

PREFACE

Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM), 2008-09 is the fifth round of a series of surveys planned to be conducted up to 2015. The survey has been conducted with the aim to provide data for use by the government in formulating the poverty reduction strategy as well as development plans at district level and rapid assessment of programmes initiated under Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and Medium Term Development Framework (MTDF) in the overall context of MDG's.

The survey has been conducted covering approximately 75,188 households to provide indicators in the sectors such as Education, Health, Water Supply & Sanitation and Household Economic Situation & Satisfaction by facilities and services use. The fieldwork was carried out between August 2008 and April 2009. This report provides information on the key social indicators at national, as well as at provincial levels with urban/ rural breakdown in comparison with the information of the earlier rounds of PSLM survey in order to assess the trends of the key indicators.

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

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

SAEED AHMAD KHAN
Secretary

Statistics Division
Government of Pakistan
Islamabad
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report summarises the National/Provincial findings of the fifth round of the Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement (PSLM) Survey. During this round, 75,188 households were covered across urban and rural communities. Information was collected from households on a range of social sector issues. These are primarily focussed on the sectors covered under Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) in the overall context of MDGs i.e. Education, Health, Household Assets/Amenities, Immunisation, Pre-/Post-Natal Care of females and Household Satisfaction by Facilities and Services.

To study the behavioural variation of main indicators between different groups, the information is presented disaggregated by province, by region (urban-rural) and by gender. Presenting information from the PSLM 2008-09, this report also provides information from the earlier rounds of PSLM 2004-05 and 2006-07, wherever comparable information is available from these surveys. The report can be used to assess trends in Pakistan's social indicators since 2004-05. Discussion on key findings in each sector between 2006-07 and 2008-09 is outlined below:

Education

The Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) for primary schools (Age 5-9) has remained constant at 91 percent between 2006-07 and 2008-09. The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) was 57 percent in 2008-09, substantially lower than the Gross Enrolment Rate because of the enrolment of overage children in primary school; however, it has also increased as compared to 2006-07 i.e. from 56 percent. The PSLM collects information on enrolment in all types of schools i.e. public and private. The PSLM round shows increase in the share of primary enrolments that are in government schools. The overall share has increased from 69 percent in 2006-07 to 70 percent in 2008-09 (Table 2.9a).

The GER (Age 10-12) for middle level has increased from 51 percent to 53 percent where as the NER has also increased from 18 percent to 20 percent. There remains a significant difference between urban and rural areas in middle level enrolment rates.

The increase in Matric Level (Age 13-14) GER is from 48 percent to 54 percent and NER has increased from 10 percent to 12 percent.

The comparison of different GERs and NERs above has been carried out using official age group brackets at Primary, Middle and Matric Levels, which according to analysts are not realistic. Keeping this in view tables for GERs and NERs have also been worked out using different age brackets recommended by the Technical Committee

formed by the government few years back. NER with the revised age brackets show improvements over the official age groups.

There has been an increase in the proportion of persons (10 years & above) who report that they are literate. This has risen from 55 percent in 2006-07 to 57 percent in the 2008-09. Adult literacy (15 years & above) has also been worked out which shows an increase from 52 percent in 2006-07 to 54 percent in 2008-09.

Health

In Health Sector, the PSLM report includes sickness/injuries, immunisation, diarrhoea and the use of pre and post-natal services. The sickness / injuries show the prevalence rate of 6.32 percent in 2008-09 as compared to 6.27 percent in 2006-07. In 95.79 percent cases these people visited health consultants in 2008-09 as compared to 94.44 percent in 2006-07.

The immunization coverage that is based on record of immunisations given to the children shows a slight rise from 50 to 51 percent in the proportion of one year old who are fully immunised. Full immunisation rates based on recall and record show increase in coverage, from 76 to 78 percent. Urban areas show an increase from 85 to 87 percent in full immunisation, and increase in rural areas is from 73 to 74 percent during the reference period.

There has been a decrease in the proportion of children under five suffering from diarrhoea i.e. from 11 percent to 10 percent but Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has shown increase from 8 percent in 2006-07 to 10 percent in 2008-09. The use of oral re-hydration solution (ORS) to treat children with diarrhoea has increased from 76 percent in 2006-07 to 79 percent in 2008-09.

Pre-natal consultation has considerably increased from 53 percent in 2006-07 to 58 percent in 2008-09 during their last pregnancy. Prenatal consultations were much more common in urban than in rural areas but there is also improvement. The frequency of post-natal consultations of 25 percent in 2008-09 is comparatively lower than the frequency of pre-natal check-ups.

Some 68 percent of pregnant women received Tetanus Toxoid injection in 2008-09 compared to 56 percent in 2006-07.

Housing, Water Supply & Sanitation

The analysis of housing units by tenure reveal that 87 percent of households have their own houses and 6 percent live on rented accommodation. In PSLM 2008-09 the comparison of housing units by number of rooms with the PSLM 2006-07 data indicate that housing units with one room have shown decrease from 24.33 percent to 22.79 percent, 2-4 rooms increased from 69 percent to 71 percent and more than five rooms decreased marginally from 6.62 percent to 6.50 percent. Similarly the

housing units having electricity (as sources of lighting) have increased from 87 percent to 91 percent and gas (as cooking food) have increased marginally from 30 percent to 31 percent.

There has been deterioration in tap water supplies from 36 percent to 35 percent between 2006-07 and 2008-09. The large differences between the provinces in drinking water supplies are observed, with Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa depending most on the poorest sources.

Access to flush toilets has improved in rural areas from 41 percent to 47 percent between 2006-07 and 2008-09. Improvements appear to be concentrated in Punjab, Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Households with no toilet in rural areas have declined significantly from 39 percent to 33 percent in overall Pakistan.

Household Perception of Economic Situation and Satisfaction by Facilities and Services

Households were asked to compare their economic situation with last year. In response to this question 44.44 percent in 2008-09 reported no change (51.52 percent in 2006-07), 33.09 percent reported worse or much worse (21.35 percent in 2006-07) and 22.24 percent reported better or much better (26.99 percent in 2006-07). However, when asked to compare the economic situation of the community where they live, 54.07 percent in 2008-09 reported the same (59.24 percent in 2006-07), 19.34 percent reported worse or much worse (10.27 percent in 2006-07) and 21.04 percent reported better or much better (25.93 percent in 2004-05).

Households were also asked to give opinion about their satisfaction of the Facilities / Services provided by the government. In response to this question, 39.49 percent in 2008-09 reported satisfaction on Govt Basic Health Facilities (35.31 percent in 2006-07), 14.95 percent satisfied with the Family Planning Services (12.07 percent in 2006-07), 62.57 percent with Schools (61.23 percent in 2006-07), 15.22 percent with Veterinary Services predominantly rural (13.97 percent in 2006-07), 14.93 percent with Agriculture Extension all rural (14.13 percent in 2006-07), and 9.78 percent with police (6.61 percent in 2006-07).

SUMMARY OF KEY INDICATORS

KEY INDICATORS: EDUCATION									
	2004-05 PSLM			2006-07 PSLM			2008-09 PSLM		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
PRIMARY GER (CLASS 1-5 & age 5-9)	94	77	86	99	81	91	99	83	91
OVERALL									
Punjab	100	89	95	106	95	100	102	92	97
Sindh	84	65	75	88	68	79	93	75	84
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	93	65	80	96	67	82	102	70	87
Balochistan	83	49	67	89	52	72	93	54	75
PRIMARY NER (CLASS 1-5 & age 5-9)	56	48	52	60	51	56	61	54	57
OVERALL									
Punjab	60	55	58	64	59	62	64	60	62
Sindh	53	42	48	56	43	50	57	49	54
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	53	40	47	56	41	49	58	45	52
Balochistan	44	29	37	49	32	41	51	36	44
GOVT ENROLMENT - PRIMARY (Percent TOTAL ENROLMENT)	73	71	72	69	68	69	70	69	70
OVERALL									
Punjab	68	68	68	65	65	65	65	65	65
Sindh	76	72	74	72	68	70	74	72	73
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	79	81	80	75	76	75	77	78	77
Balochistan	94	94	94	88	88	88	91	92	91
MIDDLE GER (CLASSES 6-8 & age 10-12)	51	40	46	57	44	51	59	46	53
OVERALL									
Punjab	52	45	49	59	51	55	61	53	57
Sindh	47	35	42	49	36	43	54	41	49
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	61	31	47	68	35	53	68	38	54
Balochistan	37	21	30	44	20	34	46	23	36
MIDDLE NER (CLASSES 6-8 & age 10-12)	20	16	18	20	16	18	21	18	20
OVERALL									
Punjab	21	19	20	21	19	20	23	21	22
Sindh	20	15	18	19	14	17	21	15	18
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	20	11	16	20	11	16	20	13	17
Balochistan	10	7	8	11	7	9	14	8	11
MATRIC GER (CLASSES 9-10 age 13-14)	53	35	44	57	38	48	62	44	54
OVERALL									
Punjab	50	39	45	57	44	51	64	50	57
Sindh	55	37	47	53	36	45	57	42	50
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	62	24	43	64	24	45	67	33	51
Balochistan	46	17	34	42	21	33	44	20	34
MATRIC NER (CLASSES 9-10 age 13-14)	11	10	11	10	9	10	12	11	12
OVERALL									
Punjab	12	11	11	11	11	11	14	13	13
Sindh	13	11	12	11	9	10	13	10	11
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	10	5	7	8	4	6	9	5	8
Balochistan	6	3	5	4	5	5	5	3	5

KEY INDICATORS: LITERACY									
	2004-05 PSLM			2006-07 PSLM			2008-09 PSLM		
LITERACY RATES (10 YEARS AND OLDER)	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
OVERALL	65	40	53	67	42	55	69	45	57
Punjab	65	44	55	67	48	58	69	50	59
Sindh	68	41	56	67	42	55	71	45	59
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	64	26	45	67	28	47	69	31	50
Balochistan	52	19	37	58	22	42	62	23	45
	2004-05 PSLM			2006-07 PSLM			2008-09 PSLM		
ADULT LITERACY RATES (15 YEARS AND OLDER)	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
OVERALL	63	36	50	65	38	52	67	40	54
Punjab	63	40	52	65	43	54	67	45	56
Sindh	68	38	54	66	39	54	70	42	57
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	61	22	40	63	22	42	65	25	45
Balochistan	49	14	33	54	17	37	57	18	39

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KEY INDICATORS: HEALTH									
	2004-05 PSLM			2006-07 PSLM			2008-09 PSLM		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
AT LEAST 1 IMMUNISATION (12-23 MONTHS)									
OVERALL	84	82	83	87	85	86	97	96	97
Punjab	91	90	90	92	92	92	97	97	97
Sindh	78	76	77	80	79	80	97	97	97
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	84	83	84	88	79	83	95	95	95
Balochistan	67	65	66	66	60	63	94	92	93
FULL IMMUNISATION (12-23 MONTHS BASED ON RECALL AND RECORD)	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
OVERALL	78	77	77	77	75	76	78	77	78
Punjab	85	84	84	84	83	83	86	84	85
Sindh	74	72	73	65	65	65	69	68	69
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	77	76	76	79	73	76	73	74	73
Balochistan	64	60	62	56	52	54	43	42	43
DIARRHOEA LAST 30 DAYS (UNDER 5 YEARS)	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
OVERALL	16	15	16	11	11	11	11	10	10
Punjab	16	15	15	11	11	11	11	9	10
Sindh	18	18	18	12	12	12	12	13	12
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	16	15	15	8	8	8	10	10	10
Balochistan	13	13	13	8	7	7	7	6	6
DIARRHOEA CASES WHERE ORS GIVEN (UNDER 5 YEARS)	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
OVERALL	78	78	78	76	77	76	78	79	79
Punjab	63	63	63	68	66	67	68	69	69
Sindh	92	92	92	92	95	94	94	92	93
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	85	84	84	83	82	83	91	91	91
Balochistan	85	86	85	81	86	83	87	84	86
TETANUS TOXOID(percent MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-	U	R	T	U	R	T	U	R	T
OVERALL	67	41	51	75	48	56	84	61	68
Punjab	72	54	62	78	59	64	87	72	76
Sindh	68	34	48	73	28	47	81	39	57
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	58	40	45	67	43	46	83	61	64
Balochistan	46	17	25	53	17	25	47	18	24

KEY INDICATORS: WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION									
	2004-05 PSLM			2006-07 PSLM			2008-09 PSLM		
	U	R	T	U	R	T	U	R	T
MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER									
Piped Water	60	21	34	62	22	36	62	21	35
Hand Pump	13	44	33	9	41	30	8	41	30
Motor Pump	23	18	19	24	20	21	25	24	24
Dug Well	2	7	5	1	6	4	1	6	4
Other	3	11	8	4	10	8	4	9	8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TYPE OF TOILET									
Flush	86	30	54	92	41	58	95	47	63
Non-Flush	7	30	20	4	21	15	3	21	15
No Toilet	6	40	26	4	39	27	2	33	22
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

KEY INDICATORS: COMPARISON OF HOUSING INDICATORS OF PSLM 2004-05, 2006-07, 2008-09				
S. No	Major Indicators	2004-05 PSLM	2006-07 PSLM	2008-09 PSLM
1	Housing units with one room (percent)	24.2	24.3	22.8
2	Housing units with 2 - 4 rooms (percent)	68.7	69.1	70.7
3	Housing units with 5 & more rooms (percent)	7.1	6.6	6.5
4	Owned Housing Units	86.6	85.9	87.2
5	Household size	6.7	6.5	6.5
6	Piped water (inside the house)(percent)	34.0	35.7	35.0
7	Electricity (as source of lighting) (percent)	83.9	86.6	90.7
8	Gas (as cooking fuel) (percent)	29.5	30.0	30.0