	11	17	15	7	12
4th Quintile	21	18	19	23	16	19
5th Quintile	31	37	35	22	19	21
BALUCHISTAN:	26	23	24	10	5	8
1st Quintile	21	15	18	10	4	7
2nd Quintile	29	21	25	11	6	9
3rd Quintile	29	20	24	8	6	7
4th Quintile	22	30	26	11	3	8
5th Quintile	28	45	35	16	8	13
PAKISTAN:	23	29	26	16	12	14
1st Quintile	13	14	13	10	4	7
2nd Quintile	15	24	19	16	7	12
3rd Quintile	20	25	23	17	15	16
4th Quintile	25	29	27	24	22	23
5th Quintile	34	44	38	26	22	24

NOTES:

1. Quintiles: Quintiles are based on per capita consumption expenditure of 15,512 household's. For details on how the quintiles were derived, please refer to Appendix C.
2. The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.
3. Net enrolment rate: (Number of children aged 10-12 years attending middle level divided by number of children aged 10 - 12 years) multiplied by 100.

TABLE 2. 35(a) GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MATRIC LEVEL (AGE 13-14) - BY REGION AND PROVINCE

REGION AND PROVINCE	MATRIC LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE								
	2005-06 - PSLM			2006-07 - PSLM			2007-08 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	72	58	65	73	63	68	69	65	67
Punjab	74	65	69	71	69	70	71	68	70
Sindh	70	53	62	75	59	67	65	64	64
NWFP	67	39	52	75	42	59	75	58	66
Balochistan	72	42	56	71	52	63	66	47	58
RURAL AREAS:	45	22	34	48	25	38	54	30	42
Punjab	46	28	37	51	32	42	57	37	47
Sindh	37	8	23	32	9	22	36	13	24
NWFP	51	19	35	62	20	42	64	25	44
Balochistan	37	9	24	33	9	23	40	6	23
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	48
Balochistan	45	18	33	42	21	33	49	18	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. Note that the age range used is different from the one used in earlier PIHS reports.
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 2-35 (b) GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MATRIC LEVEL (AGE 14 – 15) – BY REGION AND PROVINCE

REGION AND PROVINCE	MATRIC LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE								
	2005-06 - PSLM			2006-07 - PSLM			2007-08 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	65	58	61	69	61	65	69	61	65
Punjab	68	64	66	69	68	68	76	65	69
Sindh	60	53	57	68	54	61	61	58	59
NWFP	61	39	50	74	45	60	68	56	62
Balochistan	63	42	53	69	55	63	60	44	53
RURAL AREAS:	44	21	33	47	24	39	52	29	40
Punjab	47	27	37	50	31	41	55	36	46
Sindh	31	7	20	29	9	20	31	12	22
NWFP	51	19	35	58	20	40	66	25	45
Balochistan	38	8	25	29	9	21	32	6	20
OVERALL:	51	34	43	54	37	46	57	39	48
Punjab	54	39	46	56	43	50	61	45	53
Sindh	46	31	39	47	33	41	45	35	40
NWFP	53	22	38	61	24	43	67	31	48
Balochistan	45	18	33	38	21	31	40	17	30

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 2.36(a) NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MATRIC LEVEL(AGE 13-14) - BY REGION AND PROVINCE

REGION AND PROVINCE	MATRIC LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT)								
	2005-06 - PSLM			2006-07 - PSLM			2007-08 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	15	16	16	15	17	16	14	17	16
Punjab	14	17	16	16	20	18	15	19	17
Sindh	16	17	16	15	15	15	13	17	15
NWFP	16	8	12	13	9	11	14	7	10
Balochistan	11	13	12	8	13	10	12	10	11
RURAL AREAS:	7	6	6	8	5	6	10	7	8
Punjab	7	7	7	9	6	8	12	9	10
Sindh	6	2	4	7	2	5	9	3	6
NWFP`	10	4	7	7	3	5	5	5	5
Balochistan	3	2	3	3	1	3	4	1	3
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

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. Note that the age range used is different from the one used in earlier PIHS reports.
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 2.36 (b) NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MATRIC LEVEL (AGE 14 - 15) - BY REGION AND PROVINCE

REGION AND PROVINCE	MATRIC LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT)								
	2005-06 - PSLM			2006-07 - PSLM			2007-08 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	28	30	29	29	29	29	29	30	30
Punjab	27	35	31	29	32	31	32	32	32
Sindh	28	25	27	30	27	28	25	29	27
NWFP	30	20	25	30	21	26	33	21	27
Balochistan	27	18	23	19	17	18	26	20	24
RURAL AREAS:	17	9	13	17	10	14	20	13	17
Punjab	18	11	15	18	12	15	23	16	20
Sindh	10	6	8	13	3	9	13	6	9
NWFP`	21	7	14	21	8	15	22	10	16
Balochistan	8	3	6	9	3	7	10	2	7
OVERALL:	21	16	19	21	16	19	23	19	21
Punjab	21	19	20	22	19	20	26	21	24
Sindh	20	16	18	21	16	19	19	18	18
NWFP	22	9	16	23	10	17	23	12	18
Balochistan	13	7	10	12	7	10	15	8	12

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 2.37 GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MATRIC LEVEL - BY PROVINCE AND QUINTILES

PROVINCE AND QUINTILE GROUP	MATRIC LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE - 2007-08 PSLM					
	URBAN AREAS			RURAL AREAS		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
PUNJAB:	71	68	70	55	37	46
1st Quintile	17	38	27	23	6	14
2nd Quintile	59	35	45	33	15	24
3rd Quintile	50	63	57	55	42	49
4th Quintile	71	71	71	72	60	67
5th Quintile	103	101	102	102	71	85
SINDH:	65	63	64	37	13	25
1st Quintile	52	25	38	22	2	12
2nd Quintile	50	38	43	27	7	18
3rd Quintile	58	47	52	52	21	33
4th Quintile	59	78	68	76	35	58
5th Quintile	95	110	103	82	216	108
NWFP:	75	57	65	65	25	45
1st Quintile	27	10	16	31	3	16
2nd Quintile	65	43	54	57	12	33
3rd Quintile	49	54	52	58	23	43
4th Quintile	72	64	68	100	34	62
5th Quintile	134	94	111	89	73	81
BALUCHISTAN:	69	50	61	39	6	23
1st Quintile	21	24	23	28	1	15
2nd Quintile	77	15	48	37	12	24
3rd Quintile	59	30	47	58	11	37
4th Quintile	111	59	83	54	0	26
5th Quintile	120	220	154	126	23	67
PAKISTAN:	69	65	67	53	29	41
1st Quintile	27	31	29	24	5	14
2nd Quintile	58	36	45	36	13	25
3rd Quintile	54	55	54	55	34	45
4th Quintile	68	72	70	77	50	64
5th Quintile	102	105	104	98	73	85

NOTES:

1. Quintiles: Quintiles are based on per capita consumption expenditure of 15,512 households. For details on how the quintiles were derived, please refer to Appendix C.
2. The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.
3. Gross enrolment rate: (Number of children attending matric level divided by number of children aged 13 - 14 years) multiplied by 100.

TABLE 2.38 NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MATRIC LEVEL - BY PROVINCE AND QUINTILES

PROVINCE AND QUINTILE GROUP	MATRIC LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT)- PSLM 2007-08					
	URBAN AREAS			RURAL AREAS		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
PUNJAB:	16	20	18	11	9	10
1st Quintile	5	11	8	3	1	2
2nd Quintile	18	9	13	4	5	4
3rd Quintile	4	21	13	13	5	9
4th Quintile	16	19	18	19	12	16
5th Quintile	23	29	26	12	26	20
SINDH:	13	17	15	9	4	6
1st Quintile	6	19	12	5	0	2
2nd Quintile	13	10	11	10	4	7
3rd Quintile	14	7	10	11	4	7
4th Quintile	12	20	16	14	14	14
5th Quintile	17	32	25	11	31	15
NWFP:	14	7	10	5	5	5
1st Quintile	4	0	1	3	1	2
2nd Quintile	12	6	9	6	1	3
3rd Quintile	2	6	4	3	8	5
4th Quintile	17	8	12	9	10	10
5th Quintile	27	13	19	2	9	5
BALUCHISTAN:	12	10	11	4	1	3
1st Quintile	2	8	5	2	1	2
2nd Quintile	13	0	7	4	2	3
3rd Quintile	10	3	7	9	2	6
4th Quintile	16	7	11	2	0	1
5th Quintile	27	60	38	0	12	7
PAKISTAN:	15	18	16	9	7	8
1st Quintile	5	12	8	3	1	2
2nd Quintile	15	9	11	6	3	5
3rd Quintile	8	14	11	10	5	8
4th Quintile	15	18	16	17	11	14
5th Quintile	22	30	26	10	23	17

NOTES:

1. Quintiles: Quintiles are based on per capita consumption expenditure of 15,512 households. For details on how the quintiles were derived, please refer to Appendix C.
2. The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.
3. Net enrolment rate: (Number of children aged 13-14 years attending Matric level divided by number of children aged 13 - 14 years) multiplied by 100.

HEALTH

3.1 Introduction

The Government health strategy under PRSP and MDGs 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. There are six indicators i.e. Infant mortality rate, Proportion of fully immunised children, Proportion of children under five who suffered from diarrhoea in last 30 days and received ORT, Pre and Post Natal consultation, Lady Health workers coverage of target population, Proportion of births attended by skilled birth attendants for monitoring MDG's health indicators. The Government's strategy for 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; and,
- Promoting community participation in the design and management of health care services.

In this chapter, information is presented on a number of key indicators of progress in the health sector. These include immunisation; diarrhoea; infant mortality; access to health facilities; pre-and post-natal care; and health facility characteristics.

3.2 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.¹ 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 confuse different types of vaccine or will confuse other injections with vaccination.

¹ 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.

Neither measure is ideal; both are presented in this report to help make an informed judgement 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 3.1 presents immunisation rates for children aged 12-23 months, who have been immunised during the period 12 to 24 months prior to the survey. The record based immunised has increased from 50 percent in 2006-07 to 51 percent in 2007-08 however, the increase is insignificant. Overall, when recall measures are included, full immunisation rates (all the 8 recommended vaccines) also showed a decrease from 76 percent in 2006-07² to 73 percent in 2007-08. When considering the record based measure immunisation rates have increased in both urban and rural areas. However, Sindh province has shown decline both in urban and rural areas.

Coverage by antigen is given in Tables 3.2 and 3.3. The former is based on record, the latter on record plus recall. For record-based measure, there is a general improvement in the coverage of all antigens in 2007-08 compared to 2006-07, but coverage of all antigens based on record shows decline in Sindh, which follow the similar pattern of immunization reported in table 3.1. For measures that include recall, the trend for all antigens is positive.

Table 3.4 shows the relationship between quintile and full immunisation. The relationship is strong in urban areas, where 43 percent of children in the first quintile (families with lowest consumption level) are fully immunised compared to 78 percent in the fifth quintile (families with highest consumption level) in overall Pakistan. The similar increasing trend is also observed in the provinces of Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan.

3.3 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 re-hydration salts (ORS) are goals of government. Home management of diarrhoea through oral re-hydration salts (ORS) or a recommended home fluid (RHF) - can prevent many of these 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.

² Full immunization means that the child has received: BCG, DPT1, DPT2, DPT3, Polio1, Polio2, Polio3 and measles.

Overall the percentage of children who have suffered from diarrhoea in the 30 days decreased slightly from 11 percent in 2006-07 to 10 percent in 2007-08. By province Sindh have shown decrease in diarrhoea cases while, Punjab remains stagnant while NWFP and Balochistan have shown increase in both urban and rural i.e from 8 percent in 2006-07 to 12 percent in 2007-08 and from 7 percent in 2006-07 to 8 percent in 2007-08 respectively (Table 3.5). In addition, the proportion of cases that lasted for 15 + days has shown noticeable decrease from 10 percent in 2006-07 to 6 percent in 2007-08 (Table 3.6). However, the severity of episodes measured in terms of number of motions per day has decreased (Table 3.7) but there does not appear to be any consistent relationship between quintiles and the incidence of childhood diarrhoea (Table 3.8).

In 90.32 percent of diarrhoea cases a practitioner of some kind was consulted in 2007-08 (Table 3.9). This represents marginal decline as compared with 93.65 percent in 2006-07. Almost no change has been observed in the use of ORS between 2007-08 and 2006-07 i.e. 76.56 percent and 76.38 percent respectively.

In cases of diarrhoea, the most likely practitioner to be consulted continues to be a private practitioner 67 per cent in 2007-08 (Table 3.10). Government facilities shows improvement as compared to 2006-07. Basic health units (BHU) and rural health centres (RHC) consulted only 8 percent of cases in rural Pakistan, which gives some indication of the very limited use of the government primary health network for these kinds of curative services. Cases that consult a government practitioner as a share of all cases that consult any other practitioner has increased between 2005-06 to 2007-08.

The mothers were asked why they did not take their child to a government practitioner, in cases where another practitioner was used. The reasons most often cited concerned lack of access: 'no government facility' 23 percent or 'too far away' 23 percent (Table 3.12).

3.4 Infant mortality

There has been a marginal decline in IMR from 70 per thousand live births in 2005-06 to 69 per thousand live births in 2007-08 (Table 3.14). The infant mortality rate for urban areas is 45 where as it is 79 in rural areas. Table 3.15 shows the relationship between infant mortality and mother's education. As expected infant mortality rate is substantially higher for mothers with "education class 1-4" 79 per 1,000 live births and declines as mother's education level increase. It is 24 per 1,000 live births when the mother completed class 10 or higher education.

3.5 Pre-and post-natal care

Quality prenatal 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 56 percent of mothers in 2007-08 compared to 53 percent in 2006-07 who had given birth in the last three years went for pre-natal consultations during their last pregnancy (Table 3.16). The attendance rate was much higher in urban 74 per cent than rural areas 50 percent for overall Pakistan. Attendance rates have increased particularly in rural areas from 45 in 2006-07 to 50 in 2007-08. In urban areas, Sindh has the highest attendance 82 percent whereas Balochistan urban 53 percent has the lowest. In Pakistan, the three most commonly consulted sources were private hospital/clinic 57 percent, government hospital/clinic 30 percent.

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 of no satisfaction sanitary conditions during childbirth. In addition these injections 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 66 percent of mothers had received a tetanus toxoid injection during their last pregnancy in 2007-08 compared with 62 percent in 2006-07 (Table 3.17).

In all 62 percent in 2007-08 compared to 68 percent in 2006-07 of births takes place at home (Table 3.18). Where as in rural areas, 71 percent compared to 41 percent in urban areas. The most commonly cited source of assistance in rural areas was doctor 30 percent followed by trained dai, & traditional birth attendant 22 percent and 25 percent of cases respectively.

Overall 21 percent of mothers received a post-natal check up within six weeks of delivery during their last pregnancy in 2007-08 compared to 24 percent in 2006-07 (Table 3.19). Urban areas had higher rates than rural areas, though both were low. The three most commonly cited sources of post-natal care in rural areas were private hospital/clinic 52 per cent, government hospital/clinic 25 percent, and traditional birth attendant at home 8 percent.

The vast majority of mothers, some 96 percent, breast fed their last child (Table 3.20). There was very little difference between regions and provinces. By the age of 6 months, some 92 percent of mothers were giving the child semi-solid foods.

TABLE 3.1 PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGED 12-23 MONTHS THAT HAVE BEEN IMMUNISED

REGION AND PROVINCE	2005-06 PSLM			2006-07 PSLM			2007-08 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
A. BASED ON RECALL - AT LEAST ONE IMMUNISATION:									
URBAN AREAS:	94	98	96	93	92	93	98	97	98
Punjab	93	100	96	94	92	93	98	97	98
Sindh	96	96	96	93	93	93	99	100	100
NWFP	99	87	98	94	92	93	100	98	99
Balochistan	78	98	82	76	79	77	84	87	86
RURAL AREAS:	94	92	93	85	82	84	96	96	96
Punjab	94	91	92	91	91	91	97	96	96
Sindh	95	99	97	70	70	70	100	98	99
NWFP	98	99	98	87	77	82	91	94	93
Balochistan	78	57	64	63	56	59	84	87	86
OVERALL	94	94	94	87	85	86	96	96	96
Punjab	93	93	93	92	92	92	97	96	97
Sindh	95	98	97	80	79	80	100	99	99
NWFP	98	98	98	88	79	83	93	95	94
Balochistan	78	62	68	66	60	63	84	87	86
B. BASED ON RECORD - FULLY IMMUNISED:									
URBAN AREAS:	59	61	60	62	63	63	62	62	62
Punjab	69	70	69	66	68	67	68	69	68
Sindh	38	49	44	60	62	61	55	50	53
NWFP	52	65	58	51	41	47	57	67	62
Balochistan	44	45	44	41	42	42	48	45	46
RURAL AREAS:	45	44	45	45	45	45	48	46	47
Punjab	51	55	53	52	52	52	57	51	54
Sindh	27	20	23	28	30	29	28	25	26
NWFP	48	43	46	47	45	46	46	51	49
Balochistan	37	24	29	30	26	28	31	34	33
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
C. BASED ON RECALL AND RECORD - FULLY IMMUNISED:									
URBAN AREAS:	83	86	84	86	85	85	83	81	82
Punjab	84	91	87	87	86	87	83	84	83
Sindh	82	81	82	84	84	84	83	76	80
NWFP	77	79	78	88	86	87	87	88	88
Balochistan	69	70	69	68	72	70	75	74	74
RURAL AREAS:	67	65	66	74	72	73	71	67	69
Punjab	71	71	71	82	81	82	78	68	73
Sindh	64	63	63	52	53	53	64	55	59
NWFP	63	59	61	77	71	74	65	78	72
Balochistan	50	37	41	53	46	49	47	52	50
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

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. The data given for PSLM 2006-07 is not exactly comparable with PSLM 2005-06 and 2007-08 as cases of Polio campaign are not covered for PSLM 2006-07.
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)

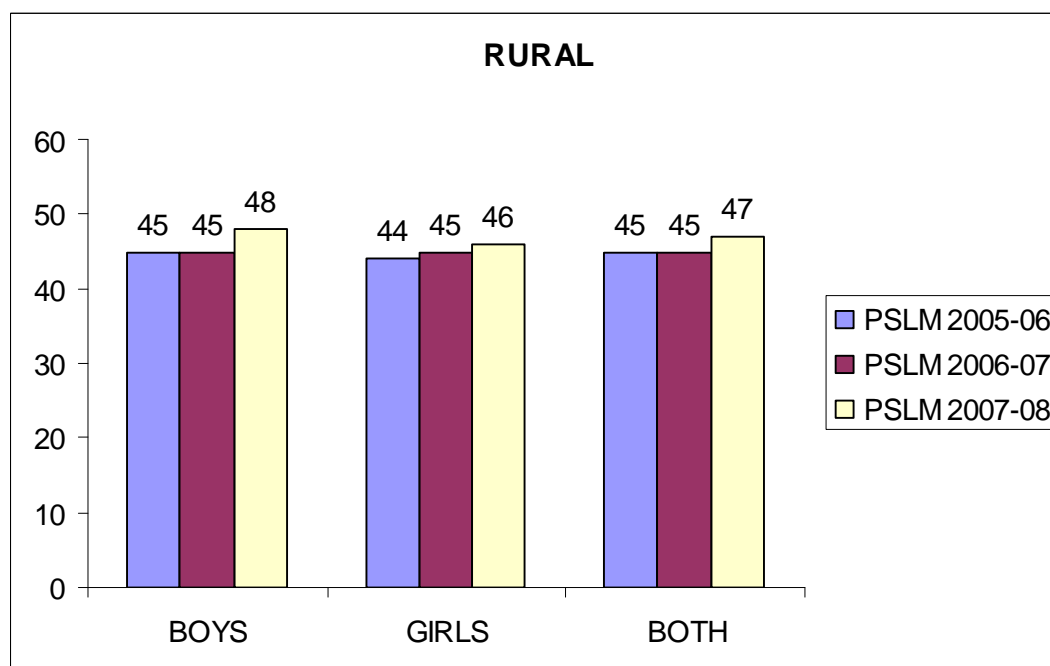
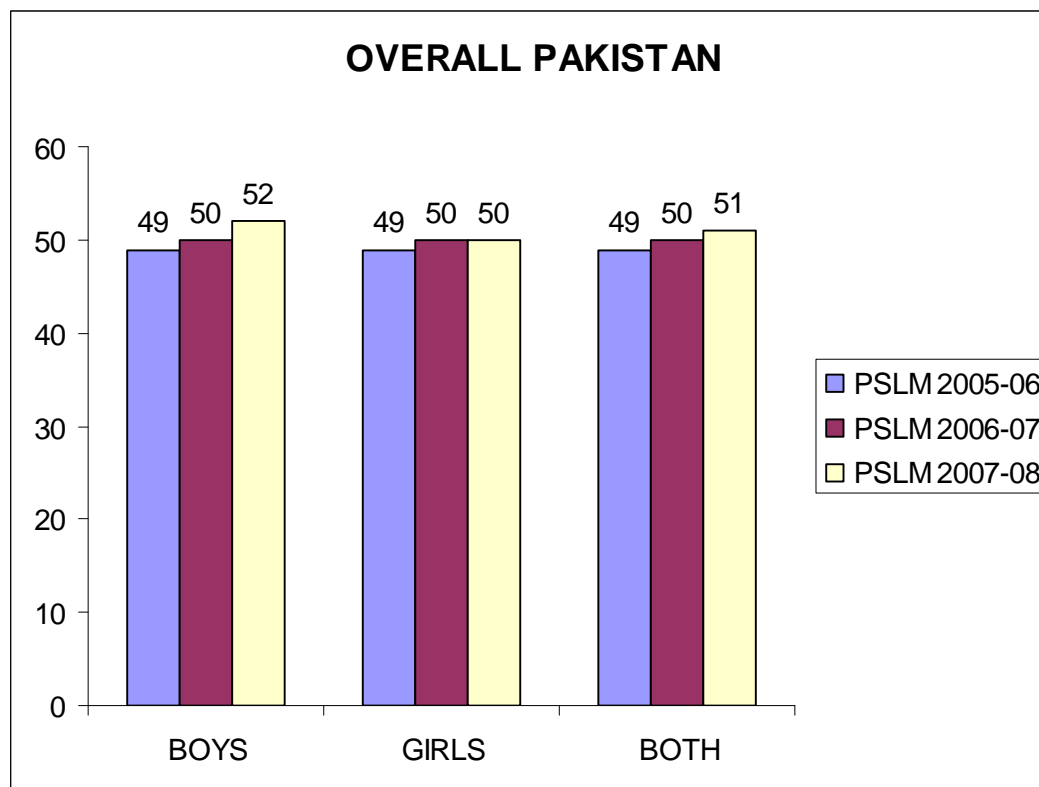


TABLE 3.2 PERCENTAGES OF CHILDREN 12-23 MONTHS THAT HAVE BEEN IMMUNISED BY TYPE OF ANTIGEN – BASED ON RECORD

REGION AND PROVINCE	% IMMUNISED BASED ON RECORD							
	BCG	DPT1	DPT2	DPT3	POLIO1	POLIO2	POLIO3	MEASLE
A. PSLMS 2007-08								
URBAN AREAS:	68	67	67	66	68	68	67	64
Punjab	73	74	73	72	74	74	72	70
Sindh	59	59	59	58	60	60	59	54
NWFP	72	70	69	68	71	69	69	64
Balochistan	47	48	47	48	48	48	47	47
RURAL AREAS:	52	53	52	51	53	52	52	49
Punjab	61	63	61	59	61	60	60	57
Sindh	28	28	27	28	30	30	30	27
NWFP	54	54	54	53	54	54	54	49
Balochistan	34	36	36	37	37	37	37	37
OVERALL:	56	57	56	55	57	57	56	53
Punjab	64	66	64	63	65	64	63	60
Sindh	39	39	39	39	41	41	41	37
NWFP	57	56	56	55	56	56	56	51
Balochistan	37	39	39	40	40	40	40	40
B. PSLMS 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
NWFP	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
NWFP	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
NWFP	49	49	49	48	49	49	48	46
Balochistan	33	32	32	32	32	32	32	31
C. PSLM 2005-06								
URBANAREAS:	65	64	64	63	65	64	64	63
Punjab	75	74	73	73	74	74	74	72
Sindh	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
NWFP	65	65	64	61	68	68	65	59
Balochistan	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
RURAL AREAS:	51	51	49	49	53	51	51	48
Punjab	60	61	58	57	62	60	60	57
Sindh	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
NWFP	53	53	51	50	55	54	54	46
Balochistan	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
OVERALL:	55	55	54	53	56	55	55	52
Punjab	65	65	62	62	65	64	64	62
Sindh	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
NWFP	54	54	53	51	57	56	55	48
Balochistan	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47

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

REGION AND PROVINCE	% IMMUNISED BASED ON RECALL AND RECORD							
	BCG	DPT1	DPT2	DPT3	POLIO1	POLIO2	POLIO3	MEASLE
A. PSLMS 2007-08								
URBAN AREAS:	91	90	89	88	97	97	96	84
Punjab	91	90	89	88	97	97	95	85
Sindh	90	89	89	87	98	100	99	81
NWFP	98	96	95	93	97	96	96	89
Balochistan	77	80	80	80	86	86	85	79
RURAL AREAS:	79	80	78	76	94	93	92	73
Punjab	85	87	84	81	95	93	91	78
Sindh	66	64	62	62	96	96	96	61
NWFP	81	81	80	79	92	92	91	73
Balochistan	53	64	62	63	86	85	84	63
OVERALL:	82	83	81	79	95	94	93	76
Punjab	86	88	85	83	96	94	92	80
Sindh	75	73	72	71	97	97	97	68
NWFP	83	83	82	81	93	93	92	75
Balochistan	59	68	67	68	86	85	85	67
B. PSLMS 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
NWFP	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
NWFP	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
NWFP	82	82	81	79	83	83	81	76
Balochistan	61	61	60	58	63	63	62	54
C. PSLM 2005-06								
URBAN AREAS:	93	91	90	89	99	98	98	89
Punjab	96	95	93	92	98	98	98	92
Sindh	88	87	86	86	98	98	98	85
NWFP	90	88	87	83	100	100	98	81
Balochistan	84	84	84	84	99	99	98	84
RURAL AREAS:	78	77	77	73	99	97	96	71
Punjab	85	83	83	78	98	95	94	77
Sindh	67	65	65	66	99	99	98	65
NWFP	71	71	69	66	99	98	96	62
Balochistan	65	65	65	65	99	99	99	64
OVERALL:	82	81	79	77	99	97	96	76
Punjab	88	87	83	82	98	96	95	81
Sindh	75	74	73	73	99	99	98	73
NWFP	73	73	71	69	100	98	96	65
Balochistan	70	70	70	70	99	99	98	70

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. 4 PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGED 12-23 MONTHS THAT HAVE BEEN FULLY IMMUNISED - BY QUINTILES

PROVINCE AND INCOME GROUP	2007-08 PSLM								
	URBAN AREAS			RURAL AREAS			BOTH AREAS		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
PUNJAB:									
1 st Quintile	54	48	51	46	40	42	47	41	44
2 nd Quintile	50	45	48	51	47	49	51	46	49
3 rd Quintile	87	75	81	47	50	49	58	55	56
4 th Quintile	69	67	68	80	67	74	77	67	72
5 th Quintile	75	90	82	64	72	68	68	80	74
SINDH:									
1 st Quintile	41	16	30	31	14	23	33	15	25
2 nd Quintile	42	27	35	15	21	19	24	23	23
3 rd Quintile	59	38	51	38	40	39	47	40	43
4 th Quintile	54	64	60	30	26	28	40	48	44
5 th Quintile	72	79	75	11	59	31	62	77	69
NWFP:									
1 st Quintile	60	59	59	40	67	55	43	66	55
2 nd Quintile	62	71	66	46	35	40	48	38	42
3 rd Quintile	71	75	72	56	56	56	59	59	59
4 th Quintile	53	53	53	36	60	48	39	59	49
5 th Quintile	28	82	63	54	46	50	49	55	52
BALUCHISTAN:									
1 st Quintile	25	33	29	27	34	31	26	34	31
2 nd Quintile	52	35	40	36	38	37	39	38	38
3 rd Quintile	55	55	55	31	30	31	39	41	40
4 th Quintile	66	71	69	37	31	36	48	59	52
5 th Quintile	63	58	62	47	8	32	59	40	53
PAKISTAN:									
1 st Quintile	48	39	43	40	38	39	41	38	40
2 nd Quintile	48	41	45	42	37	39	43	38	40
3 rd Quintile	74	63	69	47	48	48	55	52	53
4 th Quintile	63	65	64	63	59	61	63	62	62
5 th Quintile	72	86	78	60	65	62	65	75	70

NOTES:

1. Quintiles: Income groups made on the basis of per capita household consumption.
2. The 1st Quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.
3. Children who reported having received full immunisation who also have an immunisation card, expressed as a percentage of all children aged 12-23 months.
4. Immunizations: To be classed as fully immunized a child must have received: 'BCG', 'DPT1', 'DPT2', 'DPT3', 'Polio1', 'Polio2', 'Polio3' and 'Measles'.

TABLE 3.5 CHILDREN UNDER Five (5) SUFFERING FROM DIARRHEA IN PAST 30 DAYS - BY REGION AND PROVINCE

REGION AND PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS								
	2005-06 PSLM			2006-07 PSLM			2007-08 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	12	10	11	10	10	10	10	10	10
Punjab	14	12	13	10	10	10	10	11	10
Sindh	7	6	7	12	11	12	10	9	10
NWFP	14	14	14	6	9	7	8	8	8
Balochistan	9	6	7	5	5	5	8	9	9
RURAL AREAS:	13	13	13	11	11	11	10	11	11
Punjab	15	15	15	12	11	11	11	13	12
Sindh	9	7	8	12	12	12	6	6	6
NWFP	15	14	15	9	8	9	13	12	12
Balochistan	3	4	4	8	8	8	8	8	8
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

NOTES:

1. Children who suffered from diarrhea in the 30 days prior to the interview expressed as a percentage of all children aged less than 5 years.
2. Diarrhea in past 30 days: All three surveys contained a question addressed to the mothers of all children aged less than 5 years where they were asked if they had suffered from an episode of diarrhea in the past 30 days.

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

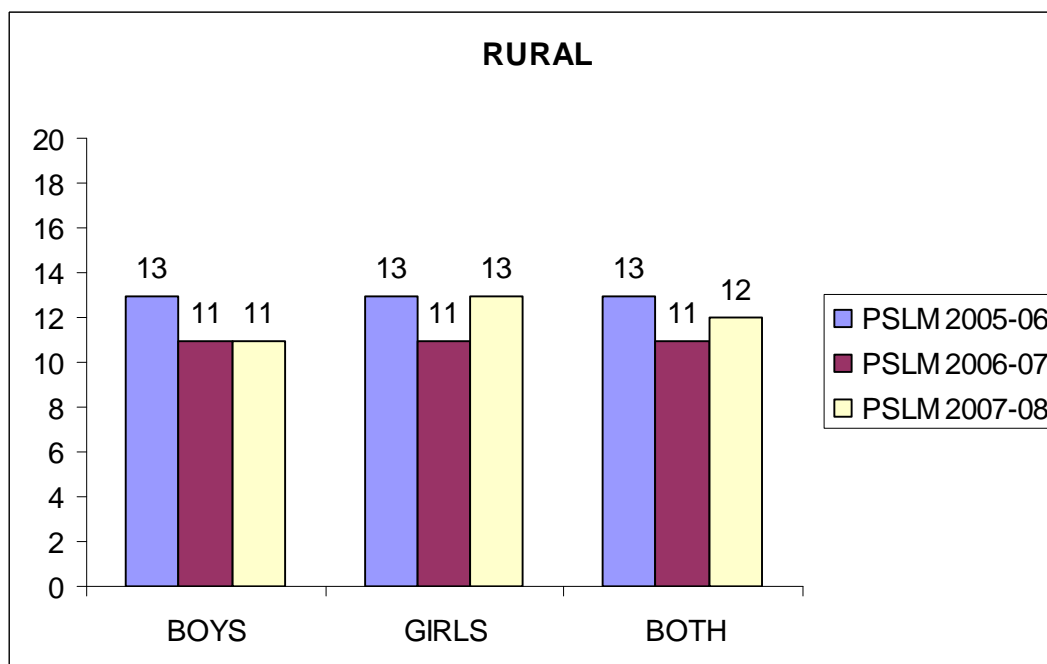
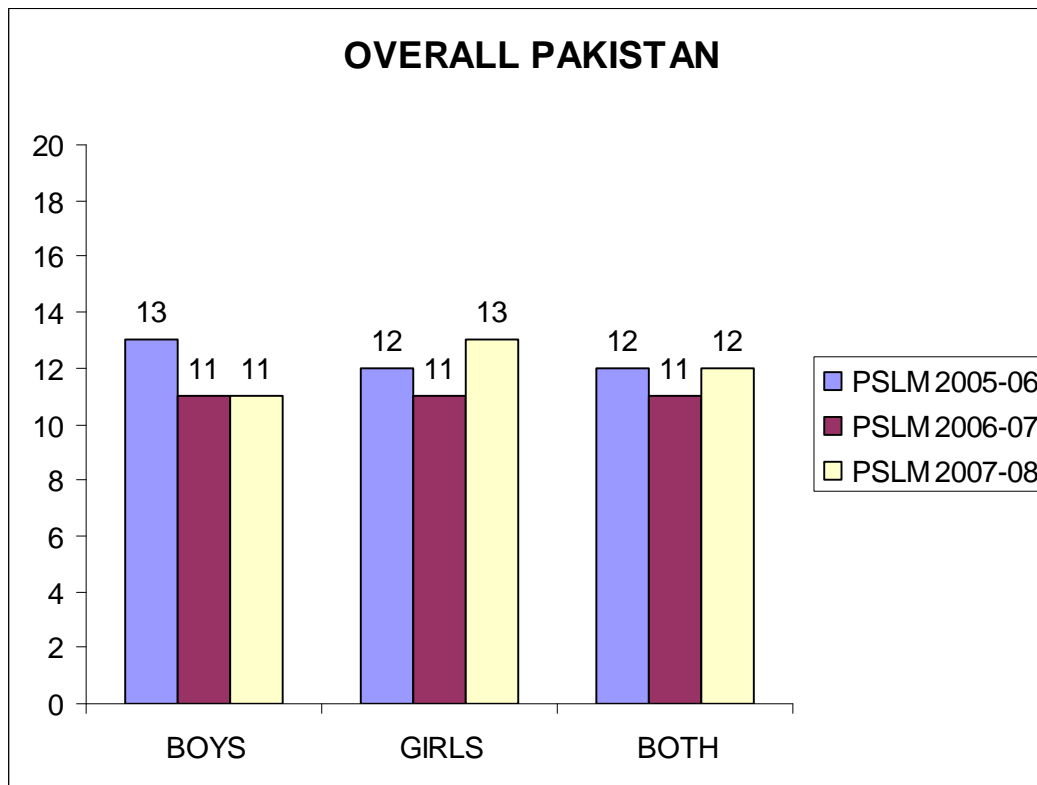


TABLE 3.6 DIARRHOEA CASES: DURATION OF EPISODE

DURATION	PERCENTAGE OF DIARRHEA CASES								
	URBAN AREAS			RURAL AREAS			OVERALL		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
1. DURATION OF DIARRHOEA EPISODE: - PSLM 2007-08									
1 - 3 DAYS	39	28	33	29	25	27	32	26	29
4 - 7 DAYS	45	46	45	49	48	48	48	48	48
8 - 14 DAYS	13	15	14	18	19	19	17	18	17
15+ DAYS	4	12	8	4	8	6	4	9	6
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2. DURATION OF DIARRHOEA EPISODE: - PSLM 2005-06									
1 - 3 DAYS	26	36	31	26	27	27	26	29	28
4 - 7 DAYS	47	44	45	46	48	47	46	47	46
8 - 14 DAYS	20	12	16	16	15	16	17	14	16
15+ DAYS	7	8	8	12	10	11	10	9	10
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
3. DURATION OF DIARRHOEA EPISODE:- PIHS 2001-02									
1 - 3 DAYS	23	20	21	21	21	21	21	20	21
4 - 7 DAYS	42	49	45	45	46	46	44	47	46
8 - 14 DAYS	26	19	22	25	23	24	25	22	24
15+ DAYS	10	13	11	9	10	9	9	10	10
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

NOTES:

1. Children who suffered from diarrhoea for the number of days indicated expressed as a percentage of all children aged less than 5 years who suffered from diarrhea during the past 30 days.
2. Totals may not add up to 100 because of rounding.

TABLE 3.7 DIARRHOEA CASES: SEVERITY OF ILLNESS

FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE OF DIARRHEA CASES								
	URBAN AREAS			RURAL AREAS			BOTH		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
1. AVERAGE NUMBER OF MOTIONS PER DAY: - PSLM 2007-08									
3	14	15	14	15	12	13	14	13	13
4	41	29	35	30	36	34	33	35	34
5	25	26	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
6	12	20	16	16	11	13	15	13	14
7+	9	10	10	14	16	15	13	15	14
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2. AVERAGE NUMBER OF MOTIONS PER DAY: - PSLM 2005-06									
3	17	21	18	19	18	19	19	18	19
4	22	19	21	15	17	16	17	18	17
5	16	13	15	17	19	18	17	17	17
6	5	9	7	11	11	11	9	10	10
7+	40	39	39	38	36	37	39	36	38
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2. AVERAGE NUMBER OF MOTIONS PER DAY: - PSLM 2001-02									
3	12	13	12	9	11	10	9	11	10
4	32	27	30	31	30	30	31	29	30
5	24	24	24	23	22	22	23	22	23
6	12	13	13	16	15	16	15	14	15
7+	20	23	22	22	22	22	21	22	22
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

NOTES:

1. Children who had the number of motions per day indicated, expressed as a percentage of all children aged less than 5 years that suffered from diarrhoea during the past 30 days.
2. Totals may not add to 100 because of rounding.

TABLE 3. 8 DIARRHOEA CASES IN PAST 30 DAYS - BY QUINTILES

REGION AND INCOME GROUP	PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN 5 YEARS AND UNDER -2007-08 PSLM								
	URBAN AREAS			RURAL AREAS			BOTH		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
PUNJAB:									
1 st Quintile	14	11	13	10	14	12	11	13	12
2 nd Quintile	6	15	10	11	9	10	10	11	10
3 rd Quintile	7	8	8	13	14	14	12	13	12
4 th Quintile	10	9	9	11	15	13	11	13	12
5 th Quintile	11	12	11	7	14	11	9	13	11
SINDH:									
1 st Quintile	7	10	9	8	7	7	8	8	8
2 nd Quintile	11	8	9	7	5	6	8	6	7
3 rd Quintile	15	11	13	4	4	4	9	7	8
4 th Quintile	10	12	11	3	5	4	7	9	8
5 th Quintile	7	4	6	10	3	7	8	3	6
NWFP:									
1 st Quintile	10	6	8	9	12	11	10	11	10
2 nd Quintile	6	11	8	10	8	9	9	9	9
3 rd Quintile	9	8	9	11	11	11	11	11	11
4 th Quintile	7	6	7	17	16	16	16	14	15
5 th Quintile	9	7	8	22	17	19	19	14	17
BALUCHISTAN:									
1 st Quintile	3	13	8	7	6	7	6	7	7
2 nd Quintile	1	9	5	6	13	10	5	12	9
3 rd Quintile	15	2	8	13	5	9	13	4	8
4 th Quintile	17	17	17	11	13	11	13	14	14
5 th Quintile	9	9	9	15	4	11	11	8	9
PAKISTAN:									
1 st Quintile	11	11	11	9	11	10	10	11	10
2 nd Quintile	8	12	10	10	8	9	9	9	9
3 rd Quintile	11	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	11
4 th Quintile	10	10	10	11	14	12	11	12	12
5 th Quintile	10	9	9	11	14	12	10	11	11

NOTES:

1. Quintiles: Income groups made on the basis of per-capita household consumption.
2. The 1st Quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.
3. 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.

TABLE 3.9 TREATMENT OF DIARRHOEA IN CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS- BY REGION AND PROVINCE

REGION AND PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF DIARRHEA CASES FOR CHILDREN LESS THAN 5 YEARS								
	2005-06 PSLM			2006-07 PSLM			2007-08 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
1. DIARRHEA CASES WHERE A PRACTITIONER WAS CONSULTED:									
URBAN AREAS:	90.23	91.65	90.89	94.73	94.31	94.52	91.95	91.99	91.97
Punjab	89.07	92.57	90.64	93.39	93.90	93.64	91.19	93.38	92.33
Sindh	93.65	94.72	94.20	96.97	94.86	95.96	93.16	88.91	91.25
NWFP	92.04	82.19	87.29	91.16	94.62	93.04	91.08	91.78	91.40
Balochistan	88.33	73.01	82.32	95.87	94.25	95.04	94.71	91.18	92.85
RURAL AREAS:	84.62	84.18	84.42	93.28	93.35	93.31	89.77	89.69	89.73
Punjab	84.08	84.94	84.49	92.37	91.71	92.06	90.26	89.86	90.03
Sindh	85.53	79.59	82.90	95.93	96.51	96.21	85.74	83.33	83.02
NWFP	87.08	87.03	87.06	94.40	96.17	95.27	91.50	91.96	91.72
Balochistan	59.46	54.56	56.68	88.81	89.51	89.16	84.59	83.94	84.25
OVERALL:	86.08	86.08	86.08	93.67	93.62	93.65	90.38	90.26	90.32
Punjab	85.46	86.88	86.13	92.62	92.29	92.46	90.51	90.70	90.62
Sindh	88.27	85.75	87.09	96.36	95.85	96.11	89.49	87.57	88.60
NWFP	88.71	86.40	87.09	94.01	95.95	94.97	91.46	91.94	91.69
Balochistan	71.57	59.40	65.38	89.74	90.17	89.95	87.28	85.98	86.58
2. DIARRHOEA CASES WHERE ORS WAS GIVEN TO THE CHILD:									
URBAN AREAS:	80.03	79.02	79.55	78.06	82.00	79.99	80.76	82.90	81.82
Punjab	73.77	73.52	73.66	67.18	72.69	69.90	70.85	76.54	73.80
Sindh	95.79	90.40	93.00	91.09	93.28	92.13	94.47	96.04	95.17
NWFP	90.08	82.34	86.35	94.33	93.67	93.97	97.99	91.00	94.81
Balochistan	88.08	100.00	92.76	68.28	87.32	77.98	82.55	82.92	82.75
RURAL AREAS:	69.85	67.82	68.89	75.55	74.38	74.99	74.12	75.15	74.67
Punjab	62.16	59.07	60.68	67.65	63.96	65.90	65.93	68.68	67.48
Sindh	80.06	80.82	80.40	92.65	96.65	94.61	92.07	91.29	91.69
NWFP	84.28	84.54	84.40	81.84	79.62	80.75	85.03	87.56	86.25
Balochistan	81.71	79.43	80.41	83.37	85.29	84.32	77.31	85.41	81.64
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

NOTES:

1. Diarrhoea cases where a practitioner was consulted expressed as a percentage of all diarrhoea cases during past 30 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 3.10 TYPE OF PRACTITIONER CONSULTED FOR DIARRHOEA TREATMENT – BY REGION AND PRACTITIONER

REGION AND PRACTITIONER	PERCENTAGE OF DIARRHOEA CASES		
	PSLM 2005-06	PSLM 2006-07	PSLM 2007-08
	CONSULTATION	CONSULTATION	CONSULTATION
URBAN AREAS:			
Private practitioner	71	79	73
Chemist/Pharmacy	4	3	2
Govt hospital/dispensary	19	14	24
LHW	0	0	0
LHV/ Nurse	0	0	0
RHC/BHU	1	2	1
Hakeem/Homeopathic/Herba	3	1	1
Other	1	1	0
RURAL AREAS:			
Private practitioner	63	69	64
Chemist/Pharmacy	9	6	4
Govt hospital/dispensary	19	13	19
LHW	0	1	1
LHV/ Nurse	0	0	0
RHC / Basic Health Unit	5	7	8
Hakeem/Homeopathic/ herb	3	3	3
Other	0	1	1
OVERALL:			
Private practitioner	65	72	67
Chemist/Pharmacy	8	5	3
Govt hospital/dispensary	19	13	20
LHW	0	1	1
LHV/ Nurse	0	0	0
RHC / Basic Health Unit	4	6	6
Hakeem/Homeopathic/ herb	3	2	3
Other	1	1	0

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. Column2: Diarrhoea cases in which ORS was given to the child, expressed as percentage of all diarrhoea cases in which the specified practitioner was consulted.
3. 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

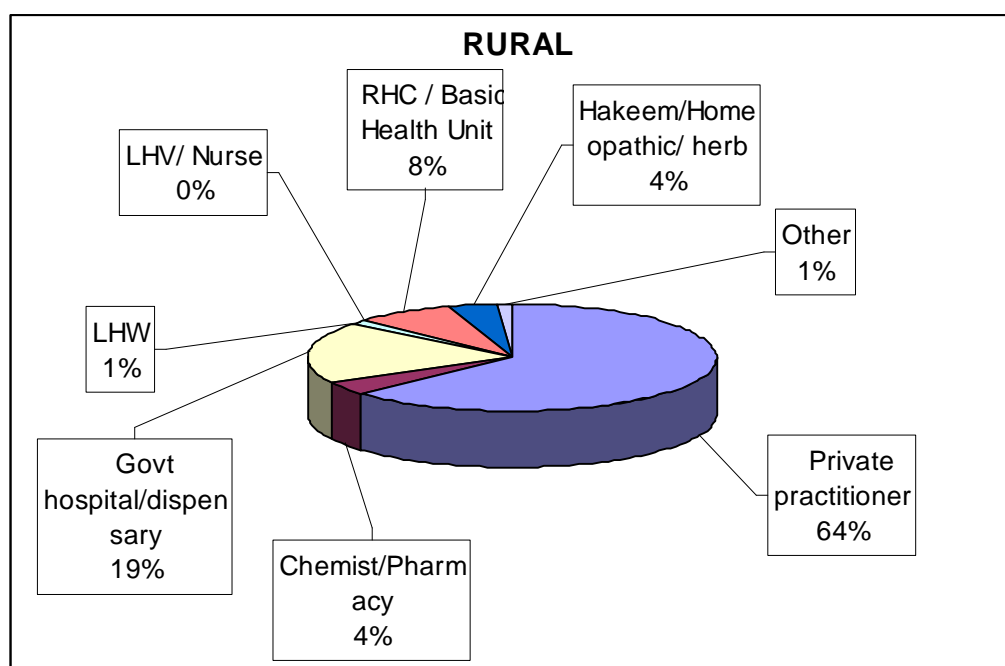
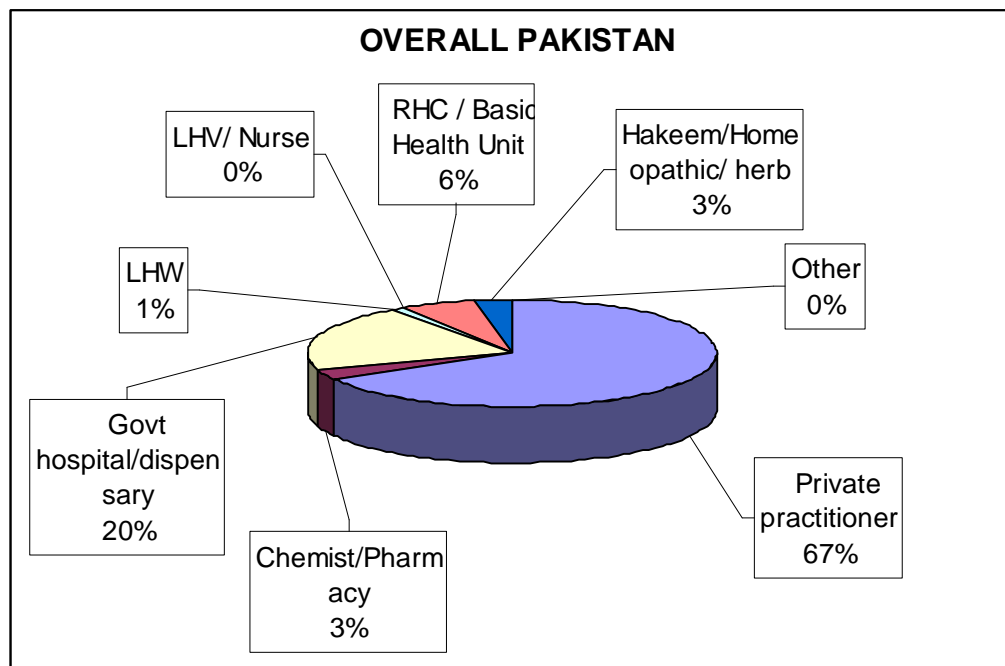


TABLE 3.11 DIARRHOEA CASES WHERE GOVT. HEALTH PRACTITIONER WAS CONSULTED FIRST – BY REGION AND PROVINCE

REGION AND PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CONSULTATIONS								
	2001-02 PIHS			2005-06 PSLM			2007-08 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	20	25	22	19	18	19	25	24	24
Punjab	15	19	17	15	16	15	19	20	20
Sindh	21	26	23	18	21	20	27	21	24
NWFP	38	41	39	34	36	35	47	54	50
Balochistan	36	59	45	50	32	43	56	58	57
RURAL AREAS:	28	25	26	19	22	20	28	27	27
Punjab	20	19	19	16	19	17	15	23	19
Sindh	25	27	26	12	17	14	26	24	25
NWFP	46	34	41	28	35	31	56	43	50
Balochistan	58	61	60	38	28	32	52	40	46
OVERALL:	26	25	25	19	22	20	27	26	27
Punjab	19	19	19	16	18	17	16	22	19
Sindh	23	26	25	14	19	16	26	22	24
NWFP	45	35	40	29	35	32	56	44	50
Balochistan	53	60	57	43	29	36	53	45	49

NOTES:

1. Diarrhoea cases in which a government health practitioner was consulted first expressed as a percentage of all diarrhoea cases in which a practitioner was consulted.
2. Government and Non-government:
3. 2001-02 PIHS: Government includes 'Government Dispensary/Hospital/doctor', 'Basic Health Unit', 'Rural Health Centre', 'MCH Centre', 'Lady Health Worker' whereas non-government includes 'Herbalist / Hakeem, 'Homeopath', 'Compounder / Chemist', 'Private Dispensary / hospital /doctor', 'Siana' and 'Other'.
4. 2005-06, 2007-08 Government includes 'Government Dispensary/Hospital/doctor', 'Basic Health Unit', 'Rural Health Centre', 'MCH Centre', 'Lady Health Worker' whereas non-government includes 'Herbalist / Hakeem, 'Homeopath', 'Compounder / Chemist', 'Private Dispensary / hospital /doctor', 'Siana/Siani' and 'Other'.

TABLE 3.12 REASON FOR NOT VISITING GOVT. FACILITY FIRST FOR DIARRHOEA TREATMENT- BY REGION AND PROVINCE

REGION AND REASON	PERCENTAGE OF RESPONSES - 2007-08 PSLM				
	PUNJAB	SINDH	NWFP	BALUCHISTAN	PAKISTAN
URBAN AREAS:					
Too far away	33	17	11	13	27
Not enough medicines	13	2	2	7	9
Doctor not available	2	12	12	3	6
Staff not courteous	10	4	7	7	8
No Govt facility	10	11	9	44	11
Doctor never available	2	7	8	10	4
Other reasons	31	47	50	15	36
TOTAL :	100	100	100	100	100
RURAL AREAS:					
Too far away	23	10	19	22	21
Not enough medicines	10	2	8	1	9
Doctor not available	3	14	6	8	5
Staff not courteous	8	14	13	15	10
No Govt facility	28	28	24	28	27
Doctor never available	4	2	15	3	5
Other reasons	24	31	17	23	24
TOTAL:	100	100	100	100	100
OVERALL:					
Too far away	26	13	18	20	23
Not enough medicines	11	2	7	2	9
Doctor not available	3	13	6	6	5
Staff not courteous	9	9	12	13	9
No Govt facility	23	19	22	32	23
Doctor never available	3	5	14	5	5
Other reasons	26	40	20	21	27
TOTAL :	100	100	100	100	100

NOTES:

1. Diarrhoea cases in which government health practitioner was not consulted for the reason given expressed as a percentage of all diarrhoea cases in which a non-government health practitioner was consulted.
2. Other reasons included 'Cannot treat complications', 'No female staff', 'Timings not suitable', 'Medicines not effective', and 'Other'.
3. Totals may not add to 100 due to rounding.

TABLE 3.13 REASON FOR VISITING A PRIVATE PRACTITIONER FIRST FOR DIARRHOEA TREATMENT- BY REGION AND PROVINCE

REGION AND REASON	PERCENTAGE OF RESPONSES - 2007-08 PSLM				
	PUNJAB	SINDH	NWFP	BALUCHISTAN	PAKISTAN
URBAN AREAS:					
No Govt. facility	5	8	3	10	6
Doctor available	12	30	19	61	19
Treat complications	4	18	11	1	8
Staff helpful	13	6	6	3	11
Near	50	22	37	10	40
Female staff	0	0	0	3	0
Timing suitable	3	15	20	2	7
Other	11	1	3	11	8
TOTAL :	100	100	100	100	100
RURAL AREAS:					
No Govt. facility	23	26	22	13	23
Doctor available	10	14	37	22	15
Treat complications	7	24	17	21	10
Staff helpful	8	12	1	10	7
Near	28	15	13	30	25
Female staff	1	0	0	0	0
Timing suitable	3	4	4	0	3
Other	20	6	5	3	16
TOTAL:	100	100	100	100	100
OVERALL:					
No Govt. facility	19	17	20	12	18
Doctor available	11	22	35	32	16
Treat complications	6	21	16	16	10
Staff helpful	9	9	2	8	8
Near	34	19	16	25	29
Female staff	0	0	0	1	0
Timing suitable	3	10	6	0	5
Other	18	3	5	5	14
TOTAL :	100	100	100	100	100

NOTES:

1. Diarrhea cases in which private health practitioner was consulted for the reason give expressed as a percentage of all diarrhea cases in which a private health practitioner was consulted.
2. Totals may not add to 100 due to rounding.

TABLE 3. 14 INFANT MORTALITY – BY SEX AND REGION

REGION	DEATHS PER THOUSAND LIVE BIRTHS								
	2001-02 PIHS (1997-99 PERIOD)			2005-06 PSLM (2001-2003 PERIOD)			2007-08 PSLM (2003-2005 PERIOD)		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS	60	70	65	43	39	41	43	46	45
RURAL AREAS	92	84	88	85	79	82	87	72	79
OVERALL	84	81	82	73	67	70	75	65	69

NOTES:

1. Infant mortality rates are calculated as the proportion of children who die before they reach their first birthday.
2. Period of births from 2003-2005.

TABLE 3. 15 INFANT MORTALITY AND MOTHER'S EDUCATION

EDUCATION LEVEL	DEATHS PER THOUSAND LIVE BIRTHS	
	2007-08 PSLM (2003-2005 PERIOD)	
No education	78	
Class 1-4	79	
Class 5-9	71	
Class 10 or more	24	
OVERALL	69	

NOTES:

1. Infant mortality rates are calculated as the proportion of children who die before they reach their first birthday.
2. Period of births from 2003-2005.

FIGURE 3.4 INFANT MORTALITY

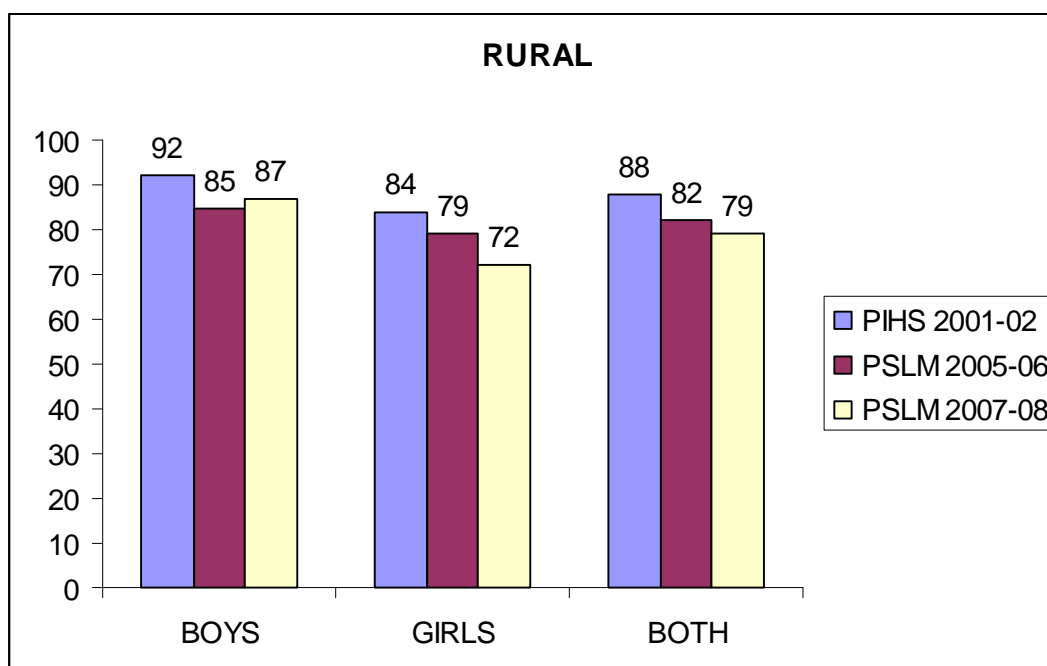
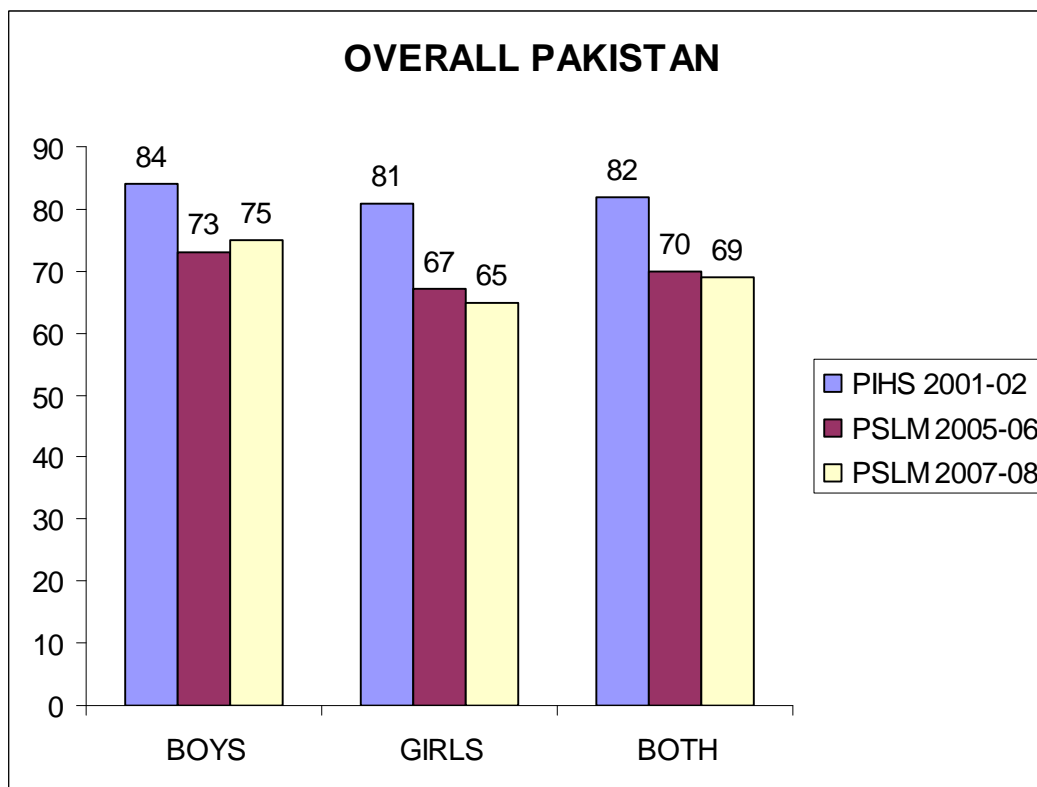


TABLE 3.16 PRE – NATAL CONSULTATIONS – BY PROVINCE AND PERSON / FACILITY

PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF CASES								
	2005-06 PSLM			2006-07 PSLM			2007-08 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
1. PERCENTAGE OF PREGNANT WOMEN VISITING HEALTH FACILITY FOR PRE-NATAL CONSULTATION:									
PAKISTAN:	74	42	52	73	45	53	74	50	56
Punjab	73	45	53	71	50	56	73	54	59
Sindh	82	38	56	82	37	56	82	46	59
NWFP	53	42	43	64	43	46	61	46	48
Balochistan	60	30	36	56	25	31	53	33	39
2. PERSON / FACILITY CONSULTED:									
Home TBA	4	6	5	7	15	12	5	6	6
Home LHW	2	4	3	3	9	7	2	3	2
Home LHV	2	3	3	3	6	5	2	3	3
Home Doctor	1	1	1	4	3	3	1	1	1
Govt.hospital/ RHC/BHU	34	39	37	25	25	25	32	29	30
Private hosp./ clinic	55	43	48	57	40	47	58	56	57
Other	2	3	3	1	2	1	1	2	2
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 3.17 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			2005-06 PSLM			2007-08 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
PAKISTAN:	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

PROVINCE	PROTECTION DURING LAST PREGNANCY 2007-08 PSLM					
	Protected during last pregnancy			Given two or more IT in last pregnancy		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
	PAKISTAN	76	59	64	69	56
Punjab	78	64	68	70	59	62
Sindh	76	50	60	70	48	56
NWFP	82	65	67	78	62	64
Baluchistan	47	24	31	43	23	29

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 currently married women aged 15-49 years who had a birth in the last three years.
2. Protected during last pregnancy: Ever married women aged 15-49 years who received either two or more tetanus toxoid vaccinations during their last pregnancy OR received five or more TT vaccinations over the last and previous pregnancies, expressed as a percentage of all ever married women aged 15-49 years who had a birth in the last three years.
3. Given two or more TT in last pregnancy: Ever married women aged 15-49 years who received two or more tetanus toxoid vaccinations during their last pregnancy expressed as a percentage of all ever married women aged 15-49 years who had a birth in the last three years.

TABLE 3.18 CHILD DELIVERIES – LOCATION AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE

PLACE	PERCENTAGE OF CASES								
	2005-06 PSLM			2006-07 PSLM			2007-08 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
1. PLACE WHERE CHILD WAS DELIVERED:									
Home	36	60	50	44	78	68	41	71	62
G.hospital/RHC/BHU	22	15	18	17	7	10	20	9	12
Private hosp/clinic	41	23	30	39	15	22	36	19	24
Other	2	2	2	0	0	0	3	2	2
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2. PERSON THAT ASSISTED WITH DELIVERY:									
Doctor	50	32	39	48	17	26	49	23	30
Nurse	7	6	7	10	6	7	7	6	6
Trained Dai/TBA	23	42	34	32	56	49	32	53	47
Midwife	11	6	8	6	3	3	3	2	2
F.member/Neighbour/ Friend	5	10	8	5	18	14	7	14	12
LHV	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	2
LHW	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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 3.5 CHILD DELIVERIES – LOCATION AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE

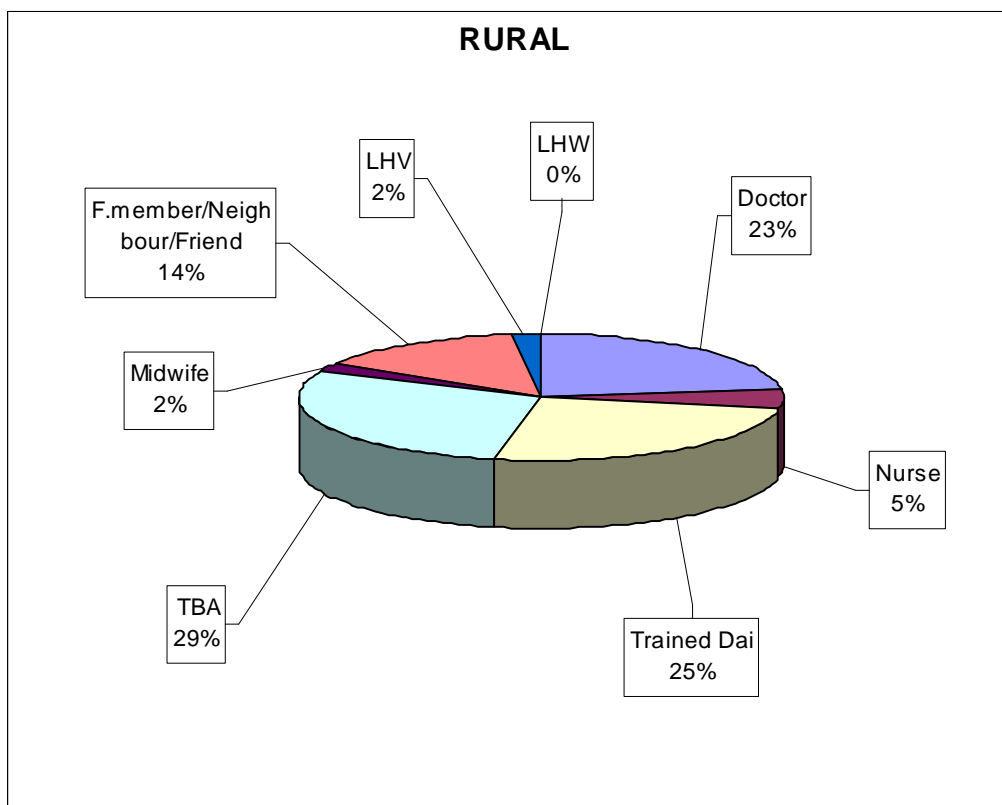
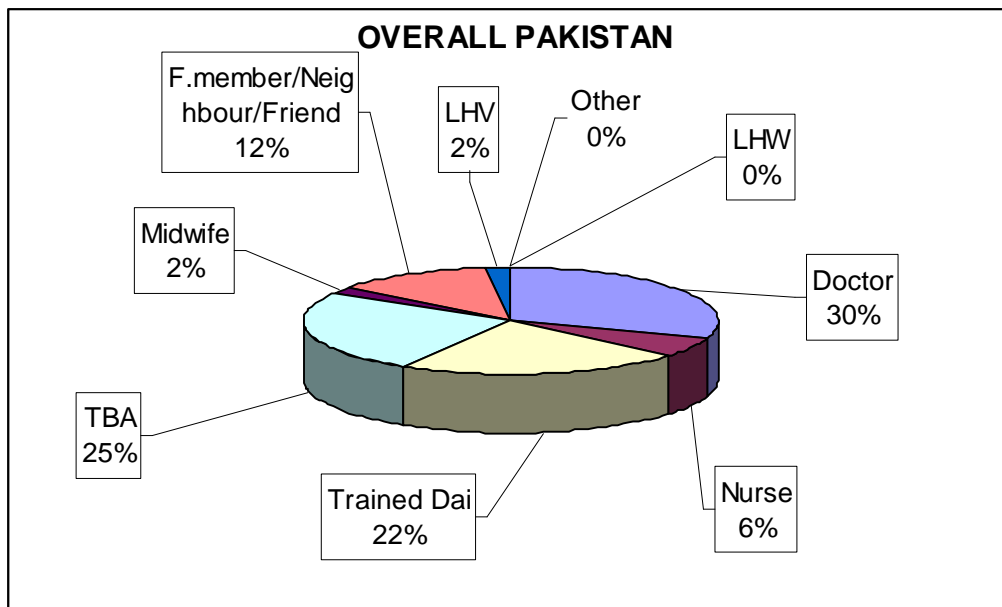


TABLE 3.19 POST- NATAL CONSULTATIONS – BY PROVINCE AND PERSON/ FACILITY CONSULTED

PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF CASES								
	2005-06 PSLM			2006-07 PSLM			2007-08 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:	35	17	22	38	18	24	33	16	21
Punjab	31	17	21	33	18	22	33	16	20
Sindh	43	14	26	49	18	31	38	15	24
NWFP	22	21	21	29	20	22	25	19	20
Balochistan	25	9	12	31	14	17	16	8	10
2. PERSON / FACILITY CONSULTED:									
Home TBA	7	12	10	6	18	13	7	9	8
Home LHW	3	10	7	3	9	6	3	7	6
Home LHV	6	4	5	2	6	4	5	9	7
Home Doctor	4	7	6	3	2	3	1	2	1
Govt.hospital/ RHC/BHU	27	28	28	23	23	23	29	21	25
Private hosp./ clinic	51	35	43	62	41	51	53	50	52
Other	1	4	3	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

TABLE 3. 20 BREAST FEEDING AND WEANING PRACTICES – BY PROVINCE AND MONTH

PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF CASES					
	2005-06 PSLM			2007-08 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
1. PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN THAT BREAST FED THEIR LAST CHILD:						
PAKISTAN:	96	96	96	96	95	96
Punjab	94	94	94	96	94	95
Sindh	98	98	98	95	97	96
NWFP	97	97	97	98	96	96
Balochistan	98	99	99	99	100	99
2. AGE AT WHICH SEMI-SOLID FOODS FIRST INTRODUCED:						
3 months	3	2	2	6	5	5
4 months	41	28	32	37	28	31
5 months	29	32	31	22	31	28
6 months	23	27	26	26	29	28
7 months	3	6	5	5	6	6
8 months	2	3	3	3	1	1
9 months	0	1	1	1	1	1
10 months	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 months	0	0	0	0	0	0
12 + months	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100

NOTES:

1. Ever married women aged 15 – 49 years who breast fed the last child 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 started feeding last child semi – solid foods by the age indicated.
3. Totals may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Population Welfare

4.1 Introduction

The Government population welfare strategy is to give parents the opportunity to choose smaller families. High levels of fertility are associated with health risks for both mother and children, and Pakistan's high population growth rate puts added pressure on efforts to expand and improve the delivery of basic social services. The PRSP for promoting population welfare includes:

- Improving the operation and utilisation of existing family planning services;
- Expanding access and improving the quality of family planning services;
- Encouraging interest in family planning; and
- Promoting community participation in the design and management of family planning services.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) and Total Fertility Rate (TFR) indicators developed through PSLM surveys are also used to monitor MDGs. This chapter presents information on key indicators in the population welfare sector. These include: marriage, parity and fertility; awareness and use of family planning; method and sources of family planning.

4.2 Marriage, Parity and Fertility

The Marriage pattern of overall Pakistan remain same in year 2007-08 as compared to 2005-06 i.e. 65 percent (Table 4.1). There has been decline in the proportion of women married in the first and second age groups (15-19 and 20-24) from 12 percent in 2005-06 to 11 percent in 2007-08 and 52 percent in 2005-06 to 50 percent in 2007-08 respectively. There seems almost no change in the mean number of children ever born for all women i.e at 3.5 percent between 2005-06 and 2007-08 similar pattern is observed when the mean number of children is calculated from the ever married women aged 15-49 years (Table 4.3).

TFR is an average number of children which a cohort of 1000 women aged (15-49) will bear during their reproductive span if they experience no mortality and are exposed to the age specific birth rate. TFR has been calculated considering an average of the three years preceding the survey. The total fertility rate has declined from 4.5 percent in 2001-02 to 3.9 percent in 2007-08 (Table 4.4).

4.3 Awareness and use of family planning

Knowledge of different methods of family planning among currently married women is one of the determinants of contraceptive use. Data from PSLM indicates that both awareness and use have been increasing since 1991 and are same between 2005-06 and 2007-08 (Table 4.5). Some 97 percent of currently married women aged between 15 and 49 years know about family planning. In rural areas, awareness is about at the same level in Punjab, Sindh and NWFP, but lower in Balochistan (84 percent). The percentage of currently married women who have ever used family planning has been slightly decreased from 37 percent in 2005-06 to 36 percent in 2007-08. The percentage of women who ever used family planning is lowest in both urban (14 Percent) and rural (7 percent) Balochistan. The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) increases at 27 percent in 2007-08 from 26 percent in 2005-06. PSLM is a multi-topic survey; and does not probe as extensively on contraceptive use as do the specialist demographic surveys. CPR in rural areas has increased from 21 percent in 2005-06 to 23 percent in 2007-08 as compared to urban areas where it has been slightly decreased from 36 percent in 2005-06 to 35 percent in 2007-08. (Table 4.5).

Family planning use is significantly lower in age groups 15-19, 20-24, 25-29 and increases from the age group 30-34. Family planning rises with age, the older women are more likely to have reached their desired family size (Table 4.7). Some 38 per cent of the of currently married women in the age groups 35-39 and 40-44 use family planning as compared with only 2 per cent of the 15-19 years age group. The use of contraception falls off for women in their later forties, as women perceive their risk of pregnancy to decline as they approach the menopause. Family planning is much less likely to be practiced by those who have received no education. Only 22 per cent of married women with no education practice family planning compared with 38 per cent for those who have attended class 8 or higher. Lastly, the more children a woman has the more likely she is using family planning method. Some 36 per cent of those with 5 or more children use family planning compared to 26 per cent women having two children. The practice of using family planning to delay reproduction at the start of marriage appears to be almost non-existent in Pakistan.

The three most commonly cited reasons that women gave for not using family planning was that they “wanted children” (29 per cent); followed by “pregnant” (14 per cent) and “Lactating” (17 per cent). These three reasons were the most common for both urban and rural women, but in Balochistan the common reasons that women gave for not using family planning was that they “wanted children” (25 per cent); “Religious reasons” (13 per cent) and “pregnant” (22 per cent) table 4.8.

The most commonly known methods of family planning among the currently married women age 15-49 are the pill, injection, tubal ligation and the IUD (Table 4.9). This is true in both urban and rural areas.

4.4 Method and source of family planning

What type of family planning do women use and where do they get it from? The three most commonly used methods are Tubal ligation (25 per cent), Withdrawal (22 per cent) and Condom (20 per cent). These methods are commonly used in overall Pakistan. The Condom is the most commonly used method in Balochistan (39 per cent), where the rate in urban areas is very high (48 per cent). Table 4.10.

The government is the major supplier of contraceptive methods (Table 4.11). Government health facilities and health workers supply 44 per cent to users. In rural areas, government sources supply at least 38 per cent of users. Private hospital/practitioners are the second main source of family planning methods in both urban and rural areas with 23 per cent and 22 per cent respectively.

Some 98 per cent of women who are using contraception said that they found the method satisfactory (Table 4.12). The rate of satisfaction is comparatively lower in Balochistan where it is 95 percent and 87 percent for urban and rural areas respectively. Amongst those who were dissatisfied with the method used, the main reasons given were adverse side effects (52 per cent) and not effective (39 percent).

TABLE 4.1 PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGED 15-49 YEARS EVER MARRIED – BY PROVINCE AND AGE-CATEGORY

PROVINCE AND AGE-CATEGORY	2001-02 PIHS			2005-06 PSLM			2007-08 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
PUNJAB:	60	67	65	61	66	64	60	65	63
15 - 19 Years	8	16	13	6	11	9	6	11	10
20 - 24 Years	39	56	50	38	54	48	36	49	45
25 - 29 Years	84	87	86	80	84	83	77	87	83
30 - 34 Years	94	95	95	95	95	95	93	96	95
35 - 39 Years	97	98	98	99	98	98	98	99	98
40 - 44 Years	99	97	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
45 - 49 Years	98	98	98	100	99	99	99	99	99
SINDH:	61	75	69	58	73	65	60	75	67
15 - 19 Years	13	26	20	7	22	13	5	18	11
20 - 24 Years	49	78	64	34	69	50	39	70	54
25 - 29 Years	82	90	87	74	91	82	76	90	83
30 - 34 Years	88	96	93	93	96	94	88	97	93
35 - 39 Years	95	99	97	97	96	97	95	98	97
40 - 44 Years	95	97	96	97	98	98	99	99	99
45 - 49 Years	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
NWFP:	64	70	69	63	68	67	61	68	67
15 - 19 Years	17	24	23	14	22	21	12	16	15
20 - 24 Years	62	69	68	55	65	63	48	63	61
25 - 29 Years	81	88	87	80	86	85	74	84	82
30 - 34 Years	90	94	93	87	93	92	90	93	93
35 - 39 Years	93	96	96	96	93	94	97	96	96
40 - 44 Years	98	98	98	97	94	95	100	95	96
45 - 49 Years	97	97	97	97	97	97	95	96	96
BALUCHISTAN:	68	74	73	63	79	75	68	75	73
15 - 19 Years	18	20	20	9	23	19	8	19	16
20 - 24 Years	59	72	70	50	74	68	58	65	63
25 - 29 Years	92	92	92	72	96	90	87	95	93
30 - 34 Years	98	98	98	95	99	98	94	99	98
35 - 39 Years	98	100	99	100	100	100	98	99	99
40 - 44 Years	100	100	100	99	100	100	97	100	99
45 - 49 Years	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100
OVERALL:	61	70	67	60	68	65	60	68	65
15 - 19 Years	11	20	17	7	15	12	6	13	11
20 - 24 Years	44	64	57	38	60	52	39	56	49
25 - 29 Years	83	88	87	77	87	83	77	87	83
30 - 34 Years	92	95	94	93	95	95	91	96	94
35 - 39 Years	96	98	98	98	97	97	97	98	98
40 - 44 Years	98	98	98	98	97	97	99	98	98
45 - 49 Years	99	98	98	99	98	99	99	98	99

NOTES:

1. Total number of women in the relevant age-category that have ever been married, expressed as a percentage of all women in the age-category.
2. Figures given next to "Punjab", "Sindh", "NWFP", "Balochistan", and "Overall Pakistan" are the percentages for all women aged 15-49 years.
3. Women married or not: This is based on the question on marital status in the household roster.

TABLE 4.2 MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN TO WOMEN AGED 15-49 YEARS – BY PROVINCE AND AGE-CATEGORY (ALL WOMEN)

PROVINCE AND AGE-CATEGORY	2001-02 PIHS			2005-06 PSLM			2007-08 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
PUNJAB:	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.0	2.4	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.1
15 - 19 Years	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 - 24 Years	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.4
25 - 29 Years	2.0	2.5	2.4	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.4	2.0	1.8
30 - 34 Years	3.9	4.1	4.0	2.9	3.5	3.3	2.7	3.3	3.1
35 - 39 Years	4.7	5.6	5.3	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.0	4.3	4.2
40 - 44 Years	6.0	6.2	6.1	4.7	5.4	5.2	4.3	5.0	4.8
45 - 49 Years	6.2	6.5	6.4	5.3	5.7	5.5	5.0	5.3	5.2
SINDH:	2.3	2.9	2.7	2.0	2.7	2.4	2.0	2.7	2.3
15 - 19 Years	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
20 - 24 Years	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.7
25 - 29 Years	2.1	2.7	2.4	1.8	2.5	2.2	1.5	2.3	1.9
30 - 34 Years	3.5	4.3	3.9	3.1	3.8	3.4	2.7	3.7	3.2
35 - 39 Years	4.7	5.8	5.3	4.0	5.2	4.6	4.2	4.9	4.6
40 - 44 Years	5.5	6.6	6.1	4.9	6.3	5.5	4.7	5.5	5.1
45 - 49 Years	6.9	7.2	7.1	5.4	6.9	6.1	5.3	6.2	5.8
NWFP:	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.3
15 - 19 Years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
20 - 24 Years	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.8
25 - 29 Years	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.0	2.5	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.2
30 - 34 Years	3.8	4.7	4.5	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.3	3.6	3.6
35 - 39 Years	5.4	6.0	5.9	4.7	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.8	4.8
40 - 44 Years	6.3	6.7	6.6	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.1	5.2	5.2
45 - 49 Years	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.3	6.4	6.4	5.3	5.5	5.5
BALUCHISTAN:	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.5
15 - 19 Years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
20 - 24 Years	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.6
25 - 29 Years	2.8	2.7	2.7	1.7	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.1
30 - 34 Years	4.5	4.5	4.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.0	3.9	3.7
35 - 39 Years	5.4	6.1	6.0	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.6	4.8	4.8
40 - 44 Years	6.6	6.3	6.4	6.0	5.4	5.5	5.0	5.0	5.0
45 - 49 Years	5.6	6.6	6.5	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1
OVERALL:	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.3
15 - 19 Years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
20 - 24 Years	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.6
25 - 29 Years	2.1	2.6	2.5	1.8	2.2	2.1	1.5	2.1	1.9
30 - 34 Years	3.7	4.2	4.1	3.1	3.6	3.4	2.8	3.4	3.2
35 - 39 Years	4.8	5.7	5.4	4.2	4.7	4.6	4.2	4.5	4.4
40 - 44 Years	5.8	6.4	6.2	4.8	5.6	5.3	4.5	5.1	4.9
45 - 49 Years	6.5	6.7	6.7	5.4	6.0	5.8	5.2	5.5	5.4

NOTES:

1. Mean number of children ever born: This is based on all women in the relevant age-categories (i.e. both married as well as unmarried). (Q. 5 & 7 in Section 4, Part A in the questionnaire). Women who had never been married were assigned zero births.
2. Figures given next to "Punjab", "Sindh", "NWFP", "Balochistan", and "Overall Pakistan" are the mean number of children ever born for ever married women aged 15-49 years.³
3. Women married or not: This is based on the question on marital status in the household roster.

FIGURE 4.1 MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN TO WOMEN AT AGE 15-49 YRARS

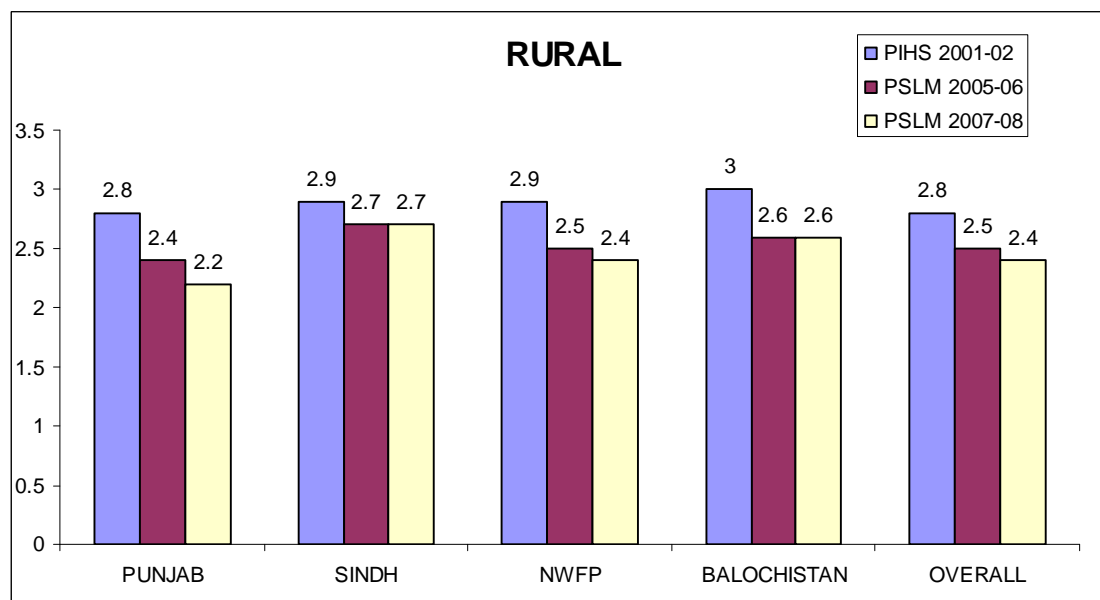
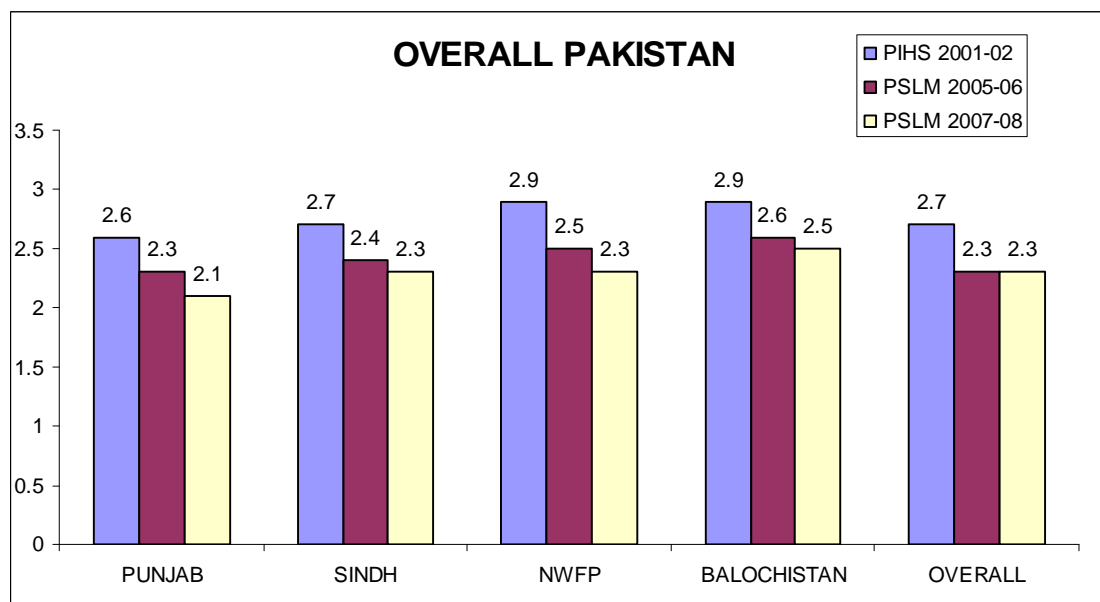


TABLE 4.3 MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN TO EVER-MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-49 YEARS-BY PROVINCE AND AGE-CATEGORY

PROVINCE AND AGE-CATEGORY	2005-06 PSLM			2007-08 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
PUNJAB:	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.4
15 - 19 Years	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
20 - 24 Years	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1
25 - 29 Years	2.3	2.5	2.4	1.9	2.4	2.2
30 - 34 Years	3.1	3.6	3.5	2.9	3.4	3.3
35 - 39 Years	4.2	4.6	4.5	4.1	4.4	4.3
40 - 44 Years	4.8	5.5	5.3	4.4	5.1	4.9
45 - 49 Years	5.3	5.8	5.6	5.1	5.4	5.3
SINDH:	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.5
15 - 19 Years	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
20 - 24 Years	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
25 - 29 Years	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.0	2.5	2.3
30 - 34 Years	3.3	4.0	3.7	3.1	3.8	3.5
35 - 39 Years	4.2	5.4	4.8	4.4	5.0	4.7
40 - 44 Years	5.0	6.4	5.6	4.7	5.6	5.1
45 - 49 Years	5.5	7.0	6.2	5.4	6.3	5.8
NWFP:	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5
15 - 19 Years	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
20 - 24 Years	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.3
25 - 29 Years	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7
30 - 34 Years	4.4	4.2	4.3	3.7	3.9	3.9
35 - 39 Years	4.9	5.4	5.3	4.9	5.0	5.0
40 - 44 Years	6.0	6.3	6.3	5.2	5.5	5.4
45 - 49 Years	6.6	6.6	6.6	5.5	5.8	5.7
BALUCHISTAN:	3.8	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
15 - 19 Years	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3
20 - 24 Years	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0
25 - 29 Years	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2
30 - 34 Years	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.2	3.9	3.8
35 - 39 Years	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.8	4.8
40 - 44 Years	6.1	5.4	5.6	5.2	5.0	5.1
45 - 49 Years	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1
OVERALL:	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5
15 - 19 Years	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
20 - 24 Years	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1
25 - 29 Years	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.0	2.4	2.3
30 - 34 Years	3.3	3.8	3.6	3.0	3.6	3.4
35 - 39 Years	4.3	4.9	4.7	4.3	4.6	4.5
40 - 44 Years	5.0	5.8	5.3	4.6	5.2	5.0
45 - 49 Years	5.4	6.1	5.8	5.2	5.6	5.5

NOTES:

1. Mean number of children ever born: This is based on all women in the relevant age-categories.
2. Figures given next to "Punjab", "Sindh", "NWFP", "Balochistan", and "Overall Pakistan" are the mean number of children ever born for all women aged 15-49 years.
3. Women married or not: This is based on question on marital status in the household roster.

TABLE 4.4 AGE-SPECIFIC AND TOTAL FERTILITY RATES - WOMEN AGED 15- 49 YEARS – BY REGION AND AGE-CATEGORY

REGION AND AGE-CATEGORY	1994-96 (average) (98-99 PIHS)	1998-00 (average) (2001-02 PIHS)	2004-06 (average) (2007-08 PSLM)
URBAN AREAS:			
15 - 19 Years	49	26	37
20 - 24 Years	198	146	149
25 - 29 Years	233	225	185
30 - 34 Years	161	183	136
35 - 39 Years	98	73	72
40 - 44 Years	47	33	27
45 - 49 Years	10	10	20
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE	4.0	3.5	3.1
RURAL AREAS:			
15 - 19 Years	67	46	58
20 - 24 Years	207	215	201
25 - 29 Years	225	253	237
30 - 34 Years	205	219	188
35 - 39 Years	132	152	107
40 - 44 Years	80	80	53
45 - 49 Years	22	22	37
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE	4.7	4.9	4.4
OVERALL PAKISTAN:			
15 - 19 Years	61	40	50
20 - 24 Years	204	192	182
25 - 29 Years	227	245	219
30 - 34 Years	191	208	170
35 - 39 Years	121	128	95
40 - 44 Years	70	64	44
45 - 49 Years	18	18	30
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE	4.5	4.5	3.9

TABLE 4.5 AWARENESS AND USE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS – BY REGION AND PROVINCE

REGION AND PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN 15 - 49 YEARS					
	2005-06 PSLM			2007-08 PSLM		
	KNOW ABOUT	EVER USED	CURRENTLY USING	KNOW ABOUT	EVER USED	CURRENTLY USING
URBAN AREAS:	99	49	36	98	45	35
Punjab	99	54	41	98	52	39
Sindh	100	44	32	100	40	33
NWFP	100	45	31	98	37	31
Balochistan	90	23	19	92	14	11
RURAL AREAS:	96	31	21	96	32	23
Punjab	99	39	27	97	40	29
Sindh	99	15	11	100	13	10
NWFP	98	33	22	93	33	22
Balochistan	61	10	7	84	7	4
OVERALL:	97	37	26	97	36	27
Punjab	99	43	31	97	44	32
Sindh	99	29	21	100	25	21
NWFP	99	35	23	94	34	23
Balochistan	67	12	10	86	9	6

NOTES:

1. Total number of women in the relevant category (know about, ever used, currently using), expressed as a percentage of all currently married women aged 15-49 years.
2. Know about family planning method: Both the PSLM 2005-06 & PSLM 2007-08 asked all currently married women aged 15-49 if they knew about family planning. The table is based on the answers given to this question: i.e. if the women know of any method, mentioned either spontaneously or after probing.
3. Ever used family planning method: Expressed as a percentage of all currently married women aged 15-49 years. Currently using family planning method: Expressed as percentage of all currently married women aged 15-49 years.

FIGURE 4.2 AWARENESS AND USE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS

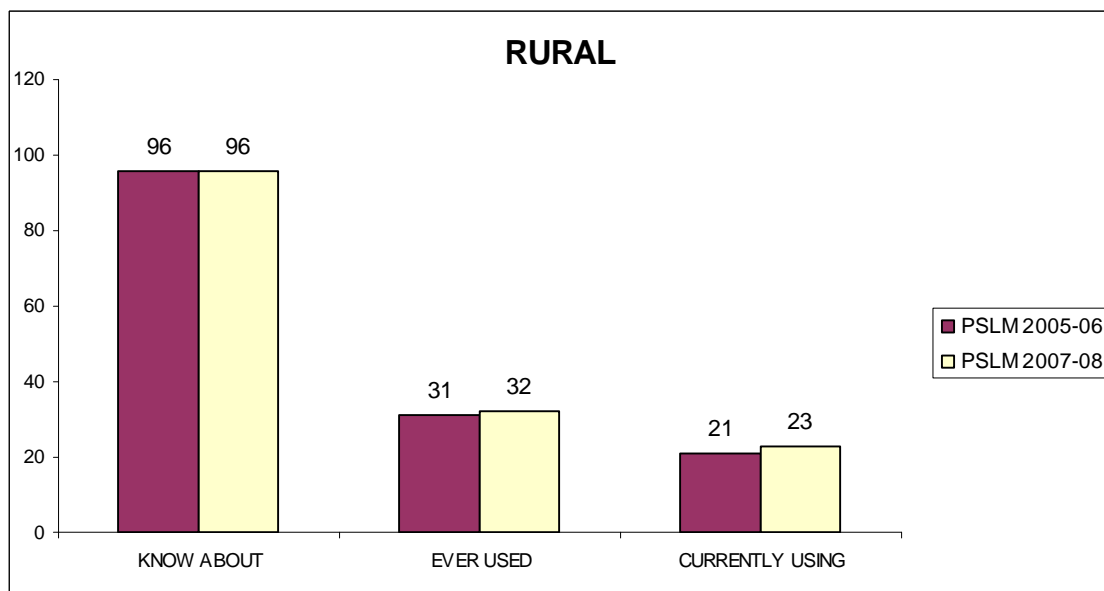
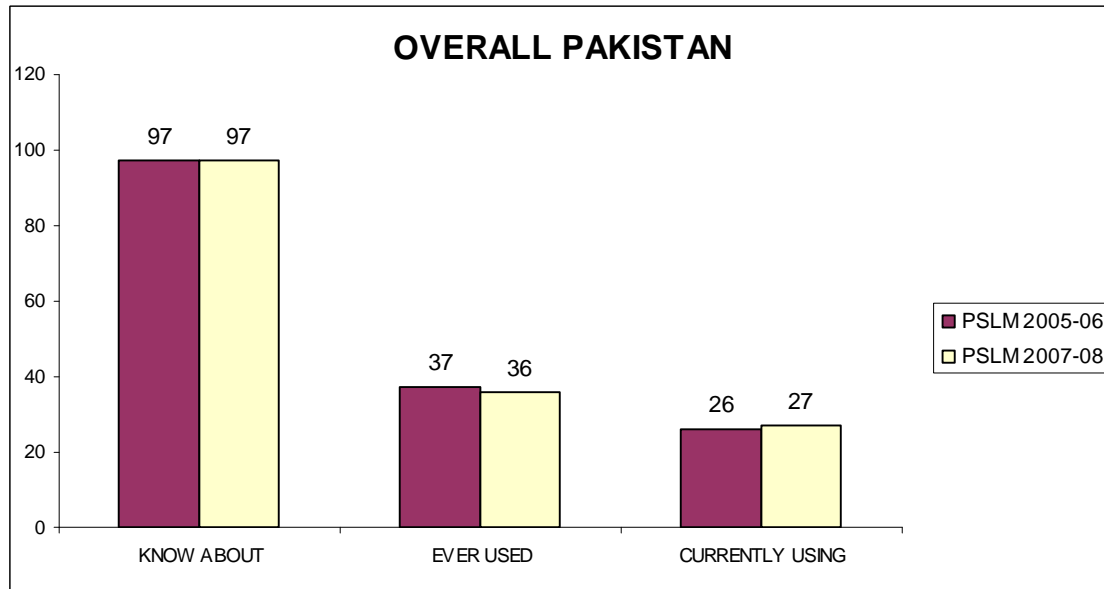


TABLE 4.6 AWARENESS AND USE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS- BY PROVINCE AND QUINTILES

PROVINCE AND QUINTILES	PERCENTAGE OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN 15 - 49 YEARS					
	2007-08 PSLM					
	URBAN			RURAL		
	KNOW ABOUT	EVER USED	CURRENTLY USING	KNOW ABOUT	EVER USED	CURRENTLY USING
PUNJAB:	98	52	39	97	40	29
1 st Quintile	100	49	36	99	35	25
2 nd Quintile	96	52	35	97	38	29
3 rd Quintile	99	53	40	97	40	29
4 th Quintile	97	49	36	98	42	31
5 th Quintile	97	55	42	95	45	33
SINDH:	100	40	33	100	13	10
1 st Quintile	100	22	19	100	13	10
2 nd Quintile	100	32	27	100	12	9
3 rd Quintile	100	45	34	100	13	11
4 th Quintile	100	37	32	100	17	14
5 th Quintile	100	46	37	100	11	8
NWFP:	98	37	31	93	33	22
1 st Quintile	98	29	21	91	41	29
2 nd Quintile	98	33	27	94	32	22
3 rd Quintile	99	44	37	93	35	24
4 th Quintile	97	35	28	91	25	14
5 th Quintile	99	41	35	96	33	20
BALUCHISTAN:	92	14	11	84	7	4
1 st Quintile	79	6	5	87	5	3
2 nd Quintile	92	10	9	82	11	7
3 rd Quintile	95	17	13	80	5	3
4 th Quintile	97	16	13	83	6	4
5 th Quintile	99	18	17	88	8	1
OVERALL PAKISTAN:	98	45	35	96	32	23
1 st Quintile	98	35	27	97	28	20
2 nd Quintile	97	41	30	96	29	21
3 rd Quintile	99	48	36	96	32	23
4 th Quintile	98	43	33	96	33	24
5 th Quintile	99	50	40	95	40	28

NOTES:

1. Total number of women in the relevant category (know about, ever used, currently using), expressed as a percentage of all currently married women aged 15-49 years.
2. Know about family planning method: The PSLM 2007-08 asked all currently married women aged 15-49 if they knew about family planning. The table is based on the answers given to this question: i.e. if the women know of any method, mentioned either spontaneously or after probing.
3. Ever used family planning method: Expressed as a percentage of all currently married women aged 15-49 years.
4. Currently using family planning method: Expressed as percentage of all currently married women aged 15-49 years.

TABLE 4.7 WOMEN CURRENTLY USING FAMILY PLANNING

CHARACTERISTIC	CPR - CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-49 YEARS		
	2007-08 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
BY AGE-CATEGORY:			
15-19 years	1	2	2
20-24 years	13	8	9
25-29 years	28	18	21
30-34 years	41	26	31
35-39 years	46	34	38
40-44 years	47	33	38
45-49 years	38	26	30
Overall:	35	23	27
BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL:			
No education	30	20	22
Class 1 - 2:	38	25	31
Class 3 - 4:	30	20	23
Class 5 - 7:	40	29	33
Class 8 or higher:	39	36	38
Overall:	35	23	27
BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN:			
No Children	1	0	1
1 Child	16	7	10
2 Children	35	21	26
3-4 Children	48	28	34
5+ Children	44	32	36
Overall:	35	23	27

NOTES:

1. Total number of women in the relevant category currently using family planning expressed as a percentage of all currently married women aged 15-49 years in the relevant category.

TABLE 4.8 MAIN REASON FOR NEVER PRACTICING FAMILY PLANNING – BY PROVINCE AND MAIN REASON

PROVINCE AND MAIN REASON	2007-08 PSLM (%)		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
PUNJAB:			
Wanted children	29	29	29
Spouse prefers not	4	4	4
Religious reasons	4	6	5
Fear of bad side effects	4	5	5
Pregnant	16	14	15
Lactating	14	15	15
Menopausal	3	5	4
Other	25	23	24
Total	100	100	100
SINDH:			
Wanted children	34	33	33
Spouse prefers not	9	4	6
Religious reasons	4	6	5
Fear of bad side effects	3	3	3
Pregnant	11	12	12
Lactating	14	25	21
Menopausal	8	5	6
Other	17	10	13
Total	100	100	100
NWFP:			
Wanted children	29	23	24
Spouse prefers not	8	10	10
Religious reasons	2	6	6
Fear of bad side effects	3	3	3
Pregnant	8	11	10
Lactating	27	22	23
Menopausal	3	3	3
Other	20	21	21
Total	100	100	100
BALUCHISTAN:			
Wanted children	21	26	25
Spouse prefers not	11	12	12
Religious reasons	9	15	13
Fear of bad side effects	2	1	1
Pregnant	25	21	22
Lactating	13	9	10
Menopausal	4	4	4
Other	16	13	14
Total	100	100	100
OVERALL PAKISTAN:			
Wanted children	30	29	29
Spouse prefers not	7	5	6
Religious reasons	4	6	6
Fear of bad side effects	3	4	4
Pregnant	14	14	14
Lactating	15	18	17
Menopausal	5	5	5
Other	21	19	20
Total	100	100	100

NOTES:

1. Percentage of women that indicated the reason given, expressed as a percentage of all currently married women aged 15 - 49 years that have never practiced family planning.
2. Reason for not using family planning: In the 2007-08 PSLM, respondents could report only one reason for not practicing family planning (Q. 4 in Section 4, Part C in the questionnaire).
3. Categories: "Other" includes "Not available", "Too expensive", "Not effective", "Not available regularly", "Self opposed", "Relative opposed", "Husband Away", "Lack of knowledge", "Infertility", "Hysterectomy" and "Other"

TABLE 4.9 COMMONLY KNOWN METHODS OF FAMILY PLANNING – BY REGION AND FAMILY PLANNING METHOD

REGION AND FAMILY PLANNING METHOD	WOMEN THAT KNOW ABOUT EACH PARTICULAR METHOD AS % OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN 15-49 YEARS KNOWING ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING				
	2007-08 PSLM				
	PUNJAB	SINDH	NWFP	BALUCHISTAN	PAKISTAN
URBAN:					
Pill	100	100	100	100	100
Injection	99	99	99	95	99
Tubal ligation	99	100	91	82	98
IUD	98	89	84	87	94
Condom	94	98	97	97	96
Implant	31	22	19	45	27
Male Sterilization	82	85	60	46	80
Rhythm	64	35	70	33	53
Withdrawal	83	63	80	61	75
Others	10	21	11	12	14
RURAL:					
Pill	100	100	100	100	100
Injection	99	97	98	95	99
Tubal ligation	99	99	82	70	95
IUD	97	94	81	80	93
Condom	89	88	93	91	89
Implant	27	15	14	23	22
Male Sterilization	69	71	49	31	64
Rhythm	56	16	51	9	45
Withdrawal	77	26	59	49	62
Others	10	38	11	13	16
OVERALL:					
Pill	100	100	100	100	100
Injection	99	98	98	95	99
Tubal ligation	99	99	84	74	96
IUD	98	92	82	82	93
Condom	90	93	94	93	91
Implant	28	18	14	29	24
Male Sterilization	73	77	51	35	69
Rhythm	59	25	54	16	48
Withdrawal	79	43	62	53	66
Others	10	30	11	13	15

NOTES:

1. Women knowing about the specified family planning method expressed as a percentage of all currently married women aged 15-49 years that know about any method of family planning.
2. Know about family planning method: In the PSLM 2007-08 respondents could report up to 10 methods of family planning that they knew about (Q. 1 in Section 4, Part C in the questionnaire)

TABLE 4.10 TYPE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHOD CURRENTLY BEING USED – BY PROVINCE AND FAMILY PLANNING METHOD

PROVINCE AND FAMILY PLANNING METHOD	2007-08 PSLM (%)		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
PUNJAB:			
Pill	6	5	5
Injection	5	9	7
Tubal ligation	26	27	26
IUD	11	12	11
Condom	20	13	16
Withdrawal	26	25	25
Rhythm	6	7	6
Other	1	3	2
Total	100	100	100
SINDH:			
Pill	8	14	10
Injection	4	13	7
Tubal ligation	23	41	29
IUD	2	9	4
Condom	38	10	31
Withdrawal	22	12	19
Rhythm	1	0	1
Other	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100
NWFP:			
Pill	14	15	15
Injection	14	36	32
Tubal ligation	14	7	8
IUD	5	4	4
Condom	31	29	29
Withdrawal	14	6	8
Rhythm	6	3	3
Other	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100
BALUCHISTAN:			
Pill	10	8	9
Injection	5	3	4
Tubal ligation	15	19	17
IUD	5	6	5
Condom	44	30	37
Withdrawal	18	32	25
Rhythm	0	1	1
Other	4	0	1
Total	100	100	100
OVERALL PAKISTAN:			
Pill	7	8	7
Injection	5	14	10
Tubal ligation	24	25	24
IUD	8	10	9
Condom	27	16	20
Withdrawal	24	21	22
Rhythm	4	6	5
Other	1	2	2
Total	100	100	100

NOTES:

1. Percentage of women that are using the family planning method indicated expressed as a percentage of all currently married women aged 15-49 years that are currently practising family planning.
2. Type of family planning method currently being used: Based on Q.3 in Section 4 Part C in the PSLM 2007-08 questionnaires.
3. Categories: "Other" includes "Norplant/implant," "Male Sterilisation/Vasectomy" and "Other".

FIGURE 4.3 TYPE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHOD CURRENTLY BEING USED

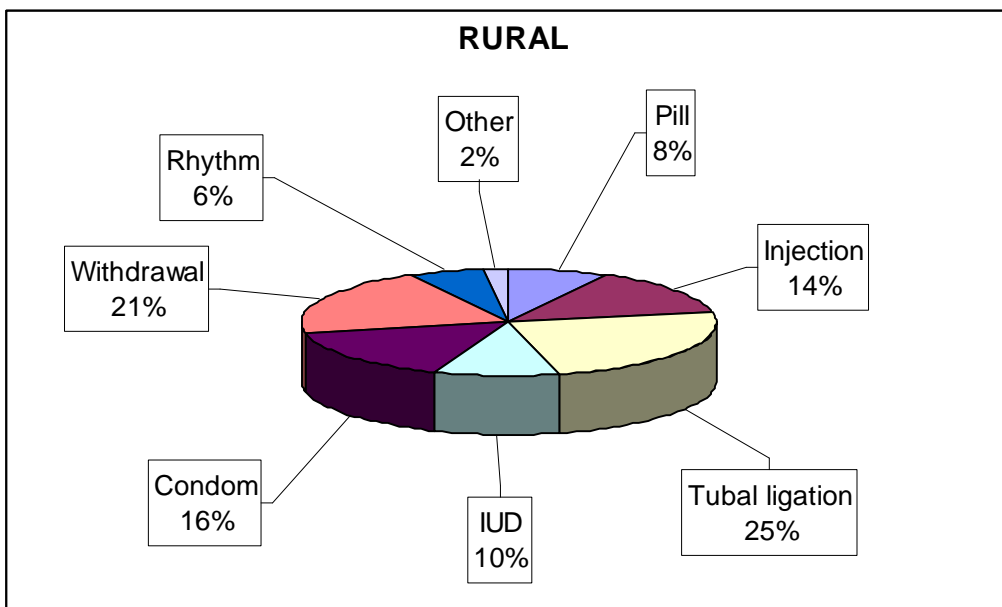
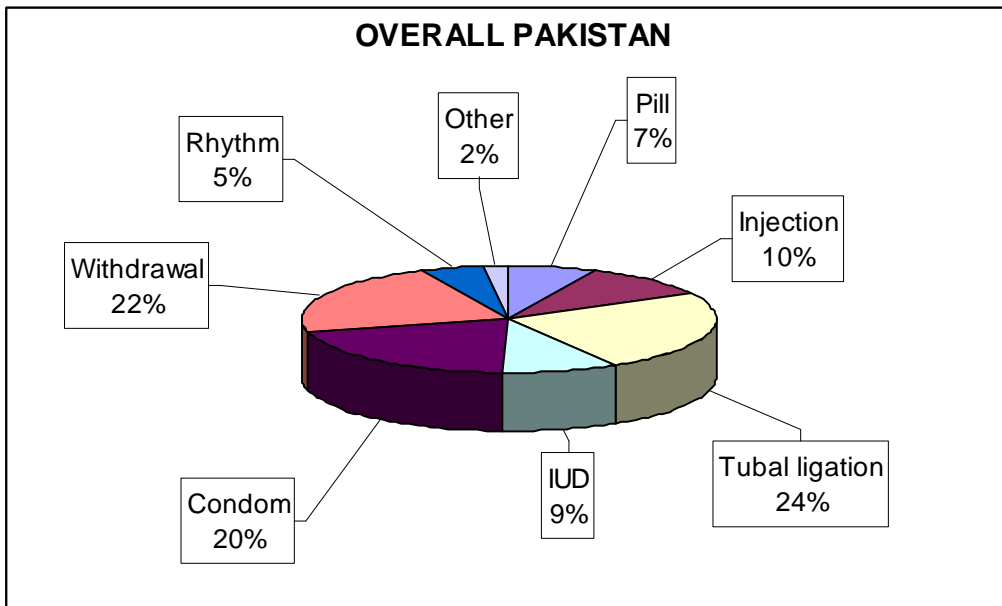


TABLE 4.11 SOURCE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHOD

SOURCE	PERCENTAGE OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN 15-49 YEARS CURRENTLY PRACTICING FAMILY PLANNING					
	2005-06 PSLM			2007-08 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
Spouse/relative/friend	21	10	15	29	16	21
Govt. F. Planning Clinic	10	14	12	15	16	16
Govt. Health facility	13	19	16	15	26	21
Village F. Planning Worker	2	6	4	2	9	6
NGO family planning clinic	1	0	1	1	1	1
Private hospital/practitioner	14	15	15	23	22	22
Dai/Homeopath/Hakeem	0	2	1	1	2	2
Shop or Chemist	10	6	8	13	8	10
Other	0	1	1	0	1	0

NOTES:

1. Women obtaining method from place / person indicated, expressed as a percentage of all currently married women aged 15-49 years that are currently practicing family planning.
2. "Government Health Facility" includes "Govt. Hospital /Dispensary/Practitioner" and "BHU/RHC".
3. In the 2007-08 PSLM questionnaire there were two more types of sources: "Reproductive Health Services Unit" and "Mobile Services Unit", these have been included in "Other".

TABLE 4.12 ATTITUDES TOWARDS FAMILY PLANNING METHODS – BY PROVINCE AND REASON

PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF CASES		
	2007-08 PSLM		
	1. WOMEN FINDING METHODS SATISFACTORY (%)		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
Punjab	99	98	98
Sindh	98	100	98
NWFP	100	99	100
Balochistan	95	88	92
OVERALL	98	98	98
REASON	2. REASON FOR DISSATISFACTION (%)		
Costs too much	26	1	11
Irregular supply	0	0	0
Adverse side effect	55	51	53
Not effective	18	47	36
Husband does not like	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100

NOTES:

1. Part 1: Women satisfied with the family planning method used expressed as a percentage of all currently married women aged 15-49 years that are currently practicing family planning.
2. Part 2: Women unsatisfied with the family planning methods for the reason indicated expressed as a percentage of all women finding family planning methods unsatisfactory.

5. Water supply & Sanitation

5.1 Introduction

Most of the households in Pakistan do not have access to adequate potable or shallow water. Many of them also lack toilets and adequate sanitation systems. The Government aims to expand access to clean facility drinking water and to improve sanitation particularly in rural areas. The main Government strategy in water supply is to improve the performance and operation of water supply systems by promoting community responsibility for the management and maintenance of systems. To improve sanitation, 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 water supplies, toilets and sanitation.

5.2 Sources of Drinking Water

The main source of drinking water in Pakistan is the Tap water (Table 5.1). Hand pumps and motor pumps together provide 55 per cent of household's drinking water in 2007-08, as compared to 51 percent in 2006-07. However, comparing with the previous surveys in 2005-06 and 2006-07 the usage of Hand pump is declining where as it is increasing for the motor pump both in urban and in rural areas. Moreover, the percentage of households depending on lower water sources i.e. dug well" and other has decreased from 8 percent in 2006-07 to 6 percent in 2007-08. Usage of tap water³ during 2007-08 remains same at 36 percent as compare to PSLM 2006-07, NWFP has the best water supply of 51 percent in 2007-08 compared to 44 percent in 2006-07 amongst the provinces in terms of tap water. The vast majority of the population of Punjab (68 percent) has water either from hand pump or motor pump and only 1 percent of the population depend on a dug well or other sources (river, canal or stream). Sindh has shown a slight decline in terms of tap water i.e. 45 percent in 2007-08 as compared to 47 percent in 2006-07. Balochistan province has shown increase in Tap water from 37 percent in 2006-07 to 40 percent in 2007-08.

The water supply situation in NWFP and Balochistan has improved as compared to 2006-07. In these two provinces, 31 percent and 51 percent of the rural population in 2007-08, as compared to 41 percent & 67 percent respectively in 2006-07, depend on water from a dug well or from a other (river/canal/stream).

Richer households are substantially more likely to have water piped to a tap in the household (Table 5.2). This relationship is strong in urban areas, but very weak in rural

³ In PSLM survey, interviewers were told to record the ultimate source of drinking water. For example, water piped directly from a stream and delivered through a tap, without passing through a settlement tank, would have 'stream' as its source, not 'tap in house'.

areas. On the other hand the use of dug wells and river/canal/stream is more likely for poor households.

A small proportion of households pay for drinking water (Table 5.3). In the population as a whole, only 23 per cent of households pay for water and this proportion reaches only 12 per cent in rural areas. Since 2005-06, the proportion paying has declined in urban areas and remains unchanged in rural areas.

The 2007-08 PSLM recorded information on who installed the water system used by the household (Table 5.5). It shows that households themselves are the largest single supplier of drinking water, having arranged their own supply in 61 per cent of cases. Provincial and local government – in the form of the LG&RDD, the PHED and other local government bodies – installed the water supplies of some 38 per cent of households. They installed 81 per cent of all piped water supplies. However the coverage of Local government for all sources of water supply to household, was least important in Punjab i.e. 22 per cent and played the largest role in Balochistan i.e. 63 per cent.

Households that depend on the poorest supplies also have to travel the furthest for the water (Table 5.6). Some 87 per cent of households whose drinking water facility is inside their houses. Comparing provinces, Punjab is favoured with the best access 92 per cent while Balochistan has the worst 55 per cent, shows that over half of the households depending on sources outside the home.

5.3 Toilet Facility and sanitation.

In Pakistan as a whole, 24 per cent households in 2007-08 compared to 27 per cent in 2006-07 do not have any toilet facility (Table 5.7). This varies largely between urban and rural areas i.e. 3 per cent of urban households have no toilet compared to 35 per cent of rural households. The percentage of households with no toilet facility is highest and equal in rural Balochistan rural Punjab i.e. 37 per cent and lowest in Sindh 30 per cent in 2007-08.

The use of flush toilets is 94 per cent for the urban households, Punjab and Sindh with 95 per cent are the highest and Balochistan urban with 79 per cent is the lowest.

Richer households have much greater use of flush toilets than poor households (Table 5.8). The use of flush toilets is 99 per cent almost universal for the richest urban households, compared to 79 per cent in richer rural area.

Some 53 per cent of rural households do not have any form of sanitation system in 2007-08 compared to 58 per cent in 2006-07 (Table 5.9). Balochistan rural with highest 86 per cent households are without any system while Punjab rural with 41 per cent is the lowest one.

As would be expected, richer households are more likely to have a connection to a sanitation system than poor households (Table 5.10). The relationship is much stronger in urban areas 98 percent as compared to 68 percent in rural areas.

79 percent of households reported that they had no garbage collection system, reaching 97 percent in rural areas (Table 5.11). In rural areas, the pattern is more or less same for all the four provinces. Even in urban areas, only 39 per cent households benefited from municipal garbage collection services and 44 per cent of urban households had no garbage collection system at all in 2007-08.

TABLE 5.1 MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER BY PROVINCE AND REGION

PROVINCE AND WATER SOURCE	2005-06 PSLM			2006-07 PSLM			2007-08 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVER-ALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVER-ALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVER-ALL
PUNJAB:									
Tap Water	50	16	27	53	17	29	51	18	28
Hand pump	11	47	35	10	48	35	11	44	33
Motor pump	37	31	33	34	30	31	35	35	35
Dug well	1	3	3	1	2	2	1	2	1
Other	1	2	1	3	2	3	3	2	3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
SINDH									
Tap Water	71	11	43	74	19	47	73	17	45
Hand pump	14	63	37	8	55	32	10	57	33
Motor pump	9	9	9	11	4	8	10	8	9
Dug well	1	9	5	0	8	4	0	8	4
Other	5	9	7	6	13	10	7	10	9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N.W.F.P									
Tap Water	56	45	47	63	40	44	70	47	51
Hand pump	11	13	13	11	11	11	7	10	10
Motor pump	24	10	12	15	8	9	14	12	12
Dug well	9	17	16	9	15	14	7	14	13
Other	1	15	13	2	26	22	2	17	15
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BALUCHISTAN									
Tap Water	77	25	36	81	24	37	82	24	40
Hand pump	3	6	6	2	7	6	2	18	14
Motor pump	8	9	9	7	2	3	6	7	7
Dug well	9	15	14	3	20	16	1	19	14
Other	4	45	36	7	47	38	9	32	25
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
PAKISTAN									
Tap Water	59	21	34	62	22	36	61	22	36
Hand pump	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

NOTES:

1. Household obtaining water from the source indicated expressed as a percentage of the total number of households.
2. Categories: "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 5.1 MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

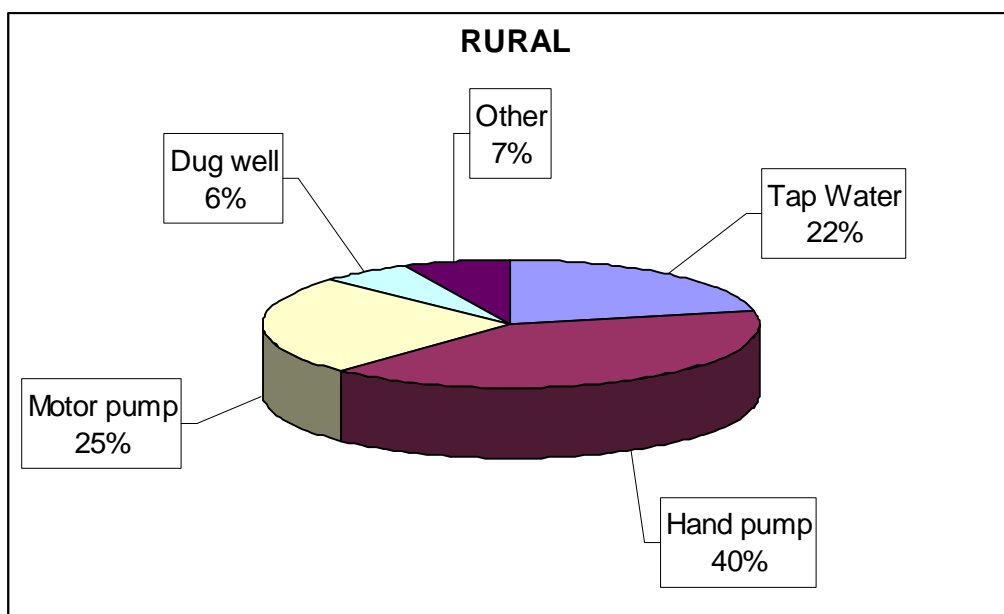
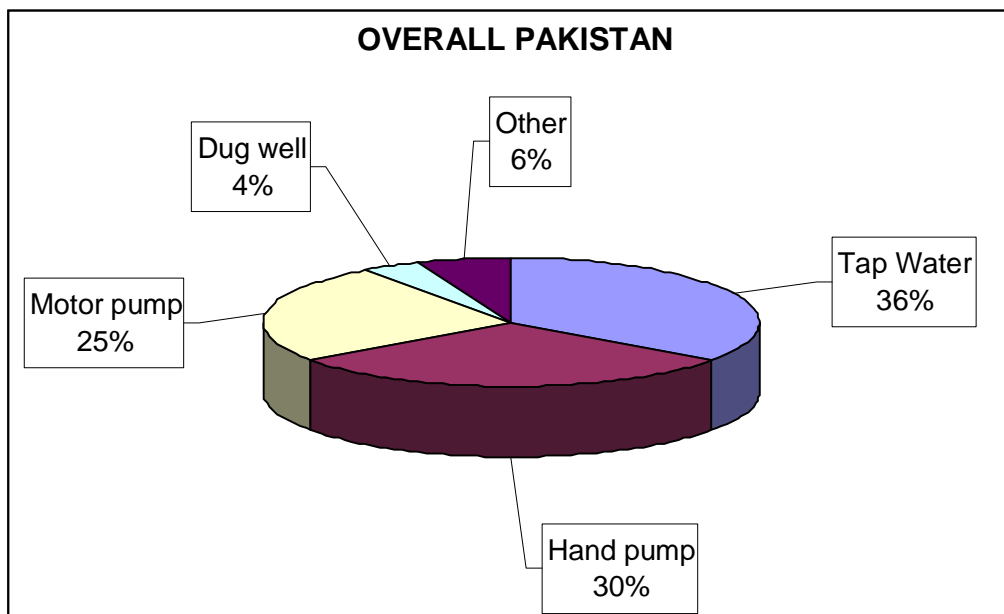


TABLE 5. 2 MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER BY INCOME GROUP

REGION AND WATER SOURCE	2007-08 PSLM					OVERALL
	1 st QUINTILE	2 nd QUINTILE	3 rd QUINTILE	4 th QUINTILE	5 th QUINTILE	
URBAN						
Tap in house	32	43	53	60	68	58
Tap outside house	5	3	3	3	2	3
HAND PUMP/M. Pump	58	47	39	33	24	34
Dug well	1	1	1	1	0	1
Other	4	6	3	3	6	5
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100
RURAL						
Tap in house	11	14	19	21	32	19
Tap outside house	3	3	2	3	2	3
HAND PUMP/M. Pump	72	67	64	63	59	65
Dug well	5	6	6	6	4	6
Other	9	9	8	7	3	7
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100
PAKISTAN						
Tap in house	14	21	29	35	51	33
Tap outside house	3	3	3	3	2	3
HAND PUMP/M. Pump	70	62	57	52	39	54
Dug well	4	5	5	4	2	4
Other	8	8	7	6	5	6
TOTAL	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. Categories: 'Tap water' consist of both tap water inside and out side house; 'Hand pump/M. pump' includes hand-pumps both inside and outside, motor pump and tube well outside the house; 'Dug well' includes well open and well closed both inside and out side the house; 'River/Canal /Stream' includes canal, river, spring, stream, pond and 'Other' includes public standpipe (supplied by tanker), water seller and other.
3. River/canal/Stream has been excluded from urban areas because its frequency was zero.
4. Quintiles: Income groups made on the basis of per-capita household consumption. For details on how the quintiles were derived, please refer to Appendix C.
5. The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, where as the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption.
6. Total may not add up to 100 because of

TABLE 5.3 PERCENTAGES OF HOUSEHOLDS PAYING FOR WATER –BY REGION AND WATER SOURCE

REGION AND WATER SOURCE	2005-06 PSLM			2007-08 PSLM		
	%H.HOLDS GETTING WATER FROM SOURCE	%H.HOLDS PAYING FOR WATER USED	AVERAGE AMOUNT PAID FOR MONTH (RUPEES)	%H.HOLDS GETTING WATER FROM SOURCE	%H.HOLDS PAYING FOR WATER USED	AVERAGE AMOUNT PAID FOR MONTH (RUPEES)
URBAN AREAS:						
Tap in house	56	75	77	58	68	130
Tap outside house	3	37	..	3	39	..
Hand pump/M. pump	37	8	..	34	4	..
Dug well	2	5	..	1	6	..
Other	2	73	..	5	58	..
TOTAL	100	47	98	100	45	155
RURAL AREAS:						
Tap in house	17	61	60	19	51	104
Tap outside house	3	19	..	3	22	..
Hand pump/M pump	65	1	..	65	1	..
Dug well	7	1	..	6	1	..
River/Canal/Stream	7	1	..	5	1	..
Other	2	11	..	2	31	..
TOTAL	100	12	68	100	12	131
PAKISTAN						
Tap in house	30	70	72	32	61	122
Tap outside house	3	26	..	3	28	..
Hand pump/M pump	55	2	..	54	1	..
Dug well	5	2	..	4	1	..
River/Canal/Stream	4	2	..	4	1	..
Other	2	35	..	3	46	..
TOTAL	100	24	88	100	23	147

NOTES:

1. The first column gives the percentage of households obtaining water from the source indicated. The second column gives the households that pay for water, expressed as a percentage of the households that obtain water from the source indicated. The third column gives the average amount paid per month by those households that pay for water, where sample size permits.
2. Categories: "Tap water" consist of both tap water inside and out side house; "Hand pump/M. pump" includes hand-pumps both inside and outside, motor pump and tube well outside the house; "Dug well" includes well open and well closed both inside and out side the house; "River/Canal /Stream" includes canal, river, spring, stream, pond and "Other" includes public standpipe (supplied by tanker), water seller and other.
3. Total for columns may not add up to 100 because of rounding.
4. Insufficient observation to allow accurate statistics to be derived for these cells.

TABLE 5.4 PERCENTAGE HOUSEHOLDS PAYING FOR PIPED WATER-- BY REGION AND QUINTILE

REGION AND WATER SOURCE	2007-08 PSLM					
	1 st QUINTILE	2 nd QUINTILE	3 rd QUINTILE	4 th QUINTILE	5 th QUINTILE	OVERALL
URBAN AREA	61	60	66	66	72	68
RURAL AREA	31	34	53	53	61	50
PAKISTAN	42	46	60	61	69	61

NOTES:

1. Households that receive piped water to the house and who pay for water expressed as a percentage of the total number of households that have water piped to the house.
2. The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption

TABLE 5. 5 WHO INSTALLED THE WATER DELIVERY SYSTEM - BY PROVINCE

PROVINCE	WATER DELIVERY SYSTEM 2007-08 PSLM					TOTAL
	Piped Water	Hand Pump	Motor Pump	Open well	Closed Well	
PUNJAB:						
Local Government	72	2	2	0	0	22
Non-Government	5	8	1	15	4	5
Household it self	24	89	97	76	86	73
Don't know	0	1	0	10	9	1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100
SINDH						
Local Government	81	1	2	1	0	41
Non-Government	6	19	7	87	100	15
Household it self	13	80	91	10	0	45
Don't know	0	0	0	2	0	0
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100
N.W.F.P						
Local Government	75	2	17	1	0	47
Non-Government	6	9	8	21	19	9
Household it self	19	89	74	77	81	44
Don't know	0	0	0	1	0	0
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100
BALUCHISTAN						
Local Government	91	66	14	9	1	63
Non-Government	5	1	49	26	16	12
Household it self	4	33	38	65	82	25
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100
PAKISTAN						
Local Government	76	3	3	2	0	30
Non-Government	5	11	3	38	24	8
Household it self	19	85	94	57	73	61
Don't know	0	1	0	3	3	0
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100

NOTES:

1. Households having the type of water delivery system indicated, expressed as a percentage of the total number of households.
2. Local Government includes Public Health Engineering Department, LG&RDD, Municipality/District/Union Councils etc; "Non Govt" includes community, NGO, private etc.
3. Categories: "Tap water" consist of both tap water inside and out side house; "Hand pump/M. pump" includes hand-pumps both inside and outside, motor pump and tube well outside the house; "Dug well" includes well open and well closed both inside and out side the house; "River/Canal /Stream" includes canal, river, spring, stream, pond and "Other" includes public standpipe (supplied by tanker), water seller and other.
4. Totals for columns may not add up to 100 because of rounding.

TABLE 5. 6 DISTANCE TO WATER SOURCE BY PROVINCE AND DISTANCE

PROVINCE AND WATER SOURCE	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS					
	Inside The House	0-0.5 Km	0.5-1 Km	1-2 Km	2-5 Km	Over 5 Km
PUNJAB						
Tap water	93	6	1	0	0	0
Hand pump / M.pump	93	6	1	0	0	0
Dug well	77	22	0	0	1	0
River/Canal/Stream/Pond	18	44	23	11	3	0
Total	92	7	1	0	0	0
SINDH						
Tap water	96	4	0	0	0	0
Hand pump /M.pump	84	15	0	0	0	0
Dug well	17	64	13	4	1	0
River/Canal/Stream/Pond	3	91	6	0	0	0
Total	84	15	1	0	0	0
N.W.F.P						
Tap water	82	18	0	0	0	0
Hand pump /M.pump	84	15	1	0	0	0
Dug well	70	29	0	0	0	0
River/Canal/Stream/Pond	32	60	7	0	0	1
Total	74	25	1	0	0	0
BALUCHISTAN						
Tap water	87	13	0	0	0	0
Hand pump /M.pump	34	62	2	1	0	0
Dug well	69	29	2	0	0	0
River/Canal/Stream/Pond	1	60	28	9	1	1
Total	55	36	7	2	0	0
OVERALL PAKISTAN						
Tap water	92	8	0	0	0	0
Hand pump /M.pump	90	9	1	0	0	0
Dug well	58	36	4	1	0	0
River/Canal/Stream/Pond	16	67	13	3	0	1
Total	87	12	1	0	0	0

NOTES:

- Households traveling the distance indicated to the water source as a percentage of all households using the specified source. 'Total' gives the households traveling the distance indicated as a percentage of all households in the province.
- Categories: 'Tap water' consist of both tap water inside and out side house; 'Hand pump/M. pump' includes hand-pumps both inside and outside, motor pump and tube well outside the house; 'Dug well' includes well open and well closed both inside and out side the house; 'River/Canal /Stream' includes canal, river, spring, stream, pond.
- Totals for columns may not add up to 100 because of rounding.

PSLM

Pakistan Social & Living Standards Measurement Survey

TABLE 5. 7 TYPE OF TOILET USED BY THE HOUSEHOLD BY PROVINCE

PROVINCE AND TYPE OF TOILET	2005-06 PSLM			2006-07 PSLM			2007-08 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVER- ALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVER- ALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVER- ALL
PUNJAB:									
Flush	95	49	66	93	49	64	95	62	73
Non- Flush	1	2	2	2	7	5	1	1	1
No Toilet	4	49	32	5	44	31	4	37	26
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
SINDH									
Flush	94	20	59	93	16	55	95	19	57
Non- Flush	4	44	23	5	57	31	4	51	28
No Toilet	2	36	18	2	27	15	1	30	15
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
NWFP									
Flush	85	48	54	84	45	52	90	57	63
Non- Flush	10	23	21	7	19	17	6	12	11
No Toilet	5	29	25	9	36	31	4	31	27
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Balochistan									
Flush	61	8	19	78	9	25	79	9	27
Non- Flush	38	36	37	19	62	52	20	54	45
No Toilet	2	56	45	3	29	23	1	38	28
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
PAKISTAN									
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

NOTES:

1. Households having the type of toilet indicated, expressed as a percentage of the total number of household.
2. Categories: "Flush" consists of flush connected to public sewerage, flush connected to pit and flush to open drain while "Non-Flush" contains dry raised latrine and dry pit latrine.
3. Totals may not add to 100 because of rounding.

FIGURE 5.2 TYPE OF TOILET USED BY THE HOUSEHOLD

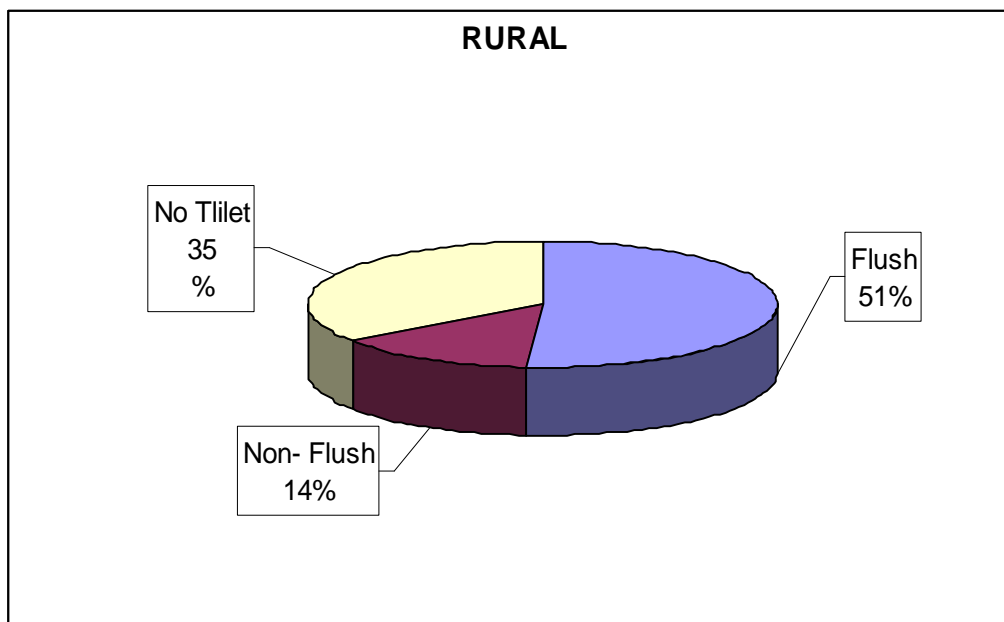
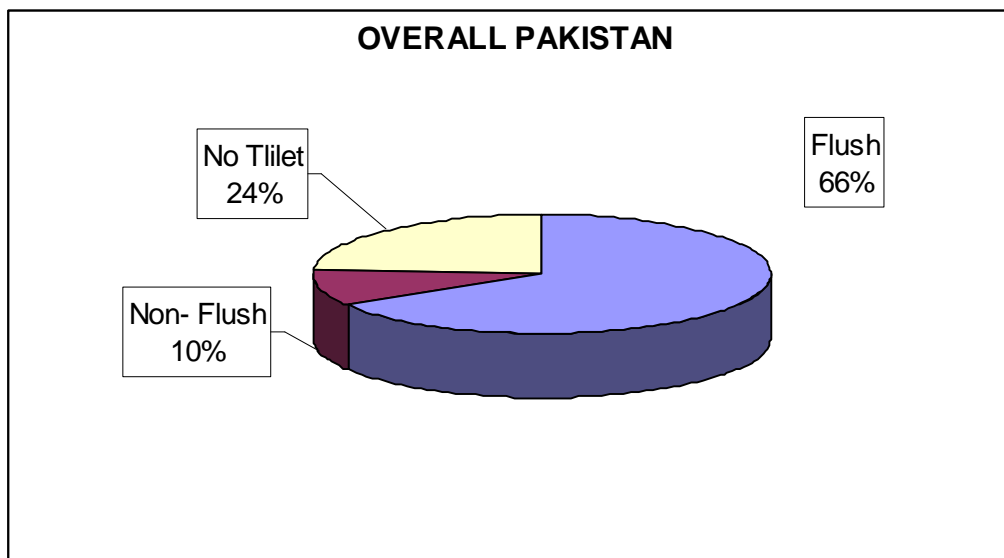


TABLE 5.8 TYPE OF TOILET USED BY THE HOUSEHOLD - BY QUINTILE GROUP

REGION AND WATER SOURCE	2007-08 PSLM					OVERALL
	1 st QUINTILE	2 nd QUINTILE	3 rd QUINTILE	4 th QUINTILE	5 th QUINTILE	
URBAN :						
Flush	81	86	92	96	99	94
Non-Flush	9	7	4	3	0	3
No Toilet	11	6	4	1	1	3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100
RURAL :						
Flush	29	38	51	62	79	51
Non-Flush	19	20	14	11	5	14
No Toilet	53	42	34	27	16	35
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100
OVERALL PAKISTAN						
Flush	37	49	63	74	90	66
Non-Flush	17	17	12	8	3	10
No Toilet	46	34	26	18	8	24
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100

NOTES:

1. Households having the type of toilet indicated, expressed as a percentage of the total number of household in each income group.
2. Categories: "Flush" consists of flush connected to public sewerage, flush connected to pit and flush to open drain while "Non-Flush" contains dry raised latrine and dry pit latrine.
3. Quintiles: Income groups made on the basis of per capita household consumption. For details on how the quintiles were derived, please refer to Appendix C.
4. The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, where as the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.
5. Total may not add up to 100 because of rounding.

TABLE 5. 9 TYPE OF SANITATION SYSTEM USED – BY PROVINCE

PROVINCE AND SANITATION SYSTEM	2004-05 PSLM			2005-06 PSLM			2007-08 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVER-ALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVER-ALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVER-ALL
PUNJAB:									
Underground Drains	38	1	12	43	2	15	49	8	21
Covered Drains	7	1	3	5	2	3	6	5	5
Open Drains	47	42	43	44	48	47	38	46	44
No System	8	56	42	7	48	35	7	41	30
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
SINDH									
Underground Drains	69	2	30	66	1	35	66	1	34
Covered Drains	2	0	1	4	1	3	2	0	1
Open Drains	19	12	15	23	15	19	27	14	20
No System	10	85	54	7	82	42	6	85	45
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N.W.F.P									
Underground Drains	1	0	1	4	1	1	4	1	1
Covered Drains	1	0	0	4	1	2	3	1	1
Open Drains	75	30	37	78	42	48	85	42	50
No System	23	69	62	14	56	49	9	56	48
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BALUCHISTAN									
Underground Drains	4	0	1	10	1	2	24	3	9
Covered Drains	2	0	1	18	1	5	10	1	4
Open Drains	59	5	14	36	6	13	47	9	19
No System	34	95	85	37	92	80	19	86	68
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
PAKISTAN									
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

NOTES:

1. Households connected to the drainage system indicated expressed as a percentage of the total number of households.
2. Totals may not add to 100 because of rounding.

FIGURE 5.3 TYPE OF SANITATION SYSTEM USED

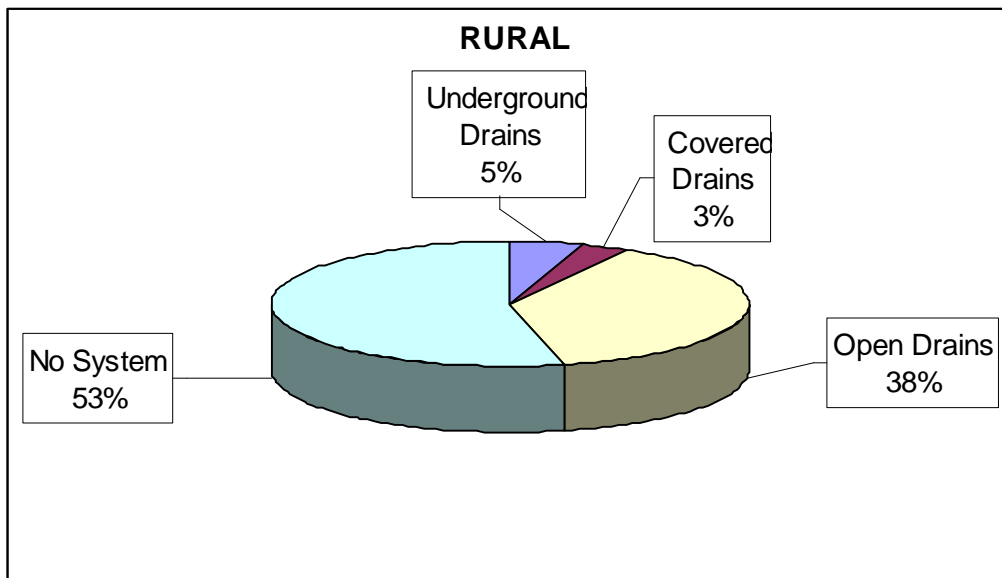
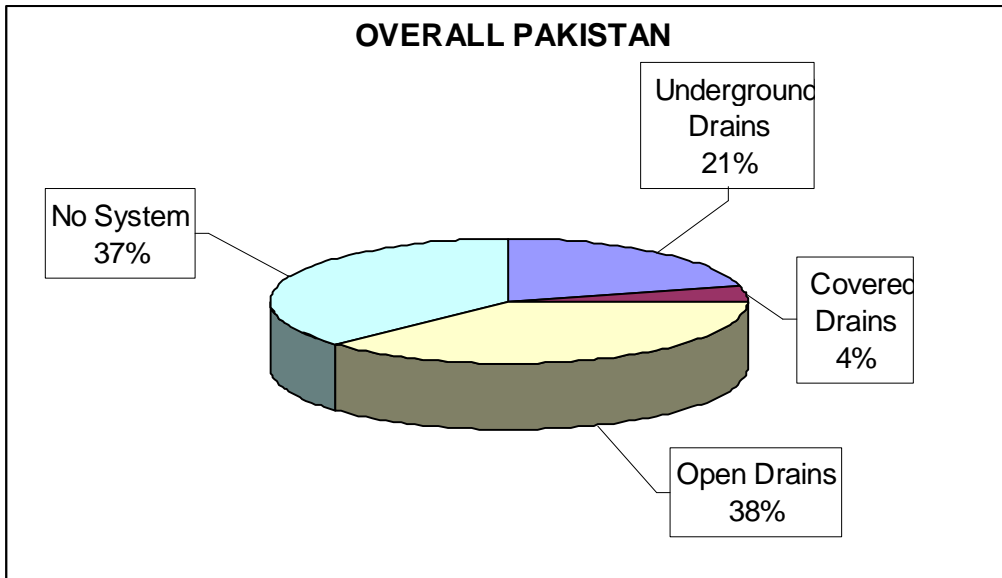


TABLE 5. 10 TYPE OF SANITATION SYSTEM USED – BY QUINTILES

REGION AND WATER SOURCE	2007-08—PSLM					OVERALL
	1 st QUINTILE	2 nd QUINTILE	3 rd QUINTILE	4 th QUINTILE	5 th QUINTILE	
URBAN :						
Underground Drains	23	31	40	49	67	51
Covered Drains	5	4	4	6	4	4
Open Drains	50	52	46	40	27	37
No System	22	13	11	5	2	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
RURAL :						
Underground Drains	2	2	5	4	14	5
Covered Drains	2	2	3	3	5	3
Open Drains	25	34	38	45	50	38
No System	71	63	53	47	32	53
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
OVERALL PAKISTAN						
Underground Drains	5	8	15	21	43	21
Covered Drains	3	3	3	4	4	4
Open Drains	29	38	41	43	37	38
No System	63	51	41	32	15	37
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

NOTES:

1. Households connected to the drainage system indicated expressed as a percentage of the total number of households.
2. Quintiles: Income groups made on the basis of per capita household consumption. For details on how the quintiles were derived, please refer to Appendix C.
3. The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, where as the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.
4. Quintile are based on per capita consumption expenditure of 15,512 households estimates based on these quintile may slightly be different in some cases, from those based on the full sample of 15,512 households.
5. Total may not add up to 100 because of rounding.

TABLE 5.11 GARBAGE COLLECTION SYSTEM FROM THE HOUSEHOLD - BY PROVINCE

PROVINCE AND GARBAGE COLLECTION SYSTEM	2007-08 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
PUNJAB			
Municipality	42	1	14
Privately	7	2	4
No System	51	96	82
Total	100	100	100
SINDH			
Municipality	31	1	16
Privately	35	0	18
No System	34	98	66
Total	100	100	100
N.W.F.P			
Municipality	70	1	13
Privately	3	1	2
No System	27	98	86
Total	100	100	100
BALUCHISTAN			
Municipality	17	0	4
Privately	10	0	3
No System	73	100	93
Total	100	100	100
PAKISTAN			
Municipality	39	1	14
Privately	17	2	7
No System	44	97	79
Total	100	100	100

NOTES:

1. Households reporting the garbage collection system indicated for their household expressed as a percentage of the total number of households.
2. Totals may not add to 100 because of rounding.

APPENDIX A: SAMPLE DESIGN FOR PAKISTAN SOCIAL AND LIVING STANDARDS MEASUREMENT SURVEY, 2007-08**Objectives:**

The data generated through PSLM Survey will be used to assist the government in formulating the poverty reduction strategy in the overall context of MDGs. The indicators will be developed at National/Provincial level in the following sectors.

1. Education
2. Health
3. Water Supply & Sanitation.
4. Population Welfare
5. Income & Expenditure

Universe:

The universe of this survey consists of all urban and rural areas of all four provinces. Military restricted and protected areas of NWFP 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 group, keeping in view the socio economic status of the majority of households. Urban area sampling frame consists of 26698 enumeration blocks has been 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 of 50590 villages/mouzas.

The numbers 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	14,549	25,875
Sindh	9,025	5,871
NWFP	1,913	7,337
Balochistan	613	6,557
A.J.K	210	1,654
Northern Area	64	566
FATA		2,596
Islamabad	324	132
Total	26,698	50,588

STRATIFICATION PLAN**Urban Areas:**

Large sized cities having population five lacs and above have been treated as independent stratum. Each of these cities has further been sub-stratified into low, middle and high income groups. The remaining cities/towns within each defunct administrative division have been grouped together to constitute an independent stratum.

Rural Areas:

The entire rural domain of a district for Punjab, Sindh and NWFP provinces has been considered as independent stratum, whereas in Balochistan province defunct administrative division has been treated as stratum

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 and Pakistan Integrated Households Sample Survey were undertaken. Keeping in view the variability exist 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 15,512 households enumerated from 1109 sample PSUs (531 from urban and 578 from rural areas) has been considered sufficient to produce reliable estimates in respect of all provinces. The distribution plan of PSUs and SSUs by province and region is as under:-

PROVINCE	2007-08 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
PSUs:			
Punjab	240	244	484
Sindh	140	131	271
NWFP	88	118	206
Balochistan	64	88	152
Overall	532	581	1113
SSUs/Households			
Punjab	2768	3868	6636
Sindh	1672	2093	3765
NWFP	1049	1888	2937
Balochistan	766	1408	2174
Overall	6255	9257	15512

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 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 Procedures:

Detail of estimation procedures for estimates and their variances is attached as Annexure – I

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

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

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

$$\mathcal{P}_h = \frac{1}{n_h} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\mathcal{P}_{hi}}{P_{hi}}$$

OR

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

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

For X , another variable of interest, we have

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

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

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

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

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

(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

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

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

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

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

$$s_{hxy} = \frac{1}{n_h - 1} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \left(\frac{x_{hi}}{p_{hi}} \frac{y_{hi}}{p_{hi}} \right) - \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{x_{hi}}{p_{hi}} \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{y_{hi}}{p_{hi}} \right)}{n_h} \right]$$

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

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	1.73	102.61	109.39
Punjab	111	2.29	106.52	115.48
Sindh	101	3.42	94.30	107.70
NWFP	94	3.18	87.97	100.43
Balochistan	97	4.70	88.13	106.55
Rural Areas	83	1.07	81.06	85.26
Punjab	92	1.54	88.67	94.71
Sindh	66	2.73	60.55	71.23
NWFP	81	1.05	78.91	83.05
Balochistan	68	3.79	60.59	75.45
Overall	91	0.91	89.21	92.79
Punjab	97	1.29	94.65	99.69
Sindh	80	2.15	75.71	84.11
NWFP	83	1.00	81.02	84.92
Balochistan	75	3.79	67.57	82.43

Net Enrollment Rate At Primary Level (Aged 5 to 9)

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	66	1.01	64.01	67.99
Punjab	71	1.42	68.65	74.21
Sindh	62	1.85	57.95	65.19
NWFP	57	1.43	54.64	60.22
Balochistan	57	2.49	52.12	61.88
Rural Areas	51	0.73	49.50	52.38
Punjab	56	1.02	54.38	58.37
Sindh	44	1.90	39.80	47.26
NWFP	47	0.80	45.42	48.58
Balochistan	36	2.52	31.29	41.19
Overall	55	0.60	54.15	56.49
Punjab	61	0.83	58.90	62.17
Sindh	51	1.37	48.10	53.48
NWFP	49	0.71	47.42	50.20
Balochistan	41	2.05	37.22	45.26

Gross Enrollment Rate At Middle Level (Aged 10 to 12)

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	69	2.10	64.87	73.11
Punjab	71	2.79	65.62	76.56
Sindh	67	4.16	58.92	75.25
NWFP	68	5.17	57.98	78.24
Balochistan	62	4.72	52.29	70.79
Rural Areas	46	1.13	43.94	48.36
Punjab	54	1.76	50.50	57.42
Sindh	28	1.84	24.75	31.95
NWFP	48	1.98	44.30	52.06
Balochistan	25	2.81	19.50	30.50
Overall	53	1.04	51.28	55.36
Punjab	59	1.52	56.03	61.97
Sindh	46	2.21	41.43	50.09
NWFP	52	1.87	47.85	55.17
Balochistan	35	2.69	29.31	39.85

Net Enrollment Rate At Middle Level (Aged 10 to 12)

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	26	1.18	23.43	28.07
Punjab	27	1.75	23.38	30.22
Sindh	25	2.02	21.33	29.27
NWFP	21	2.33	16.59	25.73
Balochistan	24	3.08	18.35	30.43
Rural Areas	14	0.53	12.96	15.04
Punjab	16	0.80	14.14	17.28
Sindh	13	1.04	10.54	14.60
NWFP	13	0.75	11.39	14.31
Balochistan	8	1.54	4.99	11.01
Overall	18	0.53	16.71	18.79
Punjab	19	0.78	17.47	20.53
Sindh	18	1.10	16.15	20.45
NWFP	14	0.73	12.77	15.63
Balochistan	12	1.49	9.23	15.07

Literacy Rate-Population 10 Years & Older

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	71	0.85	69.73	73.07
Punjab	72	1.21	69.56	74.30
Sindh	73	1.49	70.11	75.95
NWFP	64	1.67	60.91	67.45
Balochistan	64	1.78	60.08	67.06
Rural Areas	49	0.54	47.44	49.56
Punjab	53	0.71	51.34	54.14
Sindh	39	1.49	36.49	42.33
NWFP	46	0.76	44.51	47.49
Balochistan	39	2.05	34.68	42.72
Overall	56	0.46	55.55	57.37
Punjab	59	0.62	57.82	60.26
Sindh	56	1.11	53.83	58.17
NWFP	49	0.68	47.67	50.33
Balochistan	46	1.53	43.00	49.00

Population 10 Years & Older That Has Ever Attended School

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	73	0.80	71.69	74.83
Punjab	74	1.12	72.26	76.66
Sindh	74	1.37	71.31	76.69
NWFP	65	1.68	62.04	68.62
Balochistan	60	3.08	53.85	65.93
Rural Areas	51	0.55	49.53	51.67
Punjab	55	0.72	54.05	56.87
Sindh	41	1.55	38.37	44.43
NWFP	48	0.71	46.62	49.38
Balochistan	34	1.57	31.11	37.25
Overall	58	0.46	57.55	59.33
Punjab	62	0.61	60.50	62.88
Sindh	58	1.09	55.62	59.88
NWFP	51	0.64	49.80	52.31
Balochistan	42	1.31	39.18	44.30

MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN TO WOMEN 15-49 YEARS

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	2.1	0.03	2.04	2.16
Punjab	1.9	0.04	1.78	1.94
Sindh	2.0	0.05	1.93	2.15
NWFP	2.1	0.07	1.97	2.23
Balochistan	2.3	0.08	2.16	2.48
Rural Areas	2.4	0.02	2.31	2.41
Punjab	2.2	0.03	2.14	2.26
Sindh	2.7	0.06	2.56	2.82
NWFP	2.4	0.04	2.30	2.48
Balochistan	2.6	0.07	2.47	2.75
Overall	2.3	0.02	2.26	2.34
Punjab	2.1	0.02	2.06	2.16
Sindh	2.3	0.04	2.22	2.38
NWFP	2.3	0.04	2.23	2.37
Balochistan	2.5	0.05	2.41	2.63

USE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS-CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	35	1.15	32.75	37.25
Punjab	39	1.76	35.55	42.45
Sindh	33	1.73	29.61	36.39
NWFP	31	1.64	27.78	34.22
Balochistan	11	2.20	6.69	15.31
Rural Areas	23	0.51	22.01	23.99
Punjab	29	0.75	27.54	30.46
Sindh	10	1.06	7.93	12.07
NWFP	22	0.71	20.60	23.40
Balochistan	4	0.90	2.24	5.76
Overall	27	0.51	25.99	28.01
Punjab	32	0.76	30.51	33.49
Sindh	21	1.01	19.02	22.98
NWFP	23	0.66	21.72	24.28
Balochistan	6	0.86	4.32	7.68

Children aged 12-23 months Immunized (At Least One)

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	98	0.89	96.26	99.74
Punjab	98	0.89	96.26	99.74
Sindh	100	1.27	97.51	102.49
NWFP	99	0.95	97.14	100.86
Balochistan	86	10.40	65.62	106.38
Rural Areas	96	0.54	94.94	97.06
Punjab	96	0.82	94.39	97.61
Sindh	99	0.11	98.78	99.22
NWFP	93	0.96	91.12	94.88
Balochistan	86	3.55	79.04	92.96
Overall	96	0.46	95.10	96.90
Punjab	97	0.64	95.75	98.25
Sindh	99	0.48	98.06	99.94
NWFP	94	0.83	92.37	95.63
Balochistan	86	3.90	78.36	93.64

Children aged 12-13 months Immunized (Full Immunized)

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	62	2.27	57.40	66.30
Punjab	68	3.17	61.79	74.21
Sindh	53	3.97	45.22	60.78
NWFP	62	4.32	53.53	70.47
Balochistan	46	11.82	22.83	69.17
Rural Areas	47	1.36	44.33	49.67
Punjab	54	1.90	50.28	57.72
Sindh	26	2.52	21.06	30.94
NWFP	49	2.73	43.65	54.35
Balochistan	33	5.23	22.75	43.25
Overall	51	1.18	48.69	53.31
Punjab	58	1.64	54.79	61.21
Sindh	36	2.41	31.28	40.72
NWFP	51	2.41	46.28	55.72
Balochistan	37	4.88	27.44	46.56

Children under 5 years suffering From Diarrhea in past 30 days

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	10	0.64	8.75	11.25
Punjab	10	0.97	8.10	11.90
Sindh	10	0.99	7.66	11.54
NWFP	8	0.97	6.00	9.80
Balochistan	9	1.12	6.30	10.70
Rural Areas	11	0.41	10.20	11.80
Punjab	12	0.62	10.68	13.12
Sindh	6	0.63	4.87	7.33
NWFP	12	0.81	10.41	13.59
Balochistan	8	1.22	5.81	10.59
Overall	10	0.34	9.63	10.97
Punjab	11	0.52	10.38	12.42
Sindh	7	0.54	6.24	8.36
NWFP	12	0.71	10.11	12.89
Balochistan	8	0.94	6.46	10.14

Pre Natal Consultation for Ever Married Women Aged 15-49 Years

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	74	1.32	71.41	76.59
Punjab	73	1.82	69.43	76.57
Sindh	82	2.30	77.49	86.51
NWFP	61	3.40	54.34	67.66
Balochistan	53	3.34	46.45	59.55
Rural Areas	50	0.97	47.65	51.45
Punjab	54	1.19	51.67	56.33
Sindh	46	2.25	41.59	50.41
NWFP	46	2.71	40.70	51.30
Balochistan	33	3.08	26.97	39.03
Overall	56	0.80	54.44	57.56
Punjab	59	1.00	57.04	60.96
Sindh	59	1.74	55.59	62.41
NWFP	48	2.35	43.39	52.61
Balochistan	39	2.47	34.16	43.84

Post Natal Consultation for Ever Married Women Aged 15-49 Years

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	33	1.60	30.01	36.27
Punjab	33	2.27	28.55	37.45
Sindh	38	3.07	31.98	44.02
NWFP	25	2.29	20.51	29.49
Balochistan	16	2.49	11.13	20.87
Rural Areas	16	0.71	14.68	17.46
Punjab	16	0.88	14.28	17.72
Sindh	15	2.00	11.08	18.92
NWFP	19	1.54	15.98	22.02
Balochistan	8	1.69	4.70	11.30
Overall	21	0.69	19.64	22.36
Punjab	20	0.94	18.17	21.83
Sindh	24	1.70	20.66	27.34
NWFP	20	1.34	17.37	22.63
Balochistan	10	1.48	7.11	12.89

Appendix C: Consumption quintiles

Consumption quintiles are used to distinguish the population according to their welfare: poorest households are grouped together into the 1st quintile, those with higher consumption into the 2nd quintile, and so on. Five quintiles rank the population from the poorest 20% to the richest 20%. The main aim of quintile is to analyze how social and economic indicators change in relation to people's welfare. For instance, the government wants to know whether poorer households have access to basic services (immunization, schools, safe water etc.) or whether there are significant differences between the poor and the rich. Furthermore, policy makers are interested to know how consumption patterns and income sources of poorer households are different from those of richer households. Estimates by quintiles describe distributional differences, thus representing an important tool of analysis.

Quintiles are calculated for the four provinces together (Punjab, Sindh, NWFP and Balochistan) so that the first quintile contains in all provinces households with the same welfare. However, if one province is relatively richer than others its population will not be evenly distributed in each quintile, but mostly concentrated in the higher quintiles. In fact, only at the overall level each quintile contains 20% of the population, but in urban areas, where people usually are richer, upper quintiles contain higher population percentages, and the opposite is true in rural areas (see table 1 and 2).

Consumption expenditure is used as a proxy to assess people's welfare. Expenditure is calculated at the household level but it is adjusted by household size and its composition. The adjustment is necessary to assess a proper ranking of households. Reasons can become clear with some examples. Imagine two households both with a monthly consumption expenditure of Rs. 3000. However, it would be wrong to say that both households enjoy the same welfare without considering their household size and composition. For instance, one household may be composed by one single individual whereas the other by five people.

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