

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents district level findings in continuation of the report on the National/Provincial findings of the third round of the Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement (PSLM) Survey 2006-07. In this survey, 73953 households were covered in the entire country and information was collected from households on a range of social sector issues. These are primarily focussed on the sectors covered under Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) i.e. Education, Health, Household Assets/ Amenities, Immunisation, Pre/Post Natal care of females and Household satisfaction by facilities and services in the overall context of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Indicators between different groups are presented disaggregated by province/district, by region (urban-rural) and by gender. The indicators given in the report have been compared with the previous reports of PSLM surveys, wherever possible.

Education

The Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) for primary schools (Age 5-9) has increased from 87 percent in 2005-06 to 91 percent in 2006-07. Narowal district in the Punjab, Karachi in Sindh, Abbottabad in N.W.F.P and Mastung in Balochistan with GRE; 147 percent, 112 percent, 114 percent, and 121 percent respectively have been ranked as top districts within the provinces. The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) was 56 percent in 2006-07, substantially lower than the Gross Enrolment Rate because of the enrolment of overage children in primary schools; however, it has also increased significantly between 2005-06 to 2006-07 i.e. from 52 to 56 percent. Narowal (88 percent) in the Punjab, Karachi (66 percent) in Sindh, Abbottabad (73 percent) in N.W.F.P and Mastung (68 percent) in Balochistan has been ranked on the top in the respective province. The PSLM survey collects information on enrolment in all types of schools i.e. public and private. The PSLM round shows increase in the share of primary enrolments that are in government schools. The overall share has increased from 65 percent in 2005-06 to 69 percent in 2006-07. However, some of the poorest districts such as Bhakkar (Punjab), Tharparkar (Sindh), Upper Dir (N.W.F.P) and Dera Bugti (Balochistan) have shown over 95 percent government enrolment.

The GER (Age 10-12) at National level for middle level has increased from 49 in 2005-06 to 51 per cent in 2006-07 where as the NER has remain steady at 18 percent. Islamabad (96 percent) in the Punjab, Karachi (71 percent) in Sindh, Haripur (97 percent) in N.W.F.P and Quetta (73 percent) in Balochistan are ranked top within the provinces for Middle class GER. However, NER which gives more realistic picture shows that Islamabad (40 percent) in the Punjab, Karachi (26 percent) in Sindh, Abbotabad (34 percent) in N.W.F.P and Quetta (20 percent) in Balochistan are top districts within the respective province.

The Matric Level (Age 13-14) GER has increased from 44 percent in 2005-06 to 48 percent in 2006-07 and NER remain constant at 10 percent. The real impact of increase in GRE and NER at matric level will be observable after four/five years when

the existing primary level cohort reach at Matric Level. The districts of Islamabad (102 percent), Karachi (72 percent), Abbottabad (78 percent) and Quetta (69 percent) in the Punjab, Sindh, N.W.F.P and Balochistan respectively are at the top within the provinces for Matric GER. As far as NER is concerned, Islamabad (28 percent) in the Punjab, Karachi (15 percent) in Sindh, Abbotabad (15 percent) in N.W.F.P and Quetta (11 percent) are the top districts.

The literacy level of population (10 years & above) has shown improvement. This has risen from 54 percent in 2005-06 to 55 percent in 2006-07. This increase has taken place in both for men and women and across all provinces. Adult literacy (15 years & above) has also been worked out, it has increased from 51 percent in 2005-06 to 52 percent in 2006-07. Islamabad (87 percent) in the Punjab, Karachi (77 percent) in Sindh, Abbotabad (67 percent) in N.W.F.P and Quetta (62 percent) in Balochistan are top districts within the provinces for literate persons over age 10 years and above. Karachi district is at the top in Literacy in Pakistan.

Health

The PSLM report includes sickness/injuries, immunisation, diarrhoea and the use of pre and post-natal services. The sickness / injuries within last two weeks show the prevalence rate of 6.27 percent in 2006-07 compared to 7.10 percent in 2004-05 and 94.44 percent cases these people visited health consultants. Prevalence of sickness / injuries is lower in most of the districts in the Punjab compared to other provinces. Lakki Marwat (N.W.F.P) district with little over 12 percent has the highest prevalence rate among all the districts.

Two measures of immunisation coverage are presented. Based on mother's recall, at least one immunisation has increased from 83 percent in 2004-05 to 86 percent in 2006-07. The measure that includes mother's recall as well as record of immunisations given to the child shows a rise from 71 percent in 2005-06 to 76 percent in 2006-07 in the proportion of one year old that are fully immunised. Gujrat 100 percent, Karachi 82 percent, and Charsada 97 percent, and Mastung almost 100 percent are top ranked districts in the Punjab, Sindh, N.W.F.P, and Balochistan provinces respectively.

There has been a decrease in the proportion of children under five suffering from diarrhoea i.e. from 12 percent in 2005-06 to 11 percent in 2006-07. Sindh has shown increase from 8 percent in 2005-06 to 12 percent in 2006-07 and this increase is particularly notable for female i.e. from 7 percent in 2005-06 to 12 percent in 2006-07 which may be attributed to shortage of clean water availability in many districts in the recent past. T.T Singh 22 percent in the Punjab province, Mir Pur Khas 19 percent in Sindh province, D.I Khan 20 percent in NWFP and Awaran 31 percent in Balochistan province are the most affected districts within each province.

Pre Natal consultation for pregnant females has increased from 52 percent in 2005-06 to 53 percent in 2006-07 during their last pregnancy. Prenatal consultations were much more common in urban than in rural areas but there is also considerable

improvement. Islamabad 91 percent, Karachi 90 percent, Nowshera 87 percent and Gwadar 72 percent are at the top ranks within the provinces. The frequency of post-natal consultations of 24 percent in 2006-07 was comparatively lower than the frequency of pre-natal check-ups but it has also improved from 22 percent in 2005-06.

Fifty six percent of pregnant women received Tetanus Toxoid injection in 2006-07 compared to 51 percent in 2004-05. Islamabad (93 percent) in the Punjab, Karachi (79 percent) in Sindh, Nowshera (85 percent) in N.W.F.P and Quetta and Kharan (61 percent) in Balochistan are at top ranks within the provinces.

Housing, Water Supply & Sanitation

The housing units by tenure reveal that 86 per cent in 2006-07 compared to 87 percent in 2004-05 of all households reported that they have own dwelling units while 7 percent of households have rented dwelling unit and about 6 percent have rented free house but a small number of 1 percent households have on subsidized housing units. In Islamabad (Federal Capital) 43 percent (37 percent in 2004-05) households live in rented or subsidized rented units compared to 52 percent (59 percent live in 2004-05) live in their own housing units. In PSLM 2006-07 the comparison of housing units by number of rooms with the 2004-05 indicate that housing units with one room have shown marginal improvement from 24.20 in 2004-05 to 24.33 percent in 2006-07 , 2-4 rooms increased from 68.71 percent in 2004-05 to 69.05 percent in 2006-07 and more than five rooms decreased from 7.09 percent in 2004-05 to 6.62 percent in 2006-07. The housing units having electricity (as sources of lighting) have increased from 83.85 percent in 2004-05 to 86.61 percent in 2006-07. Nowshera is at the top with 99.84 percent households having electricity connections and approximately all big cities are over 99 percent. Use of Gas (as cooking fuel) has increased from 29.45 in 2004-05 to 29.99 percent in 2006-07. Quetta followed by Karachi are the top two districts in the country with 92.26 percent and 92.04 percent gas connections respectively.

There has been improvement in Tap Water supplies from 34 percent to 36 percent between 2005-06 and 2006-07. The vast majority of the rural population of Punjab has either hand pump or water from a motor pump and only 5 percent of the rural population depend on a dug well or other sources (river, canal or stream). The supply of tap water for urban areas in Balochistan is 81 percent which is highest among all the provinces. The rural water supply situation in NWFP is still not better but is worst in Balochistan. In these two provinces, 41 and 67 percent of the rural population, respectively, depend on water from a dug well or from a river/canal/stream. Lahore 80.14 percent in the Punjab, Karachi 87.53 percent in Sindh, Nowshera 62.32 percent in N.W.F.P and Quetta 86.90 percent in the Balochistan are the top districts within provinces which have piped water facility.

Access to flush toilets remains constant in rural areas between 2005-06 to 2006-07 however, non-flush has improved from 15 percent to 21 percent. Households with no toilet in rural areas have declined from 44 percent in 2005-06 to 39 percent in 2006-

07.The top ranked districts within the provinces having flush toilet facility are Lahore 93 percent, Karachi 94 percent, Abbottabad 77 percent , and Quetta 82 percent.

Household Perception of Economic Situation and Satisfaction by Facilities and Services

Households were asked to compare their economic situation with last year. In response to this question 51.52 percent in 2006-07 reported no change (51.51 percent in 2004-05), 21.35 percent reported worse or much worse (23.92 percent in 2004-05) and 26.99 percent reported better or much better (24.15 percent in 2004-05). However, when asked to compare the economic situation of the community where they live, 59.24 percent in 2006-07 reported the same (59.08 percent in 2004-05), 10.27 percent reported worse or much worse (9.56 percent in 2004-05) and 25.93 percent reported better or much better (25.17 percent in 2004-05).

Households were also asked to give opinion about their satisfaction of the Facilities / Services provided by the government. In response to this question, 35.31 percent in 2006-07 reported satisfaction on Govt Basic Health Facilities (35.94 percent in 2004-05), 12.07 percent satisfied with the Family Planning Services (10.47 percent in 2004-05), 61.23 percent with Schools (59.84 percent in 2004-05), 13.97 percent with Veterinary Services pre-dominantly rural (11.82 percent in 2004-05), 14.13 percent with Agriculture Extension all rural (10.94 percent in 2004-05) and 6.6 percent with police (6.5 percent in 2004-05).