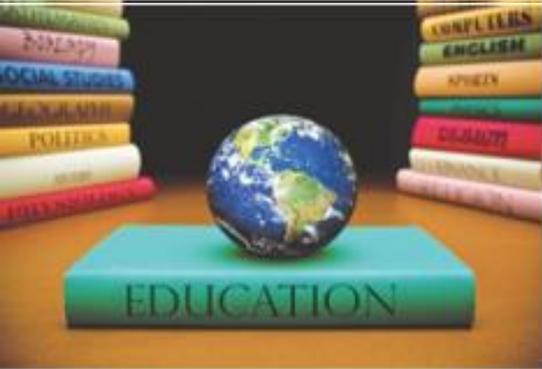


Pakistan Social & Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2018-19 National /Provincial (Social Report)



Population welfare



Government of Pakistan
Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, Mauve Area
G-9/1, Islamabad.
Ministry of Planning Development & Special Initiatives





PSLM - 2018-19
PAKISTAN SOCIAL AND LIVING
STANDARDS MEASUREMENT
SURVEY
(2018-19)

National /Provincial
(Social Indicators)

Government of Pakistan
Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
Ministry of Planning Development & Special Initiatives

June - 2020

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Table of Contents

PREFACE	VII
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	VIII
LIST OF OFFICERS INVOLVED IN PSLM/HIES, 2018-19	IX
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Objective of Survey:	1
1.2 Main Sectors Covered by PSLM / HIES (Provincial Level).....	2
1.3 Incorporated Modules	2
1.4 Sample Design of PSLM/HIES Survey 2018-19	2
1.5 Sample Design:	3
1.6 Selection of Primary Sampling Units (PSUs):	3
1.6.1 Selection of Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs):	4
1.6.2 Sample Size and its Allocation:	4
1.7 Objectives and Scope of Analysis.....	5
1.8 Data Quality and Reliability Measures	5
SUMMARY OF KEY INDICATORS	8
2. EDUCATION	16
2.1 Introduction.....	16
2.2 School Attendance	17
2.3 Out of School.....	18
2.4 Literacy Rate (10 years and Older)	19
2.4.1 Youth Literacy (Age 15-24 years)	20
2.4.2 Adult Literacy Rate (Age 15 years and older)	20
2.5 Enrolments	21
2.5.1 Primary Enrolment Rate.....	21
2.5.2 Enrolment in Government Schools	24
2.5.3 Katchi Class/Pre-Nursery.....	25
2.6 Middle and Matric Enrolment Rates	25
2.6.1 Middle Enrolments:-	25
2.6.2 Matric Enrolment	26
2.7 Expenditure on Education.....	27
2.8 Early Leavers and Non-Attendance	27
2.9 Reasons for leaving School Before completing Primary Level for age (10-18) years	28
3. INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	53
3.1 Introduction.....	53
3.2 Household Access to Computer, Mobile and Internet	53
3.2.1 Mobile/Smart Phones	54
3.2.2 The Internet:.....	54
3.3 Population Using Computer/Laptop/Tablet and Mobile/Smart Phone.....	55
3.3.1 Type of ICT Skills:	56
3.3.2 Mobile/Smart Phone by Ownership and Usage	56
3.4 Population with Use of Internet	57
4. HEALTH	65
4.1 Introduction.....	65
4.2 Immunization	66
4.3 Diarrhoea	68
4.4 Child Mortality Rate	70
4.4.1 Neonatal Mortality Rate.....	70
4.4.2 Infant Mortality Rate.....	70
4.4 Pre-and Post-Natal Care.....	71
4.4.1 Pre-Natal Consultation.....	71
4.4.2 Tetanus.....	72
4.4.3 Delivery Location and Type of Assistances.....	73
4.4.4 Skilled Birth Attendant	74
4.4.5 Post-Natal Consultation	74
5. POPULATION WELFARE	89
5.1 Introduction.....	89
5.2 Marriage, Parity & Fertility	89
5.2.1 Mean Number of Children Ever Born to Ever-Married Women	90

5.2.2 Total Fertility Rate	91
5.3 Awareness and Use of Family Planning	91
5.3.1 Knowledge about Family Planning Methods	91
5.3.2 Ever Used.....	92
5.3.3 Currently Using Family Planning - Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR).....	92
5.3.4 Profile of women currently using contraception	92
5.3.5 Education of women & use of Contraception	93
5.3.6 Use of Contraceptive and Number of Children.....	94
5.3.7 Reason for Not Practicing Family Planning.....	95
5.3.8 Commonly Known Methods of Family Planning	95
5.4 Methods of Family Planning Currently being used.....	96
5.4.1 Source of Family Planning methods currently being used.....	96
5.4.2 Satisfaction with the family planning method.....	97
6. WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, HYGIENE & HOUSING	112
6.1 Introduction.....	112
6.2 Main Source of Drinking Water.....	112
6.2.1 Improved Source of Drinking Water:	114
6.2.2 Payment for Water	115
6.2.3 Installation of Water Delivery System:	115
6.2.4 Distance to Drinking Water Source:	116
6.3 Sanitation	116
6.4 Type of Sanitation System Installed	119
6.5 Garbage Collection System in Pakistan	120
6.6 Hygiene	121
6.7 Housing Characteristics	121
6.7.1 Household Tenure and Number of Rooms Occupied by Household:	121
6.7.2 Household Material used for Roof and Walls:.....	123
6.7.3 Fuel Used for Lighting and Cooking	124
6.7.4 Clean Fuel Used for Lighting, Cooking and Heating.....	124
7. FOOD INSECURITY EXPERIENCE SCALE (FIES)	142
TECHNICAL NOTES PART A	144
TECHNICAL NOTES PART B	150
TECHNICAL NOTES PART C:	154
TECHNICAL NOTES PART D:	157
ACRONYMS.....	158

INTRODUCTION		
S.NO	Table	Page #
Table 1	Structure of the population –By region and gender	6
Table 2	Average Household Size-By Province and Region	7

EDUCATION		
S.NO	Table	
Table 1a	Population 10 Year and older that has ever attended school - by province, region and gender	30
Table 1b	Population that has completed primary level or higher - by province, region and gender	30
Table 1c	Percentage of out of school children age (5-16) Years - by province, region and gender	30
Table 2	Population 10 Year and older that has ever attended School - by region and age category	31
Table 3	Population 10 Year and older that has ever attended School - by region and quintiles	32
Table 4	Population that has completed primary level or higher - by region and age- category	33
Table 5a	Literacy - Population 10 Years and older - by province, region and gender	34
Table 5b	Youth Literacy- Population 15-24 Years - by province, region and gender	34
Table 5c	Adult Literacy - Population 15 Years and older - by province, region and gender	34
Table 6	Literacy - Population 10 Years and - by region and age-category	35
Table 7	Literacy - Population 10 Years and - by region and quintiles	36
Table 8a	Gross Enrolment Rate at the primary level (age 6-10) by region and province (excluding Katchi)	37
Table 8b	Gross Enrolment Rate at the primary level (age 5-9) by region and province (excluding Katchi)	37
Table 8c	Gross Enrolment Rate at the primary level (age 4-9) by region and province (including Katchi)	37
Table 9a	Net Enrolment Rate at the primary level (age 6-10) by region and province (excluding Katchi)	38
Table 9b	Net Enrolment Rate at the primary level (age 5-9) by region and province (excluding Katchi)	38
Table 9c	Net Enrolment Rate at the primary level (age 4-9) by region and province (including Katchi)	38
Table 10	Percentages of children attending primary (Including katchi class) and secondary level- by age	39
Table 11a	Gross enrolment rate for government primary schools (age 5-9) by region and province	40
Table 11b	Net enrolment rate for government primary schools (age 5-9) by region and province(Excluding Katchi)	40
Table 12	Children Currently Attending School – By Level and Type of School	41
Table 13a	Enrolment in katchi class as a percentage of total enrolment in katchi and class one	42
Table 13b	Enrolment in katchi class as a percentage of total primary enrolment	42
Table 14a	Gross Enrolment Rate at the Middle level (age 11-13) by region and province	43
Table 14b	Gross Enrolment Rate at the Middle level (age 10-12) by region and province	43
Table 15a	Net Enrolment Rate at the Middle level (age 11-13) by region and province	44
Table 15b	Net Enrolment Rate at the Middle level (age 10-12) by region and province	44
Table 16a	Gross Enrolment Rate at the Matric level (age 14-15) by region and province	45
Table 16b	Gross Enrolment Rate at the Matric level (age 13-14) by region and province	45
Table 17a	Gross Enrolment Rate at the Matric level (age 14-15) by region and province	46
Table 17b	Gross Enrolment Rate at the Matric level (age 13-14) by region and province	46
Table 18	Household Annual Expenditure per pupil on education - by region and level	47
Table 19	Drop-out rates for the cohort aged 15-19 years - by gender and class	48
Table 20	Reasons for Leaving School before Completing Primary 10-18 Years – By Province	49

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY		
S,NO	Table	Page #
Table 1	Percentage of Household with Computer, Internet and Mobile – By Province and Region	61
Table 2	Percentages of Individuals 10 Years and Older Using Computer/Laptop/Tablet- By Gender	62
Table 3	Percentage of Individuals 10 Years and Older, Own and Used Mobile/Smart Phone-By Gender	63
Table 4	Percentage of Individuals Age 10 Years and Older Used Internet in Last Three Months-By Gender	64

HEALTH		
S,NO	Table	Page #
Table 1a	Percentage of children aged 12-23 months that have been immunized	76
Table 1b	Percentage of children aged 12-23 months that have been immunized on record	76
Table 1c	Percentage of children aged 12-23 months that have been immunized on record and recall	76
Table 2	Percentage of children aged 12-23 months that have been fully immunized- by Quintiles	77
Table 3	Percentage of children 12-23 months that have been immunized by type of Antigen-based on record	78
Table 4	Percentage of children aged 12-23 months that have been immunized by type of Antigen-based on record and recall	79
Table 5a	Children under 5 suffering from diarrhoea in past 15 days by Region and Province	80
Table 5b	Treatment of Diarrhoea cases where practitioner was consulted in children under 5 years and under –by region and province	80
Table 5c	Treatment of Diarrhoea cases where ORS was given to child under 5 years and under – by region and province	80
Table 6	Diarrhoea cases: Duration of Episodes	81
Table 7	Diarrhoea cases where Govt. Health Practitioner was consulted first by Region and Province	81
Table 8	Type of Practitioner consulted for Diarrhoea treatment-by Region and Practitioner	82
Table 9	Reason for not visiting Govt. facility first for Diarrhoea treatment- by Region and Province	82
Table 10	Neo natal Mortality with respect to period of birth	83
Table 11	Infant Mortality Rate- by Sex and Region	83
Table 12	Infant Mortality and Mother's Education	83
Table 13a	Pre-Natal consultation-by Region and Province	83
Table 13b	Pregnant Women that have received Tetanus Toxoid Injection	84
Table 13c	Protected during Last pregnancy	84
Table 14a	Person/ facility consulted for pre-Natal consultation	85
Table 15a	Child Deliveries- Location where child was delivered	85
Table 15b	Child Deliveries- by type of Assistance	85
Table 16a	Post-Natal Consultation by Province and Region	86
Table 16b	Post-Natal Consultation by Person facility consulted	86

POPULATION WELFARE		
S,NO	Table	Page #
Table 1	Percentage of Women Aged 15-49 Years Ever Married – By Province and Age-Category	99
Table 2	Mean Number of Children Ever Born to Women Aged 15-49 Years – By Province and Age-Category	100
Table 3	Mean Number of Children Ever Born to Ever-Married Women Aged 15-49 Years-By Province and Age-Category	101
Table 4	Age-Specific and Total Fertility Rates - Women Aged 15- 49 Years – By Region and Age-Category	102
Table 5	Awareness and Use of Family Planning Methods – By Region and Province	103
Table 6	Awareness and Use of Family Planning Methods – By Province and Quintile	104
Table 7	Women Currently Using Family Planning	105
Table 8	Reasons for Not Using Family Planning	106
Table 9	Commonly Used Method of Family Planning	107
Table 10	Type of Family Planning Method Currently Being Used – By Region	108
Table 11	Source of Family Planning Method	109
Table 12	Attitudes towards Family Planning Methods – By Province and Reason	110

WATER SUPPLY SANITATION ,HYGIENE AND HOUSING		
S,NO	Table	Page #
Table 1	Main Source of Drinking Water- by Province and Region	127
Table 2	Percentage of Households Paying for Water –By Region and Water Source	128
Table 3	Who Installed the Water Delivery System - By Province	129
Table 4	Distance to Drinking Water Source-By Province	130
Table 5	Type of Toilet Used by the Household-By Province	131
Table 6	Type of Sanitation System Used – By Province	132
Table 7	Garbage Collection Systems from the Household – By Province	133
Table 8	Percentage of Household with Facility of Specific Place of Hand Washing with Soap and Cleansing Agent - By Province	134
Table 9	Percentage of Household by Household Tenure-By Region and Province	135
Table 10	Percentage of Household by Number of Rooms- By Region and Province	136
Table 11	Percentage of Household by Material Used for Roof -By Region and Province	137
Table 12	Percentage of Household by Material Used for Walls-By Region and Province	138
Table 13	Percentage of Household by Fuel Used for Lighting-By Region and Province	139
Table 14	Percentage of Household by Fuel Used for Cooking-By Region and Province	140
Table 15	Percentage of Household with Clean Fuel Used for Cooking, Lighting and Heating - By Province	141

PREFACE

Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurements (PSLM), 2018-19 is the eleventh round of a series of surveys, initiated in 2004. Current round of PSLM (Social & Household Integrated Economic Survey (HIES)) is provincial level survey which covered 24809 households and provide detailed outcome indicators on Education, Health, Population Welfare, Housing, Water Sanitation & Hygiene, Information Communication & Technology (ICT), Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) and Income & Expenditure.

The Field activities of the eleventh round were carried out during August 2018 to June 2019. This report provides information on key socio economic indicators, whereas the main Social and HIES report provides detail information of each indicator at national, as well as at provincial level with urban /rural breakdown. It also provides a comparison with the last provincial rounds of PSLM Survey 2013-14 for social indicators and 2015-16 for HIES indicators. This survey will also provide requisite data for the estimation of consumption based Poverty.

UN has adopted new development plan for post 2015 monitoring called Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Under SDGs there are 17 goals, 169 targets and 232 indicators. The agenda of SDGs is very comprehensive with the aim of “leaving no one behind”. United Nations Statistics Division has assigned the task of monitoring and reporting of SDGs to the National Statistical organizations globally, accordingly Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) being the central Statistical organization with the network of 34 regional /field offices all over Pakistan is mainly responsible for monitoring and reporting of SDGs. Keeping in view the changed ground realities & in the light of SDGs, a Technical Committee was constituted to review both questionnaires of PSLM (District & Provincial Level). Four sub-committees were formed on Poverty Labour & Employment, Education, Health and Housing Water & Sanitation. In the light of the recommendations of the sub-committees, questionnaires have been amended and it is worth mentioning here that out of 58 SDG indicators reported by PBS, 31 indicators are being monitored through PSLM Surveys

I would like to congratulate Mr. Muhammad Sarwar Gondal, Member (Support Services), Mr. Ayazuddin, Deputy Director General PBS, and the whole PSLM team especially Ms. Rabia Awan Director PSLM for the successful completion of the task. The report is also available on the website of PBS. Comments and suggestions are welcome to further improve the survey and this report in future.

(Zafar Hasan)
Secretary/Chief Statistician

Government of Pakistan
Ministry of Planning Development & Special Initiatives
Pakistan Bureau of Statistics,
Islamabad
June,2020

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This is the Seventh report of Household Integrated Economic Survey (PSLM/HIES) which is being conducted under PSLM project since 2004 to 2015. It provides information at National/ Provincial level with urban/ rural breakdown. This report contains the data collected from 24,809 household based on 1802 urban & rural Primary sampling units (PSUs). The period of field enumeration of PSLM/HIES 2018-19 was from August 2018 to June 2019.

I would like to thank Ms. Rabia Awan Director (PSLM), the completion of the report would have not been possible without the leadership, support and guidance provided by her and enormous hard work and devotion of PSLM Management Team, Support Services Team, Field Teams and Sample Design Section of the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS). The completion of the survey activity and preparation of the report in a limited time has further added pride to the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics.

Considering the requirements of the policy makers, planners, researchers and other data users, efforts have been made to improve the report in a way that it can meet the expectations. Report is also placed at PBS website www.pbs.gov.pk and main results are also available on exclusively designed customized dashboard. It is hoped that the data users will find this report useful and timely. Any further comments and suggestions for future improvement will be highly appreciated.

(Ayazuddin)
Deputy Director General

Government of Pakistan
Ministry of Planning Development & Special Initiatives
Pakistan Bureau of Statistics,
Islamabad
June, 2020

List of officers Involved in PSLM, 2018-19

The PSLM report is produced by the efforts of the following officers/officials of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics listed under the specific tasks:

PLANNING, EXECUTION OF SURVEY AND FINALIZATION OF REPORT: -	
▪ Mr. Ayazuddin	Deputy Director General
▪ Ms. Rabia Awan	Director
▪ Mr. Saqib Sultan Khawar	Statistical Officer
▪ Ms. Hina Kanwal	Statistical Officer
▪ Ms. Sana Habib Chaudhary	Statistical Officer
▪ Ms. Kaneez Amna	Statistical Officer
ASSISTED BY	
▪ Ms. Rabail Azeem	Statistical Assistant
▪ Ms. Nadia Iqbal	Statistical Assistant
▪ Ms. Sadaf Touqeer	Statistical Assistant
▪ Mr. Muhammad Ali	Statistical Assistant
MANAGEMENT TEAM:-	
▪ Ms. Kulsoom Fatima	Statistical Assistant
▪ Mr. Khalid Rafique	Statistical Assistant
▪ Muhammad Irfan Khan	Statistical Assistant
SUPPORT SERVICES TEAM:-	
▪ Mr. Muhammad Sarwar Gondal,	Member (Support Services)
▪ Mr. Azizullah Bhatti	Director
▪ Mr. Tahir Mahmood	Data Processing officer
▪ Mr. Muhammad Zubair	Data Processing officer
▪ Mr. Asif Usman Khattak	Data Processing officer
▪ Mr. Saddam Hussain	Data Processing Assistant
▪ Mr. Basit Ali	Data Processing Assistant
SAMPLE DESIGN: -	
▪ Mr. Muhammad Waseem	Statistical Officer
▪ Mr. Muhammad Arshad	Statistical Assistant
FIELD SERVICES: -	
▪ Mr. Munawar Ali Ghanghro	Director
PRINTED BY	
▪ Mr. Majeed Ullah Wazir	Superintendent
▪ Mr. Tajmmul Hussain	Supervisor

1. INTRODUCTION

PSLM Survey was initiated in 2004 as PSDP funded project and continued till 2015. Afterward PSLM has become regular activity of PBS. The survey was designed to provide Social & Economic indicators in the alternate years at provincial and district level. PSLM / HIES provincial level survey, provides information on Income and Consumption as well as on social indicators at National and Provincial level with urban / rural breakdown and by consumption quintiles. Ten rounds of PSLM / HIES have been completed till 2014-15.

1.1 Objective of Survey: PSLM is the main mechanism to provide data for:-

- ✚ Monitoring development plans at district level.
- ✚ Assessment of programs initiated under Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP).
- ✚ Planners / Policy Makers, Research workers, Statisticians and National / International Organizations use the data.
- ✚ Estimation of Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) from PSLM district level survey.
- ✚ Estimation of consumption based poverty (CBN from PSLM/ HIES Provincial level survey).

PSLM was the main mechanism of reporting of MDGs. 15 indicators have been reported through PSLM / HIES survey.

- ✚ Six PSLM District Level Surveys have been completed 2004-05, 2006-07, 2008-09, 2010-11, 2012-13 & 2014-15
- ✚ Six PSLM (Social & HIES) Provincial Level Survey have been completed 2004-05, 2005-06, 2007-08, 2010-11 & 2011-12, and 2013-14

In 2015-16, special survey namely Household Integrated Income and Consumption Survey (HIIICS) was conducted to derive weights for Price Indices. This survey has also provided all information related to HIES.

UN has adopted new development plan for post 2015 monitoring called Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Under SDGs there are 17 goals, 169 targets and 232 indicators. By considering ground realities and data needs for SDGs, questionnaire of both District level and Provincial level were reviewed and revised with consultative meetings of Technical Committee. Four sub committees were formulated for in depth review of PSLM questionnaire.

- ✚ Education
- ✚ Health

- ✚ Water Supply & Sanitation
- ✚ Poverty and employment

After reviewing PSLM questionnaire, some change has been incorporated in existing questionnaire and few modules have also been added in PSLM/HIES Surveys.

1.2 Main Sectors Covered by PSLM / HIES (Provincial Level)

- ✚ Demographic characteristics
- ✚ Education
- ✚ Health
- ✚ Population Welfare
- ✚ Household Characteristics
- ✚ Water Sanitation and Hygiene
- ✚ Household Income, Consumption & Expenditure
- ✚ Household Assets, Household Amenities
- ✚ Saving & Liabilities

1.3 Incorporated Modules

- ✚ Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)
- ✚ Out of Pocket Health Expenditure
- ✚ Information Communication and Technology (ICT)

It is worth mentioning here that areas of erstwhile FATA are now being covered after 2001-02 as parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, therefore results of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are not exactly comparable with previous rounds. For analyzing impact of inclusion of erstwhile FATA (Merged Areas) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa all tables are compared with or without merged areas. Further, this time coverage of Balochistan province has been improved as only 15 areas excluded from scope of survey due to security reasons, unlike during the previous round in 2013-14, where 61 areas were dropped from the scope of the survey.

1.4 Sample Design of PSLM/HIES Survey 2018-19

Universe

The universe for survey consists of all urban and rural areas of the four provinces of Pakistan including ICT, excluded military restricted areas.

Sampling Frame:

Sampling Frame updated through Census 2017 has been used for sample selection. Each enumeration block is comprised to 200-250 houses on the average with well-defined boundaries and maps. In urban areas each enumeration block is treated as PSU while in rural areas villages are divided into blocks with well-defined boundaries and maps and each separate block within village is considered as PSU.

The numbers of enumeration block in urban and rural areas of the country are:

NO. OF ENUMERATION BLOCKS AS PER SAMPLING FRAME (2017)

NUMBER OF BLOCKS			
	2018-19		
Province /Region	Urban	Rural	Total
Punjab	27853	60666	88519
Sindh	21915	17215	39130
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	3266	22538	25804
Balochistan	1826	8384	10210
Total	54860	108803	163663
AJK	526	3496	4022
Gilgit Baltistan(GB)	148	1098	1246
Grand Total	55534	113397	168931

Note: The above enumeration blocks are as per 2017 sampling frame used for the survey.

1.5 Sample Design:

A stratified two-stage sample design has been adopted for the survey.

Stratification Plan:

The stratification plan for urban and rural areas is as follows.

Urban Domain:

For urban domain, each administrative division for all four provinces has been considered as an independent stratum.

Rural Domain:

For rural domain, each administrative district in Punjab, Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhawa and each administrative division in Balochistan, has been considered as an independent stratum.

1.6 Selection of Primary Sampling Units (PSUs):

Enumeration blocks in both Urban and rural domains are taken as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). Sample PSUs from each ultimate stratum/sub-stratum are selected with probability

proportional to size (PPS) method of sampling scheme. In both Urban and Rural domains, the number of households in an enumeration block has been taken as measure of size.

1.6.1 Selection of Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs):

The households of sample PSUs have been taken as Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs). 12 and 16 households have been selected from urban and rural domains respectively by using systematic sampling technique.

1.6.2 Sample Size and its Allocation:

Keeping in view the objectives of the survey, the sample size for the four provinces, AJK & Gilgit Baltistan has been fixed at 1995 sample blocks (PSU's) comprising 28500 households (SSU's), which is expected to produce reliable results at provincial level with urban and rural break down.

The distribution plan of PSUs and SSUs by province and region is as under:

PROFILE OF THE HIES SAMPLE 2018-19

Province /Region	Fixed for Survey 2018-19			Covered During Survey 2018-19		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
PSUs:						
Punjab	350	500	850	350	500	850
Sindh	250	220	470	248	220	468
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	125	195	320	125	194	319
Balochistan	70	110	180	66	99	165
Total	795	1025	1820	789	1013	1802
AJK	35	65	100	35	64	99
Gilgit Baltistan(GB)	25	50	75	25	49	74
Total	60	115	175	60	113	173
Grand Total	855	1140	1995	849	1126	1975
SSUs/Households						
Punjab	4200	8000	12200	3945	7836	11781
Sindh	3000	3520	6520	2719	3497	6216
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	1500	3120	4620	1450	3035	4485
Balochistan	840	1760	2600	759	1568	2327
Total	9540	16400	25940	8873	15936	24809
AJK	420	1040	1460	397	979	1376
Gilgit Baltistan(GB)	300	800	1100	240	637	877
Total	720	1840	2560	637	1616	2253
Grand Total	10260	18240	28500	9510	17552	27062

Note: -

1. Out of 1802 PSUs, of all four provinces 18 PSUs (6 urban and 12 rural PSUs) were dropped due to bad law and order situation. Out of these 18 dropped PSUs 15 (4 urban and 11 rural PSUs) belong to Balochistan. 1131 Non- Contacted / Refusal households which are also excluded from the covered households. One area of each both AJK and GB are dropped. However, results for the AJK and G.B are not given in the report.

PROFILE OF THE HIES NATIONAL / PROVINCIAL LEVEL SURVEY 2011-12, 2013-14 AND 2015-16 USED FOR ANALYSIS

	2011-12 PSLM/HIES			2013-14 PSLM/HIES			2015-16 HIES		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
PSUs:									
Punjab	260	252	512	282	287	569	482	215	697
Sindh	164	144	308	123	241	364	267	143	410
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	108	127	235	115	144	259	224	122	346
Balochistan	53	50	103	36	79	115	114	38	152
Total	585	573	1158	556	751	1307	1087	518	1605
HOUSEHOLDS									
Punjab	2949	3957	6906	3150	4447	7597	7181	3327	10508
Sindh	1898	2301	4199	1374	3837	5211	3912	2264	6176
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	1267	2009	3276	1301	2221	3522	3322	1887	5209
Balochistan	629	797	1426	409	1250	1659	1740	605	2345
Total	6743	9064	15807	6234	11755	17989	16155	8083	24238

1.7 Objectives and Scope of Analysis

The PSLM provincial level survey is a large, complex household survey that collects information on a number of different socio-economic dimensions. The tabulations presented here comprise the tables at National/ Provincial level with urban and rural breakdown and detailed analytical comparison is carried out with the last round of PSLM 2013-14. Few tables presented are based on consumption quintiles. The methodology of computing quintiles based on consumption is explained in Annex-C.

1.8 Data Quality and Reliability Measures

Data quality in PSLM Survey is ensured through a built-in system of checking of enumeration work by the supervisors in the field. Teams at the headquarters, supervisors and field staff at Regional/ Field offices thoroughly review and edit the questionnaire to check the inconsistency or omissions. In case it requires further clarification or it is not properly filled, the household is again revisited to maintain high quality of data. The entire data entry and data cleaning was carried at the PBS headquarter Islamabad. The data entry programme prepared at the Data processing centre had a number of built in consistency checks, that alert the data entry operators of inconsistencies, allowing the operators to immediately correct data entry mistakes. To determine the reliability of estimates confidence interval and standard error of important key indicators are also worked out.

Table 1 Structure of the Population – By Region And Age Category

	2018-19			2013-14		
Region/ Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Pakistan	49.7	50.3	100	49.6	50.4	100.0
Under one	2.5	2.4	4.9	1.4	1.3	2.7
01-02	1.3	1.3	2.6	2.6	2.5	5.0
03-04	2.7	2.7	5.4	2.8	2.8	5.6
05-09	7.2	6.9	14.1	7.3	6.7	14.0
10-14	6.4	5.9	12.3	6.4	6.0	12.4
15-19	5.6	5.3	10.9	5.6	5.5	11.1
20-24	4.2	4.6	8.8	4.3	4.8	9.1
25-29	3.4	4.0	7.5	3.5	4.3	7.8
30-34	2.9	3.3	6.2	2.8	3.0	5.8
35-39	2.7	3.0	5.6	2.5	2.7	5.2
40-44	2.1	2.3	4.4	2.1	2.2	4.4
45-49	2.1	1.9	3.9	2.0	1.8	3.9
50-54	1.7	2.3	4.0	1.6	2.3	3.9
55-59	1.5	1.4	2.9	1.5	1.4	2.9
60-64	1.3	1.1	2.4	1.1	1.0	2.2
65+	2.2	1.9	4.1	2.3	1.9	4.2
Urban	50.3	49.7	100.0	50.4	49.6	100.0
Under One	2.3	2.2	4.5	1.3	1.1	2.4
01-02	1.1	1.1	2.2	2.3	2.1	4.3
03-04	2.3	2.3	4.5	2.3	2.6	5.0
05-09	6.2	6.2	12.4	6.2	5.7	11.9
10-14	6.0	5.5	11.5	5.9	6.0	11.8
15-19	5.7	5.3	11.0	6.0	5.8	11.8
20-24	4.8	5.0	9.8	5.1	5.1	10.3
25-29	4.0	4.2	8.1	4.1	4.4	8.5
30-34	3.3	3.5	6.8	3.3	3.1	6.4
35-39	3.0	3.3	6.3	2.6	2.9	5.5
40-44	2.4	2.4	4.8	2.4	2.3	4.7
45-49	2.4	2.1	4.4	2.3	2.0	4.3
50-54	1.9	2.4	4.3	1.9	2.5	4.3
55-59	1.6	1.4	3.0	1.5	1.5	3.0
60-64	1.4	1.1	2.4	1.1	0.9	2.1
65+	2.0	1.8	3.8	2.0	1.7	3.7
Rural	49.3	50.7	100.0	49.3	50.7	100.0
Under One	2.7	2.5	5.2	1.4	1.3	2.8
01-02	1.4	1.4	2.9	2.7	2.7	5.4
03-04	2.9	2.9	5.9	3.0	2.9	5.9
05-09	7.8	7.2	15.0	7.8	7.2	15.1
10-14	6.7	6.1	12.8	6.6	6.1	12.7
15-19	5.5	5.4	10.9	5.3	5.4	10.7
20-24	3.8	4.3	8.2	3.9	4.6	8.5
25-29	3.1	4.0	7.1	3.2	4.2	7.4
30-34	2.6	3.2	5.8	2.6	3.0	5.5
35-39	2.4	2.8	5.2	2.4	2.6	5.0
40-44	1.9	2.3	4.2	2.0	2.2	4.2
45-49	1.9	1.7	3.6	1.9	1.8	3.7
50-54	1.6	2.2	3.8	1.4	2.2	3.6
55-59	1.4	1.5	2.9	1.5	1.4	2.9
60-64	1.2	1.1	2.3	1.1	1.1	2.2
65+	2.3	2.0	4.3	2.3	1.9	4.2

NOTES:

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

Table 2 Average Household Sizes-By Province And Region

Province /Region	2018-19			2013-14		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Pakistan	6.0	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.5	6.3
Punjab	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.1
Sindh	6.0	6.5	6.2	5.8	6.5	6.1
KP Excluding Merged Areas	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.0	7.2	7.2
KP Including Merged Areas	7.5	7.5	7.5			
Balochistan	7.9	8.2	8.1	8.3	7.8	7.9

NOTES:

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

SUMMARY OF KEY INDICATORS

Key Indicators;-Education						
Province /Gender	2018-19			2013-14		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
LITERACY RATES (10 YEARS AND OLDER)						
Pakistan	71	49	60	70	47	58
Punjab	73	57	64	71	52	61
Sindh	68	44	57	67	43	56
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Excluding Merged Areas	76	40	57	72	36	53
Balochistan	54	24	40	59	25	43
OUT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN AGED (5-16) YEARS						
Pakistan	25	36	30	27	40	33
Punjab	19	23	21	22	32	27
Sindh	34	49	42	37	51	44
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Excluding Merged Areas	19	39	28	21	43	32
Balochistan	52	67	59	39	63	51
PRIMARY GER (CLASS 1-5 & AGE 6-10)						
Pakistan	92	81	87	98	82	91
Punjab	97	93	95	105	95	100
Sindh	87	68	78	87	67	78
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Excluding Merged Areas	98	80	89	104	80	92
Balochistan	67	46	57	83	48	66
PRIMARY NER(CLASS 1-5 & AGE 6 -10)						
Pakistan	68	63	66	69	60	65
Punjab	73	73	73	74	69	72
Sindh	64	52	58	62	50	56
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Excluding Merged Areas	72	61	66	74	59	67
Balochistan	45	35	40	52	36	44
MIDDLE GER (CLASS 6-8 & AGE 11-13)						
Pakistan	69	56	63	66	52	59
Punjab	70	67	68	67	59	63
Sindh	62	42	53	57	45	51
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Excluding Merged Areas	85	52	69	81	49	65
Balochistan	51	33	43	64	29	48

Key Indicators;-Education						
	2018-19			2013-14		
Province /Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
MIDDLE NER (CLASS 6-8 & AGE 11-13)						
Pakistan	40	36	38	38	32	35
Punjab	44	45	45	40	37	39
Sindh	33	26	30	32	26	29
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Excluding Merged Areas	45	32	39	46	27	37
Balochistan	25	15	20	28	14	22
MATRIC GER (CLASS 9-10 AGE 14-15)						
Pakistan	66	48	57	65	49	57
Punjab	74	61	67	71	60	65
Sindh	54	37	46	54	41	47
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Excluding Merged Areas	68	35	53	68	37	53
Balochistan	40	19	31	47	19	33
MATRIC NER (CLASS 9-10 age 14-15)						
Pakistan	29	26	27	28	20	24
Punjab	33	33	33	33	30	31
Sindh	23	20	21	23	13	18
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Excluding Merged Areas	30	19	25	32	19	26
Balochistan	15	9	12	15	6	11
DROP-OUT RATES (%)						
CLASS1	.1	.1	.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
CLASS2	.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6
CLASS3	1.3-	2.3	1.9	1.5	2.5	2
CLASS4	2.8	5.0	4.1	3.9	5.5	4.7
CLASS5	4.8	8.1	6.7	6.2	7.3	7.7
CLASS6	13.1	22.6	18.6	14.8	22.1	19.8

Key Indicators :ICT			
	2018-19		
HOUSEHOLD WITH:	U	R	T
Computer	27	7	14
Internet	51	24	34
Mobile	98	93	95
PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER WITH MOBILE OWNERSHIP			
	M	F	T
Pakistan	64	26	45
Urban	72	38	55
Rural	60	19	39
PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER USED INTERNET IN LAST THREE MONTHS			
Pakistan	21	13	17
Urban	33	24	29
Rural	14	6	10
PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER WITH ICT SKILLS			
Copy Move	67	61	65
Copy Paste	59	52	57
Send Mail	49	43	47
Spread Sheet	31	17	26
Finding Downloading Software.	33	30	31
Presentation	21	13	17
Transferring Files	34	30	32
Programming	20	12	17
Social Media	41	47	43
Entertainment	56	64	59
Connecting Installing Devices	23	13	19

Key Indicators Health						
	2018-19			2013-14		
Province /Gender	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
FULL IMMUNIZATION (12-23 MONTHS BASED ON RECORD)						
Pakistan	68	67	68	59	58	58
Punjab	81	81	81	70	68	69
Sindh	51	48	50	39	40	40
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Excluding Merged Areas	68	64	66	66	58	62
Balochistan	32	34	33	25	29	27
FULL IMMUNIZATION (12-23 MONTHS BASED ON RECALL AND RECORD)						
Pakistan	77	76	76	76	75	76
Punjab	84	85	84	85	86	86
Sindh	74	72	73	62	60	61
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Excluding Merged Areas	75	67	71	78	72	75
Balochistan	44	41	42	39	43	41
DIARRHOEA LAST 15 DAYS UNDER 5 YEARS						
Pakistan	6	6	6	-	-	-
Punjab	6	6	6	-	-	-
Sindh	7	7	7	-	-	-
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Excluding Merged Areas	7	6	7	-	-	-
Balochistan	8	6	7	-	-	-
DIARRHOEA CASES WHERE ORS GIVEN(UNDER 5 YEARS)						
Pakistan	55	50	53	-	-	-
Punjab	50	36	43	-	-	-
Sindh	64	70	67	-	-	-
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Excluding Merged Areas	61	53	57	-	-	-
Balochistan	44	60	51	-	-	-
INFANT MORTALITY (PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS)						
Pakistan	62	58	60	70	61	65

Key Indicators: Population Welfare						
	2018-19			2013-14		
Province /Region	U	R	T	U	R	T
% WOMEN EVER MARRIED (AGED 15-49)						
	64	69	67	63	68	66
MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN (WOMEN AGED 15-49 YEARS)						
	1.8	2.3	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.1
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE						
	3.0	4.2	3.7	3.2	4.3	3.9
CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE (WOMEN AGED 15-49 YEARS)						
Pakistan	41	30	34	41	27	32
Punjab	46	35	39	47	33	38
Sindh	36	22	30	36	14	25
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Excluding Merged Areas	43	30	33	38	26	28
Balochistan	20	11	14	20	10	13

Key Indicator: Housing						
	2018-19			2014-15		
Province /Region	U	R	T	U	R	T
MAIN FUEL USED FOR COOKING,LIGHTING / CLEAN FUEL						
Cooking: Gas	86	24	47	85	15	41
Lighting: Electricity	98	87	91	99	90	93
Clean Fuel	73	12	35			
HOUSEHOLD WITH OWN DWELLING UNITS						
	72	91	84	74	90	84

Key Indicator : Water Supply & Sanitation						
Province /Region	2018-19			2013-14		
	U	R	T	U	R	T
MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER (% HOUSEHOLDS)						
Piped Water	31	11	18	52	11	26
Hand Pump	6	34	24	8	41	29
Motor Pump	30	38	35	28	34	32
Dug Well	1	4	3	1	5	3
Filtration Plant	19	4	9	4	1	2
Other	14	9	11	7	8	8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
TYPE OF TOILET (% HOUSEHOLDS)						
Household Flush	98	70	80	98	61	74
Non-Flush	1	12	8	1	13	9
No Toilet	1	18	12	1	26	17
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
TYPE OF SANITATION SYSTEM (% HOUSEHOLDS)						
Underground Drains	50	5	22	59	4	24
Covered Drains	10	2	5	3	3	3
Open Drains	32	42	37	34	38	36
No System	8	52	35	5	55	37
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Prevalence Rates Of Food Insecurity		
Province /Quintile	Moderate or Severe	Severe
Overall (Individual)	15.98	2.40
Overall (Households)	15.92	2.37
Urban	9.22	1.24
Rural	19.96	3.05
Punjab	14.43	3.06
Sindh	19.51	1.55
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Excluding Merged Areas	16.73	0.90
Balochistan	15.18	2.05

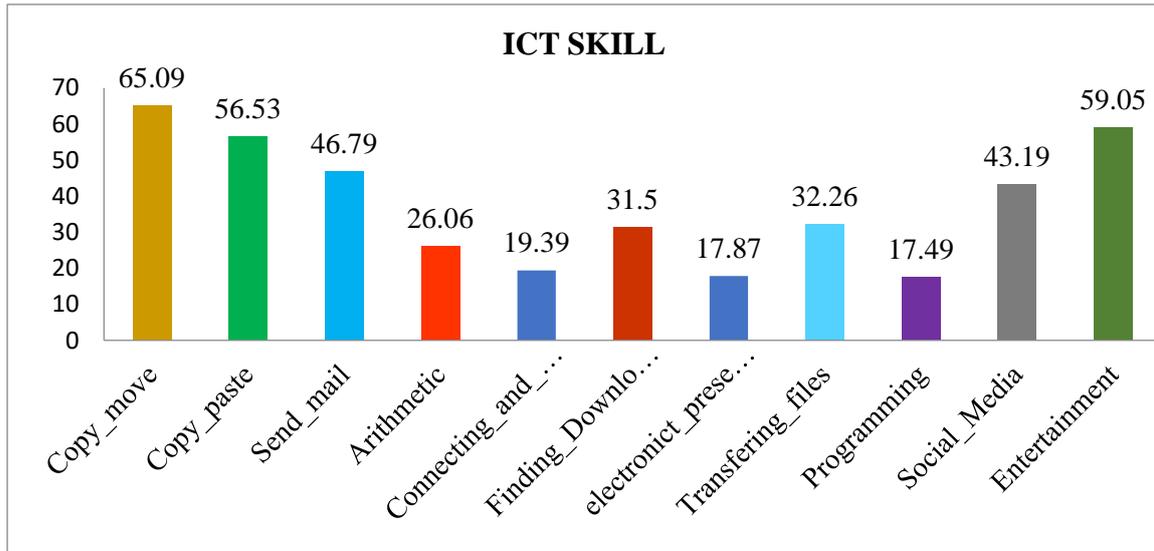
UN has adopted new development plan for post 2015 monitoring called Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Under SDGs there are 17 goals, 169 targets and 232 indicators. PSLM and HIES, both National Provincial and District level questionnaire has been revised with consultative meetings of Technical Committee for reporting of SDGs indicators. Overall 31 indicators will be covered through PSLM and HIES Surveys, 27 indicators will be covered through PSLM/HIES Provincial level survey and 19 Indicators through PSLM District Level Survey. Progress of the SDGs Indicators monitored through PSLM/HIES 2018-19 is as under.

Indicator	Definition	Results
1.4.2	Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure	Male:97 % Female:2%
2.1.2	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	15.92 %
3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel.	71 %
3.2.1	Under-Five mortality rate per 1,000 live births.	67
3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births.	41
3.b.1	Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme	68%
3.3.2	Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 Population.	2.29/100,000
3.3.3	Malaria incidence per 1,000 Population.	19.95/1000
3.3.4	Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 Population.	685.64/100,000
3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate (aged 15-19) per 1,000 women in that age group.	54 %
3.8.2	Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population	56/1000
4.1.2	Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)	Primary 66% Lower Secondary 46% Upper Secondary 21%
4.2.2	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	32 %
4.4.1	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skills.	Graph 4.4.1 Below
4.5.1	Parity indices for all education indicators	Graph 4.5.1 Below
4.6.1	Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by	60%
5.6.1	Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, Contraceptive use and reproductive health care.	53 %
5.b.1	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	45 %
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services. (6.1.1(a) percentage of households with improved source of drinking water & 6.1.1(b) Improved Drinking Water source within the premises	6.1.1(a): 95 % 6.1.1(b): 68%
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, (a) Improved Facility not Shared (b) Specific Place of hand-washing facility with soap and water.	6.2.1(a)=70% 6.2.1(b)=50%

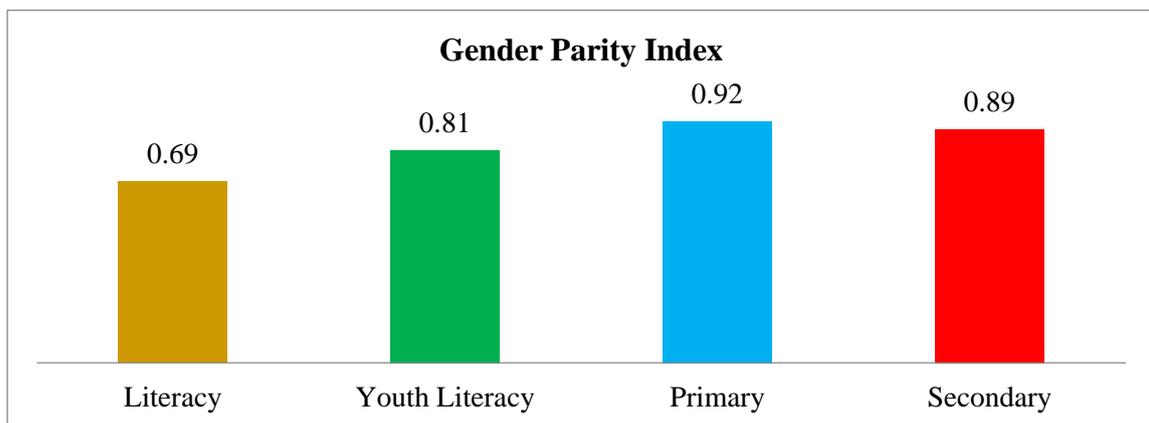
7.1.1	Proportion of population with access to electricity	91%
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology Disaggregation by cooking, heating, lighting, residence	35%
17.8.1	Proportion of individuals using the Internet.	17%

Note: SDG indicator 1.2.1, 2.1.1 will be reported by Planning Development and Special Initiatives. SDG indicator 3.2.1 can also be reported through survey. Methodology of 10.1.1 and 10.2.1 is under discussion.

4.4.1: Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skills.



4.5.1: Parity indices for all education indicators



2. EDUCATION

2.1 Introduction

Education plays an important role in economic and social growth of a country. Formal, non-formal and informal education systems are the basic types in which the whole system of education is based. In developed countries, as the education system is well equipped with equal and quality education, the students are being comfortably adopted to conceptual and critical thinking, because of availability of learning resources which ease the conceptualization of ideas, use of knowledge and its implementation. However, in developing countries like Pakistan are still in struggling phase with historic issues of 20th century, i.e., lack of infrastructure, unavailability of competent academic staff, lack of funds, etc and growth of all education indicators is dismal. Therefore, the reforms in the current policies and restructuring of the existing infrastructure are the major requirements to accommodate the challenges.

Under the 18th Amendment, Ministry of Education has been devolved and has become a provincial subject. As access, equity and quality are the three major issues faced by the government in the education sector. The purpose of 18th amendment is to give autonomy to provinces so that they can plan and manage the resources i.e. curriculum, planning, policies, syllabus and excellence according to their respective situation keeping in view the standard and quality of education. For this purpose, changes have been made accordingly in key areas of education sector, however Planning, Policy and Standards of education beyond Grade 12, covered under Federal Legislative List¹.

Article 25A of the Constitution of Pakistan makes it a justiciable right, obligating the state to provide free and compulsory education to the children of age five to sixteen years.

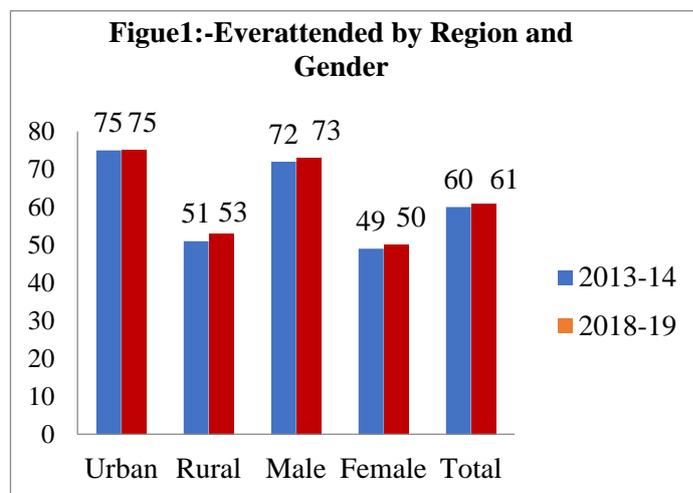
PSLM data on Education is a good source to monitor the progress in education sector, it produces variety of key indicators for all provinces by Urban/Rural breakdown and is also one of the major source for monitoring SDG's (the successor of MDG's), education indicators under goal 4 is calculated by PSLM data.

This chapter will mainly cover indicators on school attendance, Completed Primary Level, Out of school, Gross and Net enrolment rates for Primary ,Middle and Matric, Literacy, Youth Literacy and Adult Literacy and Expenditure on education, early leavers and children not attending school, literacy etc.

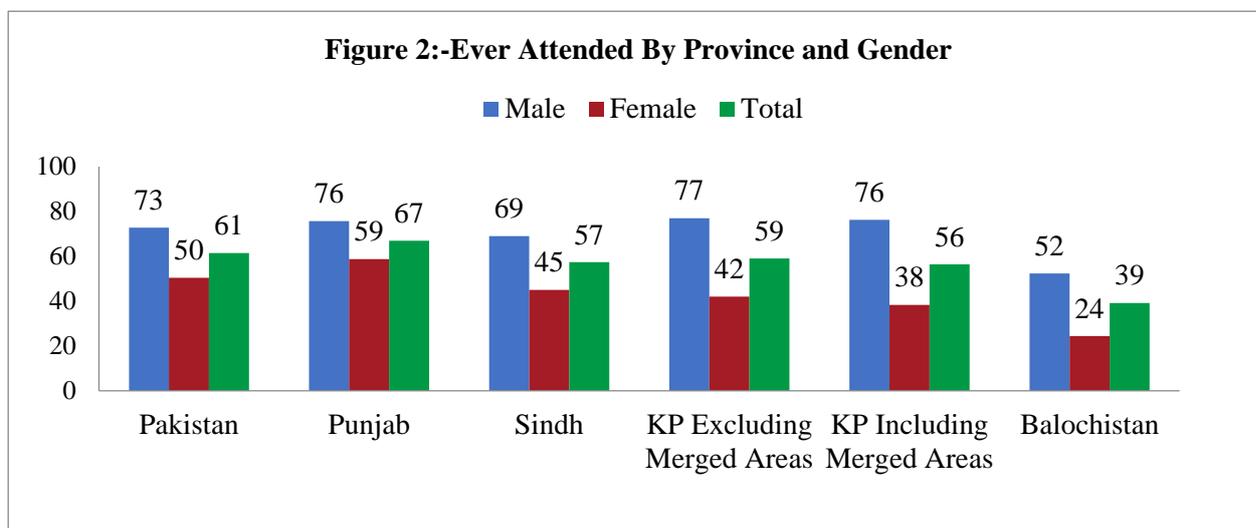
¹ Eighteenth Amendment: Federal and Provincial Roles and Responsibilities in Education

2.2 School Attendance

More than one half of the population of ten years and older that has ever attended school is 61 percent in 2018-19 as compared to 60 percent in 2013-14. This proportion is higher in urban areas than in rural areas i.e. 75 percent and 53 percent respectively, this is much higher in men than in women i.e. 73 percent and 50 percent respectively (Figure 1). No significant change has been observed between the two PSLM surveys regarding different age groups. The Proportion is high in early age groups 10-14 i.e. 81 percent and low in later age groups 60+ i.e. 30 percent . The percentage of ever attended

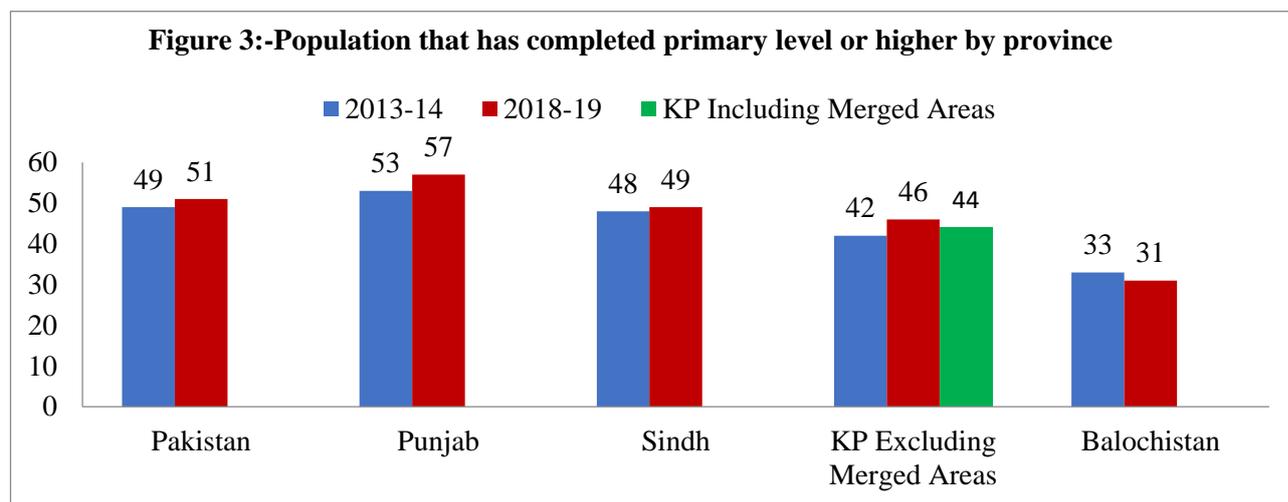


shows increasing trend in 2018-19. While observing the provincial results, Punjab has the highest percentage of population ever attended school with 67 percent and Balochistan has the lowest percentage with 39 percent only (Table 1a, Figure 2).



The school attendance has a positive relation with the consumption quintiles which depicts the overall welfare of the household (Table 3). It Increase with the highest quintiles, 83 percent female of urban areas and 64 percent of rural areas have ever attended school as compared to 36 percent of urban and 23 percent of rural females in the lowest quintile. Regarding males all the four provinces have shown the similar increasing trend from first to fifth quintile.

The proportion of the population 10 years and older that has completed primary level or higher education is 51 percent in 2018-19 as compared to 49 percent in 2013-14, which shows significant increase. Comparing provinces it is observed that Punjab is at top with 57 percent and Balochistan is at bottom with 31 percent (Table 1b). The age group 15-19 years and it has highest percentage of population that has completed primary level or higher in both urban and rural areas. (Table 4)



2.3 Out of School

Out of school consists of children who have **never been to school** and **those children who attended school but left afterwards**. Overall 30 percent children aged 5 to 16 are out of school in Pakistan. The percentage is highest in Balochistan and lowest in Punjab (Table 1c). 24 percent children age (5 -16) years have never been to school in Pakistan, this percentage is highest in Balochistan with 54 percent, followed by Sindh with 35 percent and lowest in Punjab with 14 percent. Drop out rates are lower and have almost same pattern in all provinces.

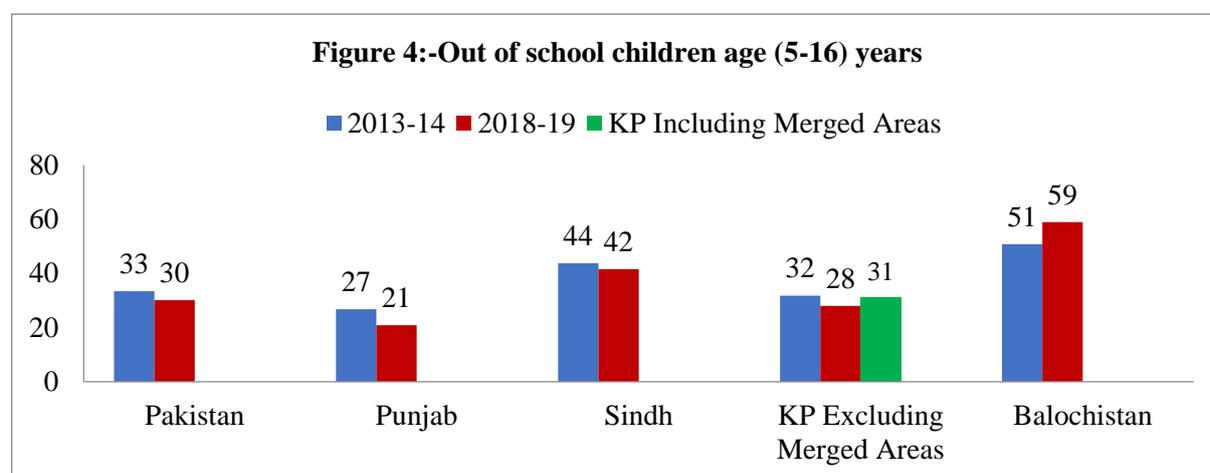


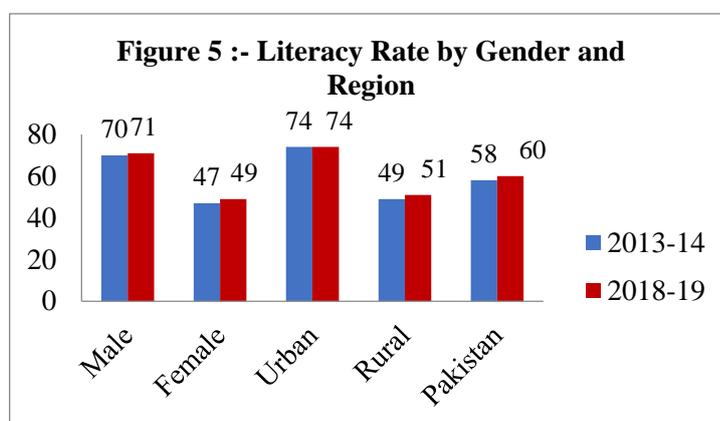
Table 2.1 Percentage of out of school children age (5-16) years

Provinces/Region	Never Been to School	Drop Out	Out of School
Pakistan	23.56	6.57	30.13
Punjab	13.71	7.18	20.89
Sindh	35.44	6.13	41.56
KP Excluding Merged Areas	22.01	6.31	28.32
KP Including Merged Areas	25.03	6.12	31.15
Balochistan	54.25	4.73	58.98
Urban Areas	13.98	6.42	20.40
Punjab	7.02	6.54	13.55
Sindh	20.37	6.17	26.54
KP Excluding Merged Areas	14.24	6.44	20.69
KP Including Merged Areas	15.61	6.09	21.70
Balochistan	41.30	7.23	48.53
Rural Areas	28.34	6.65	34.99
Punjab	17.24	7.52	24.75
Sindh	49.33	6.09	55.42
KP Excluding Merged Areas	23.42	6.29	29.71
KP Including Merged Areas	26.67	6.12	32.79
Balochistan	58.95	3.83	62.77

2.4 Literacy Rate (10 years and Older)

Literacy is an important indicator of education because it has direct impact on other important indicators of welfare. The literacy rate for population 10 years and above has improved and reported as 60 percent in 2018-19 as compared to 58 percent in 2013-14 (Table 5a). Literacy remains much higher in urban areas than in rural areas i.e. 74 percent and 51 percent respectively and much higher in men than women (Figure 5). Punjab is at top in literacy with 64 percent followed by Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Excluding Merged Areas with 57 percent; and Balochistan is at

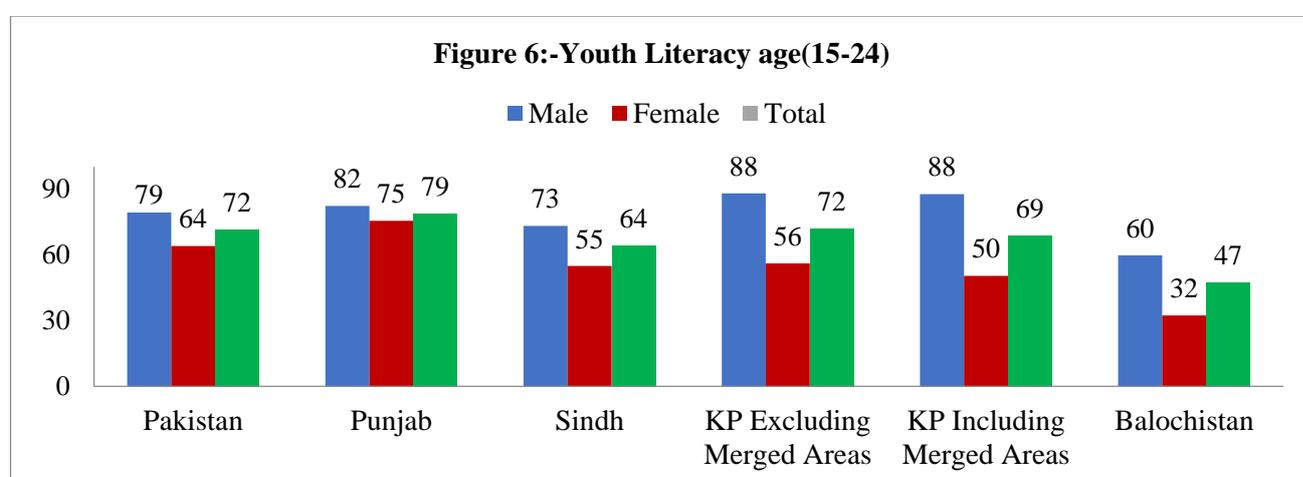
bottom with 40 percent. However literacy rate in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Including Merged Areas has declined to 55 percent, which shows that there is need to focus on education sector and devise policies accordingly for merged areas. In Table 6 there is a strong association between literacy and age, with younger cohorts having much higher literacy levels. This pattern has been observed both in urban and rural areas Literacy is strongly associated with household welfare. Overall 49 percent of males in lowest quintile are literate as compared to 90 percent in the highest quintile. Similarly 23 percent women are literate in lowest quintile as compared to 75 percent in the highest quintile. Same pattern is observed in urban and rural areas. (Table 7)



bottom with 40 percent. However literacy rate in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Including Merged Areas has declined to 55 percent, which shows that there is need to focus on education sector and devise policies accordingly for merged areas. In Table 6 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 Literacy is strongly associated with household welfare. Overall 49 percent of males in lowest quintile are literate as compared to 90 percent in the highest quintile. Similarly 23 percent women are literate in lowest quintile as compared to 75 percent in the highest quintile. Same pattern is observed in urban and rural areas. (Table 7)

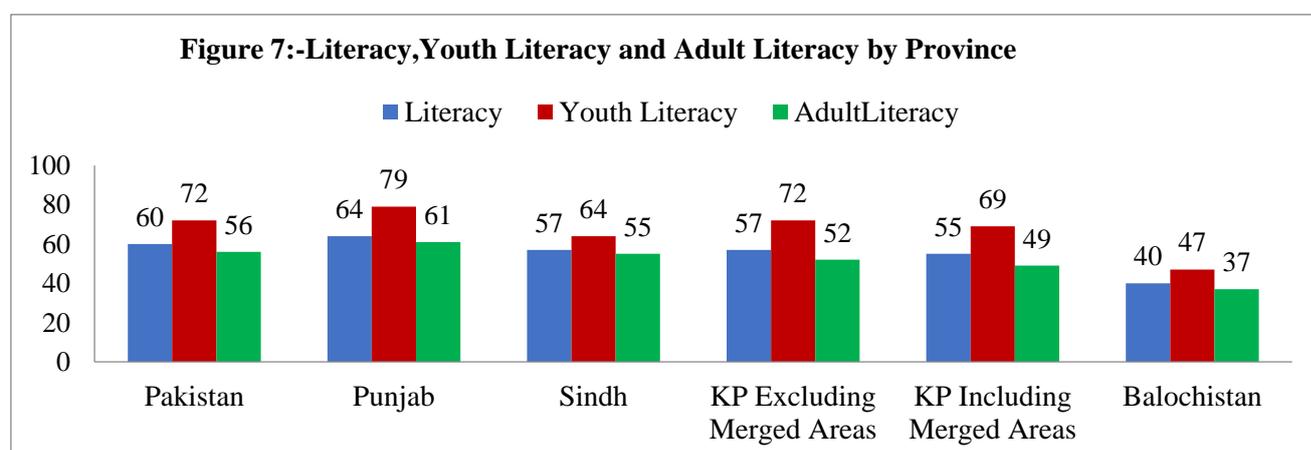
2.4.1 Youth Literacy (Age 15-24 years)

Youth literacy rate is the percentage of people aged 15-24 who can read and write simple statement in any language with understanding. Youth Literacy for the age group 15-24 increased slightly to 72 percent in 2018-19 from 71 percent in 2013-14. Like all indicators of education Punjab with 79 percent is leading province in this indicator too, followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Excluding Merged Areas with 72 percent while Balochistan with 47 percent has the lowest percentage of literate youth. There is significant gender gap in the youth literacy of all four provinces and highest youth literacy is observed among males of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa both Excluding and Including Merged Areas with 88 percent, however the gender gap is widest in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with the difference of 38 percentage points.(Table 5b, Figure 6)



2.4.2 Adult Literacy Rate (Age 15 years and older)

Adult Literacy is defined as the percentage of population aged 15 years and above can read and write simple statement in any language with understanding. The adult literacy rate for population 15 years and above has marginally improved and reported as 56 percent in 2018-19 as compared to 55 percent during 2013-14(Table 5c). Punjab has the highest adult literacy with 61 percent followed by Sindh with 55percent.

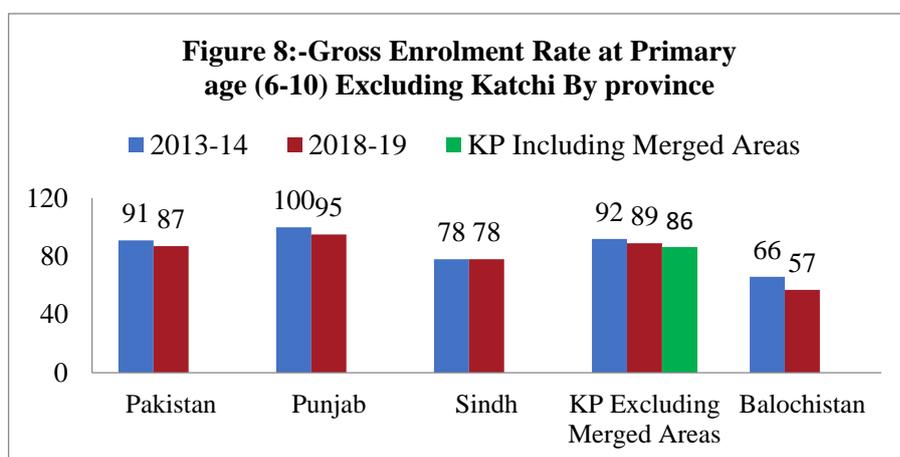


2.5 Enrolments

Enrolments are calculated through Net Enrolment Rate (NER) and Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) by using different age groups. NER is the number of children with specific age attending specific class divided by number of children with specific age and GER is also referred to the participation rate, defined as the number of children attending specific class irrespective of age divided by the number of children with the specific age group who ought to be attending particular level. Both GER and NER are calculated for each level for two age group “Primary” age (5-9) and age (6-10), “Middle” age (10-12) and age (11-13), “Matric” age (13-14) and age(14-15).However, looking at the data situation it looks more appropriate to consider the age group “6 to 10 “for Primary, “11-13” for Middle and “ 14-15” for Matric.

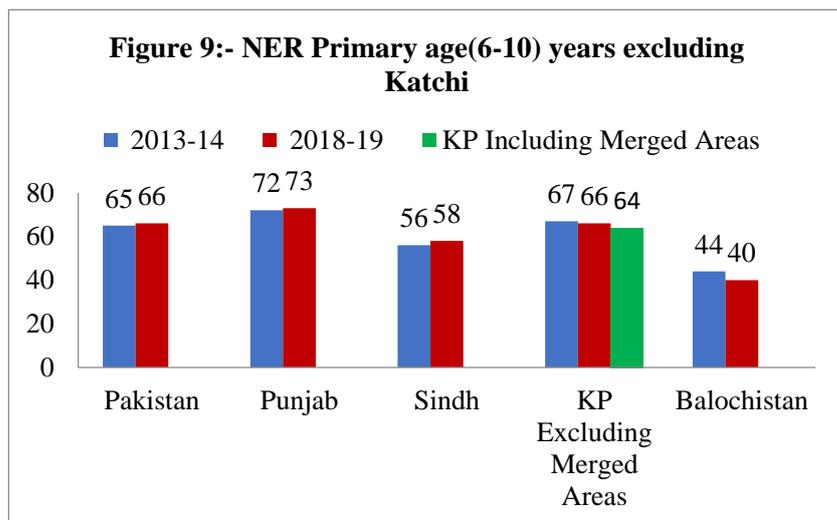
2.5.1 Primary Enrolment Rate

The GERs and NERs are reported in two different ways; excluding and including katchi class by two different age groups. The GER at primary level (excluding katchi) is 87 percent for both age group 6-10 years



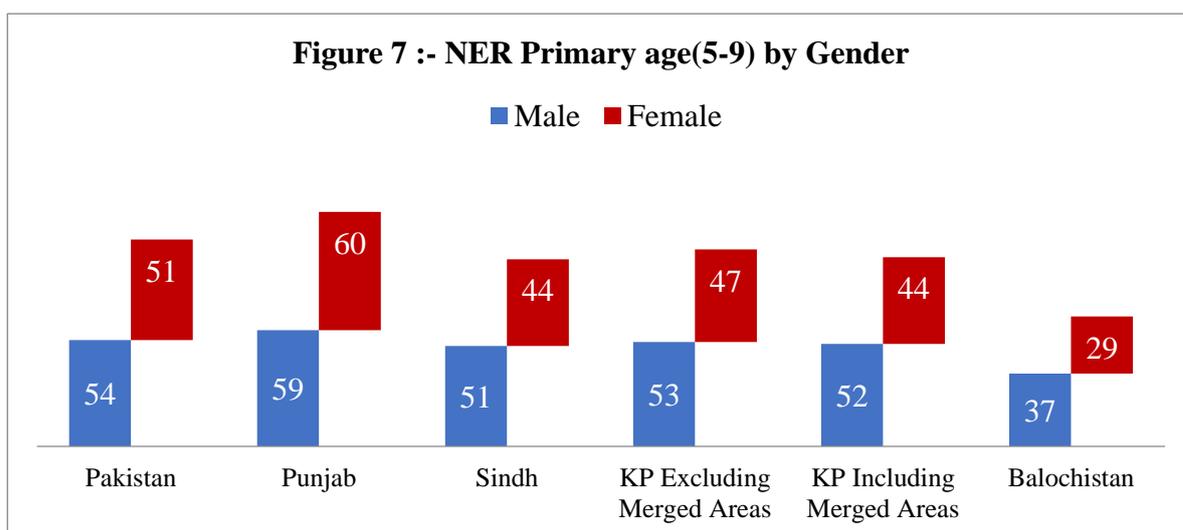
and for age 5-9 years in 2018-19 as compared to 91 percent and 90 percent respectively in 2013-14(Table 8a & b). Females has a lower enrolment rate than males in all four provinces both in urban and rural areas, the difference between both sexes is also markedly larger in rural areas than in urban areas especially in Balochistan. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Excluding Merged Areas has the highest male enrolment rate with 98 and 99 percent for both age groups (6-10 years & 5-9 years) respectively among all four provinces followed by Punjab having 97 and 98 percent male enrolment for both age groups, respectively (Figure 8) The overall GER at primary level including katchi class age (4-9) is 96 percent in 2018-19 as compared to 90 percent in 2013-14. Punjab is at the top in GER as compared to other provinces, for males with 115 percent and females with 108 percent, while Balochistan is at bottom with the lowest GER i.e. 61 percent and 42 percent for males and females respectively. It is worth mentioning here that GER in Balochistan has declined substantially to 52 percent in 2018-19 from 61 percent in 2013-14(Table 8c).

NER at primary level for age (6-10) is 66 percent in 2018-19 as compared to 65 percent in 2013-14. Table 9a shows increasing trend in provinces except in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Excluding Merged Areas and Balochistan, Both provinces shows decline with 66 percent and 40 percent respectively in 2018-19 as compared to 67 percent and 44 percent in 2013-14. It is worth mentioning that



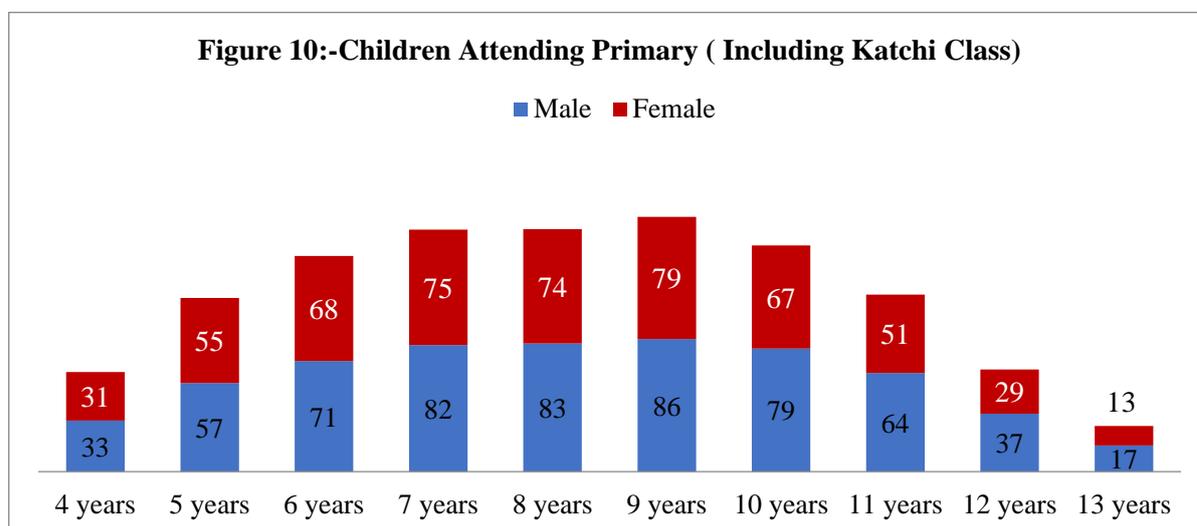
NER for age (6-10) for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa decline to 64 percent by Including Merged Areas (Figure 9).

NER at primary level for age group (5-9) is 53 percent as compared to 57 percent in 2013-14. There is marginal decrease in all provinces in NER age 5-9 except Sindh. Punjab is at top with highest NER i.e. 60 percent and lowest in Balochistan with 33 percent. Overall Girls enrolment is lower than boys and the same trend is observed in both urban and rural areas (Table 9b, Figure 7). When katchi class is included, the NER at Primary level for age group (4-9) years has increased to 66 percent in 2018-19 as compared to 62 percent in 2013-14 (Table 9c).



The reason for the large difference between the GER and the NER is the significant number of over-age children who attend primary school. Percentage of children attending primary school by age gives a clear depict of this situation, where only 57 percent of 5 year old boys attending

primary school, there are significant numbers of overage boys i.e. 64 percent of age 11 year, 37 percent of 12 years and 17 percent of 13 years are the boys who are currently attending Primary schools. At every age, a higher percentage of girls than boys are not attending school. However, the trend of the last five years is showing that the girls attending school is increasing as compared to previous years (Table 10).



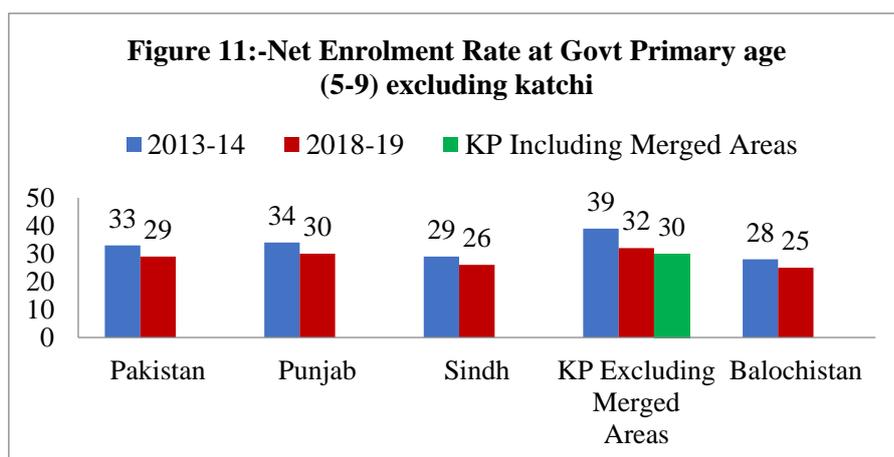
Another way of looking at female enrolment at primary level is to express it as a percentage of total primary level enrolment; (both male and female) for both excluding and including Katchi,, this measure has been increased to 45 percent in 2018-19 for both excluding and including Katchi from 43 percent and 44 percent in 2013-14 respectively (Table 2.2).

Table 2.2 Girls' Enrolment As Percentage Of Total Primary Level				
	EXCLUDING KATCHI		INCLUDING KATCHI	
	2018-19	2013-14	2018-19	2013-14
Pakistan	45	43	45	44
Punjab	48	46	48	46
Sindh	43	40	42	42
KP Excluding Merged Areas	44	42	44	43
KP Including Merged Areas	43	-	42	-
Balochistan	37	34	36	35
Urban Areas	48	46	48	47
Punjab	49	49	49	49
Sindh	47	43	47	45
KP Excluding Merged Areas	46	47	48	47
KP Including Merged Areas	46	-	47	-
Balochistan	37	43	39	43
Rural Areas	44	42	44	42
Punjab	47	44	47	44
Sindh	37	38	36	38
KP Excluding Merged Areas	44	41	43	42
KP Including Merged Areas	42	-	42	-
Balochistan	36	29	35	31

2.5.2 Enrolment in Government Schools

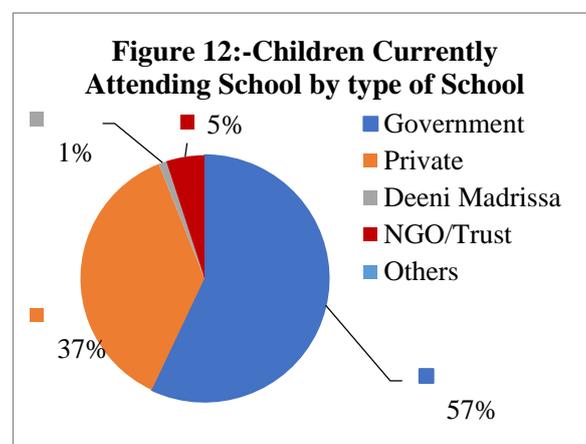
The PSLM Survey 2018-19 collects information on enrolment in all types of schools, not just in the government schools. It is calculated as the number of children enrolled in government primary schools divided by the number of children of primary school age (5-9). One of the main strategies of the Government of Pakistan is to expand public provision of primary education and this can be assessed if government schools have increased their coverage of the population, by increasing enrolments faster than the growth in population. But the results of PSLM 2018-19 shows decrease in the trend of enrolments in govt. schools. The coverage of the public school system has decreased to 51 percent in 2018-19 from 54 percent in 2013-14 (Table 11a). Here the decrease is mainly due to decline in enrolment in Government Schools in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Excluding Merged Areas, where it has declined to 58 percent in 2018-19 from 65 percent in 2013-14. The Percentage of enrolment in government schools in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Including Merged Areas) is 56 Percent.

NER primary in government school for age (5-9), 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 at primary level for Government Schools hovers around 33 percent during the period of 2011-



12 and 2013-14, however in 2018-19 it has shown 4 percent decrease and reached at 29 percent (Table 11b, Figure 11).

Table 2.16 presents Children currently attending Schools by type of school which shows that the enrolment in government school decreased to 57 percent in 2018-19 from 59 percent in 2013-14. The pattern is same at Primary and Middle level; however Govt. enrolment in matric has increased to 63 percent in 2018-19 from 60 percent in 2013-14 (Table 12 Figure 12).



2.5.3 Katchi Class/Pre-Nursery

Although katchi class/Pre-Nursery is casually considered for four to five year old but higher age children are also enrolled/registered in this class. 41 percent of children aged 6 years are enrolled in Katchi in 2018-19 as compared to 42 percent in 2013-14 while 23 percent of Katchi enrolments are of aged four years in 2018-19. The enrolment of overage children of 6 year and above in Katchi is higher in rural than urban and same for both sexes for these age group (Table 2.3).

	2018-19			2013-14		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
BOTH SEXES:						
4 Years	25	23	23	38	30	33
5 Years	40	34	36	23	26	24
6 Years	24	27	26	21	22	22
7 Years	9	13	11	8	11	9
8 Years	3	4	4	7	7	7
9 Years	0	0	0	1	3	2
10+ Years	0	0	0	2	2	2
BOYS:						
4 Years	24	21	22	34	27	30
5 Years	39	33	35	25	24	24
6 Years	24	27	26	23	25	24
7 Years	10	14	12	8	13	11
8 Years	3	5	4	7	8	8
9 Years	0	0	0	2	2	2
10+ Years	0	0	0	1	1	1
GIRLS:						
4 Years	25	24	25	43	32	37
5 Years	41	35	37	21	27	25
6 Years	24	26	25	18	19	19
7 Years	8	11	10	8	8	8
8 Years	2	3	3	6	7	7
9 Years	0	0	0	1	3	2
10+ Years	0	0	0	3	3	3

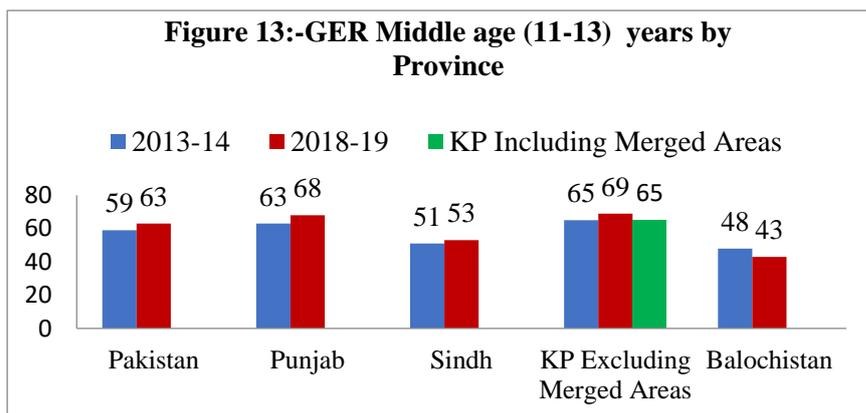
Overall enrolment in Katchi class shows increasing trend with 24 percent in 2018-19 as compared to 17 percent in 2013-14. Punjab with 28 percent have the highest proportion of students enrolled in katchi class while Balochistan is at lowest with 9 percent in Balochistan (Table 13).

2.6 Middle and Matric Enrolment Rates

2.6.1 Middle Enrolments:-

The GER and NER middle are calculated for the two age groups (11-13) and (10-12). GER for the age group (11-13) years which shows overall increasing trend with 63 percent in 2018-19 as compared to 59 percent in 2013-14.

While observing the provincial situation, the results shows increasing trend in Punjab and Sindh with 68 and 53 percent respectively in 2018-19 from 63 percent and 51 percent, however Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Excluding Merged Areas has shown increase of 4 percent and recorded as 69 percent, however remains stagnant at



65 percent if merged areas are included and Balochistan shows significant decrease to 43 percent in 2018-19 from 48 percent in 2013-14 (Table 14a, Figure 13). The GER for the age group (10-12) years, table 2.9b for overall Pakistan, has shown marginal increased to 56 percent in 2018-19 as compared to 55 percent in 2013-14. Female gross enrolment rate has slightly increased to 51 percent from 50 percent in 2013-14; however male gross enrolment remains stagnant at 60 percent. There is a large gap in GER at middle level in urban areas and rural areas, with 68 and 50 percent respectively in 2018-19 (Table 14b).

NER Middle for age (11-13) has shown increase to 38 percent in 2018-19 from 35 percent in 2013-14 the same trend has been observed in gender wise analysis. The provincial results shows increasing trend in Punjab, Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Excluding Merged Areas) with 45 percent 30 percent and 39 percent in 2018-19 as compared to 39 percent 29 percent and 37 percent in 2013-14, However Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Including Merged Areas shown declining trend with 36 percent and similarly there is decreasing trend in Balochistan with 20 percent in 2018-19 as compared to 22 percent in 2013-14 (Table 15a). NER for the age group (10-12) slightly increase to 22 percent in 2018-19 from 21 percent in 2013-14. In rural areas, there is marginal increase to 19 percent in 2018-19 from 18 percent in 2013-14, however the NER for males in urban areas decreased to 26 percent in 2018-19 as compared to 29 percent in 2013-14. While observing provinces Punjab is at highest with 27 percent in 2018-19 as compared to 25 percent in 2013-14 and Balochistan is at lowest with 11 percent in 2018-19 as compared to 12 percent in 2013-14 (Table 15b).

2.6.2 Matric Enrolment

GER at matric level for both age group (13-14) and (14-15) remains stagnant at 58 and 57 percent respectively in 2018-19 as in 2013-14. However, significant difference is observed in urban and rural areas with 77 percent and 47 percent respectively. The gap between boys and girls enrolment in rural areas is even wider at this level, Provincial comparison reveals that Punjab is at

highest with 67 percent in 2018-19 as compared to 65 percent in 2013-14 followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Excluding Merged Areas with 53 percent and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Including Merged Areas with 51 percent while Balochistan is at lowest with 31 percent (Table 16a). Comparing the provinces for GER at matric level age 13-14 Punjab is at top with 67 percent in 2018-19 as compared to 65 percent in 2013-14 while Balochistan declines to 32 percent in 2018-19 from 33 percent in 2013-14 (Table 16b).NER at matric age 14-15 increases to 27 percent in 2018-19 from 24 percent in 2013-14. The significant difference in male and female enrolments in both urban and rural areas is observed. While observing provincial level comparison it is reveals that all the provinces showing increasing trend except Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in both excluding and including merged areas with 25 percent and 23 percent respectively in 2018-19 as compared to 26 percent in 2013-14 (Table 17a).Similarly, NER at the matric level age 13-14 hovers around to 14 percent in 2018-19 as in 2013-14 .A big difference between urban and rural enrolments is observed with 21 percent and 11 percent respectively in 2018-19. However provincial situation shows increasing trend in Punjab and Balochistan with 19 percent and 6 percent respectively in 2018-19 as compared to 17 percent and 5 percent in 2013-14 (Table 17b).

2.7 Expenditure on Education

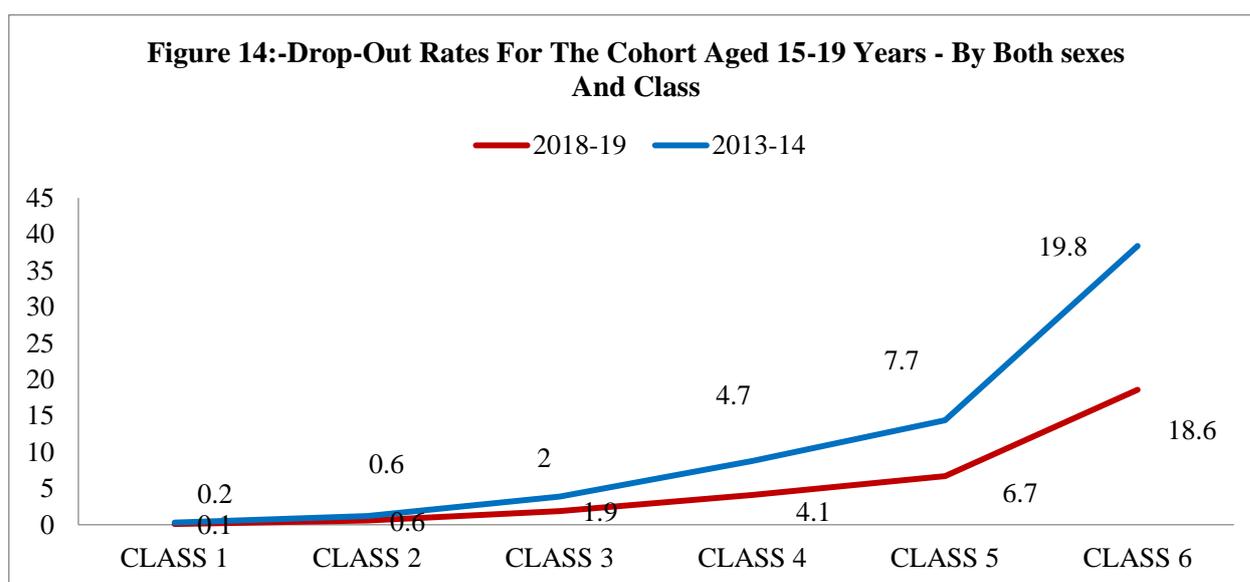
Household's average expenditure on a single primary school student is Rupees 10258 per year. Urban households spend more i.e. Rupees 16689 per year than rural households with Rupees 6539 per year on each primary school student. However this average is five times greater for students who attend private schools then those attending government primary schools i.e. Rupees 3667. The average expenditure on education is greater in urban areas as compared to rural areas at all levels of education and higher in private schools then in government schools (Table 18).

2.8 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 years who have attended primary school at some point in the past and left before completing primary, has marginally declined to 7 percent from 8 percent in 2013-14(Table 2.4)

	2018-19			2013-14		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
BOTH SEXES:						
Pakistan	7	8	7	8	9	8
Punjab	8	6	7	9	9	9
Sindh	5	7	6	7	6	7
KP Excluding Merged Areas	5	12	8	4	12	7
KP Including Merged Areas	5	15	9	-	-	-
Balochistan	9	14	11	8	11	9

For age 15-19, 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 exclude fewer over-age children who are still enrolled in primary school, as it covers 15-19 year old children instead of 10-18 year olds. It shows that, overall, about 6.7 percent of children in 2018-19, who have enrolled in primary school drop out before completing primary (class 5),however the largest drop out is at the end of primary, with 18.6 percent dropping out before reaching the end of class 6. Once enrolled, boys and girls have shown decline in drop-out rates up to the end of primary, to 6.7 in 2018-19 which was 7.7 in 2013-14(Table 19, Figure 14).



2.9 Reasons for leaving School Before completing Primary Level for age (10-18) years

“Child not willing” is the most cited reason for leaving school before completing primary level for age (10-18 years) in both male and female with 48 percent 30 percent respectively. Other common reasons were reported as “Too expensive”, both in urban and rural areas especially in case of boys with 16 percent and 15 percent respectively. For girls, “Parents did not allow”, is the most cited reason for dropout in all provinces and this percentage is higher in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa followed by Balochistan (Table 20).

List of Tables

- Table 1a Population 10 Year and older that has ever attended school - by province, region and gender
- Table 1b Population that has completed primary level or higher - by province, region and gender
- Table 1c Percentage of out of school children age (5-16) Years - by province, region and gender
- Table 2 Population 10 Year and older that has ever attended School - by region and age category
- Table 3 Population 10 Year and older that has ever attended School - by region and quintiles
- Table 4 Population that has completed primary level or higher - by region and age- category
- Table 5a Literacy - Population 10 Years and older - by province, region and gender
- Table 5b Youth Literacy- Population 15-24 Years - by province, region and gender
- Table 5c Adult Literacy - Population 15 Years and older - by province, region and gender
- Table 6 Literacy - Population 10 Years and - by region and age-category
- Table 7 Literacy - Population 10 Years and - by region and quintiles
- Table 8a Gross Enrolment Rate at the primary level (age 6-10) by region and province (Excluding Katchi)
- Table 8b Gross Enrolment Rate at the primary level (age 5-9) by region and province (Excluding Katchi)
- Table 8c Gross Enrolment Rate at the primary level (age 4-9) by region and province (Including Katchi)
- Table 9a Net Enrolment Rate at the primary level (age 6-10) by region and province (Excluding Katchi)
- Table 9b Net Enrolment Rate at the primary level (age 5-9) by region and province (Excluding Katchi)
- Table 9c Net Enrolment Rate at the primary level (age 4-9) by region and province (Including Katchi)
- Table 10 Percentages of children attending primary (Including Katchi class) and secondary level-by age
- Table 11a Gross enrolment rate for government primary schools (age 5-9) by region and province (Excluding Katchi)
- Table 11b Net enrolment rate for government primary schools (age 5-9) by region and province (Excluding Katchi)
- Table 12 Children Currently Attending School – By Level and Type of School
- Table 13a Enrolment in Katchi class as a percentage of total enrolment in Katchi and class one
- Table 13b Enrolment in Katchi class as a percentage of total primary enrolment
- Table 14a Gross Enrolment Rate at the Middle level (age 11-13) by region and province
- Table 14b Gross Enrolment Rate at the Middle level (age 10-12) by region and province
- Table 15a Net Enrolment Rate at the Middle level (age 11-13) by region and province
- Table 15b Net Enrolment Rate at the Middle level (age 10-12) by region and province
- Table 16a Gross Enrolment Rate at the Matric level (age 14-15) by region and province
- Table 16b Gross Enrolment Rate at the Matric level (age 13-14) by region and province
- Table 17a Gross Enrolment Rate at the Matric level (age 14-15) by region and province
- Table 17b Gross Enrolment Rate at the Matric level (age 13-14) by region and province
- Table 18 Household Annual Expenditure per pupil on education - by region and level
- Table 19 Drop-out rates for the cohort aged 15-19 years - by gender and class
- Table 20 Reasons for Leaving School before Completing Primary 10-18 Years – By Province

Table 1 Province\Region\Gender	a) Ever Attended (age >=10 years)		b) Completed Primary Level (age >=10 years)		c) Out of School children (age 5-16 years)	
	2018-19	2013-14	2018-19	2013-14	2018-19	2013-14
Pakistan	61	60	51	49	30	33
Male	73	72	61	58	25	27
Female	50	49	42	40	36	40
Urban	75	75	66	65	20	22
Male	81	82	71	71	19	19
Female	68	68	60	60	22	25
Rural	53	51	42	40	35	39
Male	67	65	54	51	28	30
Female	40	38	32	29	43	48
Punjab	67	64	57	53	21	27
Male	76	74	63	60	19	22
Female	59	55	50	46	23	32
Urban	79	78	70	69	14	16
Male	84	84	73	72	15	16
Female	74	73	67	65	12	17
Rural	60	57	48	44	25	31
Male	71	69	57	53	21	25
Female	50	46	41	37	29	38
Sindh	57	56	49	48	42	44
Male	69	68	60	58	34	37
Female	45	44	38	37	49	51
Urban	72	72	64	64	27	28
Male	79	81	71	71	23	24
Female	64	64	56	56	30	32
Rural	40	38	32	30	55	57
Male	57	54	46	43	44	47
Female	23	21	17	15	68	68
KP Excluding Merged Areas	59	54	46	42	28	32
Male	77	73	62	59	19	21
Female	42	37	32	28	39	43
Urban	69	69	57	57	21	21
Male	83	81	70	69	14	16
Female	56	56	45	46	27	26
Rural	56	51	44	39	30	34
Male	75	71	61	56	19	22
Female	39	33	28	24	41	46
KP Including Merged Areas	56	-	44	-	31	-
Male	76	-	61	-	20	-
Female	38	-	28	-	43	-
Balochistan	39	43	31	33	59	51
Male	52	59	42	46	52	39
Female	24	25	18	18	67	63
Urban	54	60	43	49	49	34
Male	68	75	54	62	40	26
Female	39	46	31	36	58	43
Rural	33	36	26	26	63	57
Male	46	53	37	39	56	44
Female	18	17	13	11	71	71

Notes:-

- 1- Population aged >=10 that has **ever attended** school expressed as percentage of the total population age >=10.
- 2- Population age >=10 that has **completed primary level** (i.e. Class 5) or higher, expressed as a percentage of the total population aged 10 years and older. See Detail results of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa(Including Merged Areas) in Annex -A

Table 2:-Population 10 Year and older that has ever attended School By Region And Age Category

Region\Age-Category	2018-19			2013-14		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Pakistan	73	50	61	72	49	60
10 - 14 years	87	74	81	86	72	79
15 - 19 years	82	68	75	81	69	75
20 - 24 years	79	62	70	79	61	70
25 - 29 years	76	56	65	75	54	63
30 - 34 years	74	50	61	76	47	61
35 - 39 years	71	44	57	71	40	55
40 - 44 years	69	36	52	64	31	48
45 - 49 years	63	31	48	58	28	44
50 - 54 years	58	24	38	55	23	36
55 - 59 years	55	22	39	53	16	35
60 + years	45	12	30	41	9	26
Urban	81	68	75	82	68	75
10 - 14 years	91	88	89	94	87	90
15 - 19 years	89	83	86	88	85	87
20 - 24 years	86	78	82	87	80	83
25 - 29 years	84	75	80	85	75	80
30 - 34 years	82	71	76	84	68	76
35 - 39 years	80	65	73	80	63	71
40 - 44 years	80	56	68	80	54	67
45 - 49 years	72	51	63	72	50	62
50 - 54 years	70	41	53	71	40	53
55 - 59 years	69	42	57	69	32	51
60 + years	63	27	46	60	23	43
Rural	67	40	53	65	38	51
10 - 14 years	85	67	76	82	64	74
15 - 19 years	78	59	69	77	59	68
20 - 24 years	74	52	62	74	50	61
25 - 29 years	69	44	55	68	42	53
30 - 34 years	68	36	51	70	35	51
35 - 39 years	65	30	46	66	27	45
40 - 44 years	61	23	40	55	18	36
45 - 49 years	56	18	37	48	15	32
50 - 54 years	50	12	28	44	12	24
55 - 59 years	45	12	28	44	7	26
60 + years	36	4	21	32	3	19

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 all those individuals who have ever attended school (either currently attending, or attended in the past) were taken to have attended school.

Table 3:-Population that has Ever Attended School - By Province & Quintiles

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both
Pakistan	81	68	75	67	40	53	73	50	61
1st Quintile	57	36	46	52	23	37	53	25	38
2nd Quintile	69	51	60	62	34	48	63	38	50
3rd Quintile	75	57	66	70	42	55	71	47	59
4th Quintile	82	69	75	77	51	64	79	59	69
5th Quintile	92	83	88	86	64	75	90	76	83
Punjab	84	74	79	71	50	60	76	59	67
1st Quintile	61	50	55	55	31	42	56	34	44
2nd Quintile	70	61	65	65	43	53	66	47	56
3rd Quintile	77	65	71	71	51	61	73	55	64
4th Quintile	83	72	77	79	58	68	80	64	72
5th Quintile	93	85	89	86	69	77	90	79	84
Sindh	79	64	72	57	23	40	69	45	57
1st Quintile	50	23	36	45	13	29	46	15	30
2nd Quintile	68	45	56	54	21	38	59	30	44
3rd Quintile	71	52	62	61	26	44	66	39	53
4th Quintile	80	68	74	75	38	58	78	60	70
5th Quintile	91	82	87	86	48	69	91	78	85
KP Excluding Merged Areas	83	56	69	75	39	56	77	42	59
1st Quintile	65	35	48	65	28	46	65	28	46
2nd Quintile	75	44	59	72	34	52	73	35	53
3rd Quintile	80	48	64	77	37	56	78	39	57
4th Quintile	86	60	72	78	44	61	80	47	63
5th Quintile	92	72	82	87	57	72	89	62	75
Balochistan	68	39	54	46	18	33	52	24	39
1st Quintile	48	20	33	31	9	20	33	11	22
2nd Quintile	58	26	43	42	14	29	46	17	32
3rd Quintile	71	40	56	57	27	43	61	31	47
4th Quintile	76	50	64	65	31	49	69	39	55
5th Quintile	88	66	78	84	51	70	86	60	74

Notes:

1. **Quintiles:** Quintiles are based on per capita consumption expenditure of **24809** households.
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 4:-Population that has Completed Primary Level Or Higher By Region And Age- Category

Province\Age-Category	2018-19			2013-14		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Pakistan	61	42	51	58	40	49
10 - 14 years	41	38	40	40	36	38
15 - 19 years	76	63	69	73	63	68
20 - 24 years	74	59	66	72	57	64
25 - 29 years	71	53	61	70	50	59
30 - 34 years	69	47	57	70	44	56
35 - 39 years	67	42	54	66	37	51
40 - 44 years	64	33	48	59	28	43
45 - 49 years	57	29	44	53	25	40
50 - 54 years	53	22	35	51	21	33
55 - 59 years	50	21	36	48	15	32
60 + years	41	11	27	36	9	24
Urban	71	60	66	71	60	65
10 - 14 years	48	50	49	49	50	49
15 - 19 years	83	79	81	80	81	80
20 - 24 years	82	76	79	81	77	79
25 - 29 years	81	73	76	83	72	77
30 - 34 years	78	68	73	81	66	74
35 - 39 years	77	64	70	76	61	68
40 - 44 years	76	53	65	76	51	64
45 - 49 years	68	49	59	69	46	59
50 - 54 years	66	39	51	68	38	51
55 - 59 years	65	40	54	66	30	48
60 + years	60	26	44	56	22	40
Rural	54	32	42	51	29	40
10 - 14 years	38	32	35	36	29	33
15 - 19 years	72	54	63	69	52	61
20 - 24 years	69	48	58	66	45	55
25 - 29 years	65	41	51	60	37	47
30 - 34 years	62	34	47	62	31	46
35 - 39 years	60	27	43	60	23	40
40 - 44 years	56	21	37	48	15	31
45 - 49 years	50	16	34	42	12	28
50 - 54 years	44	11	25	38	10	21
55 - 59 years	40	11	25	38	7	22
60 + years	30	4	18	27	3	16

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: 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 5 Province\Region\Gender	a) Literacy (age ≥ 10)		b) Youth Literacy (age 15-24)		c) Adult Literacy (age ≥ 15)	
	2018-19	2013-14	2018-19	2013-14	2018-19	2013-14
Pakistan	60	58	72	71	56	55
Male	71	70	79	79	69	67
Female	49	47	64	63	45	43
Urban	74	74	83	84	72	71
Male	80	81	86	86	79	79
Female	67	66	80	81	64	63
Rural	51	49	64	63	47	45
Male	65	63	75	74	62	60
Female	38	36	54	52	33	31
Punjab	64	61	79	76	61	58
Male	73	71	82	81	70	69
Female	57	52	75	71	53	49
Urban	77	76	88	87	75	74
Male	82	82	88	87	80	80
Female	73	71	88	87	70	68
Rural	57	53	73	70	52	50
Male	67	65	78	78	63	62
Female	47	43	68	63	42	39
Sindh	57	56	64	65	55	53
Male	68	67	73	73	68	66
Female	44	43	55	56	42	40
Urban	72	72	80	81	71	70
Male	79	80	84	84	79	79
Female	64	63	75	77	62	60
Rural	39	37	46	45	36	34
Male	55	53	61	59	53	51
Female	21	21	30	31	18	18
KP Excluding Merged Areas	57	53	72	67	52	47
Male	76	72	88	84	72	68
Female	40	36	56	51	34	30
Urban	67	68	81	81	63	64
Male	81	81	91	89	79	78
Female	53	55	70	73	48	50
Rural	55	49	70	63	49	43
Male	74	70	88	83	70	65
Female	37	32	53	46	30	25
KP Including Merged Areas	55	-	69	-	49	-
Male	75	-	88	-	71	-
Female	36	-	50	-	30	-
Balochistan	40	43	47	51	37	38
Male	54	59	60	66	52	55
Female	24	25	32	34	21	19
Urban	56	59	61	68	54	54
Male	70	74	73	77	68	70
Female	41	45	49	58	38	37
Rural	34	36	42	44	30	31
Male	48	54	55	61	45	49
Female	17	17	25	23	14	11

Notes:

1. **Literacy:** Population 10 year and older that is literate expressed as a percentage of population 10 year and older. 2. **Youth Literacy:** Population 15-24 year that is literate expressed as a percentage of population 15-24 year. 3. **Adult literacy:** Population 15 year and older that is literate expressed as a percentage of population 15 year and older. 4. See Detail results of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Including Merged Areas) in Annex -A

Table 6:-Literacy - Population 10 Years And Older - By Region And Age-Category

	2018-19			2013-14		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Pakistan	71	49	60	70	47	58
10 - 14 years	81	69	75	81	66	74
15 - 19 years	80	66	73	79	66	73
20 - 24 years	78	61	69	78	59	68
25 - 29 years	75	54	64	74	52	62
30 - 34 years	72	48	59	75	45	59
35 - 39 years	70	43	56	70	39	54
40 - 44 years	68	35	51	63	30	46
45 - 49 years	62	30	47	57	26	42
50 - 54 years	57	23	38	55	22	35
55 - 59 years	54	22	38	52	16	34
60 + years	44	12	29	40	10	26
Urban	80	67	74	81	66	74
10 - 14 years	87	84	85	90	83	86
15 - 19 years	87	83	85	86	83	85
20 - 24 years	85	78	82	86	79	83
25 - 29 years	84	74	79	85	74	79
30 - 34 years	81	70	75	84	68	76
35 - 39 years	80	66	73	79	63	71
40 - 44 years	80	56	68	79	53	66
45 - 49 years	73	50	62	73	45	60
50 - 54 years	70	41	54	70	39	53
55 - 59 years	70	42	57	69	32	51
60 + years	63	27	46	60	24	44
Rural	65	38	51	63	36	49
10 - 14 years	78	62	70	76	57	67
15 - 19 years	76	57	67	75	56	66
20 - 24 years	73	51	61	72	47	59
25 - 29 years	69	43	54	66	40	51
30 - 34 years	66	35	49	68	32	49
35 - 39 years	64	28	45	65	25	44
40 - 44 years	60	22	39	52	17	33
45 - 49 years	54	17	36	47	14	31
50 - 54 years	48	11	27	44	11	24
55 - 59 years	44	11	27	43	7	25
60 + years	34	4	20	31	3	18

Notes:

1. Individuals that are literate in each age group expressed as a percentage of the total number in each age group.
2. Literacy: Literacy is taken as the ability to read and write a simple statement with understanding in any language.

Table 7:-Literacy - Population 10 Years And Older - By Province & Quintiles

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both
Pakistan	80	67	74	65	38	51	71	49	60
1st Quintile	52	34	43	48	20	34	49	23	35
2nd Quintile	67	49	58	59	32	45	61	36	48
3rd Quintile	73	56	64	67	40	53	69	45	57
4th Quintile	81	68	74	76	50	62	78	58	68
5th Quintile	92	83	88	85	63	73	90	75	83
Punjab	82	73	77	67	47	57	73	57	64
1st Quintile	53	47	50	49	28	38	50	31	40
2nd Quintile	67	58	62	60	41	50	61	45	53
3rd Quintile	73	63	68	67	49	58	69	53	61
4th Quintile	81	71	76	76	56	65	78	62	70
5th Quintile	92	84	88	84	67	75	89	78	83
Sindh	79	64	72	55	21	39	68	44	57
1st Quintile	49	23	35	42	12	27	43	14	28
2nd Quintile	67	44	56	51	19	36	57	28	43
3rd Quintile	70	51	61	59	25	43	65	38	52
4th Quintile	80	68	74	74	38	58	79	60	70
5th Quintile	93	83	88	87	47	69	92	79	86
KP Excluding Merged Areas	81	53	67	74	37	55	76	40	57
1st Quintile	62	30	44	64	24	43	64	25	43
2nd Quintile	73	42	57	71	31	49	71	33	50
3rd Quintile	78	46	62	76	36	55	77	37	56
4th Quintile	85	57	71	78	43	60	79	46	63
5th Quintile	92	72	82	86	56	70	88	61	74
Balochistan	70	41	56	48	17	34	54	24	40
1st Quintile	50	17	33	32	7	20	35	9	22
2nd Quintile	60	27	44	44	13	30	48	17	33
3rd Quintile	72	44	58	58	26	43	62	32	48
4th Quintile	76	52	65	66	31	50	70	40	56
5th Quintile	90	69	80	85	49	69	88	61	76

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 24809 households.
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 all surveys, literacy is taken as the ability to read and write with understanding in any language.

Table 8 Province\Region\Gender	a)GER Primary (age 6-10)		b)GER Primary (age 5-9)		c)GER Primary (age 4-9) Including Katchi	
	2018-19	2013-14	2018-19	2013-14	2018-19	2013-14
Pakistan	87	91	87	90	96	90
Male	92	98	93	98	103	98
Female	81	82	80	81	89	83
Urban	97	103	97	103	109	105
Male	100	107	101	106	113	108
Female	94	99	92	100	104	102
Rural	82	85	82	84	90	84
Male	89	95	89	94	98	93
Female	75	75	74	73	82	74
Punjab	95	100	95	100	111	103
Male	97	105	98	106	115	109
Female	93	95	92	94	108	97
Urban	102	111	102	110	120	115
Male	103	112	104	110	123	117
Female	100	110	100	110	118	113
Rural	92	96	91	96	107	98
Male	94	102	94	104	111	106
Female	89	89	88	88	103	90
Sindh	78	78	78	76	79	74
Male	87	87	88	85	88	82
Female	68	67	67	67	68	65
Urban	93	95	92	96	98	95
Male	97	102	99	102	105	99
Female	89	87	85	90	91	90
Rural	66	64	66	62	63	58
Male	79	76	79	72	76	69
Female	51	52	51	50	48	47
KP Excluding Merged Areas	89	92	89	89	96	90
Male	98	104	99	102	107	101
Female	80	80	79	76	85	79
Urban	99	102	100	101	105	104
Male	103	106	104	108	112	111
Female	95	97	97	94	98	98
Rural	87	90	87	87	94	87
Male	97	76	98	101	106	99
Female	77	103	76	73	83	75
KP Including Merged Areas	86	-	86	-	92	-
Male	97	-	97	-	104	-
Female	75	-	74	-	79	-
Balochistan	57	66	56	67	52	61
Male	67	83	66	83	61	74
Female	46	48	45	49	42	46
Urban	76	92	75	94	70	83
Male	93	102	89	97	82	88
Female	59	80	61	89	57	78
Rural	51	58	50	59	47	54
Male	59	77	58	78	54	69
Female	40	37	40	37	37	36

Notes:

1. Gross enrolment rate: [Number of children attending primary level, divided by number of children age (6-10) or age (5-9) or (4-9) for primary, multiplied by 100. Enrolment in katchi is excluded, but for age group (4-9) katchi is included.

Table 9 Province\Region\Gender	a)NER Primary (age 6-10)		b)NER Primary (age 5-9)		c)NER Primary (age 4-9) Including Katchi	
	2018-19	2013-14	2018-19	2013-14	2018-19	2013-14
Pakistan	66	65	53	57	66	62
Male	68	69	54	60	69	66
Female	63	60	51	53	63	59
Urban	75	74	61	66	76	74
Male	76	76	61	67	78	75
Female	74	73	60	65	75	73
Rural	61	61	49	53	61	57
Male	65	67	51	57	65	62
Female	57	55	47	48	58	52
Punjab	73	72	60	64	79	73
Male	73	74	59	66	80	76
Female	73	69	60	63	78	70
Urban	80	79	65	72	87	83
Male	80	80	64	71	86	84
Female	81	79	66	72	87	83
Rural	70	69	57	61	76	69
Male	70	72	57	64	77	73
Female	69	65	57	59	74	65
Sindh	58	56	48	48	53	50
Male	64	62	51	53	57	54
Female	52	50	44	43	48	46
Urban	71	70	57	61	67	66
Male	73	73	59	64	70	68
Female	68	66	56	58	65	64
Rural	48	46	39	39	40	39
Male	56	54	45	44	47	44
Female	38	37	33	33	33	33
KP Excluding Merged Areas	66	67	50	54	62	60
Male	72	74	53	62	67	66
Female	61	59	47	46	58	53
Urban	75	75	58	62	70	71
Male	77	76	59	64	74	73
Female	73	75	58	61	65	70
Rural	65	65	48	53	61	58
Male	71	74	52	61	66	65
Female	59	56	45	44	56	50
KP Including Merged Areas	64	-	48	-	59	-
Male	70	-	52	-	65	-
Female	57	-	44	-	54	-
Balochistan	40	44	33	39	33	37
Male	45	52	37	46	36	43
Female	35	36	29	30	29	30
Urban	54	62	45	55	44	52
Male	61	66	51	55	49	53
Female	46	59	40	54	39	50
Rural	36	39	29	34	29	32
Male	40	48	32	43	32	40
Female	30	28	25	23	25	24

Notes: The net enrolment ratio is the number of children of the age of a particular level of education that are enrolled in that level of education, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. Same definition is used for NER for age group (5-9) and (4-9)

Table 10 Percentage Of Children Attending Primary (Including Katchi Class) And Secondary Level - By Age

AGE IN COMPLETE D YEARS	Boys			Girls		
	PERCENT IN PRIMARY	PERCENT IN SECONDARY	PERCENT NOT IN SCHOOL	PERCENT IN PRIMARY	PERCENT IN SECONDARY	PERCENT NOT IN SCHOOL
4 YEARS	33	0	67	31	0	69
5 YEARS	57	0	43	55	0	45
6 YEARS	71	0	29	68	0	32
7 YEARS	82	0	18	75	0	25
8 YEARS	83	0	17	74	0	26
9 YEARS	86	0	14	79	0	21
10 YEARS	79	4	17	67	5	28
11 YEARS	64	24	13	51	27	22
12 YEARS	37	42	21	29	34	37
13 YEARS	17	62	21	13	52	35

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.
4. Total may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Table 11 Province\Region\Gender	a)GER for Government Primary School (age 5-9) Excluding Katchi		b)NER for Government Primary School (age 5-9) Excluding Katchi	
	2018-19	2013-14	2018-19	2013-14
Pakistan	51	54	29	33
Male	54	58	30	34
Female	47	50	28	31
Urban	37	42	20	24
Male	37	41	19	24
Female	36	43	21	25
Rural	57	59	33	36
Male	62	65	34	39
Female	52	53	32	34
Punjab	52	56	30	34
Male	53	58	29	33
Female	51	55	31	35
Urban	36	43	20	24
Male	36	40	18	22
Female	36	46	22	27
Rural	60	61	36	38
Male	62	64	35	37
Female	58	58	36	38
Sindh	45	45	26	28
Male	54	51	29	31
Female	36	39	22	25
Urban	34	36	18	22
Male	36	38	19	24
Female	31	34	18	20
Rural	55	52	32	32
Male	67	60	38	36
Female	41	42	27	28
KP Excluding Merged Areas	58	65	32	39
Male	63	72	32	43
Female	53	59	31	35
Urban	46	54	24	31
Male	44	51	22	28
Female	47	57	27	34
Rural	61	68	33	40
Male	67	75	34	45
Female	55	59	32	35
KP Including Merged Areas	56	-	30	-
Male	61	-	31	-
Female	51	-	30	-
Balochistan	44	50	25	28
Male	49	61	27	34
Female	36	37	22	21
Urban	47	51	28	27
Male	54	52	30	28
Female	40	51	25	26
Rural	42	49	24	29
Male	48	64	27	36
Female	35	33	21	20

Table 12 Children Currently Attending School – By Level And Type Of School

Province\Type of school	2018-19			2013-14		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Pakistan:						
Government	39	69	57	42	69	59
Private	56	25	37	54	27	37
Deeni Madrissa	1	1	1	1	1	1
NGO/Trust	3	6	5	2	3	3
Others	0	0	0	1	0	1
Primary:						
Government	33	67	55	37	69	58
Private	62	26	39	60	28	39
Deeni Madrissa	1	1	1	1	1	1
NGO/Trust	4	6	6	3	3	3
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
Middle:						
Government	48	72	62	52	71	63
Private	48	22	33	46	26	34
Deeni Madrissa	1	1	1	1	1	1
NGO/Trust	3	4	4	2	3	2
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
Matric:						
Government	53	72	63	51	69	60
Private	43	24	33	44	27	35
Deeni Madrissa	2	1	1	1	0	0
NGO/Trust	2	3	3	2	2	2
Others	0	0	0	3	2	3

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.

Table 13 Enrolments In Katchi Class - By Region And Province

Province\Region\Gender	a)Enrolment in Katchi class as a percentage of total Enrolment in Katchi and class one		b)Enrolment in Katchi class as percentage of total Primary Enrolment	
	2018-19	2013-14	2018-19	2013-14
Pakistan	55	37	24	17
Male	54	36	23	15
Female	56	38	25	18
Urban	55	41	24	19
Male	53	39	24	17
Female	57	42	25	20
Rural	55	34	24	15
Male	55	34	23	15
Female	55	35	25	17
Punjab	62	41	28	19
Male	62	41	28	19
Female	63	40	28	19
Urban	62	46	28	21
Male	60	45	28	21
Female	64	46	28	21
Rural	63	38	28	18
Male	63	40	29	18
Female	62	37	28	18
Sindh	37	29	17	13
Male	36	26	16	12
Female	39	32	18	16
Urban	45	35	19	17
Male	42	31	18	14
Female	47	40	21	20
Rural	28	21	13	10
Male	29	22	13	9
Female	28	20	14	10
KP Excluding Merged Areas	55	37	22	15
Male	57	33	21	13
Female	53	42	22	18
Urban	53	42	21	18
Male	58	41	23	17
Female	47	43	18	18
Rural	56	36	22	15
Male	57	31	21	12
Female	55	42	23	18
KP Including Merged Areas	54	-	21	-
Male	56	-	21	-
Female	52	-	22	-
Balochistan	26	21	9	8
Male	25	17	9	6
Female	28	26	11	11
Urban	21	19	8	7
Male	19	22	7	7
Female	23	17	9	7
Rural	29	21	10	8
Male	28	16	9	6
Female	30	32	12	14

Table 14 Province\Region\Gender	a)GER Middle (age 11-13)		b)GER Middle (age 10-12)	
	2018-19	2013-14	2018-19	2013-14
Pakistan	63	59	56	55
Male	69	66	60	60
Female	56	52	51	50
Urban	73	71	68	69
Male	74	75	67	70
Female	72	68	68	69
Rural	57	53	50	47
Male	66	62	57	55
Female	47	43	43	40
Punjab	68	63	62	59
Male	70	67	61	60
Female	67	59	63	58
Urban	76	73	70	71
Male	74	76	67	71
Female	78	70	73	72
Rural	64	58	58	53
Male	67	63	58	55
Female	61	53	58	51
Sindh	53	51	45	46
Male	62	57	51	51
Female	42	45	38	41
Urban	70	67	67	67
Male	76	69	67	66
Female	65	66	66	69
Rural	34	34	27	29
Male	48	46	37	40
Female	18	21	15	17
KP Excluding Merged Areas	69	65	62	61
Male	85	81	76	76
Female	52	49	47	46
Urban	79	77	72	73
Male	88	84	78	79
Female	71	70	65	67
Rural	67	63	61	59
Male	84	81	75	75
Female	48	45	44	42
KP Including Merged Areas	65	-	59	-
Male	82	-	73	-
Female	46	-	42	-
Balochistan	43	48	38	41
Male	51	64	46	55
Female	33	29	29	24
Urban	55	65	50	56
Male	57	78	56	71
Female	52	51	43	41
Rural	39	41	34	35
Male	49	59	42	50
Female	26	19	23	16

Notes:

1. Gross enrolment rate: [Number of children attending Middle class (6-8), divided by number of children age (11-13) or age (10-12) for Middle, multiplied by 100.

Table 15 Province\Region\Gender	a)NER Middle (age 11-13)		b)NER Middle (age 10-12)	
	2018-19	2013-14	2018-19	2013-14
Pakistan	38	35	22	21
Male	40	38	22	23
Female	36	32	21	20
Urban	47	45	28	29
Male	46	46	26	29
Female	47	43	30	29
Rural	34	30	19	18
Male	37	35	21	20
Female	30	25	17	15
Punjab	45	39	27	25
Male	44	40	27	25
Female	45	37	28	24
Urban	53	49	33	33
Male	50	50	30	33
Female	55	48	36	33
Rural	40	34	24	21
Male	41	36	25	22
Female	40	32	24	20
Sindh	30	29	16	17
Male	33	32	17	19
Female	26	26	14	16
Urban	41	40	23	26
Male	42	42	22	25
Female	40	39	23	27
Rural	18	18	9	10
Male	25	25	13	14
Female	11	11	6	6
KP Excluding Merged Areas	39	37	20	20
Male	45	46	23	23
Female	32	27	16	16
Urban	45	46	25	27
Male	49	51	25	30
Female	40	40	25	23
Rural	37	35	19	18
Male	44	44	22	22
Female	30	25	15	15
KP Including Merged Areas	36		18	-
Male	42		21	-
Female	28		15	-
Balochistan	20	22	11	12
Male	25	28	13	16
Female	15	14	9	8
Urban	26	32	17	21
Male	31	36	18	25
Female	19	28	17	17
Rural	18	18	9	9
Male	22	26	11	14
Female	13	9	7	4

Notes:-

1. The **net enrolment ratio** is the number of children of the age (11-13) and (10-12) enrolled in Middle level (6-8) expressed as a **percentage** of the population age (11-13) and age (10-12) in that age group.
2. See Detail results of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Including Merged Areas) in Annex –A

Table 16 Province\Region\Gender	a)GER Matric (age 14-15)		b)GER Matric (age 13-14)	
	2018-19	2013-14	2018-19	2013-14
Pakistan	57	57	58	58
Male	66	65	67	68
Female	48	49	48	49
Urban	77	77	76	77
Male	79	78	79	82
Female	74	75	73	72
Rural	47	47	48	48
Male	59	58	61	60
Female	34	35	34	35
Punjab	67	65	67	65
Male	74	71	73	73
Female	61	60	60	58
Urban	89	87	86	85
Male	86	86	85	88
Female	92	89	88	83
Rural	56	55	56	55
Male	67	64	67	66
Female	46	46	46	45
Sindh	46	47	49	50
Male	54	54	58	58
Female	37	41	39	42
Urban	65	67	67	69
Male	71	68	72	75
Female	60	65	62	65
Rural	26	27	29	29
Male	38	40	43	42
Female	12	14	14	14
KP Excluding Merged Areas	53	53	54	56
Male	68	68	71	72
Female	35	37	35	38
Urban	65	68	65	71
Male	80	78	78	86
Female	52	58	52	57
Rural	50	50	51	53
Male	66	66	69	70
Female	32	32	32	34
KP Including Merged Areas	51	-	52	-
Male	68	-	71	-
Female	31	-	31	-
Balochistan	31	33	32	33
Male	40	47	44	48
Female	19	19	19	18
Urban	49	53	52	52
Male	61	65	66	67
Female	36	42	38	39
Rural	23	25	25	25
Male	33	40	36	41
Female	12	9	12	8

Notes:

1. Gross enrolment rate: [Number of children attending matric class (9-10), divided by number of children age (14-15) or age (13-14) for Matric, multiplied by 100.
2. See Detail results of KP Including Merged Areas in Annex –A

Table 17 Province\Region\Gender	a)NER Matric (age 14-15)		b)NER Matric (age 13-14)	
	2018-19	2013-14	2018-19	2013-14
Pakistan	27	24	14	14
Male	29	28	14	14
Female	26	20	14	13
Urban	37	36	21	20
Male	34	37	18	18
Female	40	35	23	22
Rural	22	18	11	10
Male	26	23	13	13
Female	18	12	9	8
Punjab	33	31	19	17
Male	33	33	18	18
Female	33	30	19	16
Urban	44	43	26	25
Male	39	41	22	22
Female	49	45	31	28
Rural	28	23	15	13
Male	30	27	16	15
Female	25	19	14	10
Sindh	21	18	10	11
Male	23	23	11	11
Female	20	13	10	11
Urban	31	33	15	16
Male	29	34	13	13
Female	32	33	16	18
Rural	12	13	6	7
Male	17	19	9	9
Female	7	6	3	4
KP Excluding Merged Areas	25	26	9	9
Male	30	32	11	12
Female	19	19	7	6
Urban	31	32	12	13
Male	34	37	12	13
Female	28	27	12	12
Rural	23	23	8	9
Male	29	29	10	12
Female	16	15	5	5
KP Including Merged Areas	23	-	8	-
Male	30	-	11	-
Female	16	-	6	-
Balochistan	12	11	6	5
Male	15	15	7	6
Female	9	6	4	3
Urban	18	20	11	10
Male	20	24	12	11
Female	17	15	11	9
Rural	10	7	3	2
Male	13	11	5	4
Female	6	2	1	1

Notes:-

1. The **net enrolment ratio** is the number of children of the age (14-15) and (13-14) enrolled in Matric level (9-10) expressed as a **percentage** of the population age (14-15) and age (13-14) in that age group.
2. See Detail results of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Including Merged Areas) in Annex –A

Table 18 Household Annual Expenditure Per Pupil On Education - By Region and Level

Mean Annual Expenditure In Rupees –2018-19									
	Government Schools			Private Schools			Overall		
	Fees	Other	Total	Fees	Other	Total	Fees	Other	Total
Pakistan:	1353	3812	8346	11450	7007	26201	5635	5219	16079
Primary level	194	1944	3667	7833	5279	18209	3625	3501	10258
Middle level	256	3448	6145	12429	7972	27600	4801	5207	14184
Secondary level	864	5694	10125	16882	9803	35790	6790	7346	19797
Higher level	9075	11808	32884	25126	12734	59399	16136	12256	45444
Urban:	2468	5177	11965	14673	8029	32200	9622	7030	24343
Primary level	274	2421	4541	10155	5985	22602	6822	4942	16689
Middle level	328	4428	7082	16563	9651	33633	8962	7409	21460
Secondary level	1028	5712	10024	20125	10610	40724	10182	8543	25458
Higher level	9594	11051	32287	30196	14016	70828	19096	12486	51594
Rural:	878	3231	6805	7729	5828	19275	2896	3974	10399
Primary level	171	1802	3408	5277	4502	13374	1777	2668	6539
Middle level	224	3010	5727	7582	6003	20526	1969	3709	9234
Secondary level	762	5682	10188	12688	8760	29408	3836	6303	14867
Higher level	8440	12733	33613	18380	11029	44196	12189	11950	37244

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 Madrissa, 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 19 Drop –Out Rates for the Cohort Aged 15-19 Years-By Gender and Class

Gender/Region	2018-19			2013-14		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
BOTH SEXES:						
CLASS 1	.1	.1	.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
CLASS 2	.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6
CLASS 3	1.3	2.3	1.9	1.5	2.5	2
CLASS 4	2.8	5.0	4.1	3.9	5.5	4.7
CLASS 5	4.8	8.1	6.7	6.2	7.3	7.7
CLASS 6	13.1	22.6	18.6	14.8	22.1	19.8
BOYS:						
CLASS 1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
CLASS 2	.5	.8	.6	0.5	0.9	0.8
CLASS 3	1.5	2.0	1.8	1.9	3	2.6
CLASS 4	3.0	4.3	3.8	5.4	5.6	5.6
CLASS 5	5.2	7.3	6.5	8.1	8.6	8.5
CLASS 6	13.7	17.6	16.0	16.8	19.4	18.4
GIRLS:						
CLASS 1	.2	.2	.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
CLASS 2	.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
CLASS 3	1.1	2.7	2.0	1.1	2.1	1.6
CLASS 4	2.6	6.0	4.5	2.3	5.6	4
CLASS 5	4.4	9.2	7.1	4.2	9.9	7.2
CLASS 6	12.4	29.2	21.8	12.6	29.8	21.8

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 20 Reasons For Leaving School Before Completing Primary 10-18 Years – By Province

Province\Region	BOYS			GIRLS		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Pakistan:						
Parents didn't allow	2	1	1	22	25	25
Too expensive	21	13	16	22	12	15
Too far	5	4	4	3	7	6
Education not useful	1	2	1	0	0	0
Had to help at work	6	11	9	4	3	3
Had to help at home	6	5	5	4	8	7
Completed desired education	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child not willing	46	49	48	32	30	30
Others	13	15	15	12	14	13
Punjab:						
Parents didn't allow	1	0	1	8	20	18
Too expensive	23	16	18	32	16	20
Too far	4	3	3	0	3	2
Education not useful	0	0	0	0	0	0
Had to help at work	5	11	9	6	4	5
Had to help at home	5	4	5	4	11	9
Completed desired education	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child not willing	47	51	49	34	33	34
Others	15	15	15	16	12	13
Sindh:						
Parents didn't allow	3	0	1	21	16	19
Too expensive	19	4	9	21	14	18
Too far	6	2	3	4	9	6
Education not useful	3	4	4	0	1	0
Had to help at work	9	10	10	2	0	1
Had to help at home	2	3	3	1	4	3
Completed desired education	0	0	0	0	2	1
Child not willing	48	50	49	37	30	34
Others	10	27	21	13	24	18
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa						
Parents didn't allow	4	3	3	53	34	37
Too expensive	21	16	17	11	7	8
Too far	4	2	3	3	13	12
Education not useful	0	2	2	0	1	1
Had to help at work	8	9	9	3	2	2
Had to help at home	6	9	9	4	6	5
Completed desired education	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child not willing	46	51	50	19	26	25
Other	11	8	8	7	11	10
Balochistan						
Parents didn't allow	0	4	2	32	37	35
Too expensive	14	2	7	4	0	2
Too far	8	20	15	15	6	10
Education not useful	4	14	10	3	0	1
Had to help at work	12	16	14	6	0	3
Had to help at home	13	6	9	14	3	8
Completed desired education	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child not willing	42	26	33	22	23	23
Others	8	11	10	5	30	18

NOTES:

1. 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 'Others'

CONFIDENCE INTERVAL EDUCATION

Ever Attended population 10 years and older

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Pakistan	61	0.37	60.70	62.13
Punjab	67	0.48	65.92	67.81
Sindh	57	0.83	55.93	59.17
KhyberPakhtunkhwa Including Merged Areas	56	0.75	54.93	57.87
Balochistan	39	1.74	35.75	42.57
Urban Areas	75	0.57	73.30	75.55
Punjab	79	0.69	77.20	79.92
Sindh	72	1.18	69.35	73.98
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Including Merged Areas	68	1.15	65.51	70.00
Balochistan	54	3.24	47.90	60.62
Rural Areas	53	0.47	52.41	54.24
Punjab	60	0.65	58.28	60.83
Sindh	40	1.07	38.18	42.40
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Including Merged Areas	54	0.88	52.30	55.75
Balochistan	33	1.98	29.25	37.02

Literacy 10 years and older

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Pakistan	60	0.38	58.93	60.40
Punjab	64	0.51	63.36	65.35
Sindh	57	0.84	55.24	58.53
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Including Merged Areas	55	0.78	53.26	56.33
Balochistan	40	1.67	36.63	43.16
Urban Areas	74	0.60	72.31	74.67
Punjab	77	0.75	75.36	78.32
Sindh	72	1.20	69.53	74.24
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Including Merged Areas	66	1.25	63.49	68.38
Balochistan	56	3.20	49.58	62.13
Rural Areas	51	0.48	50.15	52.01
Punjab	57	0.67	55.24	57.87
Sindh	39	1.08	36.43	40.68
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Including Merged Areas	52	0.91	50.67	54.26
Balochistan	34	1.86	29.88	37.18

Gross Enrollment Rate at Primary Level (Aged 6 to 10)

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Pakistan	87	0.74	85.01	87.89
Punjab	95	1.00	92.61	96.53
Sindh	78	1.56	74.74	80.85
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Including Merged Areas	86	1.63	82.84	89.22
Balochistan	57	3.09	50.43	62.54
Urban Areas	97	1.23	93.95	98.79
Punjab	102	1.57	98.36	104.50
Sindh	93	2.49	86.27	96.04
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Including Merged Areas	99	2.47	94.06	103.74
Balochistan	76	5.54	64.60	86.34
Rural Areas	82	0.91	79.91	83.48
Punjab	92	1.28	88.63	93.63
Sindh	66	1.95	62.18	69.84
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Including Merged Areas	84	1.84	80.25	87.48
Balochistan	51	3.63	42.93	57.15

NER Enrollment Rate at Primary Level (Aged 6 to 10)

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Pakistan	66	0.56	64.27	66.45
Punjab	73	0.77	71.43	74.46
Sindh	58	1.15	55.52	60.04
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Including Merged Areas	64	1.13	61.21	65.64
Balochistan	40	2.25	35.53	44.34
Urban Areas	75	0.92	72.78	76.40
Punjab	80	1.19	77.87	82.54
Sindh	71	1.81	65.61	72.72
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Including Merged Areas	75	1.81	71.16	78.27
Balochistan	54	4.04	45.34	61.20
Rural Areas	61	0.69	59.59	62.30
Punjab	70	0.99	67.36	71.26
Sindh	48	1.45	44.91	50.59
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Including Merged Areas	62	1.28	59.03	64.03
Balochistan	36	2.65	30.21	40.60

Gross Enrollment Rate at Middle Level (Aged 11 to 13)

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Pakistan	63	0.85	61.01	64.32
Punjab	68	1.20	66.06	70.78
Sindh	53	1.67	49.31	55.85
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Including Merged Areas	65	1.90	61.22	68.66
Balochistan	43	3.05	37.29	49.24
Urban Areas	73	1.47	70.21	75.97
Punjab	76	2.05	71.81	79.84
Sindh	70	2.71	65.11	75.73
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Including Merged Areas	77	3.43	69.92	83.38
Balochistan	55	5.16	44.94	65.18
Rural Areas	57	1.04	55.10	59.18
Punjab	64	1.50	61.32	67.20
Sindh	34	1.92	29.89	37.41
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Including Merged Areas	63	2.14	58.71	67.10
Balochistan	39	3.71	31.60	46.14

NER Enrollment Rate at Middle Level (Aged 11-13)

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Pakistan	38	0.59	36.99	39.31
Punjab	45	0.85	43.06	46.40
Sindh	30	1.11	27.74	32.09
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Including Merged Areas	36	1.31	33.00	38.14
Balochistan	20	1.80	16.82	23.88
Urban Areas	47	1.01	44.68	48.62
Punjab	53	1.41	49.83	55.37
Sindh	41	1.79	37.46	44.47
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Including Merged Areas	43	2.25	38.14	46.96
Balochistan	26	2.78	20.37	31.29
Rural Areas	34	0.73	32.22	35.06
Punjab	40	1.06	38.23	42.40
Sindh	18	1.24	15.75	20.61
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Including Merged Areas	34	1.49	31.44	37.28
Balochistan	18	2.24	13.91	22.70

3. INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) is one of the economic development pillars to gain national competitive advantage. It can improve the quality of human life because it can be used as a personal learning and education, the mass communication media in promoting and campaigning practical and important issues, such as the health and social economic area. It provides wider knowledge and can help in gaining and accessing information.

World is constantly evolving and digital age has transformed the way people communicate, seek help, access information and learn. ICT has an impact on nearly every aspect of our lives i.e. from working to social life, learning to play. Young generation has now-a-days access to internet through a variety of means such as computers, laptops, tablets and mobile phones now-a-days.

By considering the importance of ICT sector, a separate individual level module has been added in PSLM Questionnaire for reporting and monitoring of the progress of ICT development in Pakistan, it produces variety of key indicators for all provinces with Urban/Rural breakdown and is also one of the major sources for monitoring of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG's). Household Characteristics module of PSLM /HIES survey has also been revised for monitoring and reporting of Information Communication facilities at household level.

Three SDGs indicators 4.4.1, 5.b.1 and 17.8.1 are included and reported through PSLM 2018-19. International Telecommunication Union (ITU) being custodian of ICT indicators to compare information for the comparability purpose throughout the globe, ITU also required data on Information Communication indicators for calculation of Information Development Index (IDI). Hence, this chapter will mainly cover indicators on household's level with the facility of computer, Laptop, Tablet, mobile and Internet for Individual's 10 years and older usage of Computer, ICT Skills, internet and ownership & usage of Mobile/ Smart phone.

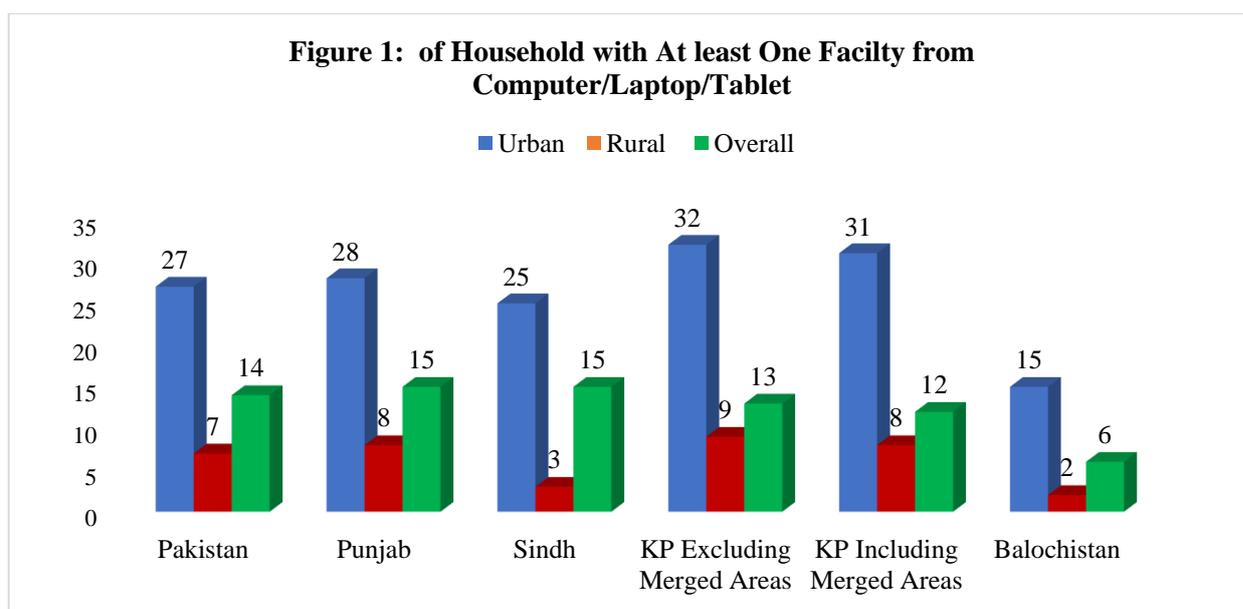
3.2 Household Access to Computer, Mobile and Internet

ICT has become an essential part of life for many people. It has increased its importance in people's life and it is expected that this trend will continue to increase. Table 1

Facility	Urban	Rural	Total
Computer	14	4	8
Laptop	14	3	7
Tablet	3	1	2

presents information about households having at least one facility such as Computer, Laptop and Tablet which is around 14 percent. Percentage is higher in urban with 27 percent areas as compared to rural areas with 7 percent.

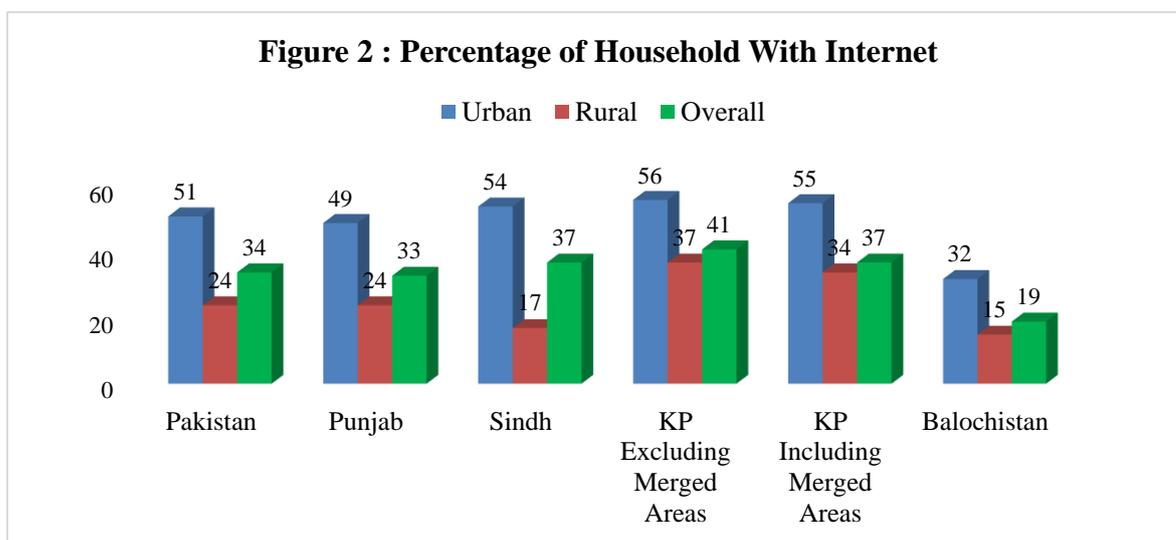
Punjab and Sindh are at top with 15 percent household with computer/Laptop/Tablet, followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Excluding Merged Areas and Including Merged areas with 13 percent and 12 percent respectively. Balochistan is at bottom with 6 percent whereas only 2 percent in rural households reported to use any of the facility. (Figure 1)



3.2.1 Mobile/Smart Phones: are used for a variety of purposes, such as keeping in touch with family members, for conducting business etc. Modern cell Phones / Smart Phones are capable of much more than just sending and receiving phone calls or messages. In Pakistan it is encouraging to see that almost 95 percent of household reported with Mobile/Smart Phone. Percentage is higher in urban area that is 98 percent as compared to 93 percent in rural areas. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Excluding Merged Areas and Including Merged Areas is at top with 97 and 96 percent respectively, followed by Punjab with 95 percent, Sindh with 93 percent and Balochistan with 91 percent. (Table 1)

3.2.2 The Internet: sometimes called simply "the Net," is a worldwide system of Computer networks. In general, the Internet can be used to communicate across large or small distances, share information from any place in the world and access information in moments. In Pakistan, 34 percent household are reported with internet facility at home including cable / wired connections, wireless connections e.g. PTCL, Telecard, Wateen and Mobile Companies provided internet including; Mobilink, Telenor, U-fone etc. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Excluding Merged Areas and including

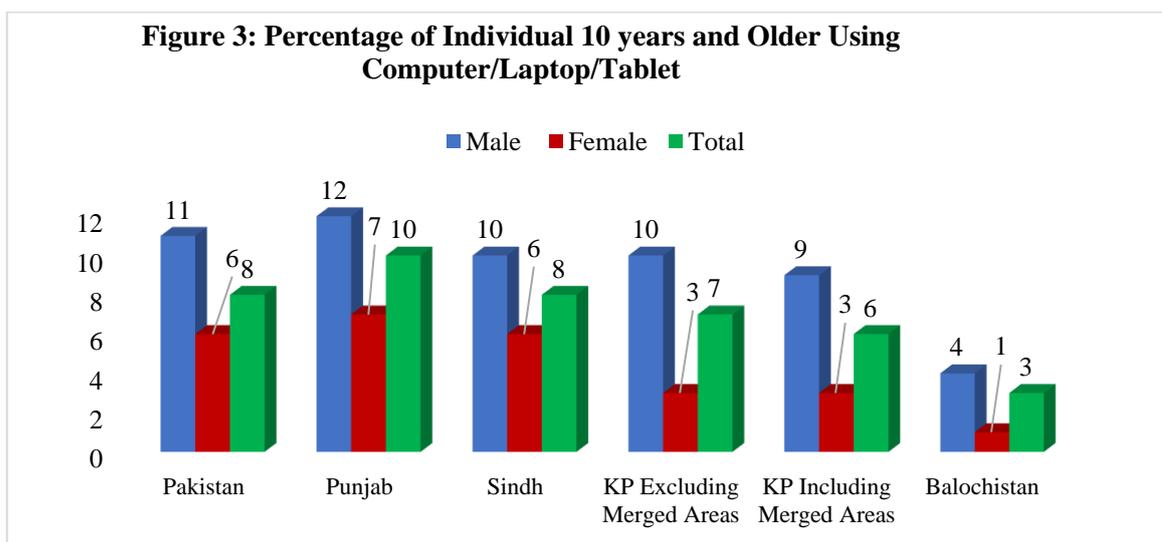
Merged Areas with 41 percent and 37 percent respectively, followed by Sindh and Punjab with 37 and 33 percent. Only 15 percent households of rural Balochistan reported the facility of Internet. (Table 1. figure 2)



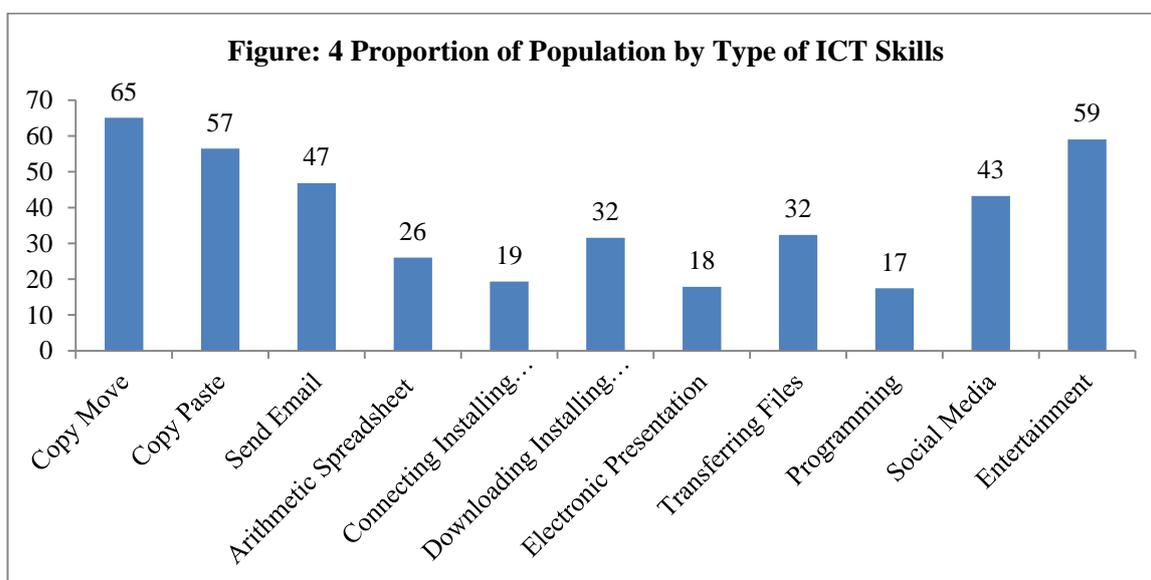
3.3 Population Using Computer/Laptop/Tablet and Mobile/Smart Phone

PSLM 2018-19 collected information on use of Computer, Laptop, Tablet etc. and Information Communications Technology skills, Ownership of Mobile and Use of Internet. Overall 8 percent individuals 10 years and older reported use of Computer/Laptop/Tablet in last three months, while 5 percent of individual reported that they are using substitutes like Mobiles, Smart Phones etc. Punjab is at top where 10 percent individuals with age of 10 years and older are using Computer, Laptop or Tablet whereas Balochistan is at bottom with 3 percent. Situation of Balochistan rural is worst especially for women where with 1 percentage women are using Computer, Laptop, and Tablet. (Table 2, Figure 3))

Don't know how to use it	53
Do not use it because (not useful, not interested, cultural reasons)	26
Affordability	15
Privacy/Security Concerns	1
Use substitutes mobile phone/smartphone etc.	5
Other Specify	1

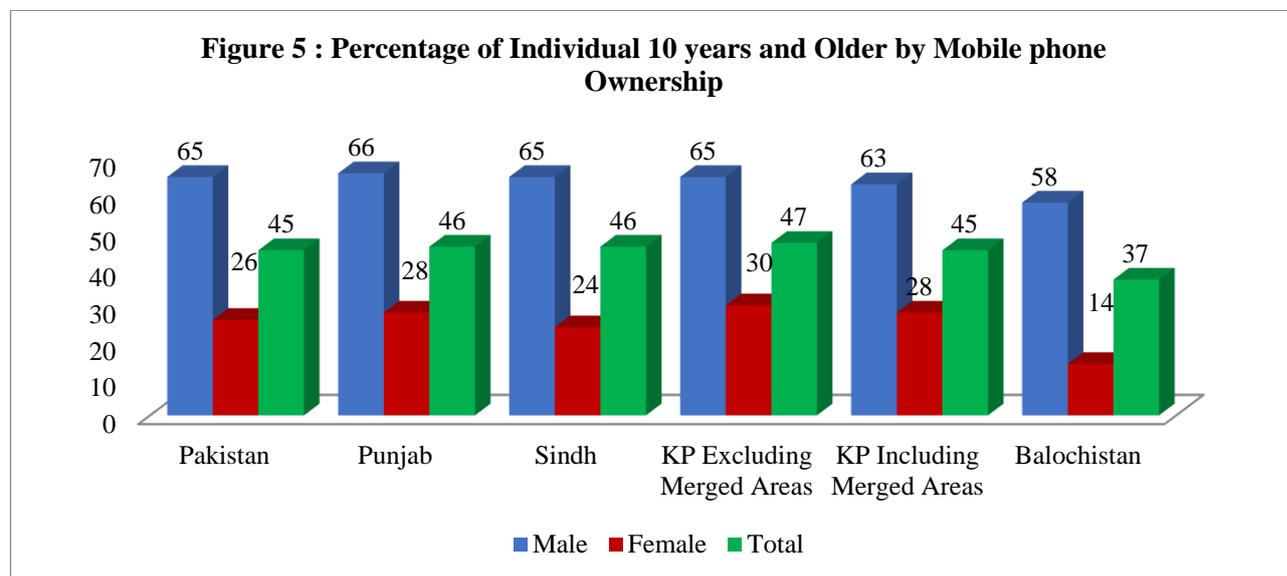


3.3.1 Type of ICT Skills: ICT skills are about understanding and applying a range of computer programmes, software and other applications. These include: word processing, spread sheets, databases, power points and search engines. Proportion of population by type of ICT Skills is expressed in the Fig: 1. Most of the population using Computer/Laptop/Tablet are familiar with Copy & Paste and Copy & Move with 65 percent and 57 percent respectively. Least population is aware of Programming with 17 percent followed by making Power Point Presentations with 18 percent. Percentage of individuals using Computer/ Laptop/Tablet for Entertainment and involved in Social Media activities is relatively high with 59 percent and 43 percent respectively.



3.3.2 Mobile/Smart Phone by Ownership and Usage: In Pakistan, 45 percent individuals 10 years and older reported that they own Mobile Phone (SDG 5.b.1). KP Excluding Merged areas is at top with 47 (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Including Merged Areas with 45 percent), followed by Punjab and

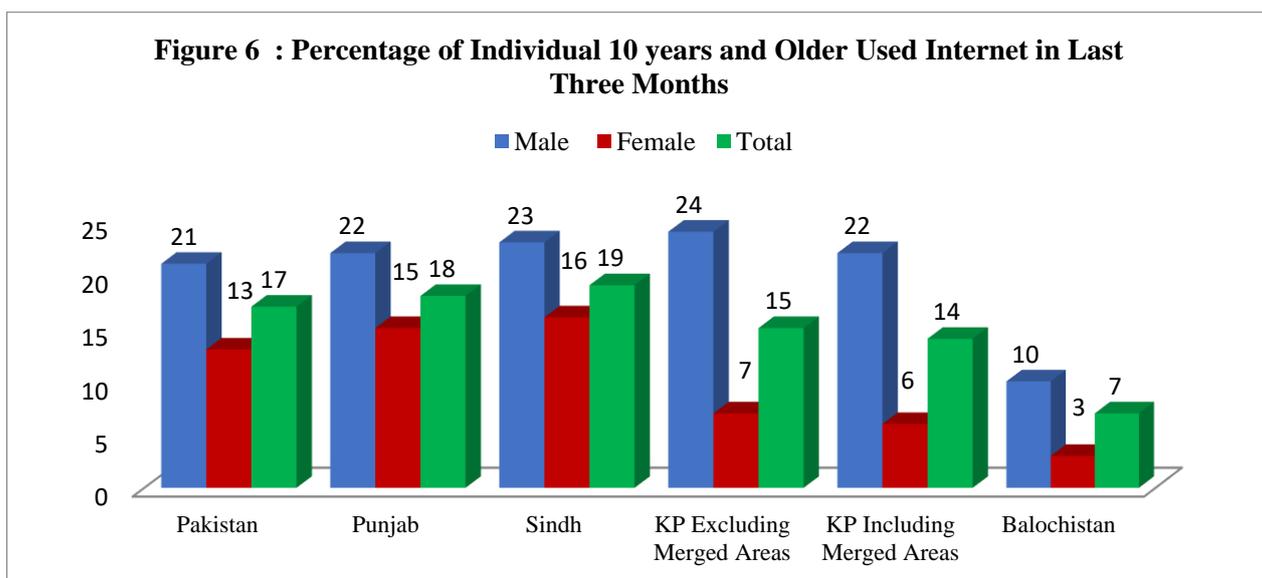
Sindh with 46 percent, while Balochistan is at bottom with 37 percent. Gender gap has been observed in Mobile Ownership as 65 percent of male population own mobile whereas only 26 percent of female population reported Mobile Ownership. (Figure 5)



While 91 percent individuals 10 years and older reported that they used Mobile Phone and Gender gap is less as compared to ownership as 93 percent male reported that they used mobile as compared to female i.e. 90 percent females. Whereas 94 percent 10 years and older urban individuals reported use of Mobile/Smart Phone as compared to 90 percent in rural areas. (Table 3)

3.4 Population with Use of Internet

People use internet for communication, information seeking, education and research purpose, shopping, banking entertainment etc. In Pakistan 17 percent individuals age 10 years and older reported that they used Internet in past three months. 21 percent of male are using Internet as compared to 13 percent of female. Regional gap is also observed as 29 percent population in urban areas reported the use of Internet as compared to only 10 percent rural population. Provincial comparison reveals that individuals in Sindh with 19 percent are highest who are using Internet while Balochistan is the lowest with 7 percent. (Table 4, Figure 6)

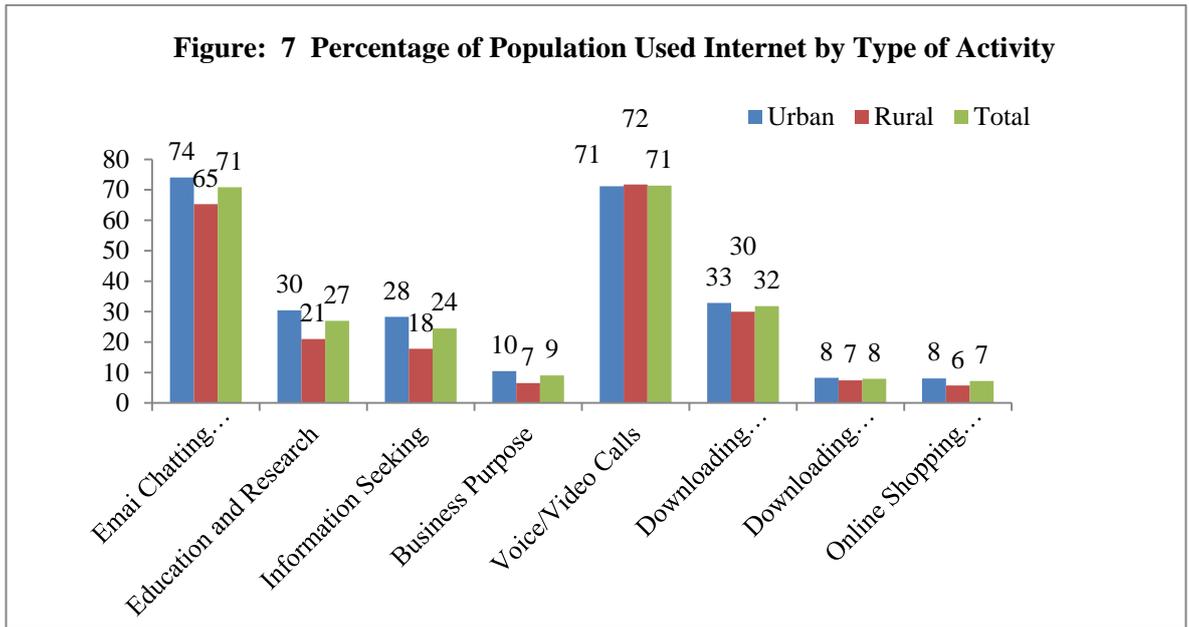


PSLM 2018-19 collected information about Frequency of Internet usage, about 51 percent population reported that they used internet at least once in a day, where 53 percent male and 46 percent of females reported use of internet at least once a day.

Table 3.3: Frequency of Use of Internet by Region and Gender

Region\Gender	Male	Female	Total
Overall			
At least Once a day	53	46	51
At least Once a Week	11	12	11
At least Once in a Month	3	3	3
When Needed	33	39	35
Urban			
At least Once a day	59	47	54
At least Once a Week	9	10	9
At least Once in a Month	3	3	3
When Needed	29	41	34
Rural			
At least Once a day	45	46	45
At least Once a Week	13	16	14
At least Once in a Month	3	4	4
When Needed	38	34	37

Information regarding type of activity has also been collected through PSLM 2018-19. Vast majority with 71 percent of individuals 10 years and older reported that they use internet for Email, Chatting and Facebook, Voice and Video calls etc. While almost 7 percent reported that they used Internet for Online Shopping and Banking. (Figure 7)



List of Tables

Table 1: Percentage of Household with Computer, Internet and Mobile – By Province and Region

Table 2: Percentages of Individuals 10 Years and Older Using Computer/Laptop/Tablet- By Gender

Table 3: Percentage of Individuals 10 Years and Older, Own and Used Mobile/Smart Phone-By Gender

Table 4: Percentage of Individuals Age 10 Years and Older Used Internet in Last Three Months-By Gender

Table 1 Percentage of Household with Computer, Internet and Mobile – By Province and Region

Province\Region	2018-19		
	Computer	Mobile	Internet
Pakistan	14	95	34
Urban	27	98	51
Rural	7	93	24
Punjab	15	95	33
Urban	28	98	49
Rural	8	93	24
Sindh	15	93	37
Urban	25	98	54
Rural	3	89	17
KP Excluding Merged Areas	13	97	41
Urban	32	99	56
Rural	9	96	37
KP Including Merged Areas	12	96	37
Urban	31	98	55
Rural	8	95	34
Balochistan	6	92	19
Urban	15	95	32
Rural	2	90	15

NOTES:

1. Household with Facility of Computer, Internet, Mobile as a percentage of the total number of households.
2. Categories: "Computer" includes Computer, Laptop and Tablet.
3. In PSLM Survey 2018-19, results of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa may not be comparable with results of previous rounds because of inclusion of Fata, therefore results of KP excluding Merged areas and KP including Merged Areas has been presented in tables

Table 2 Percentages of Individuals 10 Years and Older Using Computer/Laptop/Tablet- By Gender

Province\Region	2018-19		
	Male	Female	Total
Pakistan	11	6	8
Urban	19	12	16
Rural	5	2	4
Punjab	12	7	10
Urban	22	15	18
Rural	6	2	4
Sindh	10	6	8
Urban	17	10	13
Rural	2	2	2
KP Excluding Merged Areas	10	3	7
Urban	20	8	14
Rural	8	2	5
KP Including Merged Areas	9	3	6
Urban	19	8	13
Rural	7	2	4
Balochistan	4	1	3
Urban	11	3	8
Rural	1	0	1

NOTES:

1. Population aged 10 years and older that has used Computer, Laptop, Tablet in last three months as a percentage of the total population aged 10 years and older.
2. In PSLM Survey 2018-19, results of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa may not be comparable with results of previous rounds because of inclusion of Fata, therefore results of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa excluding merged areas and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa including Merged Areas has been presented in tables.

Table 3 Percentage of Individuals 10 Years and Older, Own and Used Mobile/Smart Phone-By Gender

Province\Region	2018-19					
	Own Mobile/Smart Phone			Used Mobile/Smart Phone		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Pakistan	65	26	45	93	90	91
Urban	72	38	55	95	93	94
Rural	60	19	39	92	88	90
Punjab	66	28	46	96	92	94
Urban	72	39	55	97	94	96
Rural	62	21	41	96	91	93
Sindh	65	24	46	93	88	90
Urban	72	40	57	93	92	93
Rural	57	6	32	93	83	88
KP Excluding Merged Areas	65	30	47	90	90	90
Urban	72	38	55	92	93	92
Rural	63	28	45	90	89	89
KP Including Merged Areas	63	28	45	89	87	88
Urban	71	37	54	91	92	91
Rural	62	26	43	89	85	87
Balochistan	58	14	37	81	80	81
Urban	64	22	44	83	85	84
Rural	56	10	35	80	79	79

NOTES:

1. Population aged 10 years and older who own Mobile Phone and used it with one active Sim card in last three months as a percentage of the total population aged 10 years and older.
2. Individuals 10 years and older Who used mobile/smart phone is last three months as a percentage of the total population aged 10 years and older.
3. SDG indicator 5.b.1 is reported though Table 3.
4. In PSLM Survey 2018-19, results of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa may not be comparable with results of previous rounds because of inclusion of FATA, therefore results of KP excluding Merged areas and KP including Merged Areas has been presented in tables.

Table 4 Percentage of Individuals Age 10 Years And Older Used Internet in Last Three Months-By Gender

Province\Region	2018-19		
	Male	Female	Total
Pakistan	21	13	17
Urban	33	24	29
Rural	14	6	10
Punjab	22	15	18
Urban	33	24	29
Rural	14	9	11
Sindh	23	16	19
Urban	34	28	31
Rural	9	2	6
KP Excluding Merged Areas	24	7	15
Urban	36	15	25
Rural	21	6	13
KP Including Merged Areas	22	6	14
Urban	34	14	24
Rural	19	5	12
Balochistan	10	3	7
Urban	18	6	12
Rural	7	2	5

NOTES:

1. Population aged 10 years and older, who used internet, in last three months as a percentage of the total population aged 10 years and older.
2. SDG indicator 17.8.1 is reported through Table 4.
3. In PSLM Survey 2018-19, results of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa may not be comparable with results of previous rounds because of inclusion of FATA, therefore results of KP excluding Merged areas and KP including Merged Areas has been presented in tables.

4. Health

4.1 Introduction

The healthcare system in Pakistan is a complex system functional under federal and provincial governments with district level operations to provide market competitive health services under limited allocated annual budget. Annual health budget has been continuously less than 1 percent of the GDP since the decade. Numbers of health facilities are not fully operational due to lack of health care staff, equipment, infrastructure, and budget, which counts towards low quality health services in rural as well as urban sectors. In Pakistan, each provincial government has its own health department headed by Provincial Health Minister and respective ministers, who are responsible to control, administrate health services and ensure to provide health care facilities to all over country.

“ The World Health Organization (WHO) defined health in its broader sense in 1946 as a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.”

The Provincial Health department are responsible to implement number of Health Programs

- Polio Eradication Program,
- National Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health (MNCH) Program,
- Expanded Program on Immunization and
- National Program for Prevention and Control of Hepatitis

Data collection on Health indicators is also a major part of PSLM Survey and one of major source for providing the data regarding public health by provincial and urban/rural breakdown on continuous basis. It provides the detailed comparison of the current year with the previous years and helps to identify the loopholes present in the health sector and helps the government to identify the issues faced by health sector and hence to formulate the policies accordingly.

The main indicators covered by this survey include:

- Infant mortality rate,
- Neo natal mortality rate
- Proportion of fully immunized children.
- Proportion of children under five who suffered from diarrhoea in last 15 days and received ORS.

- Pre and Post Natal consultation.
- Person/Facility Consulted for Pre and Post Natal Consultation.
- Pregnant Women That Have Received Tetanus Toxoid Injection.
- Place of delivery and percentage of birth assisted by skilled birth attendant

4.2 Immunization

Immunization is a method of making a person immune to disease by injecting certain substances into the body, which stimulate the production of disease-fighting antibodies. Immunization is one of the most successful public health initiatives in recent times. It has eradicated smallpox, lowered the global incidence of polio and achieved dramatic reductions in illness, disability and death from diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough) and measles. It is a world-wide Program being carried out in all countries assisted by WHO, UNICEF and other donor agencies. The world health organization suggests that a child must receive a dose of BCG vaccination in order to get protected against tuberculosis, three doses of DPT to have protection against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus, three doses of polio vaccine, and a measles vaccination.

In the past, immunization for children comprises a series of vaccinations e.g., BCG (anti-TB); DPT (anti-diphtheria/ pertussis /tetanus), anti-polio (drops), given by mouth not by injection and Measles. Since 2013 onward, the immunization schedule has been changed and revised schedule include these vaccination BCG (anti-TB); PENTA which is combination of five vaccines namely(Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Hemophilus Influenza B and Hepatitis B); anti-polio (drops);Pneumococcal, Measles 1 & Measles 2 . Measles 2 is additional vaccination given at the age of 15 months.

Which are administered as per following Immunization schedule:

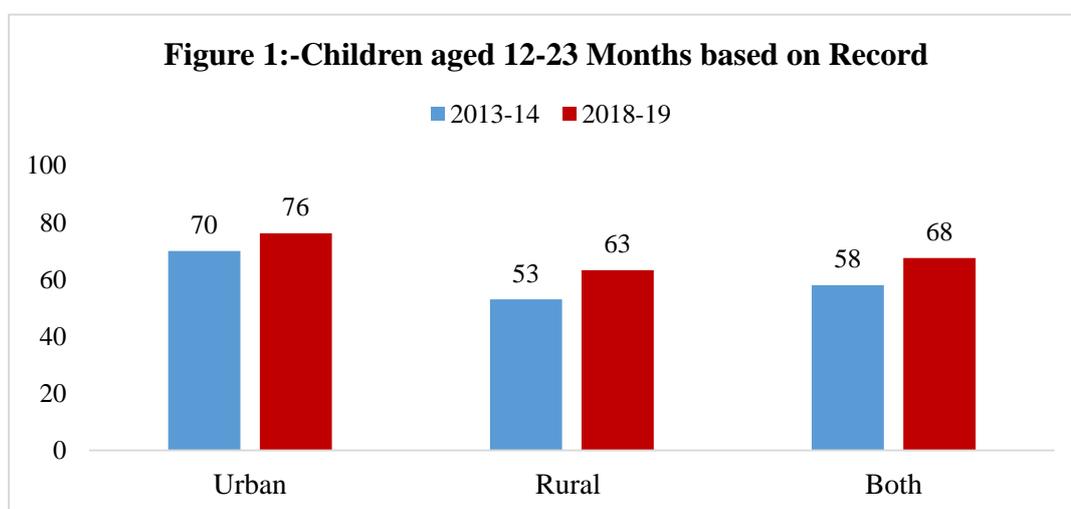
Immunization Schedule

Age of Child	Previous Schedule	New Schedule
At birth	BCG (anti-TB); Polio drops	BCG (anti-TB) + Polio 0
6-weeks	DPT-I; Polio drops; Hepatitis.B-I	Pentavalent1+Pneumococcal1+ Polio1
10 weeks	DPT-II; Polio drops; Hepatitis.B-II	Pentavalent2+Pneumococcal 2 + Polio2
14 weeks	DPT-III; Polio drops; Hepatitis.B-III	Pentavalent3+Pneumococcal3 + Polio 3
9 months	Anti-Measles Vaccine	Measles 1
12-15 months		Measles 2

To measure the accurate data on immunization the main problem is lack of the children's immunization/health cards with full information on inoculations received. Through this survey PBS measure immunization on both "record" and "recall" basis. Immunization rates based only on the information available on immunization cards are called 'Record' based immunization, which may underestimate the coverage; however, it has the benefit of using written information recorded by health workers, either seen by enumerators or reported by parents on the basis of cards. The alternative is to ask parents about their child's vaccination history based on their memory, and to calculate coverage rates using this information is called 'Recall' based immunization. The information collected on the recall may create confusion because some time parents may not properly report the number and type of vaccination. However, enumerators are trained to probe and clarify the different types of immunization with their time duration to the respondents to have reliable information as much as possible; still the recall measure can't refer as an ideal one. In this report, both measures are calculated for all children of the age range 12 to 23 month in the denominator.

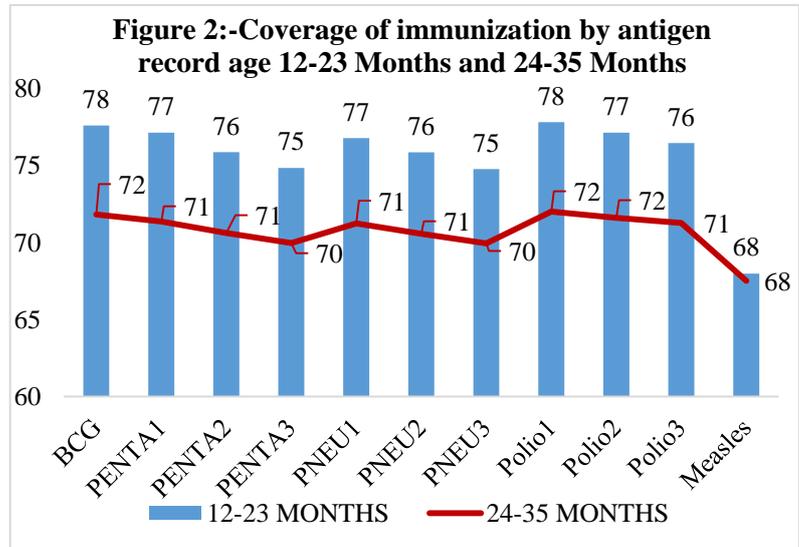
Health care programs are designed to enhance the quality of life and facilitate the citizens to meet their health care needs.

Record based immunization rates for children aged 12-23 months, has increased to 68 percent in 2018-19 from 58 percent in 2013-14 (Table 1b). This increasing trend observed in both rural and urban areas with 63 percent in 2018-19 from 53 percent in 2013-14 and 76 percent in 2018-19 from 70 percent in 2013-14 respectively (figure 1). However, by including the recall measures, the immunization rates (All 11 recommended vaccines), remains stagnant at 76 percent in 2018-19 as in 2013-14 (Table 1c).



Another way of looking at immunization is to see the coverage by Antigen based for both (Record Based) and (Recall and Record Based) Table 3 .A visible increase in every antigen (record based),is observed.

(Figure 2) Punjab has shown highest coverage around 92 percent for every antigen except measles which is 81 percent followed by Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa including merged area in which every antigen lies around 70 percent except Polio 1 and measles which is 94 and 63 percent respectively. This shows



people tend to forget their children vaccine against measles due to long gap between Penta 3 and Measles.

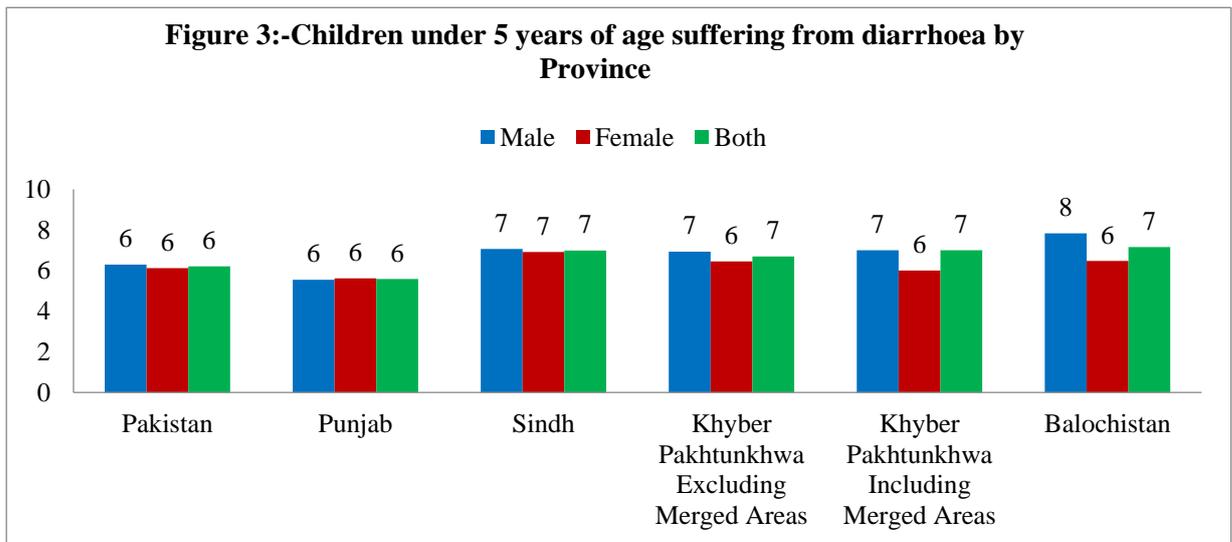
Table 4 is calculated for both record and recall measures shows overall increasing trend in all type of antigen. As immunization schedule has been revised and pneumococcal is added in 2013, therefore we cannot draw comparison of 2018-19 with 2013-14 except BCG and Measles which shows increasing trend in BCG with 89 percent in 2018-19 as compared to 82 percent in 2013-14, however Measles remain stagnant at 77 percent in 2018-19 as in 2013-14. This shows government shall work more frequently to implement aforementioned schedule to stop the outbreak of measles due to its non-administration.

4.3 Diarrhoea

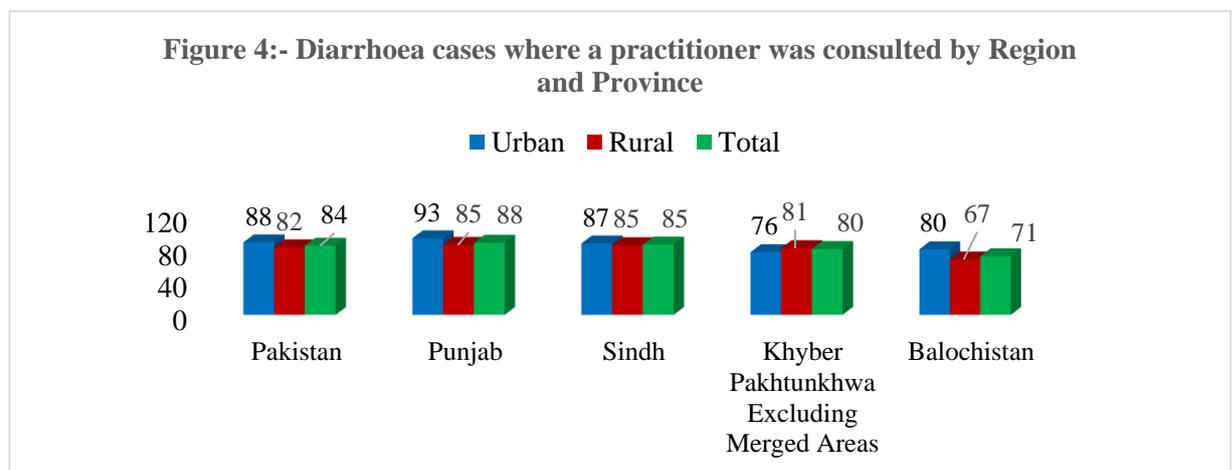
Diarrhoea among children under 5 years of age is the serious health concern in Pakistan. One of the major factors that contribute to children mortality is the Dehydration caused by Diarrhoea. Diarrhoea usually occurs when fluid cannot be absorbed from the content of your bowel, or when extra fluid is secreted into bowel, causing watery poo.

The prevention of Diarrhoea is one the primary goals of government both through improved Water and Sanitation and the treatment of dehydration through oral re-hydration salts (ORS). The death risks due to Diarrhoea can also be reduced by domestically prepared Oral Re-Hydration Salts (ORS) or a Recommended Home Fluid (RHF). Diarrhoea caused Dehydration can be effectively reduced by intake of more fluids. Mothers were asked to report whether a child under five years of age had diarrhoea in 15 days prior to the survey. This year onwards

information on diarrhoea is collected for 15 days recall for making it comparable with other surveys however the current results could not be compared by 2013-14 results as last survey was based on 30days recall. If child reported to suffer with diarrhoea a series of questions were asked; to measure the prevalence and how it was managed. The overall percentage of children who have suffered from diarrhoea in past 15 days, were 6 percent in 2018-19. (Table 5a) However, provincial situation shows that almost similar pattern is observed in all provinces including merged areas (Figure 3). Duration of Diarrhoea (Table 6) shows that almost 85 percent suffered for the period of 1 to 7 days.

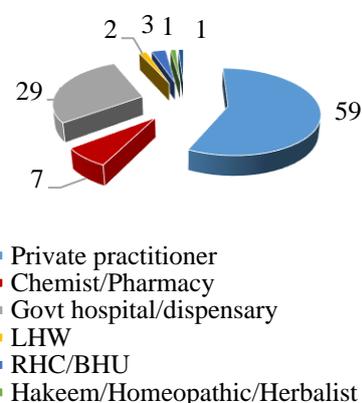


The percentage of diarrhoea cases where a practitioner of some kind was consulted (Table 5b), which shows 84 percent of cases consulted practitioners in case of diarrhoea in 2018-19. There is no significant difference observes in urban and rural areas except Balochistan which is 80 percent in urban areas and 67 percent in rural areas (figure 4).



59 percent of consultations were made from Private consultation for treatment of diarrhoea as compared to 29 percent at government facilities in 2018-19 (Table 8, Figure 5). Which gives some indication of use of the government primary health network for these kinds of curative services. This survey collects information on reason for not visiting government facilities, which indicated the most cited reason for not availing the government facility was “Too far away” followed by “No government facility” in all four provinces. (Table 9)

Figure 5:-Type of Practitioners consulted for Diarrhoea Treatment



4.4 Child Mortality Rate

Child Mortality Rate refers to the mortality of children under age of five, defined as the probability of dying between birth and exactly five year of age expressed per 1000 live births. It encompasses Neo-natal Mortality Rate and Infant Mortality Rate

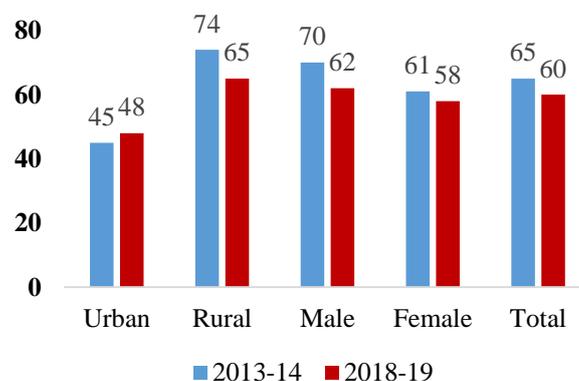
4.4.1 Neonatal Mortality Rate

Neonatal mortality rate is defined as the probability of child dying before completion of 1st month after birth. The neonatal mortality rate shows decline to 41 per 1000 live births in 2018-19 from 46 per 1000 live births for the period of three year (2014-16),(Table 10)

4.4.2 Infant Mortality Rate

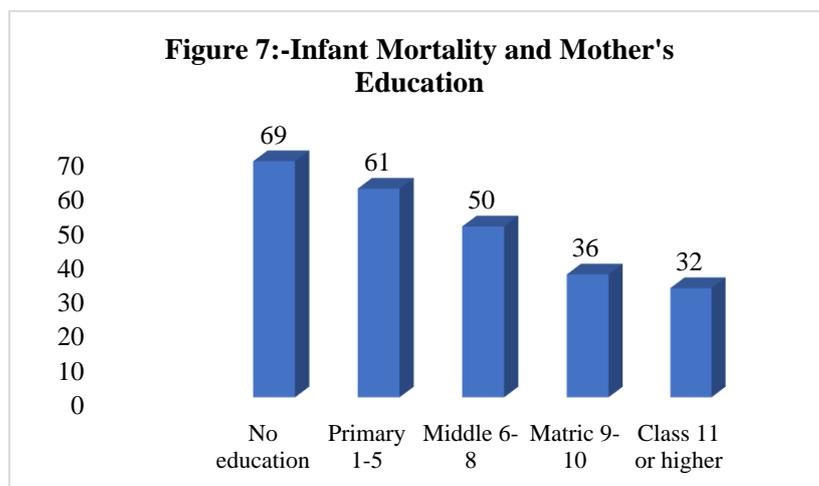
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is the probability of children dying before completing their first year expressed as per 1000 livebirths. IMR decreased to 60 per 1000 live births in 2018-19 from 65 per 1000 live births in 2013-14 for the period of three years i.e. 2014-16 prior to survey. The infant mortality rate for rural areas has shown considerable decline to 65 per 1000 live births in 2018-19 as compared to 74 per 1000 live births in 2013-14 whereas urban areas has shown increase with 48 per 1000 live births in

Figure 6:-Infant Mortality by Region and Sex



2018-19 from 45 per 1000 live births in 2013-14 .IMR in males and females has declined, however decline is more pronounced in males as it decline to 62 per 1000 live births in 2018-19 from 70 per 1000 live births in 2013-14 (Figure 6) .

The association between infant mortality and mother's education is presented in Table 12. As expected, low infant mortality 32 per 1000 live births is observed in children of qualified mothers (class 11 or above) and high infant mortality 69 per 1000 live births where mothers have no education.



4.4 Pre-and Post-Natal Care

Maternal health is the serious issue in developing countries including Pakistan. The maternal mortality can be prevented by discovering and managing potential complications during pregnancy and delivery. The provision of quality prenatal and post natal care can increase the risk factors of maternal mortality including pre-eclampsia, anaemia, and sexually transmitted diseases. Pre-natal care also encourages women to learn the perilous symptoms of pregnancy and delivery, to be immunised against tetanus and to know about infant care.

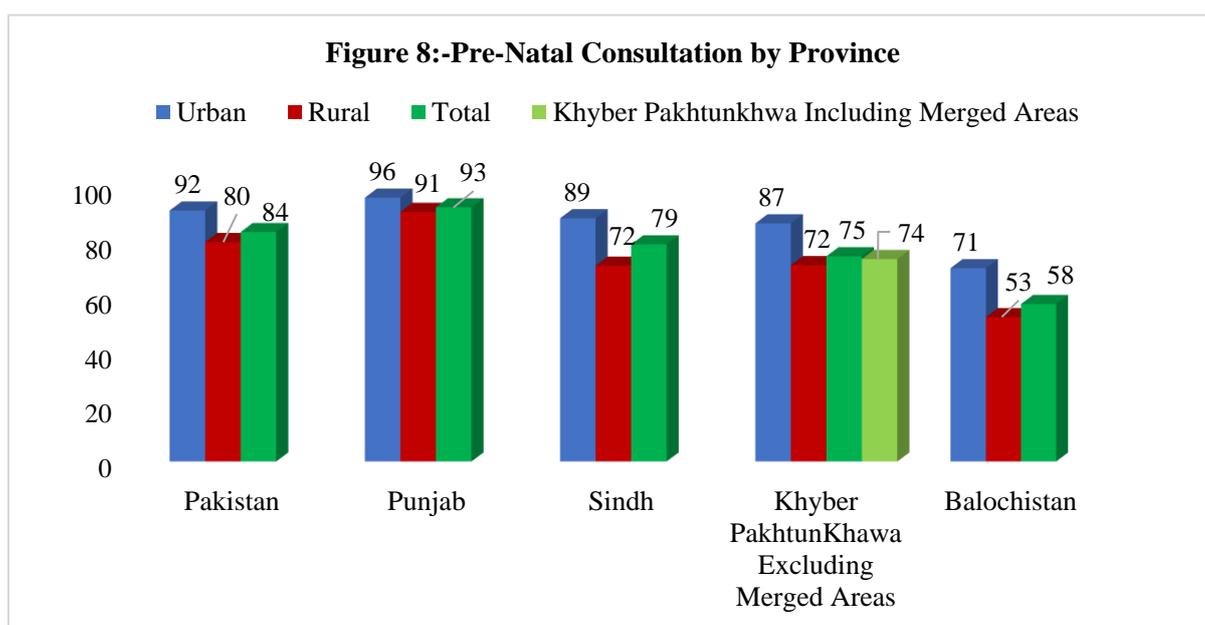
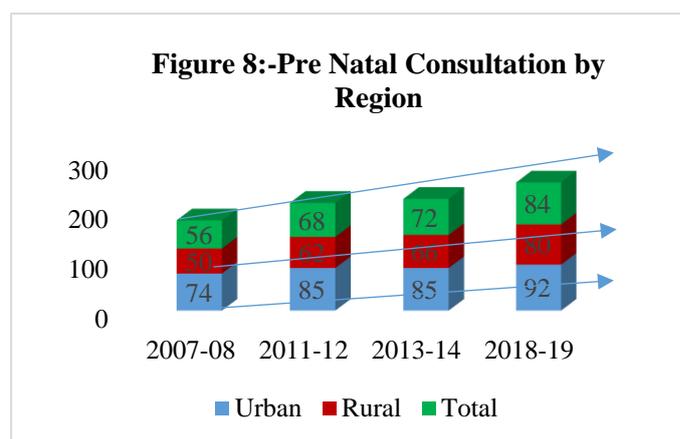
Special attention is given to improve maternal health; a huge number of Lady Health Workers are employed in this regard. These workers visit home to home in order to create awareness about pre & post-natal care along with other services. Further a large network of health houses is also established both in urban and rural areas, where a well-trained lady health worker is available to facilitate the women about the mother and child health care before and after the delivery of child.

4.4.1 Pre-Natal Consultation

The percentage of women who have given birth in last three years and sought consultation during their last pregnancy are presented in (Table 13a). Pre Natal consultation shows significant increase to 84 percent in 2018-19 as compared to 72 percent in 2013-14.

This rate is much higher in urban areas with 92 percent than in rural areas with 80 percent. However, rural area has shown considerable increase of 14 percentage points since 2018-19 from 66 percent in 2013-14 (Figure 7). Among provinces, Punjab with 93 percent have recorded the highest pre-natal consultation followed by Sindh with 79 percent whereas

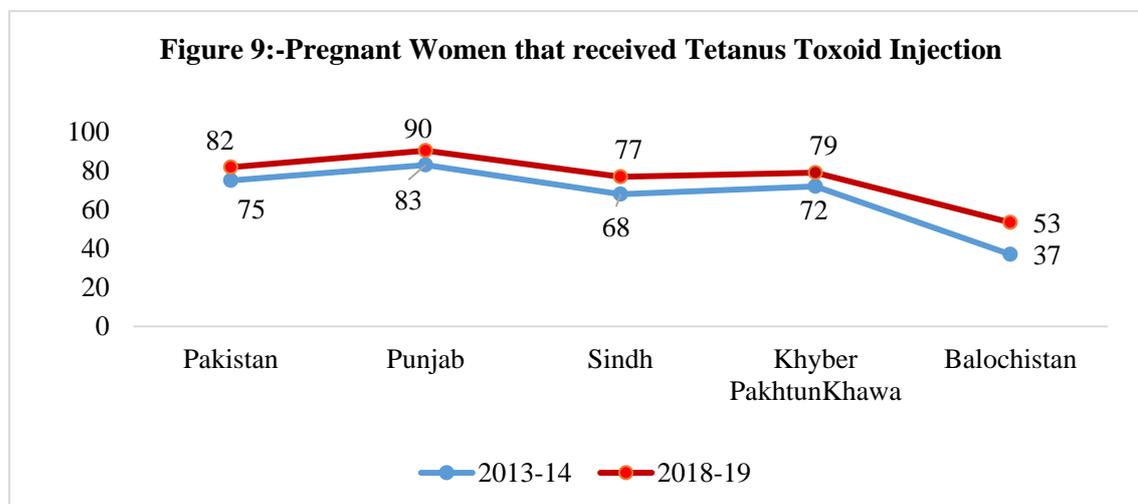
Balochistan with 58 percent is at the lowest. KhyberPakhtunkhwa Excluding Merged Areas has shown improvement to 75 percent in 2018-19 as compared to 63 percent in 2013-14. However the percentage decline to 74 percent after inclusion of merged areas (Figure 8). Private clinic/ hospital with 58 percent followed by government hospital with 33 percent are the top most facilities that are visited for pre-natal consultations. (Table 14a)



4.4.2 Tetanus

The neonatal tetanus is one of the major causes of infant's fatality. Tetanus is mainly caused by unhygienic sanitary conditions during childbirth. In order to protect mothers and the newly born infants from tetanus, the tetanus toxoid injections are given to mothers during pregnancy. In addition to these injections which protect women from developing tetanus themselves or suffering from sepsis, two doses of tetanus toxoid during pregnancy offer full protection. It is worth mentioning that five doses are thought to provide lifetime protection against tetanus. However, a woman fully protected during a previous pregnancy and still experiences a pregnancy after ten

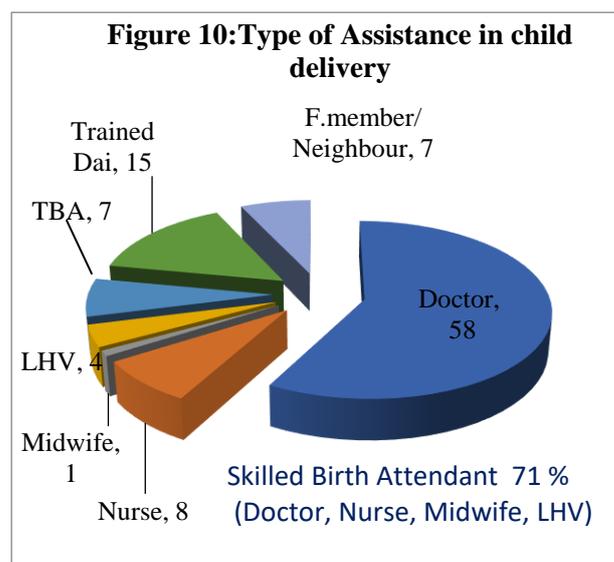
years of full protection, is advised to have a single booster dose. Table 13b presents Mothers who have reported to receive a tetanus toxoid injection during their last pregnancy has increased to 82 percent in 2018-19 from 75 percent in 2013-14.(Figure 9)



4.4.3 Delivery Location and Type of Assistances

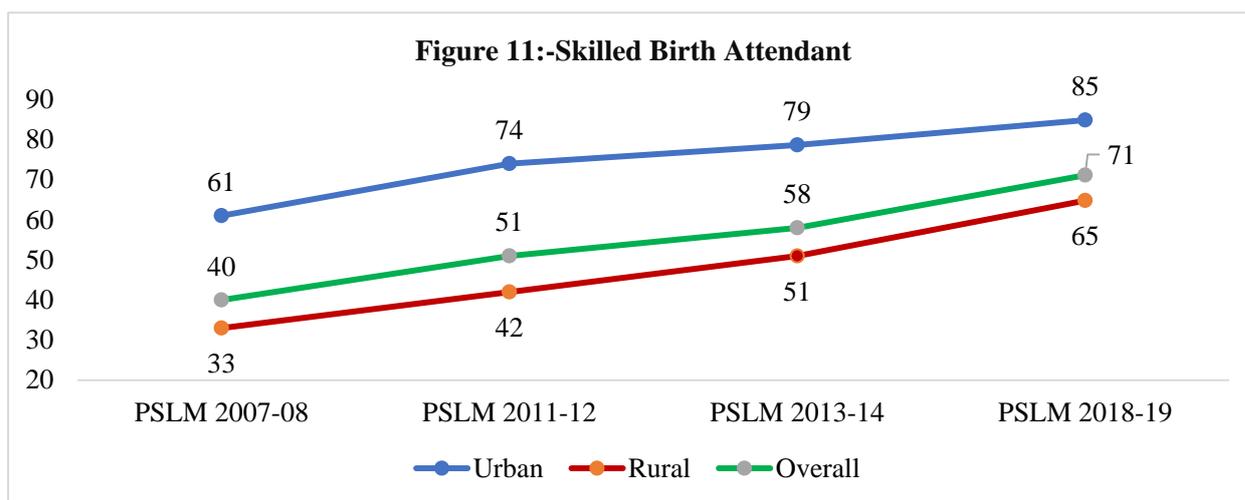
Overall 30 percent of births in 2018-19 took place at home as compared to 43 percent in 2013-14. (Table 15a).The percentage is almost twice in rural areas with 36 percent as compared to urban areas 17 percent, the reliability on Govt.hospitals has increased to 29 percent in 2018-19 as compared to 19 percent in 2013-14 on the same side the trend of private hospitals/clinic for child delivery has also been increased to 40 percent in 2018-19 as compared to 37 percent in 2013-14.It is encouraging to note that home delivery declined significantly in both urban and rural areas.

Table 15b present percentage of delivery by type of assistance which indicates the increase in deliveries assisted by doctors with 58 percent in 2018-19 as compared to 48 percent in 2013-14. However, child delivery assisted by Trained Dai and Trained Birth Attendant shows decline to 15 percent and 7 percent respectively in 2018-19 as compared to 15 and 18 percent in 2013-14. (Figure 10)



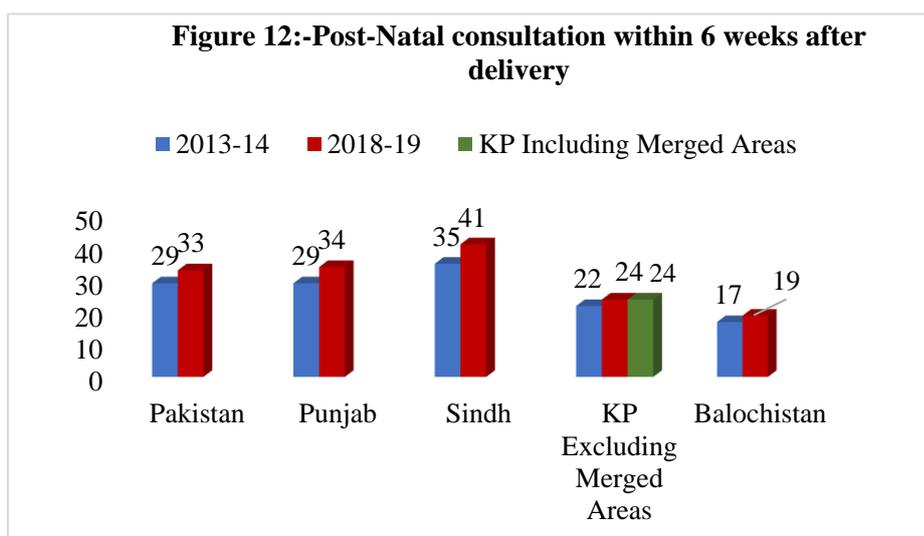
4.4.4 Skilled Birth Attendant

Skilled Birth Attendant includes Doctor, Nurse, Midwife and LHV which is presented in (Table 15b). Skilled Birth Attendant in Pakistan is improving year to year and now this is 71 percent,(Figure 11) which show 7 out of 10 women have their delivery through skilled birth Attendant. Doctor with 58 percent is the highest practitioner used for delivery cases. A bit more comprehensive efforts are required to cover remaining 29 percent birth under umbrella of Skilled Birth Attendant.



4.4.5 Post-Natal Consultation

Post-natal consultation is supposed to be provided to the mother and her infant within six week of child's birth, overall 33 percent of mothers reported to have post- natal check-up within six weeks after delivery as compared to 29 percent in 2013-14.(Figure 12) This means from every 3 women in Pakistan only one is going for post Natal consultation. However, overall Provincial situation shows increasing trend in 2018-19 as compared to 2013-14 (Table 16a).The



percentage is higher in urban areas with 45 percent as compared to rural areas with 27 percent. Table 16b discuss the facility consulted for post-natal consultation, Private hospital/clinic with 58 percent and government hospital/BHU/RHC with 27 percent are the top most facilities visited for post-natal consultation. The same pattern for consultation is observed both in urban and rural area.

List of Tables

Table 1a Percentage of children aged 12-23 months that have been immunized

Table 1b Percentage of children aged 12-23 months that have been immunized on record

Table 1c Percentage of children aged 12-23 months that have been immunized on record and recall

Table 2 Percentage of children aged 12-23 months that have been fully immunized- by Quintiles

Table 3 Percentage of children 12-23 months that have been immunized by type of Antigen-based on record

Table 4 Percentage of children aged 12-23 months that have been immunized by type of Antigen-based on record and recall

Table 5a Children under 5 suffering from diarrhoea in past 15 days by Region and Province

Table 5b Treatment of Diarrhoea cases where practitioner was consulted in children under 5 years and under –by region and province

Table 5b Treatment of Diarrhoea cases where ORS was given to child under 5 years and under –by region and province

Table 6 Diarrhoea cases: Duration of Episodes

Table 7 Diarrhoea cases where Govt. Health Practitioner was consulted first by Region and Province

Table 8 Type of Practitioner consulted for Diarrhoea treatment-by Region and Practitioner

Table 9 Reason for not visiting Govt. facility first for Diarrhoea treatment- by Region and Province

Table 10 Neo natal Mortality with respect to period of birth

Table 11 Infant Mortality Rate- by Sex and Region

Table 12 Infant Mortality and Mother's Education

Table 13a Pre-Natal consultation-by Region and Province

Table 13b Pregnant Women that have received Tetanus Toxoid Injection

Table 13c Protected during Last pregnancy

Table 14a Person/ facility consulted for pre-Natal consultation

Table 15a Child Deliveries- Location where child was delivered

Table 15b Child Deliveries- by type of Assistance

Table 16a Post-Natal Consultation by Province and Region

Table 16b Post-Natal Consultation by Person facility consulted

Table 1 Percentage of children ages 12-23 months that have been immunized

Province\Region\Gender	a) Based on Recall At Least One Immunization		b) Based on Record Fully Immunized		c) Based on Recall and Record Fully Immunized	
	2018-19	2013-14	2018-19	2013-14	2018-19	2013-14
Pakistan	99	99	68	58	76	76
Male	99	99	68	59	77	76
Female	99	99	67	58	76	75
Urban	100	99	76	70	83	84
Male	100	99	76	70	83	84
Female	100	99	76	69	83	85
Rural	99	99	63	53	73	72
Male	98	99	64	54	74	72
Female	99	99	63	52	72	71
Punjab	99	99	81	69	84	86
Male	98	99	81	70	84	85
Female	99	99	81	68	85	86
Urban	100	99	85	75	88	87
Male	100	99	85	78	87	91
Female	100	99	86	71	88	87
Rural	98	99	78	66	83	84
Male	98	99	79	66	83	83
Female	99	99	78	66	83	85
Sindh	100	99	50	40	73	61
Male	100	99	51	39	74	62
Female	100	100	48	40	72	60
Urban	100	99	64	62	80	76
Male	100	98	67	60	81	75
Female	100	100	62	67	78	79
Rural	99	100	36	22	67	49
Male	100	100	37	19	66	49
Female	99	100	35	24	67	49
KP Excluding Merged Areas	99	99	66	62	71	75
Male	99	99	68	66	75	78
Female	99	99	64	58	67	72
Urban	100	99	78	76	81	86
Male	100	99	79	77	81	84
Female	100	99	77	74	80	88
Rural	99	99	64	59	69	73
Male	99	99	66	63	73	76
Female	99	99	61	54	64	69
KP Including Merged Areas	99	-	62	-	68	-
Male	99	-	63	-	71	-
Female	99	-	61	-	65	-
Balochistan	97	94	33	27	42	41
Male	98	93	32	25	44	39
Female	97	94	34	29	41	43
Urban	98	99	54	47	62	73
Male	98	97	50	41	58	68
Female	97	100	59	51	66	77
Rural	97	92	26	21	35	32
Male	98	92	25	21	38	32
Female	97	92	26	21	32	31

Notes:- **Based on recall:** Children reported as having received at least one immunization expressed as a percentage of all children aged 12-23 months. **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

Table 2:-Percentage of children age 12-23 months that have been fully Immunized –by Quintiles

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both
Pakistan									
1st Quintile	68	45	57	58	52	55	59	51	56
2nd Quintile	70	75	73	62	60	61	64	63	63
3rd Quintile	65	71	68	67	65	66	67	67	67
4th Quintile	81	81	81	68	79	73	74	80	77
5th Quintile	86	87	86	81	82	81	85	85	85
Punjab									
1st Quintile	87	61	74	76	67	72	78	67	73
2nd Quintile	90	88	89	78	75	77	81	78	79
3rd Quintile	68	81	74	82	79	81	78	80	79
4th Quintile	88	89	89	75	87	81	81	88	84
5th Quintile	88	90	89	88	89	89	88	90	89
Sindh									
1st Quintile	58	20	42	38	36	37	42	33	38
2nd Quintile	51	47	49	35	27	31	40	33	37
3rd Quintile	57	62	60	35	29	31	47	47	47
4th Quintile	71	70	71	46	64	54	65	69	67
5th Quintile	81	73	78	27	68	49	79	73	76
KP Excluding Merged Areas									
1st Quintile	65	53	60	54	52	53	55	53	54
2nd Quintile	79	78	78	61	62	62	63	64	64
3rd Quintile	80	64	72	63	59	61	65	60	63
4th Quintile	83	79	81	64	59	62	67	65	66
5th Quintile	96	100	98	71	64	67	79	72	76
Balochistan									
1st Quintile	28	30	29	16	25	20	18	25	22
2nd Quintile	49	68	57	32	19	26	38	31	34
3rd Quintile	50	51	51	23	13	19	30	27	29
4th Quintile	71	75	73	50	48	49	58	56	57
5th Quintile	81	85	84	39	73	66	68	79	76

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 immunization who also have an immunization 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', 'PENTA1', 'PENTA2', 'PENTA3', 'PNEUMOCOCCAL1', 'PNEUMOCOCCAL2', 'PNEUMOCOCCAL3', 'Polio1', 'Polio2', 'Polio3' and 'Measles1, Measles 2', 'Hepatitis B1', 'Hepatitis B2' and 'Hepatitis B3'.

Table 3 Percentage Of Children Aged 12-23 Months Immunised By Type Of Antigen- Based On Record											
Province\Region	BCG	PENTA 1	PENTA 2	PENTA 3	PNEU 1	PNEU 2	PNEU 3	Polio 1	Polio 2	Polio 3	Measles
Pakistan	78	77	76	75	77	76	75	78	77	77	68
Urban	88	87	85	84	87	85	84	87	86	86	77
Rural	73	73	72	71	72	72	71	73	73	72	64
Punjab	92	92	91	90	92	91	90	92	91	91	81
Urban	97	96	94	94	96	95	94	96	95	95	86
Rural	90	90	89	88	90	89	88	90	89	88	79
Sindh	59	57	56	55	57	56	55	58	58	58	50
Urban	75	75	73	70	74	73	71	75	75	74	65
Rural	43	41	40	40	41	40	39	43	43	42	37
KP Excluding Merged Areas	72	71	70	69	71	70	68	72	72	71	63
Urban	90	89	87	84	89	87	85	90	89	88	77
Rural	69	68	67	66	68	67	65	69	68	67	60
KP Including Merged Areas	50	48	46	46	48	46	46	50	50	50	41
Urban	87	84	84	84	84	84	84	87	87	87	76
Rural	41	40	37	37	39	37	37	42	42	42	32
Balochistan	37	37	37	37	37	37	36	38	38	38	34
Urban	58	58	58	57	57	57	57	58	58	58	54
Rural	29	30	30	29	30	29	29	30	31	31	27

Notes:-

- 1- Based on record: Children who reported having received the specified immunization who also have an immunization card, expressed as a percentage of all children aged 12-23 months.
- 2- PENTA "Pentavalent, PNEU "Pneumococcal

Table 4 Percentage Of Children Aged 12-23 Months Immunised By Type Of Antigen- Based On Recall and Record

Province\Region	BCG	PENTA 1	PENTA 2	PENTA 3	PNEU 1	PNEU 2	PNEU 3	Polio 1	Polio 2	Polio 3	Measles
Pakistan	89	88	86	85	87	86	85	98	98	97	77
Urban	96	95	93	91	94	93	91	99	99	98	84
Rural	85	84	83	82	84	83	81	98	97	96	74
Punjab	97	97	95	94	96	95	94	98	97	96	85
Urban	100	99	97	96	98	97	97	99	98	98	88
Rural	95	96	94	93	95	94	93	98	97	96	83
Sindh	89	86	83	81	84	83	81	99	99	98	74
Urban	95	93	91	87	92	91	87	100	100	98	81
Rural	84	79	76	75	78	75	74	99	98	97	68
KP Excluding Merged Areas	79	79	77	76	78	78	76	98	97	96	70
Urban	93	92	91	88	92	91	88	100	99	97	80
Rural	73	72	71	70	72	71	69	98	97	96	65
KP Including Merged Areas	79	78	76	75	78	76	75	98	97	96	69
Urban	94	93	91	88	93	91	88	100	99	98	80
Rural	76	75	74	73	75	74	72	98	97	96	67
Balochistan	48	48	47	46	46	46	46	97	96	94	43
Urban	70	69	67	65	65	65	65	97	96	95	62
Rural	40	40	40	39	40	39	39	97	96	94	37

Notes:-

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

Table 5	a)Children under 5 suffering from diarrhoea in past 15 days	b)Diarrhoea Cases where Practitioner was consulted	c)Diarrhoea Cases where ORS was given to child
Province\Region\Gender	2018-19	2018-19	2018-19
Pakistan	6	84	53
Male	6	85	55
Female	6	83	50
Urban	5	88	57
Male	5	87	56
Female	5	88	58
Rural	7	82	51
Male	7	84	55
Female	6	81	47
Punjab	6	88	43
Male	6	88	50
Female	6	87	36
Urban	5	93	43
Male	5	91	48
Female	5	95	38
Rural	6	85	43
Male	6	87	50
Female	6	84	36
Sindh	7	85	67
Male	7	85	64
Female	7	86	70
Urban	5	87	75
Male	5	88	68
Female	6	85	81
Rural	8	85	62
Male	9	83	62
Female	8	86	63
KP Excluding Merged Areas	7	80	59
Male	7	81	61
Female	6	79	56
Urban	7	76	62
Male	7	77	61
Female	7	76	64
Rural	7	81	58
Male	7	82	61
Female	6	79	54
KP Including Merged Areas	7	78	57
Male	7	81	61
Female	6	76	53
Balochistan	7	71	51
Male	8	74	44
Female	6	67	60
Urban	9	80	61
Male	10	82	55
Female	8	77	68
Rural	7	67	47
Male	7	71	39
Female	6	63	57

Notes:-

- 1- Children who suffered from diarrhoea in the 15 days prior to the interview expressed as a percentage of all children aged less than 5 years.

Table 6 Diarrhoea Cases: Duration Of Episode

Duration	Percentage Of Diarrhoea Cases								
	Urban Areas			Rural Areas			Overall		
	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both
Duration Of Diarrhoea Episode									
1-3 days	41	42	41	36	37	37	37	39	38
4-7 days	47	47	47	48	45	47	48	46	47
8-15 days	12	10	11	15	17	16	14	15	15
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

NOTES:

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

Table 7: Diarrhoea Cases Where Govt. Health Practitioner Was Consulted First – By Region And Province

Province\Region	2018-19		
	Male	Female	Total
Pakistan	29	36	32
Punjab	26	33	29
Sindh	31	31	31
KP Excluding Merged Areas	37	51	44
KP Including Merged Areas	33	48	40
Balochistan	30	44	36
Urban	32	32	32
Punjab	26	32	29
Sindh	30	28	29
KP Excluding Merged Areas	55	50	53
KP Including Merged Areas	53	46	50
Balochistan	43	39	41
Rural	28	38	32
Punjab	26	34	30
Sindh	31	34	32
KP Excluding Merged Areas	33	51	42
KP Including Merged Areas	30	49	39
Balochistan	23	47	33

Notes

- 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.
- 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 'Others'.

Table 8 Type Of Practitioner Consulted For Diarrhoea Treatment – By Region And Practitioner

Type of Practitioner	Urban	Rural	Total
Private practitioner	63	58	59
Chemist/Pharmacy	3	8	7
Govt hospital/dispensary	30	27	28
LHW	1	2	2
RHC/BHU	1	4	3
Hakeem/Homeopath/Herbalist	1	1	1
Others	1	1	1

NOTES:

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

Table 9 Reason For Not Visiting Govt. Facility First For Diarrhoea Treatment- By Region And Province

PERCENTAGE OF RESPONSES-2018-19						
Province\Region	Pakistan	Punjab	Sindh	KP Excluding Merged Areas	KP Including Merged Areas	Balochistan
Pakistan						
Too far away	25	33	11	27	28	7
Not enough medicines	2	3	1	0	0	8
Doctor not available	7	4	11	7	8	15
Staff not courteous	11	13	11	9	10	2
No Govt facility	22	18	29	23	23	18
Doctor never available	5	4	5	7	7	4
Other reasons	28	25	32	26	25	45
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Urban						
Too far away	27	33	18	25	37	14
Not enough medicines	4	5	1	0	0	10
Doctor not available	3	0	5	11	10	11
Staff not courteous	13	16	9	24	21	0
No Govt facility	14	11	23	9	7	5
Doctor never available	3	2	5	2	2	3
Other reasons	35	33	38	29	23	56
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rural						
Too far away	25	34	8	27	27	4
Not enough medicines	1	2	1	0	0	6
Doctor not available	8	5	14	7	7	17
Staff not courteous	11	12	12	7	8	3
No Govt facility	25	21	32	25	25	25
Doctor never available	5	5	5	7	7	5
Other reasons	25	21	28	26	25	40
Total	100	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 'Others'.

Table 10 Neonatal Mortality w.r.t period of birth

Region	2018-19 (2014-16 PERIOD)			2013-14 (2008-10 PERIOD)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Pakistan	43	38	41	51	42	46
Urban	33	31	32	29	30	30
Rural	47	42	44	59	47	53

NOTES:

1. Neonatal mortality rates are calculated as the proportion of children who die before completion of 1st month after birth.
2. Period of births from 2014-2016 in 2018-19 and 2008-2010 in 2013-14.

Table 11 Infant Mortality Rate – By Sex And Region**DEATHS PER THOUSAND LIVE BIRTHS**

Region	2018-19 (2014-2016 PERIOD)			2013-14 (2009-2011 PERIOD)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Pakistan	62	58	60	70	61	65
Urban	49	47	48	55	36	45
Rural	67	62	65	75	72	74

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 2014-2016 in 2018-19 and 2009-2011 in 2013-14.

Table 12 Infant Mortality And Mother's Education**DEATHS PER THOUSAND LIVE BIRTHS**

EDUCATION LEVEL	2018-19 PSLM (PERIOD 2014-2016)
Pakistan	60
No education	69
Primary 1-5	61
Middle 6-8	50
Matric 9-10	36
class 11 or higher	32

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 2014-2016.

Province\Region	a) Pre-Natal Consultation		b) Pregnant Women that have received Tetanus Toxoid Injection		c) Protected During Last Pregnancy	
	2018-19	2013-14	2018-19	2013-14	2018-19	2013-14
Pakistan	84	72	82	75	68	62
Urban	92	85	89	85	76	72
Rural	80	66	78	71	65	58
Punjab	93	75	90	83	80	72
Urban	96	86	93	89	85	79
Rural	91	70	89	81	78	70
Sindh	79	76	77	68	56	52
Urban	89	89	87	82	66	68
Rural	72	65	69	57	47	40
KP Excluding Merged Areas	75	63	79	72	68	57
Urban	87	77	88	81	77	67
Rural	72	60	77	70	66	55
KP Including Merged Areas	74	-	75	-	64	-
Urban	88	-	87	-	76	-
Rural	72	-	72	-	62	-
Balochistan	58	52	53	37	31	23
Urban	71	68	71	58	41	38
Rural	53	46	47	29	27	18

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 ever 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. 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.

Table 14 :-Person Facility Consulted

Province\Region	2018-19			2013-14		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
A:-Person /Facility Consulted For Pre-Natal Consultation						
Home TBA	4	5	5	3	6	5
Home LHW	2	2	2	1	3	2
Home LHV	2	1	1	3	3	3
Home Doctor	0	0	0	1	0	0
Govt.Hosp/RHC/BHU	33	33	33	29	26	28
Private Host/Clinic	58	58	58	63	61	62
Other	1	0	1	1	0	1
Total	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 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.
2. Others include 'Family Welfare Centre', 'Reproductive Health unit', 'Mobile Services Unit' etc.

Table 15 :-Child Deliveries –Location and Type of Assistance

	2018-19			2013-14		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
A:-Place Where Child was Delivered						
Home	17	36	30	24	52	43
G.hospital/RHC/BHU	33	27	29	26	15	19
Private hosp/clinic	49	37	40	49	32	37
Other	2	1	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100
B:-Person That Assisted with Delivery						
Doctor	74	51	58	68	37	47
Nurse	8	8	8	6	6	6
TBA	3	8	7	5	15	12
Trained Dai	8	17	15	12	24	20
Midwife	2	1	1	3	3	3
F.Member/Neighbour/Friend	3	9	7	3	12	9
LHV	1	5	4	2	3	3
LHW	0	0	0	0	1	1
Other	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Notes:-

1. Based on Birth during past three years to all ever married women aged 15-49 years(last pregnancy only)
2. Skilled Birth Attendant=(Doctor+ Nurse+ Midwife+ LHV)
3. Totals may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Table 16 :-Post –Natal Consultation by Province and Region , Person Facility Consulted

	2018-19			2013-14		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
A:-Post –Natal Consultation by Province and Region						
Pakistan	45	27	33	37	25	29
Punjab	45	29	34	36	26	29
Sindh	53	32	41	42	30	35
KP(Excluding Merged Areas)	31	23	24	28	21	22
KP(Including Merged Areas)	31	23	24	-	-	-
Balochistan	26	16	19	28	13	17
B:-Person Facility Consulted for post –Natal Consultation						
Home TBA	4	9	7	3	10	7
Home LHW	3	4	3	2	3	3
Home LHV	4	5	5	5	5	5
Home Doctor	0	1	1	2	3	3
Govt.Hosp/RHC/BHU	28	25	27	34	30	32
Private Host/Clinic	60	56	58	53	48	50
Other	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Notes:-

1. Percentage of Ever married women aged 15-49 years who received post-natal check-up by source of check-up.
2. Others include 'Family Welfare Centre', 'Reproductive Health unit', Mobile Services Unit' etc.
3. Totals may not add to 100 because of rounding

CONFIDENCE INTERVAL

Children aged 12-13 months Immunized (Full Immunized)

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Pakistan	68	0.89	65.93	69.42
Punjab	81	1.09	78.52	82.81
Sindh	50	2.05	45.77	53.83
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Including Merged Areas	62	1.98	58.33	66.09
Balochistan	33	3.06	27.28	39.30
Urban Areas	76	1.48	73.43	79.25
Punjab	85	1.69	81.96	88.60
Sindh	64	3.18	58.15	70.64
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Including Merged Areas	77	3.21	70.37	82.96
Balochistan	54	5.94	42.68	65.98
Rural Areas	63	1.10	61.30	65.62
Punjab	78	1.40	75.61	81.11
Sindh	36	2.51	31.10	40.95
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Including Merged Areas	60	2.26	55.18	64.03
Balochistan	26	3.37	19.32	32.52

Children under 5 years suffering From Diarrhoea in Past 30 days

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Pakistan	6	0.21	5.75	6.58
Punjab	6	0.31	4.95	6.15
Sindh	7	0.46	5.97	7.76
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Including Merged Areas	7	0.45	5.83	7.60
Balochistan	7	0.59	5.99	8.28
Urban Areas	5	0.33	4.62	5.93
Punjab	5	0.47	3.73	5.55
Sindh	5	0.62	4.04	6.46
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Including Merged Areas	7	0.86	5.46	8.83
Balochistan	9	1.12	6.50	10.90
Rural Areas	7	0.27	6.06	7.12
Punjab	6	0.40	5.22	6.78
Sindh	8	0.65	6.93	9.49
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Including Merged Areas	7	0.51	5.64	7.63
Balochistan	7	0.68	5.26	7.92

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

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Pakistan	84	0.48	82.90	84.79
Punjab	93	0.48	91.91	93.81
Sindh	79	1.14	77.09	81.58
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Including Merged Areas	74	1.34	71.62	76.89
Balochistan	58	2.41	52.88	62.35
Urban Areas	92	0.60	90.51	92.87
Punjab	96	0.57	95.25	97.50
Sindh	89	1.38	86.14	91.57
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Including Merged Areas	88	1.57	84.43	90.59
Balochistan	71	3.66	63.51	77.85
Rural Areas	80	0.64	78.96	81.48
Punjab	91	0.66	89.87	92.46
Sindh	72	1.66	68.34	74.84
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Including Merged Areas	72	1.57	68.70	74.85
Balochistan	53	3.03	46.88	58.78

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

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Pakistan	33	0.66	31.67	34.25
Punjab	34	0.95	32.57	36.29
Sindh	41	1.38	38.69	44.11
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Including Merged Areas	24	1.49	21.33	27.16
Balochistan	19	1.86	15.24	22.51
Urban Areas	45	1.21	43.06	47.80
Punjab	45	1.77	41.96	48.90
Sindh	53	2.17	49.07	57.58
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Including Merged Areas	31	2.47	26.25	35.94
Balochistan	26	3.33	19.09	32.16
Rural Areas	27	0.78	25.68	28.72
Punjab	29	1.11	26.96	31.30
Sindh	32	1.67	28.42	34.98
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Including Merged Areas	23	1.70	19.63	26.30
Balochistan	16	2.24	12.01	20.79

5. POPULATION WELFARE

5.1 Introduction

Family planning is defined by WHO as, “a way of thinking and living that is adopted voluntarily, upon the basis of knowledge, attitudes and responsible decisions by individuals and couples, in order to promote the health and welfare of family groups and thus contribute effectively to the social development of a country”. High fertility rate is associated with health risks for both mother and child, Pakistan’s high population growth rate puts added pressure on efforts to expand and improve the delivery of basic social services.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) calls on countries “by 2030, to ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes”. Living up to the commitment of the international community to achieve universal access to reproductive health by 2030 therefore it requires the monitoring of key family planning indicators.

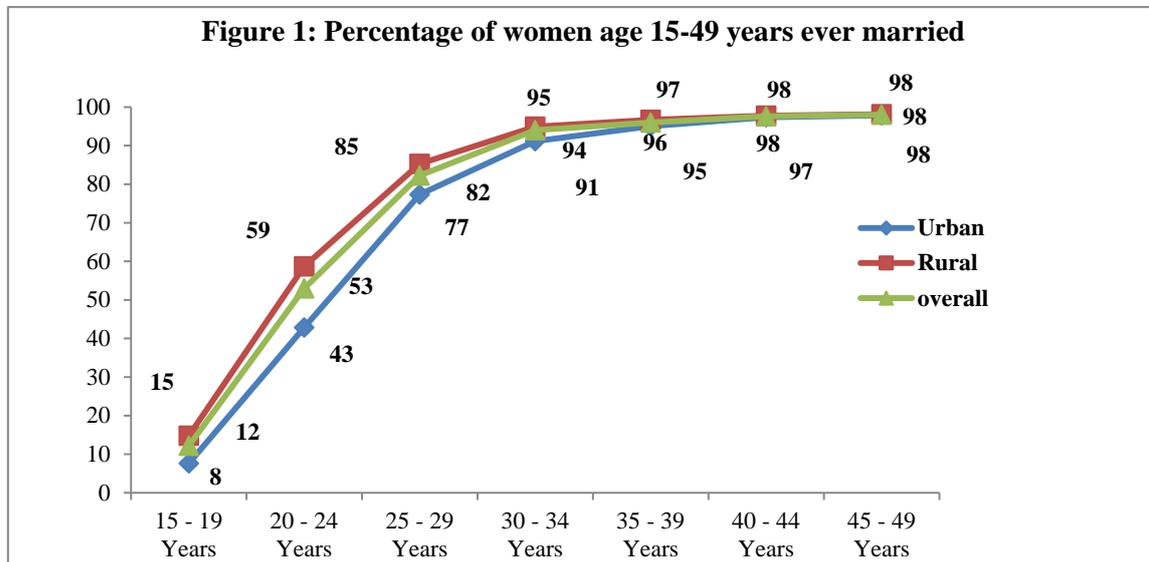
Pakistan had launched a first Five-Year Plan (1965-70) to lower fertility with voluntary contraception. However over the period the family planning program has also experienced several ups and downs in its fortunes. The post devolution scenario of 18th Constitutional Amendment has offered an opportunity to the province to introduce a province specific population policy. Provinces Launched after 18th Amendment but High Fertility Rate and Low Contraceptive Rate indicates that the programme/policies are still unable to achieve the desired objectives due to conservative environment and low level of acceptance of family planning.

This chapter presents information on key indicators of Population Welfare including Total Fertility Rate (TFR), Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR), Marriages, and Number of Children Ever born to the Women etc.

5.2 Marriage, Parity & Fertility

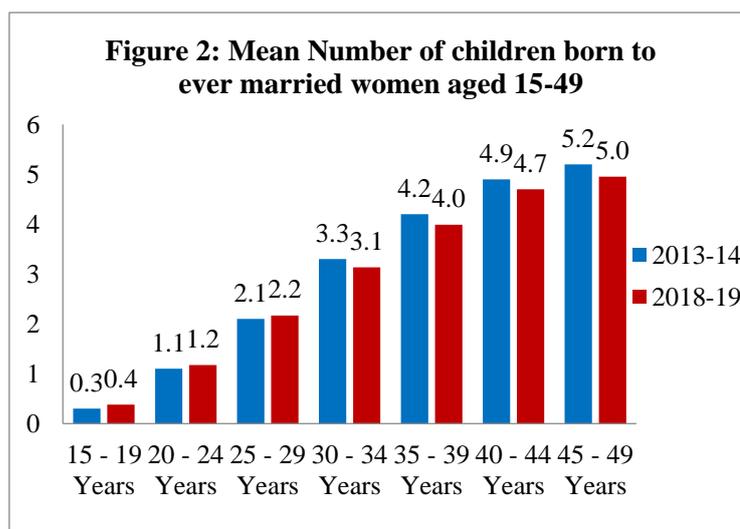
Table 1 depicts that 67 percent women aged 15-49 are ever married and the percentage is lowest in age group 15-19 (Figure 1). There is wide difference in ever married women from age 15-29 in Urban /Rural areas; however this difference vanishes after age group 30 onwards.

The numbers of ever married women age 15-19 years in overall Pakistan and Punjab are 12 percent & 10 percent respectively. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (both including & excluding merged areas) have highest percentage of women ever married in age category 15-19 with 17 and 15 percent respectively which is depending the social cultural norms of the province.



5.2.1 Mean Number of Children Ever Born to Ever-Married Women

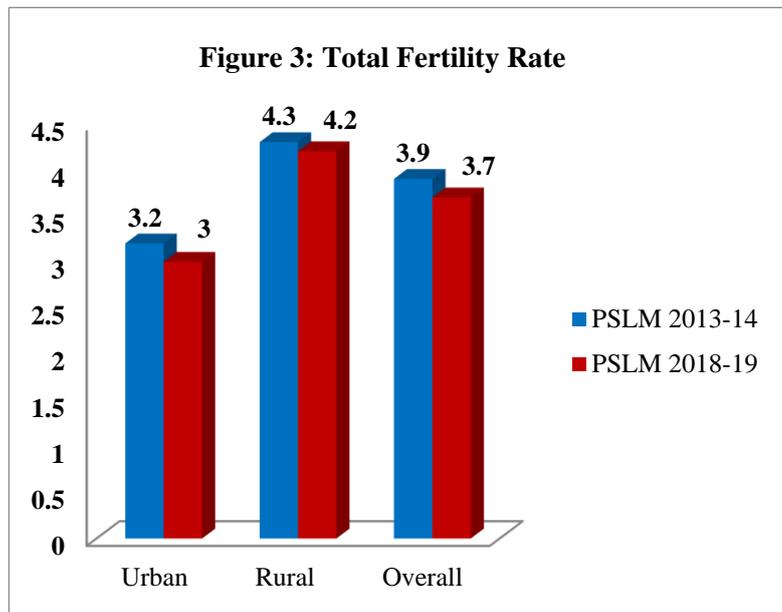
The mean number of children born to all women 15-49 & ever married women both show same trend. The number of children in age 15-19 remains stagnant in Punjab & Sindh and slight decrease in the remaining age group. However KP (both excluding and including has shown increasing trend in all group (Table 2). Mean number of children ever born to ever married women of overall Pakistan has shown slight decline in year 2018-19 to 3.1 as compared to 3.2 in year 2013-14 (Table 3). This reveals slight decline in mean number of children born to ever married



women and of children between 2013-14 to 2018-19 i.e. from 3.2 per women to 3.1 per women with slight declines in mean number of children in age groups 30-49 (Figure 2).

5.2.2 Total Fertility Rate

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is a common measure of current fertility and is defined as the average number of children; a woman would have if she went through her entire reproductive period 15-49 years reproducing at the prevailing Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR). The ASFR have shown decline trend in age group except 45-49 years. TFR has been calculated considering an average of the three years preceding the survey. TFR, when calculated for the survey year



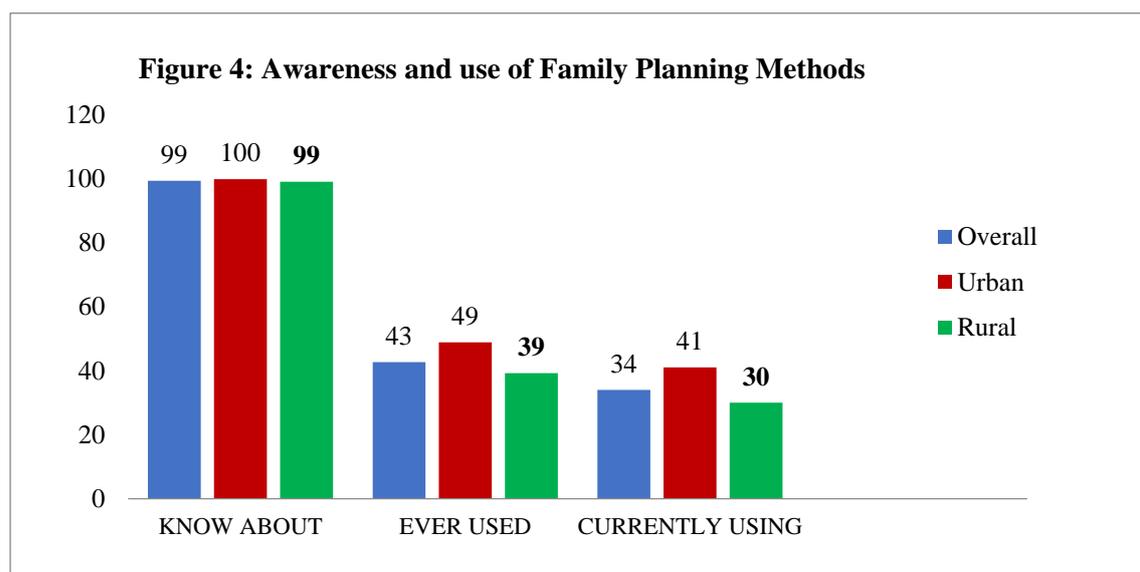
2018-19 by taking an average of three year (2015-17) shows the decreasing trend i.e. 3.7 from 3.9 when it is calculated for the survey year 2013-14 by taking an average of three years from (2010-12). Decline is more prevalent in urban areas than rural areas. Rural TFR shows marginal decline to 4.2 percent in 2018-19 as compared to 4.3 percent in 2013-14 (Table 4 & Figure 3).

5.3 Awareness and Use of Family Planning

The adequate knowledge about the family planning and the use of contraception leads the couples to reduce their family size. The survey tries to cover the knowledge and the use of contraceptive methods.

5.3.1 Knowledge about Family Planning Methods

The knowledge regarding contraceptive is almost universal as 99 percent among currently married women aged between 15 to 49 years for at least one method of contraception. This is almost same in urban areas & rural areas with 100 percentage & 99 percent respectively (Table 5 and Figure 4).



5.3.2 Ever Used

Table 5 depicts the percentage of women who have ever used any **contraceptive method**; this percentage has shown marginal increase to 43 percent in 2018-19 as compared to 42 percent during 2013-14. However, there is a wider gap between the regions in ever use of any contraceptive method from 49 percent in urban as compared to 39 percent in rural areas (Figure 4).

5.3.3 Currently Using Family Planning - Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR)

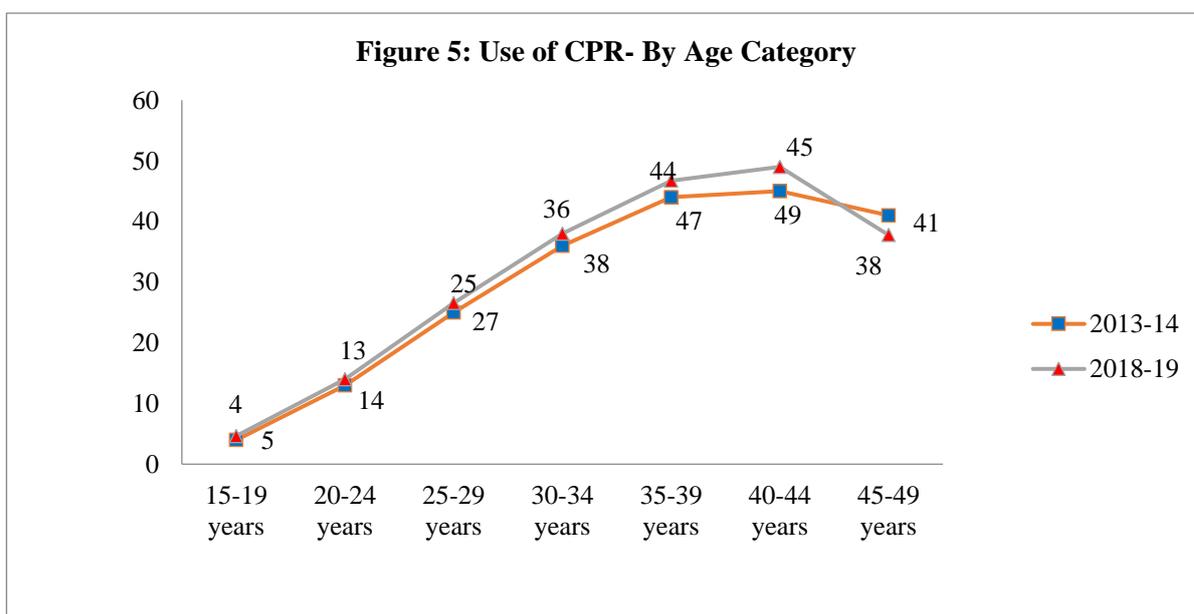
In overall Pakistan, the Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) has increased to 34 percent in 2018-19 from 32 percent in 2013-14. The increase is more attributed in rural areas with 30 percent in 2018-19 from 27 percent in 2013-14, as CPR remains stagnant in urban areas i.e. 41 percent. Contraceptive use among currently married women is highest in Punjab i.e. 39 percent followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (both excluding & including merged areas) with 33 percent & 31 percent respectively, Sindh 30 percent whereas it is lowest in Balochistan with 14 percent (Table 5). There are wide regional disparities in CPR in all provinces which is highest in KP (including merged areas) and Sindh (Figure 4).

5.3.4 Profile of women currently using contraception

In order to reduce the maternal mortality, use of contraceptive is needed for longer birth intervals and fewer births to older and very young mothers which are key factors of maternal mortality. Use of contraceptive is significantly lower in age groups 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29 (Table 7, Figure 5) because women of these age groups are newlywed and they are

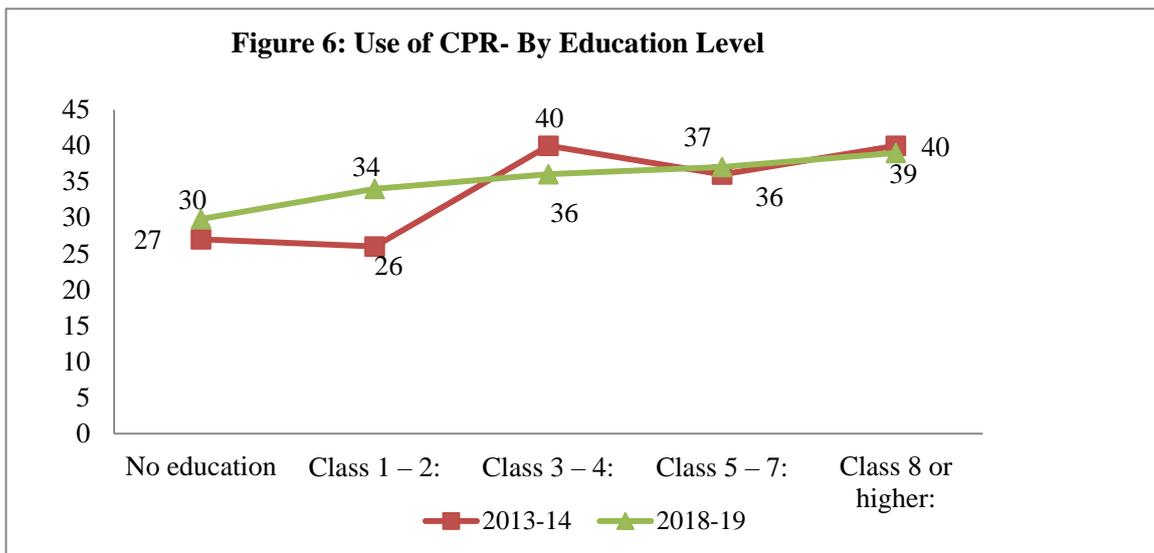
more likely and willing to become pregnant as soon as possible, hence they may not be inclined to use contraceptives. However it is encouraging to see that current use of contraceptive increase in each age group up to 45 in 2018-19 as compared to 2013-14.

Use of family planning methods rises with age, as the older women are more likely to use family planning method as they have reached their desired family size. Some 49 percent of the currently married women in the age group 40-44 years and 38 percent in the age group 45-49 are using family planning method as compared to only 5 percent of the age group 15-19 years. The use of contraceptive methods drops for women in late forties, as women perceive that risk of pregnancy declines as they have approached menopause (Figure 5).



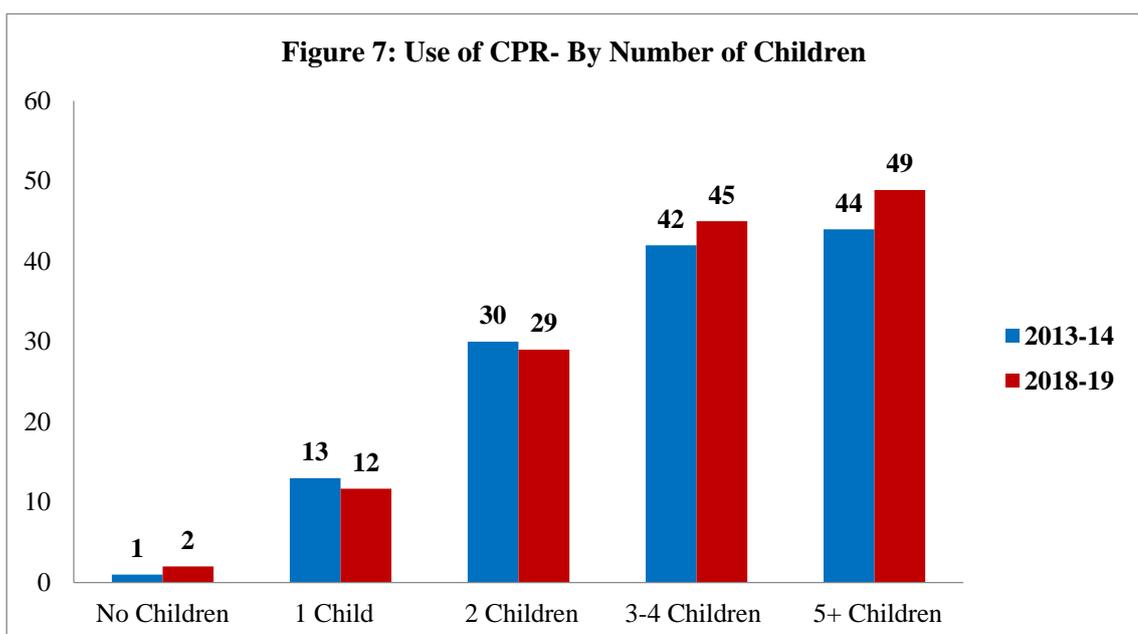
5.3.5 Education of women & use of Contraception

It is revealed from table 7 that educated women are more likely to use contraception, as only 30 percent currently married women with no education have reported to use family planning methods. However it increases with education and it is observed that 39 percent currently married women with education up to class 8 & above are currently using family planning (Figure 6).



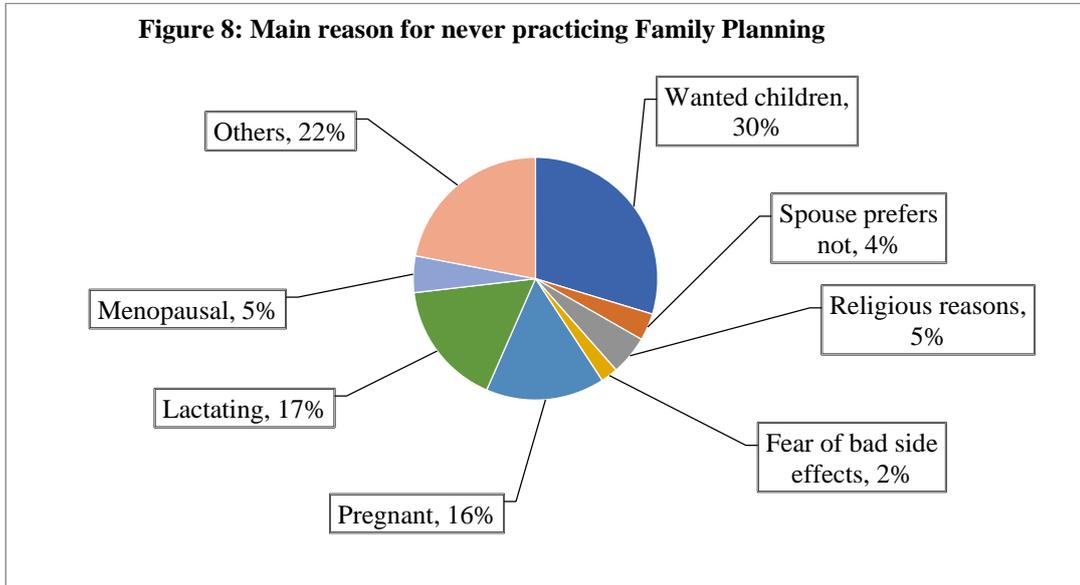
5.3.6 Use of Contraceptive and Number of Children

The use of family planning methods increases with the increase in the number of children. As it is evident from table 7, only two percent of currently married women with no child have reported to use any method. On the other hand, overall 49 percent of currently married women having 5 or more children are using contraception. Further it is also observed that there is increase in use of contraception by women having 3-4 children & 5+ children in 2018-19 with 45 & 49 percent respectively as compared to 42 & 44 percent respectively in 2013-14 (Figure 7).



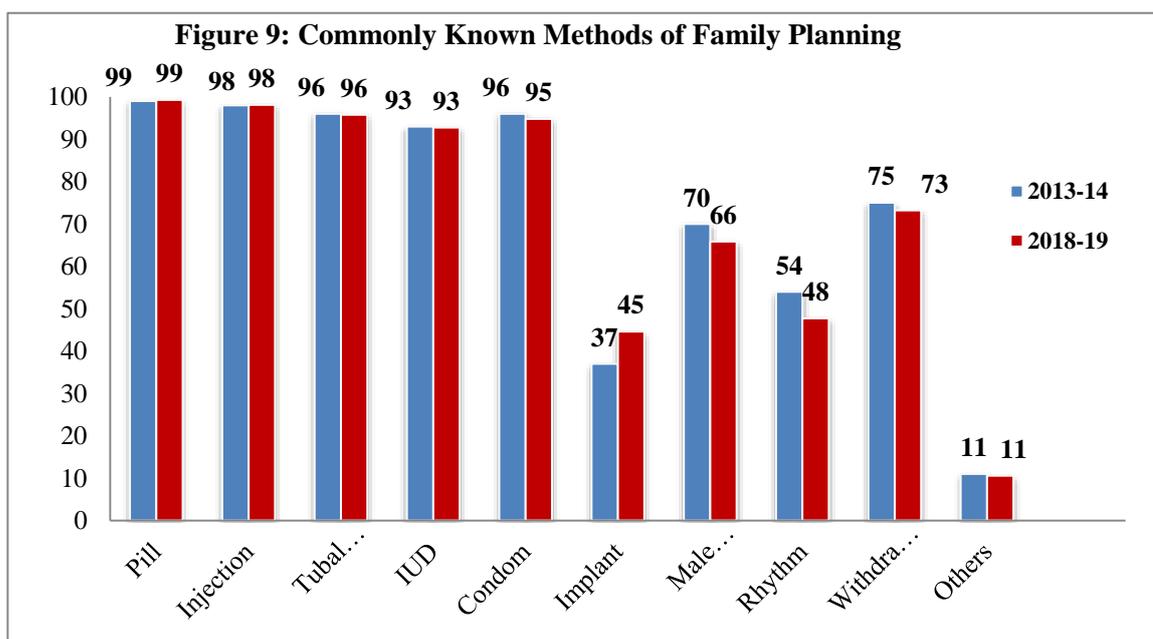
5.3.7 Reason for Not Practicing Family Planning

The most cited reason by currently married women for not using Contraception (Table 8) is “Wanted Children” with 30 percent followed by “Others” with 22 percent and “Lactating” with 17 percent. The trend is almost same in urban and in rural areas (Figure 8).



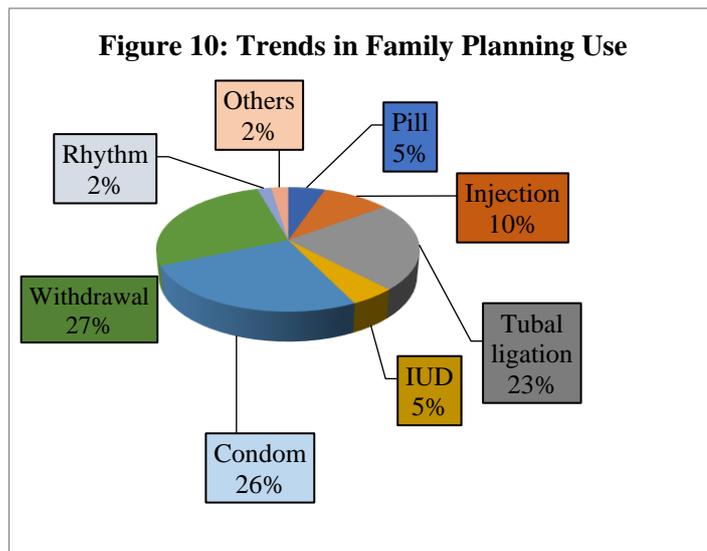
5.3.8 Commonly Known Methods of Family Planning

Table 9 depicts the commonly known methods of family planning. “Pills” with 99 percent is the most commonly known method followed by “Injection” with 98 percent, “Tubal Ligation” with 96 percent and “Condom” with 95 percent. The least known method is “Implant” with 45 percent. This pattern is almost same in all provinces (Figure 9).



5.4 Methods of Family Planning Currently being used

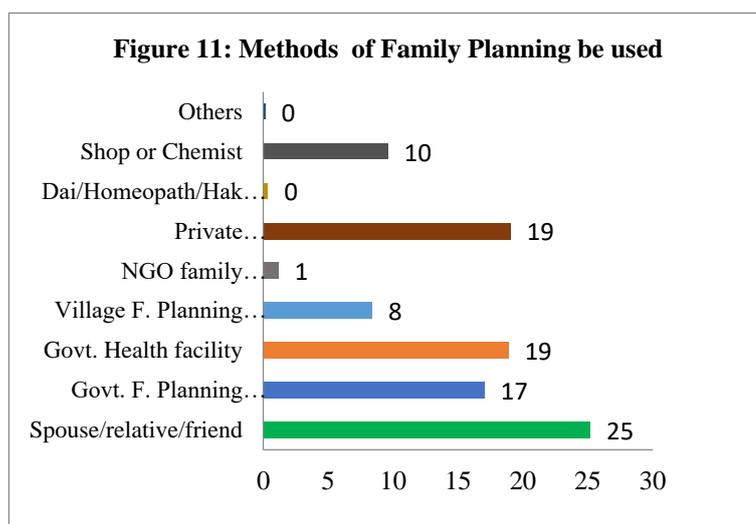
Women who reported to have a knowledge about a specific method of family planning were inquired whether they used that method in order to delay or avoid getting pregnant. In overall Pakistan, the most common method currently being used (Table 10) is “Withdrawal” with 27 percent followed by “Condom” with 26 Percent and “Tubal Ligation” with



23 percent. In rural Pakistan, the main methods currently being used are “Withdrawal” with 26 percent and “Tubal Ligation” with 24 percent followed by “Condom” 22 percent whereas in urban Pakistan “Condom” with 31 percent stands the main method for avoiding pregnancy. It is evident from the methods currently being used that out of 34 percent women currently using family planning methods 24 percent are using modern methods & 10 percent are using traditional methods (Figure 10).

5.4.1 Source of Family Planning methods currently being used

The Spouse / Relatives / Friend are the major source of provision of contraceptives (Table 11) with 25 percent followed by Government Health Facility & Private Hospitals each with 19 percent, Government family planning clinic with 17 percent. In urban areas major source is Spouse with 33 percent while in rural areas the main source is the Government health facility with 21 percent (Figure 11).



5.4.2 Satisfaction with the family planning method

All women who said that they had ever used any family planning method were asked about their satisfaction; (Table 12) around 98 percent of women who are using any family planning method said that they found the method satisfactory. Among the women, who are dissatisfied with the method used, were asked about the main reasons for dissatisfaction, the main response reported are “Adverse side effects” with 57 percent followed by “Cost too much” with 12 percent.

List of Tables

- Table 1 Percentage of Women Aged 15-49 Years Ever Married – By Province and Age-Category
- Table 2 Mean Number of Children Ever Born to Women Aged 15-49 Years – By Province and Age-Category
- Table 3 Mean Number of Children Ever Born to Ever-Married Women Aged 15-49 Years-By Province and Age-Category
- Table 4 Age-Specific and Total Fertility Rates - Women Aged 15- 49 Years – By Region and Age-Category
- Table 5 Awareness and Use of Family Planning Methods – By Region and Province
- Table 6 Awareness and Use of Family Planning Methods – By Province and Quintile
- Table 7 Women Currently Using Family Planning
- Table 8 Reasons for Not Using Family Planning
- Table 9 Commonly Used Method of Family Planning
- Table 10 Type of Family Planning Method Currently Being Used – By Region
- Table 11 Source of Family Planning Method
- Table 12 Attitudes towards Family Planning Methods – By Province and Reason

Table 1: Percentage of Women Aged 15-49 Years Ever Married – By Province and Age-Category

Provinces and Age-Category	2018-19			2013-14		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Pakistan	64	69	67	63	68	66
15-19 Years	8	15	12	7	14	11
20-24 Years	43	59	53	43	58	52
25-29 Years	77	85	82	79	85	83
30-34 Years	91	95	94	94	95	95
35-39 Years	95	97	96	97	98	97
40-44 Years	97	98	98	98	98	98
45-49 Years	98	98	98	99	98	98
Punjab	63	68	66	62	67	65
15-19 Years	6	12	10	6	12	10
20-24 Years	38	52	47	39	53	48
25-29 Years	75	83	80	78	83	82
30-34 Years	91	95	94	95	95	95
35-39 Years	96	97	97	97	98	98
40-44 Years	98	98	98	98	97	98
45-49 Years	98	98	98	100	98	99
Sindh	65	71	68	63	73	67
15-19 Years	9	18	13	8	18	12
20-24 Years	48	68	57	46	68	56
25-29 Years	79	89	84	82	89	85
30-34 Years	93	95	94	94	96	95
35-39 Years	94	96	95	97	98	97
40-44 Years	96	98	97	98	99	98
45-49 Years	97	99	98	97	99	98
KP Excluding Merged Areas	66	69	68	63	67	66
15-19 Years	14	16	15	12	14	14
20-24 Years	58	64	63	53	60	59
25-29 Years	80	85	84	75	83	82
30-34 Years	87	92	91	89	94	93
35-39 Years	88	94	93	94	96	95
40-44 Years	93	95	94	96	97	97
45-49 Years	95	97	96	93	97	96
KP Including Merged Areas	66	70	69			
15-19 Years	14	18	17			
20-24 Years	58	66	65			
25-29 Years	80	86	85			
30-34 Years	87	92	91			
35-39 Years	88	95	94			
40-44 Years	93	95	95			
45-19 Years	95	97	96			
Balochistan	62	70	67	66	74	71
15-19 Years	8	16	13	14	17	16
20-24 Years	49	61	57	53	70	65
25-29 Years	85	88	88	82	93	90
30-34 Years	91	98	96	94	99	98
35-39 Years	95	99	98	97	100	99
40-44 Years	99	100	99	96	100	99
45-49 Years	100	100	100	100	100	100

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. Women married or not is based on the question on marital status in the household roster.

Table 2 Mean Number of Children Ever Born to women aged (15-49) years by Province and Age-Category

Provinces and Age-Category	2018-19			2013-14		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Pakistan	1.8	2.3	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.1
15-19 Years	0.0	0.1	0.0	0	0	0
20-24 Years	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6
25-29 Years	1.5	2.0	1.8	1.4	2	1.8
30-34 Years	2.5	3.2	2.9	2.8	3.3	3.1
35-39 Years	3.4	4.2	3.9	3.6	4.4	4.1
40-44 Years	3.9	4.9	4.5	4.3	5	4.7
45-49 Years	4.4	5.2	4.9	4.5	5.4	5.1
Punjab	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.1	2
15-19 Years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
20-24 Years	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5
25-29 Years	1.3	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.6
30-34 Years	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.6	3	2.9
35-39 Years	3.3	3.9	3.6	3.5	4.1	3.9
40-44 Years	3.6	4.6	4.2	4.1	4.6	4.4
45-49 Years	4.3	4.7	4.6	4.5	5.1	4.9
Sindh	1.8	2.5	2.1	1.8	2.7	2.2
15-19 Years	0.0	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0
20-24 Years	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.5	1	0.7
25-29 Years	1.5	2.3	1.9	1.4	2.4	1.9
30-34 Years	2.5	3.7	3.0	2.9	3.8	3.4
35-39 Years	3.2	4.6	3.8	3.7	5	4.3
40-44 Years	4.0	5.7	4.7	4.2	6.2	5.2
45-49 Years	4.4	6.1	5.1	4.4	6.7	5.4
KP Excluding Merged Areas	2.0	2.3	2.3	2	2.2	2.1
15-19 Years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0
20-24 Years	.7	.8	.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
25-29 Years	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.6	2	1.9
30-34 Years	2.9	3.3	3.2	3	3.3	3.2
35-39 Years	3.8	4.2	4.1	4	4.5	4.4
40-44 Years	4.5	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.1
45-49 Years	4.5	5.5	5.3	4.7	5.3	5.2
KP Including Merged Areas	2.1	2.3	2.3			
15-19 Years	0.1	0.1	0.1			
20-24 Years	0.7	0.9	0.8			
25-29 Years	1.8	2.2	2.1			
30-34 Years	2.9	3.4	3.3			
35-39 Years	3.8	4.3	4.2			
40-44 Years	4.5	5.1	5.0			
45-19 Years	4.5	5.4	5.2			
Balochistan	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.8	2.7
15-19 Years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
20-24 Years	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	1	0.9
25-29 Years	2.1	2.4	2.3	1.9	2.6	2.4
30-34 Years	3.4	3.9	3.7	3.8	4	3.9
35-39 Years	4.7	5.4	5.2	4.6	5.2	5
40-44 Years	5.6	5.8	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.2
45-49 Years	6.5	6.4	6.4	5.7	5.9	5.9

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). Women who had never been married were assigned Zero births.

Table 3: Mean Number of Children Ever Born to Ever-Married Women Aged 15-49 Years-By Province and Age-Category

Provinces and Age-Category	2018-19			2013-14		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Pakistan	2.9	3.3	3.1	2.9	3.3	3.2
15-19 Years	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
20-24 Years	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1
25-29 Years	1.9	2.3	2.2	1.8	2.3	2.1
30-34 Years	2.8	3.4	3.1	3	3.5	3.3
35-39 Years	3.5	4.3	4.0	3.7	4.5	4.2
40-44 Years	4.0	5.1	4.7	4.4	5.1	4.9
45-49 Years	4.5	5.3	5.0	4.6	5.5	5.2
Punjab	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.8	3.1	3
15-19 Years	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
20-24 Years	1.0	1.1	1.1	1	1	1
25-29 Years	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.1	2
30-34 Years	2.7	3.1	2.9	2.8	3.2	3.1
35-39 Years	3.4	4.0	3.8	3.6	4.2	4
40-44 Years	3.7	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.7	4.5
45-49 Years	4.4	4.8	4.6	4.5	5.1	4.9
Sindh	2.8	3.5	3.1	2.9	3.8	3.3
15-19 Years	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
20-24 Years	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.3
25-29 Years	1.9	2.6	2.2	1.7	2.7	2.2
30-34 Years	2.7	3.9	3.2	3.1	4	3.5
35-39 Years	3.4	4.7	4.0	3.8	5.1	4.4
40-44 Years	4.1	5.8	4.9	4.3	6.3	5.3
45-49 Years	4.6	6.2	5.2	4.6	6.8	5.6
KP Excluding Merged Areas	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2
15-19 Years	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3
20-24 Years	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2
25-29 Years	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.4
30-34 Years	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5
35-39 Years	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.6
40-44 Years	4.8	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.2
45-49 Years	4.8	5.7	5.5	4.9	5.6	5.5
KP Including Merged Areas	3.1	3.3	3.3			
15-19 Years	0.6	0.4	0.4			
20-24 Years	1.3	1.3	1.3			
25-29 Years	2.2	2.5	2.5			
30-34 Years	3.4	3.6	3.6			
35-39 Years	4.3	4.6	4.5			
40-44 Years	4.9	5.3	5.3			
45-19 Years	4.8	5.6	5.4			
Balochistan	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8
15-19 Years	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5
20-24 Years	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
25-29 Years	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.8	2.7
30-34 Years	3.8	3.9	3.9	4	4	4
35-39 Years	4.9	5.4	5.3	4.8	5.2	5.1
40-44 Years	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.3	6.2	6.2
45-49 Years	6.5	6.4	6.4	5.7	5.9	5.9

Table 4: Age-Specific and Total Fertility Rates - Women Aged 15- 49 Years – By Region and Age-Category

Provinces and Age-Category	2018-19 PSLM 2015-17(Average)			2013-14 PSLM 2010-12 (Average)		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19 Years	38	65	54	49	61	57
20-24 Years	153	208	187	161	203	188
25-29 Years	184	233	214	206	245	231
30-34 Years	130	174	157	136	193	171
35-39 Years	66	99	86	77	104	95
40-44 Years	19	40	32	17	43	34
45-49 Years	11	23	19	2	20	14
TOTAL FERTILY RATE	3.0	4.2	3.7	3.2	4.3	3.9

Table 5: Awareness and Use of Family Planning Methods – By Region and Province

Percentage Of Currently Married Women 15-49 Years						
Provinces and Age-Category	2018-19			2013-14		
	Know About	Ever Used	Currently Using	Know About	Ever Used	Currently Using
Pakistan	99	43	34	99	42	32
Urban	100	49	41	100	52	41
Rural	99	39	30	99	37	27
Punjab	100	47	39	100	48	38
Urban	100	53	46	100	57	47
Rural	100	43	35	100	43	33
Sindh	99	36	30	100	32	25
Urban	100	43	36	100	46	36
Rural	99	28	22	100	19	14
KP Excluding Merged Areas	99	49	33	99	48	28
Urban	100	56	43	100	55	38
Rural	99	47	30	99	46	26
KP Including Merged Areas	99	47	31			
Urban	100	55	42			
Rural	99	45	28			
Balochistan	94	17	14	88	19	13
Urban	97	24	20	97	29	20
Rural	92	14	11	85	16	10

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: PSLM 2018-19 asked all currently married women aged 15-49 if they knew about family planning. The table is based on the answer given to the question: i.e. if the women know of method, mentioned either spontaneously or after probing.
3. Ever used family planning method: expressed as 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.

Table 6: Awareness and Use of Family Planning Methods – By Region and Quintiles						
Percentage Of Currently Married Women 15-49 Years						
Provinces and Quintiles	2018-19			2013-14		
	Know About	Ever Used	Currently Using	Know About	Ever Used	Currently Using
Pakistan	100	49	41	99	39	30
1 st Quintile	99	47	38	98	38	30
2 nd Quintile	100	52	43	99	40	31
3 rd Quintile	100	48	41	99	41	31
4 th Quintile	100	51	43	100	39	28
5 th Quintile	100	47	40	100	37	26
Punjab	100	53	46	100	43	35
1 st Quintile	100	53	44	100	45	36
2 nd Quintile	100	62	51	100	47	39
3 rd Quintile	100	54	47	100	44	36
4 th Quintile	100	56	48	100	41	32
5 th Quintile	100	49	43	100	37	27
Sindh	100	43	36	99	28	22
1 st Quintile	100	44	35	99	32	25
2 nd Quintile	100	42	37	98	28	21
3 rd Quintile	100	42	36	99	24	19
4 th Quintile	100	42	36	99	27	22
5 th Quintile	100	44	37	99	23	19
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	100	55	42	99	45	28
1 st Quintile	99	51	39	98	44	30
2 nd Quintile	100	63	50	99	46	30
3 rd Quintile	100	53	40	100	49	30
4 th Quintile	100	56	41	100	42	24
5 th Quintile	100	54	40	99	43	26
Balochistan	97	24	20	92	14	11
1 st Quintile	95	12	10	89	12	9
2 nd Quintile	96	20	17	94	12	9
3 rd Quintile	99	26	21	93	16	13
4 th Quintile	96	30	27	97	18	15
5 th Quintile	100	28	26	94	31	24

Notes:

- 1- Quintiles: Quintiles are based on per capita consumption expenditure of 24809 households.
- 2- The 1st quintile contains individuals with the lowest consumption level, whereas the 5th quintile contains individuals with the highest consumption level.

Table 7: Women Currently Using Family Planning

Provinces and Quintiles	2018-19			2013-14		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
By Age-Category						
Pakistan	41	30	34	41	27	32
15-19 Years	7	4	5	7	3	4
20-24 Years	19	11	14	21	10	13
25-29 Years	35	23	27	31	22	25
30-34 Years	45	34	38	47	29	36
35-39 Years	56	42	47	54	38	44
40-44 Years	55	46	49	55	40	45
45-49 Years	40	36	38	51	36	41
By Education Level						
Pakistan	41	30	34	41	27	32
No education	38	28	30	37	25	27
Class 1-2	39	32	34	46	16	26
Class 3-4	45	31	36	43	39	40
Class 5-7	42	34	37	44	30	36
Class 8 or higher	44	32	39	44	32	40
By Number of Children						
Pakistan	41	30	34	41	27	32
No children	2	1	2	1	0	1
1 Children	17	9	12	19	10	13
2 Children	40	22	29	42	23	30
3-4 Children	56	39	45	55	35	42
5+ Children	58	46	49	56	39	44

Notes:-

1. CPR is defined as 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 8: Reasons for Not Using Family Planning

Provinces and Reasons	2018-19			2013-14		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Pakistan						
Wanted children	32	29	30	36	32	33
Spouse prefers not	5	3	4	6	5	5
Religious reasons	3	6	5	4	6	6
Fear of bad side effects	2	2	2	5	4	4
Pregnant	15	16	16	15	15	15
Lactating	16	17	17	12	14	13
Menopausal	7	4	5	5	5	5
Others	21	23	22	18	19	19
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Punjab						
Wanted children	32	29	30	31	31	31
Spouse prefers not	1	2	2	3	3	3
Religious reasons	4	6	5	4	6	6
Fear of bad side effects	2	2	2	5	4	4
Pregnant	16	16	16	17	15	16
Lactating	13	17	16	11	12	12
Menopausal	7	5	5	5	5	5
Others	25	23	24	24	24	24
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sindh						
Wanted children	32	33	33	44	38	40
Spouse prefers not	10	6	8	11	10	10
Religious reasons	2	4	3	3	7	5
Fear of bad side effects	3	5	4	5	6	6
Pregnant	12	16	14	11	15	13
Lactating	19	21	20	9	15	12
Menopausal	8	3	5	6	4	5
Others	14	12	14	12	6	9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa						
Wanted children	29	23	24	31	25	26
Spouse prefers not	1	2	2	2	2	2
Religious reasons	3	6	6	1	3	3
Fear of bad side effects	2	2	2	3	3	3
Pregnant	18	17	17	16	15	16
Lactating	16	16	16	27	21	22
Menopausal	4	4	4	5	5	5
Others	28	30	30	15	25	24
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Balochistan						
Wanted children	37	35	36	32	35	34
Spouse prefers not	10	8	8	4	7	7
Religious reasons	14	15	15	18	17	17
Fear of bad side effects	1	0	0	2	1	1
Pregnant	13	13	13	17	12	14
Lactating	12	13	13	13	12	12
Menopausal	2	2	2	2	4	4
Others	11	13	13	11	11	11
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Notes:

1. Category: "Others" includes "Can't get pregnant not menstruated since last birth", "Self opposed", "Relative opposed", "Husband Away", "Knows no source", "Preferred method not available", "No method available", "irregular supply", "Not effective", "Interferes with body's normal processes", "Hysterectomy", "Infertility", "Others" and "Don't know"

Table 9: Commonly Used Method of Family Planning

Region & Family Planning Method	2018-19				
	Pakistan	Punjab	Sindh	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Balochistan
Pakistan					
Pill	99	99	100	100	93
Injection	98	98	99	99	88
Tubal ligation	96	98	97	92	74
IUD	93	95	95	93	61
Condom	95	98	94	90	85
Implant	45	47	58	24	29
Male Sterilization	66	71	66	56	39
Rhythm	48	51	45	51	17
Withdrawal	73	76	73	68	60
Others	11	6	25	3	19
Urban					
Pill	99	99	100	100	96
Injection	98	99	99	99	91
Tubal ligation	98	99	98	94	78
IUD	95	96	97	96	69
Condom	97	98	96	95	91
Implant	49	50	54	29	31
Male Sterilization	69	75	65	55	39
Rhythm	52	54	51	56	24
Withdrawal	79	81	79	79	64
Others	9	6	16	3	15
Rural					
Pill	99	100	100	100	92
Injection	98	98	99	99	87
Tubal ligation	95	98	97	92	72
IUD	91	94	94	92	58
Condom	94	97	91	89	83
Implant	42	45	63	24	28
Male Sterilization	64	69	68	56	39
Rhythm	45	49	39	50	14
Withdrawal	70	74	65	66	58
Other	11	6	33	3	21

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: Respondents could report up to 10 methods of family planning that they knew about.

Table 10: Type of Family Planning Method Currently Being Used – By Region

2018-19			
Provinces and Family Planning Methods	Urban	Rural	Total
Pakistan			
Pill	4	6	5
Injection	6	12	10
Tubal ligation	21	24	23
IUD	5	5	5
Condom	31	22	26
Withdrawal	28	26	27
Rhythm	2	2	2
Others	2	3	2
Total	100	100	100
Punjab			
Pill	3	4	4
Injection	2	6	4
Tubal ligation	24	29	26
IUD	6	6	6
Condom	28	24	26
Withdrawal	34	26	30
Rhythm	2	2	2
Others	1	2	2
Total	100	100	100
Sindh			
Pill	6	9	7
Injection	11	20	15
Tubal ligation	20	39	27
IUD	3	3	3
Condom	37	13	28
Withdrawal	15	8	12
Rhythm	2	1	1
Others	5	7	6
Total	100	100	100
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa			
Pill	8	8	8
Injection	16	25	23
Tubal ligation	6	5	5
IUD	3	3	3
Condom	27	20	21
Withdrawal	37	35	36
Rhythm	2	3	3
Others	1	0	0
Total	100	100	100
Balochistan			
Pill	17	20	19
Injection	20	8	13
Tubal ligation	11	14	13
IUD	3	6	5
Condom	27	23	25
Withdrawal	20	28	25
Rhythm	1	0	1
Others	0	1	1
Total	100	100	100

Notes:

1- Category: "Others" includes "Implant", "Male sterilisation and "others".

Table 11: Source of Family Planning Method

Percentage Of Currently Married Women 15-49 Years Currently Practicing Family Planning

Source	2018-19			2013-14		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Spouse/relative/friend	33	19	25	35	21	27
Govt. F. Planning Clinic	16	18	17	13	15	14
Govt. Health facility	15	21	19	15	23	19
Village F. Planning Worker	5	11	8	3	9	7
NGO family planning clinic	1	2	1	1	1	1
Private hospital/practitioner	20	19	19	19	21	20
Dai/Homeopath/Hakeem	0	0	0	2	1	2
Shop or Chemist	10	9	10	12	8	10
Others	0	0	0	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".

Table 12: Attitudes towards Family Planning Methods – By Province and Reason

Percentage Of Cases			
	1. Women Finding Methods Satisfactory		
	2018-19		
Provinces and Region	Urban	Rural	Total
Pakistan	99	98	98
Punjab	99	98	99
Sindh	99	97	98
KP Excluding Merged Areas	99	100	99
KP Including Merged Areas	100	98	99
Balochistan	98	97	98
Source	2. Reason for Dissatisfaction		
Costs Too Much	18	8	12
Irregular Supply	3	14	10
Adverse Side Effect	67	51	57
Not Effective	1	11	7
Husband Does Not Like	7	7	7
Other	4	9	7
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.

CONFIDENCE INTERVAL

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
			MIN.	MAX.
Pakistan	34	0.40	32.94	34.51
Punjab	39	0.57	37.45	39.68
Sindh	30	0.76	28.08	31.05
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Including Merged Areas	31	0.98	28.65	32.49
Balochistan	14	1.01	11.74	15.70
Urban Areas	41	0.70	39.92	42.68
Punjab	46	1.02	43.68	47.69
Sindh	36	1.19	34.08	38.76
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Including Merged Areas	42	1.38	39.39	44.81
Balochistan	20	2.20	16.06	24.69
Rural Areas	30	0.48	28.59	30.47
Punjab	35	0.67	33.20	35.83
Sindh	22	0.92	20.55	24.16
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Including Merged Areas	28	1.13	26.09	30.53
Balochistan	11	1.10	9.13	13.45

6. WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, HYGIENE & HOUSING

6.1 Introduction

Water is essential to sustain life; therefore, an adequate, safe and accessible supply must be available to all. Access to safe drinking water is essential for health; it is a basic human right and can result in tangible benefit to health. Provision of safe drinking water and basic sanitation coupled with personal hygiene are recognized as an essential component for promoting healthy living. Failure to ensure drinking water safety and proper sanitation system may expose the community to the risk of outbreak of infectious diseases.

The Government of Pakistan, while recognizing that access to safe drinking water is the basic human right for every citizen and is the responsibility of the state to ensure its provision to all citizens. Therefore in order to fulfil this commitment, Government has formulated the National Drinking Water Policy 2009² and National Sanitation Policy in 2006³ through a countrywide consultation process with aim to increase public awareness about water safety, safe hygiene practice and water conservation. UN adopted Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as Development Agenda in 2015 by considering ground realities and for monitoring and reporting of SDGs, PSLM questionnaire on Water, Sanitation & Hygiene Module has been reviewed by Technical Committee. Questions were reviewed in each area and necessary amendments were made accordingly. Questions regarding Source of Water for cooking and handwashing, Hygiene, Sharing of Toilet, Fuel used for Heating have been included on recommendations of Committee to capture above mentioned indicators.

Goal 6 put special emphasis on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene. SDG indicator 6.1.1 and 6.2.1 is related to access of population to Safely Managed Drinking Water and Safely Managed Sanitation Services. SDGs Goal 7 related to access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy, where SDG 7.1.1, Proportion of population with access to electricity and SDG 7.1.2, Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology will be reported through this chapter⁴.

6.2 Main Source of Drinking Water

In PSLM survey, information has been collected from households about the main source of drinking water. Categories include Tap Water, Motorized Pump, Hand Pump, Dug Well, Spring, Bottle Water, Filtration Plant and Tanker / Truck / Water bearer.

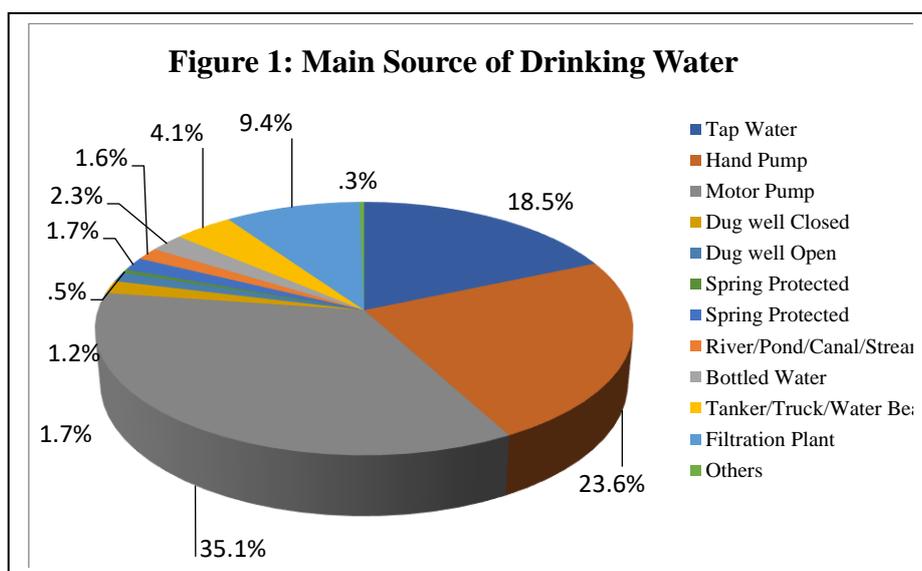
² National Drinking Water Policy 2009

³ National Sanitation Policy 2006

⁴ www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals

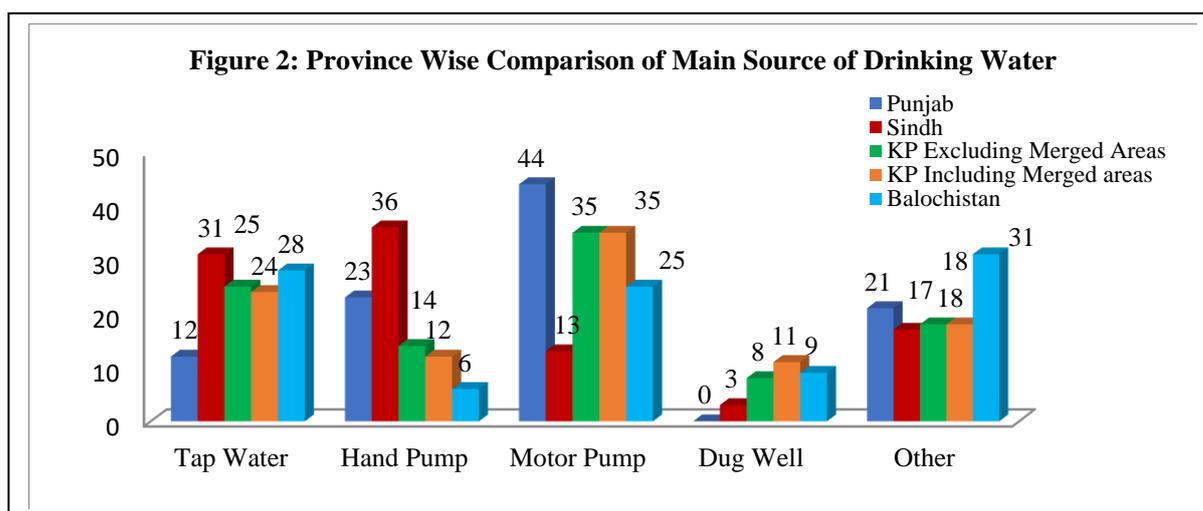
Tap water is a delivery system; where the water is transported by a pipeline network from its collection point to the user and also treated before it is further supplied. In urban areas, generally water comes into house through pipes and is stored in tanks built in the house, then the water for the use of households is lifted to small tanks built at the top of the house, such system should be recorded as tap water supply. Hand Pump is a pump operated manually to draw water from a bored hole. Dug Well is of two types, Opened or Closed Well.

In Pakistan, 35 percent of household are using Motorized pumping as main source of drinking water in 2018-19 as compared to 32 percent in 2013-14 followed by Hand Pump with 24 percent in 2018-19 as compared to 29 percent in 2013-14 and Tap Water with 18 percent in 2018-19 as compared to 26 percent in 2013-14. Motorized pump with 38 percent is the main source of drinking water in rural areas whereas; Tap Water with 31



percent is the main source of drinking water in urban areas. Increase has been observed in Filtration Plant to 9 percent in 2018-19 from 2 percent in 2013-14. Major increase has been observed in urban areas to 19 percent in 2018-19 from 4 percent in 2013-14. (Figure 1)

The vast majority of the population of Punjab i.e. 67 percent has water either from Hand Pump or Motor Pump, followed by Tap Water with 12 percent. **In Punjab, the use of Motorized Pump has been decreased to 44 percent in 2018-19 from 46 percent in 2013-14 but increase has been observed in Filtration Plant as source of drinking water with 15 percent as compare to 3 percent in 2013-14.** Sindh has shown a slight decline in term of Hand Pump i.e. 36 percent in 2018-19 as compared to 37 percent in 2013-14 and from 42 percent to 31 percent in terms of Tap Water. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Excluding Merged Areas & Including Merged Areas), main source of drinking water is Motorized Pump with 35 percent in 2018-19 which has increased from 22 percent in 2013-14. In Balochistan, the main source of drinking water is Tap Water with 28 percent in 2018-19 as compared to 32 percent in 2013-14. (Table 1, Figure 2).



While analyzing drinking water by quintiles, highest quintile in Pakistan use Motor Pump with 34 percent and lowest quintile used Hand Pump with 46 percent as main source of drinking water but pattern is different in urban and rural areas. In urban areas Tap Water with 32 percent is main source for highest quintile and Motor Pump with 40 percent for lowest quintile. But for rural areas the choices are different as higher quintile predominantly uses Motor Pump with 51 percent and lower quintile use Hand Pump with 50 percent. (Table 6.1)

Table 6.1: Main Source of Drinking Water by Quintile Group

	1st Quintile	2nd Quintile	3rd Quintile	4th Quintile	5th Quintile	Total
Total						
Tap Water	10	14	17	22	25	18
Hand Pump	46	34	26	16	8	24
Motor Pump	27	35	39	39	34	35
Bottled Water	0	1	1	2	6	2
Tanker//Water Bearer	2	3	4	5	5	4
Other	16	13	14	16	21	16
Urban						
Tap Water	20	28	30	34	32	31
Hand Pump	25	13	8	5	2	6
Motor Pump	40	39	37	31	24	30
Bottled Water	1	2	2	4	10	6
Tanker//Water Bearer	5	6	7	8	6	7
Other	10	12	15	19	26	20
Rural						
Tap Water	8	10	11	12	14	11
Hand Pump	50	40	34	25	18	34
Motor Pump	24	34	39	46	51	38
Bottled Water	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanker/Water Bearer	2	2	3	3	3	2
Other	16	13	13	14	14	14

6.2.1 Improved Source of Drinking Water: Indicator is calculated as per definition of SDGs which includes Tap Water, Hand pump, Motor Pump, Dug Well Protected, Spring Protected, , Bottle water, Tanker / Truck / Water Bearer and Filtration Plant⁵. In overall Pakistan, 95 percent of the households have access to Improved source of drinking water. This percentage is higher in urban areas with, 99 percent as compared to 93 percent in rural areas. Provincial level comparison

⁵ unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/?Text=&Goal=6&Target=6.1

shows that Punjab has highest access to improved source of water, with 99 percent and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Excluding Merged area and Including Merged Areas has lowest access with 83 percent and areas 81 percent respectively.

Table 6.2 : Percentage of Household with Improved Source of Drinking Water

	Urban	Rural	Total
Total	99	93	95
Punjab	99.	99	99
Sindh	99	91	95
KP Excluding Merged Areas	97	80	83
KP Including Merged Aras	96	78	81
Balochistan	98	78	84

6.2.2 Payment for Water: As water is a basic need of human life; households also utility to pay access the safe and improved quality of water. Overall, only 22 percent of household pay for water in 2018-19 as compared to 21 percent in 2013-14 which shows a marginal increase. Urban and rural areas have contrasting picture in this regard as 41 percent in urban areas and 11 percent in rural areas pay for water (Table 2).As only 59 percent households paying for Tap water. Percentage is higher in upper quintile with 70 percent and smaller in lower quintile with 45 percent. Pattern is same for urban and rural areas. (Table 6.3)

Table 6.3: Percentage of Households Paying for Piped Water by Quintiles

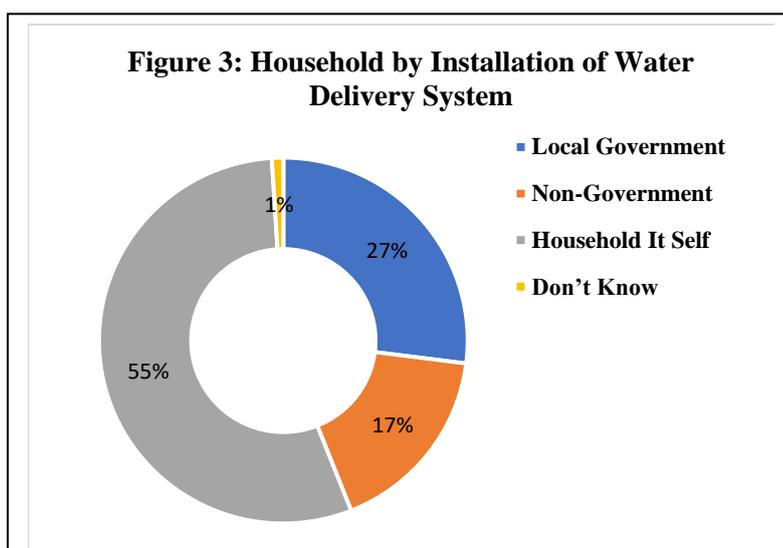
	1st Quintile	2nd Quintile	3rd Quintile	4th Quintile	5th Quintile	Total
Total	45	52	51	58	70	59
Urban	54	51	48	58	72	62
Rural	41	52	54	58	63	54

6.2.3 Installation of Water Delivery System: It is observed that 55 percent of the household arranged their own supply of drinking water. Provincial and local government in the form of public health and safety have installed the 27 percent of water supplies to the household in 2018-19 which shown decline from 28 percent in 2013-14. With the working capacity of Government bodies, there is also some other non-governmental/NGO's organizations which works for public welfare and

safety. This has shown increasing trend with 17 percent installed by NGO’s in 2018- 19 as compared to 11 percent in 2013-14. (Table 3, Figure 3)

6.2.4 Distance to Drinking Water

Source: Households that depend on poorest source of water like River / Canal / Stream / Pond and Dug well also have to travel far away for the



quality water. In overall Pakistan, 70 percent of households have drinking facility inside their homes and rest of the 30 percent households has to travel for quality water. Among those 30 percent households, for 20 percent household’s water source is 0 to 0.5 km away from their home. (Table 6.4)

Source	Inside Household	0 +- 0.5 Km	0.5 +-1 Km	1 +- 2 Km	2 +- 5 Km	5 + Km
Tap Water	93	6	1	0	0	0
Hand Pump	75	16	4	3	1	0
Motor Pump	84	13	2	1	0	0
Dug well	66	26	5	1	1	1
Others	19	50	17	6	4	4
Total	70	20	5	2	1	1

6.3 Sanitation

The term sanitation, however, extends to cover cleanliness, hygiene, proper collection of liquid and solid wastes and their environmentally sound disposal. Sanitation provides barrier to fecal diseases by proper collection and disposal of human excreta and also reduces the possibility of ground water and distribution system contamination, which could affect human health through water consumption. Moreover, with the treatment and reuse of waste water, impacts on the receiving water bodies can be reduced. In this endeavour, the needs for waste reduction, reuse, recycle and change in the attitude towards consumption and production patterns are other imperatives for achieving goals of sustainable environment. Recognizing the importance of sanitation facilities in improving the quality of life of the people, the Government of Pakistan has

formulated National Sanitation Policy in 2006 wherein broad framework and policy guidelines have been provided to enhance and support the sanitation coverage. It is, however, important that the implementation of the policy guidelines be carried out following an ecological approach to have sustainable sanitation systems.

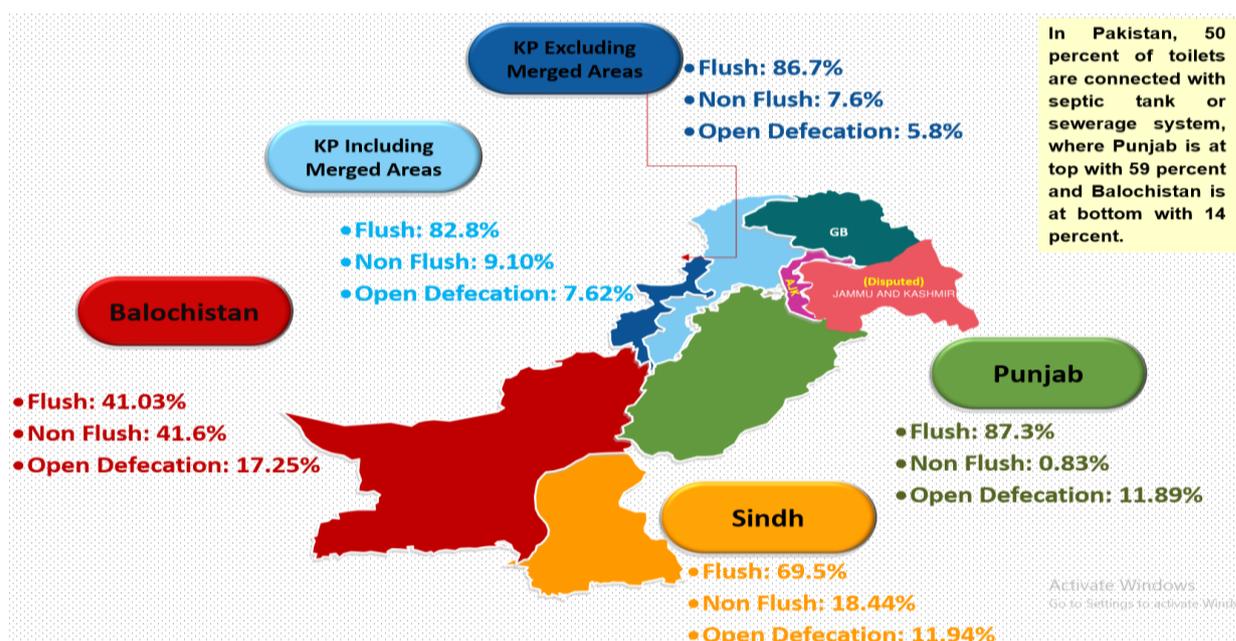
Sanitation is also an important indicator of SDG's covered under "Goal 6" (SDG 6.2.1)⁶Toilet is a fixture for defecation and urination, consisting of a bowl fitted with a hinged seat and connected to a waste pipe and a flushing apparatus. In the questionnaire, response was recorded regarding the type of toilet used by the household. A toilet, which is used by the household and is situated in the yard, is considered as a toilet with in the household. Toilet has been divided into three categories Flush, Non Flush, No Toilet. Improved Toilet (Flush) Category includes: Flush Connected to Sewerage, Flush Connected to Septic Tank, Flush Connected to Pit. Flush Connected Open Drain and Composting Toilet.

In overall Pakistan, 80 percent households have Flush toilet facility in 2018-19 as compared to 74 percent in 2013-14 (Figure 4). Data shows that majority of urban households with 98 percent have Flush facility while only 70 percent of rural households have this facility. The overall access to Flush Toilets has increased in all provinces during the year 2018-19 as compared to previous years. Only 12 percent households in 2018-19 do not have any Toilet facility as compared to 17 percent in 2013-14.

About 18 percent of rural population and 1 percent of urban population do not have access to toilet. Among provinces, the percentage of households with No Toilet facility is highest in Balochistan with 17 percent and lowest in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Excluding Merged areas and Including Merged area with 6 percent areas with 8 percent respectively. Comparing among the provinces regarding flush facility, Punjab is the highest with 87 percent and Balochistan is lowest with 41 percent. (Table 5)

⁶ unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/?Text=&Goal=6&Target=6.2

Figure 4: Percentage of Population by Type of Toilet

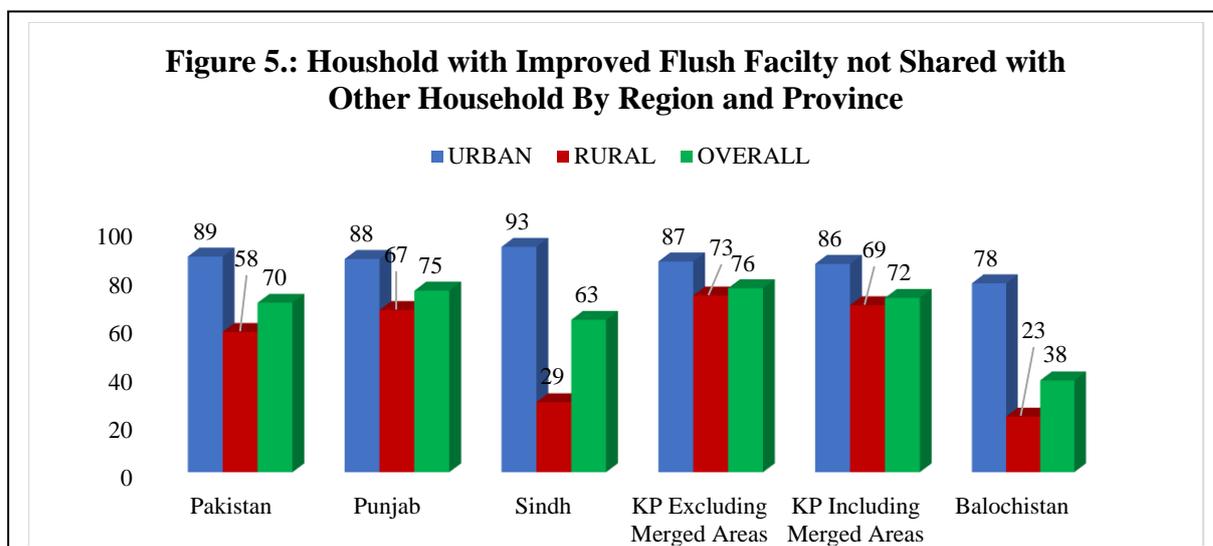


Richer Household has much greater use of Flush Toilet facility than poor households. 100 percent household in upper quintile in urban areas has access to Flush Toilet as compared to 91 percent in rural areas. (Table 6.5)

Source	1st Quintile	2nd Quintile	3rd Quintile	4th Quintile	5th Quintile	Total
Total						
Flush	52	70	80	90	97	81
Non-Flush	18	13	9	4	1	8
No toilet	31	17	11	6	2	12
Urban						
Flush	86	94	97	99	100	98
Non-Flush	7	4	2	1	0	1
No toilet	7	2	1	1	0	1
Rural						
Flush	46	63	73	83	91	70
Non-Flush	20	15	12	7	3	12
No toilet	34	21	15	10	6	18

6.3.1 Improved Toilet Not Shared with Other Households: PSLM 2018-19 collected information on Improved Toilet (Flush) facility that is not shared with other households. In overall Pakistan, 70 percent of the households have Improved Toilet (Flush) facility that is not shared with other households.

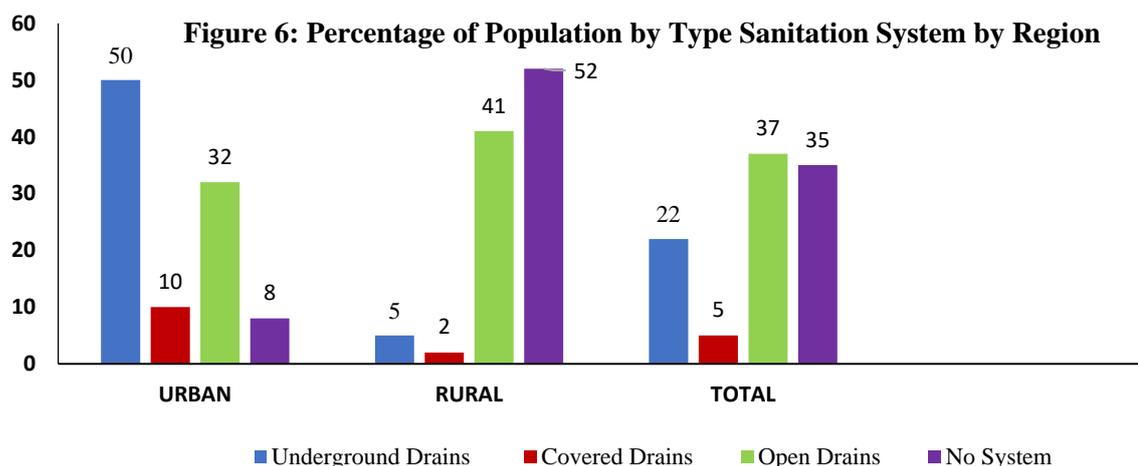
About 89 percent of urban households and 58 percent of the rural households have access to Improved, not shared Toilet facility. Among provinces, Punjab is at top with 75 percent and Balochistan is at bottom with 38 percent. (Figure 5)



6.4 Type of Sanitation System Installed

Sanitation System means access to proper sanitary sewerage system through house connection, proper storm water drainage system and safe disposal of wastewater. The lack of proper sanitation facilities is directly related to the pollution of the ecosystem due to the discharge of uncontrolled and untreated wastes from various sources with little regard for the waste assimilation capacity of the environment resulting in a host of water related diseases. To improve the health status of the people, the countries require system for the safe collection and disposal of human waste through feasible sanitation technologies and hygiene promotion. In PSLM 2018-19, information is collected on type of sanitation system used by households. Some 35 percent of households do not have any form of sanitation system in 2018-19 as compared to 37 percent in 2013-14.

Urban and rural areas have contrasting picture in this regard, as 52 percent of households in rural areas do not have any sanitation system as compared to only 8 percent of households in urban areas. Provincial comparison shows that in Balochistan, highest percentage of households do not have any sanitation system i.e. 60 percent as compared to Punjab which is lowest 28 percent. (Figure 6, Table 6)



As would be expected, richest households are more likely to have a connection to a sanitation system than poor households. The relationship is much stronger in urban areas (62 percent) as compared to (11 percent) rural areas. (Table 6.6)

Source	1st Quintile	2nd Quintile	3rd Quintile	4th Quintile	5th Quintile	Total
Total						
Underground	5	9	15	25	43	22
Covered drains	1	3	4	6	9	5
Open drain	30	40	42	41	34	37
No System	64	49	39	28	14	35
Urban						
Underground	21	30	41	50	62	50
Covered drains	4	7	8	10	13	10
Open drain	47	47	40	33	23	32
No System	29	16	11	7	3	8
Rural						
Underground	2	3	4	5	11	5
Covered drains	1	2	3	3	4	3
Open drain	27	38	42	47	53	41
No System	70	58	51	44	32	52

6.5 Garbage Collection System in Pakistan

The term Garbage collection refers to the transfer of solid waste from the point of use and disposal to the point of treatment or landfill. Solid waste collection by the Government Municipality sector is recorded 20 percent in 2018-19 as compared to 17 percent in 2013-14, which indicates the poor solid waste management system right for collection of solid waste upto its proper disposal. Urban and rural areas have contrasting picture in this regard with 49 percent and 2 percent respectively.

In overall Pakistan 75 percent of households reported that they had No Garbage collection system in 2018-19 as compared to 76 percent in 2013-14. Here again there is wider gap in households who have No Garbage collection system between urban and rural areas with 41 percent and 96 percent respectively. In rural areas, except Balochistan the pattern is more or less same for all the four provinces. Table 7

6.6 Hygiene

Hand washing with soap as an effective, affordable way to prevent diseases and also an SDGs indicator (6.2.1b: Population with a basic handwashing facility: a device to contain, transport or regulate the flow of water to facilitate handwashing with soap and water in the household.)⁷. PSLM (2018-19) collects information from households about the facility of specific place of Hand Washing with availability of Hand Washing Agent like Soap, detergent etc. In overall Pakistan, 50 percent of the households have access to Specific Place of Hand Washing with washing agent. Wider gap has been observed in urban and rural areas with 74 percent and 36 percent respectively. Provincial comparison shows that Punjab is at top with 53 percent followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhawa Excluding Merged areas, Sindh and Balochistan with 47 percent but for Khyber Pakhtunkhawa Including Merged percentage dropped to 44 percent. Situation of rural Sindh is vulnerable where only 13 percent household reported with specific place of Handwashing with cleaning agent. (Table 8)

6.7 Housing Characteristics

Housing is one of the most important life components giving shelter, safety and warmth, as well as providing a place to rest. The need for housing is not only one of the basic human needs, but also the indicator of living standard of the population. A house is a building that functions as a home for humans, including simple dwellings ranging from rudimentary huts of nomadic tribes to complex structures composed of many systems.

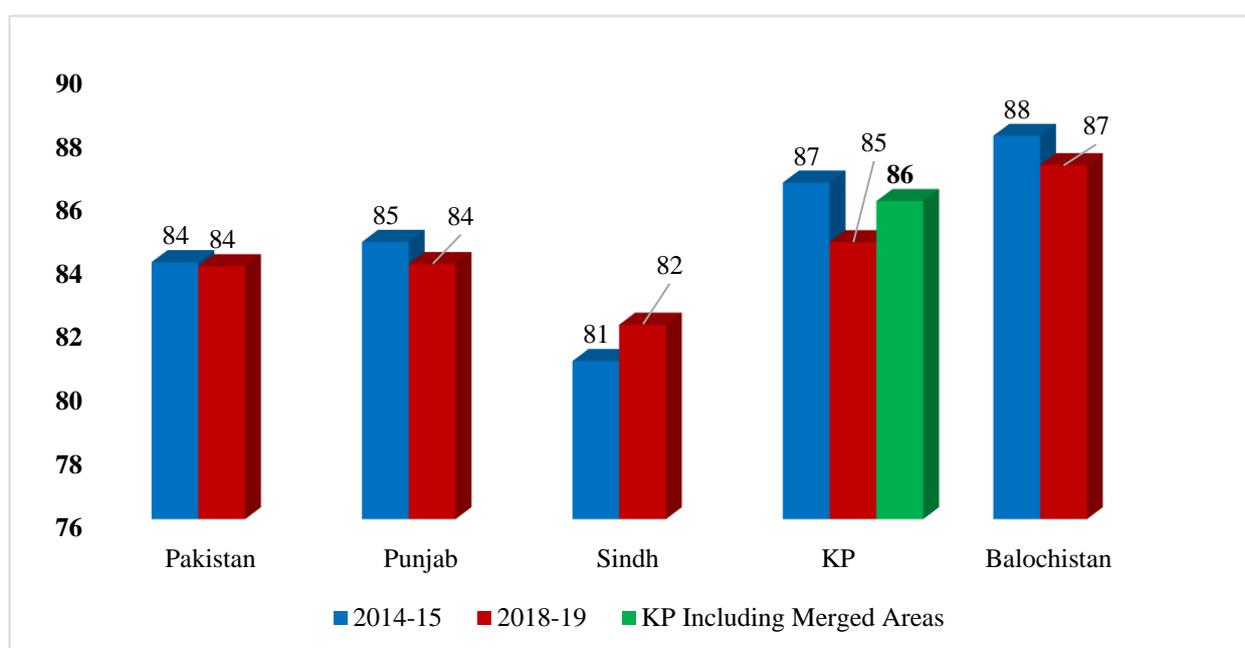
PSLM 2018-19 collects information on some household indicators including occupancy status, type of roof, walls and floor. Further, it also collects information on fuel used for cooking, heating and lighting.

6.7.1 Household Tenure and Number of Rooms Occupied by Household: Housing tenure indicates dwelling unit that is Owner Occupied, On Rent, Rent Free or on Subsidized Rent. In overall Pakistan, the numbers of households that Own Dwelling units remain stable at 84 percent

⁷ unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/?Text=&Goal=6&Target=6.2

during period 2014-15 to 2018-19. The percentage is higher in rural areas i.e. 91 percent as compared to 72 percent in urban areas. Provincial comparison shows that percentage of households that Own their Dwelling unit is highest in Balochistan with 87 percent in 2018-19 as compared to 88 percent in 2014-15 and lowest in Sindh with is 82 percent as compared to 81 percent in 2014-15. (Figure 7)

Figure 7: Percentage of Household with Owned Dwelling Unit



In overall Pakistan, 11 percent households are living in Rented and Subsidized Rented houses in 2018-19 as compared to 9 percent in 2014-15. Provincial level comparison shows that Sindh at top with 13 percent which is stable as compared to 2014-15 and Balochistan is at bottom with 9 percent as compared to 7 percent in 2014-15. (Table 9)

Room is defined as any space enclosed within four walls to which entry is possible only by a door that connects it either to a passageway, to another room, or to the outdoors, that is large enough for several persons to move about, and whose size, fixtures, furnishings, and sometimes placement within the building support the activity to be conducted in it. According to PSLM 2018-19, majority of the households in Pakistan live in housing units with 2-4 Rooms with 66 percent, which shows marginal decline from 67 percent in PSLM 2014-15. However houses with five or more Rooms remain stagnant at 6 percent during the same period. Provincial comparison shows that percentage of housing unit in Balochistan with 2-4 rooms is highest, with 71 percent while Sindh has lowest percentage with 58 percent in 2018-19. It is observed that, 28 percent households in Overall Pakistan are living in housing unit with 1 room. This percentage is higher in Sindh with

40 percent; where wider gap has been observed in urban and rural areas with 27 percent and 54 percent respectively. (Table 10)

6.7.2 Household Material used for Roof and Walls: A **Roof** is the top covering of a building including all material and constructions necessary to support it on the walls of the building. It provides protection against rain, snow, sunlight, wind and extreme of temperature. Table 11 and 12 presents the main material used for construction of roof and walls respectively. This information give an assessment of the standards of living of household.

The materials of a roof can be categorized as RCC/RBC, Wood, Bamboo, Iron, Cement, T-R and Garter etc. In overall Pakistan, Garter/T-iron with 40 percent is predominantly used as a material for roof construction. This percentage is higher in rural area i.e. 47 percent as compared to 30 percent in urban area. The use of Garter/T-iron is highest in Punjab with 50 percent and lowest in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Excluding & Including Merged Areas) with 17 percent.

In urban areas the predominant material used for roof is RCC/RBC with 60 percent in 2018-19 as compared to 57 percent in 2014-15. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Excluding Merged Areas & Including Merged Areas) has highest percentage of households with 41 and 36 percent, while Balochistan has the lowest percentage with 9 percent. The third most used material in construction of roof is Wood/Bamboo with 23 percent, this percentage is higher in rural area with 33 percent as compared to 7 percent in urban area. Balochistan has the highest percent of households using Wood/Bamboo with 63 percent in 2018-19 as compared to 68 percent in 2014-15, while Punjab with 13 percent in 2018-19 as compared to 19 percent in 2014-15 has the lowest percentage of household using Wood/Bamboo in construction of roof. (Table 11)

A **Wall** is a structure that defines an area, carries a load, provides shelter and support roof. In overall Pakistan, Burnt Bricks/Blocks is the material used mainly for construction of walls with 82 percent as compared to 79 percent in 2014-15. Percentage is higher in urban areas, 95 percent as compared to 73 percent in rural areas. Provincial comparison shows that the use of Burnt Bricks/Blocks is highest in Punjab with 93 percent in 2018-19 as compared to 90 percent in 2014-15 and lowest in Balochistan with 33 percent in 2018-19 as compared to 30 percent in 2014-15. Mud Brick/Mud is the second most material with 14 percent, its percentage is higher in rural areas with 21 percent highest use of Mud Bricks is observed in Balochistan with 59 percent followed by Sindh with 24 percent. (Table 12)

6.7.3 Fuel Used for Lighting and Cooking: PSLM survey collects information from households about the major source used for **Lighting** and the categories which are included are Electricity, Solar Energy, Gas / Kerosene Oil, Candles, Firewood and others (Table 12). It is pertinent to mention here that Solar Energy is added for first time as a separate category in PSLM 2018-19, before that this information was reported in the Electricity.

In Overall Pakistan, 91 percent of household in 2018-19 as compared to 93 percent in 2014-15 were using Electricity as source for lightning while 4 percent households reported Solar Energy as source of Lighting. Urban household predominantly used electricity with 98 percent as main source of lighting as compared to rural household with 87 percent. The use of Electricity is high in Punjab with 95 percent in 2018-19 and lowest in Balochistan with 75 percent. Solar panel are used predominantly in rural areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan. (Table 13)

Information regarding main fuel used for Cooking was collected in PSLM 2018-19. Different sources of fuel used for cooking have been discussed like Electricity, Gas / Kerosene Oil, Wood / Charcoal and Others (Dung Cake and Crop Residue are reported in the others category).

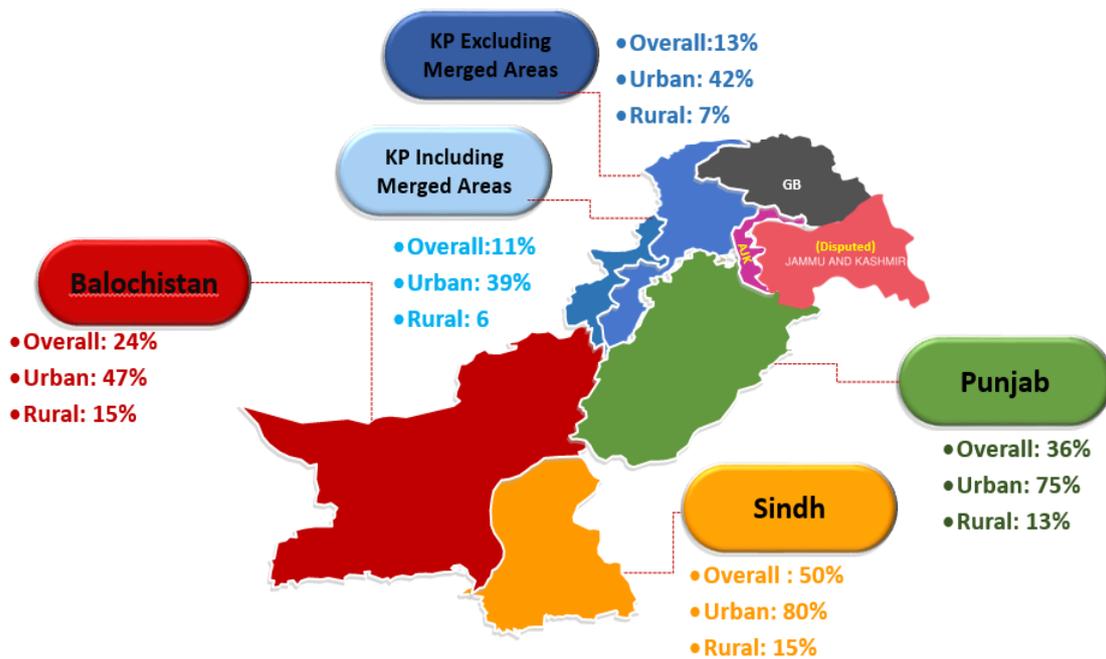
47 percent of the household in 2018-19 as compared to 41 percent in 2014-15 are using Gas as main fuel used for cooking. This percentage is higher in urban area, 86 percent as compared to 24 percent in rural area. Provincial level comparison shows that use of Gas as a main source of cooking is highest in Sindh i.e. 55 percent as compared to 56 percent in 2014-15, and lowest in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Excluding Merged areas and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Including Merged areas with 32 percent and 27 percent respectively in 2018-19 as compared to 26 percent in 2014-15. (Table 14)

6.7.4 Clean Fuel Used for Lighting, Cooking and Heating: Clean fuels are defined as Technologies/Fuel used for Cooking, Heating and Lighting by a household that is not hazardous for health (SDG 7.1.2)⁸. As in developing countries household typically rely on solid fuels such as Wood, Charcoal, Biomass or Kerosene Oil with inefficient technologies e.g. open fires, stoves, space heaters or lamps for Cooking, Lighting and Heating. It is well known that reliance on such inefficient energy for Cooking, Heating and Lighting is associated with high levels of household (indoor) air pollution. The use of inefficient fuels for cooking alone is estimated to cause over 4 million deaths annually, mainly among women and children. This is more than TB, HIV and malaria combined. (Table 15) presents information regarding use of clean fuel for Cooking, Heating and Lighting (Metadata SDG 7.1.2). In Overall Pakistan 35 percent household have access to Clean

⁸ unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/?Text=&Goal=7&Target=7.1

Fuel technology Including Gas, LPG/Cylinder and Electricity for Cooking, Solar Energy, Electricity, LPG, Gas for Heating and Electricity, Solar Energy, and Gas for fuel used for Lighting. Significant regional gap has been observed while comparing results of urban and rural areas with 74 percent and 12 percent respectively. Percentage is higher in Sindh with 50 percent and Lowest in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Excluding Merged Areas and Including Merged Areas with 13 Percent and 11 percent respectively as in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa peoples rely on wood/Sticks for cooking purposes.

Figure 8: Percentage of Household Using Clean Fuel for Cooking, Lighting and Heating



List of Tables

- Table 1: Main Source of Drinking Water- by Province and Region
- Table 2: Percentage of Households Paying for Water –By Region and Water Source
- Table 3: Who Installed the Water Delivery System - By Province
- Table 4: Distance to Drinking Water Source-By Province
- Table 5: Type of Toilet Used by the Household-By Province
- Table 6: Type of Sanitation System Used – By Province
- Table 7: Garbage Collection Systems from the Household – By Province
- Table 8: Percentage of Household with Facility of Specific Place of Hand Washing with Soap and
Cleansing Agent - By Province
- Table 9: Percentage of Household by Household Tenure-By Region and Province
- Table 10: Percentage of Household by Number of Rooms- By Region and Province
- Table 11: Percentage of Household by Material Used for Roof -By Region and Province
- Table 12: Percentage of Household by Material Used for Walls-By Region and Province
- Table 13: Percentage of Household by Fuel Used for Lighting-By Region and Province
- Table 14: Percentage of Household by Fuel Used for Cooking-By Region and Province
- Table 15: Percentage of Household with Clean Fuel Used for Cooking, Lighting and Heating - By
Province

Table 1: Main Source of Drinking Water- By Province and Region

Provinces and Reasons	2018-19			2013-14		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Pakistan						
Tap Water	31	11	18	52	11	26
Hand Pump	6	34	24	8	41	29
Motorized Pump	30	38	35	28	34	32
Dug well	1	4	3	1	5	3
Tanker/Truck/Water Bearer	7	2	4	5	2	3
Filtration Plant	19	4	9	4	1	2
Others	7	6	7	2	7	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Punjab						
Tap Water	17	8	12	36	7	17
Hand Pump	6	33	23	9	42	31
Motorized Pump	37	49	44	41	48	46
Dug well	0	1	0	1	1	1
Tanker/Truck/Water bearer	6	2	4	5	1	2
Filtration Plant	31	6	15	7	1	3
Others	3	0	1	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sindh						
Tap Water	50	8	31	73	8	42
Hand Pump	7	70	36	8	69	37
Motorized Pump	17	8	13	10	7	8
Dug well	0	7	3	1	6	3
Tanker/Truck/Water bearer	7	2	4	6	3	4
Filtration Plant	2	1	2	1	0	1
Others	17	4	11	3	6	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
KP Excluding Merged Areas						
Tap Water	47	20	25	49	27	32
Hand Pump	6	16	14	8	15	13
Motorized Pump	38	35	35	35	19	22
Dug well	6	9	8	4	12	11
Tanker/Truck/Water bearer	0	1	1	2	2	2
Filtration Plant	1	0	0	1	0	0
Others	2	20	16	0	25	20
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
KP Including Merged Areas						
Tap Water	45	19	24			
Hand Pump	6	14	12			
Motorized Pump	39	34	35			
Dug well	7	11	11			
Tanker/Truck/Water bearer	0	1	1			
Filtration Plant	1	0	0			
Others	2	20	17			
Total	100	100	100			
Balochistan						
Tap Water	53	19	28	68	19	32
Hand Pump	2	8	6	4	9	8
Motorized Pump	15	29	25	9	15	13
Dug Well	1	11	9	1	13	9
Tanker/Truck/Water Bearer	24	12	15	13	11	11
Filtration Plant	1	0	0	1	1	1
Others	4	20	16	5	32	25
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

NOTE:

1. Household obtaining water from the source indicated expressed as a percentage of the total number of households.
2. Categories: "Other" includes Spring, River/Pond, Canal/Stream, Bottle water, and others.
3. Totals may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Table 2: Percentage of Households Paying for Water –By Region and Water Source

Region And Water Source	2018-19			2013-14		
	H.Holds Getting Water From Source	H.Holds Paying For Water Use	Average Amount Paid For Month (Rupees)	H.Holds Getting Water From Source	H.Holds Paying For Water Use	Average Amount Paid For Month (Rupees)
Pakistan						
Tap Water	18	59	257	26	64	209
Hand Pump	24	1		29	1	---
Motorized Pump	35	5		32	2	---
Bottle Water	2	82		0	80	
Tanker/Truck/Water Bearer	4	91		3	88	
Other	16	22		7	13	---
Total	100	22	505	100	21	305
Urban						
Tap Water	31	62	274	52	67	213
Hand Pump	6	5		8	5	---
Motorized Pump	30	7		28	5	---
Bottle Water	6	84		1	84	
Tanker/Truck/Water Bearer	7	92		5	93	
Other	20	41		5	35	---
Total	100	41	523	100	44	291
Rural						
Tap Water	11	54	222	11	55	193
Hand Pump	34	1		41	1	---
Motorized Pump	38	4		34	1	---
Bottle Water	0	28		0	42	
Tanker/Truck/Water Bearer	2	89		2	80	
Other	14	5		8	54	---
Total	100	11	464	100	4	348

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: "Other" includes Dug Well, Spring, River/Pond/Canal/Stream, Filtration plant and other.
3. Total for columns may not add up to 100 because of rounding.
4. In PSLM Survey 2018-19, results of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa may not be comparable with results of previous rounds because of inclusion of Fata, therefore results of KP Excluding Merged areas and KP Including Merged Areas has been presented in tables.

Table 3: Who Installed the Water Delivery System - By Province and Region

WATER DELIVERY SYSTEM 2018-19			
Province /Region	Urban	Rural	Total
Pakistan			
Local Government	50	14	27
Non-Government	12	20	17
Household It Self	37	65	55
Don't Know	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100
Punjab			
Local Government	42	11	22
Non-Government	16	20	18
Household It Self	41	69	59
Don't Know	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100
Sindh			
Local Government	64	10	37
Non-Government	6	26	16
Household It Self	29	63	46
Don't Know	1	2	1
Total	100	100	100
KP Excluding Merged Areas			
Local Government	49	26	31
Non-Government	5	12	10
Household It Self	45	61	57
Don't Know	1	2	2
Total	100	100	100
KP Including Merged Areas			
Local Government	47	26	30
Non-Government	6	13	12
Household It Self	45	59	56
Don't Know	1	2	2
Total	100	100	100
Balochistan			
Local Government	69	22	36
Non-Government	7	41	31
Household It Self	20	33	29
Don't Know	3	4	4
Total	100	100	100

NOTES:

- Households having the type of water delivery system indicated, expressed as a percentage of the total number of households.
- Local Government includes Public Health Engineering Department, LG&RDD, Municipality/District/Union Councils etc.; "Non Govt" includes community, NGO, private etc.
- Totals for columns may not add up to 100 because of rounding.
- In PSLM Survey 2018-19, results of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa may not be comparable with results of previous rounds because of inclusion of Fata, therefore results of KP Excluding Merged areas and KP including Merged Areas has been presented in tables.

Table 4: Distance to Drinking Water Source-By Province

Province	2018-19					
	Inside Household	0 +- 0.5 Km	0.5 +-1 Km,	1 +- 2 Km	2 +- 5 Km	5 + Km
Pakistan						
Tap Water	25	5	4	1	0	1
Hand Pump	26	18	19	32	24	9
Motor Pump	42	23	12	14	3	1
Dug well	2	4	5	6	2	4
Spring	1	3	9	7	2	2
River/Pond/Canal/Stream	0	5	7	5	6	6
Filtration Plant	0	33	32	21	18	14
Others	4	9	13	15	45	64
Punjab						
Tap Water	15	4	3	1	0	0
Hand Pump	25	12	22	43	43	24
Motor Pump	55	26	8	17	3	3
Dug well	0	1	1	0	0	0
Spring	0	1	1	1	1	0
River/Pond/Canal/Stream	0	1	0	2	2	0
Filtration Plant	0	50	58	32	34	40
Others	4	6	6	4	18	33
Sindh						
Tap Water	41	6	7	1	1	2
Hand Pump	37	43	28	17	5	0
Motor Pump	16	8	2	0	2	1
Dug well	2	7	6	23	2	8
Spring	0	1	1	0	1	0
River/Pond/Canal/Stream	0	8	10	8	3	0
Filtration Plant	0	6	5	2	1	2
Others	4	22	41	49	86	88
KP Excluding Merged Areas						
Tap Water	29	13	1	0	0	0
Hand Pump	16	7	2	6	5	16
Motor Pump	39	25	12	0	3	0
Dug well	8	11	13	15	0	6
Spring	8	25	47	40	4	12
River/Pond/Canal/Stream	0	14	21	25	66	23
Filtration Plant	0	1	2	1	0	0
Others	1	4	1	13	22	42
KP Including Merged Areas						
Tap Water	28	11	1	0	0	0
Hand Pump	14	7	2	4	4	15
Motor Pump	40	25	15	2	2	0
Dug well	9	17	16	10	3	6
Spring	8	23	47	51	12	12
River/Pond/Canal/Stream	0	13	17	23	61	22
Filtration Plant	0	1	2	1	0	0
Others	1	4	1	10	18	45
Balochistan						
Tap Water	51	5	1	0	0	0
Hand Pump	5	11	5	4	0	0
Motor Pump	19	35	36	36	10	0
Dug well	7	12	10	3	17	1
Spring	1	4	13	18	4	6
River/Pond/Canal/Stream	0	19	22	9	2	29
Filtration Plant	0	0	1	1	0	0
Others	17	13	12	29	67	64

NOTES:

- Categories: "Other" includes Bottled Water, Tanker Truck/Water bearer and "Others".

Table 5: Type of Toilet Used by the Household-By Province and Region

Province /Region	2018-19			2013-14		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Pakistan						
Flush	98	70	80	98	61	74
Non- Flush	1	12	8	1	13	9
No Toilet	1	18	12	1	26	17
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Punjab						
Flush	99	80	87	99	73	81
Non- Flush	0	1	1	0	1	1
No Toilet	1	18	12	1	26	18
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sindh						
Flush	98	37	70	98	29	65
Non- Flush	1	38	18	2	47	23
No Toilet	1	25	12	1	24	12
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
KP Excluding Merged Areas						
Flush	97	84	87	95	68	73
Non- Flush	2	9	8	4	10	9
No Toilet	1	7	6	1	22	18
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
KP Including Merged Areas						
Flush	96	80	83			
Non- Flush	3	10	9			
No Toilet	1	9	8			
Total	100	100	100			
Balochistan						
Flush	82	25	41	82	25	39
Non- Flush	16	51	41	17	41	34
No Toilet	2	23	17	1	35	26
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.
2. Categories: "Flush" consists of flush connected to public sewerage, flush connected to septic tank, flush connected to pit and flush to open drain and composting toilet, while "Non-Flush" contains dry raised latrine and dry pit latrine.
3. Totals may not add to 100 because of rounding.
4. In PSLM Survey 2018-19, results of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa may not be comparable with results of previous rounds because of inclusion of Fata, therefore results of KP Excluding Merged areas and KP Including Merged Areas has been presented in tables.

Table 6: Type of Sanitation System Used – By Province and Region

Province /Region	2018-19			2013-14		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Pakistan						
Underground Drains	50	5	22	59	4	24
Covered Drains	10	2	5	3	3	3
Open Drains	32	41	37	34	38	36
No System	8	52	35	5	55	37
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Punjab						
Underground Drains	58	6	26	56	5	23
Covered Drains	7	3	4	4	5	5
Open Drains	29	49	42	35	48	44
No System	6	42	28	5	41	29
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sindh						
Underground Drains	48	4	27	72	5	41
Covered Drains	16	1	9	1	0	1
Open Drains	28	19	24	23	10	17
No System	8	76	39	3	84	41
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
KP Excluding Merged Areas						
Underground Drains	9	2	4	6	0	1
Covered Drains	9	2	3	2	1	1
Open Drains	68	45	49	83	39	47
No System	14	51	44	9	60	51
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
KP Including Merged Areas						
Underground Drains	9	2	3			
Covered Drains	9	2	3			
Open Drains	66	41	45			
No System	17	56	49			
Total	100	100	100			
Balochistan						
Underground Drains	16	2	6	33	1	10
Covered Drains	15	3	7	7	2	3
Open Drains	46	19	27	40	13	20
No System	23	75	60	21	84	67
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

NOTES:

- Households connected to the drainage system indicated expressed as a percentage of the total number of households.

Table 7: Garbage Collection Systems from the Household – By Province and Region

Province /Region	2018-19		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Pakistan			
Municipality	49	2	20
Privately	10	2	5
No System	41	96	75
Total	100	100	100
Punjab			
Municipality	50	2	20
Privately	10	3	6
No System	40	96	75
Total	100	100	100
Sindh:			
Municipality	50	2	28
Privately	13	1	8
No System	37	97	65
Total	100	100	100
KP Excluding Merged Areas			
Municipality	56	1	12
Privately	2	2	2
No System	42	97	87
Total	100	100	100
KP Including Merged Areas			
Municipality	51	1	9
Privately	2	1	2
No System	47	97	89
Total	100	100	100
Balochistan			
Municipality	20	2	7
Privately	2	1	1
No System	78	97	91
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.
3. In PSLM Survey 2018-19, results of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa may not be comparable with results of previous rounds because of inclusion of Fata, therefore results of KP Excluding Merged areas and KP including Merged Areas has been presented in tables.

Table 8: Percentage of Household with Facility of Specific Place of Hand Washing with Soap and Cleansing Agent - By Province

Province /Region	2018-19		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Pakistan			
Specific Place with Soap	74	35	50
With Soap	96	84	89
No Facility	3	15	11
Punjab			
Specific Place with Soap	72	41	53
With Soap	96	85	89
No Facility	3	14	10
Sindh			
Specific Place with Soap	77	13	47
With Soap	99	91	95
No Facility	1	9	5
KP Excluding Merged Areas			
Specific Place with Soap	72	41	47
With Soap	88	73	76
No Facility	10	25	22
KP Including Merged Areas			
Specific Place with Soap	69	39	44
With Soap	87	71	74
No Facility	12	27	25
Balochistan			
Specific Place with Soap	68	39	47
With Soap	97	95	95
No Facility	3	5	4

NOTES:

- Households reporting the Specific place of Hand washing with Soap or Other Cleaning Agent in their household expressed as a percentage of the total number of households.
- Households reporting No Specific place of Hand washing and no any cleaning agent/Soap in their household expressed as a percentage of the total number of households reported under No- Facility.
- In PSLM Survey 2018-19, results of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa may not be comparable with results of previous rounds because of inclusion of Fata, therefore results of KP Excluding Merged areas and KP Including Merged Areas has been presented in tables.

Table 9: Percentage of Household by Household Tenure-By Province and Region

Province /Region	2018-19			2014-15		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Pakistan						
Own	72	91	84	74	90	84
Rent	21	3	10	18	2	8
Free	5	5	5	5	7	6
Subsidised Rent	2	1	1	3	0	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Punjab						
Own	73	91	84	75	90	85
Rent	20	3	9	17	3	7
Free	5	6	6	6	7	7
Subsidised Rent	2	1	1	2	0	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sindh						
Own	71	95	82	73	91	81
Rent	21	1	12	19	1	11
Free	6	3	5	4	8	6
Subsidised Rent	2	0	1	4	0	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
KP Excluding Merged Areas						
Own	68	89	85	71	90	87
Rent	27	4	8	22	4	7
Free	2	6	5	3	5	5
Subsidised Rent	3	1	2	5	1	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
KP Including Merged Areas						
Own	69	89	86			
Rent	25	4	7			
Free	3	6	6			
Subsidised Rent	3	1	2			
Total	100	100	100			
Balochistan						
Own	75	92	87	77	92	88
Rent	19	3	8	18	2	6
Free	4	4	4	2	6	5
Subsidised Rent	2	1	1	3	0	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

NOTES:

- Totals may not add to 100 because of rounding.
- In PSLM Survey 2018-19, results of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa may not be comparable with results of previous rounds because of inclusion of Fata, therefore results of KP Excluding Merged areas and KP including Merged Areas has been presented in tables.

Table 10: Percentage of Household by Number of Rooms- By Province and Region						
Province /Region	2018-19			2014-15		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Pakistan						
One Room	24	31	28	24	30	28
2-4 Rooms	69	63	65	70	65	67
5 & More Rooms	7	6	6	7	5	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Punjab						
One Room	24	29	27	24	28	27
2-4 Room	68	65	66	68	66	67
5 & More Rooms	8	6	7	8	6	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sindh						
One Room	27	54	40	25	47	35
2-4 Rooms	70	45	58	71	52	62
5 & More Rooms	3	1	2	4	1	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
KP Excluding Merged Areas						
One Room	17	20	19	17	17	17
2-4 Rooms	70	71	71	69	74	73
5 & More Rooms	13	9	10	14	9	10
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
KP Including Merged Areas						
One Room	16	20	19			
2-4 Rooms	70	70	70			
5 & More Rooms	14	10	10			
Total	100	100	100			
Balochistan						
One Room	13	19	17	13	17	16
2-4 Rooms	77	69	71	75	77	77
5 & More Room	9	12	11	12	6	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

NOTES:

- Totals may not add to 100 because of rounding.
- In PSLM Survey 2018-19, results of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa may not be comparable with results of previous rounds because of inclusion of Fata, therefore results of KP Excluding Merged areas and KP including Merged Areas has been presented in tables.

Table 11: Percentage of Household by Material Used for Roof- By Province and Region

Province /Region	2018-19			2014-15		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Pakistan						
RCC/RBC	60	17	33	57	14	30
Wood/Bamboo	7	33	23	9	37	27
Sheet/Iron/Cement	3	3	3	5	3	4
T-R/Garter	30	47	40	28	45	39
Other	1	1	1	0	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Punjab						
RCC/RBC	64	17	35	57	14	28
Wood/Bamboo	6	17	13	9	24	19
Sheet/Iron/Cement	2	1	1	1	2	1
T-R/Garter	28	62	50	33	58	50
Other	1	2	1	1	2	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sindh						
RCC/RBC	57	3	32	59	5	34
Wood/ Bamboo	5	61	31	5	59	30
Sheet/Iron/Cement	5	2	3	11	2	7
T-R/Garter	33	34	33	25	35	29
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
KP Excluding Merged Areas						
RCC/RBC	68	35	41	66	28	35
Wood/ Bamboo	15	35	32	20	47	42
Sheet/Iron/Cement	3	12	11	4	12	10
T-R/Garter	14	17	17	10	13	13
Other	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
KP Including Merged Areas						
RCC/RBC	64	31	36			
Wood/Bamboo	16	41	37			
Sheet/Iron/Cement	3	11	10			
T-R/Garter	16	17	17			
Other	0	0	0			
Total	100	100	100			
Balochistan						
RCC/RBC	20	5	9	21	2	7
Wood/ Bamboo	31	76	63	31	82	68
Sheet/Iron/Cement	3	2	2	6	2	3
T-R/Garter	46	17	25	41	14	22
Other	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

NOTES:

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

Table 12: Percentage of Household by Material Used for Walls- By Province and Region						
Province /Region	2018-19			2014-15		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Pakistan						
Burnt/Bricks/Block	95	73	82	96	69	79
Mud Bricks/Mud	4	21	14	3	23	16
Wood/Bamboo	0	1	1	0	2	1
Other	1	4	3	0	5	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Punjab						
Burnt/Bricks/Block	98	91	93	98	86	90
Mud Bricks/Mud	1	9	6	1	13	9
Wood/Bamboo	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1	0	1	0	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sindh						
Burnt/Bricks/Block	96	47	73	96	43	72
Mud Bricks/Mud	3	47	24	3	46	23
Wood/Bamboo	1	6	3	1	9	5
Other	0	0	0	0	2	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
KP Excluding Merged Areas						
Burnt/Bricks/Block	92	64	69	90	55	61
Mud Bricks/Mud	6	18	16	7	18	16
Wood/Bamboo	0	0	0	0	1	1
Other	2	18	15	4	27	23
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
KP Including Merged Areas						
Burnt/Bricks/Block	89	58	63			
Mud Bricks/Mud	8	23	20			
Wood/Bamboo	0	0	0			
Other	4	19	17			
Total	100	100	100			
Balochistan						
Burnt/Bricks/Block	66	20	33	67	17	30
Mud Bricks/Mud	33	69	59	31	76	64
Wood/Bamboo	0	1	1	0	2	2
Other	1	9	7	1	6	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

NOTES:

- Totals may not add to 100 because of rounding.
- In PSLM Survey 2018-19, results of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa may not be comparable with results of previous rounds because of inclusion of Fata, therefore results of KP Excluding Merged areas and KP Including Merged Areas has been presented in tables.

Table 13: Percentage of Household by Fuel Used for Lighting- By Province and Region

Province /Region	2018-19			2014-15		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Pakistan						
Electricity	98	87	91	99	90	93
Solar Panel	1	6	4			
Gas	.2	.1	.1	1	.5	1
Other	1	7	4	1	9	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Punjab						
Electricity	99	93	95	99	93	95
Solar Panel	.3	3	2			
Gas	.3	.1	.2	1	.4	1
Other	.4	4	3	1	7	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sindh						
Electricity	98	73	86	99	82	91
Solar Panel	1	7	4			
Gas	.0	.0	.0	1	1	1
Other	2	20	10	.4	17	8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
KP Excluding Merged Areas						
Electricity	99	90	92	99	96	96
Solar Panel	1	8	6			
Gas	.1	.4	.3	1	.2	.3
Other	.4	2	2		4	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
KP Including Merged Areas						
Electricity	96	85	87			
Solar Panel	3	13	11			
Gas	.1	.3	.3			
Other	.4	2	1			
Total	100	100	100			
Balochistan						
Electricity	95	67	75	98	74	81
Solar Panel	3	22	16			
Gas	.1	.1	.1	1	1	1
Other	2	11	8	2	25	18
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

NOTES:

1. Category Other Includes: Kerosene Oil, Candle, Firewood and Others.
2. Totals may not add to 100 because of rounding.
3. In PSLM Survey 2018-19, results of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa may not be comparable with results of previous rounds because of inclusion of Fata, therefore results of KP Excluding Merged areas and KP Including Merged Areas has been presented in tables.

Table 14: Percentage of Household by Fuel Used for Cooking- By Province and Region

Province /Region	2018-19			2014-15		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Pakistan						
Gas	86	24	47	85	16	41
Wood/Sticks	12	66	45	13	73	51
Other	1	11	7	2	11	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Punjab						
Gas	87	27	50	82	17	39
Wood/Sticks	11	58	40	15	69	51
Other	2	14	10	3	14	10
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sindh						
Gas	87	17	55	91	15	56
Wood/Sticks	11	74	40	8	74	38
Other	1	9	5	1	11	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
KP Excluding Merged Areas						
Gas	79	21	32	80	13	26
Wood/Sticks	19	78	67	19	85	73
Other	1	1	1	1	2	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
KP Including Merged Areas						
Gas	75	18	28			
Wood/Sticks	24	81	72			
Other	1	1	1			
Total	100	100	100			
Balochistan						
Gas	70	24	37	60	12	25
Wood/Sticks	29	68	57	38	86	73
Other	1	8	6	2	2	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

NOTES:

1. Category Other Includes: Electricity, Kerosene Oil ,Dung and Others.
2. Totals may not add to 100 because of rounding.
3. In PSLM Survey 2018-19, results of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa may not be comparable with results of previous rounds because of inclusion of Fata, therefore results of KP Excluding Merged areas and KP including Merged Areas has been presented in tables

Table 15: Percentage of Household with Clean Fuel Used for Cooking, Lighting and Heating - By Province

Province /Region	2018-19		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Pakistan			
Clean Fuel	74	12	35
Punjab:			
Clean Fuel	75	13	36
Sindh:			
Clean Fuel	80	15	50
KP Excluding Merged Areas			
Clean Fuel	42	7	13
KP Including Merged Areas			
Clean Fuel	39	6	11
Balochistan:			
Clean Fuel	47	15	24

NOTES:

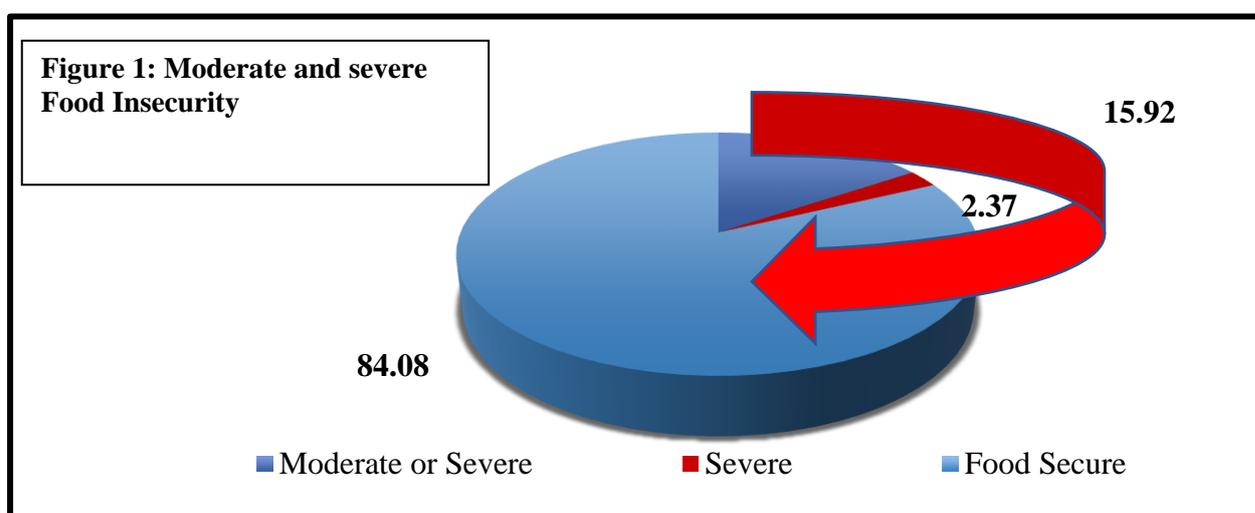
1. Clean Fuel has been calculated as per SDG 7.1.2 definition, including Clean fuel that is not hazardous for health used for Cooking, Heating and Lighting.
2. In PSLM Survey 2018-19, results of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa may not be comparable with results of previous rounds because of inclusion of Fata, therefore results of KP Excluding Merged areas and KP Including Merged Areas has been presented in tables.

7. FOOD INSECURITY EXPERIENCE SCALE (FIES)

FIES an internationally acceptable module developed by FAO to compute **SDG indicator 2.1.2**: the prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in population/households. FIES is a food security measurement scale composed of eight questions to evaluate the level of food insecurity experienced by population/households. The responses report on the occurrence of experiences and conditions that are typically associated with food insecurity. The experiences and conditions are that household members: were worried about not having enough food to eat, did not eat healthy and nutritious food, skipped a meal, ate less food, ran out of food in the house, were hungry but did not eat food, or did not eat food a whole day⁹ due to lack of money or other resources. "**Other resources**" refers to the lack of other usual means for getting food, such as: own production; barter trade; small livestock for sale or own consumption; fishing, hunting or gathering; the transfer of food from; family, community members, government or donors. Respondents were asked to report if each of the conditions has been experienced, at times, over the past 12 months, to covers possible seasonal changes in food security which resultantly improves comparability of results across countries, or across national regions with different environmental and climatic zones.

A rigorous statistical analysis based on the Rasch measurement model allows converting the qualitative information conveyed with the responses to the FIES question, into a quantitative measure of the severity of the food security condition of the respondents¹.

Overall **15.98** individuals and **15.92** households in Pakistan are Experiencing **Moderate or Severe Food Insecurity** out of which only 2.37 percent (Table 1) facing severe food insecurity. This is in other words can be interpreted as 84.08 percent households (figure 1) of Pakistan are food secure.



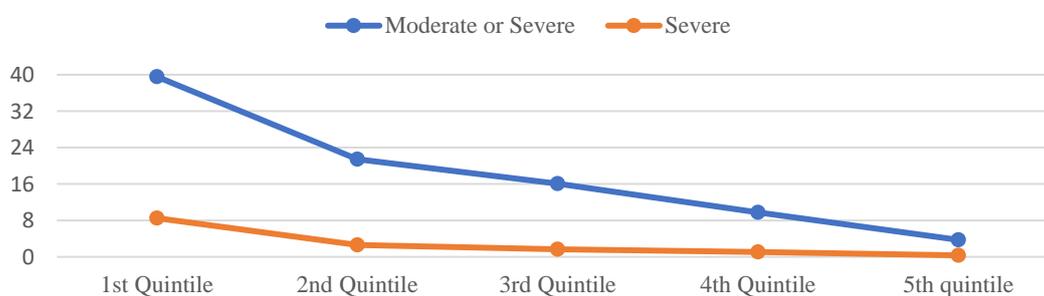
⁹ Source: FAO

Rural households with 19.96 percent shows more than double food insecurity as compare to urban households with 9.22 percent. Comparing provinces the data reveals that Sindh has the highest percentage of households with 19.51 percent which are either moderate or severe food insecure and Punjab is at lowest with 14.43 percent households. It is worth mentioning here that 39.57 percent households belong to first quintile facing food insecurity and out of these 8.5 percent are facing severe food insecurity. Decreasing trend of severe and moderate food insecurity is observed from lowest quintile to highest quintile (figure 2).

Table 7.1 Prevalence Rates Of Food Insecurity

Province /Quintile	Moderate or Severe	Severe
Overall (individual)	15.98	2.40
Overall (Households)	15.92	2.37
Urban	9.22	1.24
Rural	19.96	3.05
Punjab	14.43	3.06
Sindh	19.51	1.55
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	16.73	0.90
Balochistan	15.18	2.05
1st Quintile	39.57	8.50
2nd Quintile	21.42	2.59
3rd Quintile	16.07	1.65
4th Quintile	9.74	1.05
5th quintile	3.74	0.31

Figure 2: Moderate and Severe Food Insecurity



TECHNICAL NOTES PART A

Areas of erstwhile FATA is now covered in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, therefore Khyber Pakhtunkhwa results are not comparable with previous results of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Table 1	a) Ever Attended (age >=10 years)	b) Completed Primary Level	c) Out of School children age (5-16) years
	2018-19	2018-19	2018-19
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Including Merged Areas	56	44	31
Male	76	61	20
Female	38	28	43
Urban	68	56	21
Male	83	70	15
Female	53	43	27
Rural	54	41	33
Male	75	59	21
Female	35	25	46

Table 2	a) Literacy (age >=10 years)	b) Adult Literacy (age >=15)	c) Youth Literacy (age 15-24)
	2018-19	2018-19	2018-19
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Including Merged Areas	55	49	69
Male	75	71	88
Female	36	30	50
Urban	66	62	79
Male	82	79	91
Female	51	45	67
Rural	52	47	67
Male	74	69	87
Female	33	27	47

Table 3	a) GER Primary (age 6-10)	b) GER Primary (age 5-9)	c) GER Primary (age 4-9) Including Katchi
	2018-19	2018-19	2018-19
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Including Merged Areas	86	86	92
Male	97	97	104
Female	75	74	79
Urban	99	99	103
Male	104	103	110
Female	94	94	96
Rural	84	84	90
Male	96	96	103
Female	72	71	77

Table 4	a)NER Primary (age 6-10)	b) NER Primary (age 5-9)	c) NER Primary (age 4-9) Including Katchi
	2018-19	2018-19	2018-19
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Including Merged Areas	64	48	59
Male	70	52	65
Female	57	44	54
Urban	75	58	69
Male	77	59	73
Female	72	57	65
Rural	62	46	58
Male	69	50	64
Female	55	42	52

Table 5	a) GER for Government Primary School (age 5-9) Excluding Katchi	b) NER for Government Primary School (age 5-9) Excluding Katchi
	2018-19	2018-19
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Including Merged Areas	56	30
Male	61	31
Female	51	30
Urban	45	25
Male	41	22
Female	49	28
Rural	58	31
Male	65	33
Female	51	30

Table 6	a) GER Middle (age 11-13)	b) GER Middle (age 10-12)	b) Children (10-18) years old that left school
	2018-19	2018-19	2018-19
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Including Merged Areas	65	59	9
Male	82	73	5
Female	46	42	15
Urban	77	70	7
Male	87	79	6
Female	66	61	9
Rural	63	57	9
Male	81	73	5
Female	43	39	16

Table 7	a)NER Middle (age 11-13)	b) NER Middle (age 10-12)
	2018-19	2018-19
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Including Merged Areas	36	18
Male	42	21
Female	28	15
Urban	43	23
Male	47	24
Female	37	22
Rural	34	17
Male	42	21
Female	26	13

Table 8	a)NER Matric (age 14-15)	b) NER Matric (age 13-14)
	2018-19	2018-19
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Including Merged Areas	23	8
Male	30	11
Female	16	6
Urban	31	12
Male	34	12
Female	28	12
Rural	22	8
Male	29	11
Female	14	4

Table 9	a) GER Matric (age 14-15)	b) GER Matric (age 13-14)
	2018-19	2018-19
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Including Merged Areas	51	52
Male	68	71
Female	31	31
Urban	63	62
Male	76	75
Female	50	49
Rural	49	50
Male	67	70
Female	27	27

Table 1 Percentage of children ages 12-23 months that have been immunized

	a) Based on Recall At Least One Immunization	b) Based on Record Fully Immunized	c) Based on Recall and Record Fully Immunized
	2018-19	2018-19	2018-19
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Including Merged Areas	99	62	68
Male	99	63	71
Female	99	61	65
Urban	100	77	79
Male	100	80	82
Female	100	74	77
Rural	99	60	66
Male	99	60	69
Female	99	59	63

Table 2

	a) Children under 5 suffering from diarrhoea in past 15 days	b) Diarrhoea Cases where Practitioner was consulted	c) Diarrhoea Cases where ORS was given to child
	2018-19	2018-19	2018-19
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Including Merged Areas	7	78	57
Male	7	81	61
Female	6	76	53
Urban	7	77	64
Male	7	77	61
Female	7	77	68
Rural	7	79	56
Male	7	82	61
Female	6	75	51

TECHNICAL NOTES PART B**DEFINITIONS OF SOME KEY INDICATORS****PRIMARY GROSS ENROLMENT RATE:-**

Number of children attending primary level (classes 1-5) divided by number of children of particular aged multiplied by 100. Enrolment in Katchi is excluded.

PRIMARY NET ENROLMENT RATE:-

Number of children attending primary level (classes 1-5) of particular age divided by children of particular age multiplied by 100. Enrolment in Katchi is excluded.

MIDDLE GROSS ENROLMENT RATE:-

Number of children attending middle level (classes 6-8) divided by number of children of particular aged multiplied by 100.

MIDDLE NET ENROLMENT RATE:-

Number of children attending middle level (classes 6-8) of particular age divided by children of particular age multiplied by 100.

MATRIC GROSS ENROLMENT RATE:-

Number of children attending matric level (classes 9-10) divided by number of children of particular age multiplied by 100.

MATRIC NET ENROLMENT RATE:-

Number of children of particular age attending matric level (classes 9-10) divided by number of children of particular age multiplied by 100.

LITERACY RATE:-

Population aged 10 years and older that can read and write a simple statement with understanding in any language expressed as percentage of total population aged 10 years and older.

YOUTH LITERACY RATE AGE (15-24):-

Population aged 15-24 years and older that can read and write a simple statement with understanding in any language expressed as percentage of total population aged 10 years and older.

ADULT LITERACY RATE 15 YEARS AND OLDER:-

Population aged 15 years and older that can read and write a simple statement with understanding in any language expressed as percentage of total population aged 10 years and older.

BASED ON RECALL-ATLEAST ONE IMMUNIZATION:-

Children aged 12-23 months reported as having received at least one immunization expressed as percentage of all children aged 12-23 months.

BASED ON RECORD –FULLY IMMUNIZED:-

Children aged 12-23 months who reported having received full immunization who also have an immunization card, expressed as a percentage of all children aged 12-23 months. To be classified as fully immunised a child must have received: 'BCG', PENTA1, PENTA2, PENTA3, polio1, polio2, polio3 and Measles.

DIARRHOEA:-

Children less than 5 years who suffered from diarrhoea in the last 30 days expressed as percentage of all children aged less than 5 years.

PRE-NATAL:-

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 ever married women aged 15 – 49 years who had given birth in the last three years.

POST-NATAL:-

Postnatal is the period beginning immediately after the [birth](#) of a child and extending for about six weeks. 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.

TETANUS TOXOID INJECTIONS:-

Currently 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.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE:-

Infant mortality rates are calculated as the proportion of children who die before they reach their first birthday.

TOTAL FERTILITY RATES:-

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.

CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE:-

Percentage of currently married women who are currently using family planning methods expressed as percentage of all currently married women aged 15-49 years.

SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER:-

Percentage of household by Source of drinking water (from where household obtained drinking water), expressed as a percentage of the total number of household. Information has been collected on tap water, motorized pumping, hand pump, dug well, Spring \river\pond\stream\canal, tanker, mineral water and filtration plant.

TYPE OF TOILET-

Percentage of household by type of toilet, expressed as a percentage of the total number of household. Information has been collected on tap water, motorized pumping, hand pump, dug well, Spring \river\pond\stream\canal, tanker, mineral water and filtration plant. Toilet is a fixture for defecation and urination, consisting of a bowl fitted with a hinged seat and connected to a waste pipe and a flushing apparatus. In the questionnaire response was recorded regarding the type of toilet used by the household. A toilet, which is used by the household and is situated in the yard, is considered as a toilet in the household. 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.

HAND WASHING:-

Percentage of Households with specific Place of Handwashing with soap, expressed as a percentage of the total number of household. Hand washing with soap as an effective, affordable way to prevent diseases and also a SDGs indicator (6.2.1b: Population with a basic handwashing facility: a device to contain, transport or regulate the flow of water to facilitate handwashing with soap and water in the household.)¹⁰. PSLM (2018-19) collects information from households about the facility of specific place of Hand Washing with availability of Hand Washing Agent like Soap, detergent etc.

CLEAN FUEL:-

Percentage of Households using Clean Fuel for cooking, Lighting and, expressed as a percentage of the total number of household. Clean fuels are defined as Technologies/Fuel used for Cooking, Heating and Lighting by a household that is not hazardous for health, as in developing countries household typically rely on solid fuels such as Wood, Charcoal, Biomass or Kerosene Oil with inefficient technologies e.g. open fires, stoves, space heaters or lamps for Cooking, Lighting and Heating.

MOBILE/SMART PHONE OWNERSHIP:-

Percentage of Individual owned Mobile/Smart Phone in last three months, expressed as total no of 10 years and older individuals. **Mobile/Smart Phones** are used for a variety of purposes, such as keeping in touch with family members, for conducting business etc. Modern cell Phones / Smart Phones are capable of much more than just sending and receiving phone calls or messages. Question regarding Ownership of Mobile/Smart Phone has been added for reporting of SDG 5.b.1.

USE OF INTERNET:-

Percentage of Individual 10 years and older used Internet in last three months expressed as total no of 10 years and older individuals. Internet, sometimes called simply "the Net," is a worldwide system of Computer networks. In general, the Internet can be used to communicate across large or small distances, share information from any place in the world and access information in moments.

¹⁰ unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/?Text=&Goal=6&Target=6.2

TECHNICAL NOTES PART C:

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

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

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

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

OR

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

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

For X , another variable of interest, we have

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

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

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

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

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

(ii): FORMULA FOR RATIO ESTIMATES

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

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

$$Rel V(r) = \frac{1}{\hat{X}^2} \sum_{h=1}^L \frac{1}{n_h} s^2_{hb} + \frac{1}{\hat{x}^2} \sum_{h=1}^L \frac{1}{n_h} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{M^2_{hi}}{p^2_{hi} m_{hi}} \frac{(M_{hi} - m_{hi})}{M_{hi}} s^2_{hw}$$

where

$$s^2_{hb} = s^2_{ht} - s^2_{hw}$$

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

$$s^2_{hx} = \frac{1}{(n_h - 1)} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\hat{x}^2_{hi}}{P^2_{hi}} - \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{\hat{x}_{hi}}{P_{hi}} \right)^2}{n_h} \right]$$

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

$$s_{hxy} = \frac{1}{n_h - 1} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{X}_{hi} & \hat{y}_{hi} \\ p_{hi} & p_{hi} \end{pmatrix} - \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \hat{X}_{hi} \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \hat{y}_{hi} \right)}{n_h} \right]$$

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

and

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

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

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

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

TECHNICAL NOTES PART D:**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 analyse 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, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan) so that the first quintile contains in it households from all provinces 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.

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. This 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 of one single individual whereas the other of five people.

ACRONYMS

PSLM	Pakistan social and Living Standards Measurement Survey
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
UN	United Nation
PBS	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
PSUs	Primary Sampling Units
SSUs	Secondary Sampling Units
CV	Coefficient of Variation
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
GPI	Gender Parity Index
BCG	Bacillus Calmette– Guerin
ORS	Oral Re-hydration Salts
RHF	Recommended Home Fluid
BHU	Basic Health Unit
RHC	Rural Health Facility
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
IUD	Intrauterine device
PPS	Probability Proportional to size
MOS	Measure of Size
WHO	World Health organization



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