

1. Introduction

1.1 The MDGs, PRSP and the PSLM

The Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey is one of the main mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of the MDGs and PRSP. It provides a set of representative, population-based estimates of social indicators and their progress under MDGs and PRSP. These include intermediate as well as ‘output’ measures, which assess what is being provided by the social sectors – enrolment rates in education, for example. They include a range of ‘outcome’ measures, which assess the welfare of the population Immunisation Rate, for example.

An important objective of the PSLM Survey is to try to establish what is the distributional impact of different government programs carried out in Social Sector. Policymakers need to know, for example, whether the poor have benefited from the programme or whether increased government expenditure on the social sectors has been captured by the better off.

In the remainder of this introduction, a description of the 2006-07 PSLM Survey is provided. In the following chapters, data relating education, health, household assets / amenities, immunisation, pre and postnatal care and satisfaction of services is given.

1.2 SAMPLE DESIGN OF PSLM SURVEY 2006-07

Universe: The universe of this survey consists of all urban and rural areas of the four provinces and Islamabad excluding military restricted areas.

Sampling Frame: FBS has developed its own urban area frame, which was up-dated in 2003. Each city / town has been divided into enumeration blocks consisting of 200-250 households identifiable through sketch map. Each enumeration block has been classified into three categories of income groups i.e. low, middle and high keeping in view the living standard of the majority of the people. List of villages published by Population Census Organization obtained as a consequence of Population Census 1998 has been taken as rural frame.

Stratification Plan:

A. Urban Domain: Islamabad, Lahore, Gujranwala, Faisalabad, Rawalpindi, Multan, Bahawalpur, Sargodha, Sialkot, Karachi, Hyderabad, Sukkur Peshawar and Quetta, have been considered as large sized cities. Each of these cities constitutes a separate stratum and has further been sub-stratified according to low, middle and high-income groups. After excluding population of large sized city (s), the remaining urban population in each district in all the provinces has been grouped together to form a stratum.

B. Rural Domain: Each district in the four provinces of Pakistan has been treated an independent stratum.

Sample Size and Its Allocation: Keeping in view the objectives of the survey the sample size for the four provinces has been fixed at 73953 households comprising 5198 sample villages / enumeration blocks, which is expected to produce reliable results at each district.

Sample Design: A two-stage stratified sample design has been adopted in this survey.

Selection of Primary Sampling Units (PSUs): Villages and enumeration blocks in urban and rural areas respectively have been taken as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). Sample PSUs have been selected from strata/sub-strata with PPS method of sampling technique.

Selection of Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs): Households within sample PSUs have been taken as Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs). A specified number of households i.e 16 and 12 from each sample PSU of rural & urban area have been selected respectively using systematic sampling technique with a random start.

1.3 PSLM questionnaire

At both individual and household level, the PSLM Survey collects information on a wide range of topics using an integrated questionnaire. The questionnaire comprises a number of different sections, each of which looks at a particular aspect of household behaviour or welfare. Data collected under Round III include education, health, immunisation, diarrhoea, its treatment, and pre and post-natal care, housing conditions and access to basic services and amenities.

1.4 Objectives and scope of analysis

This is the analytical report of the 3rd round PSLM Survey. It provides an overview of the findings in all sectors and compares them with the previous rounds of PSLM. Given that the PSLM is a large, complex household survey that collects information on a number of different topics, the tabulations presented here comprise the important tables at National/ Provincial level and more detailed analytical reports covering district level indicators will follow.

1.5 Data Quality and Reliability Measures

Data quality in PSLM Survey has been ensured through built in system of checking of field work by the supervisors in the field as well as teams from the headquarters. Regional/ Field offices ensured the data quality through preliminary editing at their office level. The entire data entry was carried at the FBS headquarter Islamabad and the data entry programme used had a number of in built consistency checks.

To determine the reliability of the estimates, Coefficient of Variations (CV's) and Confidence Limits of important key indicators have been worked out and are attached as Annex – I

TABLE 1.1 PROFILE OF THE 2004-05, 2005-06 AND 2006-07 PSLM SAMPLES

PROVINCE	2004-05 PSLM			2005-06 PSLM			2006-07 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
PSUs :									
Punjab	1116	1197	2313	240	244	484	1116	1197	2313
Sindh	642	684	1326	140	132	272	642	678	1320
NWFP	258	591	849	88	119	207	258	591	849
Balochistan	195	521	716	63	83	146	195	521	716
Overall	2211	2993	5204	531	578	1109	2211	2987	5198
HOUSEHOLDS :									
Punjab	13392	19152	32544	2790	3892	6682	13133	19109	32242
Sindh	7704	10944	18648	1666	2107	3773	7678	10854	18532
NWFP	3096	9456	12552	1049	1901	2950	3062	9463	12525
Balochistan	2340	8336	10676	735	1313	2048	2305	8349	10654
Overall	26532	47888	74420	6240	9213	15453	26178	47775	73953

Note: In 2004-05 Dera Bughti and Kohlu districts of Balochistan province could not be covered due to security reasons which account for about 4 percent of total population of the province and less than 0.5 percent of the total population of the country. Non-response in the entire survey is negligible.

TABLE 1.2 AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZES-BY PROVINCE AND REGION

PROVINCE	2004-05 PSLM			2005-06 PSLM			2006-07 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
Punjab	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.3
Sindh	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	7.6	7.0	6.2	6.4	6.3
NWFP	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.6	8.0	8.0	7.3	7.5	7.5
Balochistan	7.1	6.9	6.9	8.4	7.3	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.3
OVERALL	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.4	6.6	6.5

NOTES:

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

2. EDUCATION

2.1 Introduction

Literacy and primary school enrolment rates in Pakistan have shown improvement during last five years but they are still low compared with the countries of the region. A number of studies of the education system in Pakistan have revealed that the quality of education being provided by government primary schools is poor, with many schools lacking adequate teachers and resources. Basic objective of Program is to expand and improve the quality of publicly provided primary education. The PRSP strategy for the sector includes, improving the functioning, utilisation of existing schools, improving the quality of education, increase enrolment, improving access to education and expanding the primary education system.

This chapter will cover key indicators on school attendance, enrolment rates and literacy.

2.2 School attendance

Slight improvement has been observed in population of ten years and older ever attended school i.e. 57 percent in 2006-07 compared to 56 percent in 2005-06 (Table 2.1). This proportion is much higher in urban areas than in rural areas and much higher in men than in women. Punjab, Sindh and N.W.F.P have the highest proportions that have ever attended school; Balochistan province with 39 percent is the lowest among all provinces.

Noticeable improvement of 46 percent in 2006-07 compared to 43 percent in 2005-06 in the proportion of the population 10 years and over that has completed primary level or higher has been observed between 2005-06 and 2006-07, (Table 2.2). The proportion is highest in Punjab (49 percent) and lowest in Balochistan (29 percent). In rural Balochistan, only 8 percent of females over ten years of age have completed primary school.

2.3 Primary Enrolment rates

The GER, sometimes referred to as the participation rate, is the number of children attending primary school divided by the number of children who ought to be attending. The GERs are presented in this report in two different ways: excluding and including the katchi class and for different age groups.

Table 2.3(a) shows the gross primary level enrolment rates excluding katchi for the age group 5-9 years and Table 2.3 (b) for age 6-10 years. The GER shows a increase, from 87 to 91 percent between 2005-06 and 2006-07. Provinces of Punjab & Balochistan have shown noticeable increase in 2006-07, Table 2.3(b)-GER primary level has been derived by changing age group from 5-9 to 6-10 for reader's information.

The over all gross enrolment rates have changed to 88 percent when katchi is also included and the age group is expanded to 4-9 year olds (Table 2.4). Balochistan compared to other provinces has shown significant increases, particularly in urban areas.

The PSLM 2004-05 collects information on enrolment in all types of schools, not just the government sector. Table 2.5 shows the gross enrolment rate in government primary schools. It is calculated as the number of children enrolled in government primary schools divided by the number of children of primary school age. One of the main strategies of the Government of Pakistan is to expand public provision of primary education and this measure can be used to assess whether government schools have increased their coverage of the population, by increasing enrolments faster than the growth in population. The PSLM shows an increase in this measure, meaning that the coverage of the public school system has increased from 65 percent to 69 percent in 2006-07 compared to 2005-06.

The NER at primary level refers to the number of students enrolled in primary school of primary school age divided by the number of children in the age group for that level of education. In other words, for Pakistan, the primary NER is the number of children aged 5 to 9 years attending primary level divided by the number of children aged 5 to 9 years. Including katchi involves widening the age group to 4 to 9 year olds.

The NER for Pakistan as a whole in 2006-07, is 56 percent compared to 53 percent in 2005-06. (Table 2.6.a). All the provinces have shown increase but there is more increase in rural areas as compared to urban areas. Table 2.6.b-NER for primary level has been added by changing age group from 5-9 to 6-10 for reader's information.

Net enrolment is highest in the Punjab and lowest in Balochistan. Girls have a lower enrolment rate than boys and the difference is markedly larger in rural areas than in urban areas. Sex differences are largest in rural NWFP and Balochistan. When katchi is included, the NER is slightly higher at 59 percent (Table 2.7).

Table 2.8 shows the NER for government primary schools. This is the number of children aged 5-9 years enrolled in government primary schools divided by the total number of children aged 5-9. Like the gross enrolment rate for government schools, it measures the extent to which publicly provided education is reaching its target group. However, this measure excludes overage children who are enrolled in primary school. The NER is 37 percent in 2006-07 compared to 32 percent in 2005-06. Punjab has shown highest increase among all four provinces.

The percentage of primary school students who are enrolled in government schools is shown in Table 2.9. The government share of primary enrolment has risen, from 65 percent in 2005-06 to 69 percent in 2006-07.

2.4 Middle and Matric Enrolment Rates

Gross and net enrolment rates for the middle level are presented in Tables 2.10(a) and 2.11(a). These rates are calculated using 10-12 year olds as the appropriate age range. The gross enrolment rate for the middle level, for Pakistan as a whole, is 51 in 2006-07 percent compared to 49 percent in 2005-06. Female and male gross enrolment rates have increased slightly over the period, from 42 to 44 percent and 55 to 57 percent respectively. There is large gap in rural areas, which is quite obvious, gross middle level enrolment in urban areas, at 69 percent, and 43 percent in that of rural areas.

Net enrolment rates at the middle level are much lower than gross enrolment rates (Table 2.11a). This is due to the large number of overage children that are enrolled in these classes. Net enrolment rate between 2005-06 and 2006-07 remain same i.e. 18 percent. Tables 2.10(b) and 2.11(b) have been added for GER & NER respectively for middle level by changing age group from 10-12 to 11-13 for reader's information.

At matric level, gross enrolment shows improvement from 44 percent in 2005-06 to 48 percent in 2006-07 however net enrolment rate remain unchanged at 10 percent (Tables 2.12a and 2.13a). The gap between boys and girls enrolment in rural areas is even wider at this level. Tables 2.12(b) and 2.13(b) have been added for GER & NER respectively for matric level by changing age group from 13-14 to 14-15 for reader's information.

2.5 Literacy

Literacy is an important indicator of education because their improvement is likely to have an impact, in the longer run, on other important indicators of welfare. The literacy rate for population 10 years and above increased from 54 percent to 55 percent during 2005-06 and 2006-07, (Table 2.14). Literacy remains much higher in urban areas than rural areas and much higher in men than women. The increase in literacy rate in case of Punjab and Balochistan Provinces is significant. Adult literacy rate for the population aged 15 and above is also incorporated for users' information. The rate has increased from 50 percent in 2004-05 to 52 percent in 2006-07.

TABLE 2.1 POPULATIONS THAT HAS EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL – BY PROVINCE & REGION

REGION AND PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER								
	2004-05 PSLM			2005-06 PSLM			2006-07 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	80	63	72	80	64	72	80	66	73
Punjab	81	67	74	82	67	75	81	69	75
Sindh	80	62	72	79	64	72	81	65	74
NWFP	80	49	65	78	49	63	78	49	64
Balochistan	74	41	59	73	38	57	75	41	60
RURAL AREAS:	62	31	47	61	33	47	63	32	48
Punjab	64	38	51	63	39	51	66	40	53
Sindh	57	18	39	55	19	38	54	17	37
NWFP	66	25	45	68	31	48	68	26	47
Balochistan	47	13	32	40	12	27	49	13	33
OVERALL:	68	42	55	68	44	56	69	44	57
Punjab	69	47	58	70	49	59	71	50	60
Sindh	69	41	56	68	43	56	68	43	56
NWFP	69	29	48	70	33	51	70	30	50
Balochistan	52	18	37	48	18	34	55	20	39

NOTES:

1. Population aged 10 years and older that has ever attended school expressed as a percentage of the total population aged 10 years and older.
2. Attended school: all those individuals who have ever attended school (either currently attending, or attended in the past) were taken to have attended school.

TABLE 2.2 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION THAT HAS COMPLETED PRIMARY LEVEL OR HIGHER - BY PROVINCE & REGION

REGION AND PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER								
	2004-05 - PSLM			2005-06 - PSLM			2006-07 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	69	55	62	68	54	61	70	57	64
Punjab	69	58	64	68	57	63	70	60	65
Sindh	71	54	63	70	56	63	72	57	65
NWFP	65	39	52	63	37	50	65	38	52
Balochistan	61	31	48	59	27	44	62	32	49
RURAL AREAS:	47	22	35	45	22	34	48	23	36
Punjab	48	28	38	46	28	37	50	30	40
Sindh	45	12	30	43	12	28	42	11	28
NWFP	49	16	32	50	20	34	52	17	35
Balochistan	34	7	22	29	6	18	35	8	23
OVERALL:	55	33	44	54	33	43	56	35	46
Punjab	55	37	46	54	37	45	57	40	49
Sindh	58	34	47	57	35	46	57	36	47
NWFP	52	20	36	53	23	37	55	21	38
Balochistan	40	12	27	36	11	25	42	14	29

NOTES:

1. Population 10 years and older that has completed primary level (i.e. Class 5) or higher, expressed as a percentage of the total population aged 10 years and older.
2. Completed primary level: For the 2004-05, 2005-06 & 2006-07 PSLM all those individuals who reported having completed Class 5 or higher (either in the past, or who are currently enrolled in class 6 or higher) are taken to have completed primary level.

TABLE 2.3 (a) GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL (AGE 5-9) -BY PROVINCE & REGION (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)

REGION AND PROVINCE	GROSS PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE								
	2004-05 PSLM			2005-06 PSLM			2006-07 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	107	100	104	107	100	104	108	104	106
Punjab	111	108	110	112	107	110	113	111	112
Sindh	103	94	99	103	96	100	105	101	103
NWFP	100	84	92	98	84	91	98	89	94
Balochistan	101	86	94	100	83	92	104	78	92
RURAL AREAS:	89	68	79	89	71	80	95	72	84
Punjab	96	82	89	93	83	88	103	88	96
Sindh	70	44	58	79	51	66	77	45	63
NWFP	92	62	78	93	67	81	96	63	80
Balochistan	79	41	61	72	41	57	85	45	67
OVERALL:	94	77	86	94	80	87	99	81	91
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

NOTES:

1. Gross enrolment rate: [Number of children attending primary level (classes 1-5) divided by number of children aged 5 - 9 years] multiplied by 100. Enrolment in katchi is excluded.
2. Numerator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals who report currently attending primary level.
3. Denominator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 5 - 9 years who respond to the relevant questions.

FIGURE 2. 1GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)

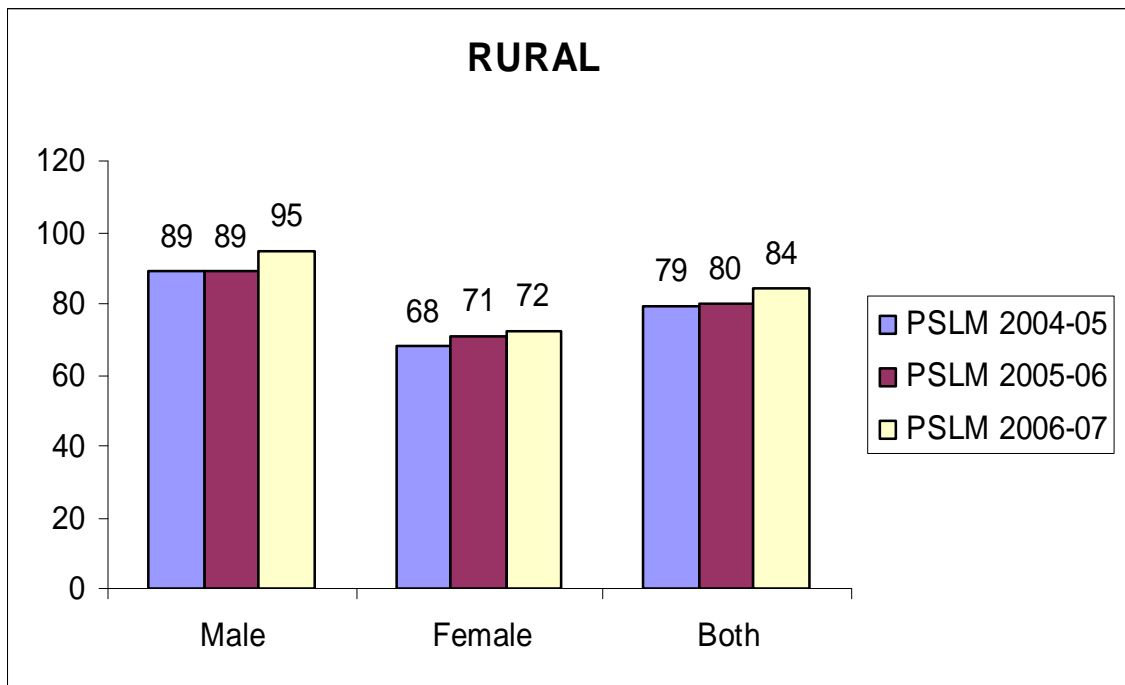
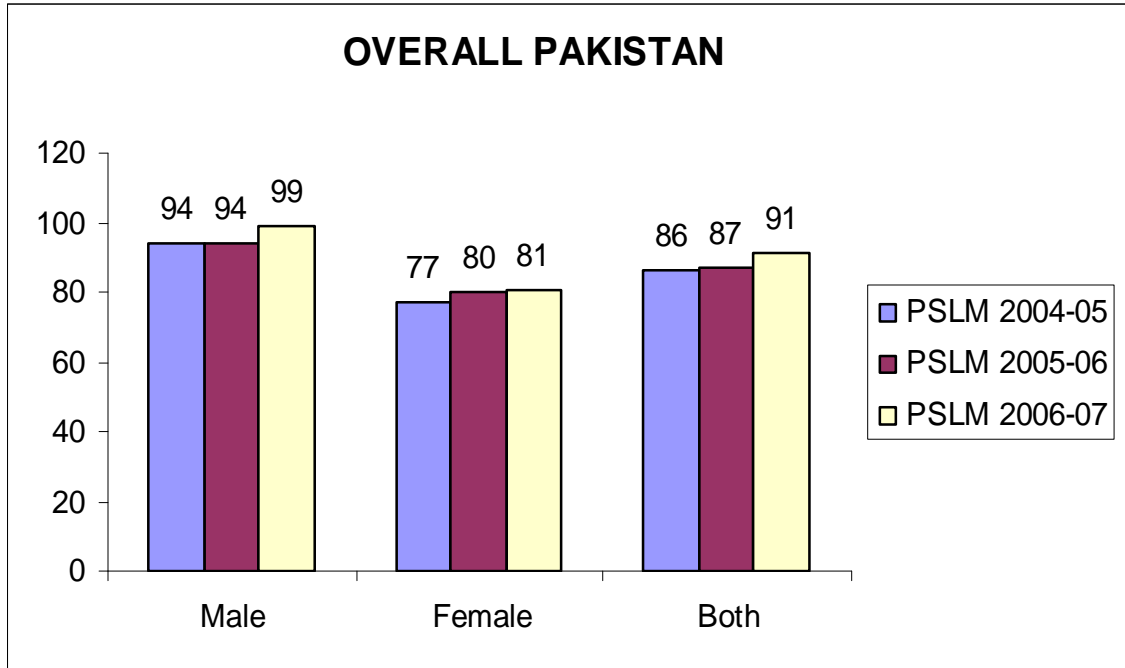


TABLE 2.3 (b) GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL (AGE 6 – 10) - BY PROVINCE & REGION (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)

REGION AND PROVINCE	GROSS PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE								
	2004-05 - PSLM			2005-06 PSLM			2006-07 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	104	97	100	109	97	103	105	100	103
Punjab	108	104	106	113	103	108	108	107	108
Sindh	99	90	95	106	95	100	103	95	99
NWFP	101	84	93	99	85	92	99	87	93
Balochistan	100	85	93	95	76	86	101	76	90
RURAL AREAS:	88	68	79	89	71	81	94	72	84
Punjab	95	81	88	94	82	88	102	88	95
Sindh	70	44	58	80	52	67	76	45	62
NWFP	92	62	78	95	69	83	97	64	81
Balochistan	74	40	59	63	40	53	83	43	65
OVERALL:	92	76	85	95	79	87	97	80	89
Punjab	99	87	93	99	88	94	103	94	99
Sindh	82	64	74	91	71	81	87	66	78
NWFP	94	66	80	95	71	84	97	67	83
Balochistan	79	48	65	70	49	60	87	50	70

NOTES:

1. Gross enrolment rate: [Number of children attending primary level (classes 1-5) divided by number of children aged 6 – 10 years] multiplied by 100. Enrolment in katchi is excluded.
2. Numerator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals who report currently attending primary level.
3. Denominator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 6 - 10 years who respond to the relevant questions.

TABLE 2. 4 GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL (AGE 4 – 9) - BY PROVINCE & REGION (INCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)

REGION AND PROVINCE	GROSS PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE								
	2004-05 - PSLM			2005-06 PSLM			2006-07 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH						
URBAN AREAS:	104	97	100	107	99	103	106	102	104
Punjab	109	106	108	114	110	112	111	109	110
Sindh	97	88	93	100	90	95	101	96	98
NWFP	101	85	93	99	86	92	101	92	96
Balochistan	94	78	87	86	77	82	96	73	85
RURAL AREAS:	84	66	76	87	71	80	91	70	81
Punjab	93	80	86	96	86	91	100	87	94
Sindh	62	38	51	68	46	58	69	40	56
NWFP	91	61	77	94	68	81	96	64	81
Balochistan	71	36	54	61	34	48	78	40	60
OVERALL:	89	74	82	93	80	86	95	79	88
Punjab	97	87	92	101	93	97	103	93	98
Sindh	76	59	68	81	65	73	82	63	73
NWFP	92	65	79	95	70	83	97	68	83
Balochistan	75	44	60	67	43	56	82	47	65

NOTES:

1. Gross enrolment rate: [Number of children attending primary level (classes 0-5) divided by number of children aged 4 - 9 years] multiplied by 100. Enrolment in katchi is included.
2. Numerator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals who report currently attending primary level.
3. Denominator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 4- 9 years who respond to the relevant questions.

TABLE 2.5 GROSS ENROLMENT RATE FOR *GOVERNMENT PRIMARY SCHOOLS* (AGE 5 – 9) - BY PROVINCE & REGION (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)

REGION AND PROVINCE	GROSS PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE								
	2004-05 - PSLM			2005-06 PSLM			2006-07 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	55	53	54	45	45	45	49	50	50
Punjab	49	51	50	40	43	42	45	51	50
Sindh	58	53	56	48	43	45	48	51	50
NWFP	61	54	58	49	52	50	59	56	57
Balochistan	85	71	79	77	67	72	76	61	69
RURAL AREAS:	73	56	65	67	55	61	76	58	68
Punjab	74	63	69	66	61	63	78	43	60
Sindh	67	42	56	72	45	59	74	43	60
NWFP	75	53	65	64	54	59	75	50	63
Balochistan	76	40	59	68	38	54	80	42	63
OVERALL:	68	55	62	61	52	57	69	56	63
Punjab	67	60	64	59	56	57	69	46	66
Sindh	64	47	56	63	44	54	64	46	56
NWFP	73	53	64	62	53	58	73	51	62
Balochistan	78	45	63	70	45	58	79	46	64

NOTES:

1. Gross enrolment rate in government primary schools: [Number of children attending government primary schools (classes 1-5) divided by number of children aged 5 - 9 years] multiplied by 100. Katchi is excluded.
2. Numerator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals who report currently attending primary level in Government schools.
3. Denominator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 5 - 9 years who respond to the relevant questions.

TABLE 2.6 (a) NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL (AGE 5 – 9) - BY PROVINCE & REGION (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)

REGION AND PROVINCE	NET PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT)								
	2004-05 - PSLM			2005-06 PSLM			2006-07 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	66	63	64	66	64	65	67	65	66
Punjab	69	68	68	72	68	70	69	70	70
Sindh	64	59	61	62	63	62	67	61	64
NWFP	58	52	56	59	52	55	59	53	56
Balochistan	59	53	56	51	42	47	58	49	54
RURAL AREAS:	53	42	48	53	42	47	57	46	52
Punjab	57	50	54	56	47	52	62	55	59
Sindh	45	29	38	48	34	42	49	31	41
NWFP	52	37	45	54	40	47	56	39	48
Balochistan	41	24	33	36	23	30	46	28	38
OVERALL:	56	48	52	56	48	53	60	51	56
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

NOTES:

1. Net enrolment rate: [Number of children aged 5 - 9 years attending primary level (classes 1-5) divided by number of children aged 5 - 9 years] multiplied by 100. Enrolment in katchi is excluded.
2. Numerator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 5 - 9 years who report currently attending primary level.
3. Denominator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 5 - 9 years who respond to the relevant questions.

FIGURE 2.2 NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)

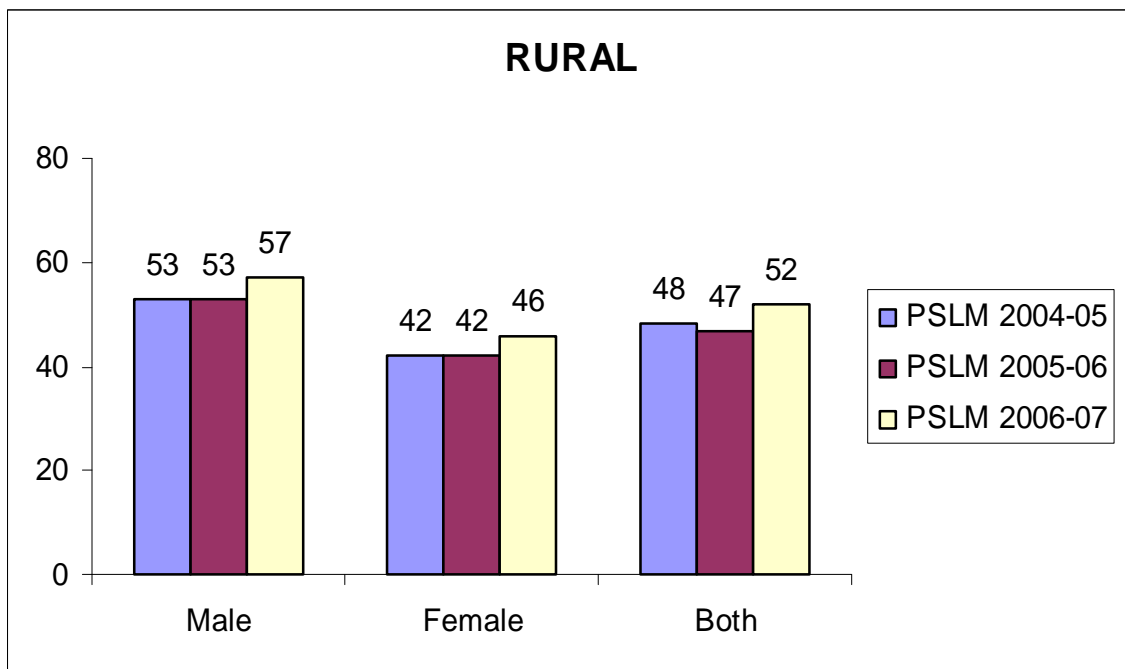
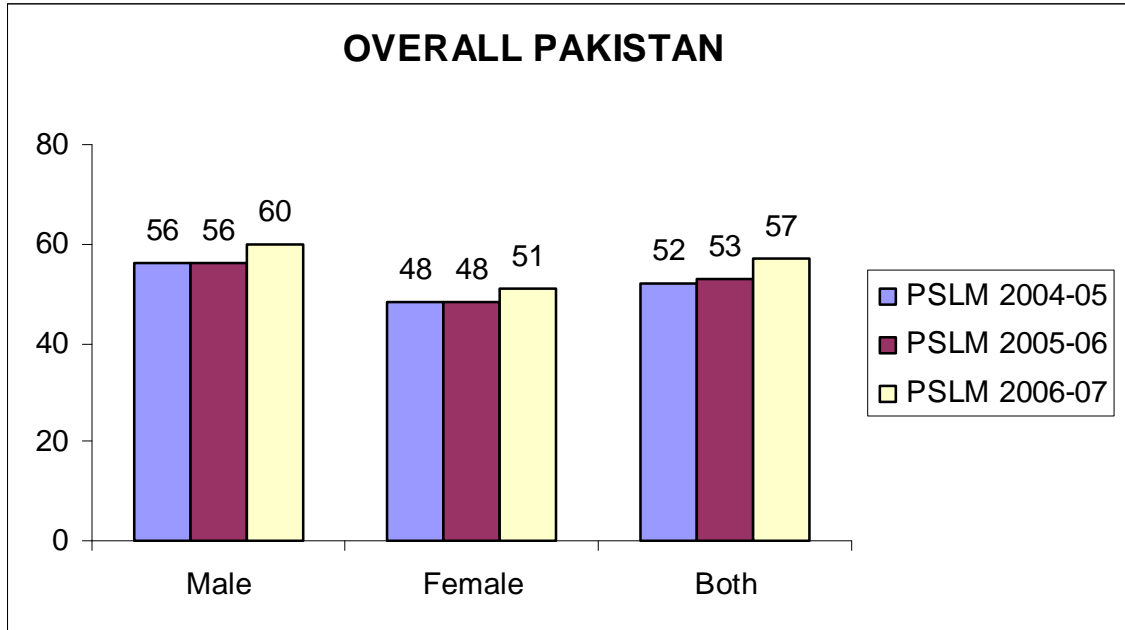


TABLE 2.6 (b) NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL (AGED 6 – 10) – BY PROVINCE & REGION (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)

REGION AND PROVINCE	NET PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT)								
	2004-05 - PSLM			2005-06 PSLM			2006-07 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	74	70	72	74	71	73	76	74	75
Punjab	77	76	76	77	76	77	78	79	78
Sindh	71	66	69	71	70	71	76	71	73
NWFP	73	62	68	70	57	64	73	65	69
Balochistan	69	60	65	65	52	58	69	58	64
RURAL AREAS:	62	49	56	60	48	54	67	53	60
Punjab	66	57	62	63	55	59	71	63	67
Sindh	52	33	43	55	38	47	57	34	47
NWFP	65	45	56	65	47	57	70	48	60
Balochistan	49	27	39	38	26	33	58	32	46
OVERALL:	65	55	60	64	55	60	70	59	65
Punjab	69	62	66	67	61	64	73	67	70
Sindh	60	47	54	62	52	57	65	50	58
NWFP	66	48	57	66	48	58	71	51	61
Balochistan	52	33	44	44	32	39	60	38	50

NOTES:

1. Net enrolment rate: [Number of children aged 6 - 10 years attending primary level (classes 1-5) divided by number of children aged 6 - 10 years] multiplied by 100. Enrolment in katchi is excluded.
2. Numerator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 6 - 10 years who report currently attending primary level.
3. Denominator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 6 - 10 years who respond to the relevant questions.

TABLE 2.7 NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL (AGE 4 – 9) BY PROVINCE & REGION (INCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)

REGION AND PROVINCE	NET PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE								
	2004-05-PSLM			2005-06-PSLM			2006-07-PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	69	66	68	72	68	70	72	70	71
Punjab	75	74	74	80	76	78	76	76	76
Sindh	64	59	61	66	62	64	69	64	66
NWFP	66	58	62	65	57	61	67	61	64
Balochistan	57	50	54	45	41	44	57	49	53
RURAL AREAS:	54	44	50	56	46	51	59	48	54
Punjab	61	53	57	64	55	59	65	59	63
Sindh	41	27	35	43	31	38	46	29	38
NWFP	56	41	49	59	43	51	61	44	53
Balochistan	38	22	30	31	20	26	44	25	35
OVERALL:	59	50	55	61	52	57	63	54	59
Punjab	64	59	62	68	61	65	68	64	66
Sindh	50	40	46	52	45	49	55	43	50
NWFP	58	44	51	59	45	53	62	46	54
Balochistan	41	27	35	34	24	30	47	30	39

NOTES:

1. Net enrolment rate: [Number of children aged 4 - 9 years attending primary level (classes 0 – 5) divided by number of children aged 4 - 9 years] multiplied by 100. Enrolment in katchi is included.
2. Numerator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 4 - 9 years who report currently attending primary level, including katchi class.
3. Denominator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 4 - 9 years who responded to the relevant questions.

TABLE 2.8 NET ENROLMENT RATE IN *GOVERNMENT PRIMARY SCHOOLS* (AGE 5 – 9) - BY PROVINCE & REGION (EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS)

REGION AND PROVINCE	GOVERNMENT NET PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT)								
	2004-05 - PSLM			2005-06 PSLM			2006-07 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	32	31	32	25	24	24	28	29	28
Punjab	28	29	29	22	22	22	25	27	26
Sindh	35	32	34	28	23	25	29	30	30
NWFP	34	32	33	26	28	27	34	31	33
Balochistan	48	42	45	37	32	35	41	37	39
RURAL AREAS:	42	34	39	39	31	35	45	36	41
Punjab	43	38	40	37	33	35	45	41	43
Sindh	43	28	36	44	30	37	47	29	39
NWFP	42	32	37	37	30	34	43	31	37
Balochistan	40	23	32	34	21	28	43	26	35
OVERALL:	40	33	37	35	29	32	40	34	37
Punjab	39	36	37	33	30	32	39	37	38
Sindh	40	30	35	38	27	32	40	30	35
NWFP	41	32	37	36	30	33	42	31	37
Balochistan	41	27	34	35	24	30	43	28	36

NOTES:

1. Net enrolment rate in government primary schools: [Number of children aged 5 - 9 years attending government primary schools (classes 1-5) divided by number of children aged 5 - 9 years] multiplied by 100. Enrolment in katchi is excluded.
2. Numerator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 5 - 9 years who report currently attending primary level in Government schools, excluding katchi.
3. Denominator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 5 - 9 years who responded to the relevant questions.

TABLE 2.9 PRIMARY LEVEL ENROLMENT IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL PRIMARY ENROLMENT - BY REGION AND PROVINCE

REGION AND PROVINCE	2004-05 PSLM			2005-06 PSLM			2006-07 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
A. EXCLUDING KATCHI CLASS:									
URBAN AREAS:	52	53	52	42	45	43	45	48	47
Punjab	44	47	46	36	40	38	40	44	42
Sindh	57	57	57	46	45	46	46	50	48
NWFP	61	64	63	50	61	55	60	63	48
Balochistan	84	84	84	76	81	78	73	78	75
RURAL AREAS:	82	82	82	76	77	76	80	80	80
Punjab	77	77	77	71	73	72	75	76	76
Sindh	96	96	96	92	88	91	95	95	95
NWFP	82	86	83	69	79	73	78	80	95
Balochistan	97	98	97	94	94	94	93	95	94
OVERALL:	73	71	72	65	65	65	69	68	69
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. INCLUDING KATCHI CLASS:									
URBAN AREAS:	49	49	49	38	41	39	42	45	43
Punjab	42	44	43	33	36	35	38	41	39
Sindh	53	53	53	41	41	41	42	46	44
NWFP	59	61	60	46	57	51	57	61	59
Balochistan	83	81	82	75	80	77	70	76	72
RURAL AREAS:	80	80	80	74	76	75	79	78	79
Punjab	75	75	75	70	72	71	74	75	74
Sindh	96	96	96	92	88	90	95	95	95
NWFP	81	85	83	65	76	70	77	78	78
Balochistan	96	98	97	95	94	94	93	95	94
OVERALL:	70	69	70	62	63	62	67	66	67
Punjab	65	65	65	59	61	60	63	64	63
Sindh	74	69	72	67	59	63	69	64	67
NWFP	78	80	78	63	73	67	74	75	75
Balochistan	93	93	93	89	89	89	87	88	88

NOTES:

1. A: Children attending primary level in a government school, expressed as a Percentage of all children attending primary level - enrolment in katchi is excluded.
2. B: Children attending primary level in a government school, expressed as a Percentage of all children attending primary level - enrolment in katchi is included.

TABLE 2.10 (a) GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MIDDLE LEVEL (AGE 10 – 12) - BY PROVINCE & REGION

REGION AND PROVINCE	MIDDLE LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE								
	2004-05 - PSLM			2005-06 PSLM			2006-07 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	64	63	64	67	68	68	69	68	69
Punjab	64	68	66	66	75	70	68	74	71
Sindh	64	58	61	70	65	67	69	62	66
NWFP	71	54	63	70	59	65	74	58	66
Balochistan	57	49	53	56	40	48	72	59	66
RURAL AREAS:	46	29	38	50	31	41	52	32	43
Punjab	47	36	42	54	37	45	55	41	48
Sindh	34	13	25	35	9	23	34	12	24
NWFP	59	27	44	63	37	50	67	31	50
Balochistan	33	14	25	28	9	20	37	10	25
OVERALL:	51	40	46	55	42	49	57	44	51
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

NOTES:

1. Gross enrolment rate: [Number of children attending middle level (classes 6 - 8) divided by number of children aged 10 - 12 years] multiplied by 100.
2. Numerator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals who report currently attending middle level (class 6 - 8).
3. Denominator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 10 - 12 years who respond to the relevant questions.

TABLE 2.10 (b) GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MIDDLE LEVEL (AGE 11 – 13) - BY PROVINCE & REGION

REGION AND PROVINCE	MIDDLE LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE								
	2004-05 - PSLM			2005-06 PSLM			2006-07 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	71	70	71	71	70	71	78	77	77
Punjab	68	73	71	69	75	72	76	80	78
Sindh	75	67	71	73	68	71	82	75	78
NWFP	78	59	69	74	57	66	77	63	71
Balochistan	67	58	63	74	51	63	79	70	75
RURAL AREAS:	55	35	45	56	35	46	61	38	51
Punjab	54	42	48	58	42	50	62	47	55
Sindh	45	17	33	42	12	29	46	16	33
NWFP	69	30	50	66	40	54	76	36	57
Balochistan	45	18	33	40	11	27	46	13	32
OVERALL:	60	46	53	61	47	54	66	51	59
Punjab	58	51	55	62	52	57	66	57	62
Sindh	59	43	52	57	43	51	62	46	55
NWFP	70	35	53	67	43	56	76	40	60
Balochistan	49	27	39	47	22	36	54	27	43

NOTES:

1. Gross enrolment rate: [Number of children attending middle level (classes 6 - 8) divided by number of children aged 11 - 13 years] multiplied by 100
2. Numerator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals who report currently attending middle level (class 6 - 8).
3. Denominator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 11 - 13 years who respond to the relevant questions.

TABLE 2.11 (a) NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MIDDLE LEVEL (AGE 10 – 12) - BY PROVINCE & REGION

REGION AND PROVINCE	MIDDLE LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT)								
	2004-05 -PSLM			2005-06 PSLM			2006-07 -PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	27	27	27	27	28	28	27	27	27
Punjab	28	30	29	31	31	31	27	29	28
Sindh	28	25	26	25	28	26	27	25	26
NWFP	24	22	23	23	19	21	25	19	23
Balochistan	18	17	17	13	15	14	19	22	20
RURAL AREAS:	17	11	14	15	11	13	17	11	14
Punjab	18	14	16	17	14	16	19	14	17
Sindh	14	5	10	12	3	8	13	5	9
NWFP	19	9	14	14	12	13	19	9	15
Balochistan	8	4	6	6	2	4	9	3	6
OVERALL:	20	16	18	19	16	18	20	16	18
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

NOTES:

1. Net enrolment rate: [Number of children aged 10 - 12 years attending middle level (classes 6 - 8) divided by number of children aged 10 - 12 years] multiplied by 100
2. Numerator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 10 - 12 years who report currently attending middle level.
3. Denominator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 10 - 12 years who respond to the relevant questions.

TABLE 2.11 (b) NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MIDDLE LEVEL (AGE 11 – 13) - BY PROVINCE & REGION

REGION AND PROVINCE	MIDDLE LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT)								
	2004-05 - PSLM			2005-06 PSLM			2006-07 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	42	42	42	41	45	43	44	45	44
Punjab	41	44	43	43	48	45	43	48	46
Sindh	44	40	42	40	47	44	46	43	44
NWFP	44	36	40	38	32	35	45	37	41
Balochistan	33	33	33	29	24	26	37	33	35
RURAL AREAS:	29	19	25	29	20	25	32	20	26
Punjab	30	23	26	32	24	28	33	24	29
Sindh	27	11	20	24	7	17	26	10	19
NWFP	35	16	26	31	22	27	38	18	29
Balochistan	16	8	12	15	3	10	19	7	14
OVERALL:	34	27	30	33	29	31	36	28	32
Punjab	33	30	31	35	31	33	36	32	34
Sindh	35	26	31	32	29	31	35	27	31
NWFP	37	20	29	32	23	28	40	21	31
Balochistan	19	13	17	18	9	14	23	13	19

NOTES:

1. Net enrolment rate: [Number of children aged 11 - 13 years attending middle level (classes 6 - 8) divided by number of children aged 11 - 13 years] multiplied by 100. Note that this age range is different from the one used in previous PIHS reports.
2. Numerator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 11 - 13 years who report currently attending middle level.
3. Denominator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 11 - 13 years who respond to the relevant questions.

TABLE 2.12 (a) GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MATRIC LEVEL (AGE 13 – 14) - BY PROVINCE & REGION

REGION AND PROVINCE	MATRIC LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE								
	2004-05 - PSLM			2005-06 PSLM			2006-07 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	67	62	64	72	58	65	73	63	68
Punjab	62	66	64	74	65	69	71	69	70
Sindh	73	61	67	70	53	62	75	59	67
NWFP	66	49	58	67	39	52	75	42	59
Balochistan	77	47	63	72	42	56	71	52	63
RURAL AREAS:	46	22	34	45	22	34	48	25	38
Punjab	45	27	36	46	28	37	51	32	42
Sindh	37	10	25	37	8	23	32	9	22
NWFP	61	19	40	51	19	35	62	20	42
Balochistan	39	9	27	37	9	24	33	9	23
OVERALL:	53	35	44	54	35	44	57	35	48
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

NOTES:

1. Gross enrolment rate: [Number of children attending matric level (classes 9 - 10) divided by number of children aged 13 - 14 years] multiplied by 100.
2. Numerator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals who report currently attending Matric level.
3. Denominator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 13 - 14 years who respond to the relevant questions.

TABLE 2-12 (b) GROSS ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MATRIC LEVEL (AGE 14 – 15) - BY PROVINCE & REGION

REGION AND PROVINCE	MATRIC LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE								
	2004-05 - PSLM			2005-06 PSLM			2006-07 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	64	59	62	65	58	61	69	61	65
Punjab	62	62	62	68	64	66	69	68	68
Sindh	66	59	63	60	53	57	68	54	61
NWFP	66	50	58	61	39	50	74	45	60
Balochistan	74	49	63	63	42	53	69	55	63
RURAL AREAS:	44	22	33	44	21	33	47	24	39
Punjab	44	27	35	47	27	37	50	31	41
Sindh	32	10	22	31	7	20	29	9	20
NWFP	60	18	39	51	19	35	58	20	40
Balochistan	34	9	25	38	8	25	29	9	21
OVERALL:	51	34	43	51	34	43	54	37	46
Punjab	49	38	43	54	39	46	56	43	50
Sindh	49	35	43	46	31	39	47	33	41
NWFP	61	23	42	53	22	38	61	24	43
Balochistan	41	18	32	45	18	33	38	21	31

NOTES:

1. Gross enrolment rate: [Number of children attending matric level (classes 9 - 10) divided by number of children aged 14 -15 years] multiplied by 100.
2. Numerator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals who report currently attending Matric level.
3. Denominator of GER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 14 -15 years who respond to the relevant questions.

TABLE 2.13 (a) NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MATRIC LEVEL (AGE 13 -14) - BY PROVINCE & REGION

REGION AND PROVINCE	MATRIC LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT)								
	2004-05 - PSLM			2005-06 PSLM			2006-07 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	16	19	17	15	16	16	15	17	16
Punjab	17	20	18	14	17	16	16	20	18
Sindh	17	19	18	16	17	16	15	15	15
NWFP	12	13	13	16	8	12	13	9	11
Balochistan	11	10	10	11	13	12	8	13	10
RURAL AREAS:	9	6	7	7	6	6	8	5	6
Punjab	9	7	8	7	7	7	9	6	8
Sindh	9	3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5
NWFP	9	4	6	10	4	7	7	3	5
Balochistan	5	1	3	3	2	3	3	1	3
OVERALL:	11	10	11	10	9	10	10	9	10
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

NOTES:

1. Net enrolment rate: [Number of children aged 13 - 14 years attending matric level (classes 9 - 10) divided by number of children aged 13 - 14 years] multiplied by 100.
2. Numerator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 13 - 14 years who report currently attending matric level.
3. Denominator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 13 - 14 years who respond to the relevant questions.

TABLE 2.13 (b) NET ENROLMENT RATE AT THE MATRIC LEVEL (AGE 14 - 15) - BY PROVINCE & REGION

REGION AND PROVINCE	MATRIC LEVEL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENT)								
	2004-05 - PSLM			2005-06 PSLM			2006-07 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	28	29	29	28	30	29	29	29	29
Punjab	27	31	29	27	35	31	29	32	31
Sindh	29	29	29	28	25	27	30	27	28
NWFP	28	22	25	30	20	25	30	21	26
Balochistan	26	17	22	27	18	23	19	17	18
RURAL AREAS:	18	10	14	17	9	13	17	10	14
Punjab	18	12	15	18	11	15	18	12	15
Sindh	17	5	11	10	6	8	13	3	9
NWFP	22	9	15	21	7	14	21	8	15
Balochistan	9	3	6	8	3	6	9	3	7
OVERALL:	21	16	19	21	16	19	21	16	19
Punjab	20	18	19	21	19	20	22	19	20
Sindh	23	18	20	20	16	18	21	16	19
NWFP	23	11	17	22	9	16	23	10	17
Balochistan	12	6	9	13	7	10	12	7	10

NOTES:

1. Net enrolment rate: [Number of children aged 14 - 15 years attending matric level (classes 9 - 10) divided by number of children aged 14 - 15 years] multiplied by 100.
2. Numerator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 14 - 15 years who report currently attending matric level.
3. Denominator of NER: Raised sum of all individuals aged 14 - 15 years who respond to the relevant questions.

TABLE 2.14 (a) LITERACY- POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER

REGION AND PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER								
	2004-05-PSLM			2005-06-PSLM			2006-07-PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	78	62	71	79	64	71	79	65	72
Punjab	78	66	72	80	67	73	79	68	73
Sindh	80	62	72	80	65	72	80	65	73
NWFP	75	47	61	73	45	59	75	46	61
Balochistan	74	42	60	77	40	59	76	42	61
RURAL AREAS:	58	29	44	57	31	44	60	30	45
Punjab	59	35	47	58	37	47	61	38	50
Sindh	56	18	38	54	17	37	52	16	36
NWFP	61	23	41	62	27	44	65	24	44
Balochistan	47	13	32	46	13	31	52	15	35
OVERALL:	65	40	53	65	42	54	67	42	55
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

NOTES:

1. Population aged 10 years and older that is literate expressed as a percentage of the population aged 10 years and older.
2. Literacy: For all surveys, literacy is taken as the ability to read a newspaper and to write a simple letter.

FIGURE 2.3 LITERACY- POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OLDER

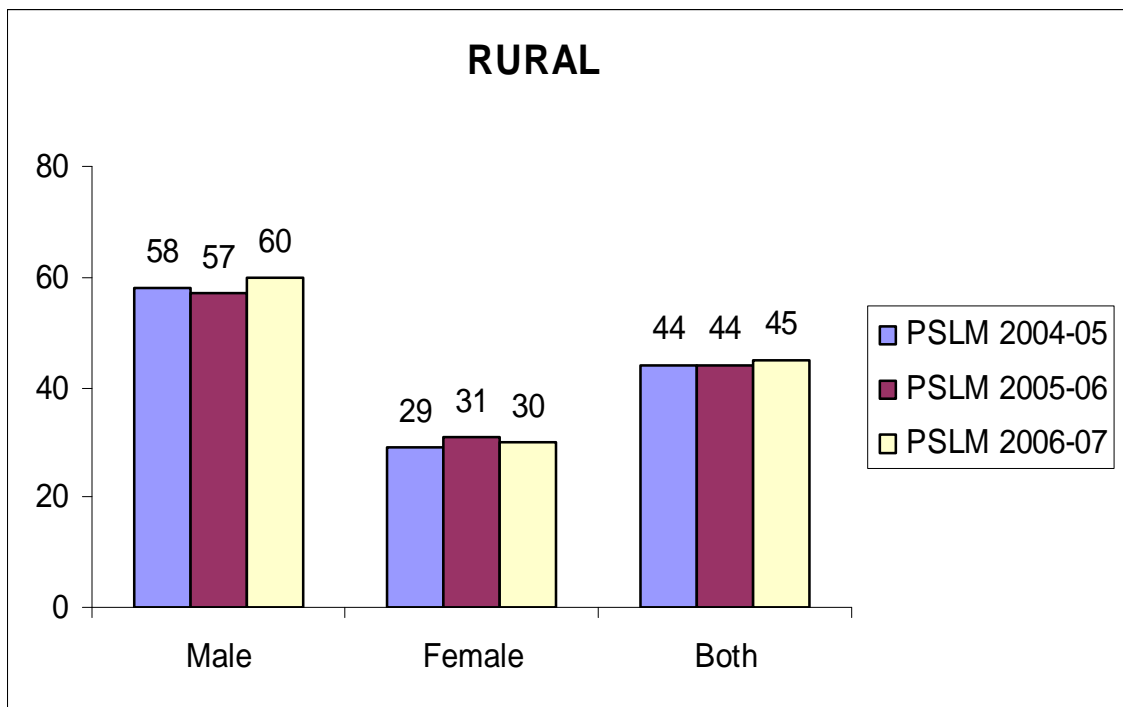
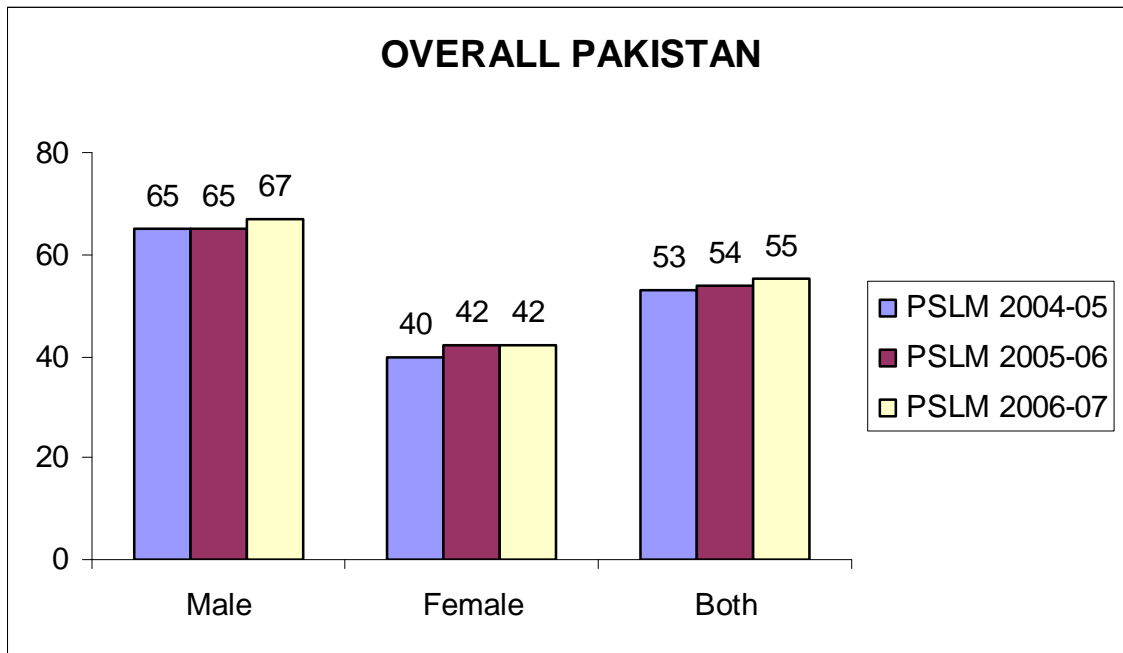


TABLE 2.14 (b) ADULT LITERACY- POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OLDER

REGION AND PROVINCE	Adult Literacy Rate (Aged 15 Years and Older) (PERCENT)								
	2004-05 - PSLM			2005-06 PSLM			2006-07 - PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	78	59	69	78	61	70	78	61	70
Punjab	77	62	70	79	63	71	78	65	71
Sindh	80	59	70	79	62	71	79	62	71
NWFP	74	42	58	73	42	57	73	41	58
Balochistan	72	35	55	75	33	55	74	36	57
RURAL AREAS:	56	24	40	55	26	40	57	26	41
Punjab	56	30	43	55	32	43	58	33	45
Sindh	54	14	36	53	15	35	50	12	33
NWFP	58	18	37	60	24	40	61	18	39
Balochistan	44	9	28	41	10	29	47	10	31
OVERALL:	63	36	50	64	38	51	65	38	52
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

NOTES:

1. Population aged 15 years and older that is literate expressed as a Percentage of the population aged 15 years and older.
2. Literacy: For all surveys, literacy is taken as the ability to read a newspaper and to write a simple letter.

3. HEALTH

3.1 Introduction

The Government health strategy focuses on young children and their mothers, particularly in rural areas. One of the most pressing needs addressed by Government is to improve women's access to government health care. The Government's strategy for primary health includes:

- improving the efficiency and utilisation of basic health care services, both preventive and curative;
- improving programme design by paying more attention to quality;
- increasing access to health care by constructing more facilities;
- increasing women's access by recruiting more female staff; and,

In this chapter, information is presented on a number of key indicators which include percentage of population who get sick or injured, type of health consultation, immunisation; diarrhoea; pre-and post-natal care.

3.2 Sick or injured

In 2006-07, 6.27 percent of the population reported sick or injured during the reference period of two weeks prior to the date of interview compared to 7.10 in 2004-05. Sindh and NWFP with 6.67 percent and 6.76 percent respectively have comparatively higher prevalence of sick or injured population compared to Punjab and Balochistan. Almost 94 percent of reported as sick or injured had some type of health consultation. Over 69 percent of sick or injured persons consulted private hospitals or doctors compared to 18 percent who visited public hospitals/ dispensaries for their treatment (Table 3.2).

3.3 Immunisation

Expanding the coverage of immunisation in Pakistan is a primary objective of Government. Measuring immunisation coverage in household surveys is not easy. Parents often do not have the children's immunisation / health cards with full information on vaccinations received. Immunisation rates based only on the information given on immunisation cards ('record') may therefore underestimate coverage. However, it has the benefit of using written information recorded by health workers.¹ The alternative is to ask parents about their child's vaccination history, and calculate coverage rates using this information ('recall'). This runs the risk that parents will not remember vaccinations

¹ Note that even the record-based measure cannot be based exclusively on vaccinations recorded on the health card, since it is not possible to identify the source of the information on each antigen. Instead, it is calculated for all children who had a health card, using all immunizations reported, whether or not these were recorded on the card. It is likely that most will have been recorded on the card.

will confuse different types of vaccine or will confuse other injections with vaccination. Neither measure is ideal; both are presented in this report to help make an informed judgment on trends. In this report, both of these measures use all children of the appropriate age range in the denominator.

According to the WHO guidelines, a child should receive a BCG vaccination to protect against tuberculosis, three doses of DPT to protect against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus, three doses of polio vaccine, and a measles vaccination. Table 3.3 presents immunisation rates for children aged 12-23 months, who have been immunised during the period 12 to 24 months prior to the survey. At least one immunisation based on recall is 86 in 2006-07 percent as compared to 94 percent for 2005-06. PSLM 2005-06 also includes vaccination of Polio by campaign where as PSLM 2006-07 include only routine vaccination that completes in nine months. The record based full immunization has shown a slight increase from 49 percent in 2005-06 to 50 percent in 2006-07. However when recall measures are also included, full immunisation rates (all the 8 recommended vaccines) showed a positive increase from 71 percent in 2005-06 to 76 percent in 2006-07.²

Using the measure that includes recall, there is an increase in full immunisation rates for both urban and rural areas, but in rural areas it is particularly impressive going from 66 percent in 2005-06 to 73 percent in 2006-07. When considering the record based measure immunisation rates improved in urban areas but remains same for rural areas. Considerable improvement is shown in rural Sindh from 23 percent in PSLM 2005-06 to 29 percent in 2006-07 where as Punjab has shown a margined decline for record based measurements for full immunisation (53 percent in 2005-06 to 52 percent in 2006-07). By and large, all provinces have shown significant improvement in measures that includes recall and also in record except Sindh province.

Coverage by antigen is given in Tables 3.4 and 3.5 the former is based on record, the latter on record plus recall. For record-based measures, there is a slight improvement in the coverage of all antigens as compared with 2005-06, but coverage of all antigens based on record and recall shows mix tendency as compare to 2005-06.

3.4 Diarrhoea

Dehydration caused by diarrhoea is a major cause of mortality among children. Childhood diarrhoea has been a serious health problem in Pakistan. Both its prevention, through improved water and sanitation, and the treatment of dehydration through oral rehydration salts (ORS) are goals of government. Home management of diarrhoea through oral rehydration salts (ORS) or a recommended home fluid (RHF) - can prevent many of these deaths. Preventing dehydration by increasing fluid intake is important strategy for managing diarrhoea.

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

It was asked to report whether a child had diarrhoea in the 30 days prior to the survey. If so, a series of questions were asked whether they have consulted someone for it or not and about whether ORS has been given to child or not.

Overall the percentage of children who have suffered from diarrhoea in the 30 days decreased from 12 percent in 2005-06 to 11 percent in 2006-07. By province Punjab and NWFP have shown decrease in diarrhoea cases while Sindh and Balochistan have shown increase particularly in urban Sindh and rural Balochistan (Table 3.6).

In 94 percent of diarrhoea cases a practitioner of some kind was consulted which represents an improvement as compared with 86 percent in 2005-06 (Table 3.7). The use of ORS in diarrhoea cases has increased to 76 percent in 2006-07 compared to 72 percent in 2004-05. ORS is most likely to be used in Sindh NWFP and Balochistan, whereas its use is lowest in Punjab.

In cases of diarrhoea, the most likely practitioner to be consulted continues to be a private practitioner 72 percent in 2006-07 compared to 65 in 2005-06 (Table 3.8). Government facilities shows decline as compared to 2005-06 (23 to 19 percent). However Basic health units (BHU) and rural health centres (RHC) of the government have been consulted only for 6 percent of cases, which gives some indication of the very limited use of the government primary health network for these kind of curative services.

3.5 Pre-and post-natal care

Quality prenatal care can contribute to the prevention of maternal mortality by detecting and managing potential complications and risk factors, including pre-eclampsia, anaemia, and sexually transmitted diseases. Pre-natal care also provides opportunities for women to learn the danger signs of pregnancy and delivery, to be immunised against tetanus, to learn about infant care, and be treated for existing conditions, such as malaria and anaemia.

Some 53 percent of mothers who had given birth in the last three years went for pre-natal consultations during their last pregnancy compared to 52 percent in 2005-06 (Table 3.9). The attendance rate was much higher in urban (73 percent) than rural areas (45 percent). Attendance rates have increased in NWFP urban as well as in rural areas. In rural areas, Punjab has the highest attendance and Balochistan the lowest. In rural Pakistan, the three most commonly consulted sources were private hospital/clinic (40 percent), government hospital/clinic (25 percent) and Home TBA (15 percent).

Tetanus toxoid injections are given to women during pregnancy to protect infants from neonatal tetanus, a major cause of infant death that is due to primarily unsanitary conditions during childbirth. In addition these injections to protect women from developing tetanus themselves or suffering from sepsis. Two doses of tetanus toxoid during pregnancy offer full protection. However, if a woman was vaccinated during a previous pregnancy, she may only need a booster to give full protection. Five doses are

thought to provide lifetime protection. Some 56 percent of mothers had received a tetanus toxoid injection during their last pregnancy compared with 64 percent in the 2005-06 PSLM (Table 3.10).

The vast majority of births, some 68 percent, take place at home compared to 50 percent in 2005-06. It has been observed that for PSLM 2005-06 which has been carried out on a smaller sample size provided a considerable lower percentage of births at home whereas the 2004-05 and 2006-07 round conducted for 73,000 sample households showed comparable results for this particular indicator this factor is being looked into carefully from response / numerator error point of view in the on going round of PSLM Survey and actual reason for this variation between smaller and higher sample sizes will analysed after completion of the on going round (Table 3.11). In rural areas, some 78 percent were at home compared with 44 percent in urban areas. The most commonly cited source of assistance in rural areas was a Trained Dai, & traditional birth attendant (49 percent of cases), followed by family member/relative (14 percent).

Post-natal consultation rates even though improved in 2006-07 were much lower than the pre-natal rates cited above (Table 3.12). 24 percent of mothers received a post-natal check up within six weeks of delivery during their last pregnancy in 2006-07 compared to 22 percent in 2005-06. Urban areas had higher rates than rural areas, though both were low. The three most commonly cited sources of post-natal care in rural areas were private hospital/clinic (41 percent), government hospital/clinic (23 percent), and traditional birth attendant at home (18 percent).

TABLE 3.1 PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION FALLEN SICK OR INJURED DURING LAST TWO WEEKS OF THE INTERVIEW AND BY HEALTH CONSULTATION

REGION AND PROVINCE	Sick or Injured			Health Consultation		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
URBAN AREAS:	6.04	6.88	6.44	95.13	96.24	95.70
Punjab	5.59	6.20	5.89	95.19	95.68	95.44
Sindh	6.78	8.14	7.43	95.07	97.18	96.17
NWFP	6.40	6.55	6.47	95.18	95.25	95.21
Balochistan	4.80	5.70	5.21	94.63	95.10	94.86
RURAL AREAS:	5.72	6.68	6.91	93.75	93.79	93.77
Punjab	5.84	6.56	6.19	94.48	94.87	94.69
Sindh	5.39	6.57	5.93	94.48	95.85	95.18
NWFP	6.23	7.42	6.82	92.38	90.33	91.27
Balochistan	4.00	5.77	4.81	86.34	87.83	87.16
OVERALL:	5.83	6.75	6.27	94.23	94.62	94.44
Punjab	5.76	6.45	6.09	94.71	95.12	94.92
Sindh	6.06	7.36	6.67	94.80	96.58	95.72
NWFP	6.26	7.28	6.76	92.87	91.05	91.90
Balochistan	4.19	5.75	4.90	88.62	89.54	89.12

NOTES:

1. Fallen Sick or Injured: Number of persons fallen sick or injured expressed as percentage of total population during last two weeks.
2. Health Consultation: Number of persons who consulted for treatment expressed as percentage of total persons fallen sick or injured during last two weeks.

TABLE 3.2 PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION UNDER 5 YEARS FALLEN SICK OR INJURED DURING LAST TWO WEEKS OF THE INTERVIEW AND BY HEALTH CONSULTATION

REGION AND PROVINCE	Sick or Injured			Health Consultation		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
URBAN AREAS:	12.22	12.07	12.15	97.52	98.04	97.77
Punjab	10.85	10.22	10.55	97.12	98.14	97.59
Sindh	14.50	16.14	15.30	97.68	98.35	98.02
NWFP	13.07	8.39	10.88	99.29	95.82	98.03
Balochistan	10.44	9.67	10.05	97.02	95.84	96.44
RURAL AREAS:	11.90	10.93	11.42	96.60	95.65	96.15
Punjab	11.71	10.31	11.03	97.17	96.21	96.74
Sindh	13.66	13.55	13.60	96.40	96.91	96.65
NWFP	11.41	10.22	10.82	96.06	92.47	94.38
Balochistan	8.99	10.16	9.59	91.85	94.58	93.33
OVERALL:	12.00	11.25	11.63	96.88	96.38	96.64
Punjab	11.46	10.29	10.89	97.16	96.75	96.97
Sindh	14.01	14.61	14.30	96.94	97.56	97.25
NWFP	11.67	9.95	10.83	96.62	92.88	94.93
Balochistan	9.31	10.06	9.69	93.12	94.84	94.03

NOTES:

1. Fallen Sick or Injured: Number of persons fallen sick or injured expressed as percentage of total population during last two weeks under age 5 years.
2. Health Consultation: Number of persons who consulted for treatment expressed as percentage of total persons fallen sick or injured during last two weeks under age 5 years.

TABLE 3.3 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF HEALTH CONSULTATIONS IN PAST TWO WEEKS BY TYPE OF HEALTH PROVIDER CONSULTED

REGION AND PROVINCE	HEALTH PROVIDER/ CONSULTED							
	Privat /Dispe /Hospi	Public Disp./ hosp.	RHC/ BHU	Hakeem/ Herbalist	Homeo path	Chemist/ Pharmacy	Saina/ Saini	Other
URBAN AREAS:	74	18	1	1	1	4	1	0
Punjab	72	18	1	2	1	5	1	0
Sindh	82	14	1	1	1	0	0	0
NWFP	51	34	1	1	1	11	1	0
Balochistan	60	37	1	0	1	1	0	0
RURAL AREAS:	66	18	3	4	1	6	2	0
Punjab	71	15	2	5	1	4	2	0
Sindh	72	21	5	1	0	0	1	0
NWFP	50	21	4	3	1	21	1	0
Balochistan	38	39	11	3	0	2	7	0
OVERALL:	69	18	2	3	1	5	1	0
Punjab	71	16	2	4	1	4	1	0
Sindh	78	17	2	1	0	0	1	0
NWFP	50	23	3	2	1	19	1	0
Balochistan	44	39	8	2	0	2	5	0

NOTES:

1. Number of persons fallen sick or injured who consulted for treatment the above health providers expressed as percentage of total population fallen sick or injured during the last two weeks.

TABLE 3.4 PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGED 12-23 MONTHS THAT HAVE BEEN IMMUNISED

REGION AND PROVINCE	2004-05-PSLM			2005-06-PSLM			2006-07-PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
A. BASED ON RECALL - AT LEAST ONE IMMUNISATION:									
URBAN AREAS:	92	91	91	94	98	96	93	92	93
Punjab	93	93	93	93	100	96	94	92	93
Sindh	91	90	91	96	96	96	93	93	93
NWFP	90	92	91	99	87	98	94	92	93
Balochistan	83	81	82	78	98	82	76	79	77
RURAL AREAS:	79	77	78	94	92	93	85	82	84
Punjab	89	88	88	94	91	92	91	91	91
Sindh	67	65	66	95	99	97	70	70	70
NWFP	82	79	81	98	99	98	87	77	82
Balochistan	61	58	59	78	57	64	63	56	59
OVERALL	84	82	83	94	94	94	87	85	86
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
B. BASED ON RECORD - FULLY IMMUNISED:									
URBAN AREAS:	59	62	61	59	61	60	62	63	63
Punjab	66	68	67	69	70	69	66	68	67
Sindh	59	69	64	38	49	44	60	62	61
NWFP	42	42	42	52	65	58	51	41	47
Balochistan	43	42	43	44	45	44	41	42	42
RURAL AREAS:	42	41	41	45	44	45	45	45	45
Punjab	53	52	52	51	55	53	52	52	52
Sindh	33	32	32	27	20	23	28	30	29
NWFP	40	38	39	48	43	46	47	45	46
Balochistan	28	26	27	37	24	29	30	26	28
OVERALL:	49	49	49	49	49	49	50	50	50
Punjab	59	58	58	56	59	58	56	57	57
Sindh	44	47	46	31	32	32	41	42	42
NWFP	41	39	40	49	46	47	47	44	46
Balochistan	32	30	31	39	28	32	33	29	31
C. BASED ON RECALL AND RECORD - FULLY IMMUNISED:									
URBAN AREAS:	86	87	87	83	86	84	86	85	85
Punjab	89	89	89	84	91	87	87	86	87
Sindh	86	87	87	82	81	82	84	84	84
NWFP	84	86	85	77	79	78	88	86	87
Balochistan	80	77	79	69	70	69	68	72	70
RURAL AREAS:	73	71	72	67	65	66	74	72	73
Punjab	82	80	81	71	71	71	82	81	82
Sindh	64	60	62	64	63	63	52	53	53
NWFP	74	72	73	63	59	61	77	71	74
Balochistan	57	54	55	50	37	41	53	46	49
OVERALL:	78	77	77	72	71	71	77	75	76
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

NOTES:

1. Based on recall: Children reported as having received at least one immunization expressed as a percentage of all children aged 12-23 months. The data given for PIHS 2001-02 is not exactly comparable with the released report of 2001-02 as cases of Polio campaign have been excluded to make it comparable with PSLM.
2. Based on record: Children who reported having received full immunization who also have an immunization card, expressed as a percentage of all children aged 12-23 months.
3. Immunizations. To be classified as fully immunized a child must have received: 'BCG', 'DPT1', 'DPT2', 'DPT3', 'Polio1', 'Polio2', 'Polio3' and 'Measles'.

FIGURE 3.1 CHILDREN AGED 12-23 MONTHS THAT HAVE BEEN IMMUNISED – (BASED ON RECORD)

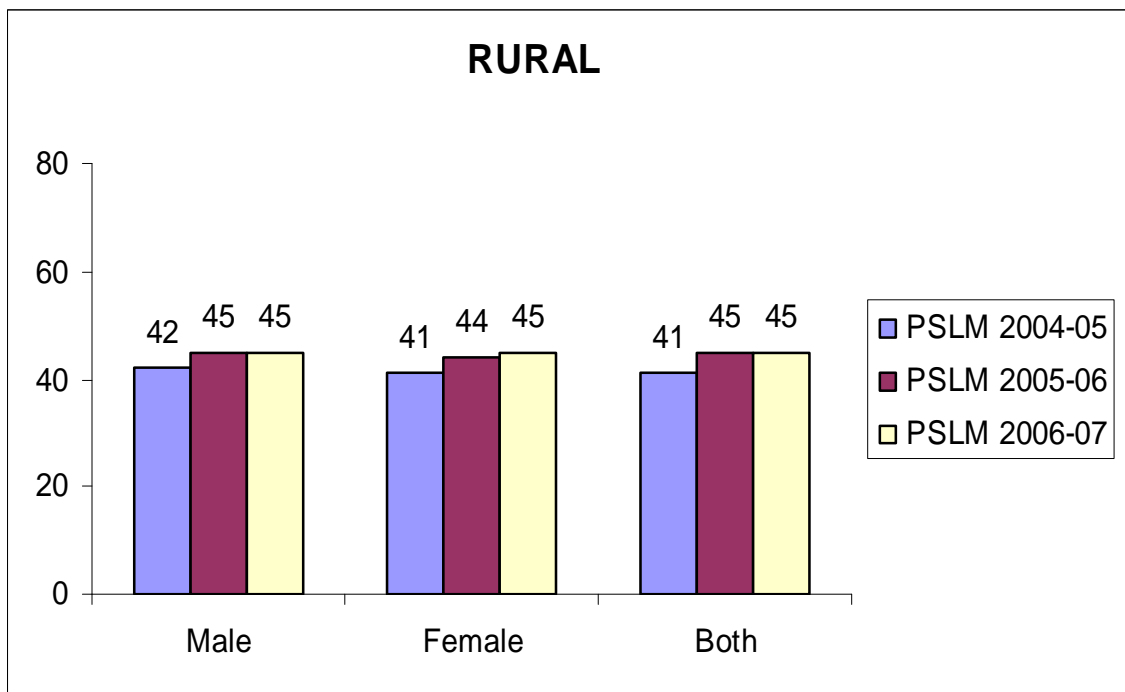
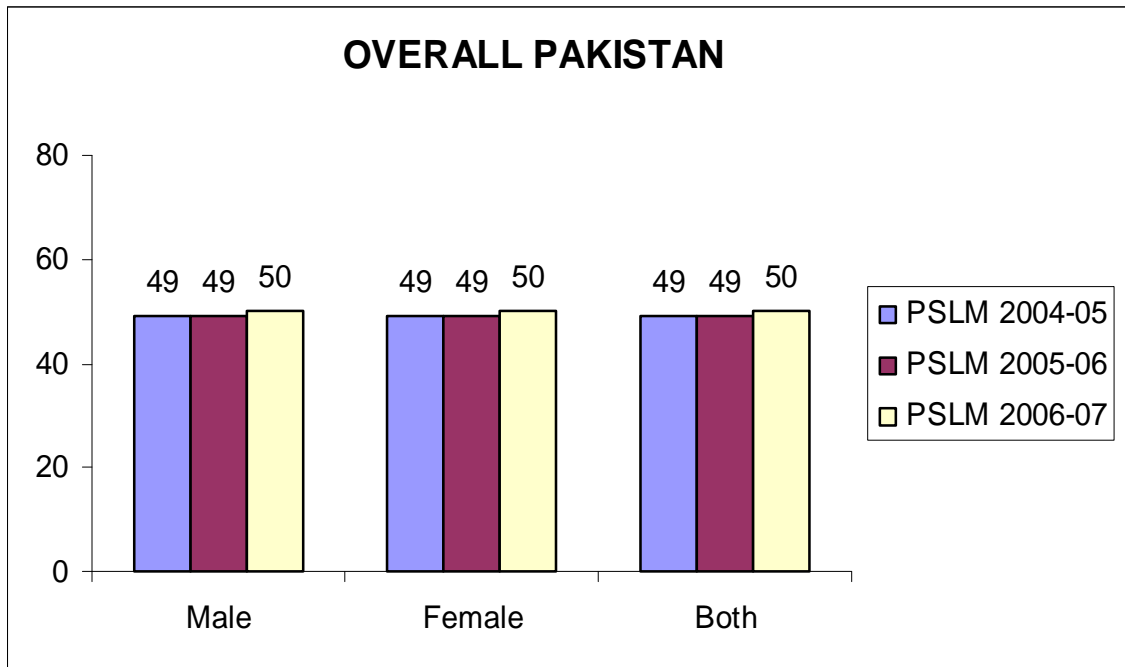


TABLE 3.5 PERCENTAGES OF CHILDREN 12-23 MONTHS THAT HAVE BEEN IMMUNISED BY TYPE OF ANTIGEN – BASED ON RECORD

REGION AND PROVINCE	percent IMMUNISED BASED ON RECORD							
	BCG	DPT1	DPT2	DPT3	POLIO1	POLIO2	POLIO3	MEASLE
A. PSLM 2006-07								
URBAN AREAS:	67	67	66	65	67	66	65	63
Punjab	71	71	70	70	71	70	70	68
Sindh	65	65	65	65	65	65	64	61
NWFP	51	51	49	48	51	50	49	47
Balochistan	44	44	44	43	44	44	43	42
RURAL AREAS:	49	49	48	48	49	49	48	45
Punjab	56	56	55	55	56	55	54	53
Sindh	35	35	34	34	35	35	34	29
NWFP	49	49	48	48	49	49	48	46
Balochistan	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	28
OVERALL:	54	54	54	53	54	54	53	51
Punjab	61	60	60	59	60	60	59	57
Sindh	47	47	47	46	47	47	46	42
NWFP	49	49	49	48	49	49	48	46
Balochistan	33	32	32	32	32	32	32	31
B. PSLM 2005-06								
URBAN AREAS:	65	64	64	63	65	64	64	63
Punjab	75	74	73	73	74	74	74	72
Sindh	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
NWFP	65	65	64	61	68	68	65	59
Balochistan	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
RURAL AREAS:	51	51	49	49	53	51	51	48
Punjab	60	61	58	57	62	60	60	57
Sindh	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
NWFP	53	53	51	50	55	54	54	46
Balochistan	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
OVERALL:	55	55	54	53	56	55	55	52
Punjab	65	65	62	62	65	64	64	62
Sindh	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
NWFP	54	54	53	51	57	56	55	48
Balochistan	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
C. PSLM 2004-05								
URBANAREAS:	63	63	63	62	63	62	62	61
Punjab	69	69	69	68	69	69	68	67
Sindh	66	66	65	65	66	65	65	64
NWFP	46	46	46	44	46	46	45	42
Balochistan	44	44	44	44	44	44	43	43
RURAL AREAS:	44	44	43	43	44	43	43	42
Punjab	56	56	55	54	55	55	54	52
Sindh	34	34	33	33	33	33	33	32
NWFP	41	41	41	41	41	41	40	39
Balochistan	28	28	28	28	28	28	27	27
OVERALL:	51	51	51	50	51	51	50	49
Punjab	61	61	61	60	61	61	60	59
Sindh	48	48	47	47	47	47	47	46
NWFP	43	43	42	42	43	42	42	40
Balochistan	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32

NOTES:

1. Based on record: Children who reported having received the specified immunisation who also have an immunisation card, expressed as a percentage of all children aged 12-23 months.

TABLE 3.6 PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGED 12-23 MONTHS THAT HAVE BEEN IMMUNISED BY TYPE OF ANTIGEN – BASED ON RECORD AND RECALL

REGION AND PROVINCE	percent IMMUNISED BASED ON RECALL AND RECORD							
	BCG	DPT1	DPT2	DPT3	POLIO1	POLIO2	POLIO3	MEASLE
A. PSLM 2006-07								
URBAN AREAS:	92	92	91	90	92	92	90	86
Punjab	93	93	92	90	93	92	91	88
Sindh	93	93	92	92	93	93	92	84
NWFP	93	92	91	90	93	93	91	87
Balochistan	77	77	77	75	77	77	76	70
RURAL AREAS:	82	82	80	79	83	82	81	73
Punjab	91	89	88	87	91	90	88	82
Sindh	68	68	66	64	70	69	67	54
NWFP	80	80	79	77	81	81	79	74
Balochistan	57	57	55	54	59	59	58	49
OVERALL:	85	85	83	82	86	85	84	77
Punjab	91	90	89	88	91	90	89	84
Sindh	78	78	77	75	79	79	77	66
NWFP	82	82	81	79	83	83	81	76
Balochistan	61	61	60	58	63	63	62	54
B. PSLM 2005-06								
URBAN AREAS:	93	91	90	89	99	98	98	89
Punjab	96	95	93	92	98	98	98	92
Sindh	88	87	86	86	98	98	98	85
NWFP	90	88	87	83	100	100	98	81
Balochistan	84	84	84	84	99	99	98	84
RURAL AREAS:	78	77	77	73	99	97	96	71
Punjab	85	83	83	78	98	95	94	77
Sindh	67	65	65	66	99	99	98	65
NWFP	71	71	69	66	99	98	96	62
Balochistan	65	65	65	65	99	99	99	64
OVERALL:	82	81	79	77	99	97	96	76
Punjab	88	87	83	82	98	96	95	81
Sindh	75	74	73	73	99	99	98	73
NWFP	73	73	71	69	100	98	96	65
Balochistan	70	70	70	70	99	99	98	70
C. PSLM 2004-05								
URBAN AREAS:	91	90	90	89	90	90	89	87
Punjab	92	93	91	91	93	92	91	89
Sindh	90	90	89	89	90	89	89	87
NWFP	90	90	89	87	90	90	89	86
Balochistan	80	80	80	80	80	80	79	79
RURAL AREAS:	76	76	75	74	77	76	75	72
Punjab	87	87	85	84	87	86	85	82
Sindh	65	65	64	64	66	65	65	63
NWFP	77	77	77	76	80	79	79	74
Balochistan	58	58	57	57	59	59	58	56
OVERALL:	82	82	81	80	82	81	81	78
Punjab	90	90	88	87	89	88	87	85
Sindh	76	76	75	75	76	76	75	73
NWFP	81	81	80	79	83	82	81	77
Balochistan	64	64	64	64	65	65	64	62

NOTES:

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

TABLE 3.7 CHILDREN UNDER 5 SUFFERING FROM DIARRHEA IN PAST 30 DAYS - BY REGION AND PROVINCE

REGION AND PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS								
	2004-05 PSLM			2005-06 PSLM			2006-07 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
URBAN AREAS:	15	15	15	12	10	11	10	10	10
Punjab	15	13	14	14	12	13	10	10	10
Sindh	17	17	17	7	6	7	12	11	12
NWFP	16	14	15	14	14	14	6	9	7
Balochistan	15	14	15	9	6	7	5	5	5
RURAL AREAS:	17	16	16	13	13	13	11	11	11
Punjab	18	16	17	15	15	15	12	11	11
Sindh	19	18	19	9	7	8	12	12	12
NWFP	16	15	16	15	14	15	9	8	9
Balochistan	11	12	12	3	4	4	8	8	8
OVERALL:	16	15	16	13	12	12	11	11	11
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

NOTES:

1. Children who suffered from diarrhea in the 30 days prior to the interview expressed as a percentage of all children aged less than 5 years.
2. Diarrhea in past 30 days: All three surveys contained a question addressed to the mothers of all children aged less than 5 years where they were asked if they had suffered from an episode of diarrhea in the past 30 days.
3. Estimates of PIHS 2001-02 and PSLM 2004-05 have been recalculated for children less than 5 years to make it comparable with the PSLMS 2005-06.

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

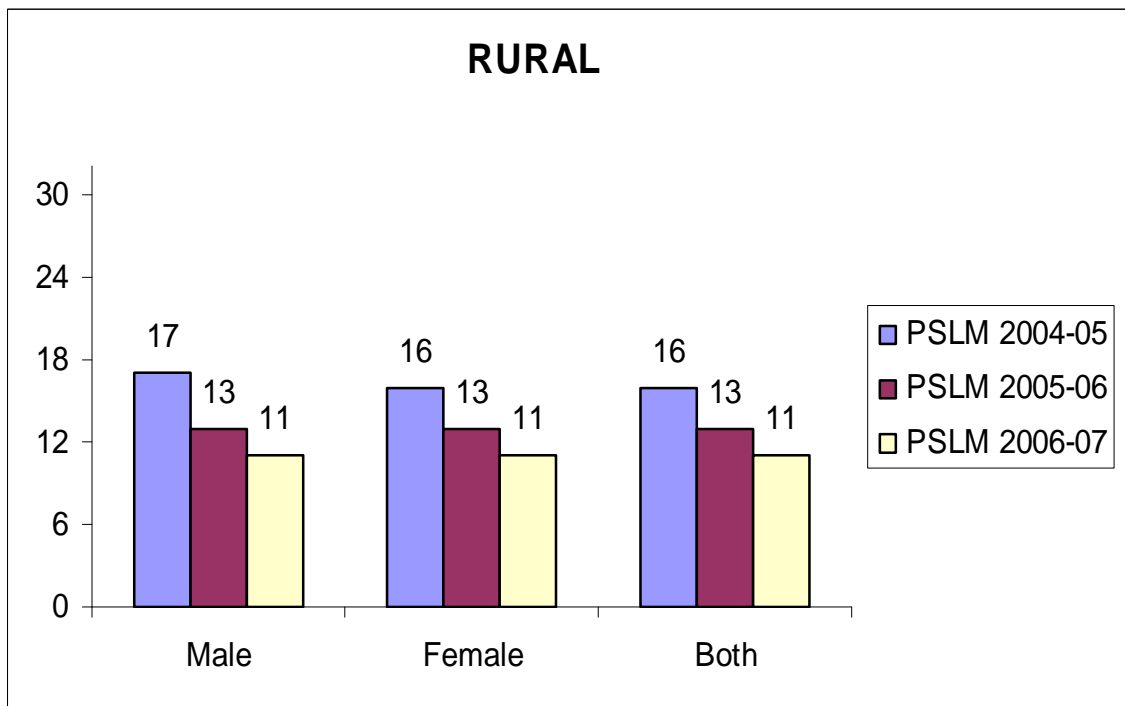
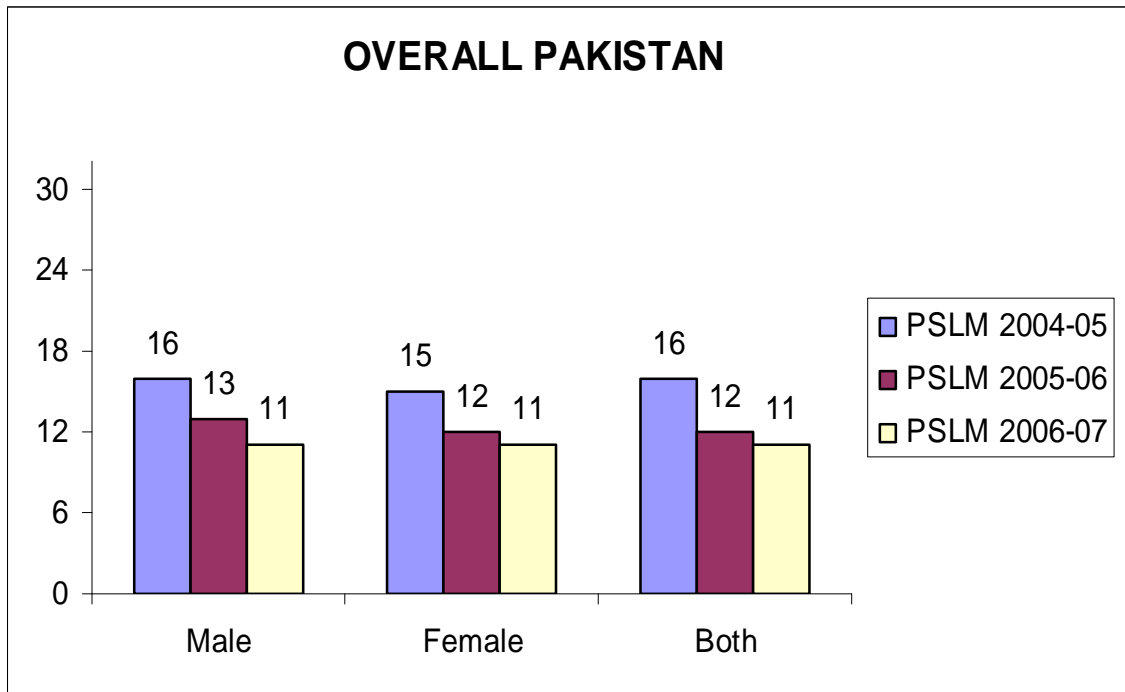


TABLE 3.8 TREATMENT OF DIARRHOEA IN CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS– BY REGION AND PROVINCE

REGION AND PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF DIARRHEA CASES FOR CHILDREN LESS THAN 5 YEARS								
	2004-05 PIHS			2005-06 PSLM			2006-07 PSLM		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
1. DIARRHEA CASES WHERE A PRACTITIONER WAS CONSULTED:									
URBAN AREAS:	92.73	91.64	92.21	90.23	91.65	90.89	94.73	94.31	94.52
Punjab	91.08	90.65	90.88	89.07	92.57	90.64	93.39	93.90	93.64
Sindh	95.64	92.91	94.29	93.65	94.72	94.20	96.97	94.86	95.96
NWFP	90.03	91.85	90.86	92.04	82.19	87.29	91.16	94.62	93.04
Balochistan	95.77	91.52	93.78	88.33	73.01	82.32	95.87	94.25	95.04
RURAL AREAS:	90.67	89.50	90.11	84.62	84.18	84.42	93.28	93.35	93.31
Punjab	91.34	89.35	90.42	84.08	84.94	84.49	92.37	91.71	92.06
Sindh	92.84	92.82	92.83	85.53	79.59	82.90	95.93	96.51	96.21
NWFP	91.16	88.39	89.82	87.08	87.03	87.06	94.40	96.17	95.27
Balochistan	78.69	83.67	81.39	59.46	54.56	56.68	88.81	89.51	89.16
OVERALL:	91.42	90.27	90.87	86.08	86.08	86.08	93.67	93.62	93.65
Punjab	91.24	89.86	90.60	85.46	86.88	86.13	92.62	92.29	92.46
Sindh	93.92	92.86	93.41	88.27	85.75	87.09	96.36	95.85	96.11
NWFP	90.85	89.28	90.10	88.71	86.40	87.09	94.01	95.95	94.97
Balochistan	84.84	85.98	85.43	71.57	59.40	65.38	89.74	90.17	89.95
2. DIARRHOEA CASES WHERE ORS WAS GIVEN TO THE CHILD:									
URBAN AREAS:	77.68	78.71	78.17	80.03	79.02	79.55	78.06	82.00	79.99
Punjab	63.49	62.77	63.15	73.77	73.52	73.66	67.18	72.69	69.90
Sindh	93.16	93.46	93.31	95.79	90.40	93.00	91.09	93.28	92.13
NWFP	82.96	86.05	84.37	90.08	82.34	86.35	94.33	93.67	93.97
Balochistan	88.95	93.96	91.30	88.08	100.00	92.76	68.28	87.32	77.98
RURAL AREAS:	77.74	77.25	77.51	69.85	67.82	68.89	75.55	74.38	74.99
Punjab	62.98	62.82	62.91	62.16	59.07	60.68	67.65	63.96	65.90
Sindh	91.88	90.86	91.40	80.06	80.82	80.40	92.65	96.65	94.61
NWFP	85.77	82.74	84.31	84.28	84.54	84.40	81.84	79.62	80.75
Balochistan	82.06	82.59	82.35	81.71	79.43	80.41	83.37	85.29	84.32
OVERALL:	77.71	77.78	77.75	72.49	70.66	71.63	76.24	76.53	76.38
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

NOTES:

1. Diarrhoea cases where a practitioner was consulted expressed as a percentage of all diarrhoea cases during past 30 in children less than 5 years.
2. Diarrhoea cases where ORS was administered to the child expressed as a percentage of all diarrhoea cases during the past 30 days in children less than 5 years.
3. Cases where a practitioner was consulted: For all the children that reported an episode of diarrhoea in the past 30 days the mothers were asked if they consulted a practitioner for the ailment. The statistics reported here represent the percentage of cases where a practitioner was consulted.
4. Cases where ORS was administered: For all children that reported an episode of diarrhoea in the past 30 days, the mothers were asked if ORS had been given to the child. The statistics reported here represent the percentage of cases where ORS was given to the child.

TABLE 3.9 TYPE OF PRACTITIONER CONSULTED FOR DIARRHOEA TREATMENT – BY REGION AND PRACTITIONER

REGION AND PRACTITIONER	PERCENTAGE OF DIARRHOEA CASES		
	2001-02 PIHS	2005-06 PSLM	2006-07 PSLM
	CONSULTATION	CONSULTATION	CONSULTATION
URBAN AREAS:			
Private practitioner	75	71	79
Chemist/Pharmacy	4	4	3
Govt hospital/dispensary	16	19	14
LHW	1	0	0
LHV/ Nurse	0	0	0
RHC/BHU	-	1	2
Hakeem/Homeopathic/Herba	3	3	1
Other	-	1	1
RURAL AREAS:			
Private practitioner	65	63	69
Chemist/Pharmacy	8	9	6
Govt hospital/dispensary	15	19	13
LHW	1	0	1
LHV/ Nurse	0	0	0
RHC / Basic Health Unit	7	5	7
Hakeem/Homeopathic/ herb	3	3	3
Other	2	0	1
OVERALL:			
Private practitioner	68	65	72
Chemist/Pharmacy	6	8	5
Govt hospital/dispensary	15	19	13
LHW	1	0	1
LHV/ Nurse	0	0	0
RHC / Basic Health Unit	5	4	6
Hakeem/Homeopathic/ herb	3	3	2
Other	1	1	1

NOTES:

1. Column 1: Diarrhoea cases in which the practitioner indicated was consulted for treatment of diarrhoea expressed as a percentage of all diarrhoea consultations.
2. Column2: Diarrhoea cases in which ORS was given to the child, expressed as percentage of all diarrhoea cases in which the specified practitioner was consulted.
3. Sum may not add up to hundred due to rounding off.

FIGURE 3.3 TYPE OF PRACTITIONER CONSULTED FOR DIARRHOEA TREATMENT – BY REGION AND PRACTITIONER

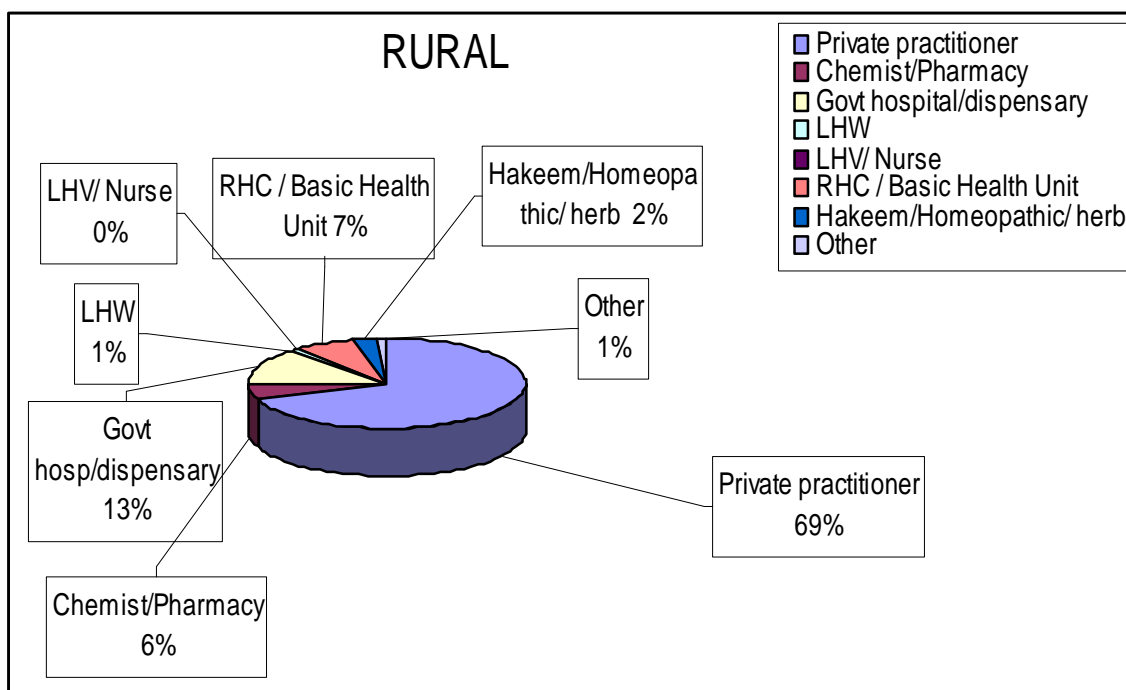
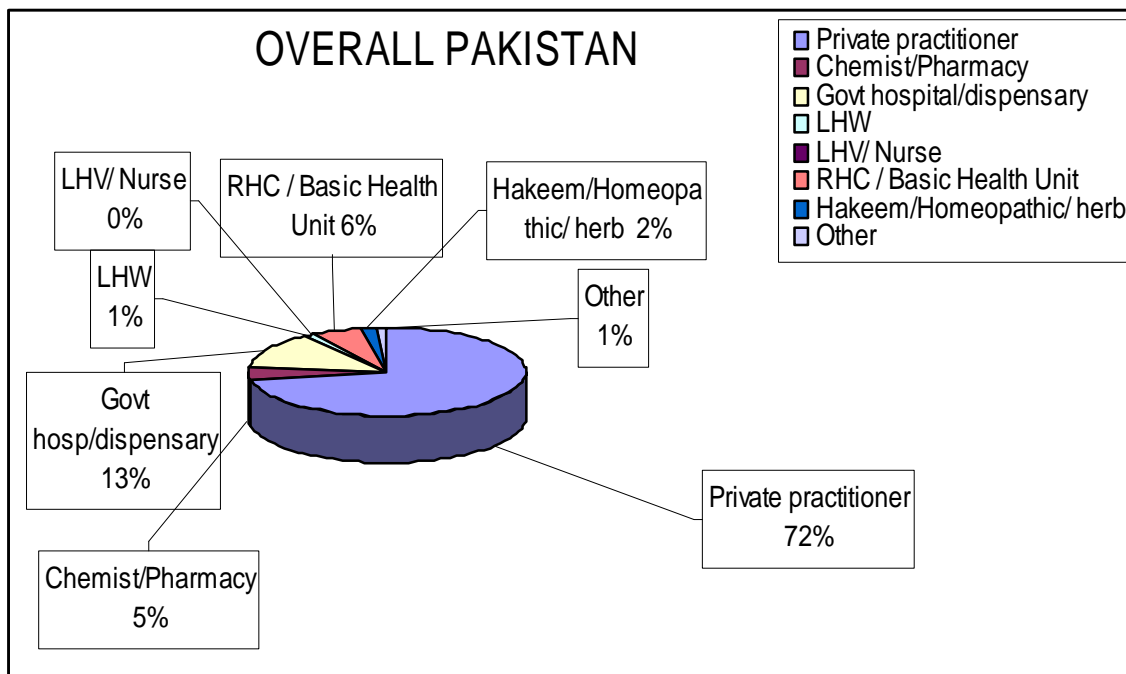


TABLE 3.10 PRE – NATAL CONSULTATIONS – BY PROVINCE AND PERSON / FACILITY

PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF CASES								
	2004-05 PSLM			2005-06 PSLM			2006-07 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
1. PERCENTAGE OF PREGNANT WOMEN VISITING HEALTH FACILITY FOR PRE-NATAL CONSULTATION:									
PAKISTAN:	66	40	50	74	42	52	73	45	53
Punjab	67	47	56	73	45	53	71	50	56
Sindh	74	40	55	82	38	56	82	37	56
NWFP	51	35	39	53	42	43	64	43	46
Balochistan	57	27	35	60	30	36	56	25	31
2. PERSON / FACILITY CONSULTED:									
Home TBA	10	16	13	4	6	5	7	15	12
Home LHW	5	10	7	2	4	3	3	9	7
Home LHV	4	7	6	2	3	3	3	6	5
Home Doctor	6	4	5	1	1	1	4	3	3
Govt.hospital/ RHC/BHU	25	25	25	34	39	37	25	25	25
Private hosp./ clinic	49	34	42	55	43	48	57	40	47
Other	1	4	2	2	3	3	1	2	1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

NOTES:

1. Ever married women aged 15 – 49 years who had given birth in the last three years and who had attended at least one pre-natal consultation during the last pregnancy, expressed as a percentage of all currently married women aged 15 – 49 years who had given birth in the last three years.
2. Ever married women aged 15-49 years who had given birth in the last three years and who had attended a pre-natal consultation at the source indicated expressed as a percentage of all of the same women who had had a pre-natal consultation.
3. Other includes 'Family Welfare Centre', 'Reproductive Health unit', 'Mobile Services Unit' and other.

TABLE 3.11 PREGNANT WOMEN THAT HAVE RECEIVED TETANUS TOXOID INJECTION

PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF PREGNANT WOMEN								
	WOMEN WHO HAD RECEIVED ATLEAST ONE TETANUS TOXOID INJECTION								
	2004-05 PSLM			2005-06 PSLM			2006-07 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
PAKISTAN:	67	41	51	80	55	62	75	48	56
Punjab	72	54	62	82	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

NOTES:

1. 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.

TABLE 3.12 CHILD DELIVERIES – LOCATION AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE

PLACE	PERCENTAGE OF CASES								
	2004-05 PSLM			2005-06 PSLM			2006-07 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
1. PLACE WHERE CHILD WAS DELIVERED:									
Home	56	81	71	36	60	50	44	78	68
G.hospital/RHC/BHU	13	6	9	22	15	18	17	7	10
Private hosp/clinic	30	12	19	41	23	30	39	15	22
Other	1	1	1	2	2	2	0	0	0
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2. PERSON THAT ASSISTED WITH DELIVERY:									
Doctor	39	15	24	50	32	39	48	17	26
Nurse	9	5	7	7	6	7	10	6	7
Trained Dai/TBA				23	42	34	32	56	49
Midwife	43	53	49	11	6	8	6	3	3
F.member/Neighbour/ Friend	8	26	19	5	10	8	5	18	14
Other	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

NOTES:

1. Based on births during past three years to all Ever married women aged 15-49 years (last pregnancy only).
2. Totals may not add to 100 because of rounding.

FIGURE 3.4 CHILD DELIVERIES – LOCATION AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE

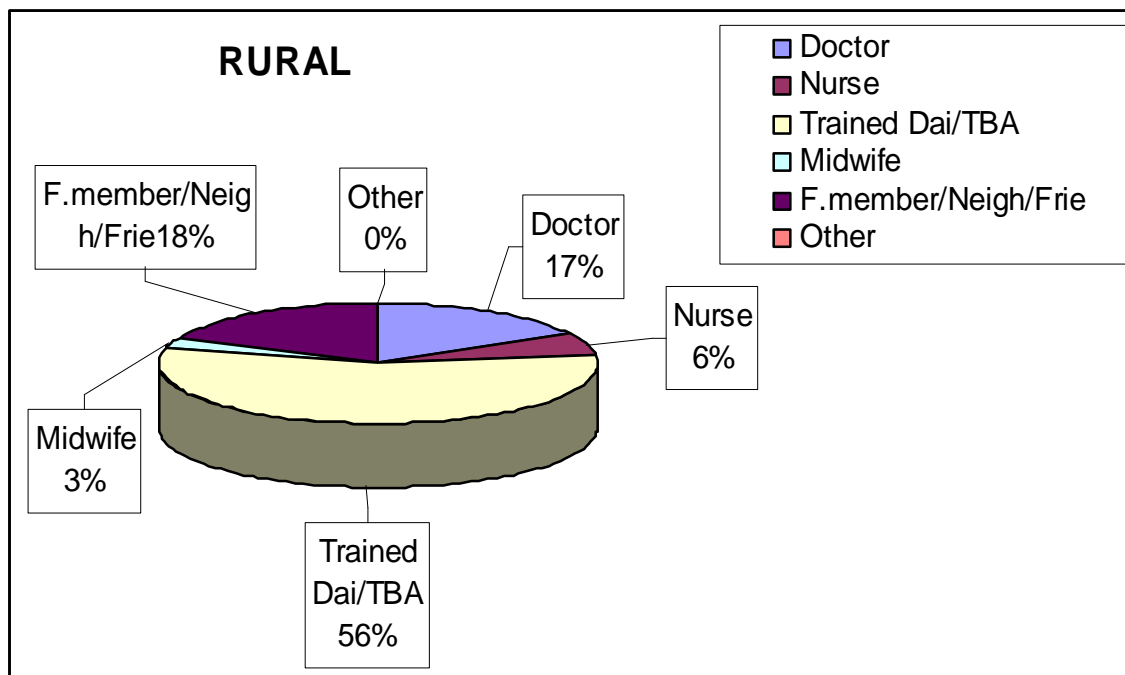
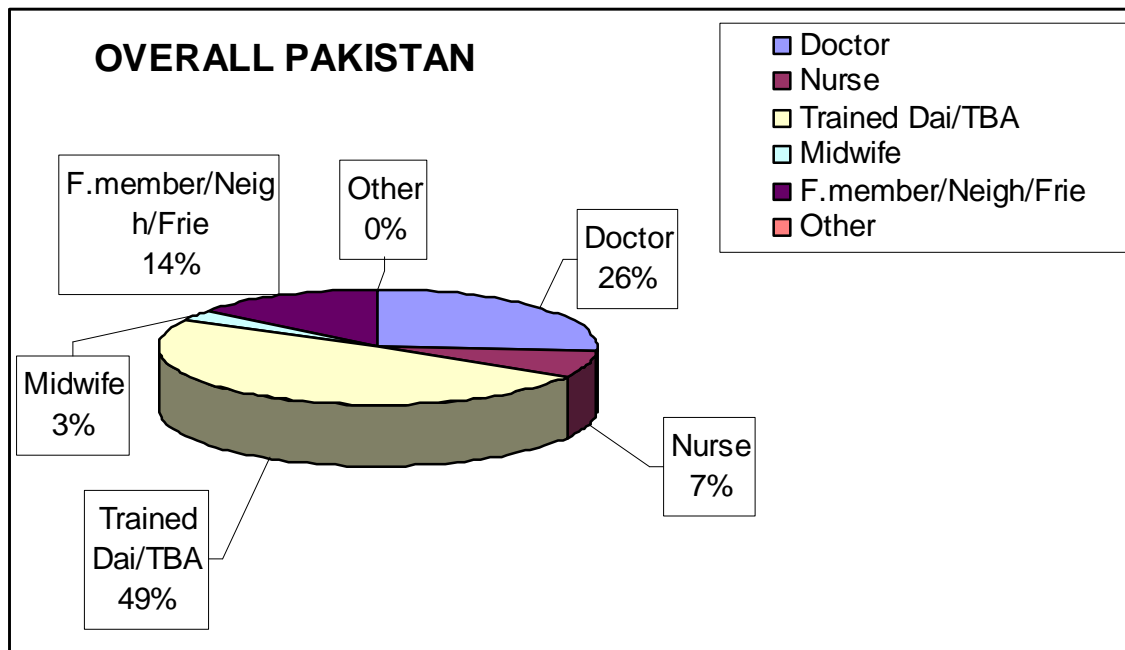


TABLE 3.13 POST- NATAL CONSULTATIONS – BY PROVINCE AND PERSON/ FACILITY CONSULTED

PROVINCE	PERCENTAGE OF CASES								
	2004-05 PSLM			2005-06 PSLM			2006-07 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVERALL
1. PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WHO RECEIVED A POST NATAL CONSULTATION WITHIN 6 WEEKS AFTER DELIVERY:									
PAKISTAN:	34	16	23	35	17	22	38	18	24
Punjab	32	17	23	31	17	21	33	18	22
Sindh	41	16	27	43	14	26	49	18	31
NWFP	29	17	21	22	21	21	29	20	22
Balochistan	32	10	16	25	9	12	31	14	17
2. PERSON / FACILITY CONSULTED:									
Home TBA	8	15	11	7	12	10	6	18	13
Home LHW	4	8	6	3	10	7	3	9	6
Home LHV	3	5	4	6	4	5	2	6	4
Home Doctor	8	7	7	4	7	6	3	2	3
Govt.hospital/ RHC/BHU	24	24	24	27	28	28	23	23	23
Private hosp./ clinic	51	39	46	51	35	43	62	41	51
Other	1	1	1	1	4	3	1	1	1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

NOTES:

1. Ever married women aged 15-49 years who received post-natal check-up expressed as a percentage of all Ever married women aged 15-49 years who had a birth in the last three years.
2. Percentage of Ever married women aged 15-49 years who received post-natal check-up by source of check-up.
3. Totals may not add to 100 because of rounding.

4. Housing, Water supply & Sanitation

4.1 Introduction

Most of the households in rural Pakistan do not have access to adequate potable water. Many also lack toilets and adequate sanitation systems. The Government aims to expand access to clean drinking water and to improve sanitation particularly in rural areas. The main Government strategy in rural water supply is to improve the performance and operation of local water supply systems by promoting community responsibility for the management and maintenance of systems. To improve sanitation in rural areas, the government is promoting the construction of household latrines, the construction of open surface drains with street pavements and providing hygiene education.

In this chapter, information is presented on housing, electricity, gas, water supplies and toilets.

4.2 Housing:

About 86 percent of households reported that they have own dwelling units(87 percent in 2005-06) while 7 percent of households have rented dwelling units and about 6.12 percent have rented free houses but a small number of 0.96 percent households have on subsidized housing units. (Table 4.1)

Table 4.4 show that 24.33 percent households (24.20 percent in 2004-05) are living in a single room while 69.05 percent (68.7 percent in 2004-05) have two to four living rooms and only 6.62 percent (7.09 percent in 2004-05) of households have five and more living rooms in their dwelling units.

4.3 Electricity & Gas:

Table 4.5 shows that 86.61 percent of households (83.85 percent in 2004-05) were using electricity as fuel for lighting and 12.44 percent of households (15.52 percent in 2004-05) use gas and oil as a fuel for lighting. 97.58 percent urban areas have electricity compared to 80.82 percent in rural areas.

Table 4.6 indicates that 29.99 percent households (29.45 percent in 2004-05) are using gas as fuel. Only 6.86 percent households in rural households are using gas as compared to 73.80 percent in urban areas.

4.4 Sources of Drinking Water

The main source of drinking water in Pakistan is hand pump (Table 4.7). Hand pumps and motor pumps together provide 56 percent of households with drinking water in 2005-06, which decreased to 51 percent in 2006-07. Motor pumps and Hand Pump form a decreasingly relevant part of this. In fact, the most slight change in rural drinking water supplies between 2005-06 and 2006-07. Whereas Tap water is the increasing percentage of urban households using tap water. However, this change appears to be mainly a change in convenience since there seems to be a substitution from hand pumps and motor pumps. Moreover, the percentage of households is depending on lower water sources i.e. dug well and other is either increased or slightly decreased.

Tap water has increased from 34 percent in 2005-06 to 36 percent in 2006-07. NWFP has the best rural water supply amongst the provinces in terms of tap water. 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. The wide variation in water sources between provinces suggests strong cases for interventions targeted, especially, at NWFP and Balochistan.

4.5 Toilets

In Pakistan as a whole, 27 percent households do not have any toilet (Table 4.8). This varies greatly between urban and rural areas i.e. 4 percent of urban households have no toilet compared to 39 percent of rural households. Rural areas have much poorer sanitation provision than they do drinking water provision. However, there seems to be significant improvement in rural sanitation, with a improvement in the proportion of households without a toilet from 44 to 39 percent and an increase from 15 to 21 percent in the proportion reporting a Non-Flush toilet. Rural Punjab has the highest proportion of households reporting no toilet at all, at 44 percent. Rural Sindh has the lowest, at 27 percent.

The use of flush toilets is 92 percent for the urban households, Punjab with 93 percent is highest and Balochistan with 78 percent is the lowest.

TABLE 4.1 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSING TENURE

REGION AND PROVINCE	HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSING TENURE				
	OWN	RENT	FREE	SUBSIDISED RENT	TOTAL
A. PSLMS 2006-07					
URBAN AREAS:	75.67	17.35	4.52	2.45	100.00
Punjab	76.71	15.57	5.53	2.20	100.00
Sindh	75.49	18.55	3.28	2.68	100.00
NWFP	69.14	24.00	3.35	3.51	100.00
Balochistan	72.11	22.55	2.96	2.31	100.00
RURAL AREAS:	91.28	1.59	6.96	0.18	100.00
Punjab	91.29	1.58	6.96	0.17	100.00
Sindh	92.35	0.34	7.25	0.06	100.00
NWFP	90.23	3.20	6.31	0.26	100.00
Balochistan	90.47	1.13	7.96	0.44	100.00
OVERALL:	85.88	7.04	6.12	0.96	100.00
Punjab	86.52	6.16	6.49	0.83	100.00
Sindh	83.93	9.43	5.27	1.37	100.00
NWFP	86.62	6.76	5.80	0.81	100.00
Balochistan	86.18	6.16	6.78	0.88	100.00
B. PSLMS 2004-05					
URBAN AREAS:	78.43	14.47	4.76	2.33	100.00
Punjab	80.89	12.23	5.02	1.86	100.00
Sindh	77.51	16.12	4.25	2.12	100.00
NWFP	71.33	20.61	4.26	3.79	100.00
Balochistan	76.32	13.77	5.76	4.15	100.00
RURAL AREAS:	92.79	1.30	5.76	0.16	100.00
Punjab	93.26	1.35	5.28	0.12	100.00
Sindh	92.63	0.50	6.76	0.11	100.00
NWFP	89.36	2.52	7.78	0.35	100.00
Balochistan	96.25	0.88	2.76	0.12	100.00
OVERALL:	86.57	7.00	5.32	1.10	100.00
Punjab	87.32	6.57	5.15	0.95	100.00
Sindh	87.33	6.94	4.79	0.93	100.00
NWFP	83.69	8.22	6.66	1.43	100.00
Balochistan	90.53	4.57	3.62	1.28	100.00

NOTES:

1. Households having the housing tenure indicated expressed as a percentage of the total number of households.
2. Total may not add to 100 because of rounding.

TABLE 4.2 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MATERIAL USED FOR ROOF

REGION AND PROVINCE	HOUSEHOLDS BY MATERIAL USED FOR ROOF				
	RCC /RBC	WOOD/ BAMBOO	SHEET/ IRON/ CEMENT	OTHER	TOTAL
A. PSLMS 2006-07					
URBAN AREAS:	60.77	17.60	17.99	3.64	100.00
Punjab	57.54	21.27	16.39	4.80	100.00
Sindh	68.60	7.29	21.71	2.40	100.00
NWFP	54.80	35.20	8.46	1.54	100.00
Balochistan	39.38	35.39	24.25	0.98	100.00
RURAL AREAS:	16.98	57.29	19.79	5.94	100.00
Punjab	18.65	48.48	25.18	7.69	100.00
Sindh	12.34	71.29	13.35	3.01	100.00
NWFP	20.13	63.95	11.53	4.38	100.00
Balochistan	3.61	90.64	5.14	0.61	100.00
OVERALL:	32.11	43.57	19.17	5.14	100.00
Punjab	31.36	39.58	22.31	6.75	100.00
Sindh	40.44	39.32	17.52	2.71	100.00
NWFP	26.07	59.03	11.01	3.90	100.00
Balochistan	12.02	77.66	9.63	0.70	100.00
B. PSLMS 2004-05					
URBAN AREAS:	50.71	28.71	17.94	2.64	100.00
Punjab	46.89	32.37	17.57	3.17	100.00
Sindh	62.68	13.53	21.90	1.88	100.00
NWFP	52.56	35.65	8.46	3.33	100.00
Balochistan	26.63	52.99	19.39	0.99	100.00
RURAL AREAS:	14.88	66.02	14.65	4.45	100.00
Punjab	17.41	55.55	20.55	6.49	100.00
Sindh	15.20	66.72	15.43	2.64	100.00
NWFP	17.46	70.75	8.21	3.58	100.00
Balochistan	3.45	89.39	4.53	2.63	100.00
OVERALL:	29.29	49.87	16.07	3.67	100.00
Punjab	31.56	44.42	19.12	4.90	100.00
Sindh	38.16	41.01	18.56	2.27	100.00
NWFP	28.54	59.67	8.29	3.50	100.00
Balochistan	10.10	78.95	8.79	2.16	100.00

NOTES:

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

TABLE 4.3 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MATERIAL USED FOR WALLS

REGION AND PROVINCE	HOUSEHOLDS BY MATERIAL USED FOR WALLS				
	BURNT BRICKS / BLOCKS	MUD BRICKS / MUD	WOOD / BAMBOO	OTHER	TOTAL
A. PSLMS 2006-07					
URBAN AREAS:	93.61	5.37	0.55	0.47	100.00
Punjab	96.31	2.92	0.46	0.31	100.00
Sindh	93.82	5.36	0.67	0.14	100.00
NWFP	81.84	14.12	0.14	3.90	100.00
Balochistan	64.12	33.97	1.70	0.21	100.00
RURAL AREAS:	56.07	33.29	3.55	7.09	100.00
Punjab	73.73	24.07	0.76	1.44	100.00
Sindh	28.02	56.44	14.61	0.93	100.00
NWFP	37.57	24.84	1.02	36.57	100.00
Balochistan	6.49	86.92	3.91	2.69	100.00
OVERALL:	69.04	23.64	2.51	4.80	100.00
Punjab	81.12	17.16	0.66	1.07	100.00
Sindh	60.89	30.93	7.65	0.54	100.00
NWFP	45.14	23.01	0.87	30.98	100.00
Balochistan	20.03	74.47	3.39	2.10	100.00
B. PSLMS 2004-05					
URBAN AREAS:	87.84	10.21	0.90	1.05	100.00
Punjab	94.89	4.42	0.21	0.48	100.00
Sindh	88.65	9.05	2.08	0.23	100.00
NWFP	81.09	12.78	0.28	5.84	100.00
Balochistan	47.19	50.08	1.93	0.79	100.00
RURAL AREAS:	45.75	40.24	4.88	9.13	100.00
Punjab	72.06	25.96	0.49	1.49	100.00
Sindh	31.71	53.05	14.04	1.20	100.00
NWFP	34.28	28.41	1.06	36.25	100.00
Balochistan	7.19	76.57	7.48	8.76	100.00
OVERALL:	63.97	27.24	3.16	5.63	100.00
Punjab	83.02	15.62	0.35	1.01	100.00
Sindh	59.24	31.78	8.26	0.73	100.00
NWFP	49.05	23.48	0.82	26.65	100.00
Balochistan	18.65	68.98	5.89	6.47	100.00

NOTES:

1. Total may not add to 100 because of rounding.
2. Categories: "Other" consists of stone and other.

TABLE 4.4 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS

REGION AND PROVINCE	HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS			
	ONE ROOM	2 - 4 ROOMS	5 & MORE ROOMS	TOTAL
A. PSLMS 2006-07				
URBAN AREAS:	19.47	72.27	8.25	100.00
Punjab	21.53	70.39	8.08	100.00
Sindh	17.24	75.32	7.45	100.00
NWFP	16.18	71.86	11.96	100.00
Balochistan	14.35	72.12	13.53	100.00
RURAL AREAS:	26.89	67.35	5.76	100.00
Punjab	25.17	69.00	5.83	100.00
Sindh	40.82	58.06	1.11	100.00
NWFP	19.07	71.54	9.39	100.00
Balochistan	20.55	68.79	10.66	100.00
OVERALL:	24.33	69.05	6.62	100.00
Punjab	23.98	69.45	6.57	100.00
Sindh	29.04	66.68	4.28	100.00
NWFP	18.57	71.60	9.83	100.00
Balochistan	19.09	69.57	11.33	100.00
B. PSLMS 2004-05				
URBAN AREAS:	19.91	71.25	8.84	100.00
Punjab	22.47	69.62	7.91	100.00
Sindh	19.12	73.57	7.32	100.00
NWFP	16.40	68.45	15.15	100.00
Balochistan	11.02	77.53	11.44	100.00
RURAL AREAS:	27.47	66.77	5.76	100.00
Punjab	26.85	67.83	5.32	100.00
Sindh	41.66	56.99	1.36	100.00
NWFP	19.24	70.58	10.18	100.00
Balochistan	16.31	75.08	8.62	100.00
OVERALL:	24.20	68.71	7.09	100.00
Punjab	24.75	68.69	6.56	100.00
Sindh	30.76	65.00	4.24	100.00
NWFP	18.35	69.90	11.75	100.00
Balochistan	14.79	75.78	9.43	100.00

NOTES:

1. Total may not add to 100 because of rounding.
2. Households having the number of living rooms indicated expressed as a percentage of the total number of housing units.

TABLE 4.5 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF HOUSEHOLDS BY FUEL USED FOR LIGHTING

REGION AND PROVINCE	FUEL USED FOR LIGHTING				
	ELECTRICITY	GAS/ OIL	CANDLE	OTHER	TOTAL
A. PSLMS 2006-07					
URBAN AREAS:	97.58	2.14	0.10	0.18	100.00
Punjab	97.84	1.88	0.13	0.15	100.00
Sindh	97.05	2.67	0.07	0.23	100.00
NWFP	98.31	1.53	0.03	0.13	100.00
Balochistan	97.44	2.49	0.00	0.08	100.00
RURAL AREAS:	80.82	17.88	0.32	0.98	100.00
Punjab	86.36	13.29	0.10	0.25	100.00
Sindh	61.53	34.57	1.00	2.90	100.00
NWFP	90.04	8.84	0.25	0.87	100.00
Balochistan	55.65	40.67	0.68	3.00	100.00
OVERALL:	86.61	12.44	0.25	0.70	100.00
Punjab	90.11	9.56	0.11	0.22	100.00
Sindh	79.27	18.62	0.54	1.56	100.00
NWFP	91.46	7.59	0.21	0.74	100.00
Balochistan	65.47	31.69	0.52	2.31	100.00
B. PSLMS 2004-05					
URBAN AREAS:	96.40	3.41	0.08	0.10	100.00
Punjab	96.70	3.13	0.07	0.11	100.00
Sindh	95.29	4.44	0.12	0.15	100.00
NWFP	98.30	1.60	0.06	0.04	100.00
Balochistan	95.89	4.02	0.09	0.00	100.00
RURAL AREAS:	74.27	24.76	0.23	0.75	100.00
Punjab	82.11	17.42	0.13	0.35	100.00
Sindh	66.36	31.98	0.65	1.01	100.00
NWFP	86.74	12.61	0.05	0.59	100.00
Balochistan	47.82	50.46	0.04	1.68	100.00
OVERALL:	83.85	15.52	0.16	0.47	100.00
Punjab	89.12	10.56	0.10	0.23	100.00
Sindh	80.35	18.67	0.39	0.59	100.00
NWFP	90.39	9.14	0.05	0.42	100.00
Balochistan	61.60	37.15	0.05	1.20	100.00

NOTES:

1. Total may not add to 100 because of rounding.
2. Categories: "Other" consists of wood for lighting and other.

TABLE 4.6 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF HOUSEHOLDS BY FUEL USED FOR COOKING

REGION AND PROVINCE	FUEL USED FOR COOKING				TOTAL
	ELECTRICITY	GAS/ OIL	WOOD / CHARCOAL	OTHER	
A. PSLMS 2006-07					
URBAN AREAS:	0.15	73.80	22.56	3.48	100.00
Punjab	0.07	69.95	24.91	5.08	100.00
Sindh	0.29	83.44	14.94	1.34	100.00
NWFP	0.17	58.27	39.67	1.88	100.00
Balochistan	0.07	63.32	33.84	2.77	100.00
RURAL AREAS:	0.02	6.86	69.52	23.60	100.00
Punjab	0.02	7.23	57.91	34.84	100.00
Sindh	0.01	3.95	86.77	9.27	100.00
NWFP	0.06	8.03	88.55	3.36	100.00
Balochistan	0.03	9.54	83.60	6.83	100.00
OVERALL:	0.07	29.99	53.29	16.65	100.00
Punjab	0.03	27.74	47.12	25.10	100.00
Sindh	0.15	43.65	50.89	5.31	100.00
NWFP	0.08	16.63	80.19	3.10	100.00
Balochistan	0.04	22.18	71.90	5.88	100.00
B. PSLMS 2004-05					
URBAN AREAS:	0.07	61.63	33.91	4.39	100.00
Punjab	0.04	58.66	34.37	6.94	100.00
Sindh	0.04	74.68	23.82	1.46	100.00
NWFP	0.22	52.48	45.11	2.19	100.00
Balochistan	0.21	44.44	53.31	2.03	100.00
RURAL AREAS:	0.05	4.90	74.04	21.01	100.00
Punjab	0.05	5.21	57.15	37.58	100.00
Sindh	0.05	3.82	83.41	12.72	100.00
NWFP	0.06	4.77	90.92	4.24	100.00
Balochistan	0.04	5.98	85.43	8.56	100.00
OVERALL:	0.06	29.45	56.67	13.82	100.00
Punjab	0.05	30.87	46.21	22.87	100.00
Sindh	0.05	38.08	54.60	7.28	100.00
NWFP	0.11	19.83	76.47	3.60	100.00
Balochistan	0.09	17.00	76.22	6.69	100.00

NOTES:

1. Total may not add to 100 because of rounding.
2. Categories: "Other" consists of dunk cake and other.

TABLE 4.7 MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER BY PROVINCE AND REGION

PROVINCE AND WATER SOURCE	2004-05 PSLM			2005-06 PSLM			2006-07 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVER-ALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVER-ALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVER-ALL
PUNJAB:									
Tap Water	52	17	28	50	16	27	53	17	29
Hand pump	13	50	39	11	47	35	10	48	35
Motor pump	32	27	29	37	31	33	34	30	31
Dug well	1	2	2	1	3	3	1	2	2
Other	2	4	3	1	2	1	3	2	3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
SINDH									
Tap Water	71	19	44	71	11	43	74	19	47
Hand pump	13	60	37	14	63	37	8	55	32
Motor pump	10	3	6	9	9	9	11	4	8
Dug well	2	8	5	1	9	5	0	8	4
Other	5	11	8	5	9	7	6	13	10
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N.W.F.P									
Tap Water	62	40	44	56	45	47	63	40	44
Hand pump	8	12	11	11	13	13	11	11	11
Motor pump	17	4	6	24	10	12	15	8	9
Dug well	11	18	17	9	17	16	9	15	14
Other	2	27	23	1	15	13	2	26	22
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BALUCHISTAN									
Tap Water	84	22	33	77	25	36	81	24	37
Hand pump	3	5	4	3	6	6	2	7	6
Motor pump	5	4	4	8	9	9	7	2	3
Dug well	4	28	23	9	15	14	3	20	16
Other	5	42	36	4	45	36	7	47	38
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
PAKISTAN									
Tap 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
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

NOTES:

1. Household obtaining water from the source indicated expressed as a percentage of the total number of households.
2. Categories: ‘Tap water’ consists of both tap water inside and out side house; ‘Hand pump’ includes hand-pumps both inside and outside. Motor pump includes motor pump and tube well outside the house; ‘Dug well’ includes well open and well closed both inside and out side the house; and ‘Other’ includes public standpipe (supplied by tanker), water seller, canal, river, spring, stream, pond and other.
3. Totals may not add to 100 because of rounding.

FIGURE 4.1 MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER PSLM- 2004-05.

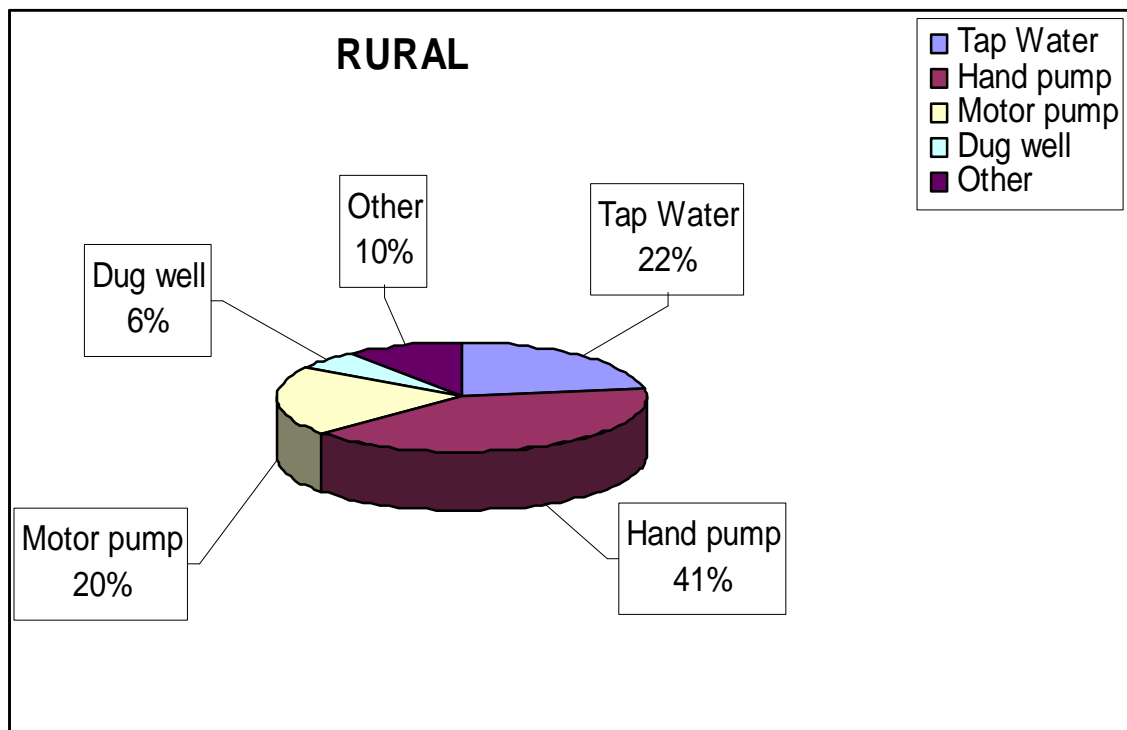
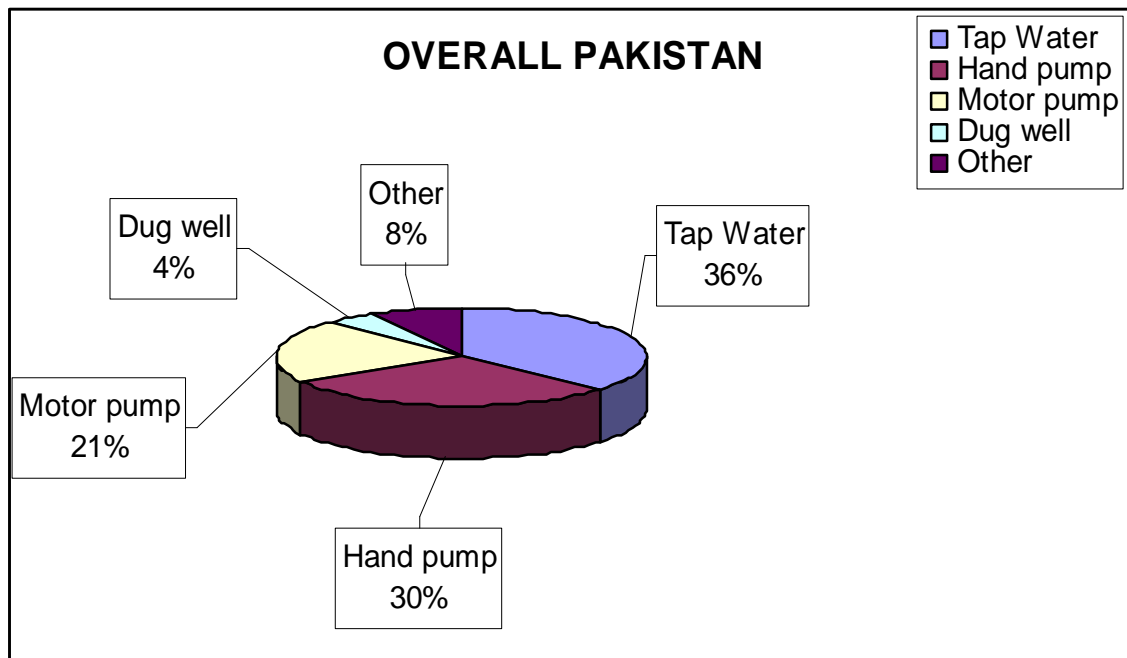


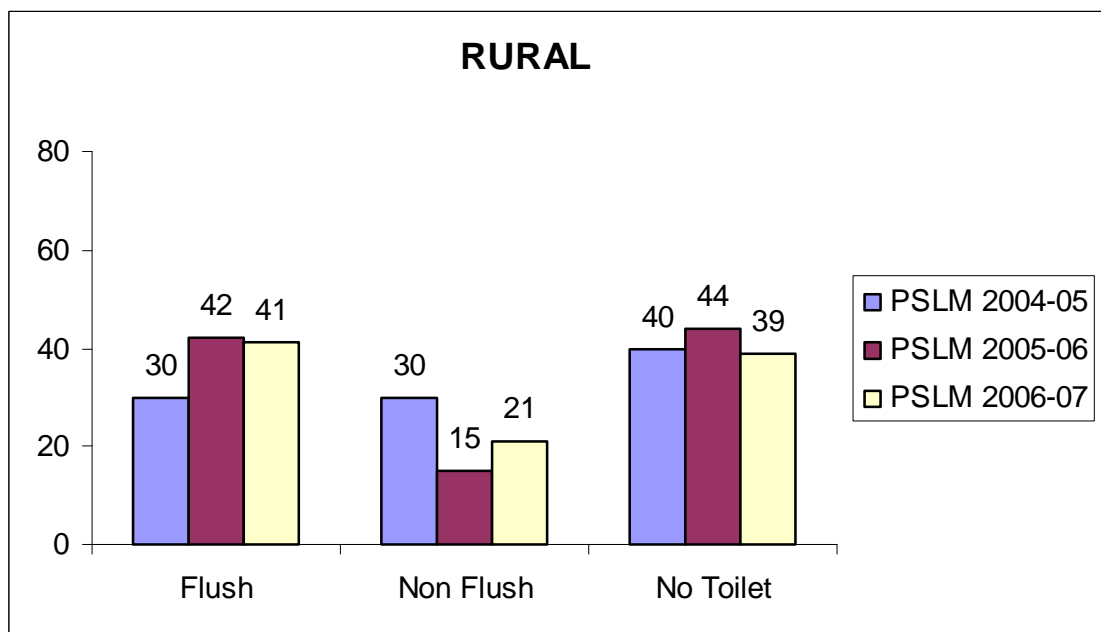
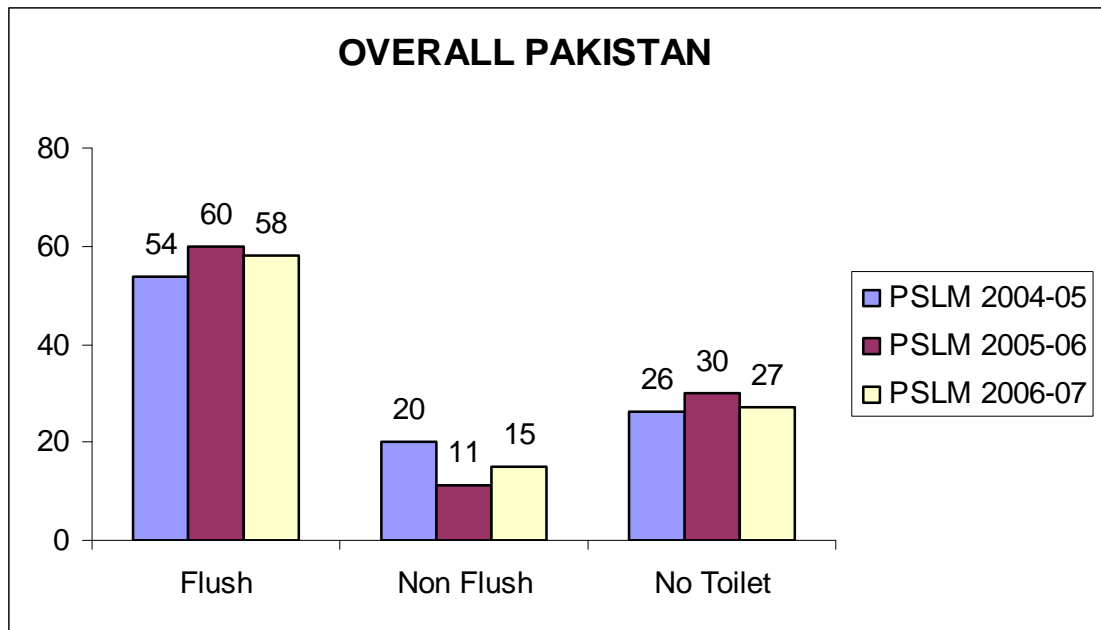
TABLE 4.8 TYPE OF TOILET USED BY THE HOUSEHOLD BY PROVINCE AND REGION

PROVINCE AND TYPE OF TOILET	2004-05 PSLM			2005-06 PSLM			2006-07 PSLM		
	URBAN	RURAL	OVER- ALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVER- ALL	URBAN	RURAL	OVER- ALL
PUNJAB									
Flush	91	43	66	95	49	66	93	49	64
Non- Flush	2	7	5	1	2	2	2	7	5
No Toilet	7	50	30	4	49	32	5	44	31
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
SINDH									
Flush	88	17	51	94	20	59	93	16	55
Non- Flush	7	56	32	4	44	23	5	57	31
No Toilet	5	27	16	2	36	18	2	27	15
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
NWFP									
Flush	81	32	48	85	48	54	84	45	52
Non- Flush	13	36	28	10	23	21	7	19	17
No Toilet	6	32	24	5	29	25	9	36	31
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BALUCHISTAN									
Flush	63	7	23	61	8	19	78	9	25
Non- Flush	33	48	44	38	36	37	19	62	52
No Toilet	4	45	33	2	56	45	3	29	23
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
PAKISTAN									
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
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

NOTES:

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

FIGURE 4.2 TYPE OF TOILET USED BY THE HOUSEHOLD



5. Household Perception of Economic Situation and Satisfaction by Facilities and Service Use.

5.1 Introduction

This type of information has been collected for the first time in FBS household surveys. Since government is spending lot to improve the economic situation of people and also investing considerable amount in providing different types of facilities/ services. Considering as how facilities/ services are being passed on to the general public, the respondents were asked to give their perception in their economic as well as community improvement and how effectively services/ facilities are available to them.

5.2 Perception of Economic Situation

Households were asked to compare their economic situation with last year.(Table 5.1) 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 (Table 5.2), 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).

5.3 Satisfaction by Facilities and Service Use

Households were also asked to give opinion about their satisfaction of the Facilities / Services provided by the government (Table 5.3). 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).

TABLE 5.1 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD BY THE PERCEPTION OF THE ECONOMIC SITUATION OF THE HOUSEHOLD COMPARED TO THE YEAR BEFORE THE SURVEY

REGION AND PROVINCE	ECONOMIC SITUATION OF THE HOUSEHOLD						
	Much Worse	Worse	Same	Better	Much Better	Don't Know	Total
A. PSLMS 2006-07							
URBAN AREAS:	2.69	18.12	51.06	24.16	3.79	.18	100.00
Punjab	2.70	17.05	48.52	27.14	4.40	0.19	100.00
Sindh	2.70	21.13	55.12	18.08	2.78	0.18	100.00
NWFP	3.13	13.83	46.83	31.71	4.44	0.06	100.00
Balochistan	1.34	10.77	59.37	25.10	3.11	0.31	100.00
RURAL AREAS:	2.95	18.68	51.76	23.98	2.51	0.12	100.00
Punjab	2.34	18.42	51.63	24.98	2.49	0.13	100.00
Sindh	3.70	20.16	58.69	16.24	1.16	0.15	100.00
NWFP	4.60	20.60	39.88	30.37	4.51	0.05	100.00
Balochistan	2.03	9.79	66.38	20.16	1.23	0.41	100.00
OVERALL:	2.86	18.49	51.52	24.04	2.95	0.14	100.00
Punjab	2.46	17.97	50.61	25.69	3.12	0.15	100.00
Sindh	3.20	20.64	56.91	17.16	1.97	0.12	100.00
NWFP	4.35	19.44	41.07	30.60	4.50	0.05	100.00
Balochistan	1.87	10.02	64.73	21.32	1.67	0.38	100.00
B. PSLMS 2004-05							
URBAN AREAS:	3.59	18.73	50.51	23.97	2.71	0.49	100
Punjab	3.06	18.24	48.37	26.75	3.08	0.49	100
Sindh	4.16	18.41	52.99	21.43	2.64	0.38	100
NWFP	5.36	23.85	44.88	23.32	2.13	0.45	100
Balochistan	2.25	15.42	63.95	16.10	1.36	0.93	100
RURAL AREAS:	4.49	20.66	52.27	20.42	1.81	0.36	100
Punjab	3.54	19.33	50.78	23.63	2.47	0.26	100
Sindh	6.24	22.61	58.09	11.90	0.93	0.23	100
NWFP	4.81	23.06	41.24	28.28	2.20	0.41	100
Balochistan	3.88	18.05	61.61	14.83	0.81	0.81	100
OVERALL:	4.10	19.82	51.51	21.95	2.20	0.41	100
Punjab	3.31	18.81	49.62	25.13	2.76	0.37	100
Sindh	5.23	20.58	55.63	16.51	1.76	0.28	100
NWFP	4.99	23.31	42.39	26.71	2.18	0.42	100
Balochistan	3.42	17.30	62.28	15.19	0.97	0.85	100

NOTES:

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

TABLE 5.2 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD BY THE PERCEPTION OF THE ECONOMIC SITUATION OF THE COMMUNITY COMPARED TO THE YEAR BEFORE THE SURVEY

REGION AND PROVINCE	ECONOMIC SITUATION OF THE COMMUNITY						
	Much Worse	Worse	Same	Better	Much Better	Don't Know	Total
A. PSLMS 2006-07							
URBAN AREAS:	1.03	8.62	59.99	21.05	3.22	6.08	100.00
Punjab	0.66	5.83	61.18	24.64	2.64	5.06	100.00
Sindh	1.73	14.04	62.07	12.65	2.65	6.87	100.00
NWFP	0.66	4.81	37.35	32.56	12.62	12.00	100.00
Balochistan	0.55	3.79	61.53	30.44	0.69	3.01	100.00
RURAL AREAS:	1.40	9.21	58.84	23.90	2.90	3.75	100.00
Punjab	0.55	6.84	63.18	24.74	1.49	3.20	100.00
Sindh	3.22	14.95	63.05	12.01	3.42	3.35	100.00
NWFP	2.49	11.94	34.97	36.15	8.27	6.19	100.00
Balochistan	1.28	7.34	68.27	18.45	0.58	4.08	100.00
OVERALL:	1.27	9.00	59.24	22.92	3.01	4.56	100.00
Punjab	0.59	6.51	62.53	24.71	1.86	3.81	100.00
Sindh	2.47	14.50	62.56	12.33	3.04	5.11	100.00
NWFP	2.17	10.72	35.38	35.53	9.01	7.18	100.00
Balochistan	1.11	6.51	66.68	21.27	0.61	3.83	100.00
B. PSLMS 2004-05							
URBAN AREAS:	1.23	6.38	57.63	22.77	3.56	8.42	100
Punjab	0.83	5.15	55.79	26.19	4.41	7.63	100
Sindh	2.00	7.61	63.97	13.25	2.12	11.05	100
NWFP	0.79	6.88	43.86	35.56	4.99	7.92	100
Balochistan	1.64	9.14	66.25	17.45	1.29	4.23	100
RURAL AREAS:	1.91	9.14	60.20	21.70	2.57	4.49	100
Punjab	1.29	5.81	60.41	24.43	3.71	4.36	100
Sindh	3.13	12.94	66.11	14.37	0.54	2.91	100
NWFP	0.92	9.12	47.78	31.48	4.19	6.53	100
Balochistan	3.02	12.56	66.20	12.95	0.45	4.83	100
OVERALL:	1.62	7.94	59.08	22.17	3.00	6.19	100
Punjab	1.07	5.49	58.19	25.28	4.05	5.93	100
Sindh	2.58	10.36	65.08	13.83	1.31	6.84	100
NWFP	0.88	8.41	46.54	32.76	4.45	6.94	100
Balochistan	2.62	11.58	66.21	14.24	0.69	4.66	100

NOTES:

1. Total may not add to 100 because of rounding

TABLE 5.3 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD SATISFACTION BY FACILITIES AND SERVICES USE.

REGION AND PROVINCE	FACILITIES AND SERVICES USE					
	BASIC HEALTH UNIT	FAMILY PLANNING	SCHOOL	VETERINARY HOSPITAL	AGRICULTURAL (EXT.)	POLICE
A. PSLMS 2006-07						
URBAN AREAS:	30.44	12.94	66.56	3.10	0.00	5.81
Punjab	20.72	13.54	69.62	3.81	0.00	6.06
Sindh	41.14	10.37	60.51	1.87	0.00	4.51
NWFP	52.79	23.37	73.06	4.51	0.00	7.92
Balochistan	37.00	10.27	67.90	1.45	0.00	12.48
RURAL AREAS:	37.89	11.61	58.42	19.71	14.13	7.03
Punjab	35.19	10.24	60.47	23.14	14.44	5.41
Sindh	44.42	10.41	47.47	16.61	20.35	7.93
NWFP	43.31	20.50	66.65	13.74	6.33	11.26
Balochistan	27.94	3.49	47.73	8.95	12.26	9.66
OVERALL:	35.31	12.07	61.23	13.97	14.13	6.61
Punjab	30.46	11.32	63.46	16.82	14.44	5.62
Sindh	42.78	10.39	53.98	9.25	20.35	6.22
NWFP	44.93	20.99	67.75	12.16	6.33	10.69
Balochistan	30.07	5.08	52.47	7.19	12.26	10.32
B. PSLMS 2004-05						
URBAN AREAS:	29.36	11.28	66.38	3.98	0.00	5.61
Punjab	20.47	9.04	67.63	4.38	0.00	4.13
Sindh	31.35	12.06	61.57	2.76	0.00	5.92
NWFP	58.78	19.46	72.98	5.50	0.00	7.87
Balochistan	36.67	10.85	66.71	3.70	0.00	10.98
RURAL AREAS:	40.96	9.85	54.85	17.80	10.94	7.16
Punjab	38.89	9.34	59.11	22.56	12.22	5.09
Sindh	40.98	11.34	47.87	11.99	13.08	7.98
NWFP	48.76	12.93	64.70	19.51	7.00	9.92
Balochistan	36.62	4.74	40.89	11.28	8.86	8.17
OVERALL:	35.94	10.47	59.84	11.82	10.94	6.49
Punjab	30.04	9.20	63.20	13.83	12.22	4.63
Sindh	36.33	11.68	54.49	7.53	13.08	6.99
NWFP	51.92	14.99	67.31	15.09	7.00	9.27
Balochistan	36.64	6.49	48.29	9.11	8.86	8.98

NOTES:

1. Based on use and satisfaction with the above facilities, expressed as percentage of those households who used the above services.

APPENDIX A: SAMPLE DESIGN FOR PAKISTAN SOCIAL AND LIVING STANDARDS MEASUREMENT SURVEY DISTRICT LEVEL, 2004-05**Objectives:**

The data generated through PSLM Survey will be used to assist the government in formulating the poverty reduction strategy as well as development plans at district level. The indicators will be developed at district level in the following sectors.

1. Education
2. Health
3. Water Supply & Sanitation.
4. Household Assets/Amenities.
5. Satisfaction to Service Delivery.

Universe:

The universe of this survey consists of all urban and rural areas of all four provinces, Azad Jammu and Kashmir and FATA. Military restricted and protected areas of NWFP have been excluded from the scope of the survey.

SAMPLING FRAME**Urban area:**

FBS has developed its own urban area frame. All urban areas comprising cities/towns have been divided into small compact areas known as enumeration blocks (E.Bs) identifiable through map. Each enumeration block comprises about 200-250 households and categorized into low, middle and high-income group, keeping in view the socio economic status of the majority of households. Urban area sampling frame consists of 26698 enumeration blocks has been updated in 2003.

Rural area:

With regard to the rural areas, the lists of villages/mouzas/dehs according to Population Census, 1998 have been used as sampling frame. In this frame, each village/mouza/deh is identifiable by its Name, Had Bast Number, Cadastral map etc. This frame is comprised 50590 villages/mouzas

The number of enumeration blocks in urban and mouzas/dehs/villages in rural areas of the country are as under:

NO. OF ENUMERATION BLOCKS AND VILLAGES AS PER SAMPLING FRAME

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

STRATIFICATION PLAN

Urban Areas:

Within each district large sized cities having population five lacs and above have been treated as independent stratum. Each of these cities has further been sub-stratified into low, middle and high groups areas. The remaining cities/towns within each district have been grouped together to constitute an independent stratum. The entire AJ & K and Northern Areas have been treated as separate stratum respectively.

Rural Areas:

The entire rural domain of a district for Punjab, Sindh, NWFP and Balochistan provinces has been considered as independent stratum. All rural areas within AJ & K and Northern Areas have been adopted as independent stratum respectively.

Sample Size and its Allocation:

To determine optimum sample size for this survey, analytical studies based on the results of Pakistan Demographic Survey, Labour Force and Pakistan Integrated Households Sample Survey were undertaken. Keeping in view the variability exist within the population for the characteristics for which estimates are to be prepared, population distribution, level of estimates and field resources available a sample size of 76520 households enumerated from 5348 sample PSUs (2262 from urban and 3086 from rural areas) has been considered sufficient to produce reliable estimates at district level in respect of all provinces. An Annexure-I showing sample sizes by districts in four provinces of Pakistan, AJ&K and Northern Areas is attached.

Sample Design: A two-stage stratified sample design has been adopted for this survey.

Selection of primary sampling Units (PSUs):

Enumeration blocks in the urban domain and mouzas/dehs/villages in rural domain have been taken as primary sampling units (PSUs). In urban domain sample PSUs from each stratum have been selected by probability proportional to size (PPS) method of sampling scheme using households in each block as measure of size (MOS). Similarly in rural areas, population of each village has taken as MOS for selection of sample villages using probability proportional to size method of selection.

Selection of Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs):

Households within each sample Primary Sampling Unit (PSU) have been considered as Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs). 16 and 12 households have been selected from each sample village and enumeration block respectively by systematic sampling scheme with a random start.

Estimation Procedures:

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

Estimation Procedure:

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE ADOPTED FOR PSLM SURVEY

NOTATIONS:

N_h = Total number of Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) in the h th stratum of a province.

n_h = Total number of sample PSUs in the h th stratum of a province.

M_{hi} = Total number of Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs) in the i th sample PSU of h th stratum of a province.

m_{hi} = Number of sample SSUs in the i th sample PSU of h th stratum of a province.

P_{hi} = Assigned probability of selection of i th PSU of the h th stratum of a province.

y_{hij} = Value of any characteristic y of j th SSU within i th PSU of h th stratum of a province.

x_{hij} = Value of any characteristic x of j th SSU within i th PSU of h th stratum of a province with whose respect proportion is required.

(i): ESTIMATION FORMULAE FOR TOTALS AND THEIR VARIANCES

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

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

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

OR

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

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

For X , another variable of interest, we have

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

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

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

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

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

(ii): FORMULA FOR RATIO ESTIMATES

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

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

$$Rel V(r) = \frac{1}{\bar{X}^2} \sum_{h=1}^L \frac{1}{n_h} s_{hb}^2 + \frac{1}{\bar{X}^2} \sum_{h=1}^L \frac{1}{n_h} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{M_{hi}^2}{P_{hi}^2 m_{hi}} \frac{(M_{hi} - m_{hi})}{M_{hi}} s_{hw}^2$$

where

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

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

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

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

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

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

and

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX B: CONFIDENCE INTERVALS

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

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	C.V	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
				MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	106	0.84	0.89	104.26	107.74
Punjab	112	1.16	1.30	109.45	114.55
Sindh	103	1.46	1.51	100.04	105.96
NWFP	94	2.67	2.50	89.10	98.90
Balochistan	92	3.62	3.32	85.49	98.51
Rural Areas	84	0.82	0.70	82.63	85.37
Punjab	96	1.07	1.03	93.98	98.02
Sindh	63	2.10	1.31	60.43	65.57
NWFP	80	1.76	1.41	77.24	82.76
Balochistan	67	3.40	2.27	62.55	71.45
Overall	91	0.64	0.58	89.86	92.14
Punjab	100	0.83	0.83	98.37	101.63
Sindh	79	1.29	1.02	77.00	81.00
NWFP	82	1.59	1.31	79.43	84.57
Balochistan	72	2.71	1.96	68.16	75.84

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

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	C.V	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
				MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	66	0.83	0.55	64.92	67.08
Punjab	70	1.04	0.72	68.59	71.41
Sindh	64	1.60	1.03	61.98	66.02
NWFP	56	2.73	1.53	53.00	59.00
Balochistan	54	3.73	2.01	50.06	57.94
Rural Areas	52	0.88	0.46	51.10	52.90
Punjab	59	1.12	0.65	57.73	60.27
Sindh	41	2.35	0.96	39.12	42.88
NWFP	48	1.89	0.91	46.22	49.78
Balochistan	38	3.95	1.49	35.08	40.92
Overall	56	0.67	0.37	55.27	56.73
Punjab	62	0.84	0.52	60.98	63.02
Sindh	50	1.44	0.73	48.57	51.43
NWFP	49	1.66	0.82	47.39	50.61
Balochistan	41	3.12	1.28	38.49	43.51

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

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	C.V	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
				MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	69	1.45	0.99	67.06	70.94
Punjab	71	1.92	1.36	68.33	73.67
Sindh	66	2.66	1.75	62.57	69.43
NWFP	66	3.76	2.49	61.12	70.88
Balochistan	66	7.92	5.23	55.75	76.25
Rural Areas	43	1.48	0.63	41.77	44.23
Punjab	48	1.85	0.89	46.26	49.74
Sindh	24	4.02	0.98	22.08	25.92
NWFP	50	3.44	1.73	46.61	53.39
Balochistan	25	6.39	1.56	21.94	28.06
Overall	51	1.08	0.55	49.92	52.08
Punjab	55	1.37	0.76	53.51	56.49
Sindh	43	2.32	1.00	41.04	44.96
NWFP	53	2.94	1.55	49.96	56.04
Balochistan	34	5.50	1.84	30.39	37.61

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

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	C.V	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
				MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	27	1.96	0.52	25.98	28.02
Punjab	28	2.56	0.72	26.59	29.41
Sindh	26	3.68	0.95	24.14	27.86
NWFP	23	4.84	1.09	20.86	25.14
Balochistan	20	8.09	1.65	16.77	23.23
Rural Areas	14	2.13	0.30	13.41	14.59
Punjab	17	2.64	0.44	16.14	17.86
Sindh	9	5.25	0.48	8.06	9.94
NWFP	15	5.13	0.75	13.53	16.47
Balochistan	6	9.18	0.56	4.90	7.10
Overall	18	1.52	0.27	17.47	18.53
Punjab	20	1.89	0.38	19.26	20.74
Sindh	17	3.13	0.52	15.98	18.02
NWFP	16	4.31	0.68	14.67	17.33
Balochistan	9	6.68	0.62	7.78	10.22

Gross Enrollment Rate At Matric Level (Aged 13 to 14)

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	C.V	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
				MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	68	1.96	1.33	65.39	70.61
Punjab	70	2.57	1.80	66.47	73.53
Sindh	67	3.77	2.54	62.02	71.98
NWFP	59	4.97	2.93	53.26	64.74
Balochistan	62	8.92	5.56	51.10	72.90
Rural Areas	38	1.94	0.73	36.57	39.43
Punjab	42	2.60	1.09	39.86	44.14
Sindh	22	4.90	1.08	19.88	24.12
NWFP	42	3.61	1.51	39.04	44.96
Balochistan	23	8.84	2.01	19.06	26.94
Overall	48	1.39	0.66	46.71	49.29
Punjab	51	1.85	0.94	49.16	52.84
Sindh	45	3.02	1.35	42.35	47.65
NWFP	45	3.06	1.37	42.31	47.69
Balochistan	33	6.64	2.20	28.69	37.31

Net Enrollment Rate At Matric Level (Aged 13 to 14)

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	C.V	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
				MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	16	3.32	0.53	14.96	17.04
Punjab	18	4.11	0.73	16.57	19.43
Sindh	15	6.63	1.00	13.04	16.96
NWFP	11	9.94	1.09	8.86	13.14
Balochistan	10	15.92	1.61	6.84	13.16
Rural Areas	6	4.06	0.26	5.49	6.51
Punjab	8	5.06	0.39	6.84	8.36
Sindh	5	8.63	0.43	4.16	5.84
NWFP	5	9.86	0.54	3.94	6.06
Balochistan	3	19.33	0.50	2.02	3.98
Overall	10	2.64	0.26	9.49	10.51
Punjab	11	3.25	0.36	10.29	11.71
Sindh	10	5.41	0.54	8.94	11.06
NWFP	6	7.89	0.50	5.02	6.98
Balochistan	5	12.79	0.58	3.86	6.14

Literacy Rate-Population 10 Years & Older

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	C.V	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
				MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	72	0.56	0.40	71.22	72.78
Punjab	73	0.73	0.53	71.96	74.04
Sindh	73	1.03	0.75	71.53	74.47
NWFP	61	1.73	1.06	58.92	63.08
Balochistan	61	2.78	1.69	57.69	64.31
Rural Areas	45	0.78	0.36	44.29	45.71
Punjab	50	0.97	0.48	49.06	50.94
Sindh	36	1.84	0.65	34.73	37.27
NWFP	44	2.02	0.89	42.26	45.74
Balochistan	35	3.22	1.14	32.77	37.23
Overall	55	0.54	0.30	54.41	55.59
Punjab	58	0.65	0.37	57.27	58.73
Sindh	55	0.97	0.54	53.94	56.06
NWFP	47	1.79	0.84	45.35	48.65
Balochistan	42	2.43	1.01	40.02	43.98

Adult Literacy (Population 15 Years & Older)

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	C.V	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
				MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	70	0.61	0.43	69.16	70.84
Punjab	71	0.80	0.57	69.88	72.12
Sindh	71	1.10	0.79	69.45	72.55
NWFP	58	1.90	1.09	55.86	60.14
Balochistan	57	3.18	1.82	53.43	60.57
Rural Areas	41	0.88	0.36	40.29	41.71
Punjab	45	1.06	4.83	35.53	54.47
Sindh	33	1.91	6.25	20.75	45.25
NWFP	39	2.45	9.55	20.28	57.72
Balochistan	31	3.53	1.08	28.88	33.12
Overall	52	0.60	0.31	51.39	52.61
Punjab	54	0.71	0.39	53.24	54.76
Sindh	54	1.04	0.56	52.90	55.10
NWFP	42	2.13	0.90	40.24	43.76
Balochistan	37	2.70	1.01	35.02	38.98

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

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	C.V	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
				MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	93	0.68	0.63	91.77	94.23
Punjab	93	0.91	0.85	91.33	94.67
Sindh	93	1.22	1.14	90.77	95.23
NWFP	93	1.46	1.36	90.33	95.67
Balochistan	77	4.63	3.57	70.00	84.00
Rural Areas	84	1.02	0.85	82.33	85.67
Punjab	91	0.79	0.72	89.59	92.41
Sindh	70	2.84	2.00	66.08	73.92
NWFP	82	3.71	3.02	76.08	87.92
Balochistan	59	5.31	3.14	52.85	65.15
Overall	86	0.75	0.64	84.75	87.25
Punjab	92	0.61	0.56	90.90	93.10
Sindh	80	1.67	1.33	77.39	82.61
NWFP	83	3.21	2.67	77.77	88.23
Balochistan	63	4.15	2.62	57.86	68.14

Children aged 12-23 months Immunized (Fully Immunized)

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	C.V	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
				MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	63	1.96	1.23	60.59	65.41
Punjab	67	2.40	1.61	63.84	70.16
Sindh	61	3.93	2.38	56.34	65.66
NWFP	47	6.28	2.93	41.26	52.74
Balochistan	42	10.58	4.42	33.34	50.66
Rural Areas	45	2.10	0.95	43.14	46.86
Punjab	52	2.69	1.40	49.26	54.74
Sindh	29	6.23	1.79	25.49	32.51
NWFP	46	4.19	1.91	42.26	49.74
Balochistan	28	8.69	2.43	23.24	32.76
Overall	50	1.54	0.77	48.49	51.51
Punjab	57	1.96	1.11	54.82	59.18
Sindh	42	3.62	1.51	39.04	44.96
NWFP	46	3.69	1.69	42.69	49.31
Balochistan	31	6.95	2.15	26.79	35.21

Children under 5 years suffering from Diarrhoea in past 30 days

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	C.V	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
				MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	10	3.57	0.36	9.29	10.71
Punjab	10	4.74	0.47	9.08	10.92
Sindh	12	6.20	0.72	10.59	13.41
NWFP	7	10.40	0.76	5.51	8.49
Balochistan	5	15.42	0.70	3.63	6.37
Rural Areas	11	2.52	0.27	10.47	11.53
Punjab	11	3.34	0.38	10.26	11.74
Sindh	12	4.91	0.58	10.86	13.14
NWFP	9	7.28	0.62	7.78	10.22
Balochistan	8	6.96	0.56	6.90	9.10
Overall	11	2.07	0.22	10.57	11.43
Punjab	11	2.77	0.31	10.39	11.61
Sindh	12	3.85	0.45	11.12	12.88
NWFP	8	6.48	0.54	6.94	9.06
Balochistan	7	6.26	0.46	6.10	7.90

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

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	C.V	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
				MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	73	1.02	0.73	71.57	74.43
Punjab	71	1.59	1.13	68.79	73.21
Sindh	82	1.34	1.09	79.86	84.14
NWFP	64	3.62	2.31	59.47	68.53
Balochistan	56	5.92	3.34	49.45	62.55
Rural Areas	45	1.75	0.79	43.45	46.55
Punjab	50	2.04	1.02	48.00	52.00
Sindh	37	3.63	1.33	34.39	39.61
NWFP	43	5.58	2.41	38.28	47.72
Balochistan	25	7.60	1.86	21.35	28.65
Overall	53	1.18	0.63	51.77	54.23
Punjab	56	1.46	0.82	54.39	57.61
Sindh	56	1.77	0.99	54.06	57.94
NWFP	46	4.53	2.10	41.88	50.12
Balochistan	31	5.55	1.74	27.59	34.41

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

Region/ Province	ESTIMATE	C.V	STANDARD ERROR	95% INTERVAL	
				MIN.	MAX.
Urban Areas	38	2.30	0.87	36.29	39.71
Punjab	33	3.45	1.13	30.79	35.21
Sindh	49	3.40	1.67	45.73	52.27
NWFP	29	7.58	2.18	24.33	32.87
Balochistan	31	9.88	3.05	25.02	36.98
Rural Areas	18	3.15	0.57	16.88	19.12
Punjab	18	4.22	0.75	16.53	19.47
Sindh	18	5.58	1.00	16.04	19.96
NWFP	20	8.51	1.74	16.59	23.41
Balochistan	14	10.72	1.46	11.14	16.86
Overall	24	2.08	0.50	23.02	24.98
Punjab	22	2.88	0.64	20.75	23.25
Sindh	31	3.06	0.95	29.14	32.86
NWFP	22	7.09	1.54	18.98	25.02
Balochistan	17	7.93	1.38	14.30	19.70