

## PREFACE

Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM), 2006-07 is the fourth round of a series of surveys planned to be conducted up to 2009. The survey has been conducted with the aim to provide data for use by the government in formulating the poverty reduction strategy as well as development plans at district level and rapid assessment of programmes initiated under Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and Medium Term Development Framework (MTDF) in the overall context of MDG.

The survey has been conducted covering approximately 73,520 households to provide indicators in the sectors such as Education, Health, Water Supply & Sanitation and Household Economic Situation & Satisfaction by facilities and services use. The field work was carried out between October 2006 and May 2007. This report provides information on the key social indicators at national, as well as at provincial levels with urban/ rural breakdown in comparison with the information of the earlier rounds of PSLM survey in order to assess the trends of the key indicators.

The report contains five chapters. These are: Introduction, Education, Health, Housing, Water Supply & Sanitation, Household perception of economic situation and satisfaction by facilities and services use.

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

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**DEC, 2007**

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This report summaries the National/Provincial findings of the third round of the Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement (PSLM) Survey. During this round, 73,953 households were covered across urban and rural communities. Information was collected from households on a range of social sector issues. These are primarily focussed on the sectors covered under Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) in the overall context of MDGs i.e. Education, Health, Household Assets/ Amenities, Immunisation, Pre/Post Natal care of females and Household satisfaction by facilities and services.

To study the behaviour variation of main indicators between different groups, the information is presented disaggregated by province, by region (urban-rural) and by gender. Presenting information from the PSLM 2006-07, this report also provides information from the earlier rounds of PSLM 2004-05 and 2005-06, wherever comparable information is available from these surveys. The report can be used to assess trends in Pakistan's social indicators since 2004-05. Discussion on key findings in each sector between 2004-05 and 2006-07 is outline below:

### ***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. 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 school; however, it has also increased significantly as compared to 2005-06 i.e. from 52 percent to 57 percent. The PSLM 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. This increase might be due to the government polices of enhancing primary education which resulted increase in GRE of 4 percentage points. It indicates that private sector education most probably remained stagnant over the previous year whereas government has shown significant increase.

The GER (Age 10-12) for middle level has increased from 49 percent to 51 percent where as the NER has shown no change i.e.18 percent. There remains a large difference between urban and rural areas in middle level enrolment rates.

The increase in Matric Level (Age 13-14) GER is from 44 percent to 48 percent and NER remain constant as compared to 2005-06 The real impact will be observable after Four/Five years when the existing primary level Cohort will reach at Matric Level.

The comparison of different GERs and NERs above has been carried out using official age group brackets at Primary, Middle and Matric Levels which according to analysts are not realistic. Keeping in view this tables for GERs and NERs have also been worked out using different age brackets recommended by the Technical Committee formed by the government few years back. NER with the revised age brackets show improvements over the official age groups.

There has been an increase in the proportion of persons (10 years & above) who report that they are literate. This has risen from 54 percent in 2005-06 to 55 percent in the 2006-07. Adult literacy (15 years & above) has also been worked out and it has increased from 50 percent in 2004-05 to 52 percent in 2006-07.

## **Health**

In Health Sector, the PSLM report includes sickness/injuries, immunisation, diarrhoea and the use of pre and post-natal services. The sickness / injuries show the prevalence rate of 6.27 percent and in 94.44 percent cases these people visited health consultants. This indicator has declined from 7.10 percent 2004-05 to 6.27 percent in 2006-07.

The immunization coverage that based on record of immunisations given to the child shows a slight rise from 49 to 50 percent in the proportion of one year old who are fully immunised. Full immunisation rates based on recall and record show significant increase in coverage, from 71 to 76 percent. Urban areas show an increase from 72 to 77 percent in full immunisation and increase in rural areas is from 71 to 75 percent. When analysed by antigen, all show an increase in coverage.

There has been a decrease in the proportion of children under five suffering from diarrhoea i.e. from 12 percent to 11 percent but Sindh has shown significant increase from 8 percent to 12 percent. The increase is particularly notable for Sindh (Rural) i.e. from 7 percent to 12 percent which may be attributed to shortage of clean water availability in many districts in the recent past. The use of oral re-hydration solution (ORS) to treat children with diarrhoea has increased from 72 percent in 2005-06 to 76 percent in 2006-07.

Pre-natal consultation has moderately increased compared 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 improvement. However there is decreasing trend both in urban and rural area to consult Govt Hospitals/BHUs/RHCs and which is significant i.e. from 37 percent to 25 percent. The frequency of post-natal consultations of 23 percent in 2004-05 is comparatively lower than the frequency of pre-natal check-ups.

Some 56 percent of pregnant women received Tetanus Toxoid injection in 2006-07 compared to 62 percent in 2005-06.

## ***Housing, Water Supply & Sanitation***

The analysis of housing units by tenure reveal that 85.88 percent of households have their own houses and 7.04 percent live on rented accommodation. In PSLM 2006-07 the comparison of housing units by number of rooms with the PSLM 2004-05 data indicate that housing units with one room have shown slight increase from 24.20 percent to 24.33 percent, 2-4 rooms increased marginally from 68.71 percent to 69.05 percent and more than five rooms decreased marginally from 7.09 percent to 6.62 percent. Similarly the housing units having electricity (as sources of lighting) have increased from 83.85 percent to 86.61 percent and gas (as cooking food) have increased from 29.45 percent to 29.99 percent.

There has been improvement in Tap water supplies from 34 percent to 36 percent between 2005-06 and 2006-07. The large differences between the provinces in drinking water supplies are observed, with Balochistan and N.W.F.P depending most on the poorest sources. Water sources from Motor Pump have particularly been declined in Balochistan and also in N.W.F.P due to which water from poorest sources has increased from 29 to 36 percent in rural areas.

Access to flush toilets remains low in rural areas and is marginally decreased from 42 percent to 41 percent between 2005-06 and 2006-07 however statistically the difference is very insignificant. Improvements appear to be concentrated in Punjab, N.W.F.P and Balochistan. Households with no toilet in rural areas have declined significantly from 44 percent to 39 percent in overall Pakistan.

## ***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), 9.25 percent with Agriculture Extension all rural (10.94 percent in 2004-05), and 6.6 percent with police (6.5 percent in 2004-05).

## SUMMARY OF KEY INDICATORS

KEY INDICATORS: EDUCATION									
	2004-05 PSLM			2005-06 PSLM			2006-07 PSLM		
<b>PRIMARY GER(CLASS1-5 &amp; age 5-9)</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>91</b>
Punjab	100	89	95	98	89	94	106	95	100
Sindh	84	65	75	88	71	80	88	68	79
NWFP	93	65	80	93	70	83	96	67	82
Balochistan	83	49	67	79	50	65	89	52	72
<b>PRIMARY NER(CLASS 1-5 &amp; age 5-9)</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>56</b>
Punjab	60	55	58	60	53	57	64	59	62
Sindh	53	42	48	54	47	50	56	43	50
NWFP	53	40	47	54	42	49	56	41	49
Balochistan	44	29	37	39	27	34	49	32	41
<b>GOVT ENROLMENT - PRIMARY (percent TOTAL ENROLMENT)</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>69</b>
Punjab	68	68	68	60	62	61	75	76	76
Sindh	76	72	74	71	62	67	95	95	95
NWFP	79	81	80	66	76	70	78	80	79
Balochistan	94	94	94	89	89	89	93	95	94
<b>MIDDLE GER (CLASSES 6-8 &amp; age 10-12)</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>51</b>
Punjab	52	45	49	58	48	53	59	51	55
Sindh	47	35	42	51	37	44	49	36	43
NWFP	61	31	47	64	40	52	68	35	53
Balochistan	37	21	30	34	18	27	44	20	34
<b>MIDDLE NER(CLASSES 6-8 &amp; age 10-12)</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>
Punjab	21	19	20	21	19	20	21	19	20
Sindh	20	15	18	18	16	17	19	14	17
NWFP	20	11	16	15	12	14	20	11	16
Balochistan	10	7	8	8	6	7	11	7	9
<b>MATRIC GER (CLASSES 9-10 age 13-14)</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>48</b>
Punjab	50	39	45	55	40	47	57	44	51
Sindh	55	37	47	55	34	44	53	36	45
NWFP	62	24	43	53	22	38	64	24	45
Balochistan	46	17	34	45	18	33	42	21	33
<b>MATRIC NER(CLASSES 9-10 age 13-14)</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
Punjab	12	11	11	9	11	10	11	11	11
Sindh	13	11	12	11	10	11	11	9	10
NWFP	10	5	7	10	4	7	8	4	6
Balochistan	6	3	5	5	5	5	4	5	5

<b>KEY INDICATORS: LITERACY</b>									
	<b>2004-05 PSLM</b>			<b>2005-06 PSLM</b>			<b>2006-07 PSLM</b>		
<b>LITERACY RATES (10 YRS AND OLDER)</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>55</b>
Punjab	65	44	55	66	47	56	67	48	58
Sindh	68	41	56	67	42	55	67	42	55
NWFP	64	26	45	64	30	46	67	28	47
Balochistan	52	19	37	54	20	38	58	22	42
	<b>2004-05 PSLM</b>			<b>2005-06 PSLM</b>			<b>2006-07 PSLM</b>		
<b>ADULT LITERACY RATES (15 YRS AND OLDER)</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>52</b>
Punjab	63	40	52	63	42	52	65	43	54
Sindh	68	38	54	67	40	54	66	39	54
NWFP	61	22	40	62	26	43	63	22	42
Balochistan	49	14	33	52	15	35	54	17	37

KEY INDICATORS: HEALTH									
	2004-05 PSLM			2005-06 PSLM			2006-07 PSLM		
AT LEAST 1 IMMUNISATION (12-23 MONTHS)	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>87</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>86</b>
Punjab	91	90	90	93	93	93	92	92	92
Sindh	78	76	77	95	98	97	80	79	80
NWFP	84	83	84	98	98	98	88	79	83
Balochistan	67	65	66	78	62	68	66	60	63
FULL IMMUNISATION (12-23 MONTHS BASED ON RECALL AND RECORD)	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>76</b>
Punjab	85	84	84	75	76	76	84	83	83
Sindh	74	72	73	70	71	71	65	65	65
NWFP	77	76	76	65	62	64	79	73	76
Balochistan	64	60	62	56	43	48	56	52	54
DIARRHOEA LAST 30 DAYS (UNDER 5 YEARS)	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>
Punjab	16	15	15	15	14	14	11	11	11
Sindh	18	18	18	9	7	8	12	12	12
NWFP	16	15	15	15	14	15	8	8	8
Balochistan	13	13	13	4	5	4	8	7	7
DIARRHOEA CASES WHERE ORS GIVEN (UNDER 5 YEARS)	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>77.71</b>	<b>77.78</b>	<b>77.75</b>	<b>72.49</b>	<b>70.66</b>	<b>71.63</b>	<b>76.24</b>	<b>76.53</b>	<b>76.38</b>
Punjab	63.18	62.80	63.00	65.37	62.75	64.13	67.53	66.28	66.93
Sindh	92.37	91.91	92.15	85.36	84.72	85.06	92.00	95.30	93.61
NWFP	84.99	83.60	84.33	85.02	84.25	84.66	83.35	81.66	82.51
Balochistan	84.54	85.94	85.27	84.38	84.82	84.61	81.38	85.57	83.46
TETANUS TOXOID( percent MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15- OVERALL	U	R	T	U	R	T	U	R	T
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>62<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>75</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>56</b>
Punjab	72	54	62	83	59	66	78	59	64
Sindh	68	34	48	81	48	62	73	28	47
NWFP	58	40	45	69	60	61	67	43	46
Balochistan	46	17	25	52	18	25	53	17	25

<sup>1</sup> Figures of PSLM 2005-06 are not comparable with PSLM 2004-05 and 2006-07 as in 2005-06 Polio campaign is included where as in 2004-05 and 2006-07 polio campaign is not included.

<sup>2</sup> In 2005-06 pregnant women that received tetanus Toxoid injection calculated considering last pregnancy as well as previous pregnancies. While in 2004-05 and 2006-07 it has been calculated considering only last pregnancy”.

KEY INDICATORS: WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION									
MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER	2004-05 PSLM			2005-06 PSLM			2006-07 PSLM		
	U	R	T	U	R	T	U	R	T
PIPED WATER	60	21	34	59	21	34	62	22	36
HAND PUMP	13	44	33	12	42	32	9	41	30
MOTOR PUMP	23	18	19	25	23	24	24	20	21
DUG WELL	2	7	5	2	7	5	1	6	4
OTHER	3	11	8	3	8	6	4	10	8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
TYPE OF TOILET ( percent HOUSEHOLDS)	U	R	T	U	R	T	U	R	T
FLUSH	86	30	54	93	42	60	92	41	58
NON-FLUSH	7	30	20	4	15	11	4	21	15
NO TOILET	6	40	26	3	44	30	4	39	27
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

KEY INDICATORS: COMPARISON OF HOUSING INDICATORS OF 1998 CENSUS AND PSLM 2004-05 and 2006-07				
S. No	Major Indicators	1998 Census	2004-05 PSLM	2006-07 PSLM
1	Housing units with one room ( percent)	38.1	24.2	24.3
2	Housing units with 2 - 4 rooms ( percent)	55.0	68.7	69.1
3	Housing units with 5 & more rooms ( percent)	6.9	7.1	6.6
4	Owned Housing Units	81.2	86.6	85.9
5	Household size	6.8	6.7	6.5
6	Piped water (inside the house)( percent)	28.1	34.0	35.7
7	Electricity (as source of lighting) ( percent)	70.5	83.9	86.6
8	Gas (as cooking fuel) (percent)	20.2	29.5	30.0