

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents district along with National/provincial level findings of the eighth round of the Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement (PSLM) Survey 2012-13. In this survey, 75,516 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 main sectors i.e. Education, Health, Household Assets/Amenities, Immunisation, Pre/Post Natal care of females and Household satisfaction by facilities & 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) at National level has slightly decreased to 91 percent in 2012-13 from 92 percent in 2010-11. Punjab with primary level GER with 98 percent is highest and Balochistan with 73 percent is lowest among the provinces. Islamabad (Federal Capital) shows decrease with 110 percent in 2012-13 from 120 percent in 2010-11. While observing the district level position, Layyah with 120 percent is the district at the top and Dera Bugti with 23 percent is the district at the bottom. The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools at National level has increased marginally to 57 percent in 2012-13 from 56 percent in 2010-11; however, it remained substantially lower than the GER because of the enrolment of overage children. Punjab with 62 percent has the highest NER at primary level whereas Balochistan with 45 percent has the lowest. Islamabad (Federal Capital) has the NER at 82 percent in 2012-13. Comparing primary level NERs for districts, it is observed that, Chakwal with 83 percent is at the top and Dera Bugti with 9 percent is at the bottom. The PSLM survey collects information on enrolment in all types of schools i.e. public and private. The PSLM 2012-13 shows decrease in the share of primary enrolments in government schools. The overall share has decreased to 66 percent in 2012-13 as compared to 68 percent in 2010-11.

The GER for middle level (Age 10-12) for National level has increased to 56 percent in 2012-13 from 54 percent in 2010-11 and NER has also increased to 22 percent in 2012-13 from 20 percent in 2010-11. Province wise situation also shows the increasing pattern in GER at middle level except Sindh which remained stagnant with 48 percent. Among provinces Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) with 61 percent has the highest

percentage whereas Balochistan with 39 percent lagged behind all the provinces. The middle level GER for Islamabad (Federal Capital) is 104 percent. Chakwal with 98 percent in Punjab has the highest while Dera Bugti in Balochistan has lowest position among all the districts in Pakistan. However, NER which gives more realistic picture shows increasing trend at provincial level except Sindh. Punjab with 25 percent has the highest middle level NER whereas Balochistan at 14 percent has the lowest. The NER for Islamabad (Federal Capital) is 49 percent. Chakwal with 41 percent has the highest NER at middle level whereas Gwadar with 27 percent has the lowest.

The Matric level GER (Age 13-14) for National level has increased to 59 percent in 2012-13 from 57 percent in 2010-11. Here again the provinces shows almost the same pattern; as Punjab with 62 percent and Balochistan with 37 percent are at highest and lowest respectively. The GER for Islamabad (Federal Capital) is 101 percent. Looking by the district breakdown Jehlum with 104 percent has the highest percentage and the Dera Bugti in Balochistan with 2 percent has the lowest percentage. NER at National level has slightly increased to 13 percent in 2012-13 from 12 percent in 2010-11. Looking at provinces, it is observed that Punjab with 15 percent remained at the top and Balochistan with 6 percent has the lowest percentage. NER at matric level for Islamabad (Federal Capital) is 29 percent. Lahore with 23 percent has the highest and Dera Bugti, Kohlu and Musa Khel with almost no enrolment are at the lowest. It is observed that the real impact of increase in GER and NER at matric level will be observable after four/five years when the existing primary level cohort reaches at Matric Level.

The literacy level of population (10 years & above) at National level has shown improvement. It has risen to 60 percent in 2012-13 from 58 percent in 2010-11. Literacy remains much higher in urban areas than in rural areas and much higher in men than in women. Punjab with 62 percent has the highest and Balochistan with 44 percent has the lowest percentage among all the provinces. Islamabad (Federal Capital) scored 86 percent. Rawalpindi and Karachi with 82 percent and Dera Bugti with 16 percent are the districts with the highest and lowest literacy rates respectively. Adult literacy (15 years & above) at national level has also increased to 57 percent in 2012-13 from 55 percent in 2010-11. The Adult literacy rate in Islamabad (Federal Capital) is 84 percent. Among all the district of Pakistan, Karachi with 81 percent has the highest and Kohlu with 8 percent has the lowest adult literacy rate respectively.

Health

Two measures of immunization coverage are presented in PSLM, “record based” and “recall & record based” measures. Based on recall, at least one immunization to the child is 98 percent in 2012-13 as compared to 97 percent in 2010-11. The measure of fully immunized one year old children that includes recall as well as record of

immunizations given to the child shows marginal increase to 82 percent in 2012-13 from 81 percent in 2010-11. This increase has clearly been observed in Punjab with 89 percent in 2012-13 as compared to 86 percent in 2010-11. Islamabad (Federal Capital) has shown increase in this measure with 90 percent in 2012-13 from 83 percent in 2010-11. While observing the district level position, Attock with 97 percent is the highest and Tor Garh with 3 percent is the lowest district. When considering the record based immunization rates, overall measure increases to 57 percent in 2012-13 as compared to 53 percent in 2010-11. Among provinces, Punjab is at the top with 65 percent and Balochistan at the bottom with 29 percent. In Islamabad (Federal Capital), 78 percent children got record based immunization. While observing the district level position, Gujrat with 89 percent and Ghotki with 5 percent are the highest and lowest districts respectively.

The proportion of children under five year of age suffering from diarrhoea shows marginal decrease to 10 percent in 2012-13 from 11 percent in 2010-11. No significant gap has been observed among the provinces. In Islamabad (Federal Capital) percentage of cases affected by diarrhoea is 5 percent. While observing the district level position highest numbers of cases are reported in Mastung with 42 percent and lowest numbers of cases are reported in Jehlum and Nushki with 1 percent each.

Pre-natal consultation for pregnant females during their last pregnancy has increased to 69 percent in 2012-13 from 64 percent in 2010-11. Pre-natal consultations were found much more common in urban areas with 83 percent than in rural areas with 63 percent. Among provinces Punjab is at the top with 73 percent and Balochistan is at the bottom with 50 percent. In Islamabad (Federal Capital), 96 percent women went for pre-natal consultation. While observing the district level position, Karachi with 94 percent is at the top and Tor Garh with 12 percent is at the bottom.

The frequency of post-natal consultation slightly increased to 29 percent in 2012-13 from 28 percent in 2010-11. However, a big gap between pre-natal and post-natal consultations still prevails. Sindh has highest attendance rates with 35 percent and Balochistan has lowest attendance rate with 23 percent. In Islamabad (Federal Capital), 76 percent women went for post-natal consultations. While observing the district level position, Hyderabad with 68 percent is the district at the top and Narowal with 3 percent is at the bottom.

Seventy two percent of pregnant women received tetanus toxoid injection in 2012-13 as compared to 69 percent in 2010-11. Provincial comparison reveals that Punjab is at the top with 81 percent and Balochistan is at the bottom with 31 percent. In Islamabad (Federal Capital), 99 percent women received tetanus toxoid injections. The

district level position shows that Sialkot with 96 percent is at the top and Kohlu with 4 percent is at the bottom.

Housing, Water Supply & Sanitation

The housing units by tenure reveal that percentage of households who are living in their own dwelling units remain stable at 86 percent during 2012-13 and 2010-11, while the remaining 14 percent live in either rented, rent free or subsidized housing units. Islamabad (Federal Capital) with 41 percent has the highest percentage of households living in rented or subsidized rented units. The comparison of housing units by number of rooms shows that there is slight increase in housing units with one room, 26 percent in 2012-13 as compared to 25 percent in 2010-11 and there is marginal decline in housing units with 2-4 rooms, 68 percent in 2012-13 as compared to 69 percent in 2010-11. However, houses with more than five rooms remain stable at 6 percent during 2012-13 and 2010-11. The housing units using electricity as source for lighting have increased to 93 percent in 2012-13 from 91 percent in 2010-11. Punjab with 95 percent has the highest percentage of household using electricity as a main source for lighting while Balochistan with 79 percent has the lowest percentage. In Islamabad (Federal Capital), 98 percent households using electricity as source of lighting. Among Districts, Bannu with 100 percent have the highest percentage of households using electricity as source of lighting while Awaran with 29 percent has the lowest percentage. Use of gas\kerosene oil as fuel for cooking has increased to 38 percent in 2012-13 from 34 percent in 2010-11. Sindh is at the top with 53 percent and Balochistan with 23 percent is at the bottom. In Islamabad (Federal Capital), 80 percent households are using gas\kerosene oil for cooking. While observing districts, Karachi with 98 percent has the highest number of households using gas\kerosene oil for cooking, on the other hand some districts like Shangla, Awaran, Washuk, JhalMagsi are predominantly using wood/charcoal as fuel for cooking.

In Pakistan 30 percent of the households are using tap water as main source of drinking water. Among provinces regarding tap water as main source of drinking water KPK with 44 percent has the highest while Punjab with 22 percent has the lowest percentage. In Islamabad (Federal Capital) 54 percent of households are using tap water as main source of drinking water. While observing the district level position, Karachi with 86 percent is at the top, while in district Washuk of Balochistan no household is using tap water as their main source of drinking water is dug well with 49 percent followed by motorized pump with 36 percent.

Overall in Pakistan 71 percent of households use flush toilet, 15 percent households have no toilet facility while 14 percent are using non-flush. By comparing provinces Punjab with 77 percent is at the top where the highest numbers of households are using flush toilet and Balochistan with 30 percent is at the bottom. In Islamabad

(Federal Capital) 99 percent households are using flush toilet. While observing the district level pattern Lahore with 98 percent is at the top while Washuk with 1 percent is at the bottom.

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 43 percent in 2012-13 reported no change as compared to 40 percent in 2010-11, 37 percent reported worse or much worse in 2012-13 as compared to 43 percent in 2010-11 and 20 percent reported better or much better in 2012-13 as compared to 16 percent in 2010-11. However, when asked to compare the economic situation of the community where they live, 60 percent reported no change in 2012-13 as compared to 54 percent in 2010-11, 19 percent reported worse or much worse in 2012-13 as compared to 29 percent in 2010-11 and 16 percent reported better or much better in 2012-13 as compared to 12 percent in 2010-11.

Households were also asked to give opinion about their satisfaction of the facilities/services provided by the government. Only 53 percent of the household were satisfied from Basic Health Facility in 2012-13 as compared to 54 percent in 2010-11. Seventy Six percent of the household were satisfied with the Family Planning Service in 2012-13 as compared to 71 percent in 2010-11. Ninety Three percent household were satisfied with Schools in 2012-13 as compared to 92 percent in 2010-11. Household Satisfaction with Police has slightly increased to 48 percent in 2012-13 from 47 percent in 2010-11; however, there is decline in satisfaction from Police Services in KPK and Balochistan from 64 to 55 and from 56 to 50 respectively.